

ICTSD 2014 Impact Assessment

Version 1.0

April 2015

Table of Contents

[Introduction 4](#_Toc418424369)

[ICTSD By the Numbers in 2014 5](#_Toc418424370)

[Executive Summary 6](#_Toc418424371)

[GOAL 1: Effective and Diverse stakeholder Engagement 8](#_Toc418424372)

[2014 at a glance 8](#_Toc418424373)

[Empowering Stakeholders with Enhanced Communications and Outreach 9](#_Toc418424374)

[The Redesign and Launch of the ICTSD Website 9](#_Toc418424375)

[Strategic Engagement through Social Networks 10](#_Toc418424376)

[Enhanced E-mail Deliverability and Subscriber Preferences 12](#_Toc418424377)

[More Seats at the Table: Extending Dialogue Through Event-Webcasting 13](#_Toc418424378)

[Extending Reach through Media 14](#_Toc418424379)

[Empowering Stakeholders with an Understanding of Developments and Perspectives across Multiple Sectors 14](#_Toc418424380)

[The Bridges Network of Periodicals – Overview and Subscriber Profile 14](#_Toc418424381)

[Global Periodicals – A Selection of Topics Addressed and Comments Received 17](#_Toc418424382)

[Regional Periodicals – A Selection of Topics Addressed and Comments Received 18](#_Toc418424383)

[Articulating the Role of Trade in the Post-2015 Development Agenda 21](#_Toc418424384)

[The Post-2015 Development Framework and Sustainable Development Goals 21](#_Toc418424385)

[Enhancing the Understanding of the Sustainable Development Implications of Emerging Mega-Regionals 23](#_Toc418424386)

[Enabling Greater Transparency on the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) Negotiations 23](#_Toc418424387)

[Identifying and Addressing the Challenges of Services Trade Governance 23](#_Toc418424388)

[Contributing Expertise and Analysis to Other Forums on the Services Trade and Mega-Regionals 24](#_Toc418424389)

[GOAL 2: Strengthening the Multilateral Trading System 25](#_Toc418424390)

[2014 At a Glance 25](#_Toc418424391)

[Innovative Solutions to Strengthen the Global Trading System 26](#_Toc418424392)

[The E15 Initiative 26](#_Toc418424393)

[Building Legal Capacity in Developing Countries 30](#_Toc418424394)

[Major Economies Promote Sustainable Development in the Multilateral Trading System 33](#_Toc418424395)

[China Programme 33](#_Toc418424396)

[GOAL 3: Agricultural Trade and Food Security 36](#_Toc418424397)

[2014 at a Glance 36](#_Toc418424398)

[Trade and Food Security: Understanding the Complex Interactions and Promoting Development 37](#_Toc418424399)

[Informing Agricultural Trade Negotiations in the Post-Bali Context 37](#_Toc418424400)

[Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes 40](#_Toc418424401)

[Supporting Fair and Equitable Agricultural Markets for Producers and Consumers 42](#_Toc418424402)

[The US Farm Bill 43](#_Toc418424403)

[European Agricultural Policy 44](#_Toc418424404)

[Other National and International Policy Actors 44](#_Toc418424405)

[Ensuring Policies Affecting Farm Trade Help Countries Mitigate Climate Change and Adapt to It 45](#_Toc418424406)

[GOAL 4: Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction In LDCS and Africa 47](#_Toc418424407)

[2014 at a Glance 47](#_Toc418424408)

[Building Capacity for Effective Trade Negotiation in LDCs and Africa 48](#_Toc418424409)

[Understanding the Value of the Services Trade for LDCs 48](#_Toc418424410)

[Helping LDCs Develop their Trade in Services 49](#_Toc418424411)

[Enhancing Development Outcomes through International Trade Agreements 49](#_Toc418424412)

[Deepening India’s Engagement with Africa Through Better Market Access 49](#_Toc418424413)

[Strengthening Regional Integration 51](#_Toc418424414)

[Empowering African Trade Negotiators to Move towards Resolution of the EPA Talks with the EU 51](#_Toc418424415)

[GOAL 5: Innovation, Technology and Intellectual Property 53](#_Toc418424416)

[2014 at a Glance 53](#_Toc418424417)

[Strengthening the Effectiveness of IP Regimes to Support Innovation and Development 54](#_Toc418424418)

[Traditional Knowledge 54](#_Toc418424419)

[Institutional Reform in Global IP 54](#_Toc418424420)

[Access to Knowledge 55](#_Toc418424421)

[Access to Medicine 55](#_Toc418424422)

[Strengthening Intellectual Property Knowledge in Latin America 56](#_Toc418424423)

[Enhancing Social and Economic Welfare in Developing Countries through Technology Transfer and Technological Knowledge 57](#_Toc418424424)

[Empowering LDCs to Contribute More Actively to Global Technology Flows 57](#_Toc418424425)

[Climate Change, Technology Transfer and IPRs 58](#_Toc418424426)

[Addressing Challenges in the Licensing of Clean Technology 60](#_Toc418424427)

[GOAL 6: Sustainable Use of Natural Resources 61](#_Toc418424428)

[2014 at a Glance 61](#_Toc418424429)

[Informing the Trade Policy Community and Enhancing Understanding among Policymakers 62](#_Toc418424430)

[Moving Forward in the Fisheries Subsidies Debate 62](#_Toc418424431)

[GOAL 7: Climate Change and Sustainable Energy 63](#_Toc418424432)

[2014 at a Glance 63](#_Toc418424433)

[Galvanizing Constructive Exchange and Policy Action towards Sustainable Development in the Trade and Climate Change Communities 64](#_Toc418424434)

[Informing and Supporting the UNFCCC Response Measures Forum 64](#_Toc418424435)

[Ensuring Trade Stays on the Agenda at the UNFCCC 65](#_Toc418424436)

[Deepening the Understanding of Emissions Trading Schemes and Their Linkages 65](#_Toc418424437)

[Carbon-CAP Project – Researching Consumption-Based Climate Policies 66](#_Toc418424438)

[Policymakers Engage on Sustainable Energy Trade Initiatives with the Will to Make Concessions 66](#_Toc418424439)

[Preparation and Launch of the EGA Negotiations 67](#_Toc418424440)

[Identifying Key Renewable Energy Goods for Inclusion in the EGA 68](#_Toc418424441)

[The SETI Alliance 68](#_Toc418424442)

[Impact on Government Positions 69](#_Toc418424443)

[A Leading Knowledge Resource on EGA 71](#_Toc418424444)

[Annex A: List of Publications in 2014 I](#_Toc418424445)

[ANNEX B: ICTSD DIALOGUES/EVENTS 2014 IV](#_Toc418424446)

[ANNEX C: Participation in THIRD party events IN 2014 IX](#_Toc418424447)

[ANNEX D: List of Partners in 2014 XVII](#_Toc418424448)

[Annex E: Sampling of Citations of Bridges Periodicals in 2014 XXIII](#_Toc418424449)

[Bridges XXIII](#_Toc418424450)

[BioRes XXVI](#_Toc418424451)

[Bridges Africa XXVIII](#_Toc418424452)

[Puentes XXIX](#_Toc418424453)

[Pontes XXIX](#_Toc418424454)

[Mosty XXXI](#_Toc418424455)

[ANNEX F: List Of Acronyms and Abbreviations XXXIII](#_Toc418424456)

# Introduction

Maintaining a consistent focus on objectives and impacts is at the very core of ICTSD’s engagement. No article, dialogue or piece of research is launched without a thorough reflection on the impact that the activity is aiming to achieve and the most optimal means to achieve it. This report is an attempt to demonstrate this obsession with impact to ICTSD’s stakeholders.

Impact is a critical prerequisite for achieving ICTSD’s mission of advancing sustainable development through trade policy. Ensuring that ICTSD maintains its position at the forefront of the global evolution of trade and sustainable development-related policies is facilitated by a huge network of experts and policymakers and made possible thanks to the financial support of ICTSD’s core funding partners: the UK Department for International Development (DFID); the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); the Netherlands Directorate-General of Development Cooperation (DGIS); the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (Danida); the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland; the Government of Australia and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway, as well as ad hoc contributions from a range of other partners.

Given the nature of much of ICTSD’s work – including filling critical knowledge gaps in negotiation processes that can, at times, be somewhat opaque to those not directly involved – the only way to approach an adequate representation of ICTSD’s impact is to look beyond direct, evident results and to consider the often unnoticed contributions that take place in the background to enable negotiation processes to keep moving forward.

Feedback from ICTSD stakeholders included in this report acknowledges the important background support and enabling roles that ICTSD performs. Meanwhile, it goes without saying that some of the most critical impacts of ICTSD’s work are intangible and subtle and cannot be described by a specific outcome or attributed to a specific output or activity.

To establish a fuller picture, this report should be read in conjunction with the ICTSD Quarterly Activity Reports, the ICTSD 2013 Profile and the extensive archive of material on the ICTSD website. When assessing the impact of ICTSD’s work, readers should also consider the implications if this work did not exist and was not accessible to stakeholders –such a counterfactual scenario is also by definition impossible to establish.

In essence, we believe that the positive, keenly felt presence of ICTSD and the results discussed in this report represent just the “tip of the iceberg” with regard to impact. The main mass of impact includes ICTSD’s “behind the scenes” work to advance sustainable development through trade-related policies and agreements and to maintain a continuous forward momentum.

# ICTSD By the Numbers in 2014

11,262

Twitter Followers

4,195

New Periodical Subscriptions

2,756

Virtual Participants in ICTSD Events via Webcast

1,169,000

Pages Accessed on the ICTSD Website (by External Visitors)

4,497

LinkedIn Followers and Group Members

123

3rd Party Events

with ICTSD Participation

13

Full Issue Papers published

29,112

Subscriptions to ICTSD Periodicals

36

Total Research Publications Published

671,000

External Visits to the ICTSD Website

107

Issues of Periodical Publications

89

ICTSD-organised Dialogues and Events

3,817

Participants in ICTSD-organised Events

6,118

Facebook Followers

201

Collaborating Partners

# Executive Summary

2014 was an important year for global governance, not least for the trade and sustainable development nexus which played a role that continued to highlight an evolving landscape rather than institutional continuity. ICTSD was well-positioned in a number of ways to contribute to enhancing the understanding of the implications and opportunities of such changes.

Unexpectedly, the triumph in Bali in late 2013 at the WTO Ministerial Conference turned to an acrimonious relationship between trading partners following India’s re-evaluation of the deal it had struck there. Not only did this change all of the agreed timelines, including those on trade facilitation, it also bode poorly for the mandate to complete a negotiating agenda. ICTSD’s active role in the negotiations to date and its ability to tap into its own deep research base and diplomatic connections allowed it to mobilize needed dialogue and research in the talks. ICTSD’s work with delegates on other issues, such as the LDC Services Waiver process, helped provide a small measure of continuity and balance to the partly derailed agenda. Once again, ICTSD enters 2015 well-positioned to contribute to discussions on public stockholding and changes in agricultural markets that will inform ongoing discussions.

In the longer term, demand for broader discussions outside the context of current negotiations continued and was met through a major undertaking by ICTSD and the World Economic Forum, known as the E15 Initiative. 2014 was marked by a major scaling up of activities for the Initiative, including the convening of a number of expert groups and the production of a significant body of expert-tested evidence and options for the next phase of the multilateral trade system. At a higher but less tangible level, the E15 Initiative shone an essential spotlight on the importance and potential of the multilateral system.

Clearly most roads still involving trade revolve around the WTO, but not all roads lead through it. ICTSD was also very well-positioned to explore the implications of the evolution of a number of plurilateral and mega-regional arrangements. The Environmental Goods Agreement which was launched in earnest in January 2014 – and heavily informed by ICTSD processes leading back to the launch of negotiations on environmental goods and services at the WTO – made significant progress among negotiators who ultimately intend to bring it into the WTO.

However, countries also chose to go outside the WTO on several fronts, including through negotiations concerning the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA); the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP); the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP); and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). Although progress on these agreements was not definitive, it was consistently positive over the year, showing the willingness of major powers to negotiate elsewhere if need be. ICTSD provided platforms for exchange, research and intellectual input and analysis on the implications of such agreements for both parties and non-parties.

Similarly, global governance in other forums also moved forward, most notably for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). For the former, the first major global revision concerning sustainable development since the Millennium Development Goals, trade plays a particularly important – although not obvious – role. ICTSD generated analysis and convened policymakers to help highlight these intersections in both the trade and UN communities. For the latter, ICTSD worked on the trade-related aspects of an anticipated climate deal in Paris in 2015, including a technology mechanism. This was complemented by work on the potential and operational implications of different government policies on Emissions Trading Schemes.

The ICTSD-sponsored SETI Alliance also helped build broader business and government stakeholder action for clean energy. Finally, ICTSD helped move beyond the narrow debate on intellectual property into a broader discussion on innovation and sustainable development, inter alia through its extensive – and highly praised – work on the WIPO Development Agenda.

Along with these efforts, ICTSD actively cultivated the global community of policy stakeholders supporting sustainable development through knowledge and analysis. In addition to the hundreds of thousands of visitors served by ICTSD’s website, the organization also supported policy communities on the regional and national levels more specifically through its *Bridges* series of publications and through a partnership strategy focusing on the co-implementation of ICTSD’s activities. These were extended through the active use of communications, including through social media, which has contributed a significant percentage growth to ICTSD’s outreach in 2014. A new website helps extend this reach even further.

The narrative and data on the following pages provide greater texture to all of these aspects of ICTSD’s impact in the field. They are accompanied throughout with quotes from users of ICTSD’s products and services, which provide additional insight into how ICTSD is viewed by those who interact with it.

The view to 2015 will continue to be equally as interesting. Several areas in which ICTSD was deeply involved in 2014 will begin to come to a resolution in 2015. Furthermore, in the longer run, many of the issues on which ICTSD is currently focusing will plant the seeds for 2016 and beyond.

# GOAL 1: Effective and Diverse stakeholder Engagement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GOAL 1: Diverse stakeholder groups engage effectively with each other to advance the global agenda on trade and sustainable development** | | |
| ***IMPACTS*** | ***OUTCOMES*** | ***OUTPUTS*** |
| **1.1** Empowered stakeholders from different countries, sectors and disciplines engage in constructive discourse on cross-cutting issues of trade and sustainable development.  **1.2** The potential for trade-related policy and agreements to play a positive, sustainable role in the global Development Agenda is widely recognized by stakeholders.  **1.3** There is increased policy coherence on sustainable development in trade negotiations and agreements between different regional and plurilateral groups of stakeholders. | **1.1.1** Diverse stakeholder groups are empowered by an enhanced understanding of developments and perspectives across multiple sectors of trade and sustainable development.  **1.2.1** There is coherent and constructive interaction between relevant policy communities on the role of trade in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.  **1.3.1** Different regional and plurilateral groups of stakeholders engaged in trade negotiations work towards greater policy coherence for sustainable development. | **1.1.1.1** Impartial, up-to-date information and analysis at a level that is relevant and accessible to diverse stakeholder groups on current and emerging issues at the nexus of international trade and sustainable development.  **1.1.1.2** An active and growing community of stakeholders in trade and sustainable development from different countries, sectors and disciplines.  **1.2.1.1** More informed policymakers in relevant policy communities with clearly articulated, timely analysis of opportunities for harnessing trade to improve sustainability in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.  **1.3.1.1** Innovative and actionable solutions to address emerging issues and facilitate policy coherence on sustainable development between different regional and plurilateral groups of stakeholders engaged in trade negotiations. |

## 2014 at a glance

Goal 1

Publications: **4**

Periodicals: **107**

Dialogues: **14**

3rd Party Event Participation: **35**

*(See annexes for complete list)*

Since its establishment in 1996, ICTSD has been recognized as a leader in generating and supporting global, regional, and national communities of stakeholders around trade and sustainable development. This global community now numbers in the hundreds of thousands and includes negotiators, think tanks, academics, NGOs and businesses.

ICTSD’s approach is anchored in a theory of change that focuses on developing broad leadership in policy development through inclusive participation, relevant knowledge in a meaningful context, and strengthened interaction across geographic, cultural and technical boundaries. Policy actors trust ICTSD to deliver the relevant news, analysis and opinions on which their work depends.

ICTSD’s engagement strategy focuses on two levels: building an effective global community of stakeholders and ensuring that highly technical and complex policy issues are well understood among those directly involved as well as those in the broader global and regional community. ICTSD’s *Bridges* series of periodicals, which serve tens of thousands of global and regional actors with language and issue-relevant news and analysis, provide a ready channel for key policy actors who need to understand the evolving policy landscape, while acting as an incubator and barometer for emerging issues.

ICTSD’s deep engagement on a number of issues across its programmes, including with negotiators and direct influencer communities, provides a basis for highly reliable information and analysis that can be extended through multiple face-to-face and online channels, and used to build interaction where it is needed, while at the same time providing the basis for a broader exploration through ICTSD’s *Bridges* series.

The scale at which ICTSD’s engagement strategies work is extremely broad in some cases and very narrow in others, creating a constant interplay between micro and macro policy processes. For example website-related traffic for the series of periodicals is in the hundreds of thousands each year, while issue-specific engagement through ICTSD’s programmes commonly number in the hundreds. Both quality of outreach and engagement and quantity are important in each scenario, but they are assessed differently, depending on the process and its objectives.

In 2014, ICTSD made enormous progress across its operations, resulting in a higher immediate impact and in the systemic capacity to generate ongoing impact more effectively. At the macro level, ICTSD achieved major gains in outreach through new technologies and also through new strategies. This resulted in dramatically increased engagement through ICTSD’s website and social media channels (with visits more than doubling on many days compared to the same day in the previous year) and more effective cross-fertilization between audiences in different regions.

**L**aunch of redesigned ICTSD website paves the way for enhanced stakeholder interaction and leads to 20 percent increase in external visits

At the micro level, ICTSD also used technology to include more people on complex negotiating topics, while extending the insights from these processes into new audiences. This resulted in higher level participation in ICTSD meetings (again more than doubling in some cases) and more effective outreach through ICTSD’s own publications and through third-party channels such as social media and the press.

## Empowering Stakeholders with Enhanced Communications and Outreach

As noted above, ICTSD has significantly strengthened its communications infrastructure and strategies. This included the launch of a new website, migration to a more effective electronic mail delivery service, an enhanced approach to social networking, increased media relations, and the live webcasting of events.

### The Redesign and Launch of the ICTSD Website

The ICTSD website is the main portal by which stakeholders around the world access and engage with ICTSD work. Its new website was developed through user-driven design processes, including extensive usability testing with a range of stakeholders (trade negotiators, lawyers, climate change experts, representatives of NGOs, etc.) to better understand how the diverse audience interacts with content. In the planning and design phases, elements were incorporated to ensure the new website delivered a robust, modern platform for stakeholder engagement that is responsive and functional and provides support for evolving web-user behaviour with a wide range of Internet-capable devices.

In a year-on-year comparison, the re-designed website resulted in significantly higher engagement by stakeholders. There was a 20 per cent increase in external visits[[1]](#footnote-2) to the website and a 13 per cent increase in the number of pages accessed. For the period after the website went live (May to December 2014 versus 2013), the increase is even more pronounced with a 32 per cent increase in external visits and a 23 per cent increase in pages accessed compared to the same period the year before.

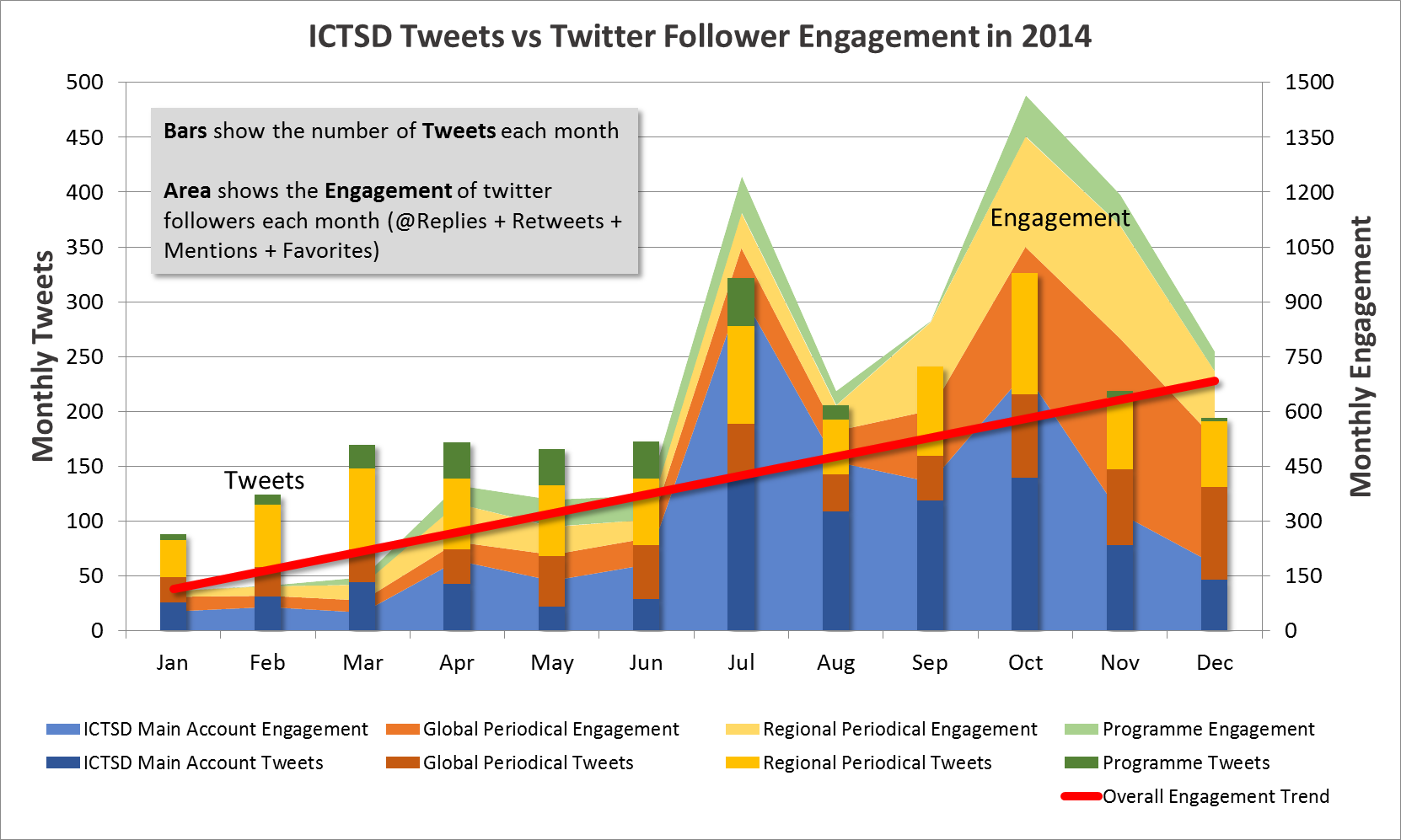
### Strategic Engagement through Social Networks

C:\ACOLLINS\Impact & Efficiency\Impact Assessment Reports\2014\inputs\Comms\Twitter accounts list pic.tif Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn are being used by ICTSD to strengthen core audience engagement and to reach new audiences that have traditionally been outside of ICTSD’s reach. The importance of these tools has become evident as they have increasingly been used by stakeholders to interact with each other and to share content created by ICTSD. As Twitter, especially, is actively used by the trade and sustainable development community, ICTSD took a more proactive role in 2014 to establish a systematic and effective presence on the platform leading to regular stakeholder engagement.

In addition to the main ICTSD Twitter account, ICTSD aims to have an active Twitter account for each periodical in the *Bridges* network and an account for each programme area.[[2]](#footnote-3) To this end, three new Twitter accounts were launched in 2014 (Environment and Natural Resources, Development and LDCs, and E15 Initiative) and two more will be launched in 2015 (Services and Passerelles). ICTSD internal guidelines and coordination have enabled these multiple channels to generate consistently high quality media while also working together across channels to build presence and reach. The base of this growth rests on the generation of a constant flow of original news and analysis from ICTSD. The virtue of ICTSD’s participatory model in which well-known actors and experts contribute to ICTSD’s periodicals and research gives this content the substance on which effective engagement depends.

This systematic approach has resulted in a 51 per cent increase in followers across all accounts with the main ICTSD Twitter account nearly doubling its followers from 1,433 at the start of January to 2,819 at the end of December. Twitter followers for global periodicals were up 35 per cent, regional periodicals up 24 per cent and programmes up 72 per cent.

Twitter provides an extremely effective way of delivering timely news updates to the trade and sustainable development community and of engaging new audiences. ICTSD’s proactive use of Twitter during 2014 received a positive response from stakeholders and resulted in a remarkable growth in Twitter follower engagement (replies, retweets, mentions and favourites). The graph below shows the total number of Tweets sent by ICTSD each month in 2014 and the engagement generated, with a marked trend of increasing engagement across the year.



Followers on other social media platforms, such as Facebook and LinkedIn, also enjoyed steady growth during 2014, but ICTSD took a more passive approach to interaction on these platforms. Facebook followers increased 37 per cent across all ICTSD Facebook pages, and LinkedIn group members and followers increased 41%.

### Enhanced E-mail Deliverability and Subscriber Preferences

Knowing which stakeholders to target with specific information and reaching out to them effectively is a core function of ICTSD. Historically, a great deal of effort has been spent on identifying and engaging the most relevant audiences. Changes in technology and virtual environments has led to an expectation on the part of consumers that they will be able to identify, request and receive information tailored to their needs at any time. ICTSD is in the midst of a multiple year process to upgrade its capacity to do this.

The first part of the strategy was completed in 2014 with the adoption of a new technology platform to increase e-mail deliverability and allow subscribers to more effectively track and specify their own subscription preferences. Subsequent development in 2015 and 2016 will focus on extending this capacity from e-mail-based systems into cross-programme customer management, so that those interacting with ICTSD will have full visibility and manageability of their own preferences and information and ICTSD will be able to generate a more refined and accurate understanding of its diverse stakeholders.

To increase deliverability of e-mails, ICTSD conducted a thorough cleaning of mailing lists, removing addresses with delivery issues or no activity. This actively increases the deliverability of ICTSD e-mails to subscribers through a strategy employed by e-mail service providers to award higher trust ratings to e-mails sent to clean lists. As expected, the list cleaning resulted in an apparent drop in subscription numbers in 2014, but an immediate increase in subscriber engagement. For example, a comparison of the total number of opens per e-mail for *Bridges* Weekly before and after the migration to the new platform shows a 34% increase.

At the same time, the number of new subscriptions continued to grow with 4,195 new periodical subscriptions in 2014 compared to 2,587 the previous year. A further 2,649 new subscriptions were received in 2014 for theme-specific mailing lists as subscribers took advantage of the upgraded capacity to tailor their subscription preferences.

### More Seats at the Table: Extending Dialogue Through Event-Webcasting

ICTSD events take a variety of forms based on programmatic strategy. These range from “track-two” negotiating exercises to major public conferences, with numerous forms in between. The criteria for on-the-record versus off-the-record events depends on the objectives and the participants involved, with a preference for off-the-record forms when there is a need to pursue very sensitive discussions or to build trust between different parties. In such cases, creating a safe and non-attributable environment is essential. However, for a large number of cases, such as those involving emerging information broader public debate and awareness-raising, on-the-record formats are desirable in order to include and inform the greatest number of actors.

From 2014 onwards, ICTSD has undertaken new efforts to extend the possibility of participating in its events through webcasting and web conferencing. The cost for doing so have dropped significantly and it is now possible for ICTSD to webcast its meetings and to incorporate other user interactivity through social media such as Twitter.

ICTSD’s Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) Public Information Session on 30 April 2014 was chosen as a suitable event for a pilot webcast, not least because the TiSA negotiations had been criticized by many civil society representatives for their lack of transparency. The event attracted 136 physical participants in Geneva, with another 11 people watching the live webcast (including two journalists based in Washington). Afterwards, the event was posted online and viewed 442 times from locations around the world.

ICTSD went on to webcast a further nine events in 2014, enabling a far larger audience to participate than were physically able to attend. Taken as an aggregate, the 10 webcast events attracted 883 physical participants, but generated 2,756 views online. The 29 July Roundtable on Mega-regionals and the WTO was particularly successful, with 80 physical participants, 33 virtual live participants and a further 437 views online afterwards. In short, the introduction of live and archived video to ICTSD events has significantly increased the number of people benefiting from public events in 2014.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Webcasting of ICTSD Events** | | | |
| **Event** | **Physical Participants** | **Live Web Connections** | **Total Views** |
| TiSA Public Information Session and Discussion | 136 | 11 | 442 |
| Green Goods Initiative: A Stepping Stone Towards Effective Climate Change Action | 200 | 19 | 488 |
| Roundtable on Mega-regionals and the WTO | 80 | 33 | 437 |
| Ensuring a Positive Contribution of Trade Policy to Climate Action Towards COP 21 | 60 | 19 | 360 |
| When Anybody can Trade with Everybody | 78 | 13 | 214 |
| Services Trade – Why It Matters to Africans | 34 | 3 | 132 |
| Gestión de preocupaciones comerciales relacionadas a MSF | 55 | N/A | 55 |
| New Horizons in Services Trade Governance | 115 | 8 | 559 |
| Fostering Climate Action Through the Cross Border Flow of Clean Energy Technologies | 42 | N/A | 29 |
| Trade and Climate Change: Exploring a New Agenda | 83 | N/A | 40 |
| **Total** | **883** |  | **2,756** |

It should be noted that webcasting is not suitable for all events, such as those operating with the Chatham House rule or for topics where live-streaming may obstruct the frank discussion of a sensitive subject. However the results from 2014 show that there is a strong demand for the dissemination of proceedings in this manner for suitable events. Several stakeholders wrote to thank ICTSD for the webcasts.

**M**ainstream media shows keen interest in ICTSD activities with pro-active approach to media relations

* “*Many thanks for having organised this excellent event yesterday. I tuned in via the webcast.*” – Andrew Prag, Trade and Environment Policy Analyst, OECD

### Extending Reach through Media

ICTSD has built a reputation among journalists as a go-to source for reliable background information and experts. In 2014, ICTSD took a more proactive approach to media. As a result, 32 articles that specifically focused on ICTSD research, events, or commentary [were published in the press in 2014](http://www.ictsd.org/about-us/media/ictsd-in-the-news) Half of these were in major mainstream media such as *The New York Times*, the *Financial Times* and *The Guardian*. Coverage of ICTSD’s agriculture research was of particular interest to outlets in India, where the issue of food stockholding was a controversial topic in 2014 – the *Business Standard* and *The Financial Express* both showed a keen interest in ICTSD’s work throughout the year.

Major US publications Inside US Trade and Politico also profiled ICTSD’s work to their respective policymaking communities in 2014, and there was particularly strong interest from specialized US trade publications regarding ICTSD’s work on services and the Environmental Goods Agreement.

**Global Periodicals**

[](http://ictsd.org/news/bridges)

[](http://ictsd.org/news/biores)

**Regional Periodicals**

[](http://ictsd.org/news/bridges-africa)

[](http://ictsd.org/news/bridgesrussian/)

[](http://ictsd.org/news/passerelles)

[](http://ictsd.org/news/pontes)

[](http://ictsd.org/news/puentes)

[](http://ictsd.org/news/qiao)

## Empowering Stakeholders with an Understanding of Developments and Perspectives across Multiple Sectors

### The *Bridges* Network of Periodicals – Overview and Subscriber Profile

ICTSD ***Bridges*** network of periodicals is well known in the trade and sustainable development community as a trusted source of timely, accurate and objective news, analysis and commentary. The ***Bridges*** network consists of series of global and regional news and analysis periodicals that are published at weekly, monthly and bimonthly intervals throughout the year in one of six different languages: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian and Chinese. The number of new subscriptions has remained strong during the year with 4,195 new periodical subscriptions compared to 2,587 for the previous year.

Furthermore, evidence suggests that some of the e-mail addresses on the mailing list represent broader networks of subscribers and listservs that distribute to hundreds or even thousands of recipients. This is made apparent when one e-mail address registers dozens or hundreds of “opens” of the same e-mail in our e-mail delivery service statistics.

ICTSD periodical subscribers are remarkably diverse in terms of geography and occupation. Editors work diligently to ensure the content covered in their periodicals match the interests and needs of their respective audiences. ICTSD’s regional periodicals cover issues from a regionally relevant perspective. When issues are globally relevant, such as reporting from large UNFCCC or WTO events, the reports are translated within 12 hours and disseminated to subscriber lists in French, Spanish, Chinese, Portuguese and Russian.

**Data from the 2014 *Bridges* Subscriber Survey**

**2014 *Bridges* Subscriber Survey**

In the 2014 annual subscriber survey, to which close to 900 subscribers responded, 98.7 per cent of respondents said that the periodical to which they subscribe “provides a regular flow of accurate, objective and timely information on trade and sustainable development,” 97.3 per cent said it helped them “Better understand the perspectives of other policy actors,” and 95.5 per cent said it helped them “Better understand connections between global policy and national / regional policy.”

For the first time, the annual survey included questions on how subscribers typically access ***Bridges*** content. In addition to the periodical issues received by e-mail, 60 per cent of subscribers said they read ***Bridges*** articles on the ICTSD website and 26 per cent said that they accessed ***Bridges*** content on a mobile device.

**Data from the 2014 *Bridges* Subscriber Survey**

**2014 *Bridges* Subscriber Survey**

According to the survey, 14 per cent of *Bridges* subscribers are policymakers or belong to a policymaking team, with a further 51 per cent helping inform or influence policy. Among these policymakers and policy influencers, 85.5 per cent said that reading ***Bridges*** helped them “Define or formulate policy or negotiating proposals” and 90.9 per cent said it helped them “negotiate or advocate positions more effectively.”

**Data from the 2014 *Bridges* Subscriber Survey**

**2014 *Bridges* Subscriber Survey**

The ***Bridges*** periodicals are extensively used and quoted by policy analysts and academia. For 2014, over 100 citations or references to *Bridges Weekly*, *BioRes* and *Bridges Africa* as well as *Puentes* and *Pontes* – in Spanish and Portuguese – and *Mosty* have been selected by ICTSD and are included in the Annex E. As shown, the citations appear in academic publications, such as Cambridge University Press, scientific journals on law (trade, intellectual property, investment etc.), economy, development, environment, international relations and many more.

### Global Periodicals – A Selection of Topics Addressed and Comments Received

**Bridges Weekly**

Throughout 2014, *Bridges Weekly* provided a consistent flow of reliable, non-partisan reporting and analysis on policy developments related to trade and sustainable development. Topics of note included the impasse over the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and the early preparations for elaborating a Doha Round work programme, both of which were a major draw for readers. Subscribers were also actively interested in the continued coverage by *Bridges* of mega-regional trade negotiations, such as the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP).

* “*Absolutely tremendous resource: vital reading. Keep up the good work - it's hugely appreciated.*” – Anonymous Subscriber via 2014 survey

**B**ridges Weekly is an “*absolutely tremendous resource*” providing coverage “*in the most precise and effective way*”

* “*I really find Bridges Weekly very, very useful for my work. Your team is excellent in providing a complete coverage of international trade circumstances in the most precise and effective way.*” – Anonymous Subscriber via 2014 survey

**BioRes**

In 2014, *BioRes* had a strong focus on several intergovernmental negotiations with interdisciplinary policy implications, namely the formulation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and its associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the launch of the plurilateral Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) talks, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations towards a global climate deal.

*BioRes* produced a series of updates from the UNFCCC’s Twentieth Conference of the Parties (COP20) held in December in Lima, Peru. *BioRes* also worked to foster links and build understanding between the trade and climate communities. The number of re-postings of *BioRes* material on pertinent policy websites and the inclusion of *BioRes* content in newsletters distributed by other organizations throughout the year was notably high in 2014. In addition, comments were received indicating that content would be taken on board by various delegations.

**G**overnment officials embrace BioRes on Twitter with regular retweets and links posted

* “*Good summary […] What to see and what is expected in Lima at COP20 via ICTSD BioRes.*” – Jorge Caillaux, President, Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (via Twitter)
* “*Find BioRes excellent for COP20 updates.*” – Jennifer Brown, New South Wales Farmers Policy Director (via Twitter)
* “*Trade, the environment, and public morals: Compatible? Yes…more or less. Interesting take on WTO case via ICTSD BioRes.*” – Vangelis Vitalis, New Zealand Ambassador to the EU (via Twitter)
* “*ICTSD reporting on the related WTO [fisheries subsidies] negotiations has been very useful in the past, and indeed the historic reporting is still used in WTO circles.*” – James Brown, WTO Delegate, New Zealand
* “*UK supports progress made on Environmental Goods Agreement trade talks last week. Find out more via ICTSD BioRes.*” – UK Mission Geneva (via Twitter)

### Regional Periodicals – A Selection of Topics Addressed and Comments Received

**Bridges Africa**

*Bridges Africa* provided comprehensive coverage of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations in 2014. In January, the periodical published a special edition on the EPAs featuring two exclusive interviews: one by Lilianne Ploumen, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, and another by Xavier Carim, South Africa’s Ambassador to the WTO.

Other issues covered over the year included the implications of the US Farm Bill on cotton and food security, commodities and development in Africa, intellectual property, the African Tripartite FTA, challenges for landlocked developing countries, and the potential implications of mega-regional trade agreements on Africa.

* “*The work done by Bridges Africa is very impressive. I often consult the publication when I have time and I must say it is the best way to build quick and solid knowledge on African trade!*” – Michael Wamai, Coordinator of the LDC Group and First Secretary of the Ugandan Mission in Geneva.

**B**ridges Africa labelled “*the best way to build quick and solid knowledge on African Trade*” by government official

* “*I often read Bridges Africa and it is a very good publication. Here at EABC, we even sometimes use it to inform our decisions.*” – Andrew Luzze, Executive Director, East African Business Council.
* *“I am a regular reader of Bridges Africa and I deeply respect the quality of the work.*” – Georges Osoro, Tripartite Coordinator at the African Union.
* “*Great article! Will use this in MIT workshop organized by Brian Kahin. All the best, and keep up the good work.*” – Dieter Ernst, academic.
* *“I love Bridges! This is the only place where you find well balanced views on African trade policies these days. Whenever I receive it I forward to all my colleagues.*” – Rachael Nsubuga, Senior Trade Officer at COMESA.
* “*Bridges Africa has become the most comprehensive source of information about African trade!*” – Eloi Laourou, Delegate of Benin in Geneva.

