



INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR  
TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

# Bridges

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### LEAD STORIES

#### GOVERNMENTS EXPLORING HOW TO RESTART DOHA ROUND TALKS

A week after the Doha Round trade negotiations were suspended indefinitely due to persistent differences among key trading nations on how to cut farm subsidies and tariffs, senior officials from several countries have started to explore whether and how the talks might be restarted.

The WTO negotiations have been frozen since 24 July, after ministers from the EU, the US, Australia, Brazil, India and Japan (the so-called G-6) failed once again to reach a deal on cutting farm subsidies and tariffs (see BRIDGES Weekly, 26 July 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-07-26/story1.htm>).

There is no timetable for resuming the negotiations. Some trade analysts believe that it may be possible within months, especially after the US Congressional elections in November. Others believe that progress is unlikely before 2009 or 2010, due to looming presidential elections in Brazil, France, and the US.

Nevertheless, UK Prime Minister Tony Blair said on 30 July that he had "not at all given up" on the round, and that he and US President George W. Bush were both eager to try to revive the talks. Earlier, US Trade Representative Susan Schwab went to Brazil to discuss the Doha Round with her counterparts there. South African President Thabo Mbeki, Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and EU Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson have also called for the negotiations to be resuscitated.

Meanwhile, WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy promised Geneva-based negotiators on 27 July that he would do everything in his power to "keep up the pressure for the political movement which would permit a resumption of the negotiations." He emphasised that such movement would require them to make "changes in entrenched positions" (see related article, this issue). The US has faced the brunt of the blame for the recent collapse, for being unwilling to offer deeper cuts to agricultural subsidies.

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Following talks in Rio de Janeiro from 27-29 July, Schwab and Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim said that they were both committed to arriving at a far-reaching Doha Round agreement.

The US trade envoy, who will meet counterparts from around the world over the next few months, suggested that striking a deal in the next five to eight months remained possible. She said that she hoped to have a framework agreement ready by early 2007, which she could use to try to persuade Congress to extend the Bush administration's trade promotion authority. Due to expire at the end of June 2007, this mandate allows the administration to negotiate trade agreements and submit them to Congress for a take-it-or-leave-it vote. A short-term extension is thought to be more achievable than a wholesale renewal, particularly if an accord looks likely.

Schwab repeated Washington's position that additional concessions on farm subsidies were possible in return for the "right degree of market access." Writing in the Financial Times on 30 July, Mandelson said that Brussels' existing offer already marked a dramatic retreat for EU producers from global export markets, but said that it could "reduce the number of sensitive products and offer improved market access even in this category." The US has been highly critical of requests for flexibilities to shield products from tariff cuts.

In a 30 July speech near San Francisco, Blair said that he and Bush "agreed we needed to make one final effort to re-energise the negotiation." He told News Corporation's invited guests that they hoped to be able to do so "within the next few weeks." In Miami the following day, Bush promised to do everything he could to "get Doha back on track."

Australian Trade Minister Mark Vaile has said that the Cairns Group summit his government is hosting in September will provide a chance -- albeit a slim one -- to get the negotiations going again. Speaking on Australian radio, he said that breaking the deadlock depended most on the EU and the US, and that Mandelson and Schwab had been invited to join their counterparts from the group of farm exporting nations at the meeting.

Several business groups from around the world have called for the resumption of trade talks. The International Chamber of Commerce on 25 July urged "WTO members to reaffirm in a concrete way their own commitment to the WTO system by avoiding new protectionist measures, and by seeking fresh approaches to resume the Doha Round negotiations as soon as possible and on the basis of the progress already achieved."

ICTSD reporting; "Blair Says He, Bush Hope for New WTO Talks," ASSOCIATED PRESS, 31 July 2006; "Bush pledges to try to revive Doha trade talks," REUTERS, 1 August 2006; "US and Brazil revive hope for Doha deal," FINANCIAL TIMES, 31 July 2006; "What now, trade ministers?", INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 27 July 2006; "A deal can still be salvaged from the ashes of Doha," FINANCIAL TIMES, 31 July 2006; "Schwab, Amorim Say Saving Doha Trade Talks Possible," BLOOMBERG, 29 July 2006; "It will take years to revive trade talks," GUARDIAN, 31 July 2006; "Lamy wants India to return to negotiation," NDTV.com, 28 July 2006; "ICC calls for Doha Round to be resumed as quickly as possible," INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 25 July 2006; "Summit last chance for WTO talks: Vaile," THE AGE, 2 August 2006.

