



## International Gender and Trade Network

Bulletin

Vol. 8 N°.2

February 2008 – April 2008

*Global peace and economic stability through market access?*

[www.igtan.org](http://www.igtan.org)

### WTO NEGOTIATIONS UPDATES

**Global peace and economic stability cannot be achieved through market access.** By Mariarosaria Iorio, IGTN Geneva.

### UNCTAD CONFERENCE

**CSO Statement and UNCTAD XII parallel event on Regional Agreements.** By Mariarosaria Iorio, IGTN Geneva.

**IGTN Presses for Gender Equality and Recognition of Social Reproduction at UNCTAD XII Events.** By Kristin Sampson, COC/USGTN.

### BANK OF THE SOUTH

**The Bank of the South Initiative.** By Ruth Espínola S de Mello - IGTN Brazil Focal Point/IGTN Secretariat.

**IGTN IN ACTION!** IGTN Middle East and Gulf, Europe, Latin America, USA reports and forthcoming events.

### GENDER AND TRADE RESOURCES

#### WTO NEGOTIATIONS UPDATE

**Global peace and economic stability cannot be achieved through market access.** By Mariarosaria Iorio, IGTN Geneva coordinator. May, 2008.

Since February 2008<sup>1</sup>, consultations and negotiations in the context of the Doha Round have been taking place both at the capital and the Geneva levels. These negotiations have been taking place in a changing global economic environment characterized by the shift from low to high commodities prices coupled with high oil prices, and the context of a financial crisis that has affected the real economy worldwide.

Two immediate phenomena have contributed to the current food-related situation and the consequent food crisis: (i) increased demand for food resulting from changing feeding habits emerging economies; and (ii) decreased food availability due to shift from food to bio-fuels production.

These most recent trends are to be situated in the a more structural existing constraints, including lack of appropriate infrastructure,

<sup>1</sup> We picking up from the last IGTN bulletin published in January 2008.

shifting of feeding habits, mismatch between local production and world food markets and mono-crop developing countries production that makes them very dependent on world market price fluctuations. This crisis is felt worldwide, including in industrialized countries where disadvantaged segments of the populations are struggling to face inflation rates and salaries stagnation.

In light of the above, agriculture and food security are of high political resonance. Social movements and NGOs, including IGTN have for long drawn attention to the risks of trade liberalization in agriculture with regard to food security.

The consumption and production mismatch are to be situated as well in the context of the *marchandization* of food and the underlining paradigm of market access. The increasing unbalances in the economic system both among and within countries threaten more and more social cohesion and gender equality worldwide. This must change.

The discourse that highlights the fact that the Doha Development Round can help to tackle the current commodities as well as the

financial crisis does not seem to be realistic. This is to be explained at least by three main reasons: First, by the fact that existing unbalanced trade rules and adjustment programs share the responsibility of the current situation. Second because the time needed for the negotiating process is too long as compared to the emergency needs that peoples have to face as a result of the food crisis. Third, the political will to acknowledge and tackle the issue of equitable redistribution of resources for all is lacking.

In this context, UNCTAD XII that took place in Accra from 20 to 25 April 2008 acquired a symbolic and a substantive importance. This forum must find its central role in the debates related to trade and development, while providing concrete policy advice on, *inter alia*, possible alternative ways to face the challenge of redistribution. This would be in the interest of global social stability and global peace.

## UNCTAD UPDATE

**Civil Society Organizations Statement and UNCTAD XII parallel event on Regional Agreements.** By Mariarosaria Iorio, IGTN Geneva coordinator, May, 2008.

### Civil Society Organizations Statement

The IGTN was part of the Civil Society International Steering Group -ISG set-up to ensure organizational and substantive issues in view of UNCTAD XII that took place in Accra from 20 to 25 April 2008. The Civil Society Forum took place from 17 to 19 April 2008.

The International Steering group was composed of 12 civil society organizations, and chaired by Third World Network - TWN Africa. The preparatory process for UNCTAD XII had started in 2007, and continued throughout 2008 up to the Conference in Accra. Civil society Hearings were also held in Geneva. The civil society Statement at UNCTAD XII was read at the

Committee of the Whole on 21 April 2008. As a result of the IGTN advocacy as well as other groups working on gender issues, the gender perspective was integrated in the statement.