**Passerelles**

*Passerelles*, ICTSD’s French language Africa-focused periodical, produced five issues in 2014, focusing more broadly on pan-African issues than in previous years. Subscribers showed particular interest in the coverage of the EPAs. ICTSD’s Dakar-based partners were particularly good at accessing new information on the discussions that was unavailable elsewhere. Other issues explored the implications of the WTO Bali Package on food security in Africa as well as the implications of the mega-regional trade agreements for Africa and African regional integration.

* "*Thank you so much for the publication, it will truly contribute to forward movement.*" – Mahamat Touka Saleh, Coordinator of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), Chad
* *"Passerelles is very useful in my work, it is the only reliable source of information on trade in Africa that exists!*" – Marc Loba Mobio, Ivory Coast delegate based in Geneva
* "*Passerelles is a very nice publication, a journal of reference, I congratulate the editorial team.*" – Sayabou Laoual, Civil Society Coordinator, Niger

**Puentes**

In 2014, *Puentes*, ICTSD’s Spanish language periodical, followed a thematic approach, featuring the perspectives of top global and regional experts on topics such as agricultural trade, services, competitiveness, the Sustainable Development Goals, trade and energy, mega-regional trade agreement negotiations, biodiversity, and climate change governance.

* “*The work you are doing is very important given the limited literature and monitoring that exists on issues of trade and sustainable development in Spanish. Congratulations for improving the quality and coverage of the issues.*” – David Vivas Eugui,Legal Officer, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

**U**NCTAD official says *Puentes* is “*improving the quality and coverage of issues*” in Latin America

* “*The work of Puentes is very important to introduce more issues of international trade in the region. I congratulate you on your excellent work.*” – Nanno Mulder, Officer, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
* “*I work in the private sector of International Trade and completed a part-time PhD in related topics. I like your periodical very much, congratulations for often having interesting material […] The periodical is of high usefulness and quality.*” – María Lina Leiva, Assistant Manager at BATHCO, University of Cantabria.

**Pontes**

**P**ontes features over 90 percent of original content and is widely cited in academia and the press in Brazil

Ten issues of ICTSD’s Portuguese language periodical, *Pontes*, were published in 2014, featuring over 90 per cent of original content, exclusive to the periodical. These included 89 news articles often covering issues on trade and sustainable development that were not adequately covered in the Brazilian press. *Pontes* also published several original papers written by foreign experts, offering readers the opportunity to access first-hand material in Portuguese by leading experts in their fields.

*Pontes* published special issues that focusing on relevant debates for Brazilian policymakers and the private sector that were widely cited in other publications and debates throughout Brazil. *Pontes* was also widely cited in 2014 by academic papers, blogs and the press. In December, a special edition was published on the UNFCCC COP in Lima, featuring opinions from top Brazilian climate change experts on critical issues related to the negotiations.

* "*The publication was excellent!*" – Pedro Raffy Vartanian, Adjunct Professor of International Economics, Mackenzie University, São Paulo
* “*It's an amazing initiative to have an issue dedicated to East Asia and their interactions with Brazil. Congratulations!*" – Letícia Simões, Institute of Science and Technology in Public Policies, Strategies and Development

***M****osty* responds to high demand from Russian speakers for independent, non-partisan reporting on trade and sustainable development

**Mosty**

In 2014, *Mosty*, ICTSD’s Russian-language periodical, reached out to even more Russian-speaking experts in CIS countries, including government officials, industry, NGOs and academia, especially during the planning and preparation of issues on post-Bali, regional integration, the cooperation of BRICS, and genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

The demand for independent, non-partisan reporting and analysis in Russian on issues concerning trade and sustainable development was further demonstrated during the year with high numbers of Russian-speaking web users accessing both current and past articles of *Mosty* on the ICTSD website. One of the most popular articles in 2014 was a 2010 interview with Ascar Beshimov entitled “Customs Union: Kyrgyzstan faces a difficult choice,” which received notable peaks of interest around periods with key political developments on the customs union.

* “*Thank you for the publication, it is very interesting and useful, thank you for your work. I always send links to acquaintances, colleagues, etc.*” – Umida Haqnazar, Legal Consultant for Landell Mills Ltd, Uzbekistan
* “*Very interesting collection of materials on trade in services.*” – Tatiana Isachenko, Professor, MGIMO University, Russia
* “*I resend ‘Mosty’ to employees of the leading ministries and departments of the Republic, dealing with trade and international development, as well as to scientists and experts.*” – Anonymous Subscriber via 2014 survey

## Articulating the Role of Trade in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

**I**CTSD provides “*timely and valuable*” policy briefs on key issues to Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

### The Post-2015 Development Framework and Sustainable Development Goals

ICTSD’s engagement in the Post-2015 Development Agenda process in 2014 was designed specifically to inform and facilitate a coherent, constructive discussion between the Geneva and New York policy communities about the role of trade in the Post-2015 Agenda.

ICTSD made four formal submissions to the United Nations Open Working Group (OWG) process (three in 2013, one in 2014), which were re-published as policy briefs in June 2014. The briefs highlighted the potential relevance and contribution of trade policy to key issues under discussion in the Post-2015 Agenda: International Trade and Sustainable Development; Climate Change, Trade and Sustainable Energy; Fisheries, Trade and Sustainable Development; and Aid for Trade in the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

ICTSD’s submissions and policy briefs were designed to present research on issues that UN officials suggested needed more substantive input in the debate on SDGs. Delegates in Geneva and New York and other stakeholders commended the quality and usefulness of the briefs and said they had circulated them to other key decision makers:

* A contact at UNCTAD called the briefs “*timely and valuable.*”

**S**ubmissions from ICTSD provide a “*concise, clear assessment*” of trade issues in the SDGs

* A stakeholder from a large philanthropic organization that is also involved in the Post-2015 Agenda noted: *“Your brief on the "trade" issues for the SDGs is a model of concise, clear assessment.”*
* A delegate covering the Post-2015 Agenda from a New York Permanent Mission noted: *“Thank you for these briefings. I will share them with colleagues at Headquarters. The proposals on trade and food and nutrition security are particularly interesting from both a domestic and development cooperation perspective.”*

A further draft policy brief on opportunities to increase the coherence between the trade elements of the proposed SDGs and the realities of the global trading system was circulated for peer review and similarly well received.

* One government official noted: *“This is a very useful paper, and gives a good background to how trade fits into the current draft SDGs.”*

In March, ICTSD organized a dialogue in Geneva to encourage the local policy community to be aware of the SDG process in New York and to focus their attention on the potential links between trade and the key themes of the SDG debate, including access to food and energy. Feedback received afterwards demonstrated the acute need for such an event and the appreciation of participants:

**I**CTSD activities respond to unmet need for exchange between different policy-communities and are greatly appreciated by delegates

* A WTO delegate wrote to thank ICTSD for “*a superb exchange of different views from people who don't get together enough! […] I learned a lot and it helped me to better understand what New York is actually up to and the fact that work is now accelerating quite quickly.*”
* Another WTO delegate expressed appreciation “*for an excellent and engaging seminar yesterday on Trade and the SDGs. [ICTSD] has once again shown itself ahead of the curve, responding to a wide interest and need for more such dialogue in Geneva.”*
* Another official from a development agency said the dialogue had been “*very interesting and useful.*”

In April, ICTSD organized two events in New York, providing an analysis of the links between trade policy and the SDG debate as well as more detailed presentations on the role of trade in supporting food and energy security, and as an element of a new “global partnership” for development. Delegates were impressed with the events’ substance, and a UNDP representative said ICTSD had organized “*a thoughtful forum.*”

In October, ICTSD organized a session on the Post-2015 Agenda at the WTO Public Forum, together with UNCTAD and the WBCSD. The highly attended event was designed to raise the level of attention and awareness among WTO policy actors on the issues of coherence between the evolving trade and development agendas and between the public policy and private sector sustainable development agendas.

ICTSD’s regular engagement with Missions in New York and Geneva generated additional requests from government representatives for specific advice and input on trade-related targets in the Post-2015 Agenda, reinforcing ICTSD’s position as a source of balanced and informed advice on the role of trade in the Post-2015 Agenda.

**I**CTSD receives multiple requests for specific advice and input during the development of SDGs with draft goals including targets on trade-related issues

The draft SDGs proposed by the Open Working Group in August incorporated targets on several of the trade-related issues outlined in ICTSD policy briefs and discussed in ICTSD dialogues. These include targets supporting proposed goals around hunger and sustainable agriculture (reducing distortions in agricultural markets), protecting oceans (reforming fisheries subsidies), economic growth (aid for trade), sustainable production and consumption (government procurement) and around a new global partnership for sustainable development.

While it is clear that these targets exist because of a large number of factors, their presence reiterates the relevance of ICTSD’s work and, combined with decision maker feedback, suggests that at least some contribution was made by ICTSD’s activities. Furthermore, requests for ICTSD input from governments engaged in the process suggest that ICTSD is well-positioned to provide additional advice during the final shaping of the Post-2015 Agenda.

## Enhancing the Understanding of the Sustainable Development Implications of Emerging Mega-Regionals

Large cross-regional schemes or “mega-regionals,” such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), and the Trade in Services Agreement (or TiSA), are likely to impact parties and non-parties to these agreements differently. In addition, they have the potential to shift the long-run development of the multilateral trade system. In processes that are not widely understood, and for which the implications are even less well understood, ICTSD has sought to involve parties and non-parties in sharing analysis and information on these negotiations.

**I**CTSD organises first-ever Public Information Session on TiSA negotiations – over 140 interested parties attend

### Enabling Greater Transparency on the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) Negotiations

In April 2014, ICTSD hosted a [public information session](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/services/events/trade-in-services-agreement-tisa-public-information-session-and-discussion) on the TiSA negotiations, in which TiSA negotiators publicly presented the current progress of the negotiations. TiSA began as an initiative by a group of countries wishing to advance services trade liberalization in a way that would both support and feed back into multilateral trade negotiations.[[3]](#footnote-4) However, many criticized the negotiations for being cloaked in secrecy.

This information session was the first public event on TiSA since negotiations began and brought together various stakeholders for discussion outside the formal negotiating environment. Presentations were made by WTO Ambassadors from TiSA participants, including the United States, Australia, the European Union, Turkey, and Colombia. Over 140 people attended, including representatives from WTO Members not participating in TiSA, international organizations, the private sector, the press and civil society. The initiative was well received, with many positive comments from stakeholders. The session was live-streamed on the Internet and the video made [available on the ICTSD website](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/trade-in-services-agreement-tisa-public-information-session), attracting more than 440 views in the following weeks. Moreover, several articles on the session were published in the global press as well as in the Washington Trade Daily.[[4]](#footnote-5)

**C**onference on Services Trade Governance attracts large audience with WTO Committee chair expressing gratitude for the event

### Identifying and Addressing the Challenges of Services Trade Governance

Services account for almost half of world trade on a value added basis; yet the WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) that was finalized two decades ago has not been updated despite significant developments in the services trade.

In November 2014, ICTSD and the World Trade Institute (University of Bern) organized a two-day [conference](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/services/events/new-horizons-in-services-trade-governance) at the WTO, convening top global experts and policymakers to examine new trends in services trade and to discuss their implications on the global trade system. Drawing on papers to be published in a forthcoming *Research Handbook on Services* by Edward Elgar, the conference engaged the Geneva trade community on the role played by services in the world economy, services trade law and how services can contribute to growth and sustainable development.

Over 130 participants took part in the conference, including officials from international organizations, WTO Missions and the trade policy community at large. The conference was live-streamed and the [video was published](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/services/events/new-horizons-in-services-trade-governance) on the ICTSD website afterwards. The conference was highly appreciated by participants, with the Chair of the WTO Committee on Trade in Services expressing particular gratitude to ICTSD for allowing developing WTO Members in particular to learn about emerging services issues in the world economy and to benefit from the knowledge of leading experts and analysts in services trade.

**F**ollow-up requests for ICTSD analysis from WTO missions help build greater coherence on services trade policy

* “*I expect that sharing all this information with our capitals will allow [them] to take actions.*” – Yara Fosado-Gayoso, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Mexico to the WTO
* “*The forum brought different stakeholders together, was content rich and stimulating.*” – Atul Sharma, Lawyer
* *“[I can] transfer some of the findings to Latin-America audience [and] incorporate some presented methods into our own research.” –* Nanno Mulder, Senior Economist, ECLAC, Chile
* *“All this input is valuable at the time of negotiating.*” – Felipe Pietrini Sanchez, Permanent Mission of Mexico to WTO
* *“[The event will] help in consultations and negotiating proposals.” –* Gabriel Duque, Ambassador of Colombia to the WTO and Chair of the Council for Trade in Services (Special Session)

### Contributing Expertise and Analysis to Other Forums on the Services Trade and Mega-Regionals

**I**CTSD invited to contribute expertise and analysis on services and global value chains to various high-level fora

Reflecting the value of its perspective and its work in the area, ICTSD was invited to contribute expertise and analysis to various other forums in 2014. This included contributing to several chapters to the 2014 report “Mega-regional Trade Agreements: Game-Changers or Costly Distractions for the World Trading System?” by the World Economic Forum (WEF) and co-authoring a [study](http://www.thecommonwealth-ilibrary.org/commonwealth/trade/the-services-trade-dimension-of-global-value-chains_5js7vpzc060x-en) published by the Commonwealth Secretariat on The Services Trade, “Dimension of Global Value Chains: Policy Implications for Commonwealth Developing Countries and Small States.” The study included policy recommendations for officials in smaller developing countries to increase the participation of their services firms in global value chain activity. ICTSD participated in events exploring these issues, including in Europe, Asia and the Americas.

# GOAL 2: Strengthening the Multilateral Trading System

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GOAL 2: The Multilateral Trading System functions effectively with rules and structures that inherently promote sustainable development.** | | |
| ***IMPACTS*** | ***OUTCOMES*** | ***OUTPUTS*** |
| **2.1** The Multilateral Trading System functions effectively in a fair and inclusive manner with structures that promote sustainable development.   **2.2** Developing countries defend their trading rights on a level playing-field and efficiently fulfil their obligations under the rules of the Multilateral Trading System. | **2.1.1** There is fresh impetus and dialogue among key parties to incorporate innovative solutions that improve functionality and promote sustainable development in core structures of the Multilateral Trading System.  **2.2.1** Developing countries identify, and take steps to address, institutional deficiencies in handling obligations and dispute settlement mechanisms in the Multilateral Trading System. | **2.1.1.1** New approaches and innovative solutions to strengthen the Multilateral Trading System’s ability to address 21-century sustainable development challenges and overcome negotiating function paralysis.  **2.2.1.1** Increased knowledge, among representatives from developing country governments, of trade law and how institutional deficiencies in dealing with the Multilateral Trading System can be identified.  **2.2.1.2** Impartial analysis of formal disputes lodged at the WTO, including articulation of key lessons learned that could positively or negatively affect sustainable development at a national or international level. |

## 2014 At a Glance

A strong, equitable and predictable rules-based multilateral trade system is crucial to enabling a robust world economy and addressing persistent challenges such as poverty and new ones such as climate change and access to clean energy. Multilateral frameworks can be powerful drivers of sustainable development while ensuring that benefits are widely distributed through the inclusion of less powerful countries in the world trade system.

Goal 2

Publications: **9**

Dialogues: **34**

3rd Party Event Participation: **5**

*(See annexes for complete list)*

The global trade community started the year 2014 on an upbeat note. For the first time since it was established, the WTO was able to deliver an agreement at the December 2013 Ministerial Conference in Bali, most notably on the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). The Bali deal also injected momentum into the stalled Doha Round, with the WTO mandated to develop a work programme to address the outstanding issues in the negotiations.

However, the enthusiasm quickly evaporated following the WTO’s failure to meet the 31 July 2014 deadline for adopting the TFA Protocol of Amendment as a result of India’s insistence that the Protocol be linked to progress towards a permanent solution on public food stockholding.

The Protocol was finally adopted in November 2014 when negotiators clarified that a deal not to challenge developing countries’ food stockholding schemes under farm subsidy rules would not expire in 2017 while they worked under an accelerated timetable to find a “permanent solution” to the food stockholding issue. A new July 2015 deadline was also set for completing the WTO work programme on the remaining Doha Round issues.

Although the immediate problem precipitated by the stockholding question was temporarily resolved, returning to a significant consensus on trade-related issues at the WTO continued to present enormous challenges. It was evident that the stakes in the debate on leadership in global trade remained complex and highly contested. As demonstrated elsewhere in this report, ICTSD’s strategy is to bring attention to the centrality and potential of the WTO while also exploring and making sense of the numerous efforts to develop WTO-plus disciplines and commitments.

## Innovative Solutions to Strengthen the Global Trading System

Notwithstanding an increasingly complex global governance on trade, the role and functioning of the WTO as the core of the multilateral trade system remains a high priority. ICTSD’s non-partisan and knowledge-driven activities have helped a broad array of actors to better understand and use the system and to ensure that the system continues to support sustainable development and broad-based benefits of global trade over the long-term.

### The E15 Initiative

One of the inadvertent effects of the frustrated Doha Development Agenda negotiations has been a nearly complete cessation of talks at the WTO on new issues and on the long-term institutional development of the body itself. The need for such talks became increasingly evident in the latter half of the 2000s and, by the end of the decade, the proliferation of preferential agreements globally confirmed what many had already started to realize.

In response, ICTSD launched the E15 Initiative in 2011. Jointly implemented with the WEF, the E15 Initiative has created a space and a structure that would not otherwise have existed to explore emerging issues and the long-term development of the multilateral trade system beyond the constraints of the current negotiating agenda. The strategy of the project is to engage top global experts in generating policy options for the global system. In so doing, the project tests ideas and proposals from top thinkers and policymakers in the field while also engaging a broad array of constituencies and networks to share knowledge and ideas that will ultimately help shape the system.

The E15 Initiative aims to deliver policy options for the global trade system in time for the Tenth Ministerial Conference (and twentieth anniversary) of the WTO towards the end of 2015.

**I**CTSD provides a “*unique platform for brainstorming*” that is an “*important contribution to strengthening multilateral framework*”

* An independent evaluation of ICTSD in 2014 by Saana Consulting found that E15 provided “a unique platform for brainstorming among a wide group of influential stakeholders” and concluded that it was “an important contribution to strengthening the multilateral framework.”
* “You have organised a great 'out of the box' thinking process. This can be very helpful, also for us within the OECD.” – Marten Van den Berg, Deputy Director General for Foreign Economic Relations, Government of the Netherlands

The E15 Initiative delivers value in a number of ways:

* The Initiative has contributed to transforming high-level policy dialogue around the narrow Doha agenda into one that foresees a long-term future and options for the multilateral trade system. While it is no substitute for a fully functioning WTO, it is planting seeds among some of the world’s most influential policymakers in trade.
* The Initiative has brought together some of the top thinkers and policy actors in the field at a scale and in a way that has never been done before. The platform for exchange and interaction provided by the E15 Initiative has created a whole new potential for long-term cross-fertilization among top policy influencers. In many instances, experts working in the same field and with similar issues have never been tasked to work together on finding broad-based solutions.
* Operationally the Initiative has already reached across multiple communities and is structured to draw on those communities as well as extend to them what has been learned. This includes extensive components of interaction with diplomatic, academic and business communities that are carried out through partners who are able to convene and persuade their own communities. This has provided an active testing ground for the Initiative as well as an effective outreach.

In many respects, 2014 has been a growth year for the Initiative. Most of the value of the Initiative so far has been intangible. However, indicators for 2014 show that the Initiative is progressing as designed. For example, E15 Initiative content on its own website and on ICTSD.org increased dramatically over the period with gains from the second half of the year of between 30% to 150% more views and significant potential to grow much more in 2015.

##### Equally important, E15 Initiative content and commentators have been cited extensively in other sources, indicating the level to which the influence strategy is working. This includes citations in magazine articles, articles written by E15 Initiative experts and non-participants, and references by academic and industry sources. This is expected to grow significantly in 2015 when the large majority of analysis will be released and as groups conclude their policy options work.

##### E15 Initiative Expert Groups and Task Forces

The E15 Initiative is comprised of 15 thematic expert groups and 3 task forces addressing horizontal issues across the topics. Each group is comprised of 20 to 25 top thinkers, including academics, practitioners, business representatives and former policymakers from developed and developing countries, the vast majority of whom hold top leadership positions in their respective fields or organizations.



Within their given topic, the expert groups and task forces are asked to: (*a*) identify and provide in-depth understanding of current and emerging challenges and opportunities; (*b*) assess the adequacy of the global trade system to respond to emerging and future challenges and opportunities; and (*c*) develop and propose policy options for how the global trade system can better respond.

The process for each expert group or task force is organized around three formal group meetings with interim discussions, research and analysis.



In 2014, the E15 Initiative expert groups and task forces convened 27 times. A total of 37 think pieces, background papers and policy options papers were commissioned and developed in 2014. Of these, nine were published in 2014 and are available [online](http://e15initiative.org/); the rest will be published in 2015 after further review and discussion in E15 meetings.[[5]](#footnote-6)

**Engagement**

In addition to the expert group and task force meetings, a critical dimension of the E15 Initiative is engaging with key stakeholders, including WTO Ambassadors, political and civil society leaders and business executives – not directly involved in the Initiative – through various modes and approaches.

##### E15 Roundtables with WTO Ambassadors

**E**ngaging WTO members is critical to advance E15 policy options

Engaging with the permanent representatives and delegates of WTO Members is an important part of the E15 Initiative. Disseminating E15 ideas, testing viability and generating ownership among WTO Members is what will ultimately enable the outputs and policy options generated by E15 to progress to the multilateral level.

In partnership with the Centre for Economic Policy and Research at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, ICTSD hosted five roundtable dialogues in 2014, each attended by 10 to 15 WTO Ambassadors and permanent representatives and a few selected academics presenting new research and analysis. The five roundtables focused on issues covered by the E15 and of immediate topical relevance to the trade negotiators, including the possible consequences of the plurilateral trade agreements; agricultural trade and implications for food security, particularly in the net food-importing developing countries; barriers to trade and investment in renewable energy; and, finally, legal options for taking the Trade Facilitation Agreement forward.

The prolonged crisis at the WTO in 2014 over the approval of the Protocol on Trade Facilitation (TF) led a number of delegates to start thinking of alternative ways to proceed. At the fifth roundtable dialogue in early November, delegates were provided with a detailed legal description and analysis of each alternative and the associated pros and cons. The roundtable made clear that a Protocol remained the first best option but that, if WTO Members wanted to move ahead in a plurilateral fashion, there were ways to do this.[[6]](#footnote-7)

* “The [E15] Ambassadors’ Roundtable Dialogues held off-site and in private, have offered well-researched public policy insights to practitioners and negotiators in key areas. They have thus provided essential strategic context to help both the academic and government communities focus on objectives and outcomes, rather than on tactics and process.” – Ambassador Jonathan Fried (Canada), Chair of the WTO General Council.

##### World Economic Forum Meetings

E15 ideas were further explored, discussed and disseminated in major public and private sessions at the World Economic Forum’s regional and annual meetings in India, Turkey, China, Brazil, Panama and Nigeria, which engage political, business, and civil society leaders. By generating valuable practical feedback in this environment, the E15 process ensures that new ideas are not only innovative, but also practical.

**S**essions with business executives allow for the cross-fertilisation of ideas between key stakeholder groups

##### Sessions with business executives

In 2014, ICTSD and the World Economic Forum hosted two interactive web/video/telephone discussions bringing together members from some of the E15 Expert Groups with relevant business executives. The calls provided brief updates on E15 work, opportunities for input from a broader set of business voices, and the cross-fertilization of ideas between the groups.

About 10 business executives from organizations including Cargill, Renault-Nissan, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Credit Suisse, Ebay, Huawei, UPS and Bain & Co participated in the calls, providing inputs on the business-related aspects of E15 ideas and policy options.

## Building Legal Capacity in Developing Countries

Through a series of initiatives, ICTSD works to strengthen the ability of developing countries to identify, protect and make use of the options available to them in the legal framework of the Multilateral Trading System. ICTSD brings together representatives from developing countries, experienced trade lawyers and experts in allied fields through dialogues, workshops and other interactive capacity-building initiatives. These activities also help underpin the legitimacy of the WTO dispute settlement system by facilitating the access and use of its legal toolbox by developing WTO Members.

In 2014, capital-based officials who had participated in ICTSD legal capacity-building events wrote about the lasting positive impact of the event on their daily work. In particular, participants from Guatemala’s Economy Ministry wrote to say that, as a result of the ICTSD event, they were better able to support their Geneva-based counterparts during dispute settlement proceedings and were developing several new administrative procedures for dispute settlement work.

* “I now have a better understanding of the negotiations on improving the Dispute Settlement Mechanism.” – Violeta Fonseca, First Secretary, Office of Multilateral Affairs and Integration, Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs (MIREX), Venezuela.

**L**atin American officials able to “*demonstrate and apply*” lessons learnt in the ICTSD capacity building workshop during dispute settlement proceedings

* “I have had the opportunity to both demonstrate and apply these lessons. In the specific case of Guatemala, the defence is conducted at the Geneva mission. The acquired knowledge has thus allowed an appropriate understanding of the procedural stages, as well as the structure of the written submissions presented by Guatemala. These lessons have also been valuable in the evidence collection stage.” – Pablo Auyón, Senior Adviser, Commercial Interests Unit, Ministry of Economy (MINECO), Guatemala.
* “My country is in the process of developing various processes for settling disputes and disagreements, as well as other administrative processes that could eventually come to be recognized before the WTO, in which I have been able to apply the lessons and skills acquired.” – Ligia del Valle, Adviser, Commercial Interests Unit, Ministry of Economy (MINECO), Guatemala.

Several participants also wrote to say how useful the events were for sharing experiences and best practices.

* “The event was extremely useful […] after seeing good practices especially on keeping and sharing of non-confidential documents of the investigation we reconsidered and improved our methods.” – Şeref Gökay Coşkun, Case Handler/Foreign Trade Specialist, General Directorate of Imports Ministry of Economy, Turkey.

**W**TO Secretariat says ICTSD workshop is an “*extremely effective complement*” to other modules in their training course

* “It was definitely useful […] learning about the dynamic of WTO disputes, particularly the methodological aspects that different countries’ representatives must deal with in undertaking cases. Secondly, it helped in establishing contacts that to this day have served as sources of knowledge, advice, and lessons learned, helping us directly in the administration of trade disputes.” – Pablo Auyón, Senior Adviser, Commercial Interests Unit, Ministry of Economy (MINECO), Guatemala.

In March 2014, ICTSD organized a [workshop](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/dialogue-on-managing-trade-environment-disputes) on managing Trade & Environment disputes as part of an advanced WTO training course on Trade and the Environment. During the workshop, participants from 28 developing countries learned from the experiences of dispute settlement representatives from Brazil, Chile, China, Thailand and Korea, as well as economists and lawyers who acted as speakers and discussants. The workshop focused on the practicalities of good collaboration between lawyers, Geneva-based Missions, capital officials and experts, as well as common challenges faced at the different stages of a dispute.

* “[The ICTSD workshop] provided participants with practical, hands-on perspectives from seasoned practitioners on the management of trade and environment disputes. It was an extremely effective complement to the modules on the relevant WTO rules and case law.” – Karsten Steinfatt, Counsellor, Trade and Environment Division, WTO Secretariat.
* “The event was very useful in my work related to the revision, discussion and drafting of domestic regulations […] it was also very useful to incorporate the views and sensitivities of other countries.” – Cristian Romero Cocuy, Legal Adviser and Cabinet Minister, Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism, Chile.

In September, ICTSD organized a 2-day [workshop](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/africa-dialogue-on-managing-trade-concerns) on managing trade concerns for more than 40 government officials and high-level experts from Africa. The workshop looked at experiences and challenges for African countries in raising, addressing and solving their trade concerns through the WTO’s Dispute Settlement Mechanism (DSM), Committees on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary concerns (SPS), and Regional and bilateral institutional structures.

**D**eveloping country officials praise “*enriching experience”* of workshop, saying it will help them improve their institutional set-ups

In a post-workshop survey, 97 per cent of participants said their personal understanding had increased in three or more of the five topics addressed, with 82 per cent saying their personal understanding had increased in all topics. 100 per cent said they felt better able to help others understand these topics and 100 per cent said they had learned from the experiences shared by other countries. Participants also said there would be value in organizing similar follow-on events at national and regional levels. Other feedback from participants included:

* “The experience will help my country to improve the institutional set up to deal with disputes, TBT/SPS committees etc.”
* “I will be able to share the knowledge and understanding gained from this dialogue. It was indeed a very informative dialogue.”
* “I learnt a lot, particularly on issues of handling trade concerns in WTO TBT & SPS Committees.”
* “I learnt a lot from the experiences shared by the other countries particularly on the importance of effective information and specialized committees to deal with NTBs/SPS/TBT issues.”

In October, ICTSD organized another [workshop](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/gesti%C3%B3n-de-las-preocupaciones-comerciales-relacionadas-a) at the WTO on Handling Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Trade Concerns as part of an advanced WTO training course on SPS related issues. Twenty-four trainees from Spanish-speaking developing countries participated in the workshop, which was also conducted in Spanish. Feedback from participants who attended was positive, and a recording of the event posted to the ICTSD website attracted a further 55 views in the following days.

Throughout 2014, ICTSD also organized three more events as part of the “Talking Disputes” (TD) series: *[TD No. 8, China-Rare Earths panel report](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/talking-disputes-no-8-the-china%E2%80%93rare-earths-disputes); [TD No. 9, EC –Seal Products AB report](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/talking-disputes-no-9-the-ec%E2%80%93seal-products-disputes);* and *[TD No. 10,](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/talking-disputes-no-10-the-china-rare-earths-disputes)**[China-Rare Earths AB report](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/talking-disputes-no-10-the-china-rare-earths-disputes)*. The Talking Disputes series aims to deepen the understanding of the sustainable development-related issue addressed in relevant WTO disputes and the policy implications of panel and AB reports. With the number of disputes on the rise, understanding the sustainable development implications of the expanding WTO jurisprudence is increasingly challenging. Legal experts present the key aspects of the case, setting the stage for targeted discussion among the audience and additional substantive views from panellists. These dialogues have become a reference point in the WTO community and were widely recognized and appreciated among the trade law and sustainable development community within and outside Geneva.



## Major Economies Promote Sustainable Development in the Multilateral Trading System

### China Programme

ICTSD has been actively engaging policymakers and other relevant stakeholders in China on trade, sustainable development and global economic governance for many years, in particular since 2007 when ICTSD set up its China programme.

**L**ong-standing collaborations with China on Environmental Goods help keep issue on agenda

China’s decision to participate in the 2014 Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) negotiation follows years of collaboration between ICTSD and Chinese officials on Sustainable Energy Trade Initiatives. As early as 2007, ICTSD collaborated with the Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection to publish a paper on “Key Markets, Tariffs and Non-tariff Measures on Asian Exports of Select Environmental Goods.” This was followed by a Bridges China Dialogue on Trade and Climate Change in 2008 as well as several more publications, workshops and collaborations in subsequent years.

From 2011 onwards, the Director General for WTO Affairs at the Chinese Ministry of Commerce has been a regular collaborator with ICTSD and is now taking part in ICTSD’s E15 Initiative expert group on trade and clean energy. Evidence suggests that ICTSD’s activities and collaborations with China have helped keep environmental goods on the agenda and provided demonstrable support to policymakers for their involvement in environmental goods-related negotiations.

In March, ICTSD’s Chief Executive, Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz, took part in the Annual Meeting of the China Development Forum in Beijing, organized by the Chinese State Council Development Research Centre. ICTSD has attended this high-level policy forum for five consecutive years and is the only trade policy think tank invited to take part. The forum has stated that it greatly appreciates ICTSD knowledge and analysis on the linkages between global trade and sustainable development and therefore values ICTSD’s continued participation in the forum.

In May 2014, ICTSD organized a conference in Beijing that looked at the role China can play in helping complete the Doha Round and reinvigorate the WTO. Xiaozhun Yi, Deputy Director General of the WTO, and Zonghua Yin, Director General of Department for WTO Affairs at Chinese Ministry of Commerce, gave the opening addresses at the conference, which was attended by many Chinese officials as well as officials from the UK, the US, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Peru and Canada.

**I**CTSD analysis helps inform China’s role in the post-Bali agenda and reinvigoration of the WTO

* “Congratulations for a very successful meeting on China’s role in the Post-Bali era. The workshop is very effective in developing new ideas, building up trust among members and seeking solutions for the impasse of the Doha Round.” – Hong Zhao, Director General of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce.

In July, ICTSD submitted a draft research paper to the Chinese Ministry of Commerce that focused on China and the expansion of the WTO’s Information Technology Agreement (ITA). The ITA talks – to eliminate tariffs across various Information and Communication Technology (ICT) products – had previously reached a stalemate in November 2013 after Beijing asked for a series of products to be excluded from the final list. In November 2014, China took actions in line with the suggestions contained in ICTSD’s July submission, and a breakthrough in the stalemate was announced.

**O**fficials from Chinese Ministry praise “*good analysis*” and “*good suggestions*” from ICTSD

ICTSD organized a workshop on the Implications of The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations on China and India in July, which was attended by Chinese and Indian government officials and research academics working on TPP and offered keynote speeches by high-level officials, including Mr Sun Yuanjiang, the Deputy Director General of the Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs of MOFCOM. The Director of the ICTSD China Office wrote an Op-Ed specifically on the TPP and China that was published in *YaleGlobal*.[[7]](#footnote-8)

* “The article is very timely two weeks before the APEC summit, and gives a good analysis of the situation, and makes good suggestions to both Chinese and the US governments to put the WTO as the single most important priority.” – Ambassador Zhenyu Sun, now Chair of the China Society of WTO Studies.

On 28 October 2014, ICTSD organized the Seventh Annual “Bridges China Dialogue.” This year's Bridges China Dialogue discussed China’s initiatives to deepen economic reforms, combat corruption, protect the environment, advance social justice, and increase its level of integration with the world market in the context of today’s global trade system, including the development of the WTO post-Bali work programme, regional and mega-regional negotiations and the scale-up of plurilateral agreements.

* “It brings people from different countries and with various backgrounds together. It's one of the few, if not the only forum for the developed countries to hear the voices from China.” – Zhao Yong, University of International Relations, Beijing.

On 18 December, ICTSD co-hosted the 2014 Annual Conference on the WTO and China in Beijing. The event was jointly organized by the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) of the China Society of WTO Studies (CWTO). Among other topics, the conference discussed China’s role in completing the Doha Round and reinvigorating the WTO as well as China’s new Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations and Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) negotiations. The event was well attended with over 100 officials and experts from China as well as other major economies. A series of five recordings covering the event can be found online on the [event webpage](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/2014-beijing-annual-conference-on-the-wto-and-china).

**I**CTSD annual event on China-related Trade and sustainable development enables “*developed countries to hear the voices from China*”

# GOAL 3: Agricultural Trade and Food Security

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GOAL 3: Policies and rules affecting the trade of agricultural goods improve food security, support environmental sustainability and enhance poverty reduction initiatives.** | | |
| ***IMPACTS*** | ***OUTCOMES*** | ***OUTPUTS*** |
| **3.1** Policies and rules on farm trade help improve food security, including resilience to short-term shocks, especially for poor food-importing countries.  **3.2** Global poverty-reduction initiatives are enhanced through fair, equitable and sustainable policies on the trade in agricultural goods. | **3.1.1** The complex interactions between trade policy and food security are better understood, and policymakers make informed decisions that improve food availability, access, stability and use among the world’s vulnerable and food-insecure populations.  **3.2.1** Policymakers take concrete steps towards domestic and international policies that support equitable and sustainable agricultural markets for both producers and consumers of agricultural goods. | **3.1.1.1** Clearly articulated and effectively disseminated analysis of trade policy trajectories that can positively or negatively affect food security, especially for poor food-importing countries.  **3.2.1.1** More informed national and international policymakers on how policies, including those not directly linked to trade, can give rise to unfair and inequitable markets for agricultural goods and thereby hamper efforts to reduce poverty.  **3.2.1.2** Enhanced capacity among trade negotiators from developing economies to develop trade agreements for agricultural goods that are fair and equitable and support environmental sustainability. |

## 2014 at a Glance

2014 began on a positive note with respect to agricultural trade and food security. Following the package of deals [concluded](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/bridges-daily-update-5-historic-bali-deal-to-spring-wto-global-economy) at the WTO’s Bali ministerial in December 2013 – including an agreement to reinvigorate the stalled Doha talks – several informal proposals were [tabled](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/wto-ag-negotiators-begin-charting-post-bali-course) by WTO Members seeking to define the contours of a multilateral deal on farm trade.

Goal 3

Publications: **8**

Dialogues: **7**

3rd Party Event Participation: **8**

*(See annexes for complete list)*

The new Indian government elected in March nonetheless expressed dissatisfaction with the pace of progress in addressing developing country concerns over WTO rules on food stockholding – leading New Delhi to [veto](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/wto-trade-facilitation-deal-in-limbo-as-deadline-passes-without-resolution) the adoption of the Protocol of amendment for the separate Trade Facilitation Agreement in July.

After several months of talks between India and the US, the impasse was finally [broken](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges-africa/news/india-us-clinch-deal-on-wto-food-stocks-trade-facilitation-impasse) in November. WTO Members then [accepted](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges-africa/news/wto-members-sign-off-on-food-stocks-trade-facilitation-decisions) a new deadline of July 2015 for reaching an agreement on a work programme on the remaining Doha issues, alongside separate decisions on food stockholding and trade facilitation.

Throughout the year, major agricultural trading powers pursued preferential trade agreements, with Australia concluding deals with both [Japan](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/australia-japan-sign-trade-deal) and [China](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/australia-china-finish-trade-talks). Meanwhile, at the UNFCCC, governments continued technical talks on agriculture and climate, although the role of trade and markets remained marginal and a deal reached in [Lima](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/un-climate-meet-clinches-decision-paris-deal-up-for-negotiation) in December made no explicit reference to farm trade.

ICTSD facilitated [dialogue](http://www.ictsd.org/events/past?f%5B0%5D=field_date_period%25253Avalue%253A2014&f%5B1%5D=field_facet_themes%253A1" \l "main-content-container) among key policy actors throughout 2014 – despite occasional intense controversy on farm trade issues at the highest political level – and helped shape the agenda on agricultural trade and development with policy-relevant [research](http://www.ictsd.org/research?f%5b0%5d=field_facet_themes%3A1&f%5b1%5d=field_date_period%253Avalue%3A2014" \l "main-content-container) by leading experts.