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## DOHA ROUND SUSPENSION RECEIVES SUPPORT OF GENERAL COUNCIL

WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy's recommendation to suspend the Doha Round trade negotiations because of persistent differences received the support of the General Council at its 27-28 July meeting. However, the WTO's top permanent decision-making body did not formally vote to freeze the talks, which means that a specific decision by Members will not be necessary to restart them.

Lamy told the meeting that he would do everything in his power to "keep up the pressure for the political movement which would permit a resumption of the negotiations." Such movement, however, would require Members to make "changes in entrenched positions," he emphasised. Lamy said that recent conversations had left him convinced that "no one wants to give up" on the negotiations. Press reports from the US and India suggest that he has remained in contact with governments since the talks disintegrated.

The WTO chief recounted that on 24 July, the day after ministers from the EU, the US, Australia, Brazil, India and Japan (the so-called G-6) failed once again to reach a deal on cutting farm subsidies and tariffs, an informal heads of delegation meeting had accepted his recommendation to freeze the negotiations (see BRIDGES Weekly, 26 July 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-07-26/story1.htm>).

An agreement would have been necessary for Members to finalise a Doha Round package of legal agreements in time for the mid-2007 expiry of the Bush administration's mandate to negotiate trade agreements and submit them to Congress for a take-it-or-leave-it vote.

**Formal vote not needed to resume talks**

Members did not take a formal decision to suspend the talks. Instead, General Council Chair Ambassador Eirik Glenne (Norway) simply 'took note' of Lamy's remarks. This means that it will be possible to restart the negotiations without a separate formal decision to do so, which would have given each Member a veto over their resumption.

Echoing his earlier speech, Lamy urged Members, particularly the G-6, to reflect upon what stood to be lost if the talks ultimately failed. He believes that existing proposals would make the Doha Round at least two to three times more commercially significant than the previous round of negotiations.

Several delegations intervened during the meeting to deplore the breakdown and call for a quick resumption of negotiations, though most conceded that the 'timeout' was appropriate in light of the circumstances. Many pointed to the often-scarce negotiating capital they had expended on the round thus far. Benin, on behalf of the African Group, said that least-developed and developing countries would be worst hit. Bangladeshi Ambassador Toufiq Ali, speaking for the group of least-developed countries (LDCs), said that while many Members might be able to afford an indefinite suspension in the talks, LDCs cannot. Both groups asked for the talks to resume in September, after the WTO's August holiday.

Venezuela and Cuba asked for clarification about precisely what the suspension would entail.

Brazil urged Lamy to hold consultations with Members and report regularly to the General Council on any progress. Brazilian Ambassador Clodoaldo Huguene stressed the G-20's readiness to start negotiating again at any time.

Sources report that delegations engaged in fairly little fingerpointing, instead stressing that all countries needed to demonstrate flexibility for the negotiations to get going again. A handful of primarily Latin American countries specifically asked developing countries to reconsider the extent of the various flexibilities they were seeking to shield both farm and industrial products from tariff cuts.

**Aid for trade work likely to continue**

Members including the Philippines and the Group of African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries were emphatic that specific issues on the Doha agenda should not be carved out of the single undertaking. Mandelson has called for the negotiations on special and differential treatment (S&D) and trade facilitation,

among others, to continue even while the overall talks remained frozen (see BRIDGES Weekly, 26 July 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-07-26/story2.htm>).