### Parallel event on Regional Trade Agreements - RTAs and Free Trade Agreements – FTAs.

IGTN was also invited by Brazilian Network for the Integration of Peoples - REBRIP/ISG to present the results of its global analysis on regional and free trade agreements. It recalled that existing asymmetries both in global economic relations and in gender and domestic regulatory spaces had been reinforced over time. These asymmetries were reflected in the leverage that partners at different levels of development had when negotiating bilateral and regional agreements. This presentation then highlighted the systemic and substantive issues raised by these agreements from a gender perspective and by sector: i.e., agriculture tariff cuts and subsidies, trade in services, in particular with regard to health, education and transport as well as on non-agriculture market access issues.

### IGTN Presses for Gender Equality and Recognition of Social Reproduction at UNCTAD XII Events.

 By Kristin Sampson, COC/USGTN, May, 2008.

IGTN had a strong showing at the Civil Society Forum, April 17-19, 2008 in Accra, Ghana which preceded the official UNCTAD XII meeting, April 20-25. IGTN collaborated with Network for Women's Rights in Ghana - NETRIGHT which promotes women's rights and social transformation, on a statement which noted the failures of the global economic system in supporting women's equality and the vital tasks of social reproduction and challenged UNCTAD to play a lead role in developing alternative economic governance.

IGTN hosted a roundtable discussion on Global Governance, Policy Space and the

Prospects for Advancing Human Rights. Kristin Sampson, USGTN Coordinator opened the session with a brief overview of the importance of policy space and examples of how regulatory action can help achieve human rights. Gigi Francisco, IGTN-Asia Coordinator, expanded the discussion by raising broader concerns related to how the global governance system (WTO, IMF, World Bank, UN) interacts with that crucial domestic policy space, tying together the roles of trade, investment, and overseas development assistance.

IGTN continued to press the case for gender equality and recognition of social reproduction as vital to any productive activities throughout the official UNCTAD XII meeting. The opening Roundtable entitled *Globalization, development and poverty reduction: their social and gender dimensions*, was indicative of the conference as a whole. While acknowledging the shortcomings of globalization and need for greater attention to gender and social concerns, the Roundtable failed to meaningfully address women's more fundamental critique of the dominance of the neo-liberal model, particularly the failure to address the social reproductive and redistributive concerns raised by women and the poor.

The Accra declaration maintained crucial language on policy space and was therefore a victory for developing countries which successfully warded off attempts by others (including the US) to neutralize or remove the concept of policy space. After UNCTAD XI, the concept quickly gained ground in a number of forums and academic and policy-making circles and became a rallying point for those who believe sovereign governments have the right and responsibility to utilize trade, financial, social and industrial policies to achieve national development strategies. Effective and expansive policy space is necessary if governments are to meaningfully address the issues of gender equality and

social reproduction and has long been a demand of IGTN.

Despite some setbacks to UNCTAD's ability to support developing countries in the interlinked areas of research and analysis, technical cooperation and intergovernmental consensus-building capacities, UNCTAD XII ensured that UNCTAD will remain an important force in supporting the trade and development needs of developing countries.

## BANK OF THE SOUTH

**The Bank of the South Initiative.** By Ruth E S de Mello; Equit Inst./IGTN Brazil focal point, May/08.

### Some initial stumbling to get on the right path

After several postponements over the year 2007, the Bank of the South was formally created in Buenos Aires on December 9, 2007, when Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela signed its founding charter.

At that time, a 60-day deadline was established for the member countries of the new Latin American financial institution to define the Bank's Articles of Incorporation (including objectives, structure and guidelines, among other issues). However, it was only recently, on April 25, 2008, in a meeting of finance ministers held in Montevideo that the matter was taken up again by the members<sup>2</sup>.

These suspensions and delays may be justified by some important differences that exist among the countries involved in the bank's founding process and which constitute key factors in this sense.

One of the reasons for the initial setbacks may be found at the starting point of the debates towards the new regional financial structure.

---

<sup>2</sup> Argentina was not represented at this meeting, as its Finance Minister had resigned the day before the meeting was held.

