



Bridges Weekly Trade News Digest

Weekly trade news from a sustainable development perspective

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LEAD STORIES

EU Concludes FTA Talks with Colombia, Peru

Trade negotiations between the European Union and Colombia and Peru ended on Monday with the resolution of a handful of outstanding issues in the nearly three-year-old talks. Spain's wish for the EU to finalise its trade agreements with Latin America during its pro tempore presidency of the 27-nation bloc may well be coming true.

Meanwhile, talks on a free trade agreement between the EU and Central America saw another round of negotiations close on 27 February. The chapters on political dialogue and cooperation were concluded successfully, however some other issues remain unresolved.

Peru and Colombia finally make it, alone

Negotiations toward a regional free trade deal between the four-country Community of Andean Nations (CAN) and the EU were launched in 2007. However, the bloc-to-bloc talks eventually turned into bilateral negotiations due to differences among the Andean countries – Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru – on intellectual property issues, biodiversity protection and the EU's banana tariffs.

The abandonment of the negotiations by Bolivia in 2007 and Ecuador in 2009 revealed sharp differences within the CAN bloc.

The Bolivian government declared early last month that it would file a complaint with the dispute settlement body of the Andean Community, since, according to the Bolivian president, the new trade deal violates Andean regulations, including the CAN Common Regime on Industrial Property. Additionally, Bolivia claims

that Peru has adopted decrees contrary to the Andean legal system.

For its part, Ecuador recently expressed a desire to re-join the negotiations with Europe given the resolution in December of a long-running dispute over the EU's banana tariffs.

Meanwhile, Colombia and Peru have been continually engaged in the EU-CAN talks, each country negotiating schemes to meet its own particular circumstances. Those efforts bore fruit on Monday.

The final discussions

The EU's deal with Colombia and Peru was completed after nine rounds of negotiations. The resulting free trade agreement is expected to be signed by the parties at a summit in Madrid in May.

"Implementation [of the agreement] will take several years, and we estimate that in the best case, could be in force by early 2012," said Peruvian Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism Martin Perez.

Colombia's Minister for Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Luis Guillermo Plata, said the talks focused on outstanding issues related to access to markets for agricultural products and rules of origin for some sectors as well as the completion of the issues of intellectual property and institutional issues of the agreement.

The text of the agreement, which has not yet been publicly released, also includes a clause, useable by any party, that provides for the possibility of taking action if there is a repeated violation of human rights or a sudden interruption of democracy for any party. This measure is a result of pressure from non-governmental organisations that have come out against the agreement following allegations that the human rights situation of the two countries has not improved, particularly in Colombia.

For Santiago Pardo, chief negotiator for Colombia, the main achievements in this round were in intellectual property issues, rules of origin, services and market access.

Intellectual property matters were resolved through agreements on issues of geographical indications and biodiversity. Furthermore, according to the official statement, the governments agreed to arrangements dealing with the misappropriation of genetic resources and knowledge, innovation and associated practices. The parties also established a reciprocal obligation to adopt measures to protect these areas.

In regards to market access, the Colombian negotiating team and its European counterpart clarified the conditions for preferential access for products such as bananas, sugar, rum, palm oil, candies and chocolate. These goods will not be subject to tariffs after the agreement enters into force.

Some analysts predict that the signing of the EU deal with Colombia and Peru could put pressure on the United States Congress to ratify the free trade agreement that the White House finalised with Colombia in 2006. Despite hard lobbying by many in the business community, the pact has been tripped up by political hurdles on Capitol Hill. An FTA between the US and Peru took effect early last year.

Continuing negotiations with Central America

As trade talks came to a close in South America, the EU's negotiations with a bloc of Central American countries picked back up after a political tussle stalled progress last year.

Officials had hoped that the inter-regional trade talks, which were launched in 2007, would be concluded before the end of 2009. But the negotiations hit a snag last summer when a military coup overthrew Honduran president Manuel Zelaya. The EU condemned the coup and refused to recognise the new government, effectively paralysing free trade talks with the entire region.

Since then, however, the talks have gotten back on track. According to the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Costa Rica, advances were made in many of the points of the trade agreement during the latest round of negotiations, which concluded on 27 February. The main developments were the conclusions of the chapters on competition and

on procurement. With respect to the issue of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, the Central American countries filed a closing package that covers all Central American interests in that area.

