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## LEAD STORIES

### DOHA TALKS RISK "TOTAL FAILURE," LAMY WARNS

In unusually strong language, WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy has warned that the troubled Doha Round of trade negotiations is in danger of "total failure," and that any chances for success depend on support from the US Congress.

Lamy told the Sunday Telegraph newspaper in an interview published on 3 December that progress in the talks would be impossible unless Congress voted to

extend the Bush administration's 'trade promotion authority' (TPA), slated to expire at the end of June. Since the complex negotiations cannot be completed by then, "this round will fail unless we get some sort of extension to the 'fast track.' That is what needs to happen."

With the expiry of TPA, the president will lose the ability to negotiate trade deals and submit them to Congress for a yes-or-no vote without the possibility of amendment. Countries are reluctant to finalise trade deals with Washington in the absence of TPA, since this would leave Congress free to make specific changes to negotiated agreements.

Top trade officials, including Lamy and US Trade Representative Susan Schwab, have suggested that there is a small 'window of opportunity' between now and spring 2007 during which sufficient progress in the negotiations might help the Bush administration secure Congressional support for extending TPA.

The WTO chief stressed the urgency of the situation in a 1 December speech to lawmakers from some 70-odd countries at a conference organised by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in Geneva. He called on them to pressure their governments to work to break the deadlock in the Doha Round negotiations, reminding them that failure would come at a high economic cost.

In his interview with the Sunday Telegraph, Lamy added that failure to agree on reforms to multilateral trade rules through the Doha Round could spur "a political backlash from the developing world." At present, he said, the system "disfavours developing countries," with some laws that are "remnants of colonialism." He urged the US and the EU to soften their bargaining position in order to end the impasse in the talks.

### Informal Ag, NAMA meetings in Geneva

Following a nearly four month long suspension after talks broke down in late July over differences on farm trade, Geneva-based trade officials resumed discussions in mid-November, in informal meetings organised by the chairs of the various negotiating groups (see BRIDGES Weekly, 22 November 2006,

<http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-11-22/story1.htm>).

However, when announcing this 'soft relaunch,' Lamy had specified that "fully-fledged negotiations" would remain premature until Members came forward with concrete new proposals, particularly for expanding agricultural market access and cutting farm subsidies. He believes that the suspension helped encourage governments to seriously consider what stood to be lost in the negotiations.

Nevertheless, new bargaining positions have been absent thus far. Non-agricultural market access (NAMA) negotiations Chair Ambassador Don Stephenson (Canada) said as much when reporting on his bilateral consultations to a 1 December meeting of all Members. Trade delegates reported that Stephenson said that his consultations with individual delegations had revealed no new flexibilities, although they did seem more open to discussing sectoral tariff liberalisation initiatives as a means of creating new market access.

Sources indicated that delegations broadly accepted Stephenson's conclusions that Members were ready to restart discussions, particularly on technical issues such as non-tariff barriers and how to schedule specific liberalisation commitments. They were also willing to work from the basis of Stephenson's report on the negotiations as they stood prior to the July suspension (JOB(06)/200/Rev.1, available online at <http://docsonline.wto.org>), though they stressed that Members had never formally approved it. That document contained draft agreement text for a handful of relatively minor issues in the NAMA talks -- not including the more divisive central issues in the negotiations, such as the tariff reduction formula.

The NAMA chair is planning to meet with some delegations on 12 December to discuss non-tariff barriers and the issue of 'ad valorem equivalents' (converting specific 'per tonne' duties into tariffs based upon a percentage of the value of the good in question). He will report on this meeting, as well as further consultations with small economies and recently acceded Members, to a gathering of all Members on 13 December.

With regard to agriculture, negotiating group Chair Ambassador Crawford Falconer (New Zealand) has held a series of informal 'fireside chats' with about two dozen ambassadors, focusing on market access and domestic support issues. At the most recent such gathering on 29 November, he engaged in a 'what if' hypothetical exercise to probe the extent to which Members might be flexible if their partners also shifted their positions.

