



# Bridges Trade BioRes

*News, events and resources at the intersection of trade and biodiversity*

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## **Fisheries**

### **EU, MAURITANIA RENEGOTIATE FISHERIES ACCESS AGREEMENT**

The EU and Mauritania have signed a new fisheries agreement. Under the new deal, the EU will engage in significantly less fishing off Mauritania's coast. Some of the money previously paid as access fees will be channelled back to Mauritania in the form of aid to develop the fisheries sector. The EU-Mauritania Fisheries Partnership Agreement is the EU's largest, and has provided Mauritania with one third of its national revenue. The new four-year protocol was agreed on 13 March, following internal EU agreement at the Agriculture and Fisheries Council on 18 February.

The EU has 20 bilateral fishing agreements, primarily with developing countries in Africa, allowing EU vessels to fish within the exclusive economic zones of these countries.

### **Terms of the agreement**

Under the renegotiated agreement, the EU will pay Mauritania EUR 75.25 million a year to catch 250,000 tonnes of fish species, including octopus, crab, crawfish, sardines, anchovies and lobster, from 1 August 2008 to 31 July 2012. This is down from the EUR 86 million per year the EU was previously paying to catch 440,000 tonnes of fish species, a quota that the EU was not using in its entirety. The agreement also provides for increased investment in the Mauritanian fisheries industry. In addition to the EUR 75.25 million per year to fish in Mauritanian waters, the EU will provide an additional EUR 15 million per year for licences and EUR 16.25 million to develop the fisheries sector and to promote sustainable fisheries.

A European Commission spokesperson noted that, "this new protocol responds better than the

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current one to Mauritania's needs in terms of sustainable development of its national fisheries sector, and also takes into account the changes in the European fleet operating in Mauritanian waters."

### **Fish, pay and go?**

Although the EU has invested money in developing Mauritania's fisheries sector and now is decreasing its allowable catch, Europe has been severely criticised for depleting Africa's fish stocks. Steve Trent, Executive Director of the Environmental Justice Foundation stressed that, "as Europe has sought to manage its fisheries and to limit its fishing, what we've done is to export the overfishing problem elsewhere, particularly to Africa." EU officials for their part insisted that they were being used as "scapegoats" for poor management of national fisheries.

The EU is not alone in accessing Mauritanian and other African waters. Fishing vessels from Eastern Europe and East Asia - particularly Russia and China - are also operating in the waters off of Africa for fish, contributing to the current collapse of the fisheries. These fleets typically stay for shorter time spans and do not make promises related to sustainable fishing and development. Currently, most of Mauritania's private vessel fleet is co-owned by Chinese companies.

### **Access fees exempt in WTO negotiations**

The ongoing negotiations on fisheries subsidies under the WTO Doha Round also cover fisheries access fees (see Bridges Trade BioRes, 8 February 2008, <http://www.ictsd.org/biores/08-02-08/story2.htm>). These have been exempted from the list of prohibited subsidies; in the current negotiating text, government-to-government payments are not considered subsidies and are thus not vulnerable to being challenged at the WTO.

"EU and Mauritania Initial New Protocol Under Fisheries Partnership Agreement," EU PRESS CORNER, 14 March 2008; "EU Finalises Deal to Fish Less Off Mauritania Coast," REUTERS, 17 March 2008; "EU to Renegotiate Mauritania Fish Deal, Spend Less," REUTERS, 18 February 2008; "Europe Takes Africa's Fish, and Boatloads of

Migrants Follow," NEW YORK TIMES, 14 January 2008.

## **Trade And Climate Change**

### **CLIMATE CHANGE: ENERGY-INTENSIVE SECTORS IN THE SPOTLIGHT**

The G-8 industrialised countries, together with the major emerging economies, recently met to discuss options for tackling climate change. The idea of agreeing to sectoral targets for particularly polluting industries in all nations, a controversial concept proposed by the host, Japan, received a cool welcome.

Meanwhile, a recent EU summit also addressed climate change. Several European countries said that the concerns of their energy-intensive industries with regard to competitiveness needed to be taken into consideration when finalising the new EU climate strategy.

