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LEAD STORIES

DOHA ROUND STARTING TO THAW?

Six weeks after they were suspended indefinitely due to deep differences on tariff and subsidy cuts, the Doha Round global trade negotiations remain frozen. Since the talks broke down in late July, trade ministers and heads of state from around the world have insisted that they are committed to getting the talks started again. However, little has been discussed in the way of specific new concessions that could spur the resumption of negotiations.

Nevertheless, ministers and senior officials from WTO Members including the G-20 developing countries, the US, the EU, Japan, and four West African cotton producing nations pledged to work towards relaunching the stalled talks at a 9-10 September meeting in Rio de Janeiro. The meeting, which coincided with a G-20 ministerial summit, marked the first big gathering at that level since July.

Following the discussions, Agence France Presse reports that WTO-Director General Pascal Lamy said that everyone agreed that the negotiations needed to be resumed where they left off in July, focusing on agriculture, the area in which "the accident occurred." However, before negotiations can resume, he warned that "several weeks of discreet preparation work" would be needed on technical issues, particularly on the controversial matter of the extent to which developing countries will be able to shelter some farm products from tariff cuts.

"The round is alive," concurred Celso Amorim, Brazil's foreign minister. "We have taken the patient out of the intensive care unit and now it's in the sick bay," he added, in a twist on Indian Commerce Minister Kamal Nath's July quip that the suspended talks were between the intensive care and the crematorium. "Not one of us wants the round to fail," Amorim emphasised. He said that he had seen "signs of flexibility" from other countries during the weekend's discussions. Upon his return to Tokyo, Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shoichi Nakagawa told journalists that "there should be some signs indicating the end of the cessation in October."

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A 9 September press statement by the G-20 together with representatives from several other major developing country groups, including the G-33, the ACP Group, the small and vulnerable economies (SVEs) and the NAMA-11, urged Lamy "to intensify the process of consultations with Member countries in an inclusive and transparent manner in order to create the necessary conditions for the prompt resumption of the negotiations with a view to arriving at an agreement... that is ambitious, balanced, and pro-development."

Ministers see window of opportunity for talks

The talks were suspended on 24 July, after ministers from the EU, the US, Australia, Brazil, India and Japan (the so-called G-6 countries) failed once again to reach a deal on agriculture and industrial goods 'modalities' -- formulae and figures for tariff and subsidy cuts, as well as exceptions to them -- primarily due to differences on farm trade (see BRIDGES Weekly, 26 July 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-07-26/story1.htm>). At the time, Lamy said the timeout was necessary to give Members time to consider whether they were willing to make the concessions necessary to conclude an agreement.

Many Members, notably the EU, Brazil, and India, have blamed the meltdown on the US' unwillingness to offer deeper cuts to its agricultural subsidies. Washington hotly denies this, saying that it did not go further because the EU and some developing countries were not willing to sufficiently open their markets to farm imports.

Governments needed to agree on modalities by the end of July in order give themselves enough time to translate them into a Doha Round package of legal agreements before the mid-2007 expiry of the Bush administration's Congressional mandate to negotiate trade agreements. Without this 'trade promotion authority,' the administration is unable to submit trade deals to Congress for a yes-or-no vote without the possibility of major amendments -- and thus ceases to be a credible negotiator.

No new concessions have been announced since then, which each major bloc maintaining that it is the others' turn to move. Nevertheless, key figures in the talks have suggested that there is a window of opportunity for resuscitating the talks during the next six months.

At the end of July, US Trade Representative Susan Schwab said she still 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 past the end of June 2007. Without progress by then, however, she suggested that the talks could languish for "a couple of

years." Following the meeting in Rio, she said that the US remained committed to successfully concluding the talks.

Lamy said in Rio that Members would need to know by mid-March 2007 whether a deal was possible, although he did not link this to the US political calendar.