On the issue of technical barriers to trade and market access, the Central American region managed to include a provision that allows any country in Central America that has trouble understanding or following a European regulation – whether proposed or actual – to request clarification and guidance on meeting the measure.

The negotiations are now expected to be completed in April. Honduran negotiator Melvin Redondo, speaking to journalists on Friday, said the resumption of negotiations between the two blocs would be bolstered by the two sides' "pragmatic" approach and that the process will be a "test" of "how legitimate this government is" and "how it can contribute" to the settlement.

The European negotiator in the area of cooperation, Petros Mavromichalis, stressed that the EU "does not recognise governments, only states," observing that "it is time to normalise" relations after the "acceptable, even good" elections in Honduras that occurred in November.

ICTSD reporting; translated and adapted from Puentes Quincenal, Vol. 7, No. 4; "Bolivia insiste en defensa de integración andina," PRENSA LATINA, 28 February 2010; "Finaliza Ronda de Negociación entre Centroamérica y la Unión Europea," Ministerio de Comercio Exterior de Costa Rica, 27 February 2010; "Terminan conversaciones sobre el Acuerdo Comercial con la Unión Europea," Ministerio de Comercio Exterior e Industria de Colombia, 1 March 2010; "TLC entre Perú y la Unión Europea entrará en vigencia a inicios del 2012, proyecta el Mincetur," ANDINA, 1 March 2010; "UE y Centroamérica insisten en que rubricarán acuerdo de asociación en la cumbre de mayo en Madrid," EUROPAPRESS, 26 February 2010.

OTHER NEWS

White House 2010 Trade Agenda Pushes Exports, Enforcement

The administration of US President Barack Obama plans to put a heavy emphasis on increasing US exports this year, according to the White House's annual trade agenda, which was released on Monday.

"In 2010, American exports will be critical to the creation and support of new American jobs," the report said, noting Obama's recently announced goal of doubling US exports over the next five years.

The report insisted that the WTO's struggling Doha Round of trade talks will figure into that export calculation insofar as a global trade deal could open up overseas markets for US farm products, industrial goods, and services. A Doha deal "would be good for the world and for the United States," the report asserted. However, it warned that "a weak agreement" would be good for no one, and that such an outcome "ultimately would weaken the WTO."

The White House is not satisfied with what is now on the table in the global trade talks, the report explains – a conclusion that would come as no surprise to trade delegates in Geneva, who have bemoaned Washington's apparent unwillingness to shift its position in the talks. But the US continues to insist that it needs more information to make a real assessment of how the deal on the table could impact its economy, specifically its exporters.

"The value of what the United States would give in market opening, along with a reduction of US agriculture support, is well-known and easily calculable," the report said. "In contrast, the value of new opportunities for our businesses, workers, farmers and ranchers remains vague because of the broad flexibilities available to key emerging markets, like China, India, and Brazil."

To wit, Washington says it wants "more clarity in the level of market access contributions by

advanced developing countries,” and it wants to “ensure that the results provide significant market opportunities for American entrepreneurs and workers in agriculture, goods, and services.”

Aggressive market access outcomes would also further the Doha Round's fundamental goal of helping developing countries prosper through trade, the report asserted, as “70 percent of the tariffs developing countries pay are paid to other developing countries.”

“Doha success” is within grasp “if all major economies are willing to come to the negotiating table,” the report concluded, in a thinly veiled jibe at major emerging economies.

Enforcement, FTAs

Driving home a theme that has dominated Obama’s rhetoric on trade since he took office last year, the report promised that the White House will continue its push to ensure that US trade partners play by the rules. The office of the US Trade Representative will pay especially close attention to sanitary and phytosanitary measures that might hinder US farm exports, as well as to non-tariff barriers that could trip up its manufactured goods, the report said.

The report singled out foreign rules on poultry sanitation, as well as restrictions on imports of pork products, beef products, and genetically modified food. Such policies ignore “scientific judgements and internationally accepted guidelines,” the report asserted in a section titled ‘Enforcing our Rights in the Rules-Based System’.

The document also promises action on three pending free trade deals (with Colombia, Panama and South Korea), although it notes that “there have been serious questions in America about some aspects” of each of the proposed agreements. It noted that USTR officials are working with Panama on its tax rules, with Colombia on its labour code, and with South Korea on disagreements over trade in beef and autos. “If these outstanding issues can be successfully resolved,” the USTR will consider working with Congress to eventually put the deals to a vote, the report said.