This is because the idea originated at the bilateral level, in a series of meetings held in 2006 between the President of Venezuela, Hugo Chavez, and the President of Argentina, Néstor Kirchner.

The fact that Brazil was not “invited” to these meetings caused some concern among certain sectors of this country’s authorities. Thus, the door was open for opponents of what was then called the “Bolivarian Project,” who criticized the political intention behind this initiative.

The exclusion of Brazil as one of the leading players in the preliminary discussions of the multilateral financial body’s inception, despite the country’s political and economic importance in the region, was later added to others reasons that were used to justify disregarding the proposal. Brazil’s importance is illustrated by the fact that its National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) is currently, and has been for some time, the strongest financial entity in Latin America in terms of financial resources - around US\$ 25 billion a year<sup>3</sup>, higher even than the funds managed by Multilateral Financial Institutions-, resources which are also invested abroad in spite of Brazil’s legal restrictions on financial investments overseas<sup>4</sup>.

Despite its initial exclusion, Brazil later agreed to be part of the project for the establishment of the new financial institution, on the condition that it be based solely on technical guidelines.

However, the difficulties encountered in the Bank of the South’s process of inception cannot be explained merely by the deficiencies pointed out above. In fact, the key areas of potential conflict have to do without a doubt with the Bank’s role, the composition of

<sup>3</sup> 2005 figures, when the exchange rate was R\$ 2.42 to US\$ 1.  
<sup>4</sup> Pursuant to Brazil’s legislation, the BNDES cannot finance foreign company operations that do not involve the purchase of domestic products.

the capital stock, and the decision-making system. [...] Full article is available at: [www.igtn.org/page/814](http://www.igtn.org/page/814); its Portuguese version can be found at: [www.igtn.org/page/816](http://www.igtn.org/page/816)

#### **IGTN IN ACTION!**

##### **IGTN Steering Committee Meeting 2008**

All IGTN regional coordinators met in Rome from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 22<sup>nd</sup> of February in order to analyze the next steps of trade and gender agenda, specially focused on IGTN Capacity Building, Research and Advocacy programs.



##### **EU Free Trade Negotiations: Seattle<sup>2</sup>Brussels organize week of strategy and action. Lidia Urbaniak from WIDE/IGTN Europe.**

As member of the Seattle2Brussels<sup>5</sup> Coordination Group WIDE was involved in organizing a ‘week of strategy and action’ against EU Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) which took place in the week of 6 April in Brussels and moved in that week to Dublin, London, Madrid, Amsterdam/The Hague and other EU cities. Over a hundred participants from NGOs from around the world, of which more than 40 from the South and 60 from Europe participated in the week of strategy and action. For WIDE it proved an important opportunity to strategize around the EU-India FTA negotiations WIDE is actively

<sup>5</sup> The Seattle to Brussels network is a pan-European network campaigning to promote a sustainable, socially and democratically accountable system of trade. The network includes development, environment, human rights, women’s and farmers’ organizations, trade unions, social movements as well as research institutes. [www.s2bnetwork.org](http://www.s2bnetwork.org)

monitoring and it offered a chance to discuss further with counterparts from other regions of the International Gender Trade Network (IGTN) who were invited: Norma Maldonado from Guatemala IGTN focal point, Naty Bernardino from IGTN Asia, and Phides Mazhawidza from IGTN Africa.

One of the events during the S2B FTA week was a public hearing in the European Parliament (EP) on EU Free Trade Agreements held on Wednesday 9 of April on: *'Social, economic and environmental impacts of the EU foreign trade strategy 'Global Europe: Competing in the world'. Proposals from civil society and the EP'*. During the hearing, NGO representatives, trade unionists and parliamentarians debated on the EU trade strategy and its impact. There were many interesting contributions. One particular interesting presentation was made by a MEP from the UK belonging to the greens, Caroline Lucas. She posed the question if it would be a political strategic option for the NGOs as a way to fight against the FTAs to demand the inclusion of such articles in the agreement and if they are not taken on board governments to then not accept the agreements. And she talked about the controversies created by the very neo-liberal EC trade policy that has broken up traditional alliances and divisions among parties. In the case of the FTA negotiations between the EU and the 10 countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) the EP International Trade Committee voted recently in favor of concluding a free-trade accord between the EU given the agreement must meet certain conditions regarding sustainable development, the fight against fraud and respect for human rights. The planned agreement should ask the ASEAN countries to ratify and apply the basic conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO), according to the EP report. The MEPs point out in the approved report that, since the Lisbon Treaty is

