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CHALLENGES TO TRADE IN DANGEROUS PRODUCTS: ASBESTOS, PESTICIDES

Canada last week announced it was seeking formal WTO consultations over the French ban on asbestos imports. Canada is the world's largest asbestos exporter, exporting approximately US\$210 million worth of asbestos in 1996. France represents only about five percent of Canada's exports, but Canada is more worried about other countries taking up a ban.

"The repercussions of what France has done in terms of its high-profile ban not only implicates the market for the safe use of asbestos in the European community, but certainly the Latin American community and Asian community--which is the bulk of our Canadian market, is watching this ban as well," Canadian International Trade Minister Sergio Marchi said last week. Canadian officials say they are considering taking similar action against the EU as a whole, where nine EU member states have imposed an asbestos ban or restricted its use.

France imposed the ban on health grounds. Extended exposure to high concentrations of asbestos is known to cause lung problems and cancer. Canada argues that asbestos-related illness occurs through asbestos insulation blown into walls - a common practice earlier in the century, but banned in most markets since 1970. Ninety percent of Canadian asbestos exports is chrysotile asbestos used in cement, which keeps asbestos fibres from getting into the air.

"In our view, the scientific evidence does not support a ban on chrysotile asbestos," Canadian Natural Resources Minister Ralph Goodale said. In related news, a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine last week reported that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), "overestimated the risk of asbestos-induced lung cancer by a factor of 10." The researchers based their findings on health records for thousands of women living in a Quebec, Canada district with the world's highest concentration of asbestos mills and mines.

In other news, the U.S.-based Foundation for Advancements in Science and Education (FASE) released May 26 its report "Exporting Risk: Pesticide Exports from U.S. Ports 1995-1996." The report finds that

more than 21 million pounds of pesticides banned or otherwise forbidden in the U.S. were shipped from U.S. ports in 1995 and 1996, many of which were destined for developing countries. Over the same period, more than 28 million pounds of pesticides deemed "extremely hazardous" by World Health Organisation standards were exported from the U.S. U.S. policy allows the export of banned pesticides as well as pesticides "never registered," meaning pesticides that have not been evaluated by the EPA.

The FASE report noted there are indications that trade agreements create pressure for developing countries to use inexpensive and/or hazardous pesticides. "Because of the liberalisation of trade, the influx of hazardous pesticides are a very big problem," according to Dr. Grace Ohayo-Mitoko, Executive Director of Health and Environment Watch, a non-governmental organisation based in Kenya. "Because of trans- shipments, we are not able to know exactly where these chemicals are coming from. Some of the products that come from the U.S. come in through Belgium or other countries," Dr. Ohayo-Mitoko said.

"Workers in developing countries often have no idea of the concerns that exist in other countries about the pesticides they are using. Pesticides are applied by farmers who have no protective equipment, nor access to medical facilities," said Barbara of the UK-based Pesticides Trust.

The report recommended the U.S. prohibit the export of banned pesticides from its ports and make all pesticide shipment records available in an accessible data base. FASE notes that these recommendations are in line with existing U.S. environmental protection laws.

"Canada challenges France at WTO over asbestos ban," REUTERS, May 28, 1998; "Asbestos study downgrades the risk of cancer," INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, May 29, 1998; "Exports of hazardous pesticides from U.S. ports increases," Pesticide Action Network Press Release, May 25, 1998; "Environment-United States: pesticide contamination remains big danger," IPS, May 28, 1998.

TROPICAL FRUIT PRODUCERS LOOK TOWARD COOPERATION

Government officials from tropical fruit producing and consuming nations last week met in Thailand to look at opportunities for co-operation. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) organised the gathering. The meeting was intended as "not just a means for exchanging information, [but also to serve as] a potential forum for promoting the development of tropical fruits. . . It also presents for the first time an opportunity to evaluate the status of government policies affecting trade in this sector," according to Paula Fortucci, head of FAO raw materials and tropical and horticultural programs.

The tropical fruits being discussed last week were pineapples, mangoes, avocados and papayas, together accounting for 90 percent of tropical fruit exports, worth US\$2.2 billion annually. Asia accounts for 26 percent of tropical fruit exports; Latin America and the Caribbean have 38 percent, and Africa 15 percent of exports. The EU is estimated to account for over 50 percent of all tropical fruit consumption, North America 26 percent and Japan 10 percent. This heavy concentration of consumption among three

players has prompted tropical fruit producers to look for ways to build bargaining muscle with these big importers who now wield considerable power over the quantity and price of tropical fruits.