EU Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson said on 11 September that a ministerial-level meeting to restart the negotiations would be possible at the end of this year or the beginning of 2007, but only after the US' mid-term Congressional elections in November. He added, however, that he had not heard anything new since July that would help break the deadlock.

The Bush administration may have been wary of making concessions on farm subsidies before the closely-fought upcoming Congressional elections. Sandra Polaski, a trade expert at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, recently wrote that the Republicans would be likely to extend Bush's trade promotion authority if they retain control of both chambers of Congress. The effects of a Democratic victory would be harder to predict, she said, although she pointed out that Democratic Congresses had in the past granted negotiating authority to Republican presidents.

A French agricultural attaché, however, made international headlines in August when he said that 2009 would be "a really good time" to resume the negotiations, since new presidents will be in power in both Washington and Paris. Furthermore, he added, EU farmers will be more used to the ongoing reforms to their Common Agricultural Policy, and their US counterparts will be covered by a new farm bill.

Nevertheless, recent weeks have seen expressions of support for an early resumption of negotiations from several other countries and trade blocs, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

On a visit to China in early September, Lamy asked China to play a bigger role in the negotiations. The rising economic giant has taken an active but quiet role in the talks thus far, letting countries like Brazil and India take centre stage on behalf of the G-20. The US and the EU have both urged China and ASEAN countries to make a greater contribution to the negotiations.

However, Chinese officials maintain that developed countries need to "take the lead in making substantial concessions in order to create conditions for the quick resumption of the negotiations." The G-20 and other developing country groups made the same point in their

9 September communiqué. At a press conference that day, Brazilian minister Amorim warned that the importance of the trade negotiations extended far beyond commercial exchanges. "What's at stake is not... meat and ethanol sales," he said. "What's at stake is the international order. Everyone must be aware of this."

The next major meeting of senior trade officials is scheduled to take place in Australia from 20-22 September, alongside the summit of the Cairns Group of agricultural exporters.

ICTSD reporting; "World Trade Ministers Agree Global Talks Must Resume," BLOOMBERG, 10 September 2006; "The Future of the WTO," CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, September 2006; "Lamy urges China play stronger role in reviving stalled global trade talks," AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, 5 September 2006; "EU trade chief sees window for WTO rescue," REUTERS, 1 September 2006; "French attache sees TPA as crucial to WTO," FARMWEEK, 30 August 30 2006; "G-20 meeting gives flicker of hope for WTO talks," REUTERS, 10 September 2006; "G-20, trade powers clamour for trade talks but mum on specifics," AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, 10 September 2006; "Developing nations seek US, EU trade concessions," REUTERS, 9 September 2006; "US committed to reviving world trade talks-ustr," REUTERS, 10 September 2006; "APEC finance ministers vow to help restart WTO talks; China rejects blame for trade gaps," ASSOCIATED PRESS, 7 September 2006; "US urges China to step up to WTO plate," REUTERS, 29 August 2006; "Fresh WTO negotiations not possible until end of year, EU trade commissioner says," ASSOCIATED PRESS, 11 September 2006.

OTHER STORIES

US BLOCKS BRAZIL REQUEST FOR COMPLIANCE PANEL IN COTTON CASE

Brazil on 1 September formally requested the establishment of a WTO panel to examine whether the US was in compliance with a series of rulings against its cotton subsidy programmes. The US blocked the creation of a panel at the meeting of the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB). However, WTO rules prohibit it from doing so again should Brazil repeat its request.

In March 2005, the Appellate Body confirmed that some US cotton subsidy and export credit programmes violated its WTO commitments and distorted world cotton prices enough to cause 'serious prejudice' to

Brazil's trade interests. The DSB set two deadlines -- 1 July and 21 September that year -- for Washington to rectify the different offending measures (see BRIDGES Weekly, 9 March 2005, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/05-03-09/story1.htm>).