**“*I****CTSD has provided a valuable public good to WTO members and the public alike*”

Over the course of the year, ICTSD collaborated with leading institutions such as the FAO and informed discussions in relevant forums such as the OECD. Trade officials consistently expressed their appreciation for both the content and process of ICTSD’s work on agricultural trade.

* “Through its papers and dialogues, ICTSD has provided a valuable public good to WTO members and the public alike.” – Joe Glauber, chief economist of the US Department of Agriculture and former chief US agricultural trade negotiator.
* Echoing views expressed by others, one Geneva-based negotiator told staff that ICTSD continued to respond to a need for *“*a 'safe intellectual space' for discussion*”* outside the formal WTO agriculture negotiating process.
* Similarly, another official noted that ICTSD’s “non-formal meetings away from negotiations provide a welcome opportunity to exchange views while at the same time incorporating the views and findings of academia.”

## Trade and Food Security: Understanding the Complex Interactions and Promoting Development

With renewed momentum for agricultural trade negotiations at the WTO and discussions elsewhere on sustainable development converging towards a series of important milestones in 2015, evidence suggests that ICTSD’s impartial, empirical analysis of the complex interaction between trade and food security played an important role in several key discussions in 2014.

**S**olution-oriented e-book released by ICTSD responds directly to unmet need among negotiators for updated information on Agricultural Trade

### Informing Agricultural Trade Negotiations in the Post-Bali Context

The political and economic landscape for agricultural trade has changed significantly during the 15 years or so of talks at the WTO. After the successful talks in Bali and the agreement to design a “clearly defined” work programme on the remaining Doha Development Agenda (DDA) issues, many WTO Members called for updated information on agricultural trade to be made available.

In response, ICTSD published an [e-book](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/tackling-agriculture-in-the-post-bali-context-a-collection-of-short) in 2014 entitled “Tackling Agriculture in the Post-Bali Context” featuring a series of short papers and articles by leading experts that built on the most recent analysis of global trade-flow trends and domestic policy reforms in agriculture. The book systematically covered all the elements of agricultural negotiations under the three pillars of market access, domestic support and export competition in a concise, non-technical and solution-oriented manner.

Upon the book’s release, trade negotiators and experts from different world regions and negotiating groups were quick to respond with praise for its timeliness and content. Messages of thanks were received from delegates, saying the e-book was “very useful,” *“*excellent,*” “*very timely and useful,*” “*an interesting ensemble... very salient.*”*

As an example of how the book responded directly to an unmet need among negotiators and their advisers, one former Caribbean delegate, now advising other developing countries, wrote in October to ask if ICTSD could provide any *“*data or analytical work on the 2008 agri modalities, and specifically, the extent to which the passage of time has impacted on these modalities.*”* On receiving a link to the new e-book and learning it addressed this question directly, he wrote back congratulating ICTSD for a “very impressive publication*”* which *“*has been extremely useful.*”*

**A**mbassadors champion ICTSD’s e-book in high-level meetings

The book was also made available in hard-copy and subsequently made notable appearances in high-level meetings where ambassadors vocally championed the analysis it contained and recommended it to participants. Similar sentiments were received throughout the year for other ICTSD publications on trade and food security, including three issue papers published in June 2014 by authors [Smith](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/the-2014-agricultural-act-us-farm-policy-in-the-context-of-the-1994), [Matthews](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-security-and-wto-domestic-support-disciplines-post-bali) and [Montemayor](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/public-stockholding-for-food-security-purposes-scenarios-and-options-for).[[8]](#footnote-9)

In October 2014, ICTSD collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to organize a [dialogue](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/events/tackling-agriculture-in-the-post-bali-context) to present analysis from the e-book and exchange views on possible ways forward for the WTO work programme. One delegate commended ICTSD for bringing together “great speakers” for the event,[[9]](#footnote-10) while another negotiator welcomed the “rich exchange of views.*”* Another delegate simply described the meeting as *“*a stand-out.*”*

* A policy expert who attended the event observed that the *“*impressively large number of trade officials [participating] demonstrated the significant need for the type of information that ICTSD made available for them – at a time when few other institutions were able (or dared) to engage in a debate about these important but at the same time sensitive issues.*”*

**I**CTSD organises “*stand-out*” dialogue providing information to trade officials “*at a time when few other institutions are able to*”

* One negotiator acknowledged a “need to reassess the stance which my country has taken to date in the AG negotiations bearing in mind the suggestions made,*”* singling out market accessand domestic support issues in particular.
* An African official commended the “very useful information which might help [break] the current impasse.*”*
* A former ambassador now advising a key developing country government wrote that he “benefited much... because [it] gave many fresh perspectives which are normally absent in negotiating sessions.*”*

The e-book was also well received in relevant forums outside the WTO, where it helped shape the agenda on agricultural trade. Analysis presented at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s (OECD) [Global Forum on Agriculture](http://www.oecd.org/tad/events/global-forum-agriculture-2014.htm) in December drew heavily on the ICTSD’s e-book and other recent research.[[10]](#footnote-11) Many of the experts invited to speak at the forum had also been contributors to the book.

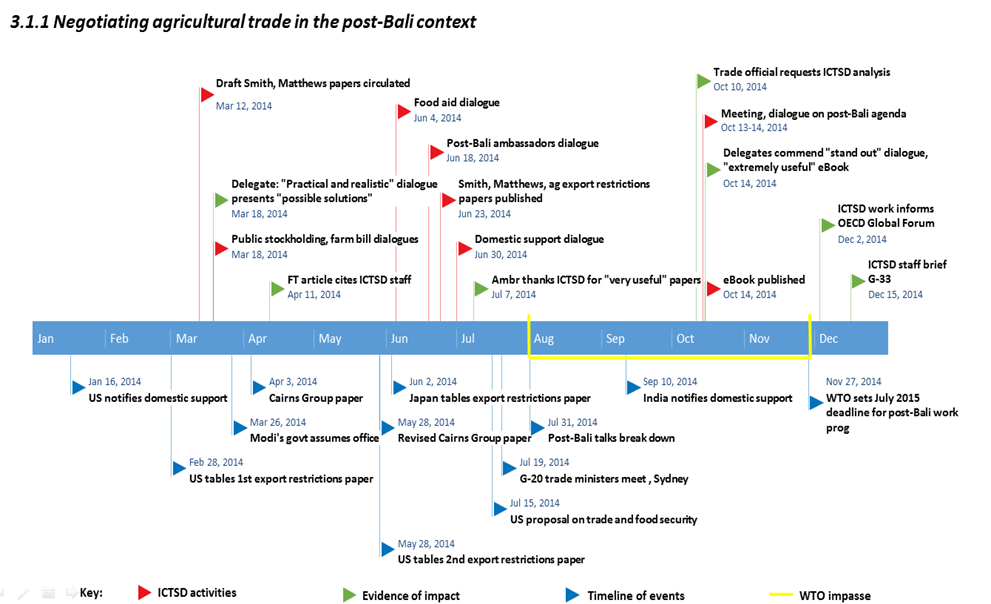
* One senior OECD staff member described ICTSD’s e-book as a *“*treasure trove,*”* noting that staff *“*keep it on our desks.*” “*I am very admiring of the work you have been doing,*”* the official added.

**B**ook described as a “*treasure trove*” that economists and trade officials keep on their desks

In December, ICTSD was invited to share suggestions on Agriculture and the post-Bali work programme to developing country delegates at a discussion organized by G-33 group coordinator Indonesia.

Furthermore, while the extent of the contribution of the ICTSD’s work is uncertain, four of the informal submissions put forward at the WTO in 2014 related to topics highlighted in ICTSD’s recent work on agricultural trade. These included two separate communications by the US and one by Japan on the topic of agricultural export restrictions[[11]](#footnote-12) (which ICTSD analysis[[12]](#footnote-13) has suggested can undermine food security in net food-importing developing countries, especially during price spikes) and one US proposal[[13]](#footnote-14) on elements for a work programme on trade and food security at the WTO (a topic on which ICTSD published several pieces as part of the E15 Initiative and provided technical support to delegates in 2013[[14]](#footnote-15)).

ICTSD’s work on agriculture trade in the post-Bali context was also widely cited by international organizations, academics and civil society organizations as well as in the media in 2014.[[15]](#footnote-16)



### Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes

At the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference in Bali in December 2013, Members agreed to establish a work programme to pursue the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes. During the first seven months of 2014, five submissions[[16]](#footnote-17) were put forward by WTO Members relating to public stockholding programmes and developing country concerns about their use for food security purposes under WTO rules.

While the extent of ICTSD’s direct contribution to these submissions is unknown, ICTSD has long championed the relevance of public stockholding and food security in the WTO context, and its analysis of the issue received widespread praise from policymakers in the run-up to the Bali Ministerial Conference.[[17]](#footnote-18) The submissions confirm that the issue’s relevance in the context of WTO discussions is now also being recognized by Members.

**I**CTSD provides delegates with “*practical and realistic suggestions*” on public food stockholding

In March 2014, ICTSD organized a [dialogue](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/events/dialogue-on-public-stockholding-for-food-security-purposes-towards-a), attended by delegates from over 35 countries, to explore options towards a more permanent solution on public stockholding for food security. Trade negotiators from developed and developing countries wrote to thank ICTSD for the *“*very good [and] useful*”* and “very helpful*”* event.

* One participant wrote that “the presenters dealt fairly with a topic that has been highly politicized and contentious in the WTO context and provided some very practical and realistic suggestions about possible solutions.”
* Another official from a key developing country said that the event provided a “better understanding and technical nature of the issue, including more options to consider.*”*

**I**ndia’s Chief Economic Advisor contacts ICTSD authors for update on analysis prior to breakthrough in talks with the US

In July 2014, the recently elected Indian government made the surprise move of vetoing the adoption of a Protocol for the separate Trade Facilitation Agreement, citing concerns with the progress of official WTO talks regarding public food stockholding. High-level analysts in both India and the US, looking to make sense of the Indian position, referenced an ICTSD [paper](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/india’s-agricultural-trade-policy-and-sustainable-development) by Hoda and Gulati that examines India's farm trade policy and how it could help achieve public policy goals against the background of WTO rules and obligations.[[18]](#footnote-19)

In India, Arvind Subramanian, then Senior Fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, wrote a [blog post](http://blogs.piie.com/realtime/?p=4410) citing ICTSD’s analysis and arguing that New Delhi would be better placed to reform world trade rules by engaging actively and constructively in WTO talks instead of blocking them. In the US, former presidential adviser Gary Blumenthal wrote an analytical article, which was circulated within the US government, discussing ICTSD’s analysis at length.

**A**mbassadors presented with alternative ways out of impasse – days later an agreement is reached

In August, ICTSD Senior Associate Harsha Singh wrote a [guest column article](http://www.business-standard.com/article/opinion/harsha-vardhana-singh-moving-beyond-the-wto-deadlock-114082300748_1.html) for India’s leading business newspaper, [Business Standard](http://www.business-standard.com/about-us). The article called upon Indian Prime Minister Narenda Modi to explain India's position on trade to US President Barack Obama at a planned meeting in September and gave practical suggestions for Indo-US cooperation that could take the trade agenda forward.

Following the meeting in September between the Heads of State, during which progress and concessions were made but no breakthrough agreement reached, Harsha Singh wrote another [article](http://www.business-standard.com/article/opinion/harsha-vardhana-singh-how-to-move-forward-at-the-wto-114101800896_1.html) in Business Standard outlining the steps taken to date and presenting a strong case for India to seize the opportunity to resolve the impasse.

In October, the Government of India appointed a new Chief Economic Adviser, Arvind Subramanian; shortly after his appointment as Chief Economic Adviser, Subramanian contacted the ICTSD study authors, Hoda and Gulati, for an update on their analysis since the 2013 paper.

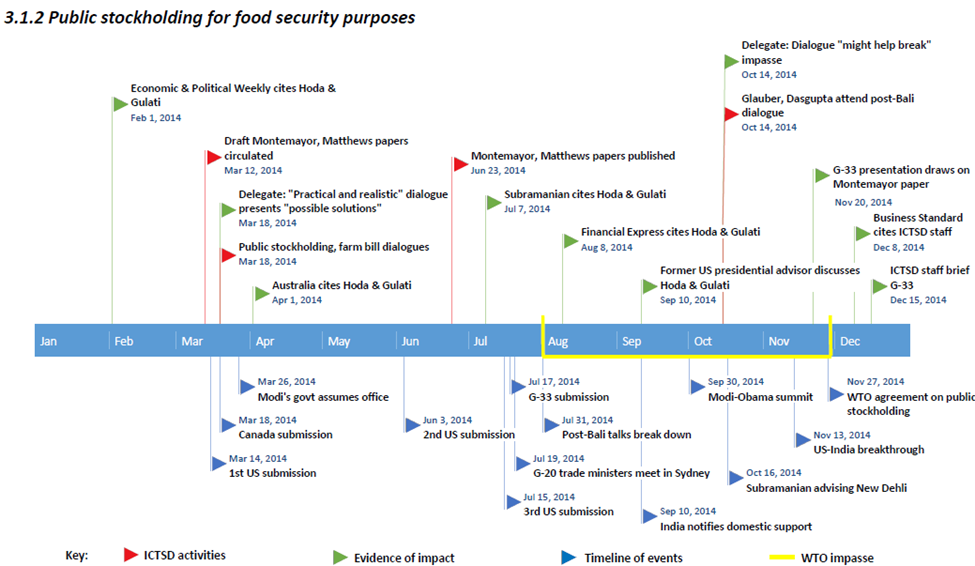
At the start of November, with the impasse still not resolved, ICTSD organized a high-level [roundtable](http://e15initiative.org/events/fifth-roundtable-dialogue/) in Geneva with ambassadors and counsellors from 15 key countries.[[19]](#footnote-20) The purpose of the roundtable was to present and discuss options that existed, from a purely legal perspective, to circumvent the impasse and move forward on the Trade Facilitation Agreement. While the roundtable did not champion any of these options, it nevertheless made it clear to the ambassadors that alternatives did exist.

**D**eveloping countries examine ICTSD analysis for options toward ‘permanent solution’

One week after the roundtable, the US and India announced[[20]](#footnote-21) that their stand-off over food stockholding was over, thereby ending the impasse and paving the way for a multilateral implementation of the deal on trade facilitation.

With the crisis averted and a legal “peace clause” in place, attention returned to finding a “permanent solution.” The G-33 coalition arranged a meeting in late November to look at possible scenarios for such a solution. They chose [ICTSD analysis](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/public-stockholding-for-food-security-purposes-scenarios-and-options-for) by Raul Montemayor as a basis for their discussions, examining the seven scenarios laid out in the paper. The G-33 group coordinator (Indonesia) then invited ICTSD to a meeting in December to further brief developing countries on potential options for a “permanent solution.” Other relevant policy actors also drew upon ICTSD’s work to inform their discussions.[[21]](#footnote-22)

It is clear that ICTSD’s work on the trade and food security implications of public stockholding schemes informed discussions among key stakeholders at the highest political levels throughout 2014. These discussions contributed to breaking the deadlock on this issue at the WTO, which in turn paved the way for the integration of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) into the WTO’s legal framework.

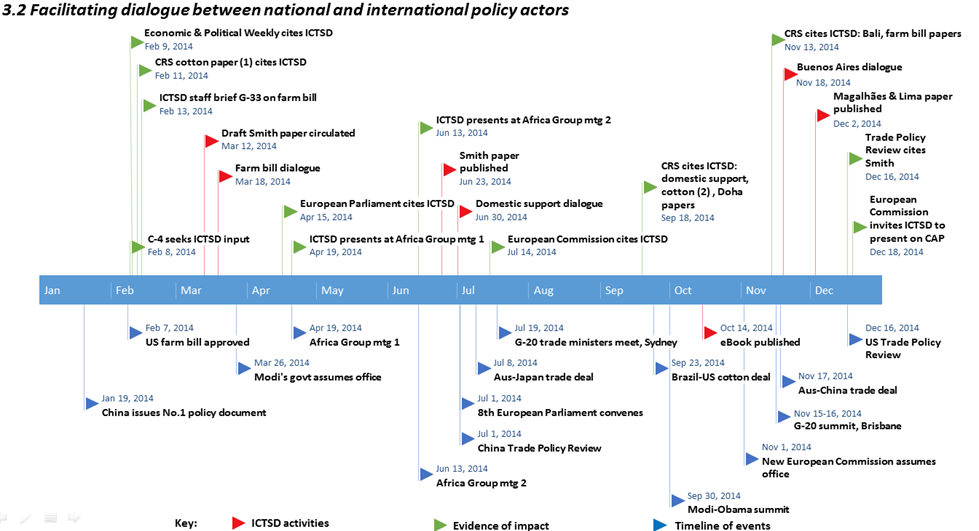


## Supporting Fair and Equitable Agricultural Markets for Producers and Consumers

During 2014, ICTSD continued to facilitate discussion on how national policies and international rules could best promote a more equitable and sustainable agricultural trading system. Particular focus was given to policy trajectories in countries of structural importance to the global farm trade. Because of the disproportionate impact of the agricultural trade policies of developed and emerging economies on sustainable development outcomes in the world’s poorest areas, ICTSD focuses parts of its work on influencing policy development in these countries.

A new US *Agriculture Act* (also known as the Farm Bill) was signed into law in February and a new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) implemented in the EU. Policymakers and negotiators in Geneva and national capitals were anxious to better understand how these, and other policies at the national level, could affect trade and broader public policy objectives.

At the same time, domestic policy reforms enabled Brazil and the US to [conclude](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/us-brazil-clinch-deal-resolving-cotton-trade-row) an agreement that finally ended the long-running dispute over US domestic support for cotton.



### The US Farm Bill

In February – shortly after the US Farm Bill was finally adopted – the G-33 developing country negotiating coalition asked ICTSD to make a presentation on the trade implications of the US legislation. The Cotton-four (C4) group of West African cotton producers also asked for ICTSD’s advice on how the new programmes could affect trade in cotton.

**I**CTSD provides analysis of the wider trade implications of US legislation

ICTSD organized a [dialogue](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/events/dialogue-on-the-us-agriculture-act-2014-farm-bill-what-implications-for) in March to present the analysis of the Bill to a wider audience. At the dialogue, Prof. Vincent Smith presented the findings from a full ICTSD [paper](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/the-2014-agricultural-act-us-farm-policy-in-the-context-of-the-1994) on the subject, which was later published in June 2014. The dialogue was attended by 77 participants, including ambassadors and agriculture delegates from 36 countries. Representatives from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) also took part.

In mid-March and again in June, ICTSD was asked to speak on both the Farm Bill and the European CAP to African Group Ambassadors and delegates in order to support the group’s efforts to analyse and understand their implications on agriculture trade negotiations in Geneva.

Trade officials in many countries, including India, Argentina and the EU, used ICTSD’s research to inform their engagement with the US government: in December, one delegation’s question under the US’s Trade Policy Review explicitly cited Smith’s ICTSD paper to support concerns raised about the potential trade-distorting effects of Washington’s new farm subsidy schemes in a low-price scenario.[[22]](#footnote-23) Smith’s paper also informed [analysis](http://veilleagri.hautetfort.com/archive/2014/09/12/de-futures-negociations-a-l-omc-difficiles-pour-les-etats-un-5449143.html) of how the Farm Bill could affect WTO negotiations at the French Ministry of Agriculture’s *Centre d’Etudes et de Prospective*.

In the US itself, no fewer than six papers[[23]](#footnote-24) on agricultural policy and trade by the Congressional Research Service drew upon ICTSD work, with studies for Congress on cotton, the Doha Round, the Bali ministerial, the Farm Bill and agricultural domestic support in the WTO citing ICTSD analysis by [Smith](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/the-2014-agricultural-act-us-farm-policy-in-the-context-of-the-1994), [Blandford et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/implications-for-the-united-states-of-the-may-2008-draft-agricultural)., [Babcock and Paulson](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/potential-impact-of-proposed-2012-farm-bill-commodity-programs-on), [Zulauf and Orden](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/us-farm-policy-and-risk-assistance-the-competing-senate-and-house) and the *Bridges* series of publications.

**C**ongressional advisors draw upon “*extremely useful*” ICTSD research

* An agricultural policy expert responsible for advising US lawmakers wrote to say that ICTSD’s publications “have been extremely useful for my work… I am your most avid client.”

### European Agricultural Policy

During 2014, policymakers and other relevant actors in the European Union remained heavily focused on the bloc’s preferential trade negotiations (especially those with the US and Canada), as well as evaluating implications of the CAP reform and geopolitical tensions with Russia.[[24]](#footnote-25)

**R**esearch informs agricultural trade policy debates at European Parliament and European Commission

ICTSD continued to inform these debates, with work used directly in two studies for the European Parliament ([one](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2014/514007/AGRI_IPOL_STU(2014)514007_EN.pdf) on agriculture in a possible EU-US trade agreement, and [another](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2014/514006/IPOL_STU(2014)514006_EN.pdf) on the competitive position of EU Member States in agrifood world markets). A third [study](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/evaluation/market-and-income-reports/2014/cotton/fulltext_fr.pdf) for the European Commission referenced ICTSD’s work on cotton, while policy-relevant academic [analysis](https://www.tcd.ie/iiis/documents/discussion/pdfs/iiisdp454.pdf) of how the 2013 CAP reform might affect developing countries referenced several recent ICTSD studies.[[25]](#footnote-26)

ICTSD also participated in two meetings of the EU-funded FOODSECURE project and was invited in December by the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development to speak about the role of the EU’s Common Agricultural Policy on competitiveness and food trade at an upcoming public event on food security.

### Other National and International Policy Actors

A [publication](http://www.namc.co.za/upload/TradeProbe-Issue-No-53----September-2014.pdf) by South Africa’s National Agricultural Marketing Council and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries drew on ICTSD [analysis](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/cotton-trends-in-global-production-trade-and-policy) to explain how African countries could be affected by trends in cotton markets and policies, as did [research](http://ecdpm.org/publications/supporting-structural-transformation-acp-agro-food-sector-acp-post-2020/) by Paul Goodison for the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM).

Similarly, the joint ACP-EU Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) used more recent ICTSD analysis of domestic policy reforms in China and the US to formulate recommendations for African policymakers and negotiators.[[26]](#footnote-27)

In India, ICTSD’s work informed the policy debate at a senior level within the government (see section above on public stockholding), as well as in key publications such as Economic and Political Weekly, academic analysis and the mainstream media.[[27]](#footnote-28)

* “ICTSD is making valuable contribution in the policy debate on agriculture and sustainable development,*”* said one former Indian trade negotiator and senior policymaker.

**“*I****CTSD is making valuable contribution in the policy debate*” says senior policy maker

He noted that ICTSD’s papers had been *“*very useful*”* and had led his organization to invite the EU-based author of a recent ICTSD publication to speak at meetings in Dhaka and New Delhi.

In November 2014, ICTSD organized a national [dialogue](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/events/las-pol%C3%ADticas-de-comercio-agr%C3%ADcola-y-el-desarrollo-sustentable) in Argentina to present a draft study on potential policies for the national agro-industrial sector that promote growth, investment, technological innovation and the sustainable management of natural resources. It is too early to determine the impact of this study on policymaking or negotiating, but initial feedback on the event was positive.

* An official from one intergovernmental agency who participated told ICTSD that, despite being *“*sceptical in the beginning, knowing the specifics of Argentina, [the event] by far exceeded my expectations and dissipated any doubts.*”*

The study’s author Marcelo Regunaga – an academic expert who previously served as Argentina’s Secretary of Agriculture – published a short [article](http://www.clarin.com/rural/agro-sector-estrategico_0_1261673828.html) in the national press based on his analysis for ICTSD. Other online commentary by domestic policy actors also drew upon ICTSD’s recent work.[[28]](#footnote-29)

## Ensuring Policies Affecting Farm Trade Help Countries Mitigate Climate Change and Adapt to It

UNFCCC meetings in early 2014 built on progress achieved the previous year at the Warsaw Conference of the Parties (COP) by [agreeing](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/un-climate-talks-shift-to-negotiating-mode-toward-2015-deal) to a series of workshops on the scientific and technical aspects of agriculture and climate change, to be held in 2015 and 2016. At the same time, policymakers around the world continued to review how biofuel policies affect trade and the environment, with the European Parliament [agreeing](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/biores/news/eu-energy-ministers-agree-to-limit-production-of-food-based-biofuels) to a seven per cent cap on the share of crop-based biofuels for use in transport. At the WTO, tensions over biofuel policies were expressed in trade disputes between the EU and both [Argentina](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/wto-panel-to-examine-eu-duties-on-argentine-biodiesel) and [Indonesia](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/indonesia-lodges-wto-challenge-on-eu-biodiesel-import-duties).

Research papers prepared for the LDC Group of negotiators at the UNFCCC referenced ICTSD analysis, including recent work on trade and food security.[[29]](#footnote-30) ICTSD [research](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/research/agricultural-technologies-for-climate-change-mitigation-and) on agricultural trade and climate was also [cited](http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/events_workshops_adaptationtechs/f1b531ab99084107950d65c2c2de1d6d/d02425f42d614aa99c40fe39758b3ded.pdf) in UNFCCC documents on climate adaptation technology.

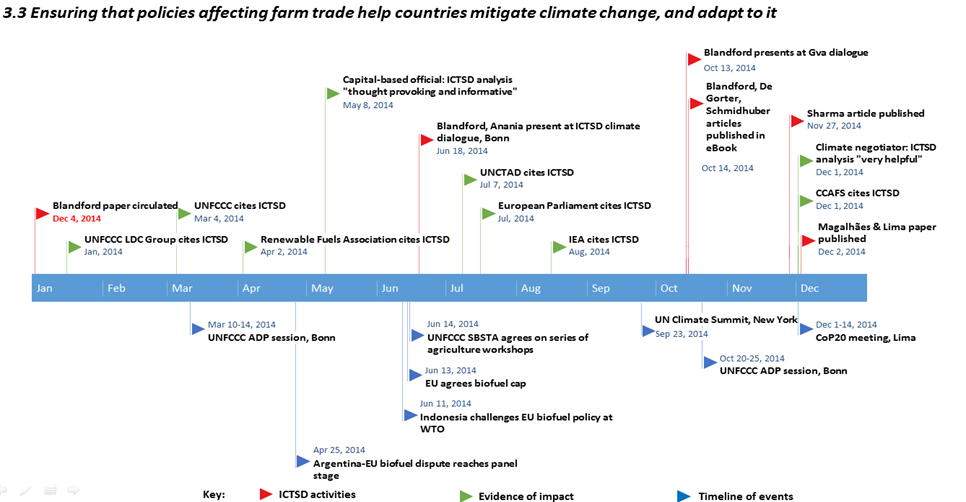
**O**fficial commends ICTSD analysis as adding *“tremendous dimension”* to economic theory

Negotiators and other policy actors participated in discussions on agricultural trade and climate at ICTSD’s [Trade and Climate Change day](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/ictsd-trade-and-climate-change-day) in June, where ICTSD papers by [Blandford](http://www.ictsd.org/downloads/2014/07/part1-3.pdf) and [Anania](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/agricultural-export-restrictions-and-the-wto-what-options-do-policy) were presented and discussed with the climate community.

At the UNFCCC’s Conference of the Parties (CoP20) in Lima in December 2014, climate negotiators told ICTSD that [analysis](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/biores/news/climate-resilient-agriculture-and-multilateral-trade-rules) anticipating the agricultural trade and climate dimensions of the UNFCCC’s forthcoming scientific and technical workshops was “very helpful.”

* One capital-based official wrote commending [analysis](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/e15-agriculture-trade-and-food-security-challenges-expert) generated by ICTSD and its partners, noting that “independent research and policy analysis such as this adds [a] tremendous dimension to the economic theory that supports our policy objectives.”

Intergovernmental agencies, academic experts and other policy actors continued to draw on the organization’s work on agricultural trade and climate change to inform their analysis during the course of the year.[[30]](#footnote-31)



ICTSD’s work on biofuels also continued to inform debate in 2014, including studies by the [European Parliament](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2014/514007/AGRI_IPOL_STU(2014)514007_EN.pdf), the [International Energy Agency](http://www.t.bioenergytrade.org/downloads/t40-low-iluc-etoh-august-2014.pdf), academic experts, policy-oriented think tanks and analysis by industry groups such as the US [Renewable Fuels Association](http://www.ethanolrfa.org/exchange/entry/its-finalforbes-is-terribly-misinformed-on-ethanol/).[[31]](#footnote-32)

# GOAL 4: Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction In LDCS and Africa

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GOAL 4: Trade contributes to sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in LDCs and Africa** | | |
| ***IMPACTS*** | ***OUTCOMES*** | ***OUTPUTS*** |
| **4.1** Efforts towards sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in LDCs and African economies are bolstered by enhanced regional integration, the effective utilization of agreements for trade in goods and services and a greater capacity for trade negotiation. | **4.1.1** LDCs and African economies effectively utilize their trade negotiation capacity to reinforce efforts to reach their development objectives.  **4.1.2** LDCs and African economies take concrete steps to enhance the economic and development outcomes of international trade agreements.  **4.1.3** LDCs and African economies take concrete steps to strengthen regional integration and capitalize on synergies with Economic Partnership Agreements. | **4.1.1.1** Enhanced capacity in LDCs and African economies to leverage international and regional trade agreements for sustainable economic growth, develop their trade in services and address emerging issues in trade negotiations.  **4.1.2.1** Clearly articulated opportunities for LDCs and African economies to capitalize on improved market access schemes, integrate into Global Value Chains and develop effective responses to key international trade constraints through Trade Facilitation.  **4.1.3.1** Clearly articulated opportunities for LDCs and African economies to enhance regional integration through regional value chains, aid for trade initiatives and synergies with Economic Partnership Agreements. |

## 2014 at a Glance

After a positive start to the year at the WTO following agreements at the December 2013 Ministerial Conference in Bali, the missed July 31 deadline for adopting the TFA Protocol of Amendment represented a significant setback in progress. The Protocol was finally adopted in November 2014 and a new July 2015 deadline set for completing the WTO work programme on the remaining Doha Round issues.

Goal 4

Publications: **5**

Dialogues: **7**

3rd Party Event Participation: **8**

*(See annexes for complete list)*

Against this background, there was notable progress in other areas in 2014. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) “initialled” their EPA with the European Union on July 15 after protracted negotiations. The East African Community (EAC) also managed to clinch an EPA deal with the EU past the 1 October deadline on 16 October.

In December 2014, all West African countries – except Nigeria, Togo, Gambia, Sierra Leone and Mauritania – signed the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) EU EPA. During the African Trade Ministers’ Conference held on 4–5 December, Nigeria indicated that it would not sign an EPA “until it can be sure that the EPA does not threaten the economic integration of Africa.” This is a major setback, with implications for the continental Free Trade Agreement process.

The launch of the Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (TFTA) between COMESA, EAC and SADC, which was initially scheduled to take place during the Tripartite Summit of Heads of State and Government in Egypt in December 2014, was postponed to March or April 2015. The negotiations for the Continental FTA are expected to be launched in July 2015. The fact that the TFTA is ready to be launched points to renewed efforts to accelerate regional integration in Africa, including momentum in the EPAs.

In July 2014, the LDC Group made their first significant step towards operationalizing the services waiver when they successfully submitted a Collective Request to the WTO regarding the preferential treatment they would like to see for their services and service suppliers. This collective request took account of the full scope of outputs from the ICTSD’s LDC Services Waiver project and built directly on the recommendations drawn from the project’s “Catalogue” of Barriers and Potential Preferences.

## Building Capacity for Effective Trade Negotiation in LDCs and Africa

ICTSD supported the LDCs’ capacity in trade negotiation throughout 2014 with research, publications and dialogues, with specific attention directed to the WTO’s LDC package and in particular the LDCs’ trade in services.

**A**frican government official praises ICTSD session on services as “*informative and necessary for Africans Services Trade*”

### Understanding the Value of the Services Trade for LDCs

Trade in Services has become an increasingly important economic sector over the last few decades. They are the largest recipient of foreign direct investment (FDI) and a driving force behind GDP growth for countries at all levels of development. The importance for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) goes beyond pure economic significance. This is due to the catalytic role the services sector plays in achieving sustainable social and economic development objectives and as a means of addressing poverty, upgrading welfare, and improving universal availability and access to basic amenities. From ICTSD’s past engagement on services, it seems evident that many LDCs lack the basic but critical understanding of these linkages.

On 3 October, ICTSD organized a panel on “Services trade: why it matters to Africans” in collaboration with the Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries in the Netherlands at the WTO’s 2014 Public Forum. ICTSD services and development experts discussed how services exports can form an important source of growth for Least Developed Countries. Case studies were presented including, among others, education services in Ghana and Uganda, telecom services in Bangladesh, and Business Process Outsourcing services (BPO) in Palestine.

This session – which was well attended, including by delegates from LDCs in Africa – was live-streamed with full video posted to the ICTSD and WTO websites,[[32]](#footnote-33) attracting 132 views, as well as an extra audio stream on the WTO website that was listened to 125 times.

* A government official from an African LDC wrote to say “the session was informative and necessary for Africans Services Trade.”
* A participant from academia wrote that the session had “Interesting panellists, comprehensive and well-structured presentations.”

### Helping LDCs Develop their Trade in Services

Despite services being the fastest growing sector of world trade, the LDCs' share of the global trade in services is only about 0.5 per cent. With a view to enhancing this share, ministers at the Eighth WTO Ministerial Conference in 2011 adopted a “Services Waiver” that would allow Members to provide preferential treatment to services and service suppliers of Least Developed Countries. However, in the two years that followed, no action was taken under the waiver. There was reluctance on the part of potential preference-granting countries to take the first step, and the LDCs made no specific requests.

**L**DC Group submits collective request to WTO based on ICTSD project outputs – hailed as a significant step toward operationalization of services waiver

In 2013, the LDC Group asked for advice on how to effectively operationalize the LDC Services Waiver. In response, ICTSD and its partners – ILEAP and WTI Advisers – started an ambitious project with the aim of identifying: (*a*) LDC services exports, current and potential; (*b*) barriers that LDC service providers face when exporting to third markets; and (*c*) potential preferences that could be granted under the waiver.

Continuing the project in 2014, ICTSD and partners finalized 16 country studies, three target market studies and a desk review report. All of this culminated in the production of a “Catalogue” of preferences that was submitted to the LDC Group in June 2014 with findings from all the activities undertaken as part of the project.

The LDC Group used the evidence and recommendations provided in the catalogue to put together a “Collective Request” for preferential treatment they would like for their services and service suppliers. The collective request, submitted to the WTO in July 2014, took account of the full scope of outputs from the ICTSD project and represented the first significant step by LDC countries towards operationalizing the services waiver.

Importantly, the project also succeeded in raising awareness and generating discussions on barriers to LDC services exports in Geneva as well as elsewhere, not least in the capitals of the 16 case study countries. The project provided increased access to technical and legal research by LDCs for use in the WTO negotiations, enhancement of the technical and negotiation capacity of LDCs and increased access to alliance-building meetings on the operationalization of the services waiver for LDCs.

**I**CTSD invited to present views and analysis of Services trade at several key events

ICTSD was also invited to present at several key events throughout the year relating to the trade of services in LDCs, including an event in the WTO in May on “Fostering LDC Services Exports” organized by the International Trade Centre and attended by over 100 people, among which many delegations from developing countries and LDCs. This demonstrates the value that governments and intergovernmental organizations place upon the expert views and analysis of ICTSD.

## Enhancing Development Outcomes through International Trade Agreements

### Deepening India’s Engagement with Africa Through Better Market Access

India launched a duty-free scheme for LDCs in August 2008, providing duty-free access to LDC imports on 85 per cent of Indian tariff lines and a margin of preference on a further 9 per cent of tariff lines. The scheme became fully operational in 2012.

In the third quarter of 2013, ICTSD started a project to critically analyse this scheme, assess its impact to date, identify the factors limiting its effectiveness, and examine policy options for improving the scheme’s coverage and relevance.

Three major studies were produced under the project. The first study examined the scheme’s effectiveness, the second study looked at the non-tariff measures that African LDCs face in the Indian market, and the third study proposed a simulation analysis of alternative scenarios for an enhanced and expanded trade preference scheme. The project also involved three country studies, which look in detail at trade, aid, investment and technology transfers between India and three East African countries (Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia).

**R**ecommendations from ICTSD study lend support to decision by the Government of India

In March 2014, ICTSD organized an event to present the preliminary findings of the six studies on the occasion of the India-Africa Conclave in New Delhi. The Conclave, organized by the Confederation of Indian Industry, the Export-Import Bank of India and the Government of India, is an important event for building partnerships and enhancing economic engagement between India and Africa. It was attended by hundreds of delegates from both the public and private sectors of both regions.

A key finding from the project is that the Indian duty-free scheme had little impact on LDC exports to India following its launch. This was due to a number of factors, including the exclusion of key products from the scheme, a lack of awareness of the scheme among exporters in Africa, and a number of supply-side constraints that impeded LDCs from taking advantage of market access preferences.

* Ms Geethanjali Nataraj, Policy Lead of Trade and Investment at the Knowledge Partnership Programme (KPP), wrote to say: “This study is useful for understanding India’s engagement with Africa and problems associated with India’s DFTP scheme.”

A key recommendation presented by ICTSD was that the benefits of the scheme could be bigger if India included export products of interest to LDCs that are currently in the Margin of Preference (MOP) or exclusion list.

In August 2014, the Government of India did just that, revising the scheme to extend duty concessions to 98 per cent of tariff lines and substantially trimming down the exclusion list. The revision was already in the pipeline while the main studies were in progress, but the recommendations presented by ICTSD in March lent further support to a move in this direction.

On the African side, the ICTSD project had tangible impacts. The fieldwork and extensive consultations helped raise awareness of the scheme among the exporter community in Uganda and Tanzania by working in partnership with the Tanzania Exporters Association (TANEXA) and the Uganda Export Promotion Board (UEPB) who themselves had very little prior knowledge of the Indian duty-free scheme.