In other news related to agriculture, the World Bank and World Wildlife Fund have formed an alliance for the conservation and sustainable use of forests. The objectives of the alliance are to increase the percent of the world's forest under protection from six percent to ten percent by the year 2000, and to put 500 million acres of forest under independent, third party certification by 2005. This latter goal is intended to drive demand for so-called "good wood," wood products certified as coming from responsibly managed forests. The alliance partners also hope to develop mechanisms to help local communities invest in sustainability, with emphasis placed on the rights of indigenous peoples.

"Growers hope co-operation will begin to bear fruit," FINANCIAL TIMES, May 27, 1998; "Making common cause: seeing the forest for the trees," INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, May 27, 1998.

PAKISTAN CARRIES OUT NUCLEAR TESTS: POSSIBLE TRADE AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

Pakistan last week conducted five nuclear tests in apparent retaliation against nuclear tests conducted by India in May. Pakistan was strongly criticised by many Governments including Russia, Germany, the UK and France. The U.S., the largest single trading partner to both Pakistan and India, had hoped to use the threat of economic sanctions to deter Pakistan from conducting retaliatory tests, but economic concerns seemed to have been secondary to Pakistan's leaders, spurred on by national security concerns and nationalistic sentiment. Critics argue that the U.S. has delayed too long to clearly define the exact sanctions India would incur because of its tests, signalling a lack of clear direction and perhaps political will to deliver against tough talk. This could have convinced Pakistan that the economic fallout from conducting its own tests would not be as great as the U.S. promised.

Last week's developments highlighted the difficulties in the U.S. strategy of using sanctions as a policy tool. "No one thought through these sanctions. They were simply invented as a deterrent. No one thought through what would happen if the deterrent failed," said Richard Haass, director of foreign policy studies at the U.S.-based Brookings Institution.

Australia reacted to the tests by withdrawing its offer to double bilateral aid to Pakistan. China, another Indian rival, deplored the Pakistani test, but announced that it would not adopt sanctions against Islamabad. The EU last week declined to impose economic sanctions on India for its testing. Instead the EU Council of Ministers agreed to have the European Commission review India's continued eligibility for the EU's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP). The ministers called on the European Commission to accelerate an EU-Pakistan trade and co-operation agreement in an effort to persuade Pakistan not to conduct its own tests. Not fast enough, as Pakistan conducted its tests just a few days after the General Council met. The ministers also called on the EU member states to "work for a delay in consideration of loans to India in the World Bank and other international institutions."

The U.S. was able to convince its World Bank peers to delay US\$865 million in World Bank loans to India. Pakistan may face the same fate in July when US\$750 million for new programme funding comes up for

approval. These measures may ultimately do more to penalise India and Pakistan's poor - programmes for whom World Bank money is targeted, than to harness a South Asia nuclear arms build-up.

Foreign investment in Pakistan is expected to slow down in the wake of the tests. Hardest hit could be investments in the power sector as the U.S. and Japan put projects on hold in opposition to Pakistan's nuclear testing. For the period July 1997-February 1998, Pakistan attracted over US\$600 million in foreign investment, US\$253 million of it from the U.S.

Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif called on Pakistanis to tighten their belts and prepare for an "austerity package" that the government would have to announce in the changed situation. The likely freezing of International Monetary Fund (IMF) loans to Pakistan will widen its trade deficit, raise debt servicing burdens and lower foreign exchange reserves. Pakistan will have to turn to higher-rate borrowing from commercial banks.

Freedom of expression and human rights in general have also been affected by the tests: Pakistani President Mohammed Rafiq Tarar declared a state of emergency on May 28, subsequent to his country's nuclear tests, officially in view of a threat of external aggression. Prior to testing, in response to a survey in Pakistan's widely-read daily "The News", a commentator said: "How can a country which imports wheat afford to test a nuclear weapon?".

