



INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR  
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DEVELOPMENT

# Bridges

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### LEAD STORIES

#### FOLLOWING G8 SUMMIT, G-6 MINISTERS TO RENEW PUSH FOR DOHA ROUND DEAL

Ministers from key WTO Member countries agreed on 17 July to meet twice over the next two weeks in a last-ditch attempt to reach an accord in the troubled Doha Round negotiations. Their meeting in Geneva was convened the day after heads of state from the Group of Eight (G8) industrialised nations decided to try to salvage a deal before the middle of August.

Top officials from the EU, the US, Australia, Brazil, India, and Japan -- the so-called G-6 group of central players in the negotiations -- will return to WTO headquarters to meet on 23-24 July, and again at the end of that week on 28-29 July. Ministers from all but Australia were present at the 17 July meeting in Geneva.

Following the meeting, US Trade Representative Susan Schwab said that negotiators would now return home "to see what sort of flexibility to bring back to the table." Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim added that they needed to figure out "how we put numbers in that flexibility."

The ministers arrived directly from St. Petersburg, where earlier in the day WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy bluntly warned heads of state from both the G8 and key developing countries that the success or failure of the round lay primarily in their hands. "The deadlock in which we are caught will lead us to failure very soon if you do not give your ministers further room for negotiation," he said. He urged them to "put in an added effort" in order to preserve the multilateral trading system.

A day prior to its joint 'outreach' meeting with the developing countries, the G-8 -- Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the UK, and the US -- had issued a statement on trade in which they called for an "agreement on negotiating modalities on agriculture and industrial tariffs within a month." These modalities

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would include formulae and figures for tariff and subsidy cuts, as well as exceptions to them.

### **Lamy: countries want too much in return for concessions**

The WTO chief told the leaders from the G8 countries, the EU, Brazil, India, China, Mexico, and South Africa that his intense shuttle diplomacy since the beginning of July, centred on the G-6, had revealed only "marginal" shifts in Members' views on reducing farm subsidies, agricultural tariffs, and duties on industrial goods (see BRIDGES Weekly, 3 July 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-07-03/story1.htm>). He has long maintained that a deal would require the US to offer more on the first, the EU on the second, and developing countries on the third of this 'triangle' of issues.

He said that the positions revealed during his consultations "have yet to mark out a landing zone" for the 'triangle.' Therefore, he concluded, "you must be willing to revise the instructions that you have given your ministers."

The differences that separate them are "not insurmountable," Lamy added, suggesting that they were of the order of "a few percentage points in addition to the concessions already proposed." The issue, however, is how much countries will demand in return for making the necessary moves. "Quite frankly," he told them, "the price you have set for these concessions is too high."

Lamy acknowledged that governments would pay a political price for moderating longstanding demands. He urged them to "weigh this cost [of a compromise] against the cost of a failure" in the talks. Failure would mean jettisoning the proposals already on the negotiating table, he said, describing them as sufficient to make the Doha Round "potentially worth two to three times more than the preceding [rounds of] negotiations." He cautioned that a collapse would also be a blow to the development prospects of poor countries, and could give rise to a wave of protectionism.

### **G8 issues communiqué on trade**

In its communiqué on trade, dated 16 July, the G8 leaders welcomed the consultative process started by Lamy in the wake of Members' failure to reach a modalities deal during high-profile meetings in Geneva at the end of June. They called upon him "to report to the WTO Membership as soon as possible." They reiterated their commitment to the Doha Round negotiations. The statement also hailed the importance of aid for trade, describing it as "a necessary

complement to a successful outcome of the Doha Round." It said "we expect spending on aid for trade to increase to USD 4 billion," though it was not clear what figure this was in relation to. Some existing pledges of trade-related assistance already exceed this amount.

