

Dispute over hormone-treated beef

US ready to slap punitive duties on bulk EU products

WASHINGTON, May 11: US officials warned yesterday that they are prepared to slap punitive duties on hundreds of millions of dollars of additional European Union goods unless the EU agrees by Thursday to open its market to hormone-treated beef, says Reuters.

It would be the second time in less than six months that the United States has retaliated against the EU in a trade dispute. In the earlier case involving bananas, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) gave the approval for the United States to retaliate on \$191.4 million of EU products.

Peter Scher, special US negotiator for agricultural trade, told reporters: "there is still time" for the two sides to work out a labelling solution in the dispute that would allow EU consumers to decide whether to eat US beef.

"We're still very open to working with the European Union in that direction," Scher said. "But as I have said, and I think this administration has made clear, if the EU fails to comply, we will exercise our right to retaliate."

More than 90 per cent of US beef production is from cattle

raised on artificial growth hormones, which are inserted in pellet form behind the animal's ear. The US Food and Drug Administration says the artificial hormones pose no threat to human or animal health if properly administered.

The preliminary list covered a broad range of EU food products — from pork, beef and poultry to mineral water, tomatoes and chocolate — and a few non-agricultural goods, like small-engine motorcycles.

At a press conference, Scher and officials with the National Cattlemen's Beef Association said they hoped the EU would meet the deadline.

But Scher noted that "inflammatory" statements made last week by the EU raised questions about its "ability and willingness to comply with its obligations and work with us to resolve this difficult dispute."

The EU has long insisted that the WTO rulings only require it to conduct a risk assessment on the safety of eating beef from cattle raised on artificial growth hormones.

Last week, the EU issued a preliminary risk report that US officials say appears to contain no new data and only repeats the EU's previous unsubstantiated claims.

In Brussels, acting EU Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan said he would propose compensatory

sating the United States for lost beef sales in order to avoid retaliation.

Under WTO rules, both the United States and the EU would have to agree on the size and the content of the compensation package. But Washington is only interested in compensation if it leads to elimination of the ban, Scher said.

US sales of hormone-treated beef totalled about \$100 million annually in 1989, when the EU imposed its ban. However, US cattle producers calculate that the market would be now worth about \$500 million if not for the ban.

Once the United States forwards its final damage estimate to the WTO, the EU is expected to ask for arbitration on the amount. The US will have the right to retaliate after the 30-day arbitration period ends on July 13, but must provide the WTO with its final retaliation list by late May or early June, Scher said.

"If countries like the EU continue to fail to meet their obligations, then industries in Europe will have to suffer just like the cattlemen have suffered," Scher said.

Two separate WTO dispute settlement panels have ruled the EU's 10-year-old ban on hormone-treated beef violates international trading rules.

Last year, the WTO gave the EU until May 13, 1999, to comply. The United States upped the ante this spring by publishing a list of \$900 million in EU goods

that could be hit with punitive duties if the EU does not open

its market to the hormone-treated beef.

The purchase of Republic and its Safra Republic Holdings SA affiliate, which is HSBC's largest acquisition to date and the London-based banking group's strongest push so far into the US market, would double its private banking operation and give it an extra \$56.5 billion of client funds.

The bid also values the 5 per cent of Safra Republic not owned by Republic at \$2.6 billion. Safra Republic is a Luxembourg-based private bank with branches in France, Switzerland, Gibraltar, Monaco and Guernsey.

Republic, unfortunately, hit the rocks last year with the international crisis," Gerard Cassidy, an analyst at Tucker Anthony, said. "In the United States, many banks that are recognising they can't grow earnings at an acceptable rate are now turning inward and thinking about selling out."

Safra appears to have timed his exit well. He would cash out his 29 per cent stake in Republic after a near doubling of its share price from a two-and-a-half-year low of \$36.175 in January, hit after Republic disclosed Russian trading losses.

Although HSBC is headquartered in London, it has large operations in Hong Kong and throughout Asia through its unit, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp., and its affiliate.

The real value in Republic is its private client banking business," said Thomas Stone, an analyst at Duff & Phelps Credit Rating Co. "They have a fantastic private client business run through Republic and Safra Republic ... They are the US equivalent of a Swiss bank in a lot of minds."

The acquisition of Republic New York Corp helped the share gain HK\$1.00 to HK\$ 27.00 but fears over China-United States ties after the Belgrade bombing continued to spook investors.

"Given the China situation and the fund raising we are possibly in a consolidation stage," said Frederick Tsang, head of research at DBS Securities.

Shanghai's hard currency B share index gained 1.89 per cent to 28,639 after the chairman of the China Securities Regulatory commission Zhou Zhenghong was quoted in official newspaper as calling for stock market calm.

Australian stocks were slightly lower despite investors buying into market heavy-weight News Corp Ltd and pushing it up 23 cents to \$12.50.

In Korea, the Composite Stock Price Index was up 0.61 per cent at 819.21 points as investors bought into heavily-indexed weighted banks, while Taiwan's TAIEX closed 0.13 per cent lower at 7,474.45 points.

"Investors want to see how earnings forecasts look before moving," said Yukio Takahashi, a manager in the investment information division at Wako Securities.

In Hong Kong, news of HSBC Holdings Plc's US\$10.3 billion

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The dollar was slightly higher against the yen by late Tokyo on Tuesday as the greenback failed to break decisively below a key technical point of 120.30 yen. The dollar was supported on bids from Japanese investors, by remarks of a former Federal Reserve governor that the yen ought to fall lower than 120 against the dollar.

The Euro was on a steady foot against the dollar in Europe on Tuesday, but it was unable to extend its gains of the past 24 hours as hopes of an early resolution to the Balkans conflict were scaled back.

Striding off lows, aided by stronger-than-expected UK March industrial production and manufacturing output data. Pound at \$1.6220/30 vs \$1.6211/22 before data and earlier one-week low at \$1.6208 but still down from \$1.6314/19 late in Europe on Monday.

At 9.34 GMT the majors traded against US \$ at 120.98/121.08 JPY, 1.4940/1.4950 CHF, euro at \$1.0760/1.0765 and GBP at \$1.6224/1.6229.

The interbank USD/BDT market was unchanged from its earlier level. USD/BDT rates ranged between 48.6500-48.6550.

Call money market was active, average call rates ranged between 9%-10%.

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