“We don’t want trade to be the next wedge issue,” US Trade Representative Ron Kirk explained in a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee on 3 March. He stressed the importance of ensuring broad support among the US public for new trade proposals before pushing them too hard politically.

The document also pledged that the US will actively engage in negotiations toward a Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement, a regional pact that is set to expand to include eight nations, the US among them. The US is expected to participate in its first round of the TPP talks when the negotiations pick up in Australia on 15 March.

The annual report from the USTR’s office drew quick reactions from trade observers in Washington.

Lori Wallach, Director of Public Citizen’s Global Trade Watch Division, lambasted the report for its failure to call for significant reforms to the US trade agenda. In a statement released earlier this week, Wallach urged the White House to impose countervailing duties “to staunch the flood of unfair Chinese imports” and to follow through on its promise to review the impacts of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

From the other end of the political spectrum, trade lawyer and blogger Scott Lincicome criticised the trade agenda’s heavy emphasis on export promotion. Writing on his [blog](#), he argued that the report continues the White House’s “disturbing” and “unbalanced” approach to trade policy. He noted that imports play a critical role in the US economy, including in the manufacturing sector.

ICTSD reporting.

IN BRIEF

EU, Vietnam to Start Free Trade Talks

The European Union and Vietnam announced on Tuesday that they will begin negotiations toward a free trade agreement that could allow the burgeoning Asian nation easy access to the world's biggest consumer market.

The announcement came after a meeting between EU Trade Commissioner Karel De Gucht and Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung in Hanoi.

Vietnam, which joined the WTO in 2007 following more than ten years of negotiations, has recently implemented a host of structural reforms to modernise its economy and make its export industries more competitive. The country was hit hard by the recent economic slump – its exports fell almost 10 percent between 2008 and 2009 – but its GDP has continued to increase, registering a nearly 5 percent growth last year.

If a deal is agreed, Vietnam's primary commodities exports – crude oil, seafood, rice, coffee, rubber, tea, garments and shoes – could secure much easier access to the European market of more than 500 million consumers. The EU, meanwhile, would gain a promising new market for its exports of machinery, autos, farm products, and pharmaceuticals.

Annual bilateral trade totalled nearly €12 billion in 2008 and grew an average of nearly 12 percent per year between 2004 and 2008, the European Commission said in a statement.

The EU must now win a mandate from European parliamentarians and from the governments of EU member states before it can begin negotiations.

The European Union is pursuing a number of bilateral and regional free trade deals as prospects for a global trade agreement appear slimmer than ever. The EU concluded negotiations with Peru and Colombia earlier this week (see related story,

this issue). The bloc has also recently inked a trade-opening deal with South Korea; negotiations with Canada are underway.

ICTSD reporting.

US Imposes Duties on Chinese Steel Pipes

The United States has announced new countervailing duties of between 11 and 13 percent on imports of Chinese steel pipes in the most recent episode in an ongoing trade feud between the two countries.

The 24 February announcement from the US Department of Commerce came in response to a petition requesting countervailing duties filed last October by US Steel and several other companies as well as the United Steelworkers union. They claimed the American steel industry had been significantly harmed by subsidies that China provides to its domestic manufacturers of certain steel pipes.

The petitioners were specifically concerned about imports of seamless carbon and alloy pipe with a diameter of 41 centimetres (16 inches) or less; such pipes are typically used in industrial piping systems. The US imported US\$ 130 million of the pipe from China in 2007, but the amount nearly tripled to US\$ 382 million in 2008.

The group of petitioners is also pushing the White House to impose additional anti-dumping tariffs on the same pipe of at least 60 percent. A decision on that request is expected in April.

Although the petitioners had been hoping for subsidy duties on Chinese steel pipe of 15 to 30 percent, Roger Schagrin, one of the group's attorneys, said they were "still happy" with the duties announced last Wednesday because "they're in the double digits."

Beijing harshly criticised the tariff announcement the following day. "This is the United States abusing its own trade relief measures," said Yao Jian, spokesman for China's Ministry of Commerce.

As of time of writing, China had not launched a WTO dispute over the tariffs; however, such a move is widely expected. The US and China have been trading blows in a series of trade disputes over governmental subsidies, tariffs, and reputed dumping over recent months.