Falconer reportedly asked whether the US would consider capping its trade-distorting farm subsidies at USD 15 billion along with rules on how some of the money could be spent, if the EU agreed to cut farm tariffs by an average of 60 percent with disciplines on countries' ability to shield products from tariff reduction. Both would represent substantial changes: Washington's existing offer would limit these subsidies to USD 22.5 billion, still higher than the approximately USD 19.7 billion that it actually doled out last year. The EU has officially proposed tariff cuts worth approximately 39 percent; it has hinted at going as high as 50 percent but not yet tabled any formal offers explaining how it would do so.

Sources report that the US said little about the hypothetical scenario. The EU criticized it for demanding too much of Brussels and too little of Washington. India, too, said that the scenario was not appropriately balanced, arguing that it would not be in a position to finalise disciplines governing its ability to shield 'special products' from tariff cuts without knowing the future ceiling on rich country farm subsidies. Brazil, for its part, said that the idea was interesting and could inform future discussions on the subject. One delegate said that Falconer accomplished his stated goal of making delegations 'uncomfortable' about their current negotiating stances.

At time of writing, Falconer was set to hold another 'fireside chat' on 6 December. NAMA chair Stephenson has tentatively scheduled a meeting from 22-24 January. However, he has acknowledged that if Members are to agree on a framework for a future NAMA deal by March, discussions on ambition-defining issues such as the formula and flexibilities for developing countries will have to start from earlier in the month. Sources say that although he did not indicate how this could happen, he suggested that one option could be to hold similar 'fireside chats.'

### **Ministers to meet in January, but when?**

Speaking in Brussels on 6 December, EU Trade Commissioner Peter Mandelson called for ministers from influential WTO Members to meet in early January to try to get the Doha Round negotiations back on track. Although a 'mini-ministerial' meeting is already due to take place on the sidelines of the World Economic Forum in Davos from 24-28 January, Reuters reports that the EU trade chief would like an earlier chance to kickstart the talks. "I hope a more focused ministerial meeting will be possible before [Davos]," he said.

Senior Indian trade official Gopal Pillai has also suggested that waiting until the end of January to try to revive the talks could well be too long. "We need to

push the talks fast as time is running out," he said last week.

However, Lamy believes that the conditions necessary for a successful ministerial-level meeting are not yet in place, since Members' positions remain largely unchanged. "For the moment there is still a bit of work to do to get the ministers around the table," he told a news conference in Paris on 6 December.

ICTSD reporting; "WTO talks may resume by Jan; deal possible: Pillai," Press Trust of India, 1 December 2006; "WTO chief says trade deal still possible by end-2007," REUTERS, 6 December 2006; "WTO DG urges parliaments to promote Doha round of talks," ITAR TASS, 2 December 2006; "WTO talks suspension has created disquiet: Lamy," REUTERS, 1 December 2006; "Trade talks heading for 'total failure', says WTO chief," SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, 3 December 2006.

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### BRAZIL TO GRANT DUTY- AND QUOTA-FREE MARKET ACCESS TO LDC EXPORTS

The Brazilian government plans to start granting duty- and quota-free market access to exports from 32 of the world poorest countries in early 2007, according to officials in Brasilia.

The move would make Brazil the first developing country to accord unimpeded access to goods from the 32 least-developed country (LDC) Members of the WTO -- not to mention put it ahead of several developed countries, including the US.

A spokesperson for Itamaraty, the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, confirmed a 1 December report in business newspaper Valor Economico stating that Brazil would lift all barriers to LDC exports early next year. He said that Brasilia had not yet developed a specific timetable for doing so, but was aiming for the first half of 2007.

At the WTO's Hong Kong Ministerial Conference in December 2005, governments agreed that "developed-country Members shall, and developing-country Members declaring themselves in a position to do so should...provide duty-free and quota-free market access" to LDC exports. It came with a caveat: countries were permitted to shield up to 3 percent of product types (tariff lines) from the duty- and quota-free obligation. Critics pointed out at the time that this exemption could potentially be enough to cover the handful of products that LDCs can export competitively.

The unrestricted market access was to enter into effect no later than the start of the Doha Round implementation period. With the Doha Round in limbo, however, Members have not been obliged to implement the Hong Kong decision.

