

APPENDIX A1: TIMELINE OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN
INTERNATIONAL TRADE, 1987–2005

Table A1.1: Annotated Timeline of Major Developments in International Trade in the World Bank

Year	Analytic activities	Strategy/institutional response	World Bank events
1987	<p>WDR 1987 on <i>Industrialization and Foreign Trade</i>. World Bank publishes <i>The Uruguay Round - A Handbook for the Multi-lateral Trade Negotiations</i> (Finger and Olechowski 1987). It serves as a handbook, giving background information and guidance for developing countries participating in the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations.</p> <p>World Bank and UNDP begin Trade Expansion Program to provide integrated technical assistance to countries embarking on trade reform programs by fielding specialized teams to diagnose obstacles to integration and suggest options for reform.</p>	<p>At the start of the timeline, the Bank has been lending directly for trade since the mid-1970s and number of trade-related projects is expanding.</p>	<p>On May 8, Mr. Conable announces that implementation of an institutional reorganization will begin, and be completed by September.</p> <p>Affects way trade is organized in Bank. Regional Technical Departments created; include trade experts with a Regional mandate. Trade units in Policy Research and Country Economics Departments moved to International Economics Department (IEC).</p> <p>Anne Krueger leaves the Bank as Chief Economist and VP Development Economics; replaced by Stanley Fischer.</p>
1988		<p>Development Committee paper on trade.</p> <p>World Bank and IMF Boards reach agreement (“Concordat”) on cooperation and collaboration.</p>	
1989		<p>Review of lessons from trade policy reform in developing countries.</p>	<p>President Conable addresses the Reuters Information Services in London. He calls the worldwide severity and pervasiveness of poverty a “moral outrage,” and identifies the key elements of “sustainable development:” solution to the debt problem; policy reform efforts in developing countries; secure long-term investment; unrestricted international trade; sound environmental policies.</p>

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Table A1.1: Annotated Timeline of Major Developments in International Trade in the World Bank (continued)

Year	Analytic activities	Strategy/institutional response	World Bank events
1990	Papageorgiou, Michaely, and Choksi (1991). Major cross-country study on lessons from trade liberalization.		
1991	Thomas and Nash (1991); lessons from trade liberalization.		
1992		O.D. 8.6 issued on adjustment lending with a section on trade.	World Bank reorganization is announced. All research is consolidated under the Chief Economist and Vice President for Development Economics. Regional Technical Departments are made smaller and partially consolidated (ECA/MNA; SAS/EAP); the sector operations divisions are strengthened.
1993			President Preston congratulates participants on the completion of the Uruguay Round of the GATT trade negotiations.
1994			Trade policy analysis unit in IEC split; commodities analysis moved to DECPG.
1995			Mr. James D. Wolfensohn becomes World Bank President in May.
1996	Martin and Winters (1996)—Uruguay Round assessment.		Major reorganization; Managing Directors Gautam S. Kaji, Caio Koch-Weser, and Sven Sandstrom announce the launch of the “networks” initiative, beginning with the Human Development Network. Abolition of Regional technical departments that housed dedicated trade experts.
1997	Having provided technical support for reforms in 17 countries, World Bank/UNDP Trade Expansion Program concludes as planned with a global conference and the preparation for publication of the <i>Trade Policy Reform: Lessons of Experience</i> was started.	World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTO) sign a formal agreement of cooperation to coordinate efforts to further integrate developing countries into the global economy.	Trade unit in IEC moved into DECRG.
1998	Published <i>Trade Policy Reform: Lessons of Experience</i> (Nash and Takacs, 1998).	Integrated trade research/capacity-building program launched between DECRG and EDI.	
1999	Doha Round conference in Geneva (DRG/WBI); Stiglitz paper on need for balanced outcome.	Partnership established between DECRG/EDI and DFID: Trade Policy Development Project.	Presidential Speech at Seattle: “Global Trade and the ‘Development Round’: Seizing the Day.” In his speech, Wolfensohn urges wealthy nations to eliminate trade barriers for the sake of the three billion people who live on less than \$2 a day. Manufactured goods exported from developing countries to the industrialized world face barriers four times higher than those from industrialized countries. At the same time, barriers blocking manufactured goods flowing between developing countries are even higher.