Shortly after each of the two deadlines, Brazil formally asked WTO Members for permission to impose retaliatory tariffs against US exports, amounting to USD 3 billion for one set of subsidies, and USD 1 billion for the other. However, the US and Brazil reached procedural agreements to suspend both of the requests for retaliation, following promises from Washington that it was moving to implement the required reforms (see BRIDGES Weekly, 23 November 2005, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/05-11-23/WTOinbrief.htm>).

The US now insists that it has complied with the DSB's rulings. Brazil disagrees. In its request for a panel dated 21 August (WT/DS267/30), it invoked the WTO dispute settlement provisions dealing with a disagreement over compliance, and asked for both sets of subsidies to either be referred to the original dispute panel or to a new one.

At the 1 September meeting, the Brazilian delegation said that "with respect to some of the DSB's recommendations and rulings, the US has adopted no implementation measures at all, and that the implementation measures it has adopted fall far short of compliance."

The US described Brazil's request for a panel as "unnecessary and without basis," insisting that it had "fully implemented" the DSB's rulings. It pointed to its repeal of hundreds of millions of dollars of payments under the 'Step 2' subsidy programme, which had been deemed prohibited. These subsidies, which pay US mills and exporters to buy more expensive domestically-produced cotton, were found to lower world prices to the detriment of Brazil.

In its statement, the US added that it had curtailed its export credit guarantee schemes, making those that had not been eliminated more reflective of their long-term operating costs and losses -- thus diminishing their illegal subsidy-like effects.

Brazil's request for a compliance panel described the Step 2 programme elimination as the "only measure taken by the US to comply," and noted that it did not take effect until 1 August 2006, over ten months after the September 2005 deadline. It described the reforms to the export credit guarantee system as inadequate, adding that the US had not altered its marketing loan and counter-cyclical payment programs enough to prevent them from causing serious prejudice to Brazil's producers. Counter-cyclical payments, which rise when

world market prices fall, are 'actionable' -- i.e., subject to challenge at the WTO. In the now-suspended Doha Round agriculture negotiations, the US had hoped to shelter these payments in a 'blue box' category slated for reductions relatively lower than those faced by the most trade-distorting subsidies.

International charity Oxfam says that the US' reforms have affected only a small proportion of US cotton subsidies, singling out the untouched counter-cyclical payments for criticism. Alleging that US cotton subsidies in 2005 amounted to USD 5 billion for a crop that was worth less than USD 4 billion, it called on Congress to make the reforms necessary to comply with international trade rules. Oxfam believes that developing countries could win cases against many US farm subsidy programmes.

"I don't think that the WTO negotiations on cotton were ever a serious alternative to dispute settlement," said Brendan McGivern, an international trade lawyer with White & Case in Geneva. "The repeated failure of the WTO negotiations on cotton left few illusions about the viability of making any meaningful progress on this issue at the negotiating table. Dispute settlement has been, and remains, the only realistic means to challenge US subsidies."

Gawain Kripke, senior policy advisor for Oxfam's Make Trade Fair campaign, offered a similar assessment. "Poor countries shouldn't have to seek development through litigation, but with the collapse of the Doha Round and the unwillingness of the US to take its international obligations seriously, litigation is one of the few options available."

Brazil can ensure the creation of a compliance panel by making a second request at the 28 September meeting of the DSB.

ICSTD reporting.

IN BRIEF

US AND KOREA WRAP UP THIRD ROUND OF FTA TALKS

The US and South Korea held their third round of free trade agreement (FTA) negotiations, from 6-9 September in Seattle. They agreed to concessions on agriculture, textiles and manufactured goods that officials said went further than either had anticipated. However, several obstacles remain if the two countries are to meet their target of concluding a deal by the end of the year.

With regard to agriculture, thought to be the most likely deal-breaker for both countries according to an August survey of 25 US government, business and policy experts by the Korean Economic Institute, the US asked for Korea to open its markets for beans and corn first, since this would have the mildest effect on the latter's agriculture industry. Korea is expected to propose specific concessions on farm produce shortly.

