

Resources

If you have a relevant resource (books, papers, bulletins, etc.) you would like to see announced in this section, please forward a copy or review by the BRIDGES staff to [Marianne Jacobsen](#).

LAW AND MODERN BIOTECHNOLOGY: SELECTED ISSUES OF RELEVANCE TO FOOD AND AGRICULTURE. By L. Glowka and A. Ingrassia. (FAO Law Office, 2003). This study, as part of its FAO Legislative Study series, reviews international, regional and a selection of national laws related to GMOs. Three categories of legal instruments are considered: those dealing with biosafety, food safety and consumer protection. The study includes issues such as public participation in the policy-making and regulatory decision-making process; oversight mechanisms to examine the merits of GMOs in the areas of biosafety, food safety or consumer protection and provides some general conclusions on major gaps and trends of existing biotechnology-related legislation.

PRIVATE RESEARCH AND PUBLIC GOODS: IMPLICATIONS OF BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR BIODIVERSITY. By T. Raney and P. Pingali, FAO's Agricultural and Development Economics Division (ESA). ESA Working Paper 04-07, April 2004. This document, as part of its ESA Working Papers series, explores a range of policy options to increase the likelihood that private sector research and development, particularly in the form of transgenic crops, enhances rather than erodes crop genetic diversity. The ESA Working Papers series presents ESA's ongoing research and papers are circulated to stimulate discussion and comments.

ENLIGHTENED ENVIRONMENTALISM OR DISGUISED PROTECTIONISM? ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF EU PRECAUTION-BASED STANDARDS ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. By the National Foreign Trade Council (NFTC), April 2004. This paper contains three essays with regional implications: on Africa, with a discussion of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), on Asia with an outline of the impact of the Basel Convention's broad definition of 'hazardous waste' and its proposed Ban Amendment on important recovery and recycling industries in Asia and Latin America and Asia with a presentation of the extra-territorial scope of the EU-REACH Regulation on chemicals.

AN INVENTORY OF BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS IN EUROPE, 2002. Prepared by Ben Delbaere, European Topic Centre on Nature Protection and Biodiversity. Project Manager: Ulla Pinborg, published by European Environment Agency (EEA), Technical report No 92, May 2004. This review of biodiversity-related indicators was undertaken to support the development of a core set of environmental indicators by the EEA. Among its main conclusions is that a great variety of indicators has been developed to assess aspects of biodiversity at the national, international or global scale, but only a limited number of them are actually in use on a regular basis. The main content of the report is a summary of 655 such indicators.

AGRIBUSINESS AND SOCIETY: CORPORATE RESPONSES TO ENVIRONMENTALISM, MARKET OPPORTUNITIES AND PUBLIC REGULATION. Edited by Kees Jansen and Sietze Vellema, Zed Books, 2004. Agribusiness and Society examines in detail how agribusiness

corporations are responding to emerging environmental awareness. The book investigates particular biotech and other agribusiness companies - including Monsanto, Ciba Geigy, Dole, and Chiquita - and their behaviour around the world. Each study explores how institutional, cultural, economic, political and technological contexts shape the strategies of big business. Topics include 'green bananas', genetically modified tomatoes and soy, the new markets in organic produce, health and pesticides, and access to justice.

[THE STATE OF FOOD AGRICULTURE 2003-2004](#). By the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2004. This edition explores the potential for agricultural biotechnology to address the needs of the world's poor and food-insecure. Agriculture continues to face serious challenges, including feeding an additional two billion people by the year 2030 from an increasingly fragile natural resource base. The effective transfer of existing technologies to poor rural communities and the development of new and safe biotechnologies can greatly enhance the prospects for sustainably improving agricultural productivity today and in the future. But technology alone cannot solve the problems of the poor and some aspects of biotechnology, particularly the socio-economic impacts and the food safety and environmental implications, need to be carefully assessed.

[THE FTA AND THE PBS: A SUBMISSION TO THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE US-AUSTRALIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT](#). By Professor Peter Drahos, Dr Thomas Faunce, Martyn Goddard and Professor David Henry. (2004). Topics covered in this submission include: intellectual property measures, concern with higher drug prices, effects on generic competitors, the PBAC Appeals Procedure, pressures on PBAC and the dispute settlement procedure.