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 Road to Seattle - Issue IV      June 18, 1999  
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 HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?  
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## ELECTRONIC DISCUSSION FORUM

The Stop WTO Round mailing list is an interactive list that has been created to facilitate a global campaign opposing a Millenium Round or a new Round of comprehensive trade negotiations within the World Trade Organisation.

Signatories are calling for a moratorium on negotiating any new issues, whilst the existing agreements are reviewed and rectified.

The mailing list's primary purpose is to facilitate strategy development and information exchange between signatories to and sympathisers with the "STATEMENT FROM MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY OPPOSING A MILLENNIUM ROUND OR A NEW ROUND OF COMPREHENSIVE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS."

To subscribe to the list, visit <http://www.onelist.com>, and enter StopWTORound in the Search engine.

For more informaiton, contact Ronnie Hall, at Friends of the Earth, at <mailto:ronnieh@foe.co.uk>

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 WHAT IS HAPPENING NOW?  
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BRIEFING ON WOMEN & THE WTO ON MONDAY, JUNE 28

Join Women's EDGE and WILPF for a Briefing

"Sleepless in Seattle? What You Need to Know About the World Trade Organization, Women, Development, Human Rights."

Monday, June 28th from 2-4 pm in 2015 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

Speakers include:

Bama Athreya, Research Associate International Labor Rights Fund Njoki Njehu, Executive Director, 50 Years is Enough Marceline White, Senior Policy Associate, Women's EDGE

Co-sponsored by:

Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur (D-OH) Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL)

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If you have any questions, please contact Marceline White at Women's EDGE at (202) 884-8394 or Gillian Gilhool at the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at (202) 546-6727.

WA SENATORS HOST CONFERENCE ON THE WTO JULY 9 IN SEATTLE

For more information, see the Washington Council on International Trade website at <http://www.wcit.org>

[From the website:]

A Window to the World Trade Organization: Progress and Opportunities

Senators Gorton and Murray will co-chair a WCIT conference on the WTO on July 9th. The half-day event will include introductory remarks from the Senators, a lively panel discussion from different perspectives, electronic polling of the audience, and a luncheon with Rita Hayes, US Ambassador to the WTO, as keynote speaker.

Invitation Letter from the Senators:

Dear Friend:

We are pleased to announce the upcoming Washington Council on International Trade (WCIT) conference entitled, "A Window to the World Trade Organization: Progress and Opportunities." This year's half-day conference will be held on Friday, July 9, from 8:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. at Bell Harbor International Conference Center.

Our summer trade conferences have become a unique opportunity to engage the public and private sectors in issues critical to the continuation of our economic prosperity. Given Seattle's role in hosting the upcoming WTO Ministerial, this year's conference is a chance to have a dynamic discussion on the challenges facing the World Trade Organization and U.S. support of the WTO.

Topics to be discussed will include agriculture, services, e-commerce, and labor and environment issues within the framework of the agenda for the upcoming ministerial, access and transparency with the WTO system, the dispute settlement mechanism and WTO rulings.

The conference is organized by WCIT and is being coordinated by Columbia Resource Group (CRG). There is a \$50 fee to cover the cost of lunch and refreshment breaks. To confirm your attendance, please complete and return the remittance form along with a check payable to "WCIT." Please feel free to contact CRG at (206) 441-6448 if you have any questions.

We hope you will join us at Bell Harbor International Conference Center on July 9th.

Sincerely,

Senator Slade Gorton, United States Senate      Senator Patty Murray,  
United States Senate

#### PRELIMINARY INFORMATION ON NGO ACCREDITATION

[This email was forwarded from Maria Riley at the Center of Concern, mriley@coc.org]

Dear Colleagues,

Several NGOs met with Alain Frank, External Relations, WTO, while he was in Washington to meet with USTR. He gave the following information re: NGO accreditation which I forward to you, for your information.

Alain Frank expects the WTO General Council to consider a proposal he is developing for NGO accreditation for the Seattle ministerial. Assuming that plan is adopted by the General Council, from July 15 through September 17, the WTO will post on its Web site [<http://www.wto.org>] information regarding how NGOs can request a registration form for accreditation. After September 17, the list of NGOs requesting accreditation will be circulated to WTO members for their information. Then, assuming there are no objections from WTO members, NGOs will be invited to register for accreditation for the Seattle ministerial.