Wendy Cutler, the US' chief negotiator, said the talks moved "the ball forward a bit" in the areas of environment, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, services and investment and labour. However, no breakthroughs were achieved in Seattle in the working group on automotive trade, in which Washington has complained that Korea has not sufficiently opened up its market to US cars. Nor were there any advances on pharmaceutical trade, where US manufacturers are concerned about the effects of Korean healthcare regulations on their ability to sell new medicines there (see BRIDGES Weekly, 14 June 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-06-14/inbrief.htm>). Negotiators were also unable to narrow differences on easing US anti-dumping measures.

The US continued to refuse any discussion of letting the agreement cover goods manufactured in the South Korean-owned Kaesong Industrial Complex in North Korea. Moreover, following Korea's earlier agreement to relax its quotas on the screening of foreign films, the US demanded changes to regulations on Korea's business conglomerates, including increased foreign ownership of broadcasting corporations.

The US and Korea have agreed to hold separate talks on cars, textiles, pharmaceuticals and regulations on place of origin before the fourth round takes place from 24-27 October on Jeju Island, Korea.

ICTSD reporting; "Tough US-Korea Trade Talks End in Disappointment," REUTERS, 9 September 2006; "Korea, U.S. Agree to Wrap Up FTA Talks by Year-End," CHOSUN, 11 September 2006; "FTA Hits Snags," THE KOREA TIMES, 11 September 2006.

EU, JAPAN RESTRICT US RICE IMPORTS AFTER GM CONTAMINATION

Japan and the European Union imposed restrictions on long-grain rice imports from the US after Washington announced on 18 August that its commercial rice supplies had been contaminated by trace amounts of a genetically modified (GM) variety of rice not approved for human consumption.

Bayer CropScience, the producer of the herbicide tolerant rice variety LLRICE601 informed the US

Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that traces of the rice had been detected among its traditional rice crops on 31 July. Bayer reportedly discovered the contamination in January 2006, six months before informing the government. The USDA and FDA have stated that there are no human health, food safety, or environmental concerns associated with the rice. They have also acknowledged that they did not know which state the rice came from or how widespread the contamination might be.

Japan, which has a zero-tolerance policy on GM rice, imposed a ban on the rice almost immediately. However, Japanese officials said that the country's imports were concentrated in short- and medium-grain rice, which were not included in the ban. On 23 August, the European Commission decided to require that imports of long-grain rice from the US be certified as LLRICE601-free, following testing by an accredited laboratory using validated testing.

Bayer is now facing three lawsuits filed by rice farmers in the US, two of which are seeking class action status. The USD 1.9 billion per year industry, on the verge of harvest, is facing falling prices and uncertainty about the marketability of future crops.

Greenpeace International has called for a ban on all GM rice. "Rice is the world's most important staple food and contamination of rice supplies by Bayer, a company pushing its GE rice around the world, must be stopped," said Jeremy Tager, Greenpeace International campaigner. On 5 September, Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth announced that GM rice experimentally grown in China had been discovered in the UK, France and Germany.

"US Under Pressure over Genetically Modified Rice," FINANCIAL TIMES, 22 August 2006; "US Rice Supply Contaminated," WASHINGTON POST, 19 August 2006; "Japan Halts Import of US Long-Grain Rice," ASSOCIATED PRESS, 21 August 2006; "Bayer Faces More Lawsuits over GMO Rice," REUTERS, 29 August 2006; "GM rice contamination reaches the UK," GREENPEACE, 5 September 2006.

BUSH TO SIGN COLOMBIA FTA AFTER BOGOTA DROPS BAN ON US BEEF IMPORTS

Days after Colombia agreed to drop all mad cow disease-related restrictions on US beef imports, US President George W. Bush notified Congress on 24 August that he would formally sign a free trade agreement (FTA) with the Andean country. The FTA negotiations were largely wrapped up earlier in the

year, save for some sticking points primarily related to agriculture trade.