Year	Analytic activities	Strategy/institutional response	World Bank events
2000	Hoekman and Martin (2000): Doha agenda research.		<p>James D. Wolfensohn begins his second term in May as President of the World Bank.</p> <p>President Wolfensohn began a tour of Southeast Asia. He addressed the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of UNCTAD in Bangkok, saying that globalization must have a “human face,” and should promote social equity. Trade liberalization was an important tool for reducing poverty and he called on the international community to give free market access for all the exports of the countries eligible for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.</p> <p>The World Bank’s Trade and Transport Facilitation in Southeast Europe Program announced the signing of a memorandum of understanding between six Balkan countries. The program was created to reduce the costs of trade and transport, and to reduce smuggling and corruption at border crossings in southeast Europe.</p> <p>The Development Committee’s Spring meetings in Washington are marred by protests of thousands demanding an end to globalization. 6,000 – 10,000 demonstrators gathered in Washington to shut down the meetings by tying themselves together using lengths of pipe and chain. The meetings were conducted in spite of the protests.</p>
2001		<p>Launch of periodic Board Progress Reports on Trade.</p> <p>Nick Stern makes trade a core element of investment climate policy agenda.</p>	<p>Presidential Speech: “Making Globalization & Trade work for the Developing World.”</p> <p>In a speech to the U.N.’s Economic and Social Council, President James D Wolfensohn called on G7 leaders to take steps to open their markets to developing country products.</p> <p>No centralized Trade Department exists in the World Bank. Trade researchers in DECRG and commodity analysis in DECPG, 2 trade economists in Economic Policy unit of PREM.</p>
2002	<p>Hoekman, Mattoo, and English (2002): Handbook on Development/WTO.</p> <p>Globalization, Growth, and Poverty Report.</p> <p>GEP takes hard-hitting look at market access issues.</p>	<p>Trade-related lending is at low point. Progress Report “Proposed Priorities for Trade Work at the Bank, 2002-2005.”</p> <p>The World Bank and the World Trade Organization establish a new fund, (Standards and Trade Development Facility), as part of their efforts to link aid to trade opportunities in the fight</p>	<p>In a speech at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, President Wolfensohn called on wealthy donor nations to double foreign aid over five years and tear down trade barriers that harm the world’s poorest workers and rob them of markets for their products. Presidential Speech: “The Developing World needs the Opportunity to Trade out of Poverty.”</p>

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Table A1.1: Annotated Timeline of Major Developments in International Trade in the World Bank (continued)

Year	Analytic activities	Strategy/institutional response	World Bank events
2002 (cont.)	LAC Trade Flagship.	<p>against poverty by helping them shape and implement international standards on food safety, and plant and animal health.</p> <p>The goal is to provide grants and financial support for technical assistance projects in developing countries through enhanced collaboration between the international organizations involved. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) are expected to join the Bank and the WTO in the facility. Also expected to participate are the Codex Alimentarius (the food safety standards-setting organization run jointly by the FAO and WHO), and the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention at the FAO.</p> <p>World Bank issues a press release announcing creation of International Trade Department.</p> <p>Uri Dadush appointed first director of the International Trade Department.</p>	<p>In his address to the 2002 World Bank/IMF Annual Meetings, Wolfensohn called on rich countries to improve donor coordination, untie aid, and agree a “fixed timetable” for the elimination of agricultural subsidies. “We know that there is so much that can be done by rich countries without waiting for Doha. I urge you to act sooner.”</p>
2003	MNA Trade Flagship <i>Cotton and Developing Countries: A Case Study of Policy Incoherence</i> identified policy intervention in the cotton sectors of the U.S. as detrimental to developing countries.	<p>World Bank’s publishes <i>Lessons from NAFTA for Latin America and the Caribbean Countries: A Summary of Research Findings</i>.</p> <p>Progress Report: “Leveraging Trade for Development: The World Bank’s Agenda.”</p> <p>Trade Sector manager hired.</p>	<p>Chief Economist Stern delivered a statement regretting the failure of the World Trade Organization meetings, and urging participants to take action on reductions in domestic support, export subsidies, and market openings for agricultural products.</p> <p>Joint WTO-IMF-World Bank statement to the WTO General Council meeting on coherence.</p>
2004	EAP Trade Flagship. LAC NAFTA report.	<p>Progress Report: “Leveraging Trade for Development: The World Bank’s Research Agenda.”</p>	<p>IEG conducts independent evaluation of IF as part of its Global Public Goods Evaluation.</p>
2005	SAR Trade Flagship. The World Bank issued a report on the economic benefits of the Central American Free Trade Agreement, signed between Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the United States.	<p>Aid for Trade Paper presented to World Bank Board and Development Committee in September.</p>	