International charity Oxfam congratulated Brazil for deciding to provide duty- and quota-free exports to LDC exports, calling on it to "implement the system as soon as possible, with minimal exceptions." "As a developing country Brazil was not obliged to make this move. They have done so, ahead of any deadline set by the World Trade Organization, and before other countries in a much stronger position," said Celine Charveriat, head of Oxfam's Make Trade Fair campaign. "The US, Japan, and other countries in a position to do so, should follow Brazil's example immediately and put forward unconditional 100 percent duty-free, quota-free offers of their own," she urged.

In its press release, Oxfam cited a 2006 study by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) that projected that LDCs, along with eight other low-income countries, would see a USD 7 billion rise in real income if all OECD countries extended them duty- and quota-free access for all of their exports. Oxfam criticised the US in particular for maintaining "significant restrictions on key imports."

Washington is widely believed to be reluctant to open its politically sensitive textiles sector to competition from all LDCs, fearing a flood of low-cost imports, especially from Bangladesh.

### Brazilian manufacturers raise concerns

Some Brazilian business groups, too, are anxious about the effects of fully liberalising all imports from all LDCs. According to the analysis in Valor, companies from the textile, electronics, chemical, and machine equipment sectors are most worried. Industry representatives have asked for some 1300 products to be designated as sensitive, while the government wants to accept no more than 900.

A major concern among Brazilian industry groups is that LDCs might become a conduit for Chinese exports to be assembled and exported duty-free to Brazil. Valor reports that they are lobbying the government to toughen the rules of origin requirements for the scheme, calling for at least 50 percent of the value of an eligible product to be added in an LDC, compared to the government's proposal of 40 percent. LDCs complain that tight rules of origin requirements have left them unable to take full advantage of many other preferential market access schemes.

The Itamaraty press officer downplayed these concerns, pointing out that LDCs accounted for a minute fraction of the country's imports -- USD 500 million out of a total of USD 75 billion, of which close to 70 percent was accounted for by oil imports from Angola alone. He added that the countries in question were very poor and unlikely to emerge as major export platforms.

Nevertheless, he did not rule out the possibility of exempting textiles from the removal of duties and quotas in response to industry demands, although he said that the government's "intention is to give preferential treatment to all products." Brazilian textiles manufacturers are complaining that Brazil has little to gain by giving duty-free access to their Bangladeshi counterparts. The Brazilian government is continuing to meet with industry to discuss its concerns about the initiative.

Oxfam's Charveriat, for her part, insisted that manufacturers in a relatively advanced country such as Brazil had little to fear from LDC exports. She stressed that special interests should not be allowed to derail the implementation of duty- and quota-free access. "With simple and transparent rules of origin, and a functioning customs system, abuse of the concessions can be easily avoided," she said.

ICTSD reporting; "Brasil dará isenção de tarifas às 50 nações mais pobres do mundo," VALOR ECONOMICO, 1 December 2006.

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## OTHER NEWS

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### WTO REPORTS INCREASED USE OF ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES IN FIRST HALF OF 2006

WTO Members introduced anti-dumping duties with greater frequency in the first half of 2006 even though the number of anti-dumping investigations continued to decline, according to new data from the WTO Secretariat.

The semi-annual report on anti-dumping, released on 27 November, summarises information submitted by WTO Members to the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices (ADP).

'Dumping' is the term given to the practice of exporting a product at a price lower than that in its own home market. WTO rules allow governments to place extra duties on a product if they can prove that dumping is causing genuine ('material') injury to competing

domestic

industry.

The report says that from 1 January to 30 June 2006, 20 Members reported initiating 87 new investigations of whether dumping was occurring -- down from 105 during the same period the year before. More than one-third (32) of these investigations were directed against China, substantially up from 23 in the first half of 2005. In comparison, the next most prominent targets of new investigations, the US and Taiwan, faced six apiece.

India and the EU were the most active initiators of investigations into suspect imports, launching 20 and 17 respectively.