"Nuclear crisis sparks calls for tougher US sanctions," JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, June 1, 1998; "Nuclear crises has US reeling," JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, May 29, 1998; "EU ministers fail to pass India sanctions, but will review GSP tariff preferences," INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER, May 27, 1998; "7-blast fallout may be explosive;" "Pak goes nuclear in era of growth," ECONOMIC TIMES (India), May 29, 1998; "State of emergency declared in Pakistan, freedom of expression affected", PAKISTAN PRESS FOUNDATION, May 29, 1998; Politics-Pakistan: Peoples' Welfare and not N- Bomb, say Moderates", IPS, May 20, 1998; "Disarmament, World Condemns Pakistan's Nuclear Tests", IPS, May 28, 1998; "Disarmament: Asian Nuclear Tests Revive Cold War Terror", IPS, May 28, 1998.

GMOS, CODEX....: CONTROVERSY ON LABELLING RULES

European Union agricultural ministers last week approved labelling requirements for food products containing genetically modified organisms (GMOs). The EU plan will require mandatory labelling of a food product if a GMO is present. The EU plan also calls for voluntary labelling of product declaring that it definitely does not contain GMOs.

The plan adopted by agricultural ministers last week differs from the previous labelling proposal put forward by the European Commission in two significant ways. First, previous proposals contained provisions for a "may contain" provision - a sort of catch-all for food producers unsure if their product definitely contains GMOs. The proposal approved last week requires mandatory labelling of a product if a GMO is present. Food producers would be required to conduct mandatory DNA and/or other protein tests to determine if a GMO is present.

The second point on which last week's plan differs from previous proposals is that it would not require mandatory separation of crops grown from genetically modified seeds from product grown from traditional seeds. The U.S. has argued that separation of traditional and GMO products would constitute a technical barrier to trade over which it was willing to go the WTO. About 40 percent of the U.S. soybean crop is from genetically modified seed.

European agricultural commissioners were divided over the labelling scheme. Denmark, Sweden and Italy voted against it, as they were opposed to dropping the "may contain" label. Italy argued that requiring DNA and other protein testing would place an excessive financial burden on small and medium sized food producers with limited resources. Denmark and Sweden argued that the "may contain" label offered the consumer more choice, but the majority of ministers disagreed, saying that the definitive labelling offered more transparency and clarity.

The ministers agreed to include in the labelling scheme a list of yet- to-be-determined items that will be exempt from testing. Also, agriculture officials will set forth guidelines determining what degree of DNA change in a product would warrant a GMO label. It is likely that highly processed products like oil may be on the exemption list, as these contain almost no protein or DNA strands for testing. The European Commission is expected to work on both these items over the next few months. Initially the labelling requirements will pertain only to two specific genetically modified varieties of corn and soybeans, but will likely be expanded to include more products under the EU Novel Foods law. The new regulations will take effect 90 days after being published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

European environmental and consumer groups remain sceptical of the EU labelling regime. Greenpeace believes that the plan will exclude over 90 percent of genetically modified food. The European consumer advocacy group BEUC thinks the DNA and protein testing provisions do not go far enough to ensure adequate information: both BEUC and Greenpeace want to drive GMO testing back through the supply chain so that GMOs can be traced from farm to fork.

In a related story, the Codex Food Labelling Committee, part of the UN Codex Alimentarius Commission that sets food standards, failed on May 27 to agree to mandatory labelling of genetically engineered food, to the anger and disappointment of consumer organisations. Although the Committee on Food Labelling does not have the final word, an agreement to require mandatory labelling of all foods would have been a major step forward in addressing consumer concerns.

In Washington DC on 28 May a coalition of scientists, religious leaders, health professionals and chefs filed a lawsuit against the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, singling out 33 different genetically engineered whole foods which are currently being sold without labelling or safety testing.

Meanwhile, a dispute over GMO corn imports is heating up as France continues to block all imports of U.S. corn exports to Europe. France has refused to approve two strains of corn containing GMOs for sale in the European Union. Because the U.S. does not segregate traditional and GMO corn product, the EU has blocked all corn imports to its market. The U.S. has already lost about half of its expected market share under its

EU corn quota this year. French officials say they are not opposed to allowing the GMO corn on the EU market, but need more time to gather information on GMOs before approving the strains. U.S. officials argue that the French opposition is not based on health or other scientific concerns.