### **Japan pushes sectorals**

The so-called 'Gleneagles Dialogue' on climate change (see Bridges Trade BioRes, 8 July 2005, <http://www.ictsd.org/biores/05-07-08/story3.htm>) among the G-8 industrial countries, along with emerging economies such as Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa, continued in Chiba City, Japan, from 14-16 March. The meeting gathered energy and environment ministers, although it was co-chaired by Akira Amari, Japan's trade minister, and Japanese environment minister Ichiro Kamoshita.

Among the key topics discussed was the concept of a 'bottom-up, sectoral' approach to climate change mitigation. Under this approach, energy-intensive sectors such as steel, aluminium and cement would set benchmarks related to best available technologies, taking on sectoral climate change commitments that would be added up at the national level. For developing countries, these commitments would be of a voluntary nature. The sectors considered are in many cases heavily trade-exposed, and their representatives in countries taking on steep climate commitments have warned that they will be badly hit by 'unfair' competition

from industries in countries without greenhouse gas caps.

The proposed sectoral approach did not get a warm reception, however. Developed countries set to take on emissions caps felt that sectoral targets were too soft. The EU has already committed itself to reducing overall greenhouse gas emissions by a minimum of 20 percent under 1990 levels by 2020 (see Bridges Trade BioRes, 25 January 2008, <http://www.ictsd.org/biores/08-01-25/story1.htm>). Developing countries also viewed the approach with suspicion, stressing the need for developed countries to take the lead in combating climate change, taking on hard targets. For any voluntary sectoral initiative to apply to developing countries, they would need to be accompanied by finance and technology transfer. Developing countries also complained that the concept was vague, and said they needed more information.

Speaking to journalists, Yvo de Boer, head of the UN Climate Change Secretariat, tried to highlight the differences between countries on the topic. He said that while Japan would prefer using the most efficient plants as the sectoral benchmark, “countries like China and India are much more interested in an incremental approach, whereby you look at the situation as it is at the moment and then try and build and improve on that.”

### **Europeans seek to shield energy-intensive industries**

The EU Spring Summit, held from 13- 14 March, furthered, among others, discussions on the European climate and energy strategy. At the meeting, splits emerged over how to treat the energy-intensive industries that also are at the centre of discussions on sectoral approaches. The new strategy left the door open to the use of controversial border measures to safeguard the competitiveness of energy-intensive industries (see Bridges Trade BioRes, 25 January 2008, <http://www.ictsd.org/biores/08-01-25/story2.htm>).

At the Spring Summit, Germany, France, Austria and the Czech Republic wished for assurances that their energy-intensive industry would not be undermined by foreign competition. Britain,

Sweden and the Netherlands, on the other hand, wished to maintain a strong bargaining position within the international climate change negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), meaning they would allow no back doors out of their commitments for any European sector. Concerns have also been raised that threats of border measures would antagonise other countries, rather than help coax them onboard an international climate agreement.

In practice, the EU has assured energy intensive industries that there will be special measures to support them if there is no international agreement. These industries may get free pollution permits under the European Emissions Trading Scheme - instead of having to buy them by auction - linked to technological benchmarks.

Negotiations under the auspices of the UNFCCC will continue from 31 March to 4 April in Bangkok, Thailand.

‘ADB seeks more funds to protect against climate change’, INDIANFOLINE, 17 March 2008; ‘Blair wants ‘climate revolution’, BBCNEWS, 15 March 2008; ‘Blair: Poor Nations Must Cut Emissions’, WASHINGTON POST, 15 March 2008; ‘Bigger role for developed nations against global warming’, CHINA DAILY, 16 March 2008; ‘EU agrees tight schedule for climate and energy deal’, EURACTIV, 17 March 2008; ‘EU Aims To Set Pace In Fight On Climate Change’, PLANET ARK, 14 March 2008; ‘Analysis: Reality check for EU’, BBC NEWS, 14 March 2008; ‘Brussels to grant some concessions to industry in environment proposals’, EU OBSERVER, 14 March 2008; ‘Concessions to Merkel threaten climate change plan’, GUARDIAN, 15 March 2008.