However, work on trade-related assistance -- which arose out of the negotiations but is not technically part of the single undertaking -- may continue. Swedish Ambassador Mia Horn af Rantzien, who chairs of the Aid for Trade Task Force, presented its final recommendations to Members at the meeting -- one of the few deadlines in the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration to be successfully met. The Task Force's nine-page report (WT/AFT/1), circulated to Members on 27 July, makes a series of policy recommendations for donors and recipients aimed at helping developing countries better integrate into the multilateral trading system, in part through support for boosting their ability to produce and trade goods and services (see related story, this issue).

Horn said that while Task Force's thirteen members agreed that aid for trade is necessary and should move forward irrespective of the state of the overall negotiations, they also believed that it could not replace the developmental benefits that would arise from a successful round.

Members 'took note' of the report. Several countries, including the EU and the US, praised the Task Force's work, and echoed the call for carrying out the recommendations in spite of the suspension of the negotiations.

Some LDCs called for the implementation of the recommendations submitted in July by a separate task force charged with determining how to enhance the Integrated Framework, a programme for trade-related technical assistance to LDCs.

**Political leaders call for restarting talks**

In an open letter to the world's trade ministers published in the International Herald Tribune on 27 July, Lamy warned that the recent failure had "already given rise to two phenomena that threaten the multilateral system: a shift in priorities to bilateral or regional agreements that all concede fall far short of a global deal both in the depth and scope of their coverage, and a surge in threats to achieve through our highly effective dispute settlement system what could not be achieved through the negotiations."

Trade ministers and heads of state from several countries have called for the talks to be restarted, and are discussing how this might be accomplished (see related article, this issue).

ICTSD reporting; "Lamy Vows to Maintain Doha Pressure; Africans Seek Assurances on Cotton Deals," WTO REPORTER, 28 July 2006; "Lamy wants India to return to negotiation," NDTV.com, 28 July 2006; "WTO General Council only 'takes note' of suspension of the Doha negotiations," THIRD WORLD NETWORK INFORMATION SERVICE, 27 July 2006.

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## OTHER STORIES

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### WTO AID FOR TRADE TASK FORCE SUBMITS FINAL REPORT TO MEMBERS

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The WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade tabled its final recommendations at a meeting of the General Council on 27-28 July, satisfying the July deadline set by the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference. Although WTO Members praised the recommendations, they did not formally adopt them, and have decided to consider the panel's report at the next meeting of the General Council, scheduled for October.

The Aid for Trade (A4T) Task Force was established in February with a mandate to provide Members with recommendations for how A4T "might contribute most effectively to the development dimension of the Doha Development Agenda."

The panel's nine-page final report states that A4T is about "assisting developing countries to increase exports of goods and services, to integrate into the multilateral trading system, and to benefit from liberalised trade and increased market access." It aims, for example, to enhance growth prospects, reduce poverty, "and distribute the global benefits more equitably across and within developing countries."

Sources said that the report received a positive response at the meeting. Delegates commended Chair Ambassador Mia Horn af Rantzen (Sweden) for finding a balance between divergent opinions on the panel, and thanked both her and Deputy Director-General Valentine Rugwabiza for their work.

One developing country noted that all of the concerns it expressed in comments on previous drafts of the recommendations text had been "accommodated satisfactorily" in the final version.

#### Striking a balance

The recommendations stress the need for additional, predictable, and effective financing. In particular, the final version balances the interests of potential recipient countries and donor countries, such as the US, by

underscoring the importance of measuring the additionality and adequacy of funding available to meet A4T needs, as well as taking stock of "what is being done."

The Task Force has been adamant that A4T be defined in a way "that is both broad enough to reflect the diverse trade needs identified by countries, and clear enough to establish a border between Aid for Trade and other development assistance of which it is a part."

The report emphasises the need to mainstream trade-related issues into national development strategies. It identifies a number of challenges involved with doing so, such as the lack of private-sector involvement in identifying trade needs, the limited absorptive capacity of recipient countries, ineffective monitoring, and the slow, duplicative and bureaucratic processes in the assessment and delivery of trade-related assistance.

The Task Force suggests that "country ownership and country-driven approaches, as well as a commitment of governments to fully mainstream trade into their development strategies, is key." It emphasises mutual accountability, aligning aid to national development strategies, effective donor coordination, harmonization of donor procedures, and transparency.