The World Farmers Congress held in Manila last week might give Europeans

food for thought regarding GMOs. "People must realise that [GMOs] are going to be part and parcel of agriculture production. There's something like US\$18 billion worth of crops grown. . . now in the world from genetically engineered products. It will be far greater than what we've seen in the past 15 years," according to Graham Blight, president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers and a congress participant. Still other farmers said that biotechnology increases productivity and reduces the need for land and water resources. Farmers noted as well the need for better communication about GMOs to alleviate fears over GMO safety. Farmers at the nine-day conference also addressed the issues of trade liberalisation in agriculture and reducing poverty in farming communities.

"EU ministers establish labelling rule for genetically modified organisms," INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER, May 27, 1998; "EU adopts controversial food labels," FINANCIAL TIMES, May 27, 1998; "Novel foods create novel dilemmas for trade partners," FINANCIAL TIMES, May 22, 1998; "EU takes step toward GMO labelling regime without 'may contain' option," INSIDE US TRADE, May 29, 1998; "WTO arbitrator says EU has 15 months to implement hormone decision;" "U.S. likely to retaliate against France over decision on GMO corn," INSIDE US TRADE, May 29, 1998; "Biotechnology seen boosting food production," REUTERS, May 27, 1998; "International Committee Rejects Consumer Call for Mandatory Labelling of Genetically Engineered Foods", Consumer's International Press Release, May 28, 1998.

ASEAN PLEDGES CONTINUED TRADE LIBERALIZATION

Officials with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) last week emphasised the group's commitment to trade liberalisation in the wake of the financial crisis that has rocked regional economies. "ASEAN reiterated that in spite of the prevailing unfavourable financial and economic conditions. . . ASEAN is fully committed to meeting WTO obligations," according to a joint statement issued after a two-day meeting between ASEAN and U.S. officials in Manila. ASEAN officials also committed to accelerating the implementation of an ASEAN free trade area and the liberalisation of trade in services. The ASEAN-U.S. joint statement said that both the U.S. and ASEAN understand the "importance of resisting domestic pressures to restrict imports and of maintaining open markets."

Separately, ASEAN agreed last week to intensify efforts to boost trade with India. Trade between ASEAN and India has enjoyed annual growth of 20 percent between 1991 and 1997, reaching US\$6 billion last year. The two sides said they hope to boost trade to US\$15 billion by fiscal 2001 (April 2000-March 2001). ASEAN and India will pursue closer ties in areas such as information technology, software, tourism and infrastructure. ASEAN includes Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

In other news, WTO economists reported on May 20 that export growth for the first quarter remained sluggish in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea and Thailand - the five Asian economies most affected by the regional financial crisis. In dollar terms, overall exports for the countries grew by 2.5 percent, reaching \$83 billion for the period January-March 1998. WTO economists reported that the five countries have generally refrained from raising import barriers. "The good news is we haven't had protectionism. The bad news is that there's no export surge yet," said Patrick Low, chief economist at

the WTO. Export growth is expected to fuel economic recovery in the region. The region will need a higher magnitude of growth than the 2.5 percent experienced in the first quarter if the countries are to boost their gross domestic products. To that point, Mr. Low said "It's too early to say that we're on a solid recovery path."

The WTO reported that Japan's imports from the five countries dropped by 18 percent in the first quarter of 1998. This is due to sluggish consumer demand in Japan. Japan has been under pressure to reform its economy to boost consumption and absorb the expected boom in exports coming out of the region.

Meanwhile, many analysts are looking outside Asia to assess the long-term effects of the Asian crisis on emerging economies. Currencies in Latin America and South Africa have suffered heavy losses over the last week, and bond prices in Russia fell through the floor as the central bank raised interest rates to 150 percent. Fears abound that the sell-off over the last week could signal a long-term investor retreat from developing economies. Analysts blamed the turmoil in Asian, Latin American and Russian markets on concerns about Japan's economy and the weakness of the yen against the dollar. Other analysts said the riots in Indonesia gave investors pause to think about the possibilities of social unrest amid economic reform.

Also last week, Chilean President Eduardo Frei announced Chile would drop its single external tariff by five percent over the next two years. "Several of our trade partners are up against a serious financial crisis, bringing with it difficult times for the export sector," President Frei said. About 35 percent of Chilean trade in 1997 was with Japan, China and Southeast Asia. The tariff cut is expected to boost the Chilean export sector.