## **Intellectual Property**

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### **DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: MOUNTING SUPPORT FOR TRIPS AMENDMENT TO PROTECT BIODIVERSITY**

Longstanding differences on whether WTO rules should be altered to require patent applicants to

disclose the use of any biological resources or associated traditional knowledge - on pain of patent revocation - featured prominently at a 13 March meeting of the WTO Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

Brazil, India, Cuba, Peru, Ecuador, Pakistan, Thailand, and Venezuela said there was significant and growing support among the WTO Membership for an amendment of the sort they had proposed in order to protect biodiversity (IP/C/W/474, available at <http://docsonline.wto.org>). Uganda expressed a similar view, on behalf of the group of least-developed countries.

Their proposed amendment would include a mandatory requirement to disclose the origin of biological resources and/or associated traditional knowledge in patent applications. It would also require evidence of compliance with prior informed consent and fair and equitable benefit sharing arising from the commercial or other utilisation of such resources and knowledge. They argue that such an amendment - with the threat of revocation if disclosure requirements are not adequately met - is necessary to prevent 'biopiracy'.

The Dominican Republic and the group of African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries recently announced their backing for the proposal, prompting their co-sponsors to note that nearly 80 of the WTO's 151 members now support a TRIPS amendment.

Following the typical pattern established for discussions on the issue, the US, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Korea said that while they were opposed to bio-piracy, they did not consider a disclosure requirement to be the most efficient way of addressing such concerns.

They added that they were still not convinced about the existence of a conflict between the TRIPS Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and thus there was no need for amending the WTO rules. They argued for considering alternative methods for preventing misappropriation of traditional knowledge and genetic material, such as the database system

proposed by Japan (IP/C/W/504 and IP/C/W/472). More facts-based discussions on concrete cases of misappropriation are needed, they said.

The EU reiterated that it was prepared to negotiate a disclosure of origin requirement, but it would not support requirements for either prior informed consent or proof of equitable benefit sharing. However, it contended that the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), rather than the WTO, was the appropriate forum for discussions on disclosure. The EU also argued that failing to accurately provide information on the origin of biodiversity or traditional knowledge used in an invention should not result in patent revocation, in order to avoid endangering the viability of the patent system. Sanctions, it claimed, should instead be sought outside patent law.

The US, for its part, argued that a disclosure requirement would not address resources exported from countries through normal commercial channels that eventually may be used as starting materials for research and or innovation. It added that due to the tenuous relationship between origin and inventorship, it is not likely that the disclosure proposal would prove effective at achieving its stated purpose.

The TRIPS Agreement itself provides for a review of Article 27.3(b), which deals with the patentability of plants and "essentially biological" processes for producing them. The Doha mandate asked WTO Members to broaden this review to look at the relationship between the TRIPS Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the protection of traditional knowledge and folklore.

ICTSD reporting.

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## In Brief

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### WORLD FOOD PRICES SOAR - ARE BIOFUELS TO BLAME?

The rapid rise in basic food prices is being linked to biofuels production, among other drivers.

Food prices rose by more than 40 percent in 2007. The main reasons include high energy prices, climate change, higher food demand and the increasing use of biofuels. According to Josette Sheeran, Executive Director of the UN World Food Programme, the problem is here to stay, and will have an impact on international trade in agricultural products.

