

perhaps be induced to write a cheque to help address it. But, serving as a basis for an attack on the general level of IPR, the situation is working to *stiffen* resistance, which is not helping the people who require treatment.

But others argue that there *is* a trade dimension to IPR from which trade policy cannot walk away. This puts a heavy premium on revising the TRIPs agreement—expanding the list beyond AIDS/malaria and addressing parallel imports—in a way that does not undermine international protection for IPR more generally. Some combination of the WTO/WHO is needed, it argued, to resolve the issues in this key domain.

As for the issue surrounding geographical indicators (GIs), it was suggested that this needs to be understood in historical context. GIs were developed to help small farms to establish the quality credentials of products such as wines, where the region was known but the individual small wineries were not. In the last decade or so, there has been a shift towards corporate brands, due in no small part to the emergence of Australian and Chilean commercial wineries on the scene. The situation is also now changing in Europe. However, the “old” farmers still support the old system and this situation will only change as generational transition progresses and the lobby structure changes.

Meanwhile there are problems about how wide the GI net could be cast. And this brings out one of the “dark” aspects of regional trade agreements: Chile signed onto EU views on GIs through its preferential agreement with the EU.