In addition, Alain Frank emphasized several points:

- 1) NGOs requesting accreditation must be trade-related and able to justify that relation;
- 2) NGO representatives who attended the Singapore or Geneva

ministerials or the High Level Symposia on Trade & Environment and Trade & Development will be given a short (i.e., expedited) registration form;

3) No more than four representatives per NGO will be accredited for the Seattle ministerial; and

4) Only accredited NGOs will be able to participate in official WTO events at the ministerial.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Alain Frank directly at [alain.frank@wto.org](mailto:alain.frank@wto.org)

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RECENT PRESS ON THE WTO/TRADE

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FRENCH SEEK BETTER WAY TO REGULATE FOOD

LA Times Friday, June 18, 1999

Amid Food Scares, Europe Seeks Better Way Regulation: French president proposes a worldwide council to oversee safety of what people eat.

By JOHN-THOR DAHLBURG, Times Staff Writer    PARIS--

Not since the summer of the mad cows have people in Western Europe worried so much about what they eat -- and how to assure its safety. With France ordering Coca-Cola products off the shelves this week and Belgium reeling from a tainted-feed scandal, French President Jacques Chirac used a meeting here Thursday with President Clinton to call for "a worldwide high scientific council for food safety." "Our people are increasingly concerned, worried," Chirac told a news conference, proposing that the annual summit of the Group of 8 -- the seven leading industrial democracies and Russia -- opening today in Cologne, Germany, create such a scientific council.

Chirac said he is seeking "a solution better able to guarantee the health of Europeans-- of all of the inhabitants of the world." The economic stakes in deciding who should referee issues of food safety are colossal. Two of the most acrimonious transatlantic trade disputes at the moment are over food -- hormone-fed beef and genetically modified crops such as corn -- that Americans want to sell in the 15-nation European Union but that EU countries say is unsafe or untested. This week, authorities in France ordered all canned Coca-Cola items -- 50 million cans worth of Coke, Coke Lite, Sprite and Fanta -- pulled off store shelves when at least 200 people fell ill after drinking Coca-Cola products. Total or partial bans on Coca-Cola products also were imposed in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

In Belgium, the use of animal feed tainted with cancer-causing dioxin has led to a ban on the sale of a whole grocery store worth of domestic food products: chicken, eggs, mayonnaise, crepes, cakes and other suspect foods. From as far afield as Moscow, Hong Kong and Saudi Arabia, Belgian chicken breasts and eggs and other European foodstuffs were yanked from markets. The still mysterious dioxin scandal has

become a disaster for Belgian politicians and food exporters alike. Losses in sales have been estimated at \$500 million. But since the potentially carcinogenic fats from a plant near Ghent were sold to customers outside Belgium as well, the shock has been felt by agribusiness throughout the European Union and beyond. In the United States, the Food Safety Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture has ordered a hold on all imports of EU-produced poultry and pork -- fresh, frozen or chilled. A U.S. ban also has been slapped on eggs and products containing eggs--such as macaroni, mayonnaise, bread sticks and pie fillings--from Belgium, France and the Netherlands.

In Southeast Asia, from Thailand to Hong Kong, the sale of imported Gruyere cheese from France, Dutch sausage, Belgian chocolate and a host of other foodstuffs is now forbidden. The bans serve as a reminder of how tightly intertwined Western Europe's food-processing industry now is--and, critics would add, how inadequate are the supervisory powers of the EU and its executive arm, the European Commission.

In 1996, European consumers experienced the scare of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, BSE or "mad cow" disease. The virus-like malady, which may cause brain disease in humans, affected British livestock that had been given feed made with offal and other animal products.

Hundreds of thousands of cattle were slaughtered to stop the spread of the disease; but to this day, many Europeans won't eat British beef, and some won't eat red meat at all. After the trauma of "mad cow" disease, some consumer advocates demanded a European counterpart to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to police often politically influential agribusiness and farm lobbies throughout the European Union. It didn't happen. Responsibility for food safety was left largely with each EU member country.

In January, either from a leak in the heating system or from tainted oils, dioxin got into some lots of fat that were sold by a Belgian company, Verkest, as a nutrient to be mixed with animal food. The fat was purchased by feed manufacturers in Belgium, the Netherlands and France, who in turn sold their product to countless farms.