In addition to calling for increased funding for the World Food Programme, Sheeran said more land should be used to grow food rather than biofuels. According to Sheeran, “governments need to look more carefully at the link between the acceleration in biofuels and food supply and give more thought to [biofuels policy].” Her comment came at the heels of discussions of an EU-wide target to increase the amount of biofuels used in vehicle fuel in order to combat climate change (see Bridges Trade BioRes, 25 January 2008, <http://www.ictsd.org/biores/08-01-25/story1.htm>). There is a similar new US law that calls for an increase in the amount of biofuels used in vehicle fuel.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), for their part, recently made a proposition for how to deal with the problem of rising food prices. According to these institutions, the “significant untapped agricultural production potential” in Eastern Europe, Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine should be unlocked through increased public-private partnerships to facilitate agricultural investment. According to the FAO and EBRD, 23 million hectares of suitable agricultural land has been withdrawn from production in this area of the world. At least 13 million hectares could be returned to production without significant environmental cost. Jacques Diouf, Director-General of the FAO, said that if institutional and financial constraints currently limiting production in the region were to be removed, its cereal output and contribution to world exports would grow to above the seven percent increase in grain production needed between 2007 and 2016.

ICTSD Reporting; “UN Sees More Hunger, Unrest Over Food Inflation,” Reuters, 10 March 2008; “EBRD and FAO Call For Bold Steps to Contain Soaring Food Prices: Moves Needed

Now to Unlock Unused Agricultural Potential in Eastern Europe,” FAO Newsroom, 10 March 2008; “Investment Could Moderate Skyrocketing World Food Prices,” Environment News Service, 12 March 2008.

## MEETING FOCUSES ON FUTURE OF WHALING COMMISSION

Plans to lift a ban on whaling were reportedly discussed in a closed-door meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC). Under the deal, nations would be allowed to resume coastal whaling. However, they would have to stop killing whales near Antarctica, which Japan currently does on ‘scientific’ grounds, although the meat then is channelled to the market. Commercial whaling was banned in 1986 when many whale populations were at the brink of collapse. The ban was intended as a moratorium to allow scientists to determine the scope of the problem and how it could be managed. Environmentalists and anti-whaling nations such as Britain and Australia have sought to keep the ban in place, while whaling nations such as Japan and Norway have spearheaded efforts to get the ban removed, and discussions at the IWC have become increasingly inflamed.

The inter-sessional meeting of the IWC, held in London from 6-8 March, focused on the future of the IWC, seeking ways to move forward in a cooperative way. “The IWC has in recent years shown increasing signs of polarisation and has reached something of an impasse. That is why the Annual Meeting in Anchorage last year decided to hold this London meeting,” said the meeting Chair. Reportedly the spirit at the meeting was cooperative, with participants discussing proposals for improving the way the IWC work, such as: reducing the use of voting; ensuring adequate notice of matters to be considered to reduce surprises; employing cooling off periods when difficulties arise; and using small negotiating groups.

The IWC annual meeting will be held in Santiago, Chile, in June this year.

“Secret Plan to Let Japan Resume Whaling,” THE INDEPENDENT, 9 March 2008; “Ice Thaws

But Little Else Moves at Whaling Meeting,” REUTERS, 8 March 2008.

### **STARBUCKS TO PROMOTE RWANDAN COFFEE**

Starbucks, the international coffee chain, has announced that it will market a unique high-quality coffee from Rwanda. Rwanda is hoping development benefits will flow from this partnership, based on coffee beans that are subject to a Geographical Indication (GI).

Starbucks is to source an exclusive blend of coffee, called ‘Rwanda Blue Bourbon,’ from a country in which coffee farming was decimated by the 1994 genocide. The chain intends to increase the quantity of its coffee originating in Africa and sees the Rwandan coffee as a marketable response to consumer demands for coffee which is not only high in quality but can also be identified with a specific region or country. The GI associated with the Rwandan coffee means that there is a restriction on the use of the name to a specific place of origin and production method, as in the case of Champagne from France.

Last year, Ethiopia chose another path by deciding to trademark its Sidamo and Harar beans, rather than relying on GIs (see Bridges Trade BioRes 6 July 2007; <http://www.ictsd.org/biores/07-07-06/story2.htm>). Ethiopia is hoping that the trademarks will bring higher returns for the farmers and lead to more surplus returning to the farming communities from sales by the Starbucks chain. Similarly, the Rwandan farmers are hoping that the purchase by Starbucks of their produce will assist development in their communities.