The disputes include Chinese anti-dumping duties on US poultry products, US anti-dumping duties on Chinese-made oil pipes, and US safeguard tariffs on Chinese tyre imports, among other issues. The multitude of trade disputes has heightened political tensions between the two major trading partners.

On 25 February, the day after the Commerce Department's announcement, a bipartisan group of 15 US senators sent a letter to Commerce Secretary Gary Locke urging the Obama administration to investigate the Chinese government for effectively subsidising exports by its undervaluation of the yuan against the US dollar.

"China's mercantilist policies are undermining the health of many US industries," wrote the senators. "In the face of China's actions to subsidise its exports at the expense of US manufacturers and workers, the Department [of Commerce] needs to act."

"The bedrock of our international economic system is fairness and a level playing field, and China's currency practices violate that principle six ways from Sunday," said Senator Charles Schumer (D-NY), one of the signatories.

In light of the growing friction between Washington and Beijing, two senior US officials – Deputy Secretary of State James Steinberg and senior director for Asian affairs at the National Security Council Jeffrey Bader – went to Beijing on Tuesday to smooth over US-China political and economic relations.

"We've gone through a bit of a bumpy patch here," said a State Department spokesman. "I think there's an interest both within the US and China to get back to business as usual as quickly as possible."

ICTSD reporting; "US Imposes Preliminary Duties on Chinese Steel Pipe," BUSINESS WEEK, 24 February 2010; "US slaps duties on steel pipe from China," REUTERS, 24 February 2010; "China says US abuses trade measures in steel case," REUTERS, 25 February 2010; "American Envoys in Beijing to Mend Relations," NEW YORK TIMES, 2 March 2010.

OECD Ag Ministers Stress Food Security, Sustainability

Agriculture ministers from the member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) gathered in Paris late last week to discuss the challenges and opportunities facing their agriculture and food systems and to explore how to they can make those systems more sustainable. The meeting, which marked the first time in 12 years that agriculture ministers had gathered at the OECD, took place from 25 to 26 February and was attended by the 30 rich-country OECD members, key emerging economies, as well as civil society organisations.

Food security quickly emerged as a central issue at the meeting. Recent volatility in food prices, including major spikes in 2007 and 2008, have triggered riots in some poorer nations and panic-buying in wealthy states. Since the mid-1990s, the number of malnourished people in the world has increased to over one billion, or 15 percent of the world's inhabitants, highlighting some of the key challenges of this century as the global population continues to rise.

Also discussed at length were the impacts of climate change on food supply and the ways in which the nations most adversely affected are also those with the smallest ability to cope. Agriculture, while a contributor to climate change, also has an important role to play in the reduction of greenhouse gases through practices such as soil carbon sequestration.

Ministers addressed the need for an integrated approach to enhance food security, including poverty alleviation and economic development, as well as efforts to ensure adequate supply of safe and nutritious food. They recognised the

important role of trade in reliably ensuring that food can move from places it can be adequately produced to locations where it is not. For this reason, they emphasised the important role of concluding the Doha Development Agenda – the WTO’s eight-year-old global trade talks – in a comprehensive manner.

One major area of disagreement occurred over the issue of rural projects, which the EU believes are central to an integrated, multi-functional approach to agriculture. Some states, like Austria, whose agriculture minister Nikolaus Berlakovich co-chaired the meeting, called for enhanced government regulation. But New Zealand’s farm minister, David Carter, the other co-chair, advocated against government regulations and in favour of greater volumes of trade on liberalised markets.

Ministers reached the conclusion that future cooperation with countries outside of the OECD will be crucial in order to deal with the issues discussed. They noted the need for more dialogue with emerging economies, as well as collaboration with institutions and agencies like the G20, the WTO, and the UN’s Food and Agricultural Organization.

While last week’s meetings did not produce specific measures or policies to address the issues discussed, members agreed on the importance of monitoring progress in the decade ahead. The member states expect to reconvene at the OECD next no later than the middle of the decade to analyse results.

ICTSD reporting; “OECD farmers look at volatility, innovation,” MONEY CONTROL.COM, 27 February 2010; “Communiqué from the Ministers – Meeting of the Committee for Agriculture at Ministerial Level,” OECD, 26 February 2010; “Summary of the Chairs – Meeting of the Committee for Agriculture at Ministerial Level,” 25-26 February 2010.