expected to enter into force before the end of the negotiations, the approval of the European Parliament will be needed once the negotiations are completed (the Treaty gives more political power to the parliament). In the debate that ensued among the two other parliamentarians following Caroline's presentation it was mentioned however that with the current constellation of the EP that this would not likely result in an overall rejection of the FTAs. In this respect the upcoming European elections in 2009 will offer an opportunity to advocate for changes. [...] The complete article is available at: [www.igtn.org/page/813](http://www.igtn.org/page/813)

---

#### **VII LAGTN Bulletin 2008**

Latin American IGTN Bulletin related to February - March 2008 was edited by Nicole Bidegain Ponte, Uruguay Focal point. This virtual publication is an easy to read bulletin that brings news and articles on situation in Latin and Central America regarding bilateral agreements and the integration process from a gender perspective. Spanish version is available at [www.igtn.org/page/804](http://www.igtn.org/page/804), Portuguese one at [www.igtn.org/page/803](http://www.igtn.org/page/803)

---

#### **IGTN Asia will co-organize e Heinrich Boll Foundation - HBF Summer School 2008**

In the tradition of HBF's Summer Schools on Engendering Macroeconomics, Asia Regional Summer School 2008 will explore the linkages between trade, financial policies and gender equity.

The pioneering juxtaposition of investment insurance *versus* social insurance constitutes the innovative entry point for the upcoming Summer School 2008, which is organized in cooperation with the IGTN Asia.

The Asian economies provide fertile ground for discussing the contrast in providing

guarantees against economic and socio-political risks for investors and for individuals. In the world of foreign direct investment and international trade, institutions are offering investors and exporters insurance against different types of risks such as capital controls, currency convertibility, political risks, and expropriation of property. The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Authority, OECD Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits, WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and corollary regional frameworks and bilateral investment treaties all provide the legal environment in which this is made possible. Private financial entities as well as public authorities and multilateral institutions, including export credit and insurance agencies, make insurance instruments available in order to protect investors against the potential losses due to these risks.

In contrast, Asian economies have been less successful at providing insurance to individuals and households against unemployment or pensions for retirement, illness and disease, among other social risks. Public investment in this area is minimal so that the region appears to rely on households and family networks to find their own solutions. Further information at: [www.boell-southeastasia.org/en/web/index\\_209.html](http://www.boell-southeastasia.org/en/web/index_209.html)

### **Regional Seminar on Trade-Finance Linkages.** By Aldo Caliari – COC/USA, USGTN.

The III Regional Strategy Seminar on Trade – Finance Linkages, covering the African region, was held between January 28-31 in Johannesburg (South Africa). The meeting closes the first cycle of seminars oriented to build platforms for engagement of the different regions in the International Working Group, which started with the first seminar, for the Latin-American/Caribbean (October 3-

5, 2005, Lima) and continued with the one for the Asian region, (June 3-6, 2006, Kuala Lumpur).

In line with the steady commitment of IGTN to the work of the International Working Group on Trade-Finance Linkages, IGTN Africa was a co-organizer of this meeting.<sup>6</sup> Alongside Center of Concern and IGTN – Africa, the following organizations cosponsored this event: African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD, Zimbabwe), Africa Development Interchange Network (Cameroon), African Institute for Applied Economics (AIAE, Nigeria), Centre d'Appui aux Populations Locales en Auto Développement (CAPAD, Togo), IGTN-Africa, Kenyan Debt Relief Network, Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Initiative (SEATINI).

The seminar brought together over 35 participants from more than 15 countries from Southern, Eastern, Central and Western Africa. Consistent with the other regional seminars, the goal was to ensure even participation from different sub-regions. Like the previous seminars, also, it was structured so as to provide a platform for dialogue and strategic thinking that could contribute to key debates at the multilateral level on trade-finance linkages. The agenda was built around two pillars:

- 1) Identifying and analyzing the constraints on policy space coming from both trade and financial arenas, using as a platform the four interlinking sectors of agriculture, industry, services and power of state to regulate foreign capital – crucial to a development strategy

<sup>6</sup> IGTN is a founding member of the International Working Group on Trade-Finance Linkages, and its regional chapters in Latin America and in Asia were, respectively, in the co-organizing committees of the Latin America/Caribbean and Asian seminars.

since they form the bases of the productive economy. (Sectoral linkages)

2) Exploring selected issues that bridge trade – finance and have strategic potential to leverage the ongoing advocacy agendas of organizations focusing on trade and finance (Thematic linkages).