#### Supply-side central to A4T

The A4T task force made clear that building productive capacity and trade-related infrastructure in developing countries should be a major part of A4T efforts, in addition to assistance aimed at helping countries negotiate and comply with trade agreements.

The report underscored the need for donors to strengthen their trade expertise, and focus more on trade issues in their aid programming. Among other things, it recommended that donors integrate trade and growth issues more effectively, use needs assessment processes, and make targeted funds available for building infrastructure and removing supply-side constraints. The Task Force also asked donors to consider channelling A4T funds multilaterally.

#### Matching supply and demand

The recommendations address the implementation of A4T at the national, regional and global levels. They emphasise the need for national coordination, suggesting that a 'national aid for trade committee' could be created to coordinate development assistance, data collection and analysis, and cooperation between agencies, donors, regional banks, and governments.

At the regional level, the Task Force recommends strengthening processes to identify cross-border and



regional needs, as well as the ability of donors and agencies to respond to them. It asks countries to explore the merits of establishing a 'regional aid for trade committee,' since cross-border infrastructure and regional policy cooperation are necessary to trade effectively. The report points to the September meeting in Singapore of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund's joint Development Committee, which will address support for regional, sub-regional and cross-border needs.

The Task Force said that some activities are best carried out at the global level, such as data collection, knowledge creation and sharing, channelling donor funding, and matching and brokering unfunded needs with available money.

### **Making sure it works: monitoring**

The panel recommends convening a monitoring body in the WTO to conduct a global review of A4T based on reports from stakeholders, including those from recipients, the donor community, regional and multilateral agencies, and the private sector. It also recommends that mechanisms to facilitate reporting should be enhanced, including notification processes for WTO members.

Finally, Task Force outlines several steps for how to proceed with work on A4T, calling on Members to "expeditiously implement" its recommendations. It also asks WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy to refer to the report during his consultations aimed at securing "additional financial resources for A4T." The panel also requests Lamy to set up an 'ad hoc consultative group' to follow up on its recommendations.

Civil society organisations warned that some donor countries might try to make A4T conditional on other concessions and use the mechanism to replace other forms of assistance. One NGO source noted that if WTO members can "manage to pull anything out at this stage, then it's positive."

Director-General Pascal Lamy is expected to meet this week with Gordon Brown, UK chancellor of the exchequer, in preparation for the World Bank/IMF meeting in September.

### **The A4T task force**

The task force is composed of 13 members -- Barbados, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, the EU, Japan, India, Thailand, the US and the coordinators of the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) Group of States, the African Group and the LDC (least-developed countries) Group.(see BRIDGES Weekly, 8

February 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-02-08/story2.htm>)

The recommendations have evolved over the course of Task Force meetings, as well as informal consultations with other WTO Members, international organisations, and other stakeholders. (see BRIDGES Weekly, 19 July 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-07-19/wtoinbrief.htm#1>).

ICTSD reporting; "It will take years to revive trade talks," THE GUARDIAN, 31 July 2006.

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## **WTO IN BRIEF**

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### **WITH NEGOTIATIONS FROZEN, POTENTIAL WTO DISPUTES LOOMING**

Little over a week after the WTO's Doha Round negotiations were put into deep freeze on 24 July, government officials and business groups around the world are already contemplating legal disputes against a wide range of policies, especially farm subsidies.

A perceived failure to reach a negotiated agreement on cutting subsidies and tariffs may give rise to a wave of litigation aimed at their reduction. Some trade experts fear that adverse rulings could ultimately weaken the support of the biggest economies for the WTO dispute settlement mechanism, and the organisation in general. WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy has cautioned that "shifting priority away from negotiations and to litigation... could damage the fragile balance that exists between interpreting existing rules and creating new and more relevant WTO agreements."

In 2004, Brazil took advantage of the expiry of a 'peace clause' forbidding cases against most farm subsidy payments to successfully sue the US and the EU for respectively subsidising cotton and sugar in contravention of WTO rules (see BRIDGES Weekly, 15 September 2004, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/04-09-15/story1.htm>).