**U**gandan Government appreciates ICTSD research and asks to be considered as candidate for future case-studies

Furthermore, during an interview with the Indian Ambassador to Tanzania, ICTSD learned that the Indian Embassy published a monthly newsletter called *Economic News from India,* which was disseminated electronically to stakeholders in the government and private sector, including Tanzanian exporters and export associations. Following a suggestion by ICTSD, the [next issue of the newsletter](http://www.hcindiatz.org/admin/uploads/Biz%20news%20february%2024%20%20March%203%202014.pdf) released a few days after ICTSD’s visit included a spot to inform local stakeholders about the Indian tariff preference scheme.

ICTSD finalized and published the studies towards the end of 2014, updating the analysis and recommendations where appropriate to reflect the developments from India during the year. The study has been cited by CUTS[[33]](#footnote-34) and “extensively downloaded on the Knowledge Partnership Programme’s website,” according to Ms Geethanjali Nataraj.

Subsequently, the Ministry of Industry and Trade in Tanzania wrote to ICTSD asking for guidance on how Tanzania could better benefit from the Indian duty-free scheme. Similarly, a Ugandan government delegation said they had taken good note of the ICTSD study and asked ICTSD to consider including Uganda among the countries to be studied in an upcoming services project, planned for 2015. These requests are testimony to the quality, relevance and impact of ICTSD’s research.

## Strengthening Regional Integration

Regional integration contributes to the process of structural transformation in African economies, especially in LDCs, through trade, technology transfer and the competitive pressures created by large, integrated markets. The Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) negotiated between the EU and three of Africa’s Regional Economic Communities (RECs) could be a boon for regional integration if properly harnessed.

### Empowering African Trade Negotiators to Move towards Resolution of the EPA Talks with the EU

Towards the end of 2013, talks in the EPA negotiations had stalled and several contentious issues threatened to derail the talks completely. In collaboration with the Netherlands, ICTSD took up the challenge of breaking the deadlock and helping to move the process towards an acceptable conclusion by organizing a series of stakeholder dialogues across Africa to foster a constructive and open-minded discussion.

**E**U chief negotiator expresses admiration for ICTSD work “*doing what the EU could not do*”

After an introductory meeting in October 2013, the SADC and EAC dialogues took place in January and February 2014, respectively. Bringing together key stakeholders from the government, the private sector and the civil society in the regions, the dialogues took stock of the current state of play in the EPA negotiations, identified sticking points, and examined options for moving the negotiations forward in a manner that built trust and local ownership.

Participants spoke of how ICTSD had: (*a*) rekindled interest in the negotiations at a time when the talks were stalled; (*b*) brought together stakeholders from the region; (*c*) provided new, evidence-based research on the likely impacts of the EPAs; and (*d*) challenged a number of ideological views.

In March 2014, ICTSD shared the main findings of these dialogues with EU negotiators in Brussels, providing them with a comprehensive view of the concerns expressed by African stakeholders and the steps they deemed crucial in bringing the negotiations to an end before the October 2014 deadline imposed by the EU.

* At the meeting with the EU in Brussels, Sandra Gallina, Head of Unit, EPAs, and the EU chief EPA negotiator, expressed admiration for the work that ICTSD had done on the EPAs in Africa, saying that ICTSD was “doing what the EU could not do.”

The SADC EPA was successfully “initialled” on 15 July and the EAC EPA negotiations concluded on 16 October.

* Matthijs van Eeuwen of the Directorate-General for Foreign Economic relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands, said: *“*We have greatly appreciated the close cooperation with ICTSD in the organization of three stakeholder meetings in African EPA-regions. ICTSD’s expertise and position as an independent facilitator allowed for constructive and well-informed discussions. The value of these meetings was illustrated when ICTSD and NL jointly debriefed the Commission, which expressed its appreciation of the findings in ICTSD’s report. We sincerely believe these recommendations made a small contribution towards bringing the parties closer together.”

**“*I****CTSD’s expertise and position as an independent facilitator allowed for constructive and well-informed discussions*”

# GOAL 5: Innovation, Technology and Intellectual Property

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GOAL 5: Innovation, creativity and technology provide solutions to sustainable development challenges** | | |
| ***IMPACTS*** | ***OUTCOMES*** | ***OUTPUTS*** |
| **5.1** Innovation catalyzes economic growth and more effective responses to global development challenges such as public health, food security and climate change.  **5.2** Technology transfer enhances social and economic welfare for producers and users of technological knowledge and bridges the development gap between developed and developing countries. | **5.1.1** Policymakers make informed, impartial decisions that strengthen the effectiveness of Intellectual Property regimes to support innovation in response to global development challenges such as public health, climate change and food security.  **5.2.1** Policymakers take steps to enhance technology transfer to LDCs, and LDCs make effective use of the increased technological knowledge to improve social and economic welfare. | **5.1.1.1** More informed policymakers with impartial analysis of mainstreaming opportunities for sustainable development outcomes in intellectual property deliberations and negotiations.  **5.1.1.2** More informed national-level policymakers and policy influencers on how to balance public and private rights in the implementation of Intellectual Property regimes.  **5.2.1.1** Clearly articulated opportunities to understand and improve the effectiveness of technology transfers to LDCs and developing countries. |

## 2014 at a Glance

In 2014, innovation featured prominently in political discourse at national and international levels. The global geography of innovation continued to evolve with a strengthening of innovation and technological capabilities in emerging economies and developing countries. However, the impact of Intellectual Property (IP) on innovation remains a hotly debated topic – many countries struggle to achieve balanced IP regimes that promote innovation while being supportive of public policy objectives.

Goal 5

Publications: **4**

Dialogues: **10**

3rd Party Event Participation: **26**

*(See annexes for complete list)*

Multilateral negotiations on substantive issues related to IP proceeded slowly in 2014. At WIPO, there was continued disagreement in negotiations within the IGC (Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore), as well as on the work programme for the WIPO Standing Committee on Patents.

In contrast, plurilateral negotiations moved forward in 2014. A subset of WIPO Members –parties to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin – completed the groundwork to implement “technical” revisions to the Lisbon Agreement in 2015. The revisions will expand the scope of the Agreement to encompass Geographical Indications (GIs) for the first time.

Against this background, ICTSD’s role in bridging different perspectives among stakeholders and in providing them with the knowledge and empirical evidence needed to guide their decisions and advance international discussions has remained critical. Throughout the year, various ICTSD events and publications helped foster understanding and consensus towards a more balanced and sustainable-development-friendly IP system.

## Strengthening the Effectiveness of IP Regimes to Support Innovation and Development

Throughout 2014, ICTSD continued to provide policymakers with knowledge resources and policy options to assist them in formulating nuanced, well-calibrated IP policies that support sustainable development, are suited to the particular needs of each country, and still comply with multilateral obligations.

It is noteworthy that, almost a decade after the publication of the seminal 2005 Resource Book on TRIPS,[[34]](#footnote-35) this treatise continues to be widely cited in academic and policy debates[[35]](#footnote-36) on IP and development issues. The book is also listed as relevant input for “Future Scenarios for Intellectual Property” by the Swiss Federal Institute for Intellectual Property.[[36]](#footnote-37)

**I**CTSD dialogue helped towards “*building soft consensus*” on Traditional Knowledge at WIPO

### Traditional Knowledge

WIPO’s Intergovernmental Committee (IGC), tasked with elaborating one or more international legal instruments to protect genetic resources, traditional knowledge and/or traditional cultural expressions, has struggled to build consensus in 2014. ICTSD organized a dialogue in March 2014, alongside the ongoing IGC negotiations, to provide an informal space for debate which could help advance the IGC consensus-building process.

* The ICTSD dialogue “attracted strong interest and was well attended.” – WIPO IGC 27 update[[37]](#footnote-38)

Participants also gave favourable feedback, commenting that:

* The event helped towards “building soft consensus.”
* “Good forum of reflection, and neutral place for debate.”
* “High level participants from international organisations was a strength.”

In May 2014, a study released by the United Nations Economic and Social Council referenced a previous ICTSD dialogue held on these issues when recommending protection against misappropriation of Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Folklore in the Africa region.[[38]](#footnote-39)

### Institutional Reform in Global IP

Global institutions such as the WTO and WIPO are seeking to adapt to a changing global IP and innovation landscape where developing countries are playing a greater role and development concerns are paramount. ICTSD serves as a facilitator and catalyst in this adaptation process.

In 2014, two dialogues were hosted by ICTSD on the WIPO Development Agenda and its 45 agenda recommendations, adopted by WIPO in 2007, that seek to mainstream development concerns within WIPO activities. [One dialogue](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/events/reviewing-the-implementation-of-the-wipo-development-agenda-issues) discussed the issues and challenges associated with reviewing the implementation of the WIPO Development Agenda. [The other dialogue](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/events/the-wipo-development-agenda10-and-beyond) looked at the implications for international cooperation caused by rapid changes in the global innovation and intellectual property landscape. The events attracted high-level speakers and participants, including ambassadors, policy advisers and the Chair of the WIPO Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP).

**I**CTSD facilitates dialogue between ambassadors and policy advisors on WIPO development agenda and institutional reform

* One participant commented that “presentations and interactions were substantive, challenging one another, exploring a great variety of views and agreements, in a concrete, pragmatic way rather than in an ideological manner…”

One of the major procedural obstacles identified by speakers at these meetings has now been addressed by the WIPO CDIP and the Terms of Reference for an independent external review of the Development Agenda implementation have now been finalized. ICTSD positively contributed to these efforts and agreements and will continue to track these developments in 2015.

ICTSD also facilitated wider research into the role of academics in IP advocacy in the public interest and development, and their influence on national decision-making processes.[[39]](#footnote-40) Such research fosters reflection on the dynamics of achieving positive change in the IP system.

### Access to Knowledge

**U**N Human Rights Council references ICTSD research in report on cultural rights and copyright policy

Copyright law has a direct impact on encouraging creativity. At the same time, there is a need to ensure that it does not create barriers for cultural and scientific participation and access to knowledge. In this regard, limitations and exceptions play an important role. Whether for purposes of education, translation or archiving, limitations and exceptions to copyright law have drawn increasing attention at the international level.

Recognizing this, the December 2014 report to the Human Rights Council by UN Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Ms. Farida Shaheed, referenced ICTSD research[[40]](#footnote-41) to recommend exploring multilateral agreements on copyright limitations and exceptions. Similarly, ICTSD research and analysis on these issues was quoted by various academic and policy sources throughout the year.[[41]](#footnote-42)

### Access to Medicine

Public health priorities demand that access to pharmaceuticals and the affordable pricing of medicines are ensured within the domestic IP framework. The recent Ebola crisis has demonstrated the importance of addressing market failures in the development of medicines for neglected diseases. Developing countries are increasingly conscious of, and proactive in, incorporating permissible flexibilities into their domestic regimes.

This was indeed the case of South Africa in 2014, where ICTSD’s reporting, analysis and research, cited in blogs and by intergovernmental organizations,[[42]](#footnote-43) empowered domestic policymakers to make informed choices.

**I**CTSD research used to inform public health projects and access to medicines

In particular, a paper that was co-published by ICTSD, WHO and UNCTAD on the “Guidelines for the examination of pharmaceutical patents: developing a public health perspective” presented a strong argument for the disclosure of International Nonproprietary Names (INN) in patent applications. This paper, and the guidelines it contained, garnered further strong support from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations[[43]](#footnote-44) in 2014.

In 2014, ICTSD co-published a [book](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/research/propiedad-intelectual-competencia-y-aspectos-regulatorios-del) by Xavier Seuba (in Spanish) entitled *Intellectual Property, Competition and Regulatory Aspects of Medicines: International Determinants and Public Policy*. The book specifically addresses the imperatives for harmonization and legal transplantation of patent standards worldwide, and guides countries in the careful negotiation of any new international commitments. The first chapter has also been published in English[[44]](#footnote-45) and has been well received.[[45]](#footnote-46)

### Strengthening Intellectual Property Knowledge in Latin America

**D**igital course offered by IDB and ICTSD familiarises Latin America Officials with the trade aspects of Intellectual Property System

In the past few years, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has organized various online courses on topics such as commercial and facilitation policy, export promotion and physical integration. In 2014, the IDB decided to add Trade and Intellectual Property to their catalogue of digital courses and invited ICTSD to partner with them in this endeavour.

With course places limited, the organizers implemented a careful selection process on the list of 76 officials who applied to take part. In total, 23 female candidates and 18 male candidates were enrolled onto the course, representing 12 different nationalities and including officials from: Intellectual Property Institutes, competition authorities, ministries of foreign affairs and trade, trade negotiators, science and technology institutions, innovation promotion and technology transfer agencies, and custom offices.

Pedro Roffe, Senior Associate at ICTSD, was the principal tutor together with Xavier Seuba, Visiting Senior Research Associate at Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI). The course was organized in four modules: (*a*) the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property; (*b*) preferential trade agreements and intellectual property; (*c*) international intellectual property law and its nexus with public health; and (*d*) international trade, intellectual property and technology transfer.

The course syllabus proved demanding for some participants as a lot of material was covered. Nonetheless, feedback was highly positive and 85 per cent of the participants successfully completed the course. The final evaluation of the course commended its quality and usefulness. On a scale of 1 (poor) to 10 (excellent), participants gave an aggregate score of 9.33 for the course and of 9.69 for the tutors. Comments from course participants included:

**C**ourse “*highly appreciated*” by participants, with trade officials “*better prepared*” for participation in WTO and UN negotiations

* “It was in my view a very advanced course and this is highly appreciated. It was ideal, obliging us to update and upgrade our knowledge.”
* “I feel better prepared in my participation and preparation of national positions in my work within the Council for TRIPS and WIPO.”
* “In my personal work in the industrial property office of my country and in my academic activities, the course and the learning received will have a great impact.”
* “Will make use of knowledge and information transmitted in my daily work […] of international negotiations.”

IDB would like to organize a second edition of the course in 2015 and has requested ICTSD’s continued involvement.

**I**CTSD invited to continue involvement in collaborative capacity building initiatives with IDB

## Enhancing Social and Economic Welfare in Developing Countries through Technology Transfer and Technological Knowledge

The protection of IP rights is typically expected to encourage the transfer of technology between different countries. However, technology transfer is affected by various market considerations and does not always match the needs of developing countries.

ICTSD has been striving to build accountability in the process of technology transfer and to fill this knowledge gap. In March 2014, ICTSD organized a [dialogue](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/events/international-technology-transfer-current-implementation-and-future) with the Centre for Global Development (CGD) that looked at the current implementation of international technology transfer as well as future courses of action. During the dialogue, the CGD presented a draft paper on Europe’s Contribution to technology transfer, which drew directly on work previously undertaken by ICTSD.

Throughout 2014, WIPO progressed with the implementation of a project on intellectual property and technology transfer entitled “Common Challenges – Building Solutions.” In March, WIPO called exclusively upon ICTSD as “International Experts” to review the project’s draft concept paper.[[46]](#footnote-47) ICTSD’s comments were then incorporated into the concept paper before it was presented to Permanent Missions in Geneva in September and October.

### Empowering LDCs to Contribute More Actively to Global Technology Flows

The marginalization of LDCs in the global IP system is an issue that ICTSD continued to address in 2014. LDCs benefit from exemptions or waivers from their multilateral IP commitments at the WTO; however, simultaneous efforts to reform their IP systems will empower these countries to contribute more actively to global investment and technology flows.

**W**orld Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) calls exclusively upon ICTSD expertise to review draft concept for new project

ICTSD published a special edition of *Bridges Africa* in September 2014 discussing this forward-looking perspective that allows LDCs to integrate the TRIPS architecture in a gradual manner. One article, authored by Padmashree Gehl Sampath and Pedro Roffe, stressed the need to work actively towards bridging the technological gaps that are prevalent in LDCs, within the TRIPS mandate itself.

ICTSD also co-organized a session on Intellectual Property in Africa, at the WTO Public Forum this year. Speakers discussed clean technology patents and informal innovation in Africa, as well as recent evidence that supports a flexible IP system for LDCs. The session was well attended by African and non-African participants from government, academia and the private sector who praised the range of speakers and the approaches presented.

ICTSD’s research was used extensively in a 2014 report on informal innovation in Africa entitled “Innovation & Intellectual Property: Collaborative Dynamics in Africa” and published by Open African Innovation Research and Training (Open AIR). The Open AIR project conducts case studies and foresight research to facilitate innovation through collaboration in Africa.

* Dick Kawooya, Principal Investigator at Open AIR, noted that it is “a good idea to think about these proposals [from ICTSD]. African countries need an intermediary system between the formal and informal.”

The collaboration with Open AIR around innovation policies in Africa is expected to continue over the next few years.

**S**ystem for categorising green patents, developed jointly by ICTSD, UNEP and EPO is de-facto global standard

## Climate Change, Technology Transfer and IPRs

The knowledge generated by ICTSD over the years on clean technology and green patents has become a significant reference point for academic and policy debates on these issues. A seminal 2007 ICTSD paper by John Barton analyzed the photo-voltaic, bio-mass and wind technology sectors along with the implications of related IP issues for developing countries., This was cited at WIPO in several instances in 2014, as well as in a recent publication by WTO and a collection of IP “classics” on environment and climate change.[[47]](#footnote-48)

In 2010, ICTSD, in conjunction with UNEP and EPO, developed a categorization of green patents that would allow countries to fast-track patenting of certain patent applications and researchers to analyse patenting trends with greater specificity. This categorization is now used by international organizations, in academic research, by industry associations, and in policy discussions at the national level.[[48]](#footnote-49)

In 2014, ICTSD participated in the Global Challenges Seminar on the Patent Landscape for Renewable Energy. This also marked the release of WIPO’s Global Challenges Report, which has drawn on ICTSD’s work.

At the June 2014 meeting of the TRIPS Council at the WTO, Ecuador suggested that ICTSD be invited to conduct a briefing session for WTO Members to further clarify the problem of the dissemination of clean technology.

* “Both IPCC and ICTSD are fully competent and have all the necessary technical and scientific knowledge in respect of climate change mitigation mechanisms, and the information they would give us may prove an effective tool for decision-making in this Council.”– Official statement from Ecuador at TRIPS Council meeting.[[49]](#footnote-50)

**T**RIPS Council members suggest ICTSD be called upon to help them clarify problems of clean technology dissemination

Ecuador went on to suggest that new elements added to the debate by such briefing sessions be incorporated in future concrete proposals within the WTO.

At the same TRIPS Council meeting, Switzerland quoted repeatedly from a 2012 ICTSD paper by John Ouma-Mugabe on “Realizing the Potential of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism: Perspectives on the Way Forward” in order to draw Members’ attention to the capacity-building potential of the Technology Mechanism as well as in discussions on the global distribution of innovative clean technology.

ICTSD’s work on green patents continued to draw attention during 2014. A series of papers commissioned by WIPO’s CDIP on the “Economics of IP and International Technology Transfer” referenced many different ICTSD papers and policy briefs. Referring to one that drew conclusions from the evolution of IPR-related phrases within the UN conference outcomes between the two Rio conferences in 1992 and 2012, CDIP said:

**C**ommittee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) hails “*immense practical value”* of ICTSD conclusions

* “An interesting policy brief for ICTSD prepared by Abdel Latif […] Some of these conclusions hold immense practical value when one considers the pace of climate change.” – WIPO’s Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP)

Beyond IPRs, the large-scale diffusion of mitigation and adaptation technology is critical to tackling climate change. ICTSD engaged with various international organizations in 2014 to determine the enabling environments that make such diffusion possible, examining not only technology transfer but also domestic absorptive and follow-on innovation capacities.

ICTSD made a formal submission to the UNFCCC in October 2014,[[50]](#footnote-51) urging it to take on a greater role in mitigation activities and to implement a robust reporting process. Various ICTSD papers formed part of the background for the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC) Workshop on Technologies for Adaptation.[[51]](#footnote-52) In June 2014, alongside ongoing UNFCCC negotiations, ICTSD organized a “Trade and Climate Change Day,” with a session on technology diffusion.

Finally, at the COP 20 proceedings in December in Lima, Peru, ICTSD organized a side event that attempted to bring the negotiations on the Environmental Goods Agreement at the WTO, and technology diffusion within the UNFCCC framework. ICTSD’s contribution was much appreciated by Mr. Jukka Uosukainen, Director of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), UNEP.

**I**CTSD comments incorporated into summary report of United Nations General Assembly

ICTSD also participated in a series of four structured dialogues on clean and environmentally sound technologies, organized during the Sixty-Eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (April, June and July). The comments provided by ICTSD were incorporated in the [Summary Report](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4673techreport.pdf), as providing an “enriching” and “complementary perspective.”

### Addressing Challenges in the Licensing of Clean Technology

The terms under which technologies are licensed to developing countries can create obstacles to technology transfer. Developing countries may find the cost of such licences unaffordable, or licences for core technology unavailable. The licenses, therefore, form a part of the enabling environment for technology transfer.

ICTSD has supported WIPO’s efforts to create an international and interactive marketplace to connect and negotiate licences for green technologies. Following the official launch of WIPO GREEN in November 2013, ICTSD helped organize a [workshop](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/licensing-of-climate-change-related-technologies-to-developing) on the “Licensing of Climate Change related Technologies to Developing Countries.” In May 2014, the WIPO Secretariat wrote that:

**L**eading academic refers to “*important contribution*” of ICTSD paper to international law, IP and climate change

* “The workshop was welcomed as a useful dialogue in this area.” – WIPO Secretariat and Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP).[[52]](#footnote-53)

ICTSD has also argued for open innovation systems to encourage green technology diffusion. A 2014 academic analysis of this strategy by the Australian National University College of Law hailed the 2012 ICTSD paper by Keith Maskus and Ruth Okediji:

* The ICTSD paper makes an “important contribution to the study of international law, intellectual property and climate change.” – Dr Matthew Rimmer, Australian National University College of Law.[[53]](#footnote-54)

# GOAL 6: Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GOAL 6: Trade-related policies foster the sustainable use of natural resources** | | |
| ***IMPACTS*** | ***OUTCOMES*** | ***OUTPUTS*** |
| **6.1** Trade policies support sustainable levels of exploitation of renewable natural resources.  **6.2** Trade policies relating to non-renewable natural resources make a positive contribution to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. | **6.1.1** Policymakers make informed decisions on trade policies that optimize the economic exploitation of renewable natural resources without causing long-term environmental and social damage or resource depletion.  **6.2.1** Policymakers make informed decisions on trade policies, related to the extraction of non‐renewable natural resources, that can meet today’s resource needs while minimizing the environmental impact of extraction, upholding equitable wealth distribution and not compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. | **6.1.1.1** Enhanced understanding among policymakers of trade policy tools, including multilateral agreements and unilateral policy reform, that can help move renewable natural resource extraction rates towards the economic and environmental optimum.  **6.2.1.1** Increased awareness in the trade policy community of ways in which policies around the trade of non‐renewable resources can contribute to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. |

## 2014 at a Glance

The world population and demand for food and consumer goods is steadily growing, all while countries compete for increasingly scarce natural resources. Rules for the trade of these natural resources can, and should, be mutually supportive of environmental protection. ICTSD works to enhance understanding among policymakers of trade policy tools that can help move renewable natural resource extraction rates towards an economic and environmental optimum. ICTSD also works to increase awareness in the trade policy community of ways in which trade policies for non‐renewable resources can contribute to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Goal 6

Dialogues: **1**

3rd Party Event Participation: **5**

*(See annexes for complete list)*

In 2014, almost all progress on issues related to the trade and sustainable use of natural resources took place outside the WTO, primarily in regional trade agreements and the UN. Towards the end of the year, however, there were signs that the fisheries subsidies issue might be gaining new momentum in the WTO.

In the early part of 2014, the sustainable use of natural resources, including trade-related elements like fisheries subsidies and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing were discussed in relation to the Post-2015 Development Agenda. They subsequently formed part of the proposed set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). US Secretary of State Kerry chaired a high-profile conference on Oceans, and the Third International Meeting of Small Island Developing States helped keep the ocean issues on the international agenda.

Discussion in the WTO around natural resources focused on whether – and, if so, how – fisheries subsidies would remain part of the post-Bali work programme. Towards the end of the year, the informal WTO coalition known as the “Friends of Fish” (consisting of Argentina, Australia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru and the US) delivered a joint statement which called strongly for the issue to remain a negotiating priority.

Efforts to address deforestation received a boost in September at the UN Climate Summit when hundreds of governments, civil society representatives, companies and other groups endorsed a commitment to halve deforestation by 2020 and halt deforestation by 2030.

Debate around the effectiveness and the development impact of export taxes and quotas for raw materials rumbled on during the year. China lost a challenge to its export quotas for rare earths and subsequently moved to remove the restriction, while Malaysia removed its export ban on palm oil as a result of a global glut.

## Informing the Trade Policy Community and Enhancing Understanding among Policymakers

ICTSD’s natural resources work in 2014 focused on the establishment and management of the E15 Initiative expert group on Oceans, Fisheries and the Trade system, led by Rashid Sumaila, and the E15 Initiative expert group on Trade and Investment in Extractive Industries led by Rafael Tiago Juk Benke.

The group on Oceans and Fisheries in particular has been designed to provide direct support to ICTSD’s Environment and Natural Resources programme in terms of preparation and positioning. The group has renewed but also expanded, both geographically and substantively, ICTSD’s network of experts on fisheries and ocean issues.

**W**orkshop by ICTSD and Global Ocean Commission advances cooperation between stakeholders on fisheries subsidies

### Moving Forward in the Fisheries Subsidies Debate

In December 2014, ICTSD organized a half-day workshop with the Global Ocean Commission to generate ideas about how to move forward in the fisheries subsidies debate. The workshop gathered representatives from key Missions and civil society organizations engaged in the fisheries subsidies discussions.

According to participants, it helped re-focus attention on the issue and re-connect actors who will be central to advancing the agenda.

* One participant noted that the workshop had provided “useful impetus” to further coordinated work on fisheries subsidies.
* Another agreed the workshop had contributed to advancing cooperation between stakeholders involved in the issue, saying that the workshop *“*generated [and] shared new ideas amongst WTO delegates, including those not often talking together, at a relevant point in time.*”*
* One developing country delegate with a group coordination role commented: “My participation has widened my scope on the fish debate and prepared me for my Coordination assignment.*”*

A fortnight later, the informal WTO coalition known as the “Friends of Fish” group delivered a statement at the WTO Rules Negotiating Group, citing the Global Ocean Commission’s work and pressing for progress in the fisheries subsidies negotiations.

# GOAL 7: Climate Change and Sustainable Energy

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **GOAL 7: Policies on climate change, energy and trade contribute to sustainable development** | | |
| ***IMPACTS*** | ***OUTCOMES*** | ***OUTPUTS*** |
| **7.1** Increased alignment of trade and climate change policies and policy processes.  **7.2** Plurilateral agreements on the trade of sustainable energy goods and services have a high level of ambition. | **7.1.1** Constructive exchange and interaction between WTO and UNFCCC to develop policies that complement each other.  **7.2.1** Policymakers engage in constructive negotiations on trade in sustainable energy goods and services with the political will to make concessions.  **7.2.2** Developing Countries examine options for trade policies that promote development of sustainable energy technologies. | **7.1.1.1** A more sophisticated understanding of the impact of climate change mitigation and adaptation policies on trade and sustainable development.  **7.1.1.2** Increased awareness of the mutual responsibilities shared between WTO and UNFCCC in tackling climate change.  **7.2.1.1** Demonstrable support for policymakers from both developed and developing countries to engage in negotiations on the trade of Sustainable Energy Goods and Services with a high level of ambition.  **7.2.2.1** Increased capacity, in countries that have previously shown limited momentum, to harness the role of trade to develop sustainable energy technologies. |

## 2014 at a Glance

2014 was a breakthrough year for the contribution of trade policy to climate action. Following an announcement of intent in January 2014, the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) negotiations formally launched in July 2014. While progress has been made over the past few years in regional trade agreements and in the non-binding APEC context, the EGA negotiations signify the first time a group of WTO Members have taken explicit action to address barriers to trade with the objective of contributing to climate action.

Goal 7

Publications: **6**

Dialogues: **16**

3rd Party Event Participation: **36**

*(See annexes for complete list)*

Though primarily negotiated by developed WTO Members, the eventual EGA trade concessions will be extended on a Most Favoured Nation (MFN) basis, which means that developing countries will also benefit from improved market access. In addition, by optimizing global value chains in the clean energy sector, consumers will benefit from more competitive clean energy.

In the climate constituency, understanding and awareness of the EGA is still low; however, its existence has made it more appealing for climate delegates to take an interest in trade issues. This opens the door for more open-minded and less defensive dialogues in the years to come.

ICTSD’s considerable efforts in recent years to build political momentum for discussion and policy development on environmental goods, clean energy and trade has been seen by many as an important stepping stone towards the EGA negotiations. There is much more to do before the EGA delivers hard results, but the progress made in 2014 is clearly positive for broader climate action and for sustainable development.

## Galvanizing Constructive Exchange and Policy Action towards Sustainable Development in the Trade and Climate Change Communities

As part of continuing efforts to galvanize constructive exchange and policy action towards sustainable development in the trade and climate communities, ICTSD has given particular focus in 2014 to: (*a*) climate change response measures and impacts on trade; (*b*) linking Emissions Trading Schemes; and (*c*) consumption-based climate policies. ICTSD also formed an expert group under the E15 Initiative focusing on measures to address climate change and the trade system (see GOAL 2).

In addition, ICTSD research has been cited throughout 2014 in major international reports such as the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Authored by hundreds of the world’s leading scientists on climate change, the IPCC reports provide a scientific basis for governments to develop climate-related policies and underlie negotiations at the UNFCCC. [Chapter 13](http://report.mitigation2014.org/report/ipcc_wg3_ar5_chapter13.pdf) of the IPCC’s 2014 report addresses some of the interrelated issues between trade and climate change and refers to several ICTSD publications.

**U**NFCCC “*deeply values ICTSD’s contribution*” and notes that ICTSD is among their “*most supportive and helpful partners*”

### Informing and Supporting the UNFCCC Response Measures Forum

After several years of following and supporting the response measures discussions of the UNFCCC, ICTSD has positioned itself as a trusted source of unbiased analysis and of constructive suggestions for how to develop this work. In 2013, ICTSD’s engagement prompted the Forum on Response Measures to host several discussions on trade and climate change.

In 2014, in recognition of ICTSD’s position, the UNFCCC Secretariat approached ICTSD directly with invitations to make submissions to the forum, noting that ICTSD has been among their “most supportive and helpful partners” on the issue of response measures.

Answering these invitations, ICTSD provided two formal submissions to the forum during the year: the [first submission](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/research/ictsd-submission-to-unfccc-on-strengthening-cooperation-and) provided options for strengthening cooperation and collaboration among parties related to the forum and its work programme, and the [second submission](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/research/suggestions-for-contributing-to-the-work-of-the-sbsta-response) provided suggestions for contributing to the work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA).

ICTSD’s submissions “were considered by Parties before and during their negotiation.” The first submission was also reflected in a technical paper prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat. The technical paper was intended to facilitate negotiations at the Conference of the Parties (CoP20) on how to continue response measures work by highlighting areas of convergence.

* *“*Over the past years, ICTSD has been actively providing support to the intergovernmental negotiation process under the UNFCCC, especially to the climate change mitigation issue of impact of the implementation of response measures […] The UNFCCC secretariat deeply values ICTSD's contribution to this process.” – Aiping Chen, Mitigation Data and Analysis Programme, UNFCCC Secretariat.

### Ensuring Trade Stays on the Agenda at the UNFCCC

ICTSD was invited to take part in the UNFCCC negotiations in Bonn in June 2014 and in Lima in December 2014 as an observer organization. Furthermore, ICTSD organized an [event](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/ensuring-a-positive-contribution-of-trade-policy-to-climate-action) on the sidelines of the [United Nations Climate Summit](http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/) in New York in September 2014.

**I**CTSD event on sidelines of UN Climate Summit attracts global audience with live-streaming video

The ICTSD event provided an opportunity for the trade and climate policy communities to come together and explore the potential of the Environmental Goods Agreement negotiations to enhance climate action and support climate negotiations towards upcoming UNFCCC meetings in Lima and Paris.

Climate Change Ambassadors, official Trade Representatives and CEOs from clean energy technology companies spoke at the event, which proved popular with participants both at the event itself and online, where the event was live-streamed.

* “Many thanks for having organised this excellent event yesterday. I tuned in via the webcast (at home in Paris […]), intending to watch only a bit of it, but it was such high quality that I ended up staying for almost the whole thing. The web feed worked very well. I now see that you have made the full video available on the site so I’ll share that with […] other colleagues who may be interested.” – Andrew Prag, Trade and Environment Policy Analyst, Environment and Economy Integration Division (EEI), OECD.

### Deepening the Understanding of Emissions Trading Schemes and Their Linkages

**I**CTSD invited to provide key note address on Emissions Trading Schemes at Asia Pacific International Conference

With work on Emissions Trading Schemes (ETSs) spanning many years, stakeholders consider ICTSD to be a key knowledge resource on the topic. As a result, ICTSD was invited to speak at several high-level conferences and meetings throughout 2014, including as keynote speaker at the Third Asia-Pacific International Conference on Climate Change in January 2014, which focused exclusively on ETSs.

ICTSD was also contacted by news outlets during the year for information on ETSs, including *The New York Times*, which conducted an interview with ICTSD’s Chief Executive Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz in November 2014 for an [article](http://mobile.nytimes.com/2014/11/19/business/energy-environment/emissions-loophole-stays-open-in-eu.html?referrer=&_r=1) on the EU’s carbon leakage list – a list of vulnerable industrial sectors with broad exemptions from paying ETS costs.

As more Emissions Trading Schemes continue to emerge around the world, governments are starting to consider and implement linkages between their domestic schemes. Linking ETSs has several benefits as it leads to overall greater cost efficiency, has the potential to reduce the risk of carbon leakage, and could lower potential competitiveness distortions. From an international perspective, creating a network of interlinked schemes has the potential to lead to greater cooperation on climate change and increase mitigation efforts.

To deepen the understanding of this issue, ICTSD produced a [paper](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/research/linking-emissions-trading-schemes-considerations-and) in 2014 on the potential for linking the existing EU ETS with the upcoming scheme in South Korea. The paper also placed the debate in the larger context of international cooperation on climate change. Following its publication, the *Australian Environment Review* approached ICTSD to write an article on linking the two schemes for their issue on emissions reductions, published in October 2014.

### Carbon-CAP Project – Researching Consumption-Based Climate Policies

The Carbon-CAP Project (Carbon emission mitigation by Consumption-based Accounting and Policy) is a 39-month project that aims to stimulate an effective climate policy mix – in the EU and internationally – to address increasing consumption-related emissions. It combines work on accounting models with cutting-edge policy research and is being implemented by a wide consortium of partners.

In 2014, ICTSD completed a case study on carbon labelling in the food industry for a scoping report on consumption-based climate policies. The case study was presented at a stakeholder workshop in October, which was attended by key trade delegates, experts and policy advisers.

* *“*I found the project and discussion regarding consumption-based accounting extremely interesting and valuable.*” –* Brendan Vickers, Department of Trade and Industry, Government of South Africa

## Policymakers Engage on Sustainable Energy Trade Initiatives with the Will to Make Concessions

2014 was a breakthrough year for Sustainable Energy Trade Initiatives (SETIs). Just a few weeks into the year, a group of 14 WTO Members (Australia; Canada; China; Costa Rica; the European Union; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; New Zealand; Norway; Singapore; Switzerland; Chinese Taipei; and the United States) made a joint [statement](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/january/tradoc_152095.pdf) in Davos[[54]](#footnote-55) on their commitment to global free trade in the area of environmental goods. This effectively meant the launch of plurilateral negotiations towards an agreement for subsequent incorporation into the multilateral trade system.

**N**egotiations on Environmental Goods follow concept proposed by ICTSD

While the announcement referred to environmental goods, building on a list of products previously agreed upon by APEC, it also highlighted clean energy technologies and called for “a future oriented agreement able to address other issues in the sector,” thereby leaving room for other areas such as services and non-tariff barriers to be included later. The agreement also aims to apply the MFN principal of extending tariff concessions to all WTO Members, even if they have not taken part in the negotiations.

The envisioned agreement, known as the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA), is exactly in line with what ICTSD has proposed over the past few years under the name “Sustainable Energy Trade Agreement” (SETA) – an initially plurilateral trade agreement, adopting the MFN principle, addressing tariffs on goods in a first step, before eventually turning to services and non-tariff barriers in a second step.

ICTSD developed the elements of the SETA through in-depth research, exploring various areas for reform including tariffs, services, standards, government procurement, subsidies, and local content requirements. The findings informed and supported policymakers and stakeholders in carefully targeted policy dialogues, including in capitals and various forums such as the WTO, the Global Green Growth Forum, the Global Green Growth Summit, the Clean Energy Ministerial, APEC, the UNFCCC and the World Energy Congress. In addition, ICTSD carried out a range of bilateral consultations, which were especially valuable in the months preceding January’s announcement.

Trade delegates and stakeholders at different levels from a range of EGA-Members have been keen to express the importance of ICTSD’s work on a SETA and Sustainable Energy Trade Initiatives over the years as being the impetus that made EGA possible.

**I**CTSD work credited as providing impetus that made EGA negotiations possible

* *“*The EGA which is being negotiated today is very much a child of ICTSD’s proposal of a SETA.*” –* Lead negotiator from one of the countries in the EGA negotiations.
* “The drive to get the Environmental Goods Agreement on the agenda has been led by [ICTSD Chief Executive] Ricardo Melendez and his team at ICTSD. He has been absolutely tireless, publishing over 40 papers showing how such an agreement might work, how to make it compatible with WTO principles and trade law, etc. It is an incredibly promising initiative – offering a route not only to reducing costs in the long term, but potentially helping dispel the current atmosphere of tit-for-tat trade wars plaguing solar and wind sectors.” – Michael Liebreich, Chair of the Advisory Board at Bloomberg New Energy Finance.

Further evidence, including impacts on individual government positions, can be found in the following sections,[[55]](#footnote-56) as well as details of ICTSD’s SETI Alliance – a multi-stakeholder coalition of businesses, governments and think tanks that work together to promote a scale-up of sustainable energy goods and services through trade.

**I**CTSD only non-negotiating member invited to take part in EGA preparatory meeting

### Preparation and Launch of the EGA Negotiations

Following the January announcement on the EGA, preparatory talks were held in spring 2014. ICTSD was invited to take part and was the only external organization to inform the preparatory meeting. Consisting exclusively of EGA-negotiators from the 14 countries and ICTSD, the meeting was an opportunity to share ICTSD research findings and discuss perspectives gathered from the SETI Alliance.