Notably, the document specified that "the round should deliver real cuts in tariffs, effective cuts in subsidies and real new trade flows," echoing comments made by Lamy at the end of June (see BRIDGES Weekly, 28 June 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-06-28/story1.htm>). These phrases are generally understood to imply reductions that cut substantially into currently-applied tariff and subsidy levels. One developing country WTO ambassador told Bridges that this could have the inappropriate effect of requiring poor Members to make adjustments to their industrial sectors that were larger -- instead of smaller -- than those deemed acceptable by developed countries. Furthermore, it would neglect a decade of autonomous tariff liberalisation by many developing countries, accompanied by vast increases in imports. "The triangle is not equilateral," the envoy said. "How can you equate job losses in developing countries with cutting payments to large inefficient farm producers?"

### **Waiting for the G-6**

According to press reports from St. Petersburg, most of the G8 and developing country heads of state present there suggested that they were willing to push harder for a breakthrough, including Brazilian President Luiz Inacio 'Lula' da Silva, US President George W. Bush, Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, and European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso. "I am ready to instruct my minister responsible for the negotiations to show the necessary flexibility with a view to reaching an ambitious and balanced outcome," said Lula, describing the crisis as "political rather than technical."

However, the Financial Times said that French President Jacques Chirac insisted that Brussels could go no further, barring a "very important counter-offer" by the US -- a potent reminder of the EU's internal fault lines.

Nevertheless, sources indicate that at an 18 July 'green room' meeting to report on the meetings in St. Petersburg and Geneva, Lamy told ambassadors from about 30 Member delegations that all of the leaders at the summit had said that they were willing to be flexible. The one month period referred to by the G8 governments is viewed as an indication of the sense of urgency they are feel about the negotiations.

Although Lamy said that he would continue to meet with all groups of Members, negotiators are looking to the G-

6 ministerial meetings scheduled for the next two weekends for a breakthrough. The second will overlap with a scheduled session of the General Council, the WTO's top permanent decision-making body. One source suggested that the US in particular must decide about how much market access it will really need in return for its farm subsidy cuts.

"Only the G-6 can solve the impasse in the negotiations," said one senior trade diplomat. "Only they can provide some impetus. Everyone is waiting with bated breath for movement from the G-6."

The G8 statement on trade is available online at <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/16.html>.

ICTSD reporting; "Emergency talks on Doha follow Lamy warning," FINANCIAL TIMES, 18 July 2006; "Trade powers pick up pace of WTO rescue push," REUTERS, 17 July 2006; "Brazil admits WTO 'flexibility' if matched by G8," MERCOPRESS, 17 July 2006; "G-8, emerging powers mobilise to save Doha," ZEE NEWS, 17 July 2006; "Lamy makes heads spin at Doha Round," THE AGE, 19 July 2006; "Ministers Agree on New Schedule for High-Level Meetings on Doha Talks," WTO REPORTER, 18 July 2006.

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### SERVICES: DOMESTIC REGULATION LEAPS FORWARD, MARKET ACCESS STANDS STILL

A consolidated draft text of disciplines on domestic regulation in services trade was issued on 10 July by the chair of the Working Party on Domestic Regulation (WPDR).

Domestic regulatory measures take the form of qualification and licensing requirements and procedures or technical standards with which both foreign and local entities must comply in order to be able to supply services in a WTO Member's territory. Such measures, while legitimately intended to regulate the provision of services, could potentially be capable of unduly restricting trade. Thus, the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) contained a built-in mandate for Members to negotiate disciplines on domestic regulation. Ministers in Hong Kong recognised the progress achieved in discussions on the issue, and instructed Members to develop disciplines for adoption as part of the Doha Round single undertaking.

After several months of further debate and submissions from a wide range of Members and groupings, including the US, the EU, Japan, Switzerland, Brazil, India, Mexico, Hong Kong, Chile, Colombia, the Philippines, China, Pakistan, Thailand, the African, Caribbean, and

Pacific (ACP) Group, the African Group, and the Group of Small and Vulnerable Economies (SVEs), WPDR Chair Peter Govindasamy (Singapore) was tasked to prepare a 'consolidated working paper' by the end of June.