Fifteen WTO members reported applying 71 new final anti-dumping measures (generally additional duties). This was an increase from the 55 measures instituted during the first half of 2005. Chinese products, all in the chemicals sector, were the target of 15 of the 71. India and South Korea came in a distant second, with six goods apiece facing extra duties.

China, the top target of anti-dumping duties, also led Members in applying them, introducing 15 sets of new measures in first half of 2006, up from ten the year before. Turkey was second, with 11. During the same period, the EU imposed five new anti-dumping measures, and the US, two.

Developed countries accounted for only 9 of the 71 new final measures, though they were behind 31 of the 87 new investigations. In recent years, developing countries have become increasingly active at filing anti-dumping complaints.

Products most frequently affected by new anti-dumping measures in the first six months of 2006 were in the chemicals, plastics, textiles, and base metals sectors.

### Negotiations to redefine rules were at stalemate

At the Doha Ministerial Conference in 2001, WTO Members agreed to launch negotiations on reforming existing WTO rules on anti-dumping. Many governments and trade experts argue that they are flawed and need to be changed to better ensure that they cannot be used as a pretext for duties motivated more by protectionism than by legitimate threats to otherwise competitive industry.

Washington-based Cato Institute Senior Fellow Brink Lindsey says that the problem is that the current rules ask only for proof of a price differential between products sold domestically and products sold as foreign exports. Such international price differentials, Lindsey explains, can exist for a wide variety of reasons, of



which government policy allowing companies to subsidise cheap exports by charging high prices at home is only one. This lax definition of price discrimination, he says, allows many countries to pass anti-dumping legislation as a disguised means of combating trade liberalisation.

Before the Doha Round negotiations were suspended in July of this year, several WTO Members had been advocating for tighter disciplines on the introduction and maintenance of anti-dumping duties. However, some countries, notably the US, were reluctant to accept large-scale reform of anti-dumping provisions. Although the talks have now resumed, albeit on a limited basis among Geneva-based trade officials, sources report that the chair of the Negotiating Group on Rules has not yet addressed anti-dumping in his consultations with Members.

The WTO Secretariat's data on anti-dumping measures in the first half of 2006 is available at [http://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/adp\\_e/adp\\_e.htm#statistics](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/adp_e/adp_e.htm#statistics).

ICTSD reporting; "Antidumping Negotiations in the Doha Round: Strategy and Tactics," RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ECONOMY, TRADE AND INDUSTRY (speech), 11 November 2002; "China Targeted by WTO Anti-Dumping Moves," REUTERS, 28 November 2006; "India Initiated Most Anti-Dumping Probes This Year, Says WTO," FINANCIAL EXPRESS, 30 November 2006; "WTO Secretariat Reports New Anti-Dumping Investigations Continue to Decline, While New Final Measures Show Increase," WTO PRESS RELEASES, 27 November 2006.

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## IN BRIEF

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### BASEL PARTIES DEBATE E-WASTE, BAN ON SHIPPING HAZARDOUS WASTE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal recently debated the difference between reusable electronic products and obsolete electronic waste with hazardous components that poses a real problem when dumped in developing countries.

The Basel Convention's eighth Conference of the Parties (COP-8), was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 27 November to 1 December. Up to 50 million tonnes of "e-waste" is thought to be generated worldwide each year, as consumers around the world replace mobile phones, televisions, and computers. Substantial

amounts of such waste are shipped to developing countries, where their safe disposal is a growing problem. A number of mobile phone producers were present at the meeting to help find sustainable solutions to the issue. "Whatever is agreed... developing countries should no longer be victims of hazardous waste transfers disguised as end-of-life or even as usable equipment," commented Sachiko Kuwabara Yamamoto, head of the Basel Convention.

COP-8 also focused on the possibility of banning the shipment of hazardous wastes to developing countries. The issue was given added urgency since the meeting came soon after the August toxic waste tragedy in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, where poisonous slops were dumped from a ship, leaving thousands of people ill and at least ten dead (see BRIDGES Trade BioRes, 8 September 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/biores/06-09-08/story2.htm>).