ICTSD also took the opportunity to make a link between the EGA and the work of the UNFCCC, and to share early findings of a paper on clean energy goods that could be included in the EGA. Negotiators wrote to thank ICTSD for accepting the invitation.

* *“*On behalf of my Geneva colleagues of [the 14 negotiating countries] I would like to thank you all again for your great presentations and contribution to our discussion.” – Jingo Kikukawa, Permanent Mission of Japan in Geneva

**E**GA members invite ICTSD to organise the public part of negotiation launch

The formal launch of the EGA negotiations took place on 8 July at the WTO in Geneva. In recognition of ICTSD’s role in supporting the emergence of the EGA, delegations negotiating the agreement invited ICTSD to organize an [event](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/green-goods-initiative-a-stepping-stone-towards-effective-climate) and cocktail reception at the WTO on the day of the launch, thereby constituting the public part of the opening of the negotiations. As with ICTSD’s participation in the EGA preparatory meetings, no other organizations were invited to organize such an event.

Several hundred trade delegates attended, including ambassadors, negotiators, experts and industry representatives. Lead negotiators in the EGA took part in an interactive conversation with participants in the afternoon during which ICTSD presented relevant analysis and research. The main sessions were broadcast live on the ICTSD website and viewed again almost 500 times in the subsequent days, with much positive feedback received:

* “Strengths came from crunchy, unbiased information, and also the revelatory information from Govt. representations.”
* “[Presentations were] clear, practical and relevant.”

### Identifying Key Renewable Energy Goods for Inclusion in the EGA

**I**CTSD continues to inform EGA discussions with analysis that negotiators welcome as “*very relevant*”

In October 2014, ICTSD organized a dialogue to explore technical aspects related to the identification of renewable energy goods for possible inclusion in the EGA. The session was informed by a presentation from Rene Vossenaar, author of an ICTSD research paper, published in full a few weeks later, which assesses the APEC List and analyses additional climate-related goods for possible inclusion in the EGA.

The event was attended by high-level trade delegates from over 20 countries, including many that are taking part in the EGA negotiations. All of the participants who completed feedback forms during the event said they felt the dialogue made a positive contribution to informing the EGA negotiations.

* “[The event] raised several relevant questions and concrete additional products to negotiations. Very good background analysis done for the basis of discussions. Gives focus to discussions on specific products and on some principles of negotiations.” – Delegate from an EU Member State.
* “[The event] informs the discussion of products to be included or considered in EGA.” – Delegate from a country in EGA negotiations.
* “Very relevant to my work and very useful.” – EGA negotiator.

**S**ETI-Alliance membership grows with additional support from private sector, government and international organizations

### The SETI Alliance

Under the umbrella of Sustainable Energy Trade Initiative (SETI) work, ICTSD launched the SETI Alliance in 2012. The SETI Alliance is a coalition of businesses, think tanks and governments that works to promote a scale-up of sustainable energy goods and services through trade. In 2014, the SETI Alliance considerably expanded its activities with many in-person meetings and conferences, as well as written communications.

With the world’s leading companies in wind and solar energy already onboard, the SETI Alliance added 50 new supporters in 2014, consisting of companies as well as individuals. Six companies, including major names such as Siemens AG, joined as paying members. One more government and two intergovernmental organizations also joined as observers: the United Kingdom, the OECD and the 3GF. This led to welcome additional exposure as all observers provided speaking opportunities in relevant conferences and meetings.

Against the background of political momentum, the growing membership and an increasing number of outputs, the SETI Alliance was invited to attend meetings and conferences in 2014. Conference organizers were particularly interested in the capacity of the SETI Alliance to present views from the clean energy industry on the green trade agenda.

Events attended during the year included the Bloomberg New Energy Finance Summit in New York in April, the APEC Public-Private Partnership on Environmental Goods and Services Conference in China in August, and the EU-China Roundtable on the Development of Environmental Goods and Services in Beijing in October.

* “First of all, let me express appreciation of SETI-Alliance’s efforts in support of initiatives to promote a scale-up of innovation, production and deployment of sustainable energy goods and services through trade. In particular, we recognise your leading role in building the support among stakeholders for the launch of the green goods initiative [EGA negotiations].” – Karel de Gucht, European Commissioner for Trade from February 2010 to November 2014.

**E**uropean Trade Commissioner credits ICTSD’s SETI-Alliance with “*leading role in building support among stakeholders*” for EGA negotiations

* *“*ICTSD, together with SETI-Alliance, is quickly establishing a bridge of dialogue between governments and industries. By hosting various events, workshops and seminars on trade, climate change and energy issues participated by both government and industry representatives, ICTSD has been effectively bridging the gap between the trade and environment negotiation and real industry demand.*” –* Fu Bo, Permanent Mission of China to the WTO.

For further information on SETI Alliance [members](http://seti-alliance.org/en/who-we-are) and the more than 800 [supporters](http://seti-alliance.org/en/supporters), please visit the SETI Alliance [website](http://seti-alliance.org/en).

### Impact on Government Positions

Years of cutting-edge research, consensus-building and unbiased reporting have established ICTSD as a trusted source of information and analysis on the trade of sustainable energy goods and services. This, in turn, has enabled ICTSD to convene roundtables and bilateral meetings with governments around the world, both through their Missions in Geneva and those in capitals, leading to impacts on their negotiating positions and strategies.[[56]](#footnote-57)

##### The United States of America

**S**ETI-Alliance effective at “*bridging the gap*” between government and industry

Following President Obama’s announcement of a Climate Action Plan in June 2013, the US played a leading role in the run-up to the EGA negotiations. ICTSD has engaged with the US for many years on different levels regarding clean energy, climate and trade. These engagements range from formal policy dialogues in Washington to bilateral discussions with the US Department of Energy and the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR).

In 2014, USTR maintained regular contact and invited ICTSD to take part in meetings and to organize events. On the occasion of ICTSD’s September event in New York on the sidelines of the UN Climate Summit, USTR contacted ICTSD to request a speaking role at the event, thereby underlining the value that this government office places upon ICTSD’s work.

ICTSD also took up an invitation to make a submission to an investigation into the potential economic effects of a trade agreement on environmental goods led by the United States International Trade Commission.

##### Japan

Japan is also a main proponent of the EGA. ICTSD has collaborated closely with the Japanese government and industry over several years. In 2014, ICTSD was invited to several bilateral meetings with the Japanese government in Geneva as well as a Mission to Tokyo, specifically on clean energy and trade. ICTSD’s inputs helped support the Japanese government in formulating its position as well as their efforts to build momentum for the EGA.

##### The European Union

The EU is traditionally a strong supporter of environmental goods and, not being a member of APEC, is one of the actors who advocated an expansion on the APEC Agreement to the benefit of other countries. ICTSD has carried out a range of activities targeting EU Member States in the last few years. They have included specific SETI-related dialogues in Brussels, collaborations with EU policymakers, conference participation (such as the Clean Energy Ministerial and the Global Green Growth Forum) and, most importantly, bilateral meetings with delegates in Geneva, Brussels and respective capitals.

**I**CTSD role “*very valuable and in many ways unique*” in setting conditions for trade policy to contribute to sustainable development and climate-related challenges

In 2014, notable bilateral meetings included the EU Mission in Geneva, the Directorate General for Trade of the European Commission, and Missions in the capitals of Helsinki, London, Stockholm and Copenhagen. These exchanges have helped ensure the continuing relevance of ICTSD activities to EU Member States, which has, in turn, ensured the value of ICTSD work for EU governments, particularly in the context of the EGA negotiations.

* *“*2014 was an important year in setting the conditions for trade policy in the WTO context to make its rightful contribution to addressing sustainable development/climate change related challenges. And the ICTSD's role was very valuable and in many ways unique in this area. […] ICTSD, as an objective, independent and highly professional organization has contributed to the preparation and follow up of the EGA process in a very effective way. […] We feel that there is a strong commonality in our objectives and approaches in addressing sustainable development related issues through trade policy.*” –* Sàndor Szelekovszky, Permanent Mission of the EU to the WTO.
* *“*Ongoing ICTSD research into sustainable energy and energy efficiency products/technologies has been highly beneficial in helping inform the UK's work in these negotiations and our involvement with the internal discussions among EU Member States and the EU Commission.” *–* George Riddell, Permanent Mission of the UK to the WTO.

**I**CTSD research informs UK’s work in negotiations and discussions among EU member states

The European Commission’s Directorate General for Trade also included information about ICTSD’s EGA event and a link to the ICTSD website in its weekly [newsletter](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1116).

##### China

Positions in China have changed considerably over the past few years. Having held a position that could be qualified as passively supportive, China has recently emerged as a strong advocate for trade initiatives in the area of clean energy. ICTSD has maintained active dialogue during this time with the Chinese Mission in Geneva as well as with the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of the People's Republic of China (MOFCOM).

In 2014, ICTSD participated in several policy dialogues in China, as well as in APEC meetings. The permanent Mission of China to the WTO wrote to express their appreciation of ICTSD’s work:

* *“*ICTSD is one of the leading NGOs that plays an important role in trade and climate change issues, including in energy and their implications on trade and development. I think the events ICTSD hosted and papers/researches finished are of great use and enlightenment to policymakers in China.” – Fu Bo, Permanent Mission of China to the WTO.

The letter went on to provide several examples of “the excellence of ICTSD’s work,” including in relation to the EGA negotiations, of which China is a member:

* “They keep very close relationship with EGA participants, trade groups, and environment industries, which are vital for to produce first-hand and useful research on EGA, energy sustainability and climate change at large.” – Fu Bo, Permanent Mission of China to the WTO.

**I**CTSD events and research “*of great use and enlightenment to policymakers in China*”

And in relation to policy formulation in developing countries:

* “[ICTSD’s] research outcomes promote the understanding and policy formulation from developing countries on sustainable development.” – Fu Bo, Permanent Mission of China to the WTO

### A Leading Knowledge Resource on EGA

Over the course of 2014, ICTSD has been contacted for insight and expertise on the EGA by a range of leading global media representatives. Interviews with ICTSD’s Chief Executive Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz were published by *[Inside US Trade](http://www.ictsd.org/about-us/media/ictsd-in-the-news/eu-drops-insistence-for-green-goods-talks-to-address-services-ntbs)* and the *[Financial Times](http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/f70dcd04-05c5-11e4-9baa-00144feab7de.html" \l "axzz3Qn8KB9Wv)*.

Content from the ICTSD EGA event in July was quoted in several news articles from newspapers such asthe *[Huffington Post](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jake-colvin/a-new-effort-to-boost-gre_b_5570143.html)*, *[Borderlex](http://www.borderlex.eu/green-goods-initiative-launched-week-underpin-eu-climate-energy-goals/)*, the *[International Business Times](http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/world-powers-enter-talks-over-green-free-trade-agreement-worth-1tn-1455829)*, and *[MLEX Market Insight](http://www.ictsd.org/about-us/media/ictsd-in-the-news/green-goods-trade-talks-spark-praise-criticism-at-formal-opening).*

In addition, the Managing Director of the SETI Alliance was quoted in several articles on the EGA (*[PV Tech](http://www.pv-tech.org/news/china_eu_and_us_open_talks_to_end_solar_trade_spats?utm_source=pvtech-feeds&utm_medium=rss&utm_campaign=news-rss-feed)*, *[BusinessGreen](http://www.ictsd.org/about-us/media/ictsd-in-the-news/could-an-environmental-goods-agreement-unlock-a-surge-in-green)*, *[PV Magazine](http://woview.infomedia.dk/?url=http://www.pv-magazine.com/news/details/beitrag/nations-discuss-lifting-tariffs-on-environmental-goods-_100015693/&OpointData=f3c23df49f3b24f2a02142885e0cd98fJmlkX3NpdGU9MTEwOTQzJmlkX2FydGljbGU9ODkwJmlkX3VzZXI9MTUzNjgmaWRfYXBwbGljYXRpb249MTAwMDQzMiZpZF9wYXJ0bmVyPTQmbGFuZz1kYSZtb249MSZtYXRjaGVzPSJicnVuIjQgImMiNSAiUGV0ZXIiNg==)*, *[Energy Trend](http://woview.infomedia.dk/?url=http://pv.energytrend.com/news/20140709-7046.html&OpointData=08b2a279c255789ef59d31a9504b28a6JmlkX3NpdGU9MTE5OTcxJmlkX2FydGljbGU9MzI5JmlkX3VzZXI9MTUzNjgmaWRfYXBwbGljYXRpb249MTAwMDQzMiZpZF9wYXJ0bmVyPTQmbGFuZz1kYSZtb249MSZtYXRjaGVzPSJQZXRlciI0ICJCcnVuIjUhttp://woview.infomedia.dk/?url=http://pv.energytrend.com/news/20140709-7046.html&OpointData=08b2a279c255789ef59d31a9504b28a6JmlkX3NpdGU9MTE5OTcxJmlkX2FydGljbGU9MzI5JmlkX3VzZXI9MTUzNjgmaWRfYXBwbGljYXRpb249MTAwMDQzMiZpZF9wYXJ0bmVyPTQmbGFuZz1kYSZtb249MSZtYXRjaGVzPSJQZXRlciI0ICJCcnVuIjU)* and *Energi Watch*) and published Op-eds in *[The Guardian](http://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2014/jul/10/wto-geneva-renwables-wind-solar-energy)*, and the *[Danish Børsen](http://www.ictsd.org/about-us/media/ictsd-in-the-news/parat-til-gr%C3%B8n-frihandel)* just days after the launch of the EGA.

# Annex A: List of Publications in 2014

#### Goal 1: Effective and Diverse Stakeholder Engagement

1. Policy Brief on the role of trade in the SDG framework: “[International Trade and Sustainable Development](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/international-trade-and-sustainable-development-post-2015).”
2. Policy Brief on the role of trade in the SDG framework: “[Aid for Trade in the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/aid-for-trade-in-the-global-partnership-for-sustainable).”
3. Policy Brief on the role of trade in the SDG framework: “[Climate Change, Trade and Sustainable Energy](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/climate-change-trade-and-sustainable-energy-post-2015).”
4. Policy Brief on the role of trade in the SDG framework: “[Fisheries, Trade and Sustainable Development](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/fisheries-trade-and-sustainable-development-post-2015).”

##### ICTSD Contributions to Third Party Publications

* Stephenson, Sherry. “Placing Increasing Priority on Services within APEC.” In *New Directions in Asia-Pacific Economic Integration,* edited by Amb. Tang Guoqiang and Peter A. Petri. Honolulu: East-West Center, July 2014.
* Stephenson, Sherry (ICTSD Senior Fellow) and Jane Drake-Brockman (ICTSD Senior Adviser). “[The Services Trade Dimension of Global Value Chains: Policy Implications for Commonwealth Developing Countries and Small States](http://dx.doi.org/10.14217/5js7vpzc060x-en).” Study published by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London as part of the *Commonwealth Trade Policy Discussion Papers*, No. 2014/04, December 2014.

#### Goal 2: Strengthening the Multilateral Trading System

1. E15 Think Piece: Suominen, Kati. “[RTA Exchange: Organizing the World’s Information on Regional Trade Agreements](http://e15initiative.org/publications/rta-exchange-organizing-the-worlds-information-on-regional-trade-agreements/).” March 2014.
2. E15 Think Piece: Ernst, Dieter. “[The Information Technology Agreement, Industrial Development and Innovation- India’s and China’s Diverse Experiences](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/the-information-technology-agreement-industrial).” March 2014.
3. E15 Think Piece: Bonavente, Daniela. “[Measurement of Trade and Innovation: Issues and Challenges](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/measurement-of-trade-and-innovation-issues-and-challenges).” July 2014.
4. E15 Background Paper: Meyer, Seth, and Josef Schmidhuber. “[Has the Treadmill Changed Direction? WTO Negotiations in the Light of a Potential New Global Agricultural Market Environment](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/has-the-treadmill-changed-direction-wto-negotiations-in).” July 2014.
5. E15 Think Piece: Mercurio, Bryan. “[TRIPS, Patents and Innovation: A Necessary Reappraisal?](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/trips-patents-and-innovation-a-necessary-reappraisal)” July 2014.
6. E15 Think Piece: Lippoldt, Douglas, and Mark Schultz. "[Trade Secrets, Innovation and the WTO](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/trade-secrets-innovation-and-the-wto)." August 2014.
7. E15 Think Piece: Draper, Peter, and Andreas Freytag. “[Who Captures the Value in the Global Value Chain? High Level Implications for the WTO](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/who-captures-the-value-in-the-global-value-chain-high).” September 2014.
8. E15 Overview Paper: Rentzhog, Magnus, and Emilie Aner. “[The New Services Era – Is GATS up to the Task?](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/services/research/the-new-services-era-%E2%80%93-is-gats-up-to-the-task)” November 2014.
9. E15 Overview Paper: Sumaila, Ussif Rashid, Christophe Bellmann and Alice Tipping. “[Fishing for the Future: Trends and Issues in Global Fisheries Trade](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/fishing-for-the-future-trends-and-issues-in-globalhttp:/e15initiative.org/publications/fishing-for-the-future-trends-and-issues-in-global-fisheries-trade/).” November 2014.

#### Goal 3: Agricultural Trade and Food Security

1. Smith, Vincent. “[The 2014 Agricultural Act: U.S. Farm Policy in the context of the 1994 Marrakesh Agreement and the Doha Round](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/the-2014-agricultural-act-us-farm-policy-in-the-context-of-the-1994).” Geneva: ICTSD, June 2014.
2. ICTSD information note. “[Agricultural Export Restrictions, Food Security and the WTO](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/agricultural-export-restrictions-food-security-and-the-wto).” Geneva: ICTSD, June 2014.
3. Matthews, Alan. “[Food Security and WTO Domestic Support Disciplines post-Bali](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-security-and-wto-domestic-support-disciplines-post-bali).” Geneva: ICTSD, June 2014.
4. Montemayor, Raul. “[Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes: Scenarios and Options for a Permanent Solution](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/public-stockholding-for-food-security-purposes-scenarios-and-options-for).” Geneva: ICTSD, June 2014.
5. ICTSD. “[Post-Bali Negotiations on Agriculture: the Challenge of Updating Global Rules on Trade](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/post-bali-negotiations-on-agriculture-the-challenge-of-updating-global" \t "_blank).” Information note, October 2014.
6. Meléndez-Ortiz, Ricardo, Christophe Bellmann, and Jonathan Hepburn, eds. *[Tackling Agriculture in the Post-Bali Context: A collection of short essays](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/tackling-agriculture-in-the-post-bali-context-a-collection-of-short" \t "_blank)*. ICTSD e-book, November 2014.
7. Marques de Magalhães, Marcelo, and Divina Aparecida Leonel Lunas Lima. “[Agricultura de Baixo-Carbono no Brasil: O Impacto Ambiental e Comercial das Atuais Políticas Agrícolas](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/agricultura-de-baixo-carbono-no-brasil-o-impacto-ambiental-e-comercial" \t "_blank).” December 2014.
8. Marques de Magalhães, Marcelo, and Divina Aparecida Leonel Lunas Lima. “[Low-Carbon Agriculture in Brazil: The Environmental and Trade Impact of Current Farm Policies](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/low-carbon-agriculture-in-brazil-the-environmental-and-trade-impact-of" \t "_blank).” December 2014.

#### Goal 4: Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in LDCs and Africa

1. Ancharaz, Vinaye Dey, and Paolo Ghisu. “[Deepening India’s Engagement with the LDCs: An in-depth Analysis of India’s Duty-free Tariff Preference Scheme](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/development-and-ldcs/research/deepening-india%E2%80%99s-engagement-with-the-ldcs-an-in-depth-analysis).” October 2014.
2. [NCAER](http://www.ictsd.org/about-us/ncaer). “[A Simulation Analysis of India’s Duty-Free Trade Preference Scheme: A focus on African LDCs](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/development-and-ldcs/research/a-simulation-analysis-of-india%E2%80%99s-duty-free-trade-preference).” November 2014.
3. Ancharaz, Vinaye Dey, Paolo Ghisu, and Nicholas Frank. “[Ethiopia: Deepening Engagement with India through better Market Access](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/development-and-ldcs/research/ethiopia-deepening-engagement-with-india-through-better-market).” November 2014.
4. Ancharaz, Vinaye Dey, Paolo Ghisu, and Nicholas Frank. “[Tanzania: Deepening Engagement with India through Better Market Access](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/development-and-ldcs/research/tanzania-deepening-engagement-with-india-through-better-market).” November 2014.
5. Ancharaz, Vinaye Dey, Paolo Ghisu, and Jessica Wan. “[Uganda: Deepening Engagement with India through Better Market Access](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/development-and-ldcs/research/uganda-deepening-engagement-with-india-through-better-market).” November 2014.

#### Goal 5: Innovation, Technology and Intellectual Property

1. Yamane, Hiroko. “[Competition Analyses of Licensing Agreements: Considerations for Developing Countries under TRIPS](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/research/competition-analyses-of-licensing-agreements-considerations-for).” Issue paper, July 2014.
2. Seuba, Xavier. *[Intellectual Property, Competition and Regulatory Aspects of Medicines: International Determinants and Public Policy](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/research/propiedad-intelectual-competencia-y-aspectos-regulatorios-del)*. Book in Spanish, July 2014.
3. Seuba, Xavier. *“*[International Regulation of Pharmaceuticals: Codification by Means of Legal Transplantation](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/research/international-regulation-of-pharmaceuticals-codification-by-means).*”* Information note authored in Spanish and translated into English, July 2014.
4. Seuba, Xavier, and Pedro Roffe, eds. *[The ACTA and the Plurilateral Enforcement Agenda: Genesis and Aftermath](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/research/the-acta-and-the-plurilateral-enforcement-agenda-genesis-and)*. December 2014.

#### Goal 7: Climate Change and Sustainable Energy

1. Brewer, Thomas L. “[The Shale Gas Revolution: Implications for Sustainable Development and International Trade](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/research/the-shale-gas-revolution-implications-for-sustainable-development).” ICTSD Global Platform on Climate Change, Trade and Sustainable Energy, Issue Paper, March 2014.
2. Hawkins, Sonja, and Ingrid Jegou. “[Linking Emissions Trading Schemes: Considerations and Recommendations for a Joint EU-Korean Carbon Market](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/research/linking-emissions-trading-schemes-considerations-and).” ICTSD Global Platform on Climate Change, Trade and Sustainable Energy, Issue Paper, March 2014.
3. ICTSD. “[Advice on the Probable Economic Effect of Providing Duty-Free Treatment for Imports](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/research/advice-on-the-probable-economic-effect-of-providing-duty-free).” Written submission to an investigation by the International Trade Commission of the United States. 5 August 2014.
4. ICTSD. “[Views and options to strengthen opportunities for cooperation and collaboration among Parties related to the forum and work programme on the impact of the implementation of response measures](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/research/ictsd-submission-to-unfccc-on-strengthening-cooperation-and).” Submission to the UNFCCC, October 2014.
5. Vossenaar, René. “[Identifying Products with Climate and Development Benefits for an Environmental Goods Agreement](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/research/identifying-products-with-climate-and-development-benefits-for-an).” ICTSD, November 2014.
6. ICTSD. “[Suggestions for contributing to the work of the SBSTA](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/research/suggestions-for-contributing-to-the-work-of-the-sbsta-response).” Submission to the UNFCCC, December 2014.

##### ICTSD Contributions to Third Party Publications

* Brewer, Thomas L. (ICTSD Senior fellow) and Michael Mehling. “Transparency of Climate Change Policies, Markets and Corporate Practice.” In T*he Oxford Handbook of Political, Institutional, and Corporate Transparency*, edited by Jens Forssbæck and Lars Oxelheim. Oxford University Press, 2014.
* Brewer, Thomas L. (ICTSD Senior fellow). “Climate Change ‘clubs’: Illustrative issues from International Maritime Shipping.” In *The Way Forward in International Climate Policy: Key Issues and New Ideas*, edited by Heleen de Coninck, Richard Lorch and Ambuj Sagar. London: Climate Strategies and CDKN, 2014.
* Hawkins, Sonja (ICTSD). “Linking carbon markets: South Korea’s upcoming ETS and the potential for linkage with the EU ETS.” *Australian Environment Review* *29*, No. 8, October 2014.

# ANNEX B: ICTSD DIALOGUES/EVENTS 2014

#### Goal 1: Effective and Diverse Stakeholder Engagement

1. ICTSD Donor Meeting, Geneva, 28 January.
2. Dialogue on Trade in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Geneva, 9 March.
3. Dialogue on Trade in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), New York, 9 April.
4. [TiSA Public Information Session](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/trade-in-services-agreement-tisa-public-information-session), Geneva, 30 April.
5. [China after Bali: Role of China in concluding the Doha Round and Reinvigorating the WTO](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/events/dialogue-on-china-after-bali), ICTSD China Office, in partnership with the China Society for WTO Studies and the China Institute for WTO Studies at UIBE, Beijing, 29 May.
6. [Implications of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) For China And India](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/implications-of-tpp-for-china-and-india), workshop organized by the ICTSD China Office, IISD and CWTO, Beijing, 21 July.
7. Presentation of the main objectives and features of the RTA Exchange Initiative, including a demonstration of the RTA Exchange’s beta platform, WTO, 29 July.
8. [Roundtable on Mega-regionals and the WTO](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/roundtable-on-mega-regionals-and-the-wto), an RTA Exchange Initiative, Geneva, 29 July.
9. Meeting with Global Voices Youth Delegation to the WTO. Geneva, 30 September.
10. [When Anybody Can Trade With Everybody](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/when-anybody-can-trade-with-everybody), WTO Public Forum, Geneva, 2 October.
11. [Coherence in the Post-2015 Development Agenda](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/coherence-in-the-post-2015-development-agenda), WTO Public Forum, Geneva, 2 October.
12. [The Seventh Annual Bridges China Dialogue: China’s Economic Policies and Today’s Global Trade System](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/china%E2%80%99s-economic-policies-and-today%E2%80%99s-global-trade-system), Geneva, 28 October.
13. [New Horizons in Services Trade Governance](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/services/events/new-horizons-in-services-trade-governance), WTO, Geneva, 25–26 November.
14. [2014 Beijing Annual Conference on the WTO and China](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/2014-beijing-annual-conference-on-the-wto-and-china), Beijing, 18 December.

#### Goal 2: Strengthening the Multilateral Trading System

1. [E15 First Roundtable Dialogue with WTO Delegates: Surveying the Post-Bali Landscape](http://e15initiative.org/events/first-roundtable/), Geneva, 30 January.
2. [Managing Trade and Environment Disputes](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/trade-law/events/dialogue-on-managing-trade-environment-disputes), co-organized with WTO and ACWL, Geneva, 31 March.
3. [Talking Disputes No. 8: China — Measures Related to the Exportation of Rare Earths](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/trade-law/events/talking-disputes-no-8-the-china%E2%80%93rare-earths-disputes), Geneva, 9 April.
4. [E15 Second Roundtable Dialogue with WTO Delegates: Mega-regionals and Plurilaterals](http://e15initiative.org/events/second-roundtable-dialogue/), Geneva, 23 April.
5. First E15 Expert Group Meeting on Oceans, Fisheries and the Trade System, Geneva, 28–29 April.
6. Strategic Dialogue between TiSA negotiators and E15 services experts, 8 May.
7. [First E15 Expert Group Meeting on Services](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/services/events/first-meeting-of-the-e15initiative-expert-group-on-services), Geneva, 15–16 May.
8. [First E15 Expert Group Meeting on Reinvigorating Manufacturing](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/first-meeting-of-the-e15-expert-group-on-reinvigorating): New Industrial Policy and the Trade System, Beijing, 30­–31 May.
9. Third E15 Expert Group Meeting on Trade and Innovation, Prangins, 2–3 June.
10. First E15 Task Force Meeting of the Core Group on [Rethinking International Subsidies Disciplines](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/first-meeting-of-the-e15-task-force-on-subsidies), Geneva, 10 June.
11. [E15 Third Roundtable Dialogue with WTO Delegates: Food Security](http://e15initiative.org/events/third-roundtable/), Geneva, 18 June.
12. [Talking Disputes No. 9: European Communities — Measures Prohibiting the Importation and Marketing of Seal Products](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/trade-law/events/talking-disputes-no-9-the-ec%E2%80%93seal-products-disputes) Geneva, 23 June.
13. Working dinner on Measures to Address Climate Change and the Trade System with members of the E15 and a group of Geneva-based diplomats, Geneva, 30 June.
14. First E15 Expert Group Meeting on [Measures to Address Climate Change and the Trade System](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/first-meeting-of-the-e15-expert-group-on-measures-to), Geneva, 30 June–1 July,
15. Working dinner on Clean Energy Technologies and the Trade System with members of the E15 and a group of Geneva-based diplomats, Geneva, 2 July.
16. Joint meeting between the E15 climate- E15 energy, in partnership with the , Geneva, 2 July.
17. Third expert meeting of the E15 Group on [Clean Energy Technologies and the Trade System](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/third-meeting-of-the-e15-expert-group-on-clean-energy), in partnership with -Ebert-Stiftung, Geneva, 2–3 July.
18. [E15 Fourth Roundtable Dialogue with WTO Delegates: Clean Energy Technologies](http://e15initiative.org/events/fourth-roundtable/), Geneva, 22 July.
19. Third E15 Expert Group Meeting on [Global Value Chains: Development Challenges and Policy Options](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/third-meeting-of-the-e15-expert-group-on-global-value), Geneva, 29–30 July.
20. Roundtable with members of the E15 on Measures to Address Climate Change and the Trade System on the sidelines of the UN Secretary-General’s Climate Summit, in partnership with the World Economic Forum, New York, 23 September.
21. [Africa Dialogue on Managing Trade Concerns](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/africa-dialogue-on-managing-trade-concerns), workshop organized by ICTSD, WTO and ACWL, Geneva, 29–30 September.
22. [Talking Disputes No. 10: The China – Rare Earths Disputes](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/talking-disputes-no-10-the-china-rare-earths-disputes), WTO, Geneva, 8 October.
23. Second E15 Expert Group Workshop on [Measures to Address Climate Change and the Trade System](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/second-meeting-of-the-e15-expert-group-on-measures-to), Divonne-les-Bains, 15–16 October.
24. E15 [Scoping Meeting on Trade and Investment in Extractive Industries](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/scoping-meeting-of-the-e15-expert-group-on-natural) (formerly Natural Resources including Extractive Industries), Geneva, 17 October.
25. [Gestión de las preocupaciones comerciales relacionadas a las Medidas Sanitarias y Fitosanitarias (MSF)](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/gesti%C3%B3n-de-las-preocupaciones-comerciales-relacionadas-a) / Handling Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Trade Concerns, WTO, Geneva, 23 October.
26. [E15 Fifth Roundtable Dialogue with WTO Delegates: The Post-Bali Work Programme](http://e15initiative.org/events/fifth-roundtable-dialogue/), Geneva, 6 November.
27. First E15 Task Force Workshop on [Rethinking International Subsidies Disciplines](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/first-meeting-of-the-task-force-on-rethinking-international), Geneva, 11–12 November.
28. [Second E15 Expert Group Workshop on Oceans, Fisheries and the Trade System](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/second-meeting-of-the-e15-expert-group-on-oceans-fisherieshttp:/www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/second-meeting-of-the-e15-expert-group-on-oceans-fisheries), Geneva, 12–13 November.
29. [Second E15 Expert Group Workshop on Services](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/second-meeting-of-the-e15-expert-group-on-services), Geneva, 24–25 November.
30. [First E15 Session with Business Executives](http://e15initiative.org/events/first-session-with-business-executives/), 4 December (remote).
31. [Second E15 Expert Group Workshop on Reinvigorating Manufacturing: New Industrial Policy and the Trade System](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/events/second-e15-expert-group-workshop-on-new-industrial-policy), Geneva, 4–5 December.
32. [E15 Scoping Meeting on Investment Policy](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/events/e15-scoping-meeting-on-investment-policy), New York, 10 December.
33. [Second E15 Session with Business Executives](http://e15initiative.org/events/second-session-with-business-executives/), 15 December (remote).
34. [E15 Scoping Meeting on Competition Policy and the Trade System](http://e15initiative.org/events/scoping-meeting-on-competition-policy/), Brussels, 18 December.

##### Events Organized by the World Economic Forum as Part of the E15 Initiative

* E15 Initiative “Informal Gathering of World Economic Leaders” (private session) on Distribution Shifts. World Economic Forum on Latin America, Panama City, 1–3 April.
* E15 Initiative “Informal Gathering of World Economic Leaders” (private session) on Trade in a Hyperconnected World. World Economic Forum on Latin America, Panama City, 1–3 April.
* E15 Initiative “Informal Gathering of World Economic Leaders” (private session) on Open Borders: Facilitating Trade and Travel. World Economic Forum on Latin America, Panama City, 1–3 April.
* E15 Initiative “Informal Gathering of World Economic Leaders” (private session) on Realising the Potential of Energy Trade. World Economic Forum on Latin America, Panama City, 1–3 April.
* E15 Initiative public session on “[A New Global Trade Map](http://www.weforum.org/sessions/summary/new-global-trade-map).” World Economic Forum on Latin America, Panama City, 2 April.
* E15 Initiative “Informal Gathering of World Economic Leaders” (private session) on Promoting Intra-African Trade. World Economic Forum on Africa, Abuja, 9 May.

#### Goal 3: Agricultural Trade and Food Security

1. Dialogue on [The US Agriculture Act 2014 (Farm Bill): What are the implications for trade?](http://ictsd.org/i/events/dialogues/186028/), Geneva, 18 March.
2. Dialogue on [Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes: Towards a Permanent Solution?](http://ictsd.org/i/events/dialogues/186031/), jointly organized with the FAO, Geneva, 18March.
3. Dialogue on Agricultural domestic support: towards more efficient and equitable markets?, Geneva, 30 March.
4. [Dialogue on Food Aid in the Post-Bali Context](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/events/dialogue-on-food-aid-in-the-post-bali-context), Geneva, 4 June.
5. [Tackling agriculture in the post-Bali context: Expert Meeting](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/events/expert-meeting-tackling-agriculture-in-the-post-bali-context), and, Geneva, 13 October.
6. [Tackling agriculture in the post-Bali context: Policy dialogue](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/events/tackling-agriculture-in-the-post-bali-context), ICTSD and FAO, Geneva, 14 October.
7. [Policies for Agricultural Trade and Sustainable Development](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/events/las-pol%C3%ADticas-de-comercio-agr%C3%ADcola-y-el-desarrollo-sustentable), and, Buenos Aires, 18 November.

#### Goal 4: Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in LDCs and Africa

1. Dialogue on Contributing to a Constructive Debate on the EPA in the SADC, in partnership with tralac and SAIIA, Cape Town, 30–31 January.
2. Dialogue on Contributing to a Constructive Debate on the EPA in the EAC, in partnership with Trapca, Dar es Salaam, 13–14 February.
3. [Deepening India’s Engagement with Africa through better Market Access, Aid, and Investment](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/development-and-ldcs/events/deepening-india%E2%80%99s-engagement-with-africa-through-better-market), event organized on the occasion of the India-Africa Conclave, New Delhi, 9–11 March.
4. Meeting with the European Commission to share lessons from the EPA project, Brussels, 20 March.
5. Services Waiver: Presentation of initial Synthesis Document to LDC Group representatives, Geneva, 2 June.
6. Services Waiver: Dialogue with LDC Group to discuss the “Catalogue” of barriers and potential preferences, Geneva, 17 June.
7. [Services trade, why it matters to Africans?](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/services/events/services-trade-%E2%80%93-why-it-matters-to-africans), session co-organized by ICTSD and CBI (Netherlands), WTO Public Forum, 3 October.

#### Goal 5: Innovation, Technology and Intellectual Property

1. Dialogue on [Multilateral IP Negotiations: Between rhetoric and reality](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/events/multilateral-ip-negotiations-between-rhetoric-and-reality). WTO, Geneva, 18 March.
2. [First Geneva Dialogue on Traditional Knowledge](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/events/first-geneva-dialogue-on-traditional-knowledge), co-organized with the IDDRI and the ACIPA, Geneva, 21 March.
3. [International Technology Transfer: Current implementation and future course of action](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/events/international-technology-transfer-current-implementation-and-future), co-organized with the CGD, Geneva, 27 March.
4. Presenting the Results of the First Geneva Dialogue on Traditional Knowledge, side event to the WIPO, IGC, co-organized with the IDDRI and the ACIPA.
5. Side event [Reviewing the Implementation of the WIPO Development Agenda: Issues and Challenges](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/events/reviewing-the-implementation-of-the-wipo-development-agenda-issues), Geneva, 13 May.
6. Seminar The Collective Management of Copyright and related rights: European, International and Comparative aspects, Strasbourg, 16–20 June.
7. Dialogue [The WIPO Development Agenda+10 and beyond](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/events/the-wipo-development-agenda10-and-beyond), Geneva, 18–19 September.
8. Dialogue Reflecting on the WIPO Development Agenda implementation: Lessons learned, 19 September.
9. [Innovation, IP and the role of informal sector in Africa’s development](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/events/innovation-ip-and-the-role-of-informal-sector-in-africa%E2%80%99s), Session at WTO Public Forum organized with Open AIR and EPO, 3 October.
10. Dialogue [TRIPS at 20 and beyond](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/events/trips-at-20-and-beyond), Geneva, 30–31 October.

#### Goal 6: Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

1. [Mapping Options for Progress on Fisheries Subsidies](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/environment/events/mapping-options-for-progress-on-fisheries-subsidies), ICTSD Global Ocean Commission Workshop, Geneva, 9 December.