The draft was initially presented to Members at the 11 July WPDR session. It proposes making disciplines applicable across all services sectors in which a Member has made binding liberalisation commitments. The paper presents different options for a number of contentious issues. With regard to the so-called 'necessity test' -- a controversial element of the disciplines which seeks to ensure that regulatory measures are "not more restrictive of trade than necessary to fulfil national policy objectives" -- the paper takes note of the opposition of many Members (see BRIDGES Weekly, 28 June 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-06-28/story4.htm>).

Sources say that most delegates appeared to welcome the draft "as a basis" for negotiating the text to be adopted at the end of the round. However, the US and the EU, did not immediately share this view, and were quite critical of it in their initial interventions. However, they tempered these views towards the end of the meeting, leading one trade observer to opine that they may have "bashed the draft prematurely" before having had a chance "to get a better sense of the room" or where other Members stood.

Another trade expert said that it could well be the other Members that were "premature" in welcoming the chair's working paper as a basis for further discussions, suggesting that the WPDR's meetings scheduled for next week might see some of these same delegations start "nit-picking" the draft. This source said that the US and the EU may simply have had more resources to examine and analyse the draft, circulated a scant 24 hours before the meeting, and were thus more sensitised to its flaws.

The US is primarily interested in disciplines which will improve the transparency with which domestic regulatory measures are formulated and implemented. Apart from enhanced transparency, the US believes that disciplines which apply 'horizontally' across all services sectors are of limited value. Such horizontal disciplines, according to the US, are bound to be 'too general' and will fail to address the specific characteristics of a particular sector.

The EU, on the other hand, is more focused on having disciplines on licensing procedures that foreign services suppliers have to go through in order to obtain a license or permit to supply a particular service. Licensing requirements and procedures are mostly relevant to corporations seeking to invest through the

establishment of a branch, subsidiary or operations in another country -- and the establishment of such commercial presence is carefully regulated by most WTO Members.

Developing countries have generally fanned out into three basic groupings: Brazil leads those keen on preserving and emphasising Members' right to regulate and introduce new regulatory measures. This approach appeals to the ACP, African and SVE groupings, which see their regulatory frameworks as still being in a nascent stage of development. Hong Kong is at the forefront of another group, which includes Mexico, Chile, Taiwan and Korea, advocating strong 'horizontal' disciplines as a means of reducing the unduly trade-restrictive effects of domestic regulatory measures. Along with India, countries including Thailand, Pakistan and Peru (joined by Mexico and Chile) are pushing for disciplines focusing on qualification requirements and procedures, which this group sees as the most relevant regulatory measures affecting 'mode 4' or the temporary movement of workers abroad -- an area of strong offensive interest for these countries in the negotiations.

Many trade observers say that domestic regulation is the only area of the services talks which has been showing concrete progress. Negotiations on Members' bilateral and plurilateral market access requests have come to a virtual standstill as a result of the lack of forward movement in agriculture and non-agricultural market access (NAMA).

Although the Council for Trade in Services Special Session had been deferred from June to the week of 10-14 July in anticipation of a breakthrough in the agriculture and NAMA discussions, it turned out to be notable primarily for the substantially decreased level of plurilateral and bilateral market access negotiations.

Many delegations, especially those which have strong interests in securing improved market access across a wide range of services activities, are increasingly concerned that the offers of market access commitments already on the table may be "as good as it gets."

ICTSD reporting.

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## OTHER STORIES

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### TRADE FACILITATION TALKS CONTINUING DESPITE IMPASSE ELSEWHERE

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The WTO negotiations on trade facilitation continue to be a "bright spot" in the stricken Doha Round talks, said

the chair of the negotiating group after informal meetings on 10-11 July. Sources say that in spite of the deadlock on farm and manufactureds trade, it was 'business as usual' as Members actively discussed the potential contents of a future agreement on simplifying customs procedures and cutting trade-related red tape. Delegates report that they are working with each other to combine similar proposals into draft articles, a sign of constructive cooperation.