It was only at the end of April that Belgium's agriculture minister, Karel Pinxten, learned of the problem. Authorities did nothing for a month, until a television report broke the news. The government in Brussels then ordered that poultry and eggs be removed from stores. At the European Union, which is headquartered in Brussels, officials were furious at Belgium's cover-up and foot-dragging. "It was a scandal that the information was withheld," fumed Nick Brown, Britain's secretary of agriculture. The Belgian government also refused to stop the sale of beef and milk, which the European Commission had demanded.

As of this week, EU institutions were admitting to foreign countries that they still hadn't nailed down the precise source of the dioxin, and U.S. bans on selected European-produced foods remained in force. "We haven't gotten any solid information or data," a Brussels-based diplomat complained Thursday. "The European Union has 15 sovereign nations and depends on each to implement decisions on food safety. This has shown up the problem." Largely due to what his nation's media called "Chickengate," Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene went down to defeat at the hands of voters Sunday. Pinxten and the country's health minister had resigned earlier, but it wasn't enough to save their coalition government. In contrast, environmentalist parties did very well, doubling their number of seats

in Parliament.

"The dioxin thing comes as a sequence to all those events that have shaken European consumers--Coca-Cola, the beef hormones, GMOs [genetically modified organisms], the British BSE fiasco," said John Palmer, director of the European Policy Center, a Brussels-based think tank. "We're witnessing a cultural and societal development with important implications for internal policy and external policy too."

Palmer predicted that Romano Prodi, incoming president of the European Commission, will quickly be compelled to institute a European equivalent of the FDA. Western Europe in turn will probably dig in its heels even deeper to resist genetically modified food products--what some Europeans call "Frankenstein foods"--from across the Atlantic, he said.

Starting Monday, Coca-Cola products were progressively removed from sale, either partially or completely, in Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and France. In Spain, 60,000 cans of Coca-Cola products imported from Belgium were impounded, Finnish ferries stopped serving cans from France or the Netherlands, and health inspectors in some German states conducted spot checks of Coca-Cola imports.

The symptoms suffered by the 200 people who reported becoming ill after drinking Coca-Cola products included headaches, dizziness and stomach upset, and some of the stricken people were hospitalized. Coca-Cola officials said the sources of the problems were a substandard type of carbon dioxide gas used at the Antwerp, Belgium, plant to give Coca-Cola products their fizz, and fungicide--used to paint wooden palettes--that apparently got onto some cans at the company's plant in Dunkirk, France.

M. Douglas Ivester, Coca-Cola's chairman and chief executive officer, expressed his regrets Wednesday to European consumers. "This business pleads once again in favor of reinforcing health safety in France and Europe," French Health Minister Bernard Kouchner told a Paris-based newspaper. "It is necessary, as I've already said, to create a health safety agency on the European level."

#### GLICKMAN EXPECTS 'DIFFICULT' FARM TRADE ISSUES IN SEATTLE

Agriculture Secretary Glickman today said he believes agricultural issues will be "the dominant and most difficult" issues in the Seattle round of trade talks scheduled to begin in late November. In a speech to the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Glickman said the "intensity and sensitivity" of agricultural issues is "greater" than in the past. Saying "agriculture plays a pivotal, often behind-the-scenes, role in international policy," Glickman urged nonagricultural policymakers to pay more attention to agricultural issues. Glickman said the biggest area of contention will be sanitary and phytosanitary rules.

Meanwhile, in another speech Tuesday, Glickman said the scare over

chicken in Belgium has been a setback for European trust in its food safety mechanism and called upon the European Union to establish a dependable EU-wide food safety agency. Glickman also pointed out that agriculture had been "the biggest nonpolitical stumbling block" in China's negotiations with the United States over accession to the World Trade Organization. He added that the sanitary and phytosanitary agreement China signed with the United States means that "China can move forward aggressively in the next steps toward accession." In response to a question about the mistaken NATO bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, Glickman said the bombing was "a more generic problem" and that the Chinese "have given no indication they will not honor" the agricultural agreement.

In response to a reporter's question today about whether the Australian government will raise objections to U.S. credit guarantee programs in the WTO talks, Glickman said the Australians may raise the issue - but that the United States believes the programs are not subsidies because the loans are at market rates. The question was in reaction to the Australian Wheat Board's full court press this week to convince members of Congress, the Clinton administration and the media that the AWB has so reformed itself that the United States should not attack it as a state trading enterprise in the next trade round.