Some 20-odd countries around the world have maintained bans on importing beef from the US since December 2003, when a cow there was found to have bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). Many other governments impose various restrictions on US beef, only opening their markets to specific types of meat from cows under 30 months of age.

In August, Colombia and the US signed side letters to the FTA addressing the issue. A US agriculture spokesperson said that Colombia agreed to accept all beef products from the US, regardless of the age of the animal, so long as they receive formal approval from US food and safety authorities.

Removing barriers to US beef has emerged as a major priority in the US' trade strategy. Nevertheless, US beef exports remain at little over half their 2003 levels, according to the National Cattlemen's Beef Association.

Under heavy pressure to end its import ban during FTA negotiations with Washington, Korea agreed on 8 September to resume imports of boneless beef from cattle under 30 months old. Japan, which along with Korea used to be a major market for US beef, has only opened its markets to some kinds of beef from cattle younger than 21 months old. The US has also been urging China to relax its beef import ban, although trade is yet to resume.

The US' unilateral trade preferences for Andean countries will expire at the end of the year. Exporters from Colombia and Peru risk seeing their access to the US market reduced unless the FTAs enter into force at that time.

ICTSD reporting; "Bush tells Congress will sign Colombia trade pact," REUTERS, 24 August 2006; "S Korea resumes beef imports," CAYMANIAN COMPASS, 11 September 2006.

WTO IN BRIEF

US AND RUSSIA WRANGLE OVER WTO MEMBERSHIP

Russia, the only major economy not currently part of the WTO, is losing patience with its thirteen-year-long quest for membership in the global trade body. It has threatened to pull out of accession talks with the US, and to cease complying with core WTO disciplines.

"We have reached the limit, the absolute limit, in our positions and we cannot make concessions in any area," said Igor Shuvalov, a senior advisor to Russian President Vladimir Putin, on 5 September.

Each WTO Member must agree to the terms of an applicant's accession and may enter into bilateral talks on specific conditions of membership. The US is the only country yet to reach a bilateral agreement with Moscow.

Russia and the US had been optimistic about striking a deal on the eve of the St. Petersburg Group of Eight (G8) summit in mid-July. However, the talks broke down over issues including copyrights and access to banking and insurance markets.

"The conditions in which the Russian economy is functioning are much more open and more liberal than those in some countries that have already joined [the WTO]," stated Putin in July. "And if we, for some reason, do not succeed in reaching a final agreement, we will, of course, revoke our commitments to some of the agreements that we have adopted but are also fulfilling without being a member of the organisation."

US Trade Representatives Susan Schwab, when asked, refused to characterise the status of talks and simply said "we are continuing to work."

Not being a WTO member leaves Russia without legal protection for its exports. Anders Åslund of the Institute for International Economics explained in the Moscow Times, "[Russia] can never win an anti-dumping case because the WTO is the international arbitration court for trade."

Russian Economic Development and Trade Minister German Gref expressed hope on 12 September that the two countries would be able to conclude a deal next month, paving the way for Russia's accession in 2007.

"Russia at limit on WTO talks," THE TIMES, 6 September 2006; "Russia loses WTO bid as G8 begins," BBC NEWS, 15 July 2006; "Russia To Drop WTO Rules If Not Admitted," AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, 4 July 2006; "WTO Talks Are A Whole Other Ball Game," Anders Åslund, MOSCOW TIMES, 21 August 2006; "Russia: Obstacles To WTO Membership Remain," RADIO FREE EUROPE/RADIO LIBERTY, 16 June 2006; "Russia and US Trade Deal Stalls," ASSOCIATED PRESS, 7 September 2006; "Still no deal to get Russia into WTO," David Armstrong, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, 18 July 2006; "Russia threatens to pull out of talks on joining WTO," AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, 5 September 2006; "Russia's economic minister hopes to conclude WTO talks with

U.S. next month," ASSOCIATED PRESS, 12 September 2006.