In the trade facilitation talks, Members are supposed to clarify three articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994: freedom of transit for goods from other Member states (Article V), trade-related fees and formalities (Article VIII), and transparency in the regulation and administration of trade regulations (Article X). Notably, the mandate specifies that developing and least-developed countries will not be obliged to implement future trade facilitation obligations unless they receive the technical assistance necessary to do so.

### Multi-stage implementation process discussed

How to go about identifying such needs and providing technical assistance have emerged as a significant issue in the negotiations, and were the focus of much of the discussions during the recent meeting.

Canada, Chile, China, the EU, Guatemala, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, and Switzerland tabled an informal paper (JOB(06)/221) proposing draft text for a multi-stage process through which developing countries would identify obligations that would be difficult to implement, develop plans for any necessary technical assistance and capacity-building, receive such support, and finally become responsible for following those disciplines.

Based in part on a June submission, the paper would have developing countries notify the WTO of any trade facilitation obligations that they would need additional time or technical assistance to implement, after carrying out a 'capacity self-assessment' (see BRIDGES Weekly, 14 June 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-06-14/story3.htm>). Developing countries would not have to implement obligations requiring additional time until the end of the period specified in their notification.

For measures requiring technical assistance, the proposal would have each developing country formulate a 'capacity-building plan' in cooperation with donors and international organisations, and notify it along with specific implementation periods. At the end of the implementation period for such a plan, it would have to verify whether it had indeed acquired the capacity to implement a particular obligation, and, if so, notify its newly-acquired ability to the WTO. Following this, it

would become subject to legal challenge on the basis of the commitments in question. Obligations would also become applicable if Members fail to notify capacity acquisition the six months following the deadline for doing so.

If a Member feels that it has not entirely acquired the capacity, both it and donor countries involved will have to report to the future WTO Committee on Trade Facilitation along with recommendations. The committee will determine how to proceed "on a case-by-case basis."

The paper also set out a series of draft articles containing guidelines for technical assistance and capacity-building activities. These include following international best practices for the delivery of development assistance set out in the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which covers issues such as ownership, results, and mutual accountability. Donor and recipient countries would have to designate 'focal points' to coordinate implementation, and create "structures such as round tables and consultative groups to coordinate and monitor implementation activities." Members were also encouraged to consider supporting South-South technical assistance and capacity building.

Notably, the proposal called on Members to "operate, without the creation of a new body outside the WTO, a joint platform on technical assistance and capacity building" as part of the work of the Committee on Trade Facilitation. This 'platform' would liaise with existing coordination mechanisms for trade-related technical assistance, as well as with the private sector, to support the implementation of the trade facilitation agreement. The 'platform' would also help developing countries interact with donors to put together their capacity building plans.

Sources report that the paper was largely well received. A 'core group' of some Southeast Asian, African, and Caribbean countries that have been particularly wary of taking on new, difficult-to-implement commitments did, however, express some wariness about the approach.

One trade diplomat said that in spite of the generally warm reception for the paper, several issues need to be resolved for Members to agree on specific commitments for technical assistance and capacity building.

#### **Chair asks Members what they want for end-July**

Several other papers were also tabled during the recent session, often refining already-proposed reforms to all three of the GATT articles that need to be clarified. Among them was a submission from Barbados, Fiji,

Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands (TN/TF/W/129) that called for allowing developing countries belonging to customs unions or free trade agreements to set up regional -- as opposed to national -- 'enquiry points' to provide information on trade-related procedures. They suggested that this could lower the costs of setting up such offices. Other proposals dealt with issues including the standardisation of documentation requirements and trade-related fees.

Generally, the main difference among Members is that some would like to see even stronger obligations, while others complain that existing proposals are already too burdensome to implement. The least-developed country (LDC) group is particularly concerned about the costs entailed by the different commitments that have been proposed.

At the end of the meeting, Chair Tony Miller (Hong Kong) asked delegates to reflect on what they would like him to submit to the General Council at the end of July. In principle, Members had been aiming to come up with a first comprehensive draft agreement by that time.