Some of the key issues shaping the approach to trade-finance linkages in the region, and dealt with by the participants, were the natural resource boom and its impact on the financial situation of African countries; the negotiations of Economic Partnership Agreements and its implications for the capacity of African countries to build productive chains and strong service and industrial sectors by relying on intraregional trade; aid dependence as a hindrance on the capacity to formulate nationally owned development strategies; the role of trade and investment liberalization in fostering aid dependence, and the urgent need to strengthen institutional structures for building and mobilizing domestic savings.

Recurrent themes through the different segments of the seminar were the strategic implications of the role of “new donors” (China, India and others) in the region and the need to ensure governments in the region would approach both trade, debt and aid deals based on a long term vision of how development could take place in their countries, as an insurance against the changing and short-lived priorities of donors and foreign companies.

The group recognized the usefulness and strategic possibilities of utilizing linkages between trade and finance in their ongoing advocacy agendas, and identified areas where the linkages needed to be further researched. It sketched a work program with priorities for each of the thematic and sectoral linkages and agreed to operate as a Regional Working Group in order to ensure continuity of the attempts at inserting trade and finance

linkages into the ongoing agenda of organizations dealing with trade and financial policy advocacy in the region. The meeting’s intention to provide a platform for organic engagement of the region in the International Working Group has also been well-served, as some of the participants volunteered to join its Steering Committee. Further information at [aldo@coc.org](mailto:aldo@coc.org)

### IGTN Secretariat and IGTN Middle East and Gulf Region/CRTD.A organized joint activities on trade and gender

From 6 to 12 March 2008, the IGTN Geneva office provided technical inputs two events: (i) the workshop in the WTO negotiations and principles: a gender perspective (6-7 March 2008); and (ii) the consultation on Gender and Trade: *Lebanon’s accession to the WTO: Towards a National Consensus*. Both events took place in Beirut/ Lebanon.

These events were organized by Lina Abou Habib, IGTN Middle East and Gulf Region coordinator, director of the CRTD.A based in Beirut. IGTN Geneva office provided technical inputs. These consultations convened civil society organizations, women’s cooperatives and government officials.

These two meetings were structured around three parts: (i) the WTO agreements, decision-making and principles; (ii) gender analysis of trade agreements, in particular those relevant to Lebanon; (iii) highlights of issues related to Lebanon’s accession from a gender perspective; and (iv) role and strategies to increase civil society and women’s organizations in decision-making.

These events had the following main objectives: (i) to raise awareness



about the link between trade and gender issues; (ii) to assess the need for a consultative process to achieve a national policy plan benefiting the whole Lebanese population; (ii) to highlight the social and gender impacts of trade liberalization and accession on specific sector of relevance for female employment; (iii) to start a dialogue dynamic among different stakeholders, including government agencies on these issues. Two day-consultations were also held with local stakeholders.

### **IGTN Middle East and Gulf Region Background**

CRTD.A Gender and Trade intervention began in 2003 and developed into a first regional conference in June 2006. After the July 2006 war, CRTD.A was appointed as the IGTN Middle East/Gulf Antenna. Collaboration with IGTN was stepped up including the preparation of the Lebanon WTO accession study and the preparation of this event in collaboration with Heinrich Boll Foundation.

The main assumption guiding this intervention is that macro-economic policies and international trade are not gender neutral and as a consequence, processes such as free trade agreements will undoubtedly impact, existing social relations of gender.

Since 2003, CRTD.A has been working on promoting economic empowerment of women as part of its commitment to mainstreaming gender into economy. CRTD.A is also concerned with the invisibility, lack of recognition and poor value given to women's invisible household and reproductive work, considered to be the foundation of any micro and macro economy.