International charity Oxfam claims that over USD 13 billion worth of EU and US annual farm subsidies might similarly fall afoul of WTO law, and thus be the target of future cases from developing countries. These include about USD 8 billion in US corn subsidies and hundreds of millions of dollars in EU support to processed fruits and vegetables. Oxfam suggests that US support schemes for rice and sorghum would also be vulnerable.

The Brazilian government is considering whether to seek permission from the WTO to impose USD 1 billion

worth of retaliatory tariffs on US imports, arguing that Washington had not reformed its cotton subsidies enough to comply with the 2004 ruling.

Trade sources suggest that Brazilian farm groups are calling for their government to launch further cases. The EU announced on 29 July that it would initiate WTO dispute proceedings with India over its duties on wines and spirits. The Wall Street Journal reports that Panama has started a dispute against Colombia's calculation of tariff rates, as well as its limits on import passes for cross-border trade.

The Oxfam report is available at [http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what\\_we\\_do/issues/trade/bp81\\_truth.htm](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/trade/bp81_truth.htm).

ICTSD reporting; "Collapse of Trade Talks May Yield Legal Battles," WALL STREET JOURNAL, 27 July 2006; "Brazil Tries to Remain Upbeat on Doha Talks, While Business Clamors for Bilateral Accords," WTO REPORTER, 31 July 2006; "EU may move WTO on India wine imports," BUSINESS STANDARD, 29 July 2006; "What now, trade ministers," INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 27 July 2006.

## EVENTS & RESOURCES

### EVENTS

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: 3 August - 13 September

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);  
<http://www.worldwaterweek.org/>

internet:

21-22 August, Singapore, Singapore: GLOBAL FORUM ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY 2006. This event is organised by the Intellectual Property (IP) Academy Singapore. It aims to bring together some of the world's most influential IP figures to explore and discuss new trends and to harness business opportunities in a setting conducive to creative thinking. For further information, email: [info@globalforumip.com](mailto:info@globalforumip.com); fax: +65 653 693 34; internet: <http://www.globalforumip.com/>.

26 August-10 September, Geneva, Switzerland: TRAINING COURSE IN ENVIRONMENTAL DIPLOMACY. This programme, which is organised by the University of Geneva, the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), aims to teach the skills necessary to participate in international negotiations in environment, sustainable development and related fields. The intended audience includes current and future diplomats, negotiators, policy and decision makers in governments, intergovernmental bodies, local authorities, the private sector, NGOs, and trade unions. For further information contact Céline Germond-Duret, tel: +41-22-379-8942; fax: +41-22-379-8173; email: [celine.duret@cueh.unige.ch](mailto:celine.duret@cueh.unige.ch); internet: <http://www.envsec.org/docs/Environ.diplom.pdf>.

29-30 August, Cape Town, South Africa: THIRD GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY ASSEMBLY. The third assembly, the principal governing body of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), will chart the forthcoming years' agenda and work program for the mechanism. For more information, email: [jwaller@thegef.org](mailto:jwaller@thegef.org); internet: [http://www.gefweb.org/participants/Assembly/3rd\\_Assembly/3rd\\_assembly.html](http://www.gefweb.org/participants/Assembly/3rd_Assembly/3rd_assembly.html).

4-6 September, Geneva, Switzerland: EXPERT MEETING ON BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES. Organised by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The meeting will explore successful policies and approaches to building productive capacity and international competitiveness in developing countries, including programmes of assistance. This includes policies to attract foreign direct investment and complementary technology and innovation policies, including enterprise development policies, to enhance the benefits of foreign direct investment (FDI). The expert meeting will also consider development concerns and issues confronting developing countries as they seek to attain national objectives related to FDI and the attendant package of benefits, including enterprise competitiveness, technology, managerial know-how and privileged access to world markets for the attainment of

development goals. For further information visit:  
<http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Meeting.asp?intlItemID=1942&lang=1&m=11897&year=2006&month=7>.