#### Goal 7: Climate Change and Sustainable Energy

1. [Workshop on Consumption-based Accounting and Policy](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/consumption-based-accounting-and-policy-first-carbon-cap-expert), Berlin, 21 March.
2. ICTSD Workshop at the European Wind Energy Association annual fair, EWEA 2014, Barcelona, March.
3. Climate Change, Clean Energy and Trade – An ICTSD-METI Workshop, Workshop in the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Japan, Tokyo, 15 April.
4. Joint Meeting on the Green Goods Initiative with the SETI Alliance and the Japan Machinery Centre, Tokyo, 16 April.
5. Roundtable meeting with the International Environmental Economic Institute (IEEI), Tokyo, 16 April.
6. [Minimising conflicts and maximising synergies between trade and climate change policies](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/minimizing-conflicts-and-maximizing-synergies-between-trade-and), Trade and Climate Change Day in the sidelines of the UNFCCC SB40, Bonn, 11 June.
7. High-level Roundtable with climate negotiators on the sidelines of the UNFCCC SB40, Bonn, 12 June.
8. [Green Goods Initiative: A stepping stone towards effective climate action](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/green-goods-initiative-a-stepping-stone-towards-effective-climate), Geneva, 8 July.
9. Cocktail reception in support of green trade and sustainable development, hosted in partnership with the China Association of Machinery Industry for Environmental Protection, the Japan Machinery Center for Trade and Investment, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Foreign Trade Council (NFTC), and the US Council for International Business (USCIB), Geneva, 8 July.
10. [Ensuring a positive contribution of trade policy to climate action towards COP21](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/ensuring-a-positive-contribution-of-trade-policy-to-climate-action), joint dialogue by ICTSD and the Guarini Center at the NYU School of Law on the sidelines of the UN Secretary-General’s Climate Summit, New York, 24 September.
11. [Identifying Key Renewable Energy Goods for Inclusion in the EGA](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/identifying-key-renewable-energy-goods-for-inclusion-in-the-ega), ICTSD lunch time discussion, Geneva, 27 October.
12. [Services for the Delivery of Environmental Goods: What Implications for Trade Negotiations?](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/services-for-the-delivery-of-environmental-goods), joint workshop by ICTSD and the Danish Ministry of Business and Growth, Brussels, 13 November.
13. [Fostering Climate Action through the Cross-Border Flow of Clean Energy Technologies](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/fostering-climate-action-through-the-cross-border-flow-of-clean), COP 20 side event, Lima, 8 December.
14. [Climate Change Governance in 2020: Exploring the Options](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/climate-change-governance-in-2020-exploring-the-options), high-level dinner debate co-hosted by ICTSD and the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI), Lima, 9 December.
15. [Climate Global Governance Architecture towards 2025: An informal Exchange of Views](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/events/climate-global-governance-architecture-towards-2025), Lima, 9 December.
16. Agenda, COP 20 side event organized by ICTSD, UN-ECLAC and the Government of Honduras, Lima, 11 December.

# ANNEX C: Participation in THIRD party events IN 2014

#### Goal 1: Effective and Diverse Stakeholder Engagement

1. Singapore Sustainability Symposium, 5 –11 January: ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz gave a key speech on “Economics and Financial Incentives.”
2. World Economic Forum Annual Meeting, Davos, 21–25 January: Various instances of key participation, including ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz discussion leader on “Advancing the G20 Agenda,” participation in Global Agenda Council Governance and Sustainability Meeting, participation by Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
3. OECD Global Trade Policy Forum, Paris, 11–12 February: Speech by ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz on “Deep Provision in RTAs: Opportunities and threats.”
4. Danish Trade Policy Conference, 18–20 February: Speech by ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz on “Promoting green trade liberalization.”
5. Roundtable Discussion The Drive for Bilateralism – is the EU’s commercial policy on the right track? Helsinki, 26 February.
6. Dialogue on Water in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 14 March.
7. UNCTAD Dialogue on Trade in the SDGs, Geneva, 4 April.
8. Forum of Small States meeting, New York, 8 April: ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz delivered an address on the role of trade in the SDG framework.
9. Salzburg Global Seminar on New Dynamics in Global Trade Architecture: WTO, G20 and Regional Trade Agreements, 1 May: ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz chaired the session on WTO Future Agenda.
10. International workshop on Restructuring of International Trade and Investment System: What Role for China?, organized by the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Shanghai, 8–9 May: ICTSD Senior Programme Officer, Shuaihua Cheng, spoke at the workshop.
11. [APEC Public - Private Dialogue on Building Asia Pacific Partnership through Global Value Chains Collaboration](http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/intracenorg/Content/Exporters/Sectors/Service_exports/Trade_in_services/DRAFT%20AGENDA%20of%20GVC%20DIALOGUE-FINAL.pdf), Qingdao, 12 May: ICTSD was represented by Sherry Stephenson.
12. Post 2015 Development Agenda event hosted by Unilever, 16 May: ICTSD was represented by CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
13. International Foundation for Global Economic Challenge (FIDEG) meeting regarding FIDEG/EU-LAC Foundation research project on the current negotiations of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership between the EU and the US and the potential implications for Latin America and the Caribbean, 19 May.
14. [Chinese International Fair for Trade in Services](http://www.ciftis.org/en/) (CIFTIS), Beijing, 28 May: ICTSD was represented by Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz who gave a speech on Services Innovation and Structure Upgrading.
15. German Bundestag Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development meeting, 4 June: ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz gave a speech on the State of play in the negotiations on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).
16. [A Trade System for the 21st Century](http://www.chathamhouse.org/Trade2014) organized by Chatham House, London, United Kingdom, 10 June: ICTSD was represented by Sherry Stephenson
17. Global Social Observatory Roundtable Discussion on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Geneva, 11 June: ICTSD Senior Programme Officer, Alice Tipping, presented on the inclusion of trade in the evolving SDG framework.
18. CERN and the United Nations: The Contribution of Science to Peace Conference with Professor Rolf Heuer, Director General, CERN and Mr. Michael Moller, Acting Director-General, UNOG, 16 June: ICTSD was represented by CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
19. State of Sustainability Initiatives (SSI) Advisory Panel meeting, 17 June: ICTSD was represented by CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
20. UN Open Working Group on SDGs Twelfth Meeting, New York, 16–20 June.
21. Switzerland-UNDP-UNFPA Side Event [From MDGs to SDGs: How Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships can Contribute to Financing the Post-2015 Development Agenda](http://www.iisd.ca/post2015/fmts/html/crsvol208num13e.html), Geneva, 23 June: ICTSD’s Manager of Strategic Partnerships, Sofie Flensborg, acted as discussion leader on the role of trade in development partnerships.
22. Discussion and presentation to the 12 members of The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) of ICTSD’s work in promoting Sustainable Development in Trade Policy, Geneva, 24 June.
23. Dialogue on Services and Global Value Chains, organized by the Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade & Negotiations, Singapore, 23–24 June: ICTSD was represented by Sherry Stephenson.
24. ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz was interviewed by the *Financial Times*, 4 July.
25. Roundtable on International Trade Negotiations and China, 8 July: ICTSD was represented by CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
26. Launch Event of the report on “Mega-regional Trade Agreements: Game-Changers or Costly Distractions for the World Trading System?” organized by the Peterson Institute for International Economics and the World Economic Forum, Washington, DC., 9 July: ICTSD was represented by CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz and Senior Fellow, Sherry Stephenson, who both contributed substantially to the report.
27. Second Launch Event of the report on “Mega-regional Trade Agreements: Game-Changers or Costly Distractions for the World Trading System?”organized by the Peterson Institute for International Economics and the World Economic Forum, Washington, DC., 9 July: ICTSD was represented by CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz and Senior Fellow, Sherry Stephenson, who both contributed substantially to the report.
28. WTO Reception on Innovation with Prince Andrew (UK), 29 September: ICTSD was represented by the CEO and Managing Directors.
29. Dissemination Event by the SAIIA, in partnership with the Cordell Hull Institute and developing country think tanks, regarding their project on promoting dialogue in developing countries on the future of the WTO, Geneva, 30 September.
30. World Bank Group Session at the WTO Public Forum Improving trade competitiveness in Africa: Making Trade work for the poorest, Geneva, 1 October: ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz spoke at the Session.
31. Session of the WTC Mumbai and AIAI on Fostering Skills and Jobs through Trade Liberalization in Developing Economies, Geneva, 3 October: ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz spoke at the Session.
32. ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz was interviewed by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IAW), 10 October.
33. ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz was interviewed by *The New York Times*, 14 October.
34. UNCTAD World Investment Forum on International Investment Agreements (IIAs) and Sustainable Development, Geneva, 16 October: ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz was lead discussant.
35. Meeting of the OECD Informal Network of National Focal Points for Policy Coherence for Development (‘the PCD Network’), November 2014: ICTSD Senior Associate Harsha Singh was invited to speak about the role of trade in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

#### Goal 2: Strengthening the Multilateral Trading System

1. European Union Brainstorming meeting on Post-Bali and the Way Forward: participation from ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
2. [Legal Capacity Building in International Trade and Investment Law: Taking Stock and Opportunities Ahead](C:\\Users\\Helen\\AppData\\Local\\Temp\\Temp2_2015-2016 Tax Year.zip\\Translations\\ICTSD\\001 - Copy-editing in English\\37.http:\\www.snis.ch\\system\\files\\snis_workship_technical_cooperation_and_capacity_building.pdf), organized by Professor Joost Pauwelyn from Graduate Institute, Geneva, 6 March: ICTSD staff attended the event and gave a presentation.
3. The Road to Lima Climate COP, Private session at the World Economic Forum on Latin America, Panama City, 1 April 2014: ICTSD was represented by CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
4. Global Agenda Council Network Think Tank Leaders Forum on The Outlook for 2015 – Key Trends to Follow, World Economic Forum, 9 November: ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz spoke at the Forum.

#### Goal 3: Agricultural Trade and Food Security

1. Presentation on “The US Agriculture Act of 2014: what trade implications for developing countries?”Briefing for the G-33 negotiating group, WTO, 25 February.
2. Presentation on “The US Farm Bill and EU CAP reform: what trade implications for Africa?” African Group Ambassadors' and Experts' Retreat, Annecy, 19 March.
3. Presentation on “The recent evolution of farm policy and agricultural support in developed countries.” Briefing for the African Group, Geneva, 13 June.
4. Presentation on agricultural trade and food security, Ambassadors’ meeting, 18 June.
5. Presentation in Session on “What is at stake in the current negotiations over the transatlantic trade and investment partnership between the United States and the European Union: a focus on agro-food trade.” European Association of Agricultural Economists (EAAE) 2014 Congress, Ljubljana, 26 August.
6. Participation of ICTSD Programme Manager, Jonathan Hepburn, at a meeting on trade and food security as part of the preparatory process for the FAO's forthcoming flagship report on the State of Commodity Markets, Rome, 27 October.
7. Participation of ICTSD Senior Resident Research Fellow, Christophe Bellmann, as a “discussant” at the OECD Global Forum on Agriculture, Paris, 2 December.
8. Presentation by ICTSD Programme Manager, Jonathan Hepburn, at a meeting for developing country trade negotiators convened by Indonesia, on the topics of public stockholding for food security purposes and the post-Bali work programme on agriculture, Montreux, 15 December.

#### Goal 4: Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in LDCs and Africa

1. Conference on the prospects and challenges the African countries face in their trade and trade and regional integration efforts, Berlin, 12–14 March.
2. [LDC Exports of Services](https://webmail.ictsd.ch/owa/redir.aspx?C=OkNEFBgf5kqp7ZOnIid7DSKnXWGpetEIeAuCBU-ZePY-ToedccJLNUZBGem1OX2iBgzkkJJZ5mY.&URL=http%3a%2f%2fwww.intracen.org%2fevent%2fLDC-Services-Exports-Business-Success-Stories-and-Challenges1%2f), organized by the International Trade Centre (ITC), Geneva, 8­–9 May: ICTSD was represented by Sherry Stephenson.
3. Trapca Trade Policy Research Forum on Trade reform, trade patterns and global value chains, Arusha, 27–28 June.
4. Interactive session of the African Development Forum on Regional Value Chains, South-South Trade and Development Prospects in Africa, organized by UNECA, Marrakech, 14–15 October: On behalf of ICTSD, the managing editor of *Bridges Africa* and *Passerelles*, Kiranne Guddoy, made a presentation on the potential of services trade in Africa to achieve structural transformation.
5. Launch of the *LDC IV Monitor Report: Istanbul Programme of Action for the LDCs (2011–2020): Monitoring Deliverables, Tracking Progress* at Millennium ONE UN Plaza, New York, 15 October: As a key partner of the LDC IV Monitor (a consortium of eight independent organizations), ICTSD contributed a chapter on “Harnessing Trade for Structural Transformation in LDCs” and Vinaye Ancharaz attended the event.
6. International Parliamentary Conference, organized by CPA UK, Houses of Parliament, UK, 17 November: Vinaye Ancharaz was invited to speak in a roundtable on the theme Africa Rising: The Long-Term Growth Challenge.
7. Expert group meeting held on the theme Developing Regional Value Chains to Accelerate the Diversification and Sophistication of North African Economies, convened by UNECA and UNIDO, Rabat, 19–20 November: Kiranne Guddoy made a presentation on “The services dimension of regional value chains in North Africa.”
8. ICTSD participated in the NinthAnnual Trade Conference organized by trapca in Arusha, Tanzania, on 20–21 November. The conference’s theme was “Unlocking Export Competitiveness: The Role of Trade Facilitation.” Vinaye Ancharaz and Isaac Arthur attended the conference and presented two papers – “Policy and implementation challenges of TFA in Africa” and “Self-financing TFA,” respectively.

#### Goal 5: Innovation, Technology and Intellectual Property

1. Summer School on Intellectual Property organized by WIPO and Chile’s National Institute of Industrial Property (INAPI), Santiago, 20–31 January.
2. Third meeting of the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), Copenhagen, 19–21 March.
3. Twenty-Seventh Session of the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, 24 March–4 April.
4. Roundtable (RE) Thinking International Intellectual Property: What institutional environment for the development and enforcement of IP law? CEIPI, University of Strasbourg, 12 May: ICTSD Chair of the Panel and moderator (P. Roffe.
5. Thirteenth Session of the WIPO Committee on Intellectual Property and Development, Geneva, 19–23 May.
6. UN General Assembly Rio+20 Structured Dialogues*,* Identifying the Potential for Development, Transfer and Dissemination of Clean and Environmentally Sound Technologies and Identifying Options for the Way Forward, 4 June: ICTSD (A. Abdel Latif) was invited to address the topic of “Options Regarding the Functions and Modalities of a Possible Technology Facilitation Mechanism” in the context of the follow-up of Rio+20.
7. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Consultation, The impact of intellectual property regimes on the right to science and culture, 10–11 June: ICTSD (A. Abdel Latif) was invited to provide comments on a report being prepared by the United Nations Special Rapporteur Ms. Farida Shaheed in the field of cultural rights.
8. WIPOGlobal Challenge Seminar, Geneva, 11 June: A new Global Challenge Report was released, analyzing the patent landscapes of four Climate Change Mitigation Technologies (CCMTs). ICTSD (A. Abdel Latif) was invited to be a commentator at the launch of the new study.
9. WTO Strategic Planning Workshop on LDCs’ Priority Needs for Technical and Financial Cooperation, Geneva, 12–13 June: ICTSD (P. Roffe) was invited to a meeting attended exclusively by delegations and special invitees.
10. WTO Workshop on Trade and Transfer of Technology, Geneva, 16 June: ICTSD (P. Roffe) addressed the first session on Trade and Technology Transfer for Sustainable Development and New Trends in Transfer of Technology Cooperation.
11. WIPO/CEIPI/ICTSD, The Collective Management of Copyright and related rights: European, International and Comparative aspects, Strasbourg, 16­–20 June: ICTSD (A. Abdel Latif) made a presentation on “Challenges facing Collective Management in Developing Countries.”
12. WIPO/CEIPI/INPI, Advanced Training Course on Technology Transfer Licensing and Developing Countries*,* Strasbourg, 23–27 June: ICTSD Resource Person (P. Roffe).
13. Society of International Economic Law (SIEL), World Trade Institute, SIEL 2014 Bern Global Conference, 10–12 July: ICTSD(A. Abdel Latif) addressed a panel on “The Revision of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin: Issues and Challenges for Developing Countries.”
14. American University, Washington College of Law, Program on Information Justice and Intellectual Property, Summer School, Geneva, 16 July: Presentations (P. Roffe and A. Abdel Latif) to participants on technology transfer issues and nexus with compulsory licences as well as on WIPO Development Agenda implementation.
15. American University, US versus India Simulation exercise, Geneva, 16–17 July: Participation as coach and judge (P. Roffe).
16. Royal Geographical Society – Institute of British Geographers, London, 28 August: ICTSD Research Fellow Daniel Robinson gave a presentation on “Co-producing Beauty and Respect: The Moroccan Argan Case.”
17. European Science Foundation (ESF) Workshop on the Future of Patent Governance in Europe, 31 August–2 September: ICTSD (A. Abdel Latif) was invited to make a presentation on “EU and WIPO DA: What comes after the Development Agenda?”
18. Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, Fifty-Fourth Series of Meetings, Geneva, 22–30 September 2014.
19. Medicine Patent Pool (MPP), Geneva, 23 September: panellist in WIPO side event on current challenges and future of the MPP (P. Roffe).
20. Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), Copenhagen, 8–10 October, Participation of Ahmed Abdel Latif as a Research and Independent Non-governmental Organizations (RINGO) representative.
21. Climate Strategies Roundtable on Green Growth, London, 28 October: Participation of Ahmed Abdel Latif.
22. WIPO Meeting with IGOs, NGOs, Professional Associations and Selected Experts for the Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: Common Challenges - Building Solutions, Geneva, 28 October: Participation of Pedro Roffe as speaker.
23. The Hague Roundtable on The Road to Lima: Climate Governance, Adaptation and Technological Responses, The Hague Institute for Global Justice, The Hague, 6 November: Participation of Ahmed Abdel Latif as a speaker.
24. WTO workshop on IP and green technologies for Asian countries, Hong Kong, 11–13 November: Participation of Ahmed Abdel Latif as speaker.
25. Conference of the Centre for International Intellectual Property Studies (CEIPI) for its Fiftieth Anniversary on Perspectives for the Intellectual Property System in a Globalized World, Strasbourg, 27–28 November: Participation of Pedro Roffe as speaker.
26. Conference on the Globalization of Intellectual Property and Economic Law, organized by the Faculty of Law of the University of Louvain, Brussels, 12 December: Participation of Pedro Roffe as speaker.

#### Goal 6: Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

1. Environment Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements, European Society of International Law (ESIL) Conference on Regional Trade Agreements, Gottingen, 7 March: Participation of ICTSD in panel presentation.
2. Pre-meeting of the Global Green Growth Forum, Copenhagen, 13– 14 May: Participation of ICTSD, with focused involvement in the partnership sessions around water in the textiles value chain and around integrated water management.
3. Meeting to review emerging environmental, economic, social and governance issues in Mining and Metals, International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), 28 July: Participation of ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
4. Internal workshop organized by the World Wildlife Fund, 29–30 September: ICTSD Senior Programme Officer Alice Tipping and Senior Research Fellow Mahesh Sugathan were invited to make a series of presentations on trade governance, as well as the environmental goods and services negotiations.
5. OECD’s Water-Energy-Food Nexus workshop, 27–28 November: ICTSD (Alice Tipping, Kimberley Botwright) attended the event.

#### Goal 7: Climate Change and Sustainable Energy

1. The Post-Bali World: Strategic Policy-making in a Deeply Integrated but Fragmented Trade Context, Breakfast Seminar at the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Helsinki, 14 January: ICTSD was represented by Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz, who presented on the Bali outcome and its implications for the future role of the WTO.
2. Geneva Advanced Trade Policy Course on Trade and Environment at the WTO, 31 January: ICTSD was represented by Ingrid Jegou who gave a speech on trade and climate change.
3. OECD Global Trade Policy Forum, Paris, 11–12 February: ICTSD was represented by Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
4. Managing the New Trade Policy Agenda, Danish Trade Policy Conference, Copenhagen, 18–20 February : ICTSD was represented by Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
5. Carbon-CAP Consortium Meeting, organized by TNO, Berlin, 20 March: ICTSD was represented by Ingrid Jegou and Sonja Hawkins.
6. First Expert Workshop under the Carbon-CAP Project, ozed,Berlin, 21 March: ICTSD was represented by Sonja Hawkins, who presented on carbon labelling in the food supply chain, and Ingrid Jegou, who moderated the panel discussion.
7. China Development Forum, Beijing, 21 March: participation in Green Economy Event.
8. The Road to Lima Climate COP, WEF on Latin America, Panama City, 1 April: ICTSD was represented by Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
9. Bloomberg New Energy Finance Summit, New York, 9 April: A Keynote speech was given by Peter Brun, Managing Director of the SETI Alliance.
10. The Effectiveness of Trade to Govern Clean Energy Strategies, Joint American Society of International Law (ASIL) Annual Meeting and International Law Association (ILA) Biennial Conference, Washington, D.C., 11 April: ICTSD was represented by Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
11. The Global Climate Policy Conference: How Research Can Help Unblock a Climate Deal, organized by Climate Strategies, London, 7–8 May: ICTSD was represented by Thomas Brewer, who gave a presentation on the topic “[Minimizing Methane Leakage in Natural Gas Trade: Creating ‘Club Goods’ for LNG Exporters, Importers, Shippers and Maritime Fuel Users](http://www.climatestrategies.org/images/stories/Brewer%20T.%20-%20Session6.pdf).”
12. The Future of the Multilateral Trade System: Post-Bali Perspectives, Symposium organized by the Graduate Institute Geneva and the World Trade Institute, with the participation and support of the Permanent Mission of Belgium and the Permanent Mission of the European Union to the WTO, Geneva, 9 May: ICTSD was represented by Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz who gave a speech on “The WTO in the Green Goods Era: What trade response to urgent environmental problems.”
13. Pre-meeting of the Global Green Growth Forum, 3GF, Copenhagen, 12 May: Peter Brun made a presentation on what makes an effective Public-Private Partnership.
14. Briefing to Global Studies Institute, Geneva, 23 May: ICTSD was represented by Sonja Hawkins who gave a presentation on trade and climate change.
15. The Swedish Network for European Studies in Economics and Business, Sixteenth annual conference on European integration, Mölle, 20–23 May: A keynote address on Sustainable Energy Trade Initiatives (SETI) was given by Peter Brun, Managing Director of the SETI Alliance. Thomas L. Brewer and Ingrid Jegou spoke at an expert panel on Trade and Climate Change: What Are the Issues and Options for the EU?
16. Roundtable on Green Goods at the Occasion of an Informal Meeting of the G14 at the Japanese Mission, Geneva, 3 June: ICTSD was represented by Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz, Ingrid Jegou and Mahesh Sugathan who intervened with presentations.
17. InterSolar Europe, Munich, 3 June: A keynote speech was delivered by Peter Brun at the world’s biggest solar industry fair.
18. Quarterly Board Meeting of the Danish Wind Energy Association (DWEA), Lunderskov, 19 June: Peter Brun was invited to address the board members.
19. APEC Conference: Facilitating the Solar Supply Chain, initiated by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Vietnam and co-sponsored by China and the United States, Hanoi, 31 July–1 August: ICTSD was represented by Mahesh Sugathan who presented findings from ICTSD research on solar energy-related goods and services.
20. Public-Private Dialogue on Renewable and Clean Energy Trade and Investment, First meeting of the APEC Public-Private Partnership on Environmental Goods and Services. Beijing, 11 August: Peter Brun gave a speech in the session Way Forward – Recommendations for Future APEC Work.
21. Green Free Trade Working group meeting, : Participation by ICTSD CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
22. High-Level Carbon Pricing Dialogue by the International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP) and the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA), New York, 24 September: The event brought together Ministers, Governors, and distinguished corporate representatives to review the state of carbon pricing globally, share lessons learned across jurisdictions, and explore the role that carbon markets could play in a Paris 2015 agreement.
23. WWF Trade Workshop, Gland, 29–30 September: Mahesh Sugathan made a presentation entitled “Trade with environmental goods.”
24. The role of Consumption-based Emissions in Climate Policy, first stakeholder workshop of the Carbon-CAP, organized by Climate Strategies, Cambridge, 7–8 October: ICTSD was represented by Ingrid Jegou and Sonja Hawkins who took part in the scenario-building exercise.
25. Carbon-CAP Consortium Meeting, organized by TNO and Climate Strategies, Cambridge, 8–9 October: ICTSD was represented by Ingrid Jegou and Sonja Hawkins.
26. The Transatlantic Trade & Investment Partnership (TTIP) and the WTO Plurilateral Initiative, Workshop organized by DFID, London, 13 October: ICTSD was represented by Ingrid Jegou, who gave a speech, and Peter Brun, on behalf of the SETI Alliance, who also gave a speech.
27. APEC Workshop on Environmental Services in the Twenty-First Century: Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainability, Kuala Lumpur, 14–15 October: ICTSD was represented by Johannes Bernabe, who had a speaking role.
28. Copenhagen Competition 2014, international negotiation competition for university students organized by Copenhagen University’s Faculty of Law, Copenhagen, 19–21 October: Harsha V. Singh judged the competition and Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz gave a speech about the SETA at the award ceremony.
29. Evaluation and Experience Exchange Workshop, 3GF, Copenhagen, 21 October: SETI Alliance was present with a speaking role.
30. On the Right Path to Paris? Can Green Growth be a New Narrative to Unblock a Climate Deal? organized by Climate Strategies and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, London, 28 October: ICTSD was represented by Ahmed Abdel Latif who was one of the panellists.
31. EU-China Roundtable on the Development of Environmental Goods and Services, Beijing, 30 October: SETI Alliance was represented by its managing director, who gave two speeches.
32. Trade and Environment Working Dinner, organized by Gabrielle Marceau of the WTO, Geneva, 3 November: Participation of Ingrid Jegou from the Global Platform and Alice Tipping from ICTSD’s Environment and Natural Resources Programme.
33. Climate Change and Opportunities in Asia-Pacific, Third Asia-Pacific International Conference on Climate Change, Organized by the Korea Legislation Research Institute, Seoul, 20–21 November: ICTSD was represented by Ingrid Jegou who gave a keynote speech on climate change, trade and competitiveness.
34. South‐South Cooperation on Climate Change (SSCCC), event organized by UNEP, Lima, 8 December: ICTSD was represented by CEO Ricardo Meléndez-Ortiz.
35. Strengthening the Research-Policy Interface in the International Climate Negotiations. COP 20, side event organized by Climate Strategies and the Stanley Foundation, Lima, 10 December: ICTSD was represented by Ahmed Abdel Latif who was one of the panellists.
36. Workshop organized by the OECD during its Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment, Paris, 12 December: SETI Alliance made a presentation on the issue of trade in clean energy technologies.

# ANNEX D: List of Partners in 2014

1. Advisory Centre on WTO Law (ACWL)
2. African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET), Ghana
3. African Development Bank
4. African Union Commission
5. Agriculture Trade Promotion Centre at the Ministry of Agriculture, China
6. American University, Washington College of Law, USA
7. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
8. Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)
9. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
10. Australian Centre for Intellectual Property in Agriculture (ACIPA)
11. *Australian Environment Review*
12. Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute (BFTI)
13. Bolsa de Cereales, Argentina
14. Bruegel
15. Cambridge Centre for Climate Change and Mitigation Research (4CMR)
16. Cambridge Econometrics Ltd (CE)
17. Cambridge University Press (CUP)
18. Canadian International Development Agency
19. Canadian Solar
20. Centre d’Etudes Internationales de la Propriété Intellectuelle (CEIPI), France
21. Centre de Recherches Economiques Appliquées (CREA), Senegal
22. Center for Global Development (CGD), USA
23. Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), India
24. Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia (CSIS)
25. Center for the Advancement of Trade Integration and Facilitation (CATIF), Philippines
26. Centre for WTO Studies (CWS), Indian Institute for Foreign Trade
27. Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Bénin, Benin
28. Chatham House
29. China Association of Machinery Industry for Environmental Protection
30. China Center for Economic Research, National School of Development
31. China Institute for WTO Studies of University of International Business and Economics (UIBE)
32. China Society for WTO Studies, China
33. Cleantech Switzerland
34. Climate Strategies LBG (CS)
35. Colgate University, USA
36. Comité de Asuntos Agrarios (CARI), Argentina
37. Commonwealth Secretariat (ComSec), UK
38. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
39. Consortium pour la Recherche Economique et Sociale (CRES), Senegal
40. Copenhagen University, Faculty of Law, Denmark
41. Crown Agents
42. CUTS International Geneva Resource Centre, India
43. Danfoss
44. Danish Ministry of Business and Growth
45. Danish Wind Energy Association
46. DFID India – Funding Partner
47. Duke University, USA
48. East African Community (EAC) Secretariat
49. Eco Accord, Russia
50. Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), Tanzania
51. Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)
52. Emerging Markets Consulting, Cambodia
53. ENDA CACID, Senegal
54. Energy Charter Treaty
55. European Commission
56. European Parliament
57. European Patent Office (EPO)
58. European University Institute (EUI)
59. European Wind Energy Association
60. Evian Group@IMD, Switzerland
61. Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Développement International (FERDI), France
62. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
63. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES)
64. Galatasaray University (GSU), Turkey
65. Geneva Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Services (CCIG), Switzerland
66. German Institute for Economic Research (DIW)
67. Global Green Growth Forum
68. Global Green Growth Institute
69. Global Ocean Commission
70. Global Voices Australia
71. Government of Australia
72. Government of Denmark
73. Government of Finland
74. Government of Honduras
75. Government of Norway
76. Government of the Netherlands
77. Government of the United Kingdom
78. Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (HEID), Switzerland
79. Grundfos
80. Guarini Center on Environment, Energy and Land Use Law, NYU School of Law, USA
81. Hanwha Solar
82. Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales (IDDRI), France
83. IDEAS Centre, Switzerland
84. Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), India
85. Institute for Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO)
86. Institute for International Trade Negotiations (ICONE), Brazil
87. Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS)
88. Institute of International Trade (IIT), University of Adelaide, Australia
89. Instituto Nacional de la Propiedad Intelectual (INAPI), Chile
90. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
91. International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)
92. International Environmental Economic Institute (IEEI)
93. International Food and Agricultural Trade Policy Council (IPC)
94. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
95. International Growth Centre, USA
96. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
97. International Lawyers and Economists Against Poverty (ILEAP), Canada
98. International Trade Centre (ITC)
99. Japan Machinery Center for Trade and Investment
100. Joint Ministerial Committee (JMC) Secretariat
101. Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies, Italy
102. K2 Management
103. Korea Legislation Research Institute
104. Least Developed Country (LDC) Group at the WTO
105. Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China (MOFCOM)
106. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
107. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland
108. Ministry of Industry and Trade, Tanzania
109. Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives, Uganda
110. Ministry of Trade and Industry (METI), Japan
111. Ministry of Trade and Industry, Rwanda
112. Mission of Bangladesh
113. Mission of Benin
114. Mission of Cambodia
115. Mission of Haiti to WTO
116. Mission of Uganda
117. National Association of Manufacturers
118. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)
119. National Foreign Trade Council
120. Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)
121. Norwegian University for Science and Technology (NTNU)
122. OECD Development Centre
123. OECD Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment
124. Office of the High Representative for the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS (UN-OHRLLS)
125. Open African Innovation Research and Training Project (Open AIR)
126. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
127. Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK
128. Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC)
129. Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
130. Peking University, National School of Development, China
131. Permanent Mission of Korea to the UN, New York
132. Permanent Mission of Singapore to the UN, New York
133. Permanent Mission of Australia to the WTO and the UN, Geneva
134. Permanent Mission of Denmark to the WTO and the UN, Geneva
135. Permanent Mission of Japan to the WTO
136. Permanent Mission of France to the WTO
137. Peterson Institute of International Economics
138. SAANA Consulting
139. Shanghai WTO Affairs Consultation Centre, China
140. Siemens
141. SIT (School for International Training), Study Abroad Programme, USA
142. Sociedad de Comercio Exterior del Perú (COMEXPERU), Peru
143. SolarClarity
144. South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), South Africa
145. South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE), Nepal
146. Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat
147. Southern Voice
148. St. Petersburg University, Russia
149. Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
150. Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)
151. Suzlon
152. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
153. Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
154. Swedish National Board of Trade
155. Swedish Standards Institute (SIS)
156. Swiss Chinese Chamber of Commerce
157. Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
158. Switzerland Global Enterprise
159. Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
160. Trade Advocacy Fund
161. Trade Law Center (tralac), South Africa
162. Trade Policy Training Center in Africa (Trapca), Tanzania
163. TradeMark East Africa (TMEA)
164. Triangle Business Solutions, Vanuatu
165. Trina Solar
166. Uganda Export Promotion Board
167. UK Department for International Development
168. UN Open Working Group on SDGs
169. United Nations Capital Development Fund
170. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
171. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
172. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
173. United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
174. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
175. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
176. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
177. United States Council for International Business (USCIB)
178. Universidad de San Andrés, Argentina
179. University of Michigan, USA
180. University of Nairobi, Kenya
181. University of Sussex, UK
182. Vestas Wind Systems
183. Vienna University of Economics and Business (WU), Austria
184. World Bank
185. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
186. World Economic Forum (WEF)
187. World Health Organization (WHO)
188. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
189. World Trade Institute (WTI)
190. World Trade Organization (WTO)
191. World Trade Organization Development Division
192. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
193. WTI Advisors
194. WTO and RTA Centre, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER)
195. WWF International
196. Yingli Solar

# Annex E: Sampling of Citations of Bridges Periodicals in 2014

### Bridges

Ahnlid, Anders, and Ole Elgström. “Challenging the European Union: the rising powers and the USA in the Doha Round.” *Contemporary politics 20*, No. 1 (2014): 77–89.

Albin, Cecilia, and Daniel Druckman. “Procedures matter: Justice and effectiveness in international trade negotiations.” *European Journal of International Relations 20*, No. 4 (2014): 1014–42.

“”In *(2011–2020): Monitoring Deliverables, Tracking Progress – Analytical Perspectives*, 229–289. London: Commonwealth Secretariat,

Asmelash, Henok Birhanu. “Energy subsidies and WTO dispute settlement: why only renewable energy subsidies are challenged?” U. of St. Gallen Law & Economics Working Paper 2014-05 (2014).

Axelrod, Mark. “Clash of the treaties: Responding to institutional interplay in European Community–Chile swordfish negotiations.” *European Journal of International Relations 20*, No. 4 (2014): 987–1013.

Azam, M. Monirul. “Globalizing Standard of Patent Protection in WTO Law and Policy Options for the LDCs: The Context of Bangladesh.” *Chicago-Kent Journal of Intellectual Property* 13 issue 2 (2014): 402–539.

Bellmann, Christophe. “The Bali Agreement: Implications for Development and the WTO.” *International Development Policy/Revue internationale de politique de développement* 5.2 (2014).

Bigdeli, Sadeq Z. “Clash of Rationalities: Revisiting the Trade and Environment Debate in Light of WTO Disputes over Green Industrial Policy.” *Trade, Law and Development 6*, No. 1 (2014): 177–209.

Boisson de Chazournes, Laurence, and Brian McGarry. “What Roles Can Constitutional Law Play in Investment Arbitration?” *The Journal of World Investment & Trade 15*, No. 5-6 (2014): 862–88.

Burt, David, Aaron Kleiner, J. Paul Nicholas, and Kevin Sullivan. *Cyberspace*. Microsoft, 2014.

Cai, Phoenix XF. “Trading With Foreigners: An Interdisciplinary Analysis Of China's Core Interests In Trade And Foreign Policy.” *Akron Law Review 47* (2014): 809–51.

Calì, Massimiliano, Chungu Kapembwa, and Emmanuel Mulenga Pamu. “Trade Policy and Trade Facilitation in Zambia.” In *Zambia: Building Prosperity from Resource Wealth*, edited by Christopher S. Adam, Paul Collier and Michael Gondwe, 310–335. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014.

Calvert, John. “Presentation to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Trade.” Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, 2014.

Castro, Ricardo Paredes. “¿ Es importante la OMC en los tiempos del ALCA y el TLC?: hacia una estrategia de negociaciones comerciales Perú 2002-200?”*Agenda Internacional 10*, No. 20 (2014): 45–77.

Castro, Ricardo Paredes. “La importancia de la OMC en los tiempos del ALCA y el TLC: hacia una estrategia de negociaciones comerciales. Perú 2003-200?”*Apuntes: Revista de Ciencias Sociales 51* (2014): 27–48.

Cho, Sungjoon. “How the world trade community operates: norms and discourse.” *World Trade Review 13*, No. 04 (2014): 685–711.

Cho, Sungjoon. *The* *Social Foundations of World Trade: Norms, Community and Constitution*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014.

Cooney, Rosie. "The Precautionary Principle in Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management." *IUCN Policy and Global Change Series,* No. 2.

Cremona, Marise, and Tamara Takács. “Trade liberalization and standardisation: new directions in the ‘low politics' of EU foreign policy.” European University Institute, Academy of European Law, *EUI Working Papers*, 2014.

De comité, M. A. N. U. A. L., and tópico a. Transferencias. “comisión de asuntos económicos y financieros.”

Dégardin, Klara, Yves Roggo, and Pierre Margot. “Understanding and fighting the medicine counterfeit market.” *Journal of pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis 87* (2014): 167–75.

Delimatsis, Panagiotis. “Transparency in the WTO's Decision-Making.” *Leiden Journal of International Law 27*, No. 03 (2014): 701–26.

Draper, Peter, Simon Lacey, and Yash Ramkolowan. “Mega-Regional Trade Agreements: Implications for the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries.” ECIPE Occasional Paper no.2(2014).

Galantucci, Robert. “Policy space and regional predilections: Partisanship and trade agreements in Latin America.” *Review of International Political Economy 21*, No. 3 (2014): 710–34.

Garcia-Duran, Patricia, and Montserrat Millet. “Lectura de la política comercial de la UE desde una perspectiva multilateral.” *Revista CIDOB d'afers internacionals 108* (2014): 119–40.

Garcia-Duran, Patricia, and Montserrat Millet. “The determinants of CAP reform: learning from the European financial crisis and CAP 2013.” UB Economics Working Papers, Col.lecció d’Economia E14/315 (2014).

Ghidini, Gustavo, Rudolph JR Peritz, and Marco Ricolfi, eds. *TRIPS and Developing Countries: Towards a New IP World Order?* Edward Elgar Publishing, 2014.

Grosse Ruse-Khan, Henning. “Litigating Intellectual Property Rights in Investor-State Arbitration: From Plain Packaging to Patent Revocation.” Fourth Biennial Global Conference of the Society of International Economic Law (SIEL) Working Paper, No. 2014-21.

Hammeren, Line. “Sustainable Development and Liberalization of Trade in Environmental Goods: An analysis of the APEC and WTO initiatives.” Norwegian University of Science and Technology, 2014.

Hannah, Erin Norma. “The Quest for Accountable Governance: Embedded NGOs and Demand Driven Advocacy in the International Trade Regime.” *Journal of World Trade 48*, No. 3 (2014): 457–79.