One trade diplomat suggested that the WTO Secretariat's compilation of all of the trade facilitation proposals made thus far could serve as the basis for developing an eventual draft agreement. Another cautioned that Members are still ironing out the details of some concepts that have been put forward in the talks, as a result of which draft text for related provisions remains a step away.

The next meeting of the Negotiating Group on Trade Facilitation is scheduled for 24-26 July. The General Council is set to meet on 27-28 July.

ICTSD reporting.

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### **IN BRIEF**

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#### **G-8 TO PROMOTE ENERGY SECURITY THROUGH FREER TRADE AND INVESTMENT, INCREASED PRODUCTION**

Amid oil prices soaring above USD 75 a barrel, global energy security was a central theme at the 15-17 July summit in St. Petersburg of heads of state from the Group of Eight (G8) industrialised nations.

Leaders from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the UK and the US noted that global demand for oil, natural gas and coal would rise more than 50 percent above current levels by 2030, and that these



fossil fuels would still constitute 80 percent of the world's energy supply at that point. Although they discussed the role of renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind and biomass for long-term energy supply, they focused mostly on how to increase oil field investment in order to raise production.

The summit adopted the 'St. Petersburg Plan of Action' to enhance global energy security. It provides for efforts to increase the transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets; greater energy efficiency and conservation; a more diversified energy mix; ensuring the physical safety of critical energy infrastructure; and addressing climate change and sustainable development. It paid particular attention to reducing barriers to energy investment and trade, calling for enabling companies from both energy producing and consuming countries to "invest in and acquire upstream and downstream assets internationally."

The heads of state expressed support for the principles of the Energy Charter Treaty, a pact intended to integrate the energy industry in former Soviet countries with Europe, which Russia has signed but never ratified. Parties to the Kyoto Protocol reiterated their commitment to meet the objectives of reducing greenhouse gases and dealing with climate change, with an emphasis on the flexibility mechanisms and the role of the private sector.

The G8 communiqué on global energy security is available at <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>.

ICTSD reporting.

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## WTO IN BRIEF

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### AID FOR TRADE TASK FORCE FINALISING RECOMMENDATIONS

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The thirteen members of the WTO Aid for Trade Task Force met again on 17 July to discuss the recommendations they are to make to the entire Membership by the end of the month. The day before, aid for trade (A4T) was briefly in the political spotlight when the G8 heads of state in St. Petersburg specifically stressed that it was "essential in helping many developing economies to benefit from trade."

The latest draft version of the Task Force's recommendations, dated 13 July, views A4T as assisting developing countries to actively integrate into the multilateral trading system, as opposed to simply helping them benefit from liberalised trade (see BRIDGES Weekly, 5 July 2005, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-07-05/wtoinbrief.htm#1>).

It specifies that additional, predictable and effective financing are fundamental to A4T efforts. Sources report that the US representative suggested that the adequacy of resources was more relevant than their additionality.

The Task Force urges recipient countries to fully commit to mainstreaming trade into development strategies. The new recommendations refer to regional, sub-regional and cross-border infrastructure and policy cooperation as key issues that urgently need to be addressed. The paper suggests that the September World Bank Development Committee meeting in Singapore, which is set to discuss these issues, may provide some guidance on how to proceed.

As for how to deliver A4T, Task Force members think that improving existing national, regional, and global mechanisms should be the priority, rather than the creation of a new all-encompassing fund. The updated recommendations emphasise that administrative costs associated with aid delivery should be minimised to ensure that the resources go to the actual implementation of projects and programmes.

The new recommendations stressed that A4T is a complement to, not a substitute for, a successful Doha Round. The draft document would have the WTO director-general formulate an A4T package on the basis of the recommendations as soon as possible, and put it to the General Council for consideration and eventual implementation.

The Task Force's next meeting is scheduled for 20 July.

ICTSD reporting.

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## EVENTS & RESOURCES

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### EVENTS

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For a more comprehensive list of events in trade and sustainable development, please refer to ICTSD's web calendar at: <http://www.ictsd.org/cal/index.htm>. If you would like to submit an event, please email [events@ictsd.ch](mailto:events@ictsd.ch).