The Basel Convention requires exporters of hazardous waste to obtain a certificate of prior informed consent from the competent authorities in the importing country before shipments can proceed. A so-called Ban Amendment goes further, prohibiting the movement of any hazardous wastes from the EU and other industrialised countries to all other parties. However, it has yet to enter into force. The amendment has been championed by African countries, as well as civil society organisations, due to concerns over weak monitoring, enforcement and/or disposal capabilities. Parties disagreed at the meeting on some of the requirements for the amendment to be fully implemented. Some countries, such as the US and Japan, would like to continue their exports. Likewise, some receiving countries value the jobs created in the waste processing industry.

For a full report of the meeting see IISD's Earth Negotiations Bulletin at <http://www.iisd.ca/basel/cop8/>.

ICTSD reporting; "UN Meeting Fixes Toxic Waste Steps, Needs Funds," REUTERS, 4 December 2006; "From PC's To Ships: UN Meeting Tackles Toxic Waste," REUTERS, 28 November 2006; "World Governments Asked To Pay For Ivory Coast Cleanup," ENS, 24 November 2006.

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## WTO IN BRIEF

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### COLOMBIA JOINS ECUADOR IN BANANAS DISPUTE AGAINST EU

Colombia on 30 November announced that it would seek to participate in Ecuador's recent WTO complaint

against the EU's banana import regime. The two countries claim that Brussels discriminates against their banana exports in violation of prior WTO rulings.

The longstanding dispute has pitted Latin American banana producers against the EU, over the latter's system for granting preferential market access to bananas from its former colonies in African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries.

Two weeks ago, Ecuador, took the first step in WTO dispute settlement, filing a request for consultations with the EU (see BRIDGES Weekly, 22 November 2006, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/06-11-22/story4.htm>). Colombia has now signed on to this request (WT/DS27/66). The consultations will serve as a platform for the three Members to examine the WTO compatibility of the EU's banana regime, particularly with regard to an Appellate Body ruling from 1997, and to see if they can resolve the disagreement without formal adjudication.

It had been unclear whether Ecuador would receive the formal support of other Members claiming to have been harmed by Brussels' banana regime. However, Colombia had already spoken in support of Ecuador's case during a 21 November meeting of the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB). WTO rules require potential third parties to a dispute to have a substantial trade interest in the consultations in question.

Colombia filed to join the consultations after Ecuador modified its own 16 November request to make it clearer that other countries were free to seek to sign on to the case.

Sources suggest that other Latin American banana producers involved in the dispute may well join the new complaint.

Ecuador's revised request for consultations (WT/DS27/65/Rev.1) is available at <http://docsonline.wto.org>.

ICTSD reporting.

## 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: 7-13 December**

7-8 December, Khartoum, Sudan: FIFTH ACP SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT. The Fifth Summit of the Heads of State of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group) will center on the theme "United for peace, solidarity and sustainable development." The Summit will provide an opportunity to take stock of the implementation of the Maputo Declaration which was adopted in 2004, and to redefine political guidelines for the group in the face of a rapidly changing world order. Heads of state and government will discuss the situation in the six ACP regions with regard to peace, security and stability. The Summit will examine the mechanisms for strengthening intra-ACP cooperation and will define the relevant guidelines. The leaders will also discuss the progress of the negotiations for the Economic Partnership Agreements due to come into force in 2008. For more information see internet: [http://www.5thacpsummit.gov.sd/the\\_summit.htm](http://www.5thacpsummit.gov.sd/the_summit.htm); e-mail: [contact@5thacpsummit.gov.sd](mailto:contact@5thacpsummit.gov.sd); tel: 00 249 183 765 558; fax: 00 249 183 771 787

7-8 December, Amsterdam: FIRST ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) FORUM ON AFRICAN DEBT MANAGEMENT AND BOND MARKETS. Organized under the aegis of the OECD Working Party on Debt Management (WPDM) and sponsored by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the forum will focus on specific local African problems, challenges, and debt management issues. It also aims to acquaint African debt managers with OECD best practices in public debt management and government securities, as well as to include them in the OECD WPDM-led global network of debt managers. The Africa Forum initiative will enhance collaboration and address critical issues about ensuring sustainable debt management. Participation is by invitation only. For more information see internet [http://www.oecd.org/document/44/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_279\\_94977\\_37361964\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1.00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/44/0,2340,en_2649_279_94977_37361964_1_1_1_1.00.html) or e-mail [hans.blommenstein@oecd.org](mailto:hans.blommenstein@oecd.org) or [jocelene.fouassier@oecd.org](mailto:jocelene.fouassier@oecd.org).