Rwandan Ambassador to the US Zac Nsenga said the aim of the growers in Rwanda is ‘to produce sustainable quality coffee in sustainable quantities while maintaining standards. They are looking for lasting partnerships with Starbucks. In doing this, they aim at achieving sustainable livelihood for their families.’ The US Agency for International Development (USAID) has been involved by partnering with Rwandans to upgrade the coffee-farming and coffee-processing infrastructure.

‘Starbucks to Sell Exclusive Rwanda Coffee In Europe,’ PLANET ARK, 10 March 2008; Java

Rwanda: Starbucks to Sell Rwandan Coffee,’ FOX NEWS, 1 March 2006; ‘Product Spotlight: Coffee with a conscience,’ FOOD PROCESSING; ‘U.S., Starbucks, Rwanda Coffee Partnership Equals Success,’ USINFO, 11 April 2006.

## **Events & Resources**

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### **EVENTS**

For a more comprehensive list of events in trade and sustainable development, please refer to ICTSD's web calendar, <http://www.trade-environment.org/page/calendar.htm>.

### **Coming up in the next two weeks**

25-28 March, Helsinki, Finland: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES, THEIR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY. This event will provide an opportunity for an in-depth study of opportunities and challenges of responses to climate change for indigenous and local communities from the Arctic, and the comprehensive consideration of these climate change related issues that can be integrated into related work carried out by the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as other relevant agencies, including their programmes, policies and strategies. Internet: <http://www.cbd.int/meetings/>

26-27 March, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: IRRIGATION SUBSIDY METHODOLOGY WORKSHOP. The Global Subsidies Initiative (GSI), in partnership with The International Water Management Institute (IWMI), is holding a two-day workshop to discuss a common methodology for measuring irrigation subsidies. Contact Chris Charles for more information. Internet: [http://www.globalsubsidies.org/article.php?id\\_article=46&var\\_mode=calcul#eight](http://www.globalsubsidies.org/article.php?id_article=46&var_mode=calcul#eight)

27-28 March, New York City, US: BIODIVERSITY & ECOSYSTEM FINANCE. This will be the first meeting where financiers, corporations and the environmental communities come together to discuss how the business

community can lead in biodiversity & ecosystem conservation. Internet:

<http://www.greenpowerconferences.com/general/documents/BiodiversityBrochure.pdf>

27-29 March, San Jose, Costa Rica: LATIN AMERICA FORUM FOR JOURNALISTS ON SUBSIDIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: The Global Subsidies Initiative is holding a three-day forum for journalists in Latin America on the links between government subsidies and sustainable development. Contact Javed Ahmad for more information. Internet:

[http://www.globalsubsidies.org/article.php3?id\\_article=46&var\\_mode=calcul#nine](http://www.globalsubsidies.org/article.php3?id_article=46&var_mode=calcul#nine)

31 March-4 April, London, UK: IMO MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE. The MEPC is the IMO's senior technical body on marine pollution. This meeting will be the 57th session of the MEPC covering topics such as ship recycling, air pollution prevention and ballast water management. Internet:

[http://www.imo.org/Newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic\\_id=109](http://www.imo.org/Newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic_id=109)

### Other upcoming meetings

7-8 April, Geneva, Switzerland: SYMPOSIUM ON PUBLIC POLICY PATENT LANDSCAPING IN THE LIFE SCIENCES. This symposium will be the fourth in a series of public symposia on intellectual property as it relates to the life sciences, and will address how patent landscaping may be used within the life sciences for public policy purposes. Internet: [http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2008/article\\_0010.html](http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2008/article_0010.html)

8 April, New Delhi, India: GLOBAL AGRO-INDUSTRIES FORUM: IMPROVING COMPETITIVENESS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT. Internet: <http://www.fao.org/events/index.asp>

20-25 April, Accra, Ghana: TWELFTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD XII). The theme of UNCTAD XII is addressing the opportunities and challenges of

globalisation for development. The conference will look at enhancing coherence at all levels for sustainable economic development and poverty reduction in global policy making; key trade and development issues in the world economy; enhancing the enabling environment at all levels to strengthen productive capacity, trade and investment; and strengthening UNCTAD. Internet: <http://www.unctadxi.org/en/>