EVENTS & RESOURCES

Events

Coming up this week

4 March, Geneva, Switzerland. UNEP GC/GMEF 11TH SPECIAL SESSION AND BASEL, ROTTERDAM AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTIONS EXCOPS BRIEFING. The eleventh special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC/GMEF) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) took place in Bali, Indonesia, from 24 to 26 February 2010. The simultaneous extraordinary meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions were held prior to the eleventh special session, on 22 and 23 February, with a resumed decision making session on the morning of 24 February. International Environment House II is hosting a morning briefing on the outcome and the decisions taken at UNEP GC/GMEF Special Session and the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions ExCOPs. For further information, please visit <http://www.environmenthouse.ch/#>.

8 March, Washington DC, US. TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING. As a part of the Washington International Trade Association’s Professional Development Series, this seminar focuses on building the capacity of developing nations to play a more active role in and have greater responsibilities with respect to the international trading system. In particular, the seminar aims to discuss what role US businesses can play and to whom they turn for information. Speakers will include Jeri Jensen, Managing Director for Private Sector Initiatives, Millennium Challenge Corporation, as well as speakers from the World Bank, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and industry. For more information, please visit <http://www.wita.org/ht/display/EventDetails/i/43169/pid/317> or contact: tel.: +1 202 312 1600; email: events@wita.org.

8 March, Geneva, Switzerland. SOURCING FROM WOMEN-OWNED ENTERPRISES: ETHICS OR ECONOMICS? Women-owned

enterprises make a significant contribution to the economy, yet the incidence of cross border trade for such businesses is limited and can be hampered by unequal access to the resources and opportunities necessary to trade - for example, transport, finance and training. This panel discussion will focus on what efforts are being made to diversify supply chains to include sourcing from women owned enterprises. Panelists will explore policy perspectives - both in terms of government procurement and corporate procurement - and explore the challenges and benefits experienced by women owned small and medium-sized enterprises. For more information, or to register, please visit http://www.gwit.ch/component/option,com_events/task,view_detail/agid,184/year,2010/month,03/day,08/Itemid,1/

9 March, London, UK. THE POLITICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE. Climate change is an issue quite unlike any other we have to cope with on a global level, since it is about future risk and filtered through the findings of science, making it largely inaccessible to the layperson. At this event hosted by Chatham House, Lord Giddens, Professor Emeritus of the London School of Economics, will ask how the international community can create an effective approach to containing the dangers facing it, in a world which in his view lacks effective institutions of global governance and where the public in many countries is unconvinced of the urgency of the situation. For further information, please visit <http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/events/view/-/id/1460/> or contact: tel.: +44 (0)20 7314 3636.

WTO Events

An updated list of forthcoming WTO meetings is posted at http://www.wto.org/meets_public/meets_e.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.

3 March: Committee on Government Procurement

4 March: WTO Introduction Day

4 March: Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights – Special Session

5 March: Working Party on the Accession of Serbia

8 + 12 March: Negotiating Group on Trade Facilitation (followed by Inf.)

10 March: Committee on Agriculture

Other upcoming events

15-17 March, Amsterdam, Netherlands. WORLD BIOFUELS MARKETS. Over 230 leaders of the biofuels industry will share their expertise on all aspects of the biofuels value chain during three days of interactive conference sessions. In addition, time will be provided for networking. Sessions will be held on: Biofuels and Developing Countries; Biofuels Standards; Biofuels, Downstream and Trading; and Biofuels Adoption, among other topics. Keynote speakers will include Gro Harlem Brundtland, former Prime Minister of Norway and UN Special Envoy for Climate Change; Philip New, CEO of BP Biofuels; and Nobua Tanuko, Executive Director of the International Energy Agency. For more information, please see <http://www.worldbiofuelsmarkets.com/index.html>.

18 March, London, UK. GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES: THE IMPACT OF REGULATION ON COMPETITIVENESS. As the global financial crisis shows early signs of receding, this is a key moment to ask what will be the likely future shape and structure of financial services firms. If moves to regulate the industry more tightly are successful, what impact will this have on financial firms' ability to do business? At this event sponsored by Chatham House, policymakers and financial services industry leaders from the major economies will discuss the role, structure and regulation of the financial services industry, and which forums, mechanisms and institutions will be effective in restoring

confidence in its activities. For more information, please see <http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/gfs/>.