- by Jerry Hagstrom

#### NEW ATTEMPT TO END WTO DEADLOCK

BBC NEWS / Business: The Economy Wednesday, June 16, 1999 Published at 09:42 GMT 10:42 UK

Both candidates insist they are in with a chance

The long-running battle to choose a new leader for the World Trade Organisation could come to an end on Wednesday with members being told they must select a new director-general or face the prospect of a new contest with another set of candidates.

The organisation has been without a leader since the last director-general, Renato Ruggiero of Italy, left the post at the end of April.

There are two leading candidates for the job - New Zealand's Mike Moore and Thailand's Supachai Panitchpakdi.

The WTO, comprising 134 members, is split down the middle over the decision, and delegates have been arguing over who has more support with each side calling on the other one to withdraw its candidate. The US and many European nations support Mr Moore, while the Asian trading block and the UK have come out in favour of the Thai candidate.

The deadlock comes at a crucial time for the WTO, which is supposed to be preparing for a new round of trade talks that begin in September.

Still in the race

The leadership dispute has paralysed an organisation that should devote

most of its time to mediating and adjudicating in the world's numerous trade disputes.

Thailand insisted it is still in the leadership race and has repeated a call for its candidate to be formally put forward at the body's governing council when it meets later on Wednesday.

"We are still in the race. We don't think it would be fair to look at a third candidate at this time - the process has not worked itself out yet," Kobsak Chutikul, the foreign ministry's director-general for economic affairs.

Supporters of Dr Supachai - including members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, Japan and Mexico - have been coming under increasing pressure to withdraw their objections to New Zealand's candidate with the chairman of the organisation's ruling general council saying that many of the WTO's members were ready to back the former New Zealand prime minister.

Support switched

On Tuesday, Ali Mchumo of Tanzania, wrote to envoys saying that about 80 countries had told him they could endorse Mr Moore while others had stayed silent, implying they could support a consensus in his favour.

Mr Mchumo's figures suggest that some 20 former supporters of Dr Supachai had switched sides since he proposed the New Zealander's appointment on 30 April. At that time Mr Moore was leading narrowly by 62 to 59.

Mr Kobsak repeated Thailand's view that Dr Supachai had not been given a fair chance because, unlike Mr Moore, he had not had his name put forward at the council as a candidate around which a consensus might be formed.

"Our side is still trying to push for a formal presentation of Supachai's candidature to the council. If that is made then we can see if countries express difficulties formally it would be out in the open," he said.

New selection process

Meanwhile, Mike Moore accused his opponents of deliberately deadlocking the selection process in order to allow a third candidate to be selected.

"The reality is there have been some people who six months ago knew that the best way to get their person through was to create a situation where there's a deadlock," Mr Moore said in an interview with Radio New Zealand.

If no consensus is reached on Wednesday, WTO members attending a formal meeting of the general council will be asked to "draw the appropriate conclusions".

While some countries are keen to see a formal vote, most believe that failure to reach a consensus agreement would oblige the trade organisation to launch a new selection process - a procedure which could take many months with no guarantee that there would not be further deadlock.



BBC World News web site:

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ARTICLES ON TRADE/WTO

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DAVID KORTEN ON THE WTO

"The first positive step would be to dismantle the World Trade Organisation on the ground that there is no legitimate need for a global police force to protect global corporations from the actions of democratically-elected national and local governments so that the richest one per cent of humanity can become even richer at the expense of the rest.

"The WTO is a powerful, but illegitimate and democratically unaccountable institution put in place through largely secret negotiations with little or no public debate to serve purposes largely contrary to the public interest. The 99 percent of the world's people whose interests it does not serve have every right to eliminate it."

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The Guardian (UK), October 21, 1998

Your Mortal Enemy: under capitalism, democracy is now for sale to the highest bidder.

What's to be done? Slay the beast of capitalism, says David C. Korten, and return money to its proper role. An edited and amended extract of Korten's Schumacher Lecture in Bristol on October 17, 1998:

FOR THOSE of us who grew up believing capitalism is the foundation of democracy, market freedom, and the good life, it has been a rude awakening to realise that under capitalism democracy is now for sale to the highest bidder, the market is centrally planned by global megacorporations larger than most countries, denying one's brothers and sisters a source of livelihood is now rewarded as an economic virtue, and the destruction of nature and life to make money for the already rich is treated as progress.