Haupt, Franziska. “Sector Profile: Brazil.” Background material for Dickie, Amy, Charlotte Streck, Stephanie Roe, Monika Zurek, Franziska Haupt and Alex Dolginow. “Strategies for Mitigating Climate Change in Agriculture: Abridged Report.” Climate Focus and California Environmental Associates, 2014. <http://www.climateandlandusealliance.org/uploads/PDFs/Brazil_Sector_Profile.pdf>.

He, Juan. *The WTO and Infant Industry Promotion in Developing Countries: Perspectives on the Chinese Large Civil Aircraft*. London/New York: Routledge, 2014.

Hepburn, Jonathan, and Christophe Bellmann. “The Future of Green Box Measures.” In *Tackling Agriculture in the Post-Bali Context*, edited by Meléndez-Ortiz Ricardo, Christophe Bellman and Jonathan Hepburn, 167–80. ICTSD, 2014.

Hollander, Justin, and Bernard Cahill. “Planning for regional depopulation in Greater Buffalo.” In *Shrinking Cities: A Global Perspective*, edited by Harry W. Richardson and Chang Woon Nam, 219–239. London/New York: Routledge, 2014.

Hufbauer, Gary Clyde, and Barbara Kotschwar. *Economic normalization with Cuba: a roadmap for US policymakers*. Peterson Institute for International Economics, 2014.

Ishikawa, Yoshimichi. “The EU-Faroe Islands Herring Stock Dispute at the WTO: the Environmental Justification.” *ASIL Insights* 18, No. 4 (2014).

Idun, Afua, and Yvonne Nana. *Reflections on the Debate between Trade and Environment: A Study Guide for Law Students, Researchers, and Academics*. Xlibris Corporation, 2014.

Karim, Md. Rezaul “’‘Made in the World’: Does the Current Global-Value-Change Economy Require Any Changes in the WTO Regulatory Framework?” University of Birmingham School of Law, 2014.

Kolbeck, Barbara. “Legal analysis on the relationship between the AU/AEC and RECs: Africa lost in a ‘spaghetti bowl’ of legal relations?” University of Cape Town, Faculty of Law, 2014.

Leal-Arcas, Rafael. “Trade Proposals for Climate Action.” *Trade, Law and Development 6*, No. 1 (forthcoming).

Leal-Arcas, Rafael, and Andrew Filis. “Legal Aspects of the Promotion of Renewable Energy within the EU and in Relation to the EU’s Obligations in the WTO.” *Renewable Energy Law and Policy Review 1* (2014): 3–25.

Lee, Pak K., and Lai-Ha Chan. “China Joins Global Health Governance: New Player, More Medicines, and New Rules?” *Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations 20*, No. 2 (2014): 297–323.

Lewis, Joanna I. “Industrial policy, politics and competition: Assessing the post-crisis wind power industry.” *Business and Politics 16*, No. 4 (2014): 511–47.

Lizama Poblete, Natalia Andrea, and Yun-Tso Lee Cheng. “Multilateralism *Ad Hoc* In The Relations China-Latin America And The Caribbean And South-South Coalitions In WTO’s Negotiations Regarding Agricultural Trade.” *Revista de Relaciones Internacionales, Estrategia y Seguridad*, *8*(2), 37–60.

Lynch, David A. “Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) Negotiation Countries.”

Manger, Mark S., and Kenneth C. Shadlen. “Political Trade Dependence and North–South Trade Agreements.” *International Studies Quarterly 58*, No. 1 (2014): 79–91.

Margulis, Matias E. “Trading Out of the Global Food Crisis? The World Trade Organization and the Geopolitics of Food Security.” *Geopolitics 19*, No. 2 (2014): 322–50.

Matthews, Alan. “Food security and WTO domestic support disciplines post-Bali.” ICTSD Programme on Agricultural Trade and Sustainable Development, Issue Paper No. 53, 2014.

McKinney, J. A. “The Changing Global Economy: Roles of the United States and the European Union in the Evolving Context.” *Economy of Region/Ekonomika Regiona* *2014*, No. 4 (2014): 57–68.

Mercurio, Bryan. “The Trans‐Pacific Partnership: Suddenly a ‘Game Changer’.” *The World Economy 37*, No. 11 (2014): 1558–74.

Moon, Suerie. “Rising Powers, Emerging Markets: Implications of Multipolarity for Intellectual Property Rules, Access to Medicines and Global Health.”

Muggah, Robert, and Ilona Szabo de Carvalho. ”Changes in the Neighborhood: Reviewing Citizen Security Cooperation in Latin America.” Igarapé Institute Strategic Paper 7, March 2014.

Nedumpara, James J. “Energy Security and the WTO Agreements.” In *Trade, the WTO and Energy Security*, edited by Sajal Mathur, 15–71. Springer India, 2014.

Oliveira Neto, Júlio Mariano de. “G-20 e a atuação brasileira: cooperação para aumento do poder de barganha.” Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, 2014.

Osabuohien, Evans S., Uchenna R. Efobi, and Ibunkun Beecroft. “Free trade, protectionism and the balance of trade: New empirical insights.” In *Beggar-Thy-Poor-Neighbour: Crisis-Era Protectionism and Developing Countries*, 13–24. Centre for Economic Policy Research, 2014.

Pacini, Henrique, and Semida Silveira. “Carbon Intensities of Economies from the Perspective of Learning Curves.” *Challenges in Sustainability* 1, No. 2 (2014): 94–103.

Pandey, Smita. “Generic Medicines and 100% FDI: The Conflict.” *International Journal of Trade & Global Business Perspectives 3*, No. 2 (2014): 1028–35.

Pegels, Anna, and Bastian Becker. “Implementing green industrial policy.” In *Green Industrial Policy in Emerging Countries*, edited by Anna Pegels, 38–68. London/New York: Routledge, 2014.

Perišin, Tamara. “Transatlantic Trade Disputes on Health, Environmental and Animal Welfare Standards: Background to Regulatory Divergence and Possible Solutions.” *Croatian Yearbook of European Law and Policy 10*, No. 10 (2014): 249–67.

Roffe, Pedro. “El Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC: Veinte años después.” *Anuario Andino de Derechos Intelectuales*, Año X, No. 10 (2014).

Roffe, Pedro, and Xavier Seuba, eds. *The ACTA and the Plurilateral Enforcement Agenda: Genesis and Aftermath.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014.

Rubini, Luca. “‘The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly’. Lessons on Methodology in Legal Analysis from the Recent WTO Litigation on Renewable Energy Subsidies.” *Journal of World Trade 48*, No. 5 (2014): 895–938.

Rubini, Luca. “What Does the Recent WTO Litigation on Renewable Energy Subsidies Tell Us About Methodology in Legal Analysis? The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly.” Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies Research Paper No. 2014/05.

Schaffar, Wolfram. “Schwellenländer als neue Akteure globaler Normsetzung am Beispiel des Patentschutzes auf Medikamente.” In *Die großen Schwellenländer*, edited by Andreas Nölke, Christian May, and Simone Claar, 359–76. Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden, 2014.

Shan, Wenhua, and Sheng Zhang. “Market Access Provisions in the Potential EU Model BIT: Towards a ‘Global BIT 2.0’?” *The Journal of World Investment & Trade 15*, No. 3-4 (2014): 422–53.

Siles-Brügge, Gabriel. “Explaining the resilience of free trade: The Smoot–Hawley myth and the crisis*.” Review of International Political Economy 21*, No. 3 (2014): 535–74.

Verma, Madhu, Iti Chauhan, Raj Kumari, and Meenakshi Sharma. “India–Victim of Bio-Piracy.” *Indo American Journal of Pharmaceutical Research 4*, No. 1 (2014): 329–42.

Wagner, Markus. “Regulatory Space in International Investment Law and International Trade Law.” *University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Law* 36, No. 1 (2014).

Wu, Mark. “Why Developing Countries Won’t Negotiate? The Case of the WTO Environmental Goods Agreement.” *Trade, Law and Development 6*, No. 1 (2014): 93–176.

Zhao, Xing-hong. “充分认识药品制假现状 加快中国药检数据网络平台建设.” 国际公共卫生杂志 1, No. 1 (2014): 13–16.

### BioRes

“Tackling IUU through Trade Policy: The EU’s Experience.” *Agritrade,* 8 September 2014. Accessed 8 September 2014, <http://agritrade.cta.int/Fisheries/Topics/Market-access/Tackling-IUU-through-trade-policy-The-EU-s-experience>.

Abdel Latif, Ahmed. “Intellectual Property Rights and the Transfer of Climate Change Technologies: Issues, Challenges, and Way Forward.” *Climate Policy 15*, Issue 1 (Published online 24 December 2014): 103–26. [http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14693062.2014.951919#.VOtxHrDF-Q0](http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14693062.2014.951919" \l ".VOtxHrDF-Q0).

Adams, Barbara, and Kathryn Tobin. “Confronting Development: A Critical Assessment of the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals.” Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, December 2014. <http://www.rosalux-nyc.org/wp-content/files_mf/adamssdgsengwebsite.pdf>.

Amaral, Manuela. “Private protectionism: The Role of Civil Society on the Regulation of International Trade.” *Contexto Internacional 36*, No. 1 (2014): 201–28. <http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?pid=S0102-85292014000100007&script=sci_arttext&tlng=es>.

Barth, Benjamin. “China’s re-emergence as a global economic power: How should Europe respond?” *European View 13*, issue 2 (November 2014): 233–41. <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12290-014-0331-5>.

Bohringer, Christoph, Jared C. Carbone, and Thomas F. Rutherford. “The Strategic Value of Carbon Tariffs.” *Zentra Working Papers in Transnational Studies No. 26* (2014). <http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2375815>.

Brandi, Clara. “Low Carbon Standards and Labels in China.” *Oxford Development Studies 42*, Issue 2 (2014): 172–89. [http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13600818.2014.885938#.VOsoWfnF90E](http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13600818.2014.885938" \l ".VOsoWfnF90E).

Dahlgran, R.A et al. “The Performance of U.S. Ethanol Futures Markets on the World Stage.” Proceedings of the NCCC-134 Conference on Applied Commodity Price Analysis, Forecasting, and Market Risk Management, 2014. <http://www.farmdoc.illinois.edu/nccc134/conf_2014/pdf/Dahlgran_Souza_Liu_Yang_NCCC-134_2014.pdf>.

De Beer, Jeremy et al., eds. *Innovation and Intellectual Property, Collaborative Dynamics in Africa*. Claremont: UCT Press, 2014.

Dhanania, Kusum, and Worabhatra Chantramitra. “Addressing the Rise of Trade Remedies against Environmental Goods.” The Graduate Institute Geneva, *Trade and Investment Law Clinic Papers,* 2014. <http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/ctei/shared/CTEI/Law%20Clinic/Memoranda%202014/Addressing%20the%20rise%20of%20Trade%20Remedies%20against%20Environmental%20Goods%2010.6.pdf>.

Ganesan, Karthik, and Rajeev Vishnu. “Energy Access in India – Today, and Tomorrow.” CEEW Policy Brief, June 2014. <http://ceew.in/pdf/CEEW-Energy-Access-in-India-Today-and-Tomorrow-1Jul14.pdf>.

Garbe, Katherine, and Tucker Hoffman, eds. *Negotiating the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership*. Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington, Seattle, Task Force Report 2014. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/researchworks/bitstream/handle/1773/25313/Task%20Force%20B%202014.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

Ghosh, Arunabha. “Making the UN Secretary-General’s Climate Summit Count.” CEEW Policy Brief, September 2014. <http://ceew.in/pdf/ceew-issue-brief-making-the-un-secretary-general-climate-summit-count-17sep14.pdf>.

Gupta, Vaibhav, and Karthik Ganesan. “India’s Critical Mineral Resources: A Trade and Economic Analysis.” CEEW Policy Brief, June 2014. <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/India%E2%80%99%20Critical%20Mineral%20Resources.pdf>.

Hannah, Erin Norma. “The Quest for Accountable Governance: Embedded NGOs and Demand Driven Advocacy in the International Trade Regime.” *Journal of World Trade 3* (2014): 457–79.

Janusz-Pawletta, Barbara. *The Legal Status of the Caspian Sea*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2014. <http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-662-44730-7_7>.

Kent, Avidan, and Vyoma Jha. “Keeping Up with the Changing Climate: The WTO’s Evolutive Approach in Response to the Trade and Climate Conundrum. A Comment on Canada – Certain Measures Affecting the Renewable Energy Sector.” *The Journal of World Investment & Trade 15*, Issue 1-2 (2014): 245–71. <http://booksandjournals.brillonline.com/content/journals/10.1163/22129000-01502007>.

Koceku, Enko et al. “2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit, Interim Compliance Report.” G8 Research Group, University of Toronto and National Research University Higher School of Economics International Organisations Research Institute Moscow, 2014.

Leal-Arcas, Rafael. “Trade Proposals for Climate Action.” *Trade, Law and Development* 6, No. 1 (2014). <http://www.tradelawdevelopment.com/index.php/tld/article/viewFile/6%281%29%20TL%26D%2011%20%282014%29/200>.

Leal-Arcas, Rafael, and Andrew Filis. “Certain Legal Aspects of the Multilateral Trade System and the Promotion of Renewable Energy.” In *International Economic law after the Crisis: A Tale of Fragmented Disciplines*, edited by C.L. Lim and Bryan Mercurio. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014.

Lewis, Joanna I. “Industrial policy, politics and competition: Assessing the Post-Crisis Wind Power Industry.” *Business and Politics 16*, Issue 4 (October 2014): 511–47. <http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/bap.2014.16.issue-4/bap-2014-0012/bap-2014-0012.xml?rskey=Y5kuY7&result=1>.

Lightbody, Ava. “Climate Change Momentum Continues at the G20 Summit in Brisbane.” Work and Climate Change Report. Accessed 29 November 2014, <http://workandclimatechangereport.org/tag/international-centre-for-trade-and-sustainable-development-ictsd/>.

Mauskar, J. M. “Evolving Indian Environmental Policy as a Context for the Governance of Climate Change.” CEEW Policy Brief, June 2014. <http://orfonline.org/cms/export/orfonline/modules/orfpapers/attachments/CEEW-INSIS_1416045396305.pdf>.

Merrill, Laura. “A Commentary on the SDGs, Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform and the Future We Want.” International Institute for Sustainable Development, Global Subsidies Initiative, 20 August 2014. Accessed 20 August 2014, <http://www.iisd.org/gsi/news/commentary-sdgs>.

Meybeck, Alexandre, and Suzanne Redfern, eds. *Voluntary Standards for Sustainable Food Systems: Challenges and Opportunities*. FAO/UNEP, 2014. [http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3421e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3421e.pdf%20).

Nkunzimana, Leonard, Michel Huart, and Edwin Zaccai. “Towards policies for climate change mitigation: ‘Barriers for family-sized biogas in the District of Gihanga, Burundi’.” *Earth’s Future 2*, No.5 (May 2014): 245–55. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/2013EF000138/references>.

Payne, Anthony, and Nicola Phillips, eds. *Handbook of the International Political Economy of Governance.* Edward Elgar Publishing, 2014. <https://books.google.ch/books?id=mt5nAwAAQBAJ&dq=Bridges+Trade+BioRes&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s>.

Roy, Pallavi. “Subsidies for Renewable Energy.” DynamicEnergyDesign.com. Accessed 25 October 2014, <http://dynamicenergydesign.com/2014/10/subsidies-for-renewable-energy>.

Singh, Gopal Ji. “Trade-Environment Nexus in India*.” International Journal of Trade & Global Business Perspectives 3*, No.4 (2014). <http://www.pezzottaitejournals.net/index.php/IJTGBP/article/view/1948>.

Tan, Seck. “Challenges and Issues of sustainable Development Policies.” Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy Research Paper No. 14-25, August 2014. <http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/Papers.cfm?abstract_id=2484930>.

Timmermann, Christian. “Pesticides and the Patent Bargain.” *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics 28*, Vol. 1 (2015, Article dated 10 August 2014): 1–19. [http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10806-014-9515-x#](http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10806-014-9515-x).

UNCTAD. *The Convention on Biodiversity and the Nagoya Protocol: Intellectual Property Implications. A Handbook on the Interface between Global Access and Benefit Sharing Rules and Intellectual Property*. United Nations, 2014. <http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaepcb2014d3_en.pdf>.

Vossenaar, Rene. “Identifying Products with Climate and Development Benefits for an Environmental Goods Agreement.” ICTSD Issue Paper No. 19, November 2014. <http://seti-alliance.org/sites/default/files/identifying_products_with_climate_and_development_benefits_for_an_ega.pdf>.

*aw andelopment*: 93–176..

Yixin, Dai, and Lan Xue. “China’s Policy Initiatives for the Development of Wind Energy Technology.” *Climate Policy 1* (Published online 8 January 2014): 30–57. [http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/ref/10.1080/14693062.2014.863549#preview](http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/ref/10.1080/14693062.2014.863549" \l "preview).

### Bridges Africa

“African Union encourages concrete action as regional trade integration struggle.” *Tralac*, 11 December 2014, <http://www.tralac.org/news/article/6777-african-union-encourages-concrete-action-as-regional-trade-integration-struggles.html>.

“Beyond tariff walls: Non-tariff hurdles in sub-Saharan Africa.” *Tralac,* 4 December 2014. <http://www.tralac.org/news/article/6741-beyond-tariff-walls-non-tariff-hurdles-in-sub-saharan-africa.html>.

“Negotiations on the Tripartite Free Trade Agreement are moving forward.” *Tralac*, 4 April 2014. <http://www.tralac.org/news/article/5648-negotiations-on-the-tripartite-free-trade-agreement-are-moving-forward.html>.

“Sitting on the sidelines: How will mega-regionals affect African LDCs?” *Tralac*, 2 December 2014. <http://www.tralac.org/news/article/6719-sitting-on-the-sidelines-how-will-mega-regionals-affect-african-ldcs.html>.

de Roquefeuil, Quentin. “EPA negotiations are (almost, finally) over. What next?” WAI-ZEI Paper No. 19, 2014. <http://www.zei.uni-bonn.de/dateien/wai-zei-paper/wai-zei_paper_no_19_de_roquefeuil>.

de Roquefeuil, Quentin. “EPA Update May 2014.” ECDPM *GREAT Insights* 3, No. 5, May 2014. <http://ecdpm.org/great-insights/value-chains-industrialisation/epa-update-may-2014/>.

IRED. “The US Farm Bill: What implications for Africa?” June 2014. <http://www.ired.org/modules/news/print.php?storyid=2618>.

Keane, Jodie, and Claire Melamed. “Trade and the post-2015 agenda: From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals.” ODI Briefing 89. <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9016.pdf>.

Modi, Renu. “BRICS and Bilaterals: Synergies and Contestations.” In *The BRICS and Beyond*: *The International Political Economy of the Emergence of a New World Order*, edited by Li Xing, 75–92. Farnham/Burlington: Ashgate, 2014.

Molano-Cruz, Giovanni, and Stephen Kingah. “Addressing Human Rights in the Court of Justice of the Andean Community and the Tribunal of the Southern African Development Community.”*Colombia Internacional* No. 81, May–August 2014. <http://www.scielo.org.co/scielo.php?pid=S0121-56122014000200006&script=sci_arttext&tlng=pt>.

Summers, Lawrence H., and Robert Z. Lawrence, “The Future of Globalization: Issues, Actors, and Decisions.” Harvard University Course Economics 1400, Spring 2014.

Wood, Christopher. “Why should the SADC EPA allow export taxes?” *The Trade Beat*, 19 March 2014. <http://www.thetradebeat.com/opinion-analysis/why-should-the-sadc-epa-allow-export-taxes>.

World Bank Group. “Africa’s largest free trade area set to launch in December.” Trade and Competitiveness News Clip. 2 December 2014.

World Trade Organization. NGO News Round Up e-newsletter, January–February 2014.

### Puentes

Brewer, Thomas L. “La ‘revolución’ del gas de esquisto y sus implicaciones comerciales y ambientales.” Accessed 25 February 2015, <http://www10.iadb.org/intal/intalcdi/alerta/20141125_alerta_index.htm>.

Cabrera Medaglia, Jorge, Daniel Robinson, and Manuel Ruiz Muller. “El Protocolo de Nagoya y su impacto para América Latina y el Caribe.” Accessed 25 February 2015, <http://www10.iadb.org/intal/intalcdi/alerta/20141125_alerta_index.htm>.

Cimino, Cathleen. “Desafíos de política comercial en el sector de las energías renovables: requisitos de contenido local y medidas de defensa comercial.” Accessed 25 February 2015, <http://www10.iadb.org/intal/intalcdi/alerta/20140721_alerta_index.htm>.

Estevadeordal, Antoni. “La Alianza del Pacífico y los acuerdos megarregionales: oportunidades para un integración más profunda.” Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración. Accessed 25 February 2015, <http://www.aladi.org/biblioteca/aladi/boletines/201410Bmw.html>.

Hamilton, Daniel S. “TTIP: implicaciones para las potencias emergentes y el orden internacional.” Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración. Accessed 25 February 2015, <http://www.aladi.org/biblioteca/aladi/boletines/201410Bmw.html>.

Jha, Veena. “La eliminación de barreras comerciales en productos de energía renovable: lecciones de política.” Accessed 25 February, 2015. <http://www10.iadb.org/intal/intalcdi/alerta/20140721_alerta_index.htm>.

Nampoothiri, Madhavan, and Hari Manoharan. “El Acuerdo Comercial de Energía Sostenible y la difusión de energías renovables en países en desarrollo.” Accessed 25 February 2015, <http://www10.iadb.org/intal/intalcdi/alerta/20140721_alerta_index.htm>.

Oddone, Nahuel, and Horacio Rodríguez-Vázquez“”25 2015,<http://www.academia.edu/6999395/El_mejoramiento_de_las_cadenas_de_valora_trav%C3%A9s_de_servicios_profesionales_de_soporte>.

Oddone, Nahuel, and Horacio Rodríguez-Vázquez. “Relaciones comerciales México-Unión Europea: un balance a 14 años del Acuerdo de Asociación.” Inicio Digital Library. Accessed 25 February 2015, <http://eulacfoundation.org/es/content/relaciones-comerciales-m%C3%A9xico-uni%C3%B3n-europea-un-balance-14-a%C3%B1os-del-acuerdo-de-asociaci%C3%B3n>.

Valles Galmés, Ricardo, David Vivas Eugui, and Mariona Cusí. “Protocolo de Nagoya: Implicaciones para el comercio.” Accessed 25 February 2015, <http://www10.iadb.org/intal/intalcdi/alerta/20141125_alerta_index.htm>.

### Pontes

Aguiar, Henrique Santos. “União Europeia e Mercosul: a Interação Política e Econômica em um Contexto Mundial Incerto.” Thesis presented to the School of Arts and Sciences of the University of Coimbra. Coimbra: Departamento de História, Estudos Europeus, Arqueologia e Artes da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra, 2014.

Amann, Jean, Matheus Oppitz and Valéria Barbosa. “Brasil e Mercosul: Aspectos Econômicos e a Relevância do Bloco para o País.” *Revista Estudos do CEPE* No. 39 (January–June 2014), 107–38.

Andrade, Daniela. “Análise Gravitacional do Comércio Exterior de Santa Catarina em 2013.” Capstone project presented to the Department of International Relations of the Federal University of Santa Catarina. Florianópolis: Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), 2014.

Badin, Michelle Ratton Sanchez, and Fabio Morosini. “The Brazilian Approach to its South-South Trade and Investment Relations: The Case of Angola.” FGV Direito SP Research Paper Series No. 114 (2014).

Batista, Juliana Peixoto. “La OMC entre la Constitucionalización y la Fragmentación de las Normas.” Working Papers presented at the FLACSO-ISA International Conference. Buenos Aires: Facultad de Economía de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, 2014.

CEBRI. “Dossiê Especial África.” Rio de Janeiro: Conselho Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais, 2014.

Dellinghausen, José. “Segurança Energética a partir do Pré-Sal Brasileiro: uma Análise via Setores Militar, Político, Societal, Ambiental e Econômico”. Santa Maria: Universidade Federal de Santa Maria (UFSM), 2014.

Fagundes Cunha, J.S., and Gustavo Rabay Guerra. “Crises e Perspectivas do Desenvolvimento Latino-Americano: a Necessidade de Harmonização Legislativa e de Criação de um Tribunal para a Unasul.” *Revista de Direito Internacional dos Direitos Humanos 2*, No. 1 (January–June 2014).

Ferreira, Gabriel de and Lucas Ribeiro. “O Futuro do Mercosul: Perspectivas para o Mercosul em Dez Anos.” Working Paper. João Pessoa: Universidade Federal da Paraíba (UFPB), 2014.

Mutzenberg, Remo. “Protestos Sociais em Moçambique. Uma Agenda de Pesquisa.” *Civitas - Revista de Ciências Sociais 14*, No. 1 (January–April 2014): 137–53.

Nedumpara, James et al. “Trade Policy Monitoring Report of Brazil.” Center for WTO Studies, Trade Policy Developments Paper Series 13, No. 70. (April–June 2014.)

Nunes, Helen. “O que Fazer com o Bilhete Premiado? Pela Defesa do Pré-Sal.” *Revista NEIBA - Cadernos Argentina - Brasil III*, No. 1, (Nov. 2014).

Penido, Henrique. “O Papel das Organizações Internacionais na Discussão e no Processo de Implementação do Desenvolvimento Sustentável.” Thesis presented to the Department of Law of the Itaúna University. Itaúna: Universidade de Itaúna, 2014.

Roy, Joaqúin, and Roberto Domínguez, eds. “The TTIP between the European Union and the United States.” Buenos Aires and Miami: Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales, Jean Monnet Chair - University of Miami and Miami-Florida European Union Center, 2014.

Silva, Natasha, and Pedro Brancher. “Economia e Política Externa: um Balanço do Governo Lula.” *Perspectivas do Desenvolvimento: um Enfoque Multidimensional 2*, No. 3 (December 2014).

UNDP. “Relatório do Desenvolvimento Humano 2014.” Version in Portuguese. New York: United Nations, 2014.

Vieira, Pedro, Eliana Figueiredo, and Júlio Reis. “Alcance e Limites da Agricultura para o Desenvolvimento Regional: o Caso de Mato Grosso.” In *O Mundo Rural no Brasil no Século XXI*, edited by Eliseu Buainain. Campinas: Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Embrapa), Instituto de Economia da Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp) and Instituto Interamericano de Cooperação para a Agricultura (IICA), 2014.

Wilkes, Christine. “Two-Level Games: The US-Brazil World Trade Organization Cotton Dispute.” Working Paper, 2014.

**Blogs, Newspapers and Websites That Cite *Pontes* or ICTSD as a Source of Their Analysis**

* Advocacia Santos Câmara: <http://www.santoscamara.com.br/soberania-e-jurisdicao-maritima-brasileira-na-zona-pre-sal/>
* Boletim Mundorama: <http://mundorama.net/2014/01/11/antagonismos-entre-alianca-do-pacifico-e-mercosul-por-guilherme-moreira-leite-de-mello/>
* Globo: <http://oglobo.globo.com/economia/blanco-maior-trunfo-ter-negociado-criacao-do-nafta-8223359>
* IDS Magazine: <http://idsmagazine.eu/brazils-elections-is-there-a-pragmatic-foreign-policy-to-be-found-by-joao-henrique-dias/>
* Internacional da Amazônia: <http://internacionalamazonia.blogspot.com/2014/12/brasil-x-africa-do-sul-na-omc.html>;
* Observatório de Negociações Internacionais da América Latina: <https://onial.wordpress.com/tag/mercosul/>
* Página 13: [http://www.pagina13.org.br/historia-humanidades/desventuras-de-alguns-criticos-da-politica-externa-governo-lula/#.VNGb653F-ao](http://www.pagina13.org.br/historia-humanidades/desventuras-de-alguns-criticos-da-politica-externa-governo-lula/" \l ".VNGb653F-ao)

### Mosty

Alimzhanova, Korlan. “Accession of Kazakhstan to the WTO in the context of the Eurasian Economic Union.” *Global Processes 3* (41), 2014. Accessed 26 February 2015, <http://iwep.kz/files/attachments/article/2014-10-16/imep_3-2014.pdf>.

Birukova, Olga. “Models of countries’ participation in regional trade agreements in the area of services.” *Rossiyskiy vneshneeconomicheskiy vestnik* *4* (2014). Accessed 26 February 2015, <http://www.rfej.ru/rvv/id/B00400265/$file/38-55.pdf>.

Dzyad, O.V. and Paschenko, O.V. “The impact of trade regionalization on international investment.” *Vestnik Dnepropetrovskogo Universiteta 6* (2014). Accessed 26 February 2015, <http://bit.ly/1Fz2hFp>.

Filkevich, Igor. “Priority of economic cooperation in the context of the Union of Russia and Belarus.” Dissertation, 2014. Accessed 26 February 2015, <http://www.dissercat.com/content/prioritety-ekonomicheskogo-sotrudnichestva-v-ramkakh-soyuznogo-gosudarstva-rossii-i-belarus-0>.

Kukushkina, Yulia. “New regionalism in modern international trade: implication of ‘WTO plus’ for Russian external economic policy.” *Redaktorskiy sovet* (2014): 120–28. Accessed 26 February 2015, <http://bit.ly/1MW0qzW>.

Morokhovets, Andrey, and Nikolay Popov. “Solid biofuel production in Russia: business development and investment in the future.” Research paper, 2014. Accessed 26 February 2015, <http://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/proizvodstvo-tverdogo-biotopliva-v-rossii-ekonomika-razvitiya-i-investitsii-v-buduschee>.

Olefirenko, Viktoria. “Non-tariff regulation in the global trading system”. 2014. Accessed 26 February 2015, <http://ir.kneu.edu.ua:8080/bitstream/2010/5450/1/Olefirenko_49-54.pdf>.

Rogaeva, E. E. “Features of marking products containing GMOs.” Russian Customs Academy, Department of customs, 2014. Accessed 26 February 2015, <http://www.scienceforum.ru/2015/pdf/13452.pdf>.

Romanovich, Olga. “Features of the services market in the system of modern economic relations”. Dissertation, 2013 (Note: it was not reported in 2013). Accessed 26 February 2015, <http://www.dissercat.com/content/osobennosti-funktsionirovaniya-rynka-uslug-v-sisteme-sovremennykh-ekonomicheskikh-otnoshenii>.

Shilko, Maxim. “Concept of sustainable development in modern economic realities”. *BGTU*, 2014. Accessed 26 February 2015, <http://elib.bsu.by/handle/123456789/106297>.

**Websites with Links to the *Mosty* Web Page or to Articles Published in *Mosty***

* Committee on Trade Policy and the WTO of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs: <http://www.rgwto.com/>
* Russia and the WTO: <http://www.wto.ru/ru/newsmain.asp>
* Krasnogorsk Chamber of Commerce and Industry: <http://www.krascci.ru/analiticinfo.html>
* International Annual WTO Forum Kaliningrad: <http://forumwto.org/?lang=en>
* Trade Policy Institute of the Higher School of Economics: <http://www.hse.ru/org/hse/tradepol/info>
* MGIMO University: <http://www.mgimo.ru/study/faculty/mbda/publish/index.phtml>
* International Investment Center: <http://bit.ly/1Fz9wwM>
* Environmental Information Centre “Eco-Infor”: <http://ecoinfo.bas-net.by/exhibition/2014/books-articles-organic-agriculture.html>
* Climate Action Network: Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia: <http://infoclimate.org/zakonchilas-mezhdunarodnaya-konferentsiya-oon-po-izmeneniyu-klimata-sop-20-v-lime/>
* Sayenko Kharenko: <http://www.sk.ua/news/2585?utm_source=Mondaq&utm_medium=syndication&utm_campaign=View-Original>

# ANNEX F: List Of Acronyms and Abbreviations

3GF Global Green Growth Forum

ACIPA Australian Centre for Intellectual Property in Agriculture

ACP African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States

ACWL Advisory Centre on WTO Law

AFASE Alliance for Affordable Solar Energy

AfT Aid for Trade

AIAI All India Association of Industries

APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

ASIL American Society of International Law

BBF Bali Business Forum

BIT Bilateral Investment Treaty

BPO Business Process Outsourcing

C-4 Cotton-4 (group of cotton producing countries)

CAP Common Agricultural Policy

CCMT Climate Change Mitigation Technologies

CDIP Committee on Development and Intellectual Property

CEM Clean Energy Ministerial

CEEW Council on Energy, Environment and Water

CEIPI Centre d’Etudes Internationales de la Propriété Intellectuelle

CFP European Union Common Fisheries Policy

CGD Centre for Global Development

COP Conference of the Parties

CTA Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation

CWTO China Society of WTO Studies

DDA Doha Development Agenda

DFID Department for International Development

DSM Dispute Settlement Mechanism

EAC East African Community

ECDPM European Centre for Development Policy Management

ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean

EGA Environmental Goods Agreement

EIF Enhanced Integrated Framework

EPA Economic Partnership Agreement

EPO European Patent Office

ETS Emissions Trading Scheme

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FDI Foreign Direct Investment

FERDI Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Développement International

FTA Free Trade Agreement

G-33 Group of 33 developing nations

GATS General Agreement on Trade in Services

GGKP Green Growth Knowledge Platform

GI Geographical Indication

GMO Genetically Modified Organism

IADB / IDB Inter-American Development Bank

ICAP International Carbon Action Partnership

ICT Information and Communication Technology

IDB Inter-American Development Bank

ICTSD International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development

IDDRI Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales

IGC WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore

IGO Intergovernmental Organization

IIA International Investment Agreements

ILEAP International Lawyers and Economists Against Poverty

INN International Nonproprietary Names

IP Intellectual Property

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IPRs Intellectual Property Rights

ITA Information Technology Agreement

IUU Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated

KPP Knowledge Partnership Programme

LDCs Least Developed Countries

M4P Making Markets Work for the Poor

Malawi NES Malawi National Export Strategy

MDGs Millennium Development Goals

METI Ministry of Trade and Industry, Japan

MFN Most Favoured Nation

MOFCOM Ministry Of Commerce People's Republic of China

MOP Margin of Preference

MPP Medicine Patent Pool

MTS Multilateral Trade System

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Open AIR Open African Innovation Research and Training

OWG Open Working Group

RCEP Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

RECs Regional Economic Communities

RTA Regional Trade Agreement

SADC Southern African Development Community

SAIIA South African Institute of International Affairs

SBSTA Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SETA Sustainable Energy Trade Agreement

SETI Sustainable Energy Trade Initiative

SETI Alliance Sustainable Energy Trade Initiative Alliance

SPS Sanitary and Phytosanitary

SSI State of Sustainability Initiatives

SVEs Small and Vulnerable Economies

TBT Technical Barriers to Trade

TF Trade Facilitation

TFA Trade Facilitation Agreement

TFTA Tripartite Free Trade Agreement

TiSA Trade in Services Agreement

TPP Trans-Pacific Partnership

TRIPS Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

TTIP Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership

UDESA Universidad de San Andrés

UIBE University of International Business and Economics

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNECA United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