13 April, Washington DC, US. THE 2010 CONGRESSIONAL TRADE AGENDA. At this annual event hosted by the Washington International Trade Association, prominent US Congressional trade leaders will share their views on trade issues. This is an off-the-record discussion of the trade issues which Congress may address in the upcoming year. Speakers will include Viji Rangaswami, Staff Director, Trade Subcommittee (Majority), House Ways and Means Committee; Angela Ellard, Chief Trade Counsel (Republican), House Ways and Means Committee; Amber Cottle, International Trade Counsel (Majority), Senate Finance Committee; and Stephen Schaefer, Chief International Trade Counsel (Republican), Senate Finance Committee. For further information, please visit <http://www.wita.org/ht/display/EventDetails/i/41264/pid/317> or contact: tel.: +1 202 312 1600 or email: events@wita.org.

26 April, New York City, US. GLOBAL FINANCIAL FORUM: BUILDING A NEW FINANCIAL ORDER. Hosted by Chatham House, BritishAmerican Business and the Foreign Policy Association, this forum examines what is necessary to create a new, more stable global financial order. This conference will examine the impact of the proposed regulatory measures on the financial markets, consider the outlook for the global economy, discuss if new financial regulatory rules will contain excessive risk-taking, and debate the extent to which it is possible to prevent future financial crises. The conference will take place in three sessions: Rebalancing the Global Economy, Restructuring the Financial Sector, and Restoring Financial Stability. For more information, please see <http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk/NY2010/> or contact Chatham House at: email conferences@chathamhouse.org.uk; tel. +44 (0)20 7957 5753; or fax +44 (0)20 7321 2045.

Resources

THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM: REPORT FROM A US-AFRICA DIALOGUE ON COTTON. By IDEAS Centre Geneva, 2009. This document is the report of an international conference held on 20 July 2009 in Washington, hosted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and organised by IDEAS Centre. Efforts to reduce subsidies for cotton have been dubbed a litmus test of the commitment to the WTO Doha Round of global trade negotiations. However, despite significant barriers to trade in cotton—a crucial export of some of the world's poorest economies—the issue failed to garner serious attention at last year's WTO trade ministers meeting in Geneva. The conference addressed the cotton issue within the framework of the multilateral trading system, addressing the negotiation, litigation and trade and development aspects. The publication is available in both English and French here <http://www.ideascentre.ch/Conference20Juillet2009.htm>.

A LABOR MOBILITY AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT. By Michael Clemens. Center for Global Development, January 2010. Rich countries' international development policy has been to encourage the globalisation of almost all factors of production—except labour. This policy has so far failed to cause the living standards of most people in most developing countries to converge with living standards in rich countries. But the globalisation of labour—greater mobility for workers across borders—quickly and massively raises migrants' living standards toward those of rich countries. This working paper argues that every rich country should consider its immigration policy to be part of its international development policy and vice versa. A development policy that includes migration will be more effective; an immigration policy that includes development will better serve rich countries' ideals and interests. The paper also gives a non-technical review of new research on several common objections to unifying development policy and migration policy. This publication can be accessed at <http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1423717>.

UNCTAD TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT REVIEW 2009/2010. UN Conference on Trade and Development, 2009. This review contains some 20 essays and commentaries on the subject “Promoting Poles of Clean Growth to Foster the Transition to a More Sustainable Economy” from a wide range of experts. It focuses on the over 140 low-income and least developed countries that have not caused the economic, financial, climate and food crises but that have to bear the full brunt of the resulting adversity. The key question of the review is: How can these low-income and least developed countries effectively mitigate the current inter-related economic, financial, climate, food and water crises while transitioning to a qualitatively and structurally different growth and development model? This publication can be accessed through www.unctad.org/trade_env/TER.asp.

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE 2010: EXTERNAL DEBT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. World Bank, February 2010. This publication includes an overview section focusing on trends in financial flows as well as trends in external debt for developing countries in 2008. It also highlights support from the World Bank Group to developing countries and the developments in debt restructuring in 2008. Together with this review of major financial developments in the previous year, summary tables of regional and income group aggregates and country tables are available. This publication is available in print or electronically. More information can be found at http://publications.worldbank.org/ecommerce/catalog/product?item_id=9581504.