The world is now ruled by a global financial casino staffed by faceless bankers and hedge fund speculators who operate with a herd mentality in the shadowy world of global finance. Each day they move more than two trillion dollars around the world in search of quick profits and safe havens, sending exchange rates and stock markets into wild gyrations wholly unrelated to any underlying economic reality.

With abandon they make and break national economies, buy and sell corporations, and hold the most powerful politicians hostage to their interests. When their bets pay off they claim the winnings as their own. When they lose, they run to governments and public institutions to protect them against loss, with pronouncements about how the poor must tighten their belts and become more fiscally prudent.

In the United States, the media keep the public preoccupied with the details of our president's sex life and calls for his impeachment for lying about an inconsequential affair. Meanwhile, Congress and the president are working out of view to push through funding increases for the IMF to bail out the banks who put the entire global financial system at risk with reckless lending.

They are advancing financial deregulation to encourage even more reckless financial speculation. And they are negotiating international agreements such as the Multilateral Agreement on Investment intended to make the world safe for financial speculators by preventing governments from intervening to regulate their activities.

To understand what is happening we must educate ourselves about the nature of money and the ways of those who decide who will have access to it and who will not.

As a medium of exchange, money is one of the most useful of human inventions. But as we become ever more dependent on it to acquire the basic means of our sustenance, we give to the institutions and people who control its creation and allocation the power to decide whether we shall live in prosperity or destitution.

With the increasing breakdown of community and governmental social safety nets, our money system has become the most effective instrument of social control and extraction ever devised. The fact that few of us think of the money system as an instrument of control makes it more powerful and efficient as an instrument of wealth extraction.

What of capitalism, the self-proclaimed champion of democracy, market freedom, peace, and prosperity? Modern capitalism involves a concentration of wealth by the few to the exclusion of the many; it is more than a system of human elites. It has evolved into a system of autonomous rule by money and for money that functions on autopilot beyond the control of any human actor or responsiveness to any human sensibility.

Contrary to its claims, capitalism is showing itself to be the mortal enemy of democracy and the market. Its relationship to democracy and the market economy is now much the same as the relationship of a cancer to the body whose life energy it expropriates.

Cancer is a pathology that occurs when an otherwise healthy cell forgets that it is a part of the body and begins to pursue its own unlimited growth without regard to the consequences for the whole. The growth of the cancerous cell deprives the healthy cells of nourishment and ultimately kills both the body and itself. Capitalism does much the same to the societies it infests.

One reason we fail to recognise the seriousness of our predicament is because we fail to see how capitalism is destroying the world's real wealth. It destroys social capital when it breaks up unions, bids down wages, and treats workers as expendable commodities, leaving society to absorb the family and community breakdown and violence that are inevitable consequences. It destroys institutional capital when it undermines the function of governments and democracy by weakening environmental health and labour standards, and by extracting public subsidies, bailouts, and tax exemptions which inflate corporate profits while passing the burdens of risk to governments and the working poor.

We are just beginning to wake up to the fact that the industrial era has in a mere century consumed a consequential portion of the natural capital it took evolution millions of years to create. It is now drawing down our social, institutional, and human capital as well.

Democracy and markets are wonderful ways of organising the political and economic life of a society to allocate resources fairly and efficiently while securing the freedom and sovereignty of the individual. But modern capitalism is about using money to make money for people who already have more of it than they need. Its institutions breed inequality, exclusion, environmental destruction, social irresponsibility, and economic instability while homogenizing cultures, weakening institutions of democracy, and eroding the moral and social fabric of society.

Though capitalism cloaks itself in the rhetoric of democracy and the market, it is dedicated to the principle that sovereignty properly resides not in the person, but rather in money and property. Under democracy and the market, the people rule. Under capitalism, money rules.

The challenge is to replace the global capitalist economy with a properly regulated and locally rooted market economy that invests in the regeneration of living capital, increases net beneficial economic output, distributes that output justly and equitably to meet the basic needs of everyone, strengthens the institutions of democracy and the market, and returns money to its proper role as the servant of productive activity.

It should favour smaller local enterprise over global corporations, encourage local ownership, penalise financial speculation, and give priority to meeting the basic needs of the many over providing luxuries and diversions for the wealthy few. In most aspects it should do exactly the opposite of what the global capitalist economy is doing.