USTR Office of the United States Trade Representative

WBCSD World Business Council for Sustainable Development

WEF World Economic Forum

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization

WTC World Trade Centre

WTI World Trade Institute

WTO World Trade Organization

WTO MC9 World Trade Organization’s Ninth Ministerial Conference

1. A visit consists of a series of pages accessed by a single visitor during a period of activity. A visit ends after the visitor closes the browser, clears cookies, or is inactive for 30 minutes. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A full list of ICTSD Twitter Accounts can be found [here](https://twitter.com/ICTSD/lists/ictsd-twitter-channels/members). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Since formal negotiations began in 2013, participation expanded from 16 to 24, with the European Union representing its 28 Member States. This makes a total of 51 WTO Members negotiating TiSA, accounting for around 70 per cent of global trade in services. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. [Link to article](http://www.ictsd.org/sites/default/files/event/TiSA%20Article%20in%20Washington%20Trade%20Daily%205-2-14.pdf) in the *Washington Trade Daily*. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. See Annexes A and B for a list of E15 meetings and published papers in 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. For further information, please see this report’s section on Public Food Stockholding, which provides a clearer demonstration of the critical timing and impact of this roundtable. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. This article was also cited/republished by the Thailand Department of Trade Negotiations and [Canada-New Zealand Business Association](http://canada-nz.org.nz/2014/10/15/tpp-china-and-the-future-of-global-trade-order-analysis-eurasia-review/), the [US Embassy in France](http://blogs.usembassy.gov/laselectiondelambassade/tpp-china-and-the-future-of-global-trade-order/) and the newspaper *[The Nation](http://www.nationmultimedia.com/opinion/TPP-China-and-the-future-of-global-trade-order-30246147.html)*. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. A letter from one developing country ambassador thanked ICTSD for the *“very useful”* papers by [Smith](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/the-2014-agricultural-act-us-farm-policy-in-the-context-of-the-1994), [Matthews](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-security-and-wto-domestic-support-disciplines-post-bali), [Montemayor](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/public-stockholding-for-food-security-purposes-scenarios-and-options-for) and [ICTSD/FAO](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/g-33-proposal-early-agreement-on-elements-of-the-draft-doha-accord-to). One capital-based official praised the “*very thought-provoking and informative*” analysis from the ICTSD/IPC E-15 expert group. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. In addition to leading academic experts, speakers included Jayant Dasgupta (former Indian ambassador to the WTO), Crawford Falconer (former Chair of the WTO agriculture negotiations and New Zealand ambassador to the WTO) and Joseph Glauber (at the time Chief Economist at the US Department of Agriculture and former lead US agricultural trade negotiator). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. [Brink](http://search.oecd.org/tad/events/AL-Brink.pdf) cites [Anania](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/agricultural-export-restrictions-and-the-wto-what-options-do-policy), [Brink](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/tackling-agriculture-in-the-post-bali-context-a-collection-of-short), [Bureau and Jean](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/do-yesterday’s-disciplines-fit-today’s-farm-trade), [Jean et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/implications-for-india-of-the-may-2008-draft-agricultural-modalities)., [Kiselev](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/possible-effects-of-russias-wto-accession-on-agricultural-trade-and), [Matthews](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-security-and-wto-domestic-support-disciplines-post-bali), [Montemayor](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/public-stockholding-for-food-security-purposes-scenarios-and-options-for), [Nassar et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/implications-for-brazil-of-the-july-2008-draft-agricultural-modalities)., [Zhihong](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/implications-for-china-of-the-december-2008-draft-agricultural), [Yamashita](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/implications-for-japan-of-the-july-2008-draft-agricultural-modalities) (see also [presentation](http://www.oecd.org/tad/events/Lars%20Doha%20draft%20modalities%20and%20current%20policy%20settings%20OECD%202014.pdf)); [Deuss](http://www.oecd.org/tad/events/AL-Annelies%20Deuss.pdf) cites [Tangermann](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/policy-solutions-to-agricultural-market-volatility-a-synthesis); [Laborde](https://prezi.com/bbok0ah_v277/post-bali-agenda-and-market-access-where-do-we-stand/) cites [Laborde and Martin](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/tackling-agriculture-in-the-post-bali-context-a-collection-of-short); [Tangermann](http://www.oecd.org/tad/events/AL-Tangermann.pdf) cites [Anania](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/agricultural-export-restrictions-and-the-wto-what-options-do-policy), [Bureau and Jean](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/do-yesterday’s-disciplines-fit-today’s-farm-trade), [Tangermann](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/policy-solutions-to-agricultural-market-volatility-a-synthesis). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Japan: [G/AG/W/130](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?MetaCollection=WTO&SymbolList=%22G/AG/W/130%22+OR+%22G/AG/W/130/*%22&Serial=&IssuingDateFrom=&IssuingDateTo=&CATTITLE=&ConcernedCountryList=&OtherCountryList=&SubjectList=&TypeList=&AutoSummary=&FullText=&FullTextForm=&ProductList=&BodyList=&OrganizationList=&ArticleList=&Contents=&CollectionList=&RestrictionTypeName=&PostingDateFrom=&PostingDateTo=&DerestrictionDateFrom=&DerestrictionDateTo=&ReferenceList=&Language=ENGLISH&SearchPage=FE_S_S001&ActiveTabIndex=0&&languageUIChanged=true) (2 June), US: [G/AG/W/128](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?MetaCollection=WTO&SymbolList=%22G/AG/W/128%22+OR+%22G/AG/W/128/*%22&Serial=&IssuingDateFrom=&IssuingDateTo=&CATTITLE=&ConcernedCountryList=&OtherCountryList=&SubjectList=&TypeList=&AutoSummary=&FullText=&FullTextForm=&ProductList=&BodyList=&OrganizationList=&ArticleList=&Contents=&CollectionList=&RestrictionTypeName=&PostingDateFrom=&PostingDateTo=&DerestrictionDateFrom=&DerestrictionDateTo=&ReferenceList=&Language=ENGLISH&SearchPage=FE_S_S001&ActiveTabIndex=0&&languageUIChanged=true) (28 May), and [G/AG/W/113/Add.1](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?MetaCollection=WTO&SymbolList=G/AG/W/113/Add.1&Serial=&IssuingDateFrom=&IssuingDateTo=&CATTITLE=&ConcernedCountryList=&OtherCountryList=&SubjectList=&TypeList=&AutoSummary=&FullText=&FullTextForm=&ProductList=&BodyList=&OrganizationList=&ArticleList=&Contents=&CollectionList=&RestrictionTypeName=&PostingDateFrom=&PostingDateTo=&DerestrictionDateFrom=&DerestrictionDateTo=&ReferenceList=&Language=ENGLISH&SearchPage=FE_S_S001&ActiveTabIndex=0&&languageUIChanged=true) (28 February). [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. [Anania](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/agricultural-export-restrictions-and-the-wto-what-options-do-policy) (2013); [Konandreas](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/trade-policy-responses-to-food-price-volatility-in-poor-net-food) (2012); [Valdes and Foster](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/net-food-importing-developing-countries-who-they-are-and-policy-options) (2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. US: [G/AG/W/134](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?MetaCollection=WTO&SymbolList=%22G/AG/W/134%22+OR+%22G/AG/W/134/*%22&Serial=&IssuingDateFrom=&IssuingDateTo=&CATTITLE=&ConcernedCountryList=&OtherCountryList=&SubjectList=&TypeList=&AutoSummary=&FullText=&FullTextForm=&ProductList=&BodyList=&OrganizationList=&ArticleList=&Contents=&CollectionList=&RestrictionTypeName=&PostingDateFrom=&PostingDateTo=&DerestrictionDateFrom=&DerestrictionDateTo=&ReferenceList=&Language=ENGLISH&SearchPage=FE_S_S001&ActiveTabIndex=0&&languageUIChanged=true) (15 July). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. See ICTSD’s 2013 impact assessment report. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. **IGOs**: [FAO](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/foodprice/docs/resources/ULYSSES%20Scientific%20Paper%203_FAO_Analysis%20and%20determinants%20of%20retail%20and%20wholesale%20staple%20food%20price%20volatility%20in%20developing%20countries.pdf) cites [Valdes and Foster](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/net-food-importing-developing-countries-who-they-are-and-policy-options); [FAO](http://www.fao.org/3/a-mk965e.pdf) acknowledges *“useful concepts of practicality and proportionality in the provision of food aid”* advanced by [Clay](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/trade-policy-options-for-enhancing-food-aid-effectiveness); [UNCTAD](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ecidc2014misc1_bp10.pdf) cites [Stancanelli](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/new-book-agricultural-subsidies-in-the-wto-green-box-ensuring-coherence); [World Bank](http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/pdf/10.1596/1813-9450-7006) cites [Montemayor](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/implications-of-proposed-modalities-for-the-special-safeguard-mechanism); [World Bank](http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Event/DEC/DECAR-food-conference-sep-2014/DECAR-Food-Conference-Sep18-19-Paper_Josling-The%20WTO%20and%20Food%20security.pdf) cites [Ahmad](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/improving-the-international-governance-of-food-security-and-trade), [Josling](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/global-food-stamps-an-idea-worth-considering) and [Tangermann](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/e15-agriculture-trade-and-food-security-challenges-expert). **Academics**: [Arrieta](http://economica.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=369:la-seguridad-alimentaria-una-vision-hacia-el-futuro-de-la-economia-mundial&catid=11:articulos&Itemid=108) cites [Anania](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/puentes/news/restricciones-a-las-exportaciones-agrícolas-y-la-omc-opciones-para), [Bridges](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/developing-countries-table-food-security-proposal-at-wto); [Bellmann](http://poldev.revues.org/1744?lang=en&utm_source=twitterfeed&utm_medium=twitter) cites [Bahalim and Gruere](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/cotton-trends-in-global-production-trade-and-policy), [Hoda and Gulati](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/india’s-agricultural-trade-policy-and-sustainable-development), [ICTSD/FAO](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/g-33-proposal-early-agreement-on-elements-of-the-draft-doha-accord-to), [Matthews](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-security-and-wto-domestic-support-disciplines-post-bali); [Ivaniuk](http://www.idosi.org/wasj/wasj30(11)14/25.pdf) cites [Anania](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/agricultural-export-restrictions-and-the-wto-what-options-do-policy); [Kavallari et al](http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12571-014-0368-y).cite [Josling](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/global-food-stamps-an-idea-worth-considering), [Tangermann](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/policy-solutions-to-agricultural-market-volatility-a-synthesis), [Valdes and Foster](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/net-food-importing-developing-countries-who-they-are-and-policy-options); [Magrini et al](http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/182726/2/Magrini-Agricultural_trade_distortions_during_recent_international_price_spikes-234_a.pdf).cite [Anania](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/agricultural-export-restrictions-and-the-wto-what-options-do-policy), [Diaz-Bonilla and Ron](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-security-price-volatility-and-trade-some-reflections-for-developing), [Valdes and Foster](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/net-food-importing-developing-countries-who-they-are-and-policy-options); [Margulis](http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14650045.2014.920233?journalCode=fgeo20" \l ".VH2icmcU_mI) cites [Anania](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/agricultural-export-restrictions-and-the-wto-what-options-do-policy); [Matthews](http://erae.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2014/06/19/erae.jbu017.short) cites [Anania](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/agricultural-export-restrictions-and-the-wto-what-options-do-policy); [Murphy and Burnett](http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03066150.2013.876995) cite [Bureau and Jean](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/do-yesterday’s-disciplines-fit-today’s-farm-trade); [Matthews](http://capreform.eu/the-doha-round-is-back-on-track/) cites [ICTSD](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/tackling-agriculture-in-the-post-bali-context-a-collection-of-short), *[Bridges](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/wto-members-sign-off-on-food-stocks-trade-facilitation-decisions)*; [Rudloff](http://www.swp-berlin.org/fileadmin/contents/products/studien/2014_S03_rff.pdf) cites [Tangermann](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/policy-solutions-to-agricultural-market-volatility-a-synthesis). **NGOs**: [CTA](http://agritrade.cta.int/Agriculture/Topics/WTO/Cairns-Group-presents-paper-on-total-trade-distorting-support) cites *[Bridges](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/farm-subsidies-cairns-group-paper-riles-india-china)*; [FDCL](http://fdcl-berlin.de/fileadmin/fdcl/Publikationen/Fleisch_macht_Hunger/The_illusory_promise_of_the_livestock_revolution_web_kl.pdf) cites [Konandreas](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/trade-policy-responses-to-food-price-volatility-in-poor-net-food); [FDCL](http://www.fdcl.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/wto_engl_web.pdf) cites *[Bridges](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/bridges-daily-update-2-wto-ministerial-strong-statements-start-bali)*, [Konandreas](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/trade-policy-responses-to-food-price-volatility-in-poor-net-food), [ICTSD/FAO](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/g-33-proposal-early-agreement-on-elements-of-the-draft-doha-accord-to); [FERDI](http://www.ferdi.fr/sites/www.ferdi.fr/files/publication/fichiers/wp105_ferdi_sarris_intern_responses_to_vulnerabilities_of_developing_countries.pdf) cites [Anania](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/agricultural-export-restrictions-and-the-wto-what-options-do-policy); [FOODSECURE](http://www3.lei.wur.nl/FoodSecurePublications/17_Huchet_Laroche_National-food-security.pdf) cites [Diaz-Bonilla and Ron](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-security-price-volatility-and-trade-some-reflections-for-developing); [Oxfam](http://politicsofpoverty.oxfamamerica.org/2014/12/food-fight-3-ways-to-make-a-dispute-at-the-wto-into-an-opportunity-for-food-security/) cites *[Bridges](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/india-us-clinch-deal-on-wto-food-stocks-trade-facilitation-impasse)*; [TRALAC](http://www.tralac.org/news/article/6537-how-to-promote-food-security-through-better-discipline-on-export-restrictions.html) runs *[Bridges Africa](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges-africa/news/how-to-promote-food-security-through-better-discipline-on-export)* [article](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges-africa/news/how-to-promote-food-security-through-better-discipline-on-export). **Media**: *[Financial Times](http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/c6fcc7be-a517-11e3-8988-00144feab7de.html" \l "axzz3LOEBAr55)* cites *[Bridges](http://www.ictsd.org/i/news/bridgesweekly/187316)*. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Canada: [RD/AG/18/Add.1/Rev.1](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?MetaCollection=WTO&SymbolList=%22RD/AG/18/Add.1/Rev.1%22+OR+%22RD/AG/18/Add.1/Rev.1/*%22&Serial=&IssuingDateFrom=&IssuingDateTo=&CATTITLE=&ConcernedCountryList=&OtherCountryList=&SubjectList=&TypeList=&AutoSummary=&FullText=&FullTextForm=&ProductList=&BodyList=&OrganizationList=&ArticleList=&Contents=&CollectionList=&RestrictionTypeName=&PostingDateFrom=&PostingDateTo=&DerestrictionDateFrom=&DerestrictionDateTo=&ReferenceList=&Language=ENGLISH&SearchPage=FE_S_S001&ActiveTabIndex=0&&languageUIChanged=true) (18 March); G-33: [JOB/AG/27](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?MetaCollection=WTO&SymbolList=%22JOB/AG/27%22+OR+%22JOB/AG/27/*%22&Serial=&IssuingDateFrom=&IssuingDateTo=&CATTITLE=&ConcernedCountryList=&OtherCountryList=&SubjectList=&TypeList=&AutoSummary=&FullText=&FullTextForm=&ProductList=&BodyList=&OrganizationList=&ArticleList=&Contents=&CollectionList=&RestrictionTypeName=&PostingDateFrom=&PostingDateTo=&DerestrictionDateFrom=&DerestrictionDateTo=&ReferenceList=&Language=ENGLISH&SearchPage=FE_S_S001&ActiveTabIndex=0&&languageUIChanged=true) (17 July); US: [G/AG/W/121](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?MetaCollection=WTO&SymbolList=%22G/AG/W/121%22+OR+%22G/AG/W/121/*%22&Serial=&IssuingDateFrom=&IssuingDateTo=&CATTITLE=&ConcernedCountryList=&OtherCountryList=&SubjectList=&TypeList=&AutoSummary=&FullText=&FullTextForm=&ProductList=&BodyList=&OrganizationList=&ArticleList=&Contents=&CollectionList=&RestrictionTypeName=&PostingDateFrom=&PostingDateTo=&DerestrictionDateFrom=&DerestrictionDateTo=&ReferenceList=&Language=ENGLISH&SearchPage=FE_S_S001&ActiveTabIndex=0&&languageUIChanged=true) (14 March), [G/AG/W/131](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?MetaCollection=WTO&SymbolList=%22G/AG/W/131%22+OR+%22G/AG/W/131/*%22&Serial=&IssuingDateFrom=&IssuingDateTo=&CATTITLE=&ConcernedCountryList=&OtherCountryList=&SubjectList=&TypeList=&AutoSummary=&FullText=&FullTextForm=&ProductList=&BodyList=&OrganizationList=&ArticleList=&Contents=&CollectionList=&RestrictionTypeName=&PostingDateFrom=&PostingDateTo=&DerestrictionDateFrom=&DerestrictionDateTo=&ReferenceList=&Language=ENGLISH&SearchPage=FE_S_S001&ActiveTabIndex=0&&languageUIChanged=true) (3 June), and [G/AG/W/134](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?MetaCollection=WTO&SymbolList=%22G/AG/W/134%22+OR+%22G/AG/W/134/*%22&Serial=&IssuingDateFrom=&IssuingDateTo=&CATTITLE=&ConcernedCountryList=&OtherCountryList=&SubjectList=&TypeList=&AutoSummary=&FullText=&FullTextForm=&ProductList=&BodyList=&OrganizationList=&ArticleList=&Contents=&CollectionList=&RestrictionTypeName=&PostingDateFrom=&PostingDateTo=&DerestrictionDateFrom=&DerestrictionDateTo=&ReferenceList=&Language=ENGLISH&SearchPage=FE_S_S001&ActiveTabIndex=0&&languageUIChanged=true) (15 July). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. See ICTSD’s 2013 Impact Assessment Report. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. The study was also cited earlier in the year by the Australian Department of Agriculture in their [analysis](http://data.daff.gov.au/data/warehouse/9aat/2014/IndianAgPolicy/IndianAgPolicyOverview20140430v1.0.0.pdf) of Indian agricultural policy. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. The list of participants is available [here](http://e15initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Final-LoP-Fifth-E15-Roundtable.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. The statement from the US can be found [here](https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2014/November/Statement-by-Ambassador-Froman-on-US-India-WTO-Trade-Facilitation-Agreement), and from India [here](http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=111347). [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. **IGOs**: [FAO](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/meetings/stocks/Abbott-Lessons_from_Recent_Stocks_Adjustments.pdf) cites [Hoda and Gulati](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/india’s-agricultural-trade-policy-and-sustainable-development); [IFPRI](http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ifpridp01388.pdf) cites [Blandford](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/international-trade-disciplines-and-policy-measures-to), [Bureau and Jean](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/do-yesterday’s-disciplines-fit-today’s-farm-trade), [Diaz-Bonilla and Ron](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-security-price-volatility-and-trade-some-reflections-for-developing), [Hoda and Gulati](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/india’s-agricultural-trade-policy-and-sustainable-development), [Gilbert](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-reserves-in-developing-countries-trade-policy-options-for-improved), [Matthews](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-security-and-wto-domestic-support-disciplines-post-bali), [Schmidhuber and Meyer](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/e15-agriculture-trade-and-food-security-challenges-expe-0), Tangermann ([2011](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/e15-agriculture-trade-and-food-security-challenges-expert), [2013](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/policy-solutions-to-agricultural-market-volatility-a-synthesis)); [OECD](http://search.oecd.org/tad/events/AL-Brink.pdf) cites [Montemayor](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/public-stockholding-for-food-security-purposes-scenarios-and-options-for); [OECD](http://www.oecd.org/tad/events/AL-Annelies%20Deuss.pdf) cites [Tangermann](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/policy-solutions-to-agricultural-market-volatility-a-synthesis). **Academics**: [Matthews](http://cpd.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Session-3_Public-Stockholding_Alan-Henry-Matthews.ppt_Rev.pdf) cites [Montemayor](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/public-stockholding-for-food-security-purposes-scenarios-and-options-for); [Matthews](http://capreform.eu/wto-failure-on-trade-facilitation-agreement-puts-question-mark-over-doha-timeline/) cites [Matthews](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-security-and-wto-domestic-support-disciplines-post-bali); [Saina and Kozicka](http://icrier.org/pdf/Working_Paper_283.pdf) cites [Gilbert](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-reserves-in-developing-countries-trade-policy-options-for-improved). **NGOs**: [CUTS International](http://www.cuts-geneva.org/pdf/BP-2014-7-Peace%20Clause.pdf) cites [Montemayor](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/public-stockholding-for-food-security-purposes-scenarios-and-options-for); [Momagri](http://www.momagri.org/UK/focus-on-issues/Public-Stockholding-for-Food-Security-Purposes-Scenarios-and-Options-for-a-Permanent-Solution_1450.html) recommends analysis by [Montemayor](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/public-stockholding-for-food-security-purposes-scenarios-and-options-for). [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Question 41, [RD/TPR/380](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/FE_S_S006.aspx?MetaCollection=WTO&SymbolList=%22RD/TPR/380%22+OR+%22RD/TPR/380/*%22&Serial=&IssuingDateFrom=&IssuingDateTo=&CATTITLE=&ConcernedCountryList=&OtherCountryList=&SubjectList=&TypeList=&AutoSummary=&FullText=&FullTextForm=&ProductList=&BodyList=&OrganizationList=&ArticleList=&Contents=&CollectionList=&RestrictionTypeName=&PostingDateFrom=&PostingDateTo=&DerestrictionDateFrom=&DerestrictionDateTo=&ReferenceList=&Language=ENGLISH&SearchPage=FE_S_S001&ActiveTabIndex=0&&languageUIChanged=true). Trade Policy Review of the United States. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. [CRS (11 Feb)](http://ipmall.info/hosted_resources/crs/R43336_140211.pdf) cites *[Bridges](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/us-brazil-clash-on-cotton-sanctions)*; [CRS (18 Sept)](http://nationalaglawcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/crs/RS20840.pdf) cites [Zulauf and Orden](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/us-farm-policy-and-risk-assistance-the-competing-senate-and-house); [CRS (1 Oct)](http://nationalaglawcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/crs/R43336.pdf) cites *[Bridges](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/us-brazil-clash-on-cotton-sanctions)*; [CRS (10 Oct)](http://nationalaglawcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/crs/RS22927.pdf) cites [Smith](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/the-2014-agricultural-act-us-farm-policy-in-the-context-of-the-1994), [Blandford et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/implications-for-the-united-states-of-the-may-2008-draft-agricultural).; [CRS (14 Nov)](http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43592.pdf) cites *[Bridges Africa](http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43592.pdf)*; CRS (8 Dec) cites [Babcock and Paulson](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/potential-impact-of-proposed-2012-farm-bill-commodity-programs-on), [Smith](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/the-2014-agricultural-act-us-farm-policy-in-the-context-of-the-1994), [Zulauf and Orden](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/us-farm-policy-and-risk-assistance-the-competing-senate-and-house). [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. [Kirsanov and Safonov](http://eujournal.org/index.php/esj/article/viewFile/3521/3293) also cite [Kiselev and Romashkin](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/possible-effects-of-russias-wto-accession-on-agricultural-trade-and) on Russia’s agricultural trade and the WTO. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. **European Parliament studies**: [Bureau](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2014/514007/AGRI_IPOL_STU(2014)514007_EN.pdf) cites [Meyer et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/global-biofuel-trade-how-uncoordinated-biofuel-policy-fuels-resource-use).; [Petit](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2014/514006/IPOL_STU(2014)514006_EN.pdf) cites *Bridges*. **Studies for the European Commission**: [Agrosynergie](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/evaluation/market-and-income-reports/2014/cotton/fulltext_fr.pdf) cites [ICTSD](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/que-pourrait-signifier-l’accord-de-doha-pour-le-commerce-du-coton) (2013); [Matthews](https://www.tcd.ie/iiis/documents/discussion/pdfs/iiisdp454.pdf) cites [Anania](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/the-implications-for-bananas-of-the-recent-trade-agreements-between-the), [Goodison](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/the-acp-experience-of-preference-erosion-in-the-banana-and-sugar-sectors), [Matthews](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/how-might-the-eu’s-common-agricultural-policy-affect-trade-and) (2010), [Matthews](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/post-2013-eu-common-agricultural-policy-trade-and-development-a-review) (2011); [Wąs et al](http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/182699/2/Wąs-Impacts_of_CAP_). cite [Matthews](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/post-2013-eu-common-agricultural-policy-trade-and-development-a-review). [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. CTA ([18 Aug](http://agritrade.cta.int/Agriculture/Commodities/Cotton/Does-the-new-US-Farm-Bill-meet-US-cotton-subsidy-reduction-commitments)ust) discusses De Gorter (*[Bridges Africa](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges-africa/news/is-it-time-to-put-the-cotton-dispute-to-rest)*); CTA ([16 June](http://agritrade.cta.int/Agriculture/Commodities/Cotton/Benin-faces-challenges-in-revitalising-cotton-sector)) discusses *[Bridges Weekly](http://ictsd.org/i/news/bridgesweekly/182592/)*. [IDEAS Centre](http://www.ideascentre.ch/?p=5294) also cites *[Bridges](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/brazil-releases-list-of-us-goods-for-retaliation-in-cotton-dispute)*. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. **Academics:** [Narayanan](http://www.im4change.org.previewdns.com/siteadmin/tinymce/uploaded/NFSA%20WTO.pdf) cites [Hoda and Gulati](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/india’s-agricultural-trade-policy-and-sustainable-development); [Babu](http://www.asil.org/sites/default/files/cvs-writings/IIMC%20WP%20754.pdf) cites [Hoda and Gulati](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/india’s-agricultural-trade-policy-and-sustainable-development); [Saini and Kozicka](http://icrier.org/pdf/Working_Paper_283.pdf) cite [Gilbert](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/food-reserves-in-developing-countries-trade-policy-options-for-improved); [Mukherji](http://www.indiapakistantrade.org/events/21_22_1_2014/Indra%20Nath%20Mukherji%20-ICRIER-Barrier%20220114.pdf) cites [Hoda and Gulati](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/india’s-agricultural-trade-policy-and-sustainable-development); [Subramanian](http://blogs.piie.com/realtime/?p=4410) cites [Hoda and Gulati](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/india’s-agricultural-trade-policy-and-sustainable-development); [Nath](http://theglobaljournals.com/tgj/index.php/ijar/article/view/12/22) et al.cite [Hoda and Gulati](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/india’s-agricultural-trade-policy-and-sustainable-development). **Media:** The*[Business Standard](http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/despite-peace-clause-farmers-want-doha-back-on-the-table-114120800991_1.html)* cites ICTSD; the *[Financial Express](http://archive.financialexpress.com/news/india-s-food-subsidy-likely-to-be-within-wto-limits/1277522)* cites [Hoda and Gulati](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/india’s-agricultural-trade-policy-and-sustainable-development); *[Down to Earth](http://www.downtoearth.org.in/content/bali-myth-1-trillion-trade-gains)* cites [Hoda and Gulati](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/india’s-agricultural-trade-policy-and-sustainable-development). [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Blog posts by Félix Peña ([Feb](http://www.felixpena.com.ar/index.php?contenido=negociaciones&neagno=informes/2014-02-integrar-naciones-soberanas), [Oct](http://www.felixpena.com.ar/index.php?contenido=negotiations&neagno=report/2014-10-agenda-of-foregn-trade-of-the-21-century), [Nov](http://www.felixpena.com.ar/index.php?contenido=negociaciones&neagno=informes/2014-11-arancel-externo-comun-mercosur)) cite [Anania](http://ictsd.org/i/agriculture/183962/), [Bartesaghi](http://ictsd.org/i/agriculture/183958/), [e-book](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/tackling-agriculture-in-the-post-bali-context-a-collection-of-short), [information note](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/post-bali-negotiations-on-agriculture-the-challenge-of-updating-global). [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. [Tennigkeit et al](http://ldcclimate.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/updated_ldcp13_agriculture.pdf).cite [ICTSD/FAO](http://ictsd/FAO), [Lybbert and Sumner](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/climate-and-energy/research/agricultural-technologies-for-climate-change-mitigation-and). See also ICTSD’s 2013 Impact Assessment Report for examples of how the LDC Group used and cited this analysis in their statements. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. **IGOs:** [CCAFS](http://ccafs.cgiar.org/fr/blog/round-world-nitrogen-balloon" \l ".VH15T9-c1NA) cites [Nelson et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/the-role-of-international-trade-in-climate-change-adaptation). **Academics:** [Berry et al](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-014-1214-0). cite [Huang et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/climate-change-and-chinas-agricultural-sector-an-overview-of-impacts).; [Dickie et al](http://www.climatefocus.com/documents/files/strategies_for_mitigating_climate_change_in_agriculture.pdf). cite [Blandford](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/global-economic-governance/research/international-trade-disciplines-and-policy-measures-to), [Josling & Blandford](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/greenhouse-gas-reduction-policies-and-agriculture-implications-for); [Kamuru et al](http://www.google.ch/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB8QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.issr-journals.org%2Flinks%2Fpapers.php%3Fjournal%3Dijias%26application%3Dpdf%26article%3DIJIAS-14-232-01&ei=IwzGVLesOsfaaviagGA&usg=AFQjCNEOuShjHA4lxBZ8fsJRPs39MKsGCA). cite [von Braun](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/biores/news/impact-of-climate-change-on-food-security-in-times-of-high-food-and-energy); [Ober](http://climatemigration.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/migration_adaptation_climate.pdf) cites [Keane et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/climate-change-and-developing-country-agriculture-an-overview-of).; [Tokgoz et al](http://www3.lei.wur.nl/FoodSecurePublications/19_Tokgoz_et-al_US-China-Brasil-trade-policies.pdf). cite [Huang et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/climate-change-and-chinas-agricultural-sector-an-overview-of-impacts).; [Wang et al](http://www.igsnrr.cas.cn/xwzx/jxlwtj/201404/P020140410607585218673.pdf). cite [Huang et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/climate-change-and-chinas-agricultural-sector-an-overview-of-impacts).; [Ximing et al](http://www.casb.org.cn/PublishRoot/casb/2014/17/2014-0222.pdf). cite [Huang et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/climate-change-and-chinas-agricultural-sector-an-overview-of-impacts).; [Zgajewski](http://www.google.ch/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCQQFjAB&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.egmontinstitute.be%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2014%2F08%2Facademia-egmont-papers-68-U2254_16x24.pdf&ei=3AzGVJXEA8zfasj7gXg&usg=AFQjCNEDyWKIgRUa7SaQBN60q1HrfltS7Q) cites *[BioRes](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/biores/news/argentina-lodges-new-wto-complaint-on-eu-biodiesel-policies)*. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. **IGOs:** [IEA](http://www.t.bioenergytrade.org/downloads/t40-low-iluc-etoh-august-2014.pdf) cites [Barreiro-Hurlé et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/global-biofuel-trade-how-uncoordinated-biofuel-policy-fuels-resource-use).; [UNCTAD](http://unctad.org/meetings/en/SessionalDocuments/tdb61d2_en.pdf) cites [Earley](http://www.ictsd.org/downloads/2012/02/us-trade-policies-on-biofuels-and-sustainable-development.pdf). **Academics:**[Beghin et al](http://www.card.iastate.edu/publications/dbs/pdffiles/14wp552.pdf). cite [Barreiro-Hurlé et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/global-biofuel-trade-how-uncoordinated-biofuel-policy-fuels-resource-use).; [Cason et al](http://www.hcs.harvard.edu/~res/2014/05/a-cost-and-benefit-case-study-analysis-of-biofuels-systems/). cite Harmer; [Dahlgran et al](http://www.farmdoc.illinois.edu/nccc134/conf_2014/pdf/Dahlgran_Souza_Liu_Yang_NCCC-134_2014.pdf). cite *[Bridges](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/biores/news/brazil-scraps-ethanol-tariff-as-us-considers-extending-its-own)*; [Olsson and Johnson](http://nord-star.info/attachments/article/125/NORD-STAR-WP-2014-01-Olsson-Johnson.pdf) cite [Barreiro-Hurlé et al](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/global-biofuel-trade-how-uncoordinated-biofuel-policy-fuels-resource-use). **Think tanks:** [Konrad Adenauer Stiftung](http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_39213-1522-4-30.pdf?141020195516) cites *[Bridges](http://www.ictsd.org/bridges-news/bridges/news/eu-energy-ministers-agree-to-limit-production-of-food-based-biofuels)*. **Private sector:** [RFA](http://www.ethanolrfa.org/exchange/entry/its-finalforbes-is-terribly-misinformed-on-ethanol/) cites [Babcock](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/agriculture/research/the-impact-of-us-biofuel-policies-on-agricultural-price-levels-and). [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. [Event page on ICTSD website](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/services/events/services-trade-%E2%80%93-why-it-matters-to-africans), including event information and video; [Event overview on WTO website](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news14_e/pfor_03oct14_e.htm" \l "ws44), including information, video and audio streams. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. CUTS International. “[Can India's Duty-free Scheme Foster Trade and Development in African LDCs?](http://www.cuts-international.org/arc/pdf/Insert-14-The_EU-ECOWAS_Economic_Partnership_Agreement_Dilemma.pdf)” *India in Africa 2/2014*. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. ICTSD. *[Resource Book on TRIPS and Development](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/research/resource-book-on-trips-and-development)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. **IGOs:** WIPO. “Economics of IP and International Technology Transfer.” [CDIP/14/INF/7](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_14/cdip_14_inf_7.pdf), November 2014; Eurasian Economic Commission. “[A report on WTO Compatibility of Exhaustion Regimes](http://www.slideshare.net/LabForLawAndDevelopment/wto-compartibility-of-exhaustion-regimes-eec-skhsereport-42936964).” December 2014; WTO, “Extract from Minutes of Meeting of the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.” [IP/C/M/75/Add.1](http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/february2014_on_climate_e.pdf), February 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. IGE/IPI. “[Future Scenarios for Intellectual Property](https://www.ige.ch/en/legal-info/legal-areas/intellectual-property-and-sustainable-development/future-scenarios-for-intellectual-property.html).” [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. WIPO. “[IGC 27 Update: Negotiations Advance on Texts for Protection of TK and TCEs](http://www.wipo.int/tk/en/news/igc/2014/news_0012.html).” [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. UN ECOSOC(Economic and Social Council). “A study to examine challenges in the African region to Protecting Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Folklore.” Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, [E/C.19/2014/2](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/2014/2.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. Morin, Jean-Frederic. “Paradigm shift in the global IP regime: The agency of academics.” *Review of International Political Economy* *21*, No. 2 (2014): 275–309. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. **IGOs:** UN Human Rights Council**.** “Copyright policy and the right to science and culture.” [A/HRC/28/57](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session28/Documents/A_HRC_28_57_ENG.doc). [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. **Academics:** Fitzpatrick, Shae. “[Setting Its Sights on the Marrakesh Treaty: The U.S. Role in Alleviating the Book Famine for Persons with Print Disabilities](http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1708&context=iclr)”, *Boston College International and Comparative Law Review* *37*, No. 1 (2014): 138–172; Nobre, Teresa. “[Educational Resources Development: Mapping Copyright Exceptions and Limitations in Europe](http://oerpolicy.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/working_paper_140714.pdf).” Creative Commons Project Open Educational Resources Policy in Europe Working Paper, July 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. **IGOs:** WIPO**.** “Study on the Role of Patent Systems in Promoting Innovative Medicines, and in Fostering the Technology Transfer necessary to Make Generic and Patented Medicines available in Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries.”[SCP/21/8](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/scp/en/scp_21/scp_21_8.pdf) (cites 2 ICTSD papers). **Blog:** SpicyIP. “[AIDS Activists stage protest against Big Pharma at the Economist’s Pharma Summit 2014](http://spicyip.com/2014/03/aids-activists-stage-protest-against-big-pharma-at-the-economists-pharma-summit-2014.html).” (cites ICTSD reporting). [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. **IGOs:** UNITAID. “[The Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement: Implications for Access to Medicines and Public Health](http://www.haiasiapacific.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/TPPA-Report_Final.pdf).” South Centre. “[Patent Examination and Legal Fictions: How Rights are Created on Feet of Clay](http://www.southcentre.int/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/RP58_Patent-Examination-Legal-Fictions-rev_EN.pdf).”**NGOs:** Medecins Sans Frontieres Access Campaign. “[Submission on the issue of disclosure of the INN in patent applications related to pharmaceutical inventions](http://www.ipindia.nic.in/iponew/comments_PharmaGuidelines/M%C3%A9decinsSans_Fronti%C3%A8res_11September2014.pdf).” [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. Seuba, Xavier. “[International Regulation of Pharmaceuticals: Codification by Means of Legal Transplantation.” Information Note](http://www.ictsd.org/themes/innovation-and-ip/research/international-regulation-of-pharmaceuticals-codification-by-means), 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. An early presentation of the material from this book, at an ICTSD event in 2013, was referenced by Commons Network in a Joint Paper with other **NGOs** titled “[The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP): A civil society response to the Big Pharma wish list](http://commonsnetwork.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/CivilSocietyResponse_BigPharma_WishList_final.pdf).” See also, Oxfam & hai Europe Joint Agency Briefing Paper. “[Trading Away Access to Medicines – Revisited](http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/file_attachments/bp-trading-away-access-medicines-290914-en.pdf).” [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. WIPO. Concept Project on Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer: “Common Challenges - Building Solutions.” [CDIP/14/8 Rev.2](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_14/cdip_14_8_rev_2.docx). [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. **IGOs:** WIPO. “Economics of IP and International Technology Transfer.” [CDIP/14/INF/7](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_14/cdip_14_inf_7.pdf): 26–27. **NGOs:** Third World Networkcited in submission to WIPO, and reported [SCP/21/10](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/scp/en/scp_21/scp_21_10.pdf): 7. Full submission of Third World Network available [here](http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/scp/en/meetings/session_21/comments_received/third_world.pdf). **IGOs:** WTO**.** “Chapter 8: The role of international economic law in addressing climate change.” In *[Connecting to global markets: Challenges and opportunities: case studies presented by WTO chair-holders](http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/cmark_full_e.pdf)*, edited by Marion Jansen, Mustapha Sadni Jallab, and Maarten Smeets; Rimmer, Matthew. “[Intellectual Property, Innovation and the Environment (2014) edited by Peter Menell and Sarah Tran – A Review by Matthew Rimmer](https://medium.com/@DrRimmer/intellectual-property-innovation-and-the-environment-2014-edited-by-peter-menell-and-sarah-tran-2fb9dd6069a3).” *Medium*, 25 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. **IGOs:** WIPO“[Global Challenges Report](http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/policy/en/climate_change/pdf/ccmt_report.pdf); UN-ESCWA (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa)**.** “Sustainable Development Goals…An Arab Regional Perspective.” [E/ESCWA/SDPD/2014/WG.1/1/Rev](http://css.escwa.org.lb/SDPD/3315/5.pdf). **Academia:** Jiang, Jiani. “[A Re-Reflection to Protection Standards of International Intellectual Property in the Context of Climate Friendly Technology Transfer](http://mcser-org.ervinhatibi.com/journal/index.php/ajis/article/viewFile/4849/4699).” *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies* *3*, No. 6 (Nov. 2014): 173–179. Based on this research, the International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property (Standing Committee on IP and Green Technology) has included a task in its work programme: “[To monitor and study the empirical basis of the climate change related IP debate](https://www.aippi.org/?sel=questions&sub=standingcommittees&viewQ=198" \l "198).” **Government:** Switzerland **–** IGE/IPI. “[Future Scenarios for Intellectual Property](https://www.ige.ch/en/legal-info/legal-areas/intellectual-property-and-sustainable-development/future-scenarios-for-intellectual-property.html).”; EuropeWWWForEurope – “[What innovation policies for ecological transition? Powering the green innovation machine](http://www.foreurope.eu/fileadmin/documents/pdf/Workingpapers/WWWforEurope_WPS_no073_MS52.pdf).” [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
49. **Governments:** See comments made at the WTO TRIPS Council by Ecuador **(“**Minutes of Meeting held on 11 January 2014.” [IP/C/M/76/Add.1](https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/FE_Search/DDFDocuments/126595/q/IP/C/M76A1.pdf): 22). Specific reference was made to Abdel Latif, Ahmed et al. “Overcoming the Impasse on Intellectual Property and Climate Change at the UNFCCC: A Way Forward.” Policy Brief No. 11, November 2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
50. ICTSD’s submission (Mandate: FCCC/SB/2014/L.2, para 4) is available [here](http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/ngo/477.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
51. **IGOs:** UNFCCC**.** “[Background Paper on Technologies for Adaptation](http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/events_workshops_adaptationtechs/f1b531ab99084107950d65c2c2de1d6d/d02425f42d614aa99c40fe39758b3ded.pdf).” [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
52. WIPO**.** “Information on the Activities of the IP and Global Challenges program, particularly on the Development-related Aspects.” [CDIP/13/12](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_13/cdip_13_12.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. **Academia:** Rimmer, Matthew. “[Tesla Motors: Intellectual Property, Open Innovation, and the Carbon Crisis.](http://www.law.berkeley.edu/files/Tesla_Motors_IP_Open_Innovation_and_the_Carbon_Crisis_-_Matthew_Rimmer.pdf)” Australian National University College of Law. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. On the sidelines of the World Economic Forum’s annual meeting. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
55. Also see the ICTSD 2013 Impact Assessment. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
56. For further examples, please see previous ICTSD Impact Assessments. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)