



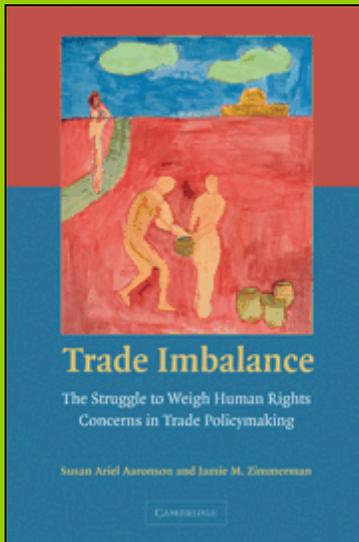
DECRG (Development Economics Research Group), International Trade Department,
World Bank, The International Labour Organization, Washington Office
And The Financial Times

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TRADE IMBALANCE

The Struggle to Weigh Human Rights Concerns in Trade Policymaking

by Susan Ariel Aaronson, Jamie M. Zimmerman



For more information
about the book go to:
www.tradeimbalance.net

Trade is controversial; around the world many people believe that trade agreements, even trade per se, undermines particular human rights such as labor rights or access to affordable medicine (the right to health). But trade and trade agreements can also advance human rights, directly or indirectly, such as some countries use of trade policies to advance labor or property rights. Although scholars, policy makers, and activists have long debated this relationship, in truth we know very little about it.

This book enters this murky territory with three goals. First, it uses stories about frogs, chocolate, culture, tires and other topics to provide readers with new insights into the relationship between trade and human rights. Second, it includes the first study of how South Africa, Brazil, the United States, and the European Union coordinate trade and human rights objectives and resolve conflicts. It also looks at how human rights issues are seeping into the WTO. Finally, it provides suggestions to policy makers for making their trade and human rights policies more coherent.

Tuesday, October 9, 2007

12:00pm

**World Bank J Building * Downstairs Auditorium JB1- 080
701 18th St. NW corner of 18th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.**

For non bank staff, please RSVP to infoshopevents@worldbank.org

Moderated by
BERNARD HOEKMAN

Research Manager, Development Research Group, The World Bank

Mr. Hoekman is the manager of the international trade team of the Development Research Group of the World Bank. He has worked extensively on the Middle East and North Africa and economies in transition. Between 1988 and 1993 he was on the staff of the GATT Secretariat in Geneva. He is a Research Fellow of the London-based Centre for Economic Policy Research.

Presented by the Authors
SUSAN AARONSON

Research Associate Professor, George Washington University

From 2002-2006, Ms. Aaronson was the Director of Globalization Studies at the Kenan Institute, Kenan Flagler Business School. She is the author of 6 books and numerous articles on globalization, global corporate social responsibility, business and human rights as well as trade issues. She is also a frequent speaker on public understanding of globalization issues. She has appeared on All Things Considered, Marketplace and Morning Edition, as well as on CNN, BBC and PBS. Aaronson also serves as a consultant to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, the ILO, and other organizations.

JAMIE ZIMMERMAN

Associate Director of the Global Assets Project, Washington University in St. Louis

Ms. Zimmerman is conceptualizing, building and managing the Global Assets project, a joint venture of the Asset Building Program at the New America Foundation and the Center for Social Development at Washington University in St. Louis. Previously, Ms. Zimmerman was the Associate Director of Globalization Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise, where she managed research and outreach efforts for projects aimed at building awareness of the relationship between international trade, human rights, and corporate social responsibility. She has also worked as an international trade consultant in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and with nonprofit micro-enterprise development groups in Urubamba, Peru.

Special Guest
JOHN RUGGIE

United Nations Special Representative on Business & Human Rights

Mr. Ruggie is the Evron and Jeane Kirkpatrick Professor of International Affairs. Prior to joining the Kennedy School he was Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, serving as chief adviser for strategic planning to Secretary-General Kofi Annan. His responsibilities included the U.N.'s Global Compact, intended to advance human rights, labor standards, and environmental principles in global corporate practices. Mr. Ruggie was Dean of the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University from 1991-96. He also has taught at UC Berkeley and UC San Diego, and has held visiting appointments at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Geneva), The Royal Institute of International Affairs (London), Beijing University, and the European University Institute (Florence).

Comments by:
ARMAND PEREIRA

Director, International Labor Organization Washington Office

Mr. Pereira is Director of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Washington since May 2005. Before that, he was Director of the ILO Office in Brasilia, between Jan 1998 and May 2005. He served the ILO at Headquarters in Geneva from Jan 1982 to Dec 1997 as Senior Economist in the Employment and Development Department (1982-1992), and as Industry Specialist in the Sectoral Activities Department (1993-1997).

For more information or to order the book, please visit:

<http://www.worldbankinfoshop.org/ecommerce/>

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The InfoShop is the public information center of the World Bank and serves as a forum for substantial debate on international development. Our extensive events program consists of more than 250 events over the past two years and has hosted many internationally recognized speakers including Queen Noor, Francis Fukuyama, Jeffrey Sachs, Amartya Sen, Joseph Stiglitz, Thomas Friedman, and Carly Fiorina. The InfoShop functions as the only publicly accessible space at headquarters and provides internal and external audiences with over 15,000 titles published by the World Bank, international organizations, and other publishers on development issues.

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Comments about the events program: <http://go.worldbank.org/TDG9T8O9K0>

For information about the book go to: www.tradeimbalance.net

About ILO

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues. In promoting social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights, the organization continues to pursue its founding mission that labour peace is essential to prosperity. Today the ILO helps advance the creation of decent jobs and the kinds of economic and working conditions that give working people and business people a stake in lasting peace, prosperity and progress.

For more information, visit: www.ilo.org

When all effects of trade imbalances are accounted for, trade deficits may cause no more than temporary job losses in transition but not affect the aggregate level of jobs in an economy. Evidence from the United States over the past twenty years is used to show that the relationship between trade deficits and the unemployment rate is the opposite from what the popular "trade deficits cause job losses" stories would suggest. Global Trade Imbalance Research Paper. Introduction. Balance of trade is referred as the distinction between monetary significance of imports and exports of output in an economy over a specific time. This is the correlation between exports and imports of a country. Global imbalances are the major contributors to the global crisis experienced today. We will write a custom Research Paper on Global Trade Imbalance specifically for you for only \$16.05 \$11/page. 301 certified writers online. Learn More. Trade imbalances can serve as potential profit opportunities and show positions with an especially high amount of risk. Order imbalances exist when orders to buy or sell a security far outweigh the current supply. These situations usually last for just a few moments because the announcement fuels a wave of liquidity and the market maker can use reserved shares to resume normalcy. In the most extreme cases, trading can be halted until the imbalance is resolved. 2 Types Of Imbalances. Trade imbalance definition: If there is an imbalance in a situation, the things involved are not the same size, or | Meaning, pronunciation, translations and examples. These examples have been automatically selected and may contain sensitive content that does not reflect the opinions or policies of Collins, or its parent company HarperCollins. We welcome feedback: you can select the flag against a sentence to report it. Read more!