Table A.2: Timeline of Global Trade Events

Year(s)	International	Industrialized world	Developing world
1986–93	GATT Trade ministers launch the Uruguay Round in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, embarking on the most ambitious and far-reaching trade round so far. The round extended the range of trade negotiations, leading to major reductions in agricultural subsidies, an agreement to allow full access for textile and clothing from developing, and an extension of intellectual property rights.		
1991			Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay sign Mercosur trade pact.
1994	North America Free Trade Association (NAFTA) goes into effect between Canada, U.S., and Mexico. Trade ministers meet for the final time under GATT auspices at Marrakesh, Morocco to establish the World Trade organization (WTO) and sign other agreements.		In West Africa, the CFA franc is devalued for the first time since its creation, changing a critical parameter for Bank policy in that region.
1995	The World Trade Organization is created in Geneva.		“Single Undertaking” implies large number of new disciplines for many countries.
1996	Singapore WTO Ministerial Conference introduces investment, competition, procurement, and trade facilitation to the multilateral arena.		
1997	High-level WTO meeting creates the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to LDCs (IF) in October.		Devaluation of Thai currency sets off regional economic crisis.
1998	Geneva WTO Ministerial.		Asian currencies and stock markets continue to plunge, creating an economic crisis for the continent.
1999	Mike Moore, former Prime Minister of New Zealand, is appointed WTO Director General for a three-year term to replace Renato Ruggiero following a contentious battle. At least 30,000 protestors disrupt WTO summit in Seattle, U.S. Seattle Trade Ministerial ends in debacle as protestors take over the meeting and developing countries complain about lack of voice.		
2000	Independent evaluation of IF conducted.	1st Joint Communiqué by IF Heads of Agency	
2001	Doha Trade Ministerial held in November in Doha, Qatar and the Doha Development Agenda is born.	The term “trade mainstreaming enters the lexicon.	LDC Ministerial held in Zanzibar.

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Table A.2: Timeline of Global Trade Events (continued)

Year(s)	International	Industrialized world	Developing world
2001	<p>Sells itself as more “development friendly” than previous rounds.</p> <p>China formally joins the WTO. Taiwan is admitted immediately afterward.</p> <p>IF revamped and three pilot studies initiated (Cambodia, Madagascar, Mauritania).</p>	<p>United States establishes the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) preference scheme.</p> <p>EU adopts Everything But Arms (EBA) preference scheme.</p> <p>DAC Guidelines on Strengthening Trade Capacity for Development published.</p>	
2002	<p>Former Thai deputy prime minister, Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi begins a three-year term as Director General of the WTO. First WTO head to come from a developing country.</p>	<p>Oxfam launches “Make Trade Fair” campaign.</p> <p>U.S. Farm Bill passed.</p> <p>2nd Joint Communiqué.</p>	
2003	<p>World Trade Organization talks in Cancun, Mexico collapse after a group of developing nations reject farm subsidies proposed by wealthier nations.</p> <p>An international high-level Round-Table on the coffee crisis, organized by the International Coffee Organization (ICO) and the World Bank, called for rich countries to share the burden of the coffee crisis that affected the living standards of 125 million people, mainly in small-holdings in developing countries. The Round-Table urged the U.S. Government to rejoin the ICO and demanded that rich countries reduce their internal agricultural subsidies and tariffs in order to allow potential diversification in those coffee-producing countries willing to move to other crops.</p> <p>Independent evaluation of IF undertaken by CAPRA International (consulting firm hired by participating partners).</p>	<p>First OECD-DAC Meeting of trade development communities in Paris.</p> <p>Second Joint WTO/OECD report on Trade-related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building.</p> <p>Third joint IF Heads of Agency Communiqué issued to reaffirm the organizations’ commitment to effective integration of least developed countries into the multilateral trading system and to articulate plans for improving progress under the Integrated Framework.</p> <p>In a letter to heads of governments of all member countries, World Bank President James D. Wolfensohn and International Monetary Fund Managing Director Horst Köhler called for renewing progress on world trade talks. Wolfensohn and Kohler emphasize the centrality of multilateral trade liberalization to growth and prosperity over the past fifty years and stressed that expanding trade by collectively reducing barriers is the single most powerful tool that countries, working together, can deploy to reduce poverty and raise living standards.</p>	<p>Emergence of the G-20.</p> <p>G-90 meeting held in Mauritius.</p> <p>Christian Aid review of trade in PRSPs.</p>
2004	<p>WTO rules that U.S. subsidies to cotton farmers are unfair and rules against EU sugar subsidies. Framework Agreement reached in Geneva in August to move forward on Doha agenda; three “Singapore issues” taken off the table.</p>		

Year(s)	International	Industrialized world	Developing world
2004 (cont.)	IEG conducts independent evaluation of IF as part of its Global Public Goods Evaluation.		
2005	Elimination of Multi-fibre Arrangement. Pascal Lamy appointed new Director General of WTO. Aid for Trade Paper presented to World Bank Board and Development Committee in September.	Africa Commission and UN MDG Trade taskforce call for stronger linkages between trade reform and development assistance. G-8 endorses aid for trade concept.	

Source: IEG staff compilation from various sources.