22-24 April, Phoenix, US: TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT IN NORTH AMERICA 2008. The three day event is open to the public and will feature discussions on reducing the environmental impact of trade corridors and evaluating what has been learned from 10 years of research on trade and the environment. Internet: <http://www.cec.org/symposium>

19-23 May, Ca' Tron di Roncade, Italy: INTRODUCTION TO BIOSAFETY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASE OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED CROPS: EVALUATION OF SCIENTIFIC DATA AND RISK ASSESSMENT DOSSIERS. This is the first of two new biosafety workshops scheduled for next year by the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB). Internet: <http://www.icgeb.org/MEETINGS/crsform.htm>

16-24 June, Modena: 16TH ORGANIC WORLD CONGRESS. This year's meeting will be about the Principles of Organic Agriculture: ecology, fair, care and health. Internet: [http://shop.ifoam.org/conference\\_3/](http://shop.ifoam.org/conference_3/)

30 June to 2 July Paris, France: ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL ENERGY WORKSHOP. The International Energy Workshop (IEW) is a network of global energy experts who meet annually to discuss a wide range of topics, with particular emphasis on global as well as regional energy issues. The annual IEW meetings focus on energy assessments and try to understand the reasons for diverging views of development in the energy sector. Internet: [http://www.internationalenergyworkshop.org/Pre\\_announcement\\_2008.html](http://www.internationalenergyworkshop.org/Pre_announcement_2008.html)

30 June-4 July, Geneva, Switzerland: 31ST SESSION OF THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

COMMISSION. Internet:  
<http://www.codexalimentarius.net/web/current.jsp?lang=en>

## RESOURCES

If you have a relevant resource (books, papers, bulletins, etc.) you would like to see announced in this section, please forward a copy for review by the Bridges staff to Malena Sell at [msell@ictsd.ch](mailto:msell@ictsd.ch).

FOOD & ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY NOW: BRAZILIAN GRASSROOTS POSITION ON AGROENERGY. By Camila Moreno, with Anuradha Mittal (2008). While official accounts of the Brazilian government's experiment with biofuels-particularly ethanol-laud it as a global model for sustainable biomass production, it is increasingly being criticized and opposed by national social movements and civil society. To challenge the official rhetoric, this policy brief aims to bring critical voices to the forefront of the debate, explore their arguments, and raise awareness among US organizations, citizens, and public officials about what is going on in the "Biofuels Republic of Brazil." To access the report, go to [http://oaklandinstitute.org/pdfs/biofuels\\_report.pdf](http://oaklandinstitute.org/pdfs/biofuels_report.pdf)

TRADE OPENNESS: THE ONLY PATH TO SUSTAINABLE GROWTH. CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment (2008). This is a briefing paper based on a longer paper by Arvind Panagariya entitled "Miracles and Debacles: In Defense of Trade Openness." The briefing paper argues that trade openness is a necessary, although not sufficient condition for sustained and rapid economic growth.

UP-SCALING AID FOR TRADE - A KENYA PERSPECTIVE. By Gideon Rabinowitz, CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics and Environment Briefing Paper (2008). This paper intends to contribute to the literature emerging on how to take forward the Aid for Trade agenda in Kenya, a country which has been putting increasing attention on trade related issues in recent years. The productive sector and infrastructure are key pillars of Kenya's Economic Recovery Strategy, the successor to its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the main

plan directing development efforts. Internet: <http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/BP08-DI-2.pdf>

THE BANANA WAR AT THE GATT/WOT. By Simi T.B. and Atul Kaushik, CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics and Environment Briefing Paper (2008). This paper investigates the complexities of issues involved in the WTO banana dispute, which has pitted the EU and US, the two biggest trading partners in the WTO against each other, and examines the vulnerability of those with less economic might when they face more powerful nations in trade disputes mediated through the WTO. Internet: <http://www.cuts-citee.org/pdf/TLB08-01.pdf>