This was partially addressed through pilot studies, reviews and a current investigation of women's contribution to the household

economy, as well as the impact of women's poor participation in the formal economies. It was also reflected through continuously organizing national and regional capacity building workshops for small and local producers especially women in rural areas.

Joint IGTN-CRTD.A publications are to come out soon! Full events report are available at: [www.igtn.org/page/811](http://www.igtn.org/page/811)

### **Europe Union/Latin America Summit and the III Linking Alternatives**



From the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> of May, EU/AL Summit will be held in Lima/Peru. It

intends to move forward in the negotiations of trade liberalization between UE and several LA countries groups or blocks (Caribbean, America Central, Andean Community and Mercosur).

Civil society will organize the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of “*Enlazando Alternativas*” (Linking Alternative) which LAGTN will promote a workshop and also initiate the 1<sup>st</sup> Virtual Seminar module (further right below).

IGTN Brazil focal point will launch a video called “The fights against water privatization in Brazil” that will soon be available in electronic way in Portuguese and Spanish version at [Equit's](http://Equit's) webpage.

### **LAGTN Virtual Seminar on Trade, Gender and Advocacy.**

IGTN Latin America region will hold a virtual seminar on “Trade, Gender and Advocacy” in articulation with Oxfam and the Women Spain Institute. It will get start on the 10<sup>th</sup> of May until the 15<sup>th</sup> of August, and will be held only in Spanish and Portuguese.

Further information at: [seminariogyc@gmail.com](mailto:seminariogyc@gmail.com)

## GENDER AND TRADE RESOURCES

**Trade, Gender and Equity in Latin America \_ Generating acknowledge for Political Action. Comparative study on care economy: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay.** By Soledad Salvador, Uruguay focal point/CIEDUR.

*Have new patterns of international trade and trade policies contributed to the promotion of more equitable gender relations in both the private and the public domains?*

This is the opening question of the research project Trade, Gender and Equity in Latin America: generating knowledge for political action of the Latin American Chapter of the International Gender and Trade Network, supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

The first stage of the research approached gender relations in two major areas: international trade and the labor market on one hand, and the care economy, on the other. Research groups from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay participated in this first stage of the research. Two comparative studies of the findings were carried out to summarize each country's reports.

The current report introduces information about the configuration of the care economy. The purpose is to identify the persisting challenges for public policy-making (economic and social) to contribute to gender equity.

English e-version is available at:  
[www.igtan.org/page/815](http://www.igtan.org/page/815)

Further information at:  
[www.generoycomercio.org](http://www.generoycomercio.org)

## New IGTN Working Paper!

**Bilateral and Regional Free Trade Initiatives: *political and sectoral issues*.** Mariarosaria Iorio, IGTN Geneva coordinator, October/07.

Spanish version of recently launched IGTN refers to the regional trade agreements and bilateral free trade agreements as strategies to foster their economic and political partnerships with developing countries. It exposes main policy guidelines on free trade initiatives of the EC and the USA.

Spanish e-version at:  
[www.igtan.org/page/810](http://www.igtan.org/page/810)

English e-version available at:  
[www.igtan.org/page/797](http://www.igtan.org/page/797)

Hard copies can be asked at:

[secretariat@igtan.org](mailto:secretariat@igtan.org)

Past IGTN Working Papers: [www.igtan.org/page/bulletins](http://www.igtan.org/page/bulletins)



To subscribe or unsubscribe to IGTN E-Bulletin:  
[https://list.skbrasil.net/listinfo/igtan\\_bulletin](https://list.skbrasil.net/listinfo/igtan_bulletin)

To read past Bulletins:  
[www.igtan.org/page/bulletins](http://www.igtan.org/page/bulletins)

IGTN Secretariat:  
Rua da Lapa, 180 salas 908/909 - LAPA  
20.021-180 Rio de Janeiro/RJ – BRAZIL  
Telefax: 55 21 2221-1182 / 2215-9510  
[www.igtan.org](http://www.igtan.org)

IGTN Geneva Office  
Mariarosaria Iorio; [maria.rosaria@igtan.org](mailto:maria.rosaria@igtan.org)  
Tel: 41-22-320-6889 Fax: 41-22-321-2753

Bulletin edited by Ruth E S de Mello, IGTN Secretariat