EVENTS & RESOURCES

VACANCY

ICTSD is searching for a HOUSE MANAGING EDITOR AND PUBLICATIONS DIRECTOR. His/her duties will include overseeing every step of the production and distribution of its series of periodical and occasional technical publications, as well as corporate newsletters and presentation material. He/she will also supervise and lead development of online publications, including all ICTSD websites. The House Managing Editor and Publications Director will set production schedules for all publications, and be responsible for their quality, accuracy, and final delivery. This is designed as a senior management position. It requires a relevant educational background and proven experience at a suitable functional and strategic level, as well as perfect command of English and advanced knowledge of French or Spanish. For further information please contact Deborah Vorhies at dvorhies@ictsd.ch.

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.

Upcoming Events: 14-20 September

14-15 September, New York City, US: HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT. This high level meeting will take place during the UN General Assembly's sixty-first session in 2006. The aim of the dialogue is to "discuss the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximise its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts." The event is also expected to focus on policy issues, including the challenge of achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. For more information, tel: +1 212 963 3179; email: zlotnik@un.org; internet: <http://www.un.org/esa/population/hldmigration/>

18 September, Geneva, Switzerland: PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE ON PROPOSALS RELATED TO A WIPO DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (PCDA). This, the second session of the PCDA, will report to the World

Intellectual Property Organisation's (WIPO) General Assembly, with any recommendations as well as conclusions from its earlier session. For further information contact the World Intellectual Property Organization, tel: +41-22 338 9111; fax: +41-22 733 54 28; internet: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=11302.

19-20 September, Singapore, Singapore: 2006 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARDS OF GOVERNORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE WORLD BANK GROUP. During the Meetings, representatives of the 184 IMF-World Bank Group member countries unite to discuss the course of global economic development and formulate underpinning policy strategies. A number of forums are also organised to facilitate interaction among government delegations, IMF-World Bank Group staff, private sector and civil society representatives and journalists. For further information contact: Clara Goh; tel: +65 6229-8992; fax: +65 6225-2439; email: clara_goh@mof.gov.sg; or Valerie Lim; tel: +65 6229-9187; fax: +65 6225-2439; email: valerielim@mas.gov.sg; internet: www.singapore2006.org.

20 September, Washington D.C., US: REFRAMING CHINA POLICY: THE CARNEGIE DEBATES. The debate series will be co-hosted by Minxin Pei, Michael Swaine and Albert Keidel, Senior Associates with the Carnegie Endowment's China Program. The debates will focus on China's economic, political, and military evolution and the formulation of US China policy. Each debate will pair expert speakers with contrasting points of view. They will have a topical focus and address current conditions and their implications for US policy. For more information contact the Carnegie Endowment, tel: +1.202.483.7600; fax: +1.202.483.1840; email: info@CarnegieEndowment.org; internet: <http://www.carnegieendowment.org/events/index.cfm?f=a=eventDetail&id=854&&prog=zch>

WTO Events

An updated list of forthcoming WTO meetings is posted at: 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.

15 September: BANGLADESH: TRADE POLICY REVIEW

Other Upcoming Events

26 September, Rotterdam, The Netherlands: CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IN PRODUCTION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE. The Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs, Directorate-General for Foreign Economic Relations is organising this seminar, which follows-up on the work that the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) started this year to study the relationship between trade, corporate social responsibility and consumers concerns. To register for this event please visit: <https://www.atp.nl/congresses/csrseminar/>. For further information contact Lex Kouwenberg, tel: +31 (0)70.3766.733; fax: +31 (0)70.4272.770; email: WorkshopCSR@atp.nl; Martin Riemslag Baas, M.F.T.RiemslagBaas@minez.nl; or Irina van der Sluijs, I.T.T.J.vanderSluijs@minez.nl.

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.

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/soecon/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.

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