6-8 September, Baku, Azerbaijan: **ROUNDTABLE ON WTO ACCESSION ISSUES FOR SPECA MEMBER COUNTRIES**. Organised by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Seven countries are members of the UN Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA): Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The objective of this meeting is to share experiences on WTO accession issues -- from the perspective of countries in the process of accession as well as newly-acceded countries; facilitate dialogue between SPECA member-states on best practice for WTO accession; and inform participants about the state of play of the Doha Round. For further information email: [anar.mammadov@unctad.org](mailto:anar.mammadov@unctad.org); internet: <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Meeting.asp?intlItemID=2068&lang=1&m=12121&year=2006&month=8>.

6-8 September, New York, New York, USA: **59th ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR NGOS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION (DPI)**. Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) associated with the UN Department of Public Information and/or in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) are invited to attend this conference, entitled "Unfinished Business: Effective partnerships for human security and sustainable development." Corporate, financial, religious and academic representatives will join government, UN and NGO panellists in discussing examples of partnerships for broadening the impact of all global efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. For more information contact the United Nations Department of Public Information, tel: + 1 212 963 6842; fax: + 1 212 963 6914; email: [dpingo@un.org](mailto:dpingo@un.org); internet: <http://www.un.org/dpi/ngosection/annual-conf.html>.

## 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.

1 September: **DISPUTE SETTLEMENT BODY**

12 September: **COUNCIL FOR TRADE IN SERVICES**

## Other Upcoming Events

16-17 November, Terrassa, Spain: **FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABILITY MEASUREMENT AND MODELING**. The conference, hosted by the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Chair in Sustainability, will launch a forum for organisations, institutions, and experts interested in sustainability measurement, modelling and evaluating issues to further integrate their knowledge and ideas. Dialogue will focus on the creation of measurements, models and evaluations for sustainable development. The conference topics are organised in order to gather together works, studies, projects, and experiences related to sustainability measurement and modelling. For more information, tel: +34 934 017 441; e-mail: [icsmm@cimne.upc.edu](mailto:icsmm@cimne.upc.edu).

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## RESOURCES

" **GENDER AND TRADE: OVERVIEW REPORT**. By Zo Randriamaro. Bridge: Development – Gender, 2006. This report demonstrates how trade generally benefits men more than women. The report lists gender-biased consequences of trade such as increased unemployment and greater human rights abuses. To lessen the detrimental effects of trade on women, the paper suggests, governments, trade alliances, the UN, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and development agencies could engage in gender analysis and build measures of accountability for themselves. To access this report visit <http://www.globalpolicy.org/socecon/inequal/gender/2006/bridge.pdf>

**SOUTH BULLETIN 128**. South Centre, July 2006. This bulletin focuses on WTO negotiations and includes articles on reclaiming the essence of the Doha Mandate; the NAMA 11 Ministerial Communiqué; diverging reactions to the WTO crisis; the US and disclosure of origin requirements; and the relationship between WTO intellectual property rules and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). To access this bulletin visit <http://www.southcentre.org/info/southbulletin/bulletin128.pdf>

**THE WTO AT TEN: THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT SYSTEM**. Edited by Giorgio Sacerdoti, Alan Yanovich, and Jan Bohanes. World Trade Organization (WTO), July 2006. Bringing together articles by leading policy-makers, including previous WTO director-generals, practitioners, scholars of international trade law, government officials,

international civil servants, members of the WTO Appellate Body, and judges from a number of international tribunals, this volume assesses the first ten years of the WTO. It examines the relationship and balance between political governance and dispute settlement; the functioning of the dispute settlement procedures and various reform proposals; the contribution of the Appellate Body to the development of international trade law; and treaty interpretation in a number of fora for international dispute settlement for such as the WTO, the International Court of Justice, the European Court of Justice, and the Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. The book has its origins in a series of events commemorating the tenth anniversary of the creation of the Appellate Body. To access this report visit

[http://onlinebookshop.wto.org/shop/article\\_details.asp?Id\\_Article=712&lang=EN](http://onlinebookshop.wto.org/shop/article_details.asp?Id_Article=712&lang=EN).

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