8 December, São Paulo, Brazil: INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT. This seminar is a joint initiative by the Brazilian government and private sector to debate trends and prospects for the WTO dispute settlement system, as well as the role of Brazil and developing countries on it. Speakers include Brazilian government officials, private sector representatives from major trade associations and Embraer, and trade experts such as James Bacchus, Gabrielle Marceau and Luiz Olavo Baptista. The seminar is co-sponsored by the Brazilian Ministry of External Relations (MRE), the Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo, (FIESP), the Brazilian Institute of Studies on Competition, Consumer Affairs and International Trade (IBRAC) and the Center for

Legal Studies of Law Firms (CESA). For more information, visit <http://www.fiesp.com.br/newsletter/omc/omc.html>.

11-13 December, Geneva, Switzerland: UNITED NATIONS EXPERT MEETING ON ENABLING SMALL COMMODITY PRODUCERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO REACH GLOBAL MARKETS. Organised by the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Small commodity producers in developing countries often find it difficult to go beyond sporadic sales to purely local markets. However, if these producers are to escape poverty, they must be empowered to enter organised supply chains, linking them with consumers locally, regionally and internationally. This meeting will identify the services and support that small commodity producers need to effectively market their produce (market information, finance, logistics, meeting standards); evaluate the development impact on small commodity producers of the new, private-sector driven models that have emerged; and examine the role of governments in support of producers in this new environment, including through public-private partnerships. For more information see internet <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/meeting.asp?intItemD=1942&lang=1&m=11909>; e-mail: [olle.ostensson@unctad.org](mailto:olle.ostensson@unctad.org) or [leonela.santana-boado@unctad.org](mailto:leonela.santana-boado@unctad.org); tel: +41 (0)22 917 57 61 or +41 (0)22 917 57 02; fax: +41 (0)22 917 05 09.

12-15 December, Nairobi, Kenya: AFRICAN REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON SUSTAINABLE USE. Organised by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Government of the Netherlands, and hosted by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). This will be the third in a series of technical expert workshops on ecosystem services assessment, the sustainable use of biological resources, and the financial costs and benefits associated with conservation of biodiversity. For more information see <http://www.biodiv.org/doc/meeting.aspx?mtg=RWSUAFR-01&tab=3>.

12-16 December, Haikou City, Hainan Province, China: THE EAST ASIAN SEAS (EAS) CONGRESS 2006. This event will bring together international organisations, experts and multi-sector stakeholders to exchange knowledge and build capacity in developing strategies to implement the Millennium Development Goals and WSSD goals for the region's coasts and oceans. With the central theme, "One Ocean, One People, One Vision," the five-day event will feature several key activities designed to enhance regional cooperation for the benefit of the Seas of East Asia. For more information contact The EAS Congree Secretariat, tel: + 632 9 202211; e-mail:

[congress@pemsea.org](mailto:congress@pemsea.org); internet: <http://www.pemsea.org/eascongress/>.

### 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.

8 December: GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT MEETING

11 December: DISPUTE SETTLEMENT BODY

13 December: INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK STEERING COMMITTEE

### Other Upcoming Events

14-16 December, Bangalore, India. 3RD FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS CONFERENCE: ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT - ANALYSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR REDUCING POVERTY: This meeting is organized by the Institut Veolia Environnement (IVE), The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), and the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relationships (IDDRI). The conference will focus on challenges for sustainable development that arise from the nexus between energy, environment, and poverty. It will provide an opportunity for researchers, policymakers, practitioners, and the donor community to engage in constructive dialogue on possible solutions. It will attempt to identify an agenda for action and policy relevant research, particularly focusing on developing countries in Asia. For more information, contact e-mail: [eed@teri.res.in](mailto:eed@teri.res.in); internet: [http://www.teriin.org/events\\_inside.php\\_id\\_17298](http://www.teriin.org/events_inside.php_id_17298)