Most of the responsibility and initiative must come from local and national levels. Supporting nations and localities in this task should become the core agenda of the United Nations, as the protection of people and communities from predatory global corporations and finance is arguably the central security issue of our time.

The first positive step would be to dismantle the World Trade Organisation on the ground that there is no legitimate need for a global police force to protect global corporations from the actions of democratically-elected national and local governments so that the richest one per cent of humanity can become even richer at the expense of the rest.

The WTO is a powerful, but illegitimate and democratically unaccountable institution put in place through largely secret negotiations with little or no public debate to serve purposes largely contrary to the public interest. The 99 percent of the world's people whose interests it does not serve have every right to eliminate it.

Addressing the real need to police the global economy requires an organisation very different from the WTO--an open and democratic organisation with the mandate and power to set and enforce rules holding those corporations that operate across national borders democratically accountable to the people and priorities of the nations

where they operate.

It should as well have the power to regulate and tax international financial flows and institutions. And it should have a mandate to make speculation unprofitable and to help protect the integrity of domestic financial institutions from the financial markets and the predatory practices of international financial speculators.

There are obvious questions as to whether such proposals are politically feasible given the stranglehold of corporations and big money over our political processes. Yet we could use this same reasoning to conclude that human survival itself is not politically feasible.

Global corporations and financial institutions are our collective creations. And we have both the right and the means to change or replace them if they do not serve. ----- David Korten is Chairman of the Board of The Positive Futures Network, publishers of Yes! A Journal of Postive Futures. To subscribe call (800) 937-4451 or (206) 842-0216. When Corporations Rule the World, Kumarian Press, 1995; Globalizing Civil Society, Seven Stories Press; The Post-Corporate World, Kumarian Press, 1999.

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JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN RELATION TO TRADE  
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DYNAMIC CAMPAIGN LEADER REQUIRED

Reshaping the Global Economy

The New Economics Foundation (NEF) works to construct a new economy centred on people and the environment. It is one of Europe's most creative and effective independent think tanks, combining research, policy, training and practical action.

NEF is launching a major new strategic programme of work, Reshaping the Global Economy. Its mission is to develop a regulatory framework around international trade that is committed to improving corporate social and environmental performance. A campaign to change the rules of the WTO will be a key part of this strategic push. The campaign will have close links with NEF's internationally recognised programme of work on corporate accountability, led by Adrian Henriques.

The New Economics Foundation is looking to recruit an exceptional and energetic individual committed to the values of social justice and sustainability who would be keen to take this campaign off the drawing board and bring it to life with conviction and vigour. The person we are looking for will have experience in international project management, in policy or campaigning and in developing effective partnerships with other NGOs. They will have a clear grasp of the issues and ideas of their own about how best to achieve the campaign's objectives.

CAMPAIGN TARGET The vision of the campaign is to institutionalise corporate social and environmental responsibility in international

frameworks so that social and environmental standards become a floor to be achieved by all. While the campaign will focus on the WTO and trade policy, in the long run it will also contribute to the development of wider regulatory change within key trade nations.

#### CAMPAIGN OUTLINE

- Develop the case for change with experts in academia, government and NGOs.
- Refine the campaign strategy according to the expert information received and select the best target countries and international/national networks.
- Launch the campaign during the WTO meeting in November 1999 with a publicised pamphlet by NEF Patron Hazel Henderson.
- Build capacity within key countries to demonstrate and articulate nationally the relevance of social and environmental standards to that country. This will include identifying potential political sympathisers and collaborators from business or NGOs.
- Build or strengthen international alliances of those able to operate around issues of corporate responsibility and public policy.
- Communicate the campaign through an Internet campaign newsletter and feed information and responses to journalists at key WTO meetings and negotiations.

Salary: £22,588 - £25,036

Write for an application pack to New Economics Foundation, 6-8 Cole Street, London SE1 4YH, UK

Or e-mail [info@neweconomics.org](mailto:info@neweconomics.org)

Deadline for completed applications: 14th July 1999

For more information on NEF see our website: <http://www.neweconomics.org>

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The full text searchable archives to this and other news bulletins produced by IATP can be viewed on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.newsbulletin.org>.

Submissions to the Road to Seattle should be sent to Renske van Staveren at: [rvanstaveren@iatp.org](mailto:rvanstaveren@iatp.org), or faxed to Renske at: (1) 612-870-4846.

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