#### Upcoming Events: 20-26 July

20-21 July, Tokyo, Japan: INVESTMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT: MAKING THE MOST OF THE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR INVESTMENT. Policy forum organised by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Japanese government, with an underline on the role of investment. The opening session will include speakers

Angel Gurria, Secretary-General of the OECD, and Taro Aso, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, and Haruhiko Kuroda, President of the Asian Development Bank. Three panels will discuss the main elements of and the way to make the best use of the Policy Framework for Investment (PFI), which was endorsed at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting in May 2006. For further information, tel: +81 03 5532 0021; fax: +81 03 5467 4722; internet: [http://www.oecdtokyo.org/theme/fin/2006/20060720pfi\\_tokyo\\_eng.html](http://www.oecdtokyo.org/theme/fin/2006/20060720pfi_tokyo_eng.html)

20-21 July, Santiago, Chile: HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. Organised by Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC), based on the result of a Chile-led project, "Workshop on the Role of Voluntary Initiatives in Sustainable Production, Trade and Consumption Chains" that took place on 26-27 September 2005 in Santiago, Chile. For further information, contact Timothy Hsiang: email: [tth@apec.org](mailto:tth@apec.org); internet: [http://www.apec.org/apec/apec\\_groups/other\\_apec\\_groups/sustainable\\_development.html#](http://www.apec.org/apec/apec_groups/other_apec_groups/sustainable_development.html#)

24-28 July, Geneva, Switzerland: JITAP HIGH-LEVEL WORKSHOP OF THE INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEES ON THE DOHA NEGOTIATIONS. The Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP) is a combined initiative between the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the WTO and the International Trade Centre (ITC) to help selected least-developed and other African countries benefit from the multilateral trading system. One of the key objectives of the second phase of JITAP (JITAP II) is to develop the institutional capacity of beneficiary countries to: participate effectively in WTO negotiations; implement WTO agreements, and formulate related trade policy. The workshop will address the state of play in the post-Hong Kong phase of WTO Doha negotiations and the key issues facing JITAP countries. For further information please contact Aime Murigande, email: [aime.murigande@unctad.org](mailto:aime.murigande@unctad.org); internet: <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Meeting.asp?intltemlD=2068&lang=1&m=12027&year=2006&month=7>

25-27 July, Brisbane, Australia: GROWING REGIONS CONFERENCE. Hosted by the Australian government, the conference will draw together leading contemporary regional policy experiences and research from across the globe to present on key themes, including regional and national development best practice; maximising economic and socio-cultural opportunities in rural and remote regions; improving opportunities and outcomes for indigenous communities and new trends and approaches in regional development. For more information, email: [growingregions@dotars.gov.au](mailto:growingregions@dotars.gov.au); tel: +61 262 74 7126/ +61 262 74 7358; fax: +61 262 74

8116; internet: <http://www.dotars.gov.au/regional/growingregions>

## WTO Events

An updated list of forthcoming WTO meetings is posted at: [http://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/meets.pdf](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/meets.pdf). Please bear in mind that dates and times of WTO meetings are often changed, and that the WTO does not always announce the important informal meetings of the different bodies. Unless otherwise indicated, all WTO meetings are held at the WTO, Centre William Rappard, rue de Lausanne 154, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland, and are open to WTO Members and accredited observers only.