18-19 December, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh: NATIONAL SEMINAR ON GLOBALISATION AND INDIA: VOICES FROM THE GROUND. Organised jointly by the Consumer Unity and Trust Society's Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment (CUTS-CITEE) and the Network of Entrepreneurship & Economic Development (NEED). The objective of this seminar is to provide a forum for civil society representatives to share their experiences in generating awareness on the linkages between trade and development throughout India; and to deliberate over the best policy methods to ensure that the poor benefit from globalisation. For more information, see <http://www.cuts-citee.org/events.htm>.

## RESOURCES

**INVESTMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: PROMOTING QUALITY FDI.** By Annie Dufey. International Institute for Environment and Development, December 2006. Foreign direct investment (FDI) is considered to be a major catalyst in promoting sustainable development in developing countries. Benefits associated with FDI include economic growth and increased income, employment, and technology transfer. Liberalisation policies have led to rapid growth in FDI flows in recent years. But not all countries have succeeded in attracting FDI, and for some who have, FDI has not brought the expected benefits to their economies. FDI can have negative impacts on sustainable development, such as environmental degradation, poor labour standards, crowding-out of domestic companies, and corruption. Thus recent approaches to FDI have focused on the quality of FDI rather than the quantity. But the notion of "quality" FDI is still narrow and focuses on the economic rather than the environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development. This paper discusses the main elements required for policies aimed at attracting quality FDI, and for providing a supporting framework for effective foreign corporate, social and environmental responsibility. For more information on how to access this book, please visit <http://www.iied.org/pubs/display.php?o=15505IIED&n=1&l=6&a=A%20Dufey&x=Y>.

**AGROECOLOGY AND THE STRUGGLE FOR FOOD SOVEREIGNTY IN THE AMERICAS.** Edited by Avery Cohn, Jonathan Cook, Margarita Fernandez, Rebecca Reider and Corrina Steward. International Institute for Environment and Development, IUCN Commission on Environmental Economic and Social Policy, and Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies, 2006. This book explores emerging alliances among farmer organizations, environmentalists, and scholars working to promote ecologically sound and economically just food and agricultural systems across the Americas. It features articles and policy recommendations by various scholars working at the intersections of conservation, trade, and agriculture; interviews with leaders of national, regional, and local farmer organizations; case studies of efforts to promote both food sovereignty and ecologically sound farming systems across the Americas; and reports on the 2004 workshop "Food Sovereignty, Conservation, and Social Movements for Sustainable Agriculture in the Americas". To access this book, visit <http://www.yale.edu/environment/publications>.

**ENERGY AND CLIMATE -- A CONTRIBUTION TO THE DIALOGUE ON LONG TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION.** By the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, November 2006. This

document offers some initial thinking of possible options for action on climate change within a revised framework after 2012. Such a revised framework would learn and build from existing international agreements and incorporate new long-term goals. To access this document, visit <http://www.wbcsd.org/Plugins/DocSearch/details.asp?DocTypeId=25&ObjectId=MjE0OTM&URLBack=%2Ftemplates%2FTemplateWBCSD2%2FLayout%2Easp%3Ftype%3Dp%26MenuId%3DODU%26doOpen%3D1%26ClickMenu%3DRightMenu>.

**TRADE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR AFRICA: POLICY ISSUES FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.** By the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2006. This publication, the third in the Trade Negotiations and Africa series, contains a paper on the interface between negotiations under the WTO Doha agenda, the ACP-EU economic partnership agreements, and African regional integration processes. It aims at facilitating informed decision-making by African countries in drawing positive benefits from their participation in multiple international trade negotiations and agreements, and by making these processes development-oriented in reflecting the needs and interests of African countries. To access this paper, visit [http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ditctncd20066\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/ditctncd20066_en.pdf).



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