20 July: COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

20 July: COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT - DEDICATED SESSION

21 July: COMMITTEE OF PARTICIPANTS ON THE EXPANSION OF TRADE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS

24 July: TRADE POLICY REVIEW BODY - NICARAGUA

24-26 July: NEGOTIATING GROUP ON TRADE FACILITATION

26 July: TRADE POLICY REVIEW BODY - NICARAGUA

## Other Upcoming Events

20-26 August, Stockholm, Sweden: 2006 WORLD WATER WEEK. Organised by the Stockholm International Water Institute. The annual World Water Week in Stockholm seeks to provide a meeting place for capacity-building, partnership-building and follow-up on the implementation of international processes and programmes in water and development. It includes plenary sessions and panel debates, scientific workshops, independently-organised seminars and side events, exhibitions and prize ceremonies in the water field. Of the theme "Beyond the River--Sharing Benefits and Responsibilities," the meeting is intended for experts from businesses, governments, the water management and science sectors, inter-governmental organisations, NGOs, research and training institutions, and UN Agencies. For more information, contact David Trouba, tel: +46 8 522 13961; e-mail: [dave.trouba@siwi.org](mailto:dave.trouba@siwi.org); internet: <http://www.worldwaterweek.org/>

## RESOURCES

"Services Trade and Investment in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union" in FROM DISINTEGRATION TO REINTEGRATION: EASTERN EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE. By Felix Eschenbach and Bernard Hoekman (Harry G. Broadman ed.). World Bank, 2006. As services play a critical role in international trade and are becoming increasingly tradable, this chapter provides an overview on the status quo on services in the region, with a more in-depth discussion of developments on trade in services, reviewing policy stances towards international transactions in services across the Region and summarises a number of policy conclusions. Available online at [http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman\\_eschenbach\\_servicestrade\\_easteurope.pdf](http://gem.sciences-po.fr/content/publications/pdf/Hoekman_eschenbach_servicestrade_easteurope.pdf)

TRADING PRECAUTION: THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE AND THE WTO. By Sabrina Shaw and Risa Schwartz. UN University Institute of Advanced Studies (Tokyo), November 2005. The intention of the paper is to explore the role of precaution in the WTO Agreement. It examines the debate on the evolution of the precautionary principle in the context of the WTO and attempts to shed light on proposals to enhance the incorporation of this principle in the rules of the multilateral trading system and to diminish tensions in this regard between the WTO and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The analysis in the paper looks at how the WTO is responding to the challenges posed by Members that raise the precautionary principle before dispute panels. The paper suggests that the WTO dispute settlement system may not be the best way in which to resolve disputes in these important areas of policy making. Available online at <http://www.ias.unu.edu/binaries2/Precautionary%20Principle%20and%20WTO.pdf>

TRADING UP: ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES ON DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IN THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Trade Policy Studies (2006). This volume considers trade and development from an economic perspective, aiming to examine the issue of further trade liberalisation and its possible implications for developing countries, using empirical approaches and dispassionate analysis. To access this publication visit <http://www.sourceoecd.org/industrytrade/9264025596>

UKRAINE: THE COST OF WEAK INSTITUTIONS. By Andrew Tiffin. International Monetary Fund, July 2006. Ukraine has the potential to be a very wealthy country. It has a well-educated work-force, some of the best agricultural land in the world, an enviable supply of

hydro-carbons and minerals, and a relatively well-developed infrastructure. However, Ukraine's per capita income remains low. This paper argues that Ukraine's failure is due to its market-unfriendly institutional base and an inherited Soviet framework that is ill-suited to the needs of a market economy. The study finds that durable growth in the Ukraine depends primarily on the authorities' ability to implement their ambitious reform agenda, and thereby to secure the basic foundations of a modern market economy. To access this study visit <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2006/wp06167.pdf>

IMPACT OF CHANGES IN KEY EU POLICIES ON TRADE AND PRODUCTION DISPLACEMENT OF SUGAR AND SOY. By Annie Dufey, David Baldock and Martin Farmer. WWF, May 2006. Study into how changes in EU policies could impact on the global production and trade of selected agricultural products, notably sugar, soy, beef and pigmeat. The paper concentrates on the main probable changes in production in trade and trade patterns in developing countries, with a special focus on Brazil. To access this study visit [http://assets.panda.org/downloads/eu\\_policies\\_and\\_trade\\_and\\_production\\_displacement\\_of\\_sugar\\_and\\_soy.pdf](http://assets.panda.org/downloads/eu_policies_and_trade_and_production_displacement_of_sugar_and_soy.pdf)

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