"ASEAN pledges commitment to trade liberalisation despite crisis," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, May 24, 1998; "Economy-Chile: tariff reductions, antidote to the Asian crisis," IPS, May 28, 1998; "For emerging economies, crisis isn't just Asia's problem," INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, May 28, 1998; "India, ASEAN outline focus areas to boost trade," MAY 27, 1998; "WTO says Asian export growth remained sluggish in first quarter," INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER, May 27, 1998.

ACCESSION UPDATE: EU, U.S. REMAIN UNIMPRESSED WITH CHINA'S BID

EU Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan last week criticised as insufficient the latest Chinese offer on industrial tariffs in its bid for WTO accession. Sir Leon said China's comprehensive tariff offer including tariff cuts on 5,500 industrial products "in a number of ways" falls short of EU expectations. "While [the Chinese offer] represents a significant step forward, it remains unsatisfactory," Sir Leon said last week. He said China and the EU are holding "intensive discussions" in the area of services.

The U.S. remains dissatisfied with progress in its accession discussions with China. U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky said on May 20 that the Chinese negotiators are trying to buy some time until political leaders in China offer direction. U.S. officials the week of May 18 said they had recently rejected a Chinese offer on agricultural goods. Ms. Barshefsky noted that Canada had also

rejected China's offer on market access for agricultural products. Barshefsky said China's offer to Canada was simply a revision of its rejected offer to the U.S., except that proposed tariffs on agricultural imports were actually raised. "So we're moving in the wrong direction," Ms. Barshefsky said.

U.S. President Bill Clinton is scheduled to visit Beijing June 24 for a China-U.S. summit. The Clinton Administration is reportedly pushing to delay a congressional vote on renewing China's most-favoured-nation (MFN) status until after the summit. President Clinton has until this week to offer his renewal of China's MFN status, after which congress has 90 days to vote to reject the president's decision. China resents the annual renewal process, which focuses on its human rights record, weapons proliferation activity and trade.

The timing for MFN renewal is particularly tricky this year in light of the summit, hence the push to delay a vote. The U.S. Administration does not want to risk going to Beijing in the shadow of possible congressional rejection of MFN. The vote will most likely not take place until after the summit, at which time debate on the issue is expected to be fierce.

Talk of rejecting MFN may however be all so much posturing: after all, congress renewed MFN status after Chinese authorities violently repressed protesters in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in 1989. While observers warn MFN does face a strong chance of being rejected this year, U.S. business groups will continue to lobby hard for MFN renewal, making it difficult for congress not to renew China's status.

"White House seeks delay in China vote," FINANCIAL TIMES, May 28, 1998; "China WTO offer 'unsatisfactory'-EU's Brittan," REUTERS, May 26, 1998; "Chinese negotiators 'treading water' in WTO accession talks, Barshefsky says," INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER, May 27, 1998; "House China votes raise doubts about MFN prospects," CONGRESS DAILY, May 26, 1998.

IN BRIEF: A NEW SECTION WITH TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT NEWS THAT DIDN'T MAKE THE HEADLINE

Endangered species ranging from snails to elephants are seeking refuge at a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) meeting that started in Caracas, Venezuela last week. The 14th meeting of CITES' Fauna Committee will, inter alia, discuss regional management plans for conserving sea turtles. "Environment: Endangered Species Seek Assistance at CITES Meeting", IPS, May 25, 1998.

To strengthen global efforts against illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive wastes, the World Customs Union (WCO) and the IAEA have formalised their co-operation. "World Customs Organisation and the IAEA Formalise Cooperation", IAEA PRESS RELEASE, May 13, 1998.

Development groups say they are outraged by European Union plans to trim back co-operation funds for the South and to redirect the money into projects in countries closer to its borders. While several so-called "budget lines" for the South are threatened by the proposed cuts, funds for civil society in general

will be hit the worst, say NGOs. "Development-Europe: NGOs Outraged by Planned 1999 EU Budget Cuts", IPS, May 21, 1998.

Experts from central banks, securities exchanges and ministries of finance from some 50 developing and developed countries met under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) from 27 to 29 May 1998 in Geneva, Switzerland to discuss the implications of foreign portfolio investment for capital market development and to consider macroeconomic challenges. The meeting highlighted the need to promote sound capital market development, including domestic stock and bond markets, in developing countries. Participants agreed that "countries may prefer to adopt a prudent and well sequenced process of internal and external liberalization, according to the level of their development and particular circumstances, analysing the effects of each liberalization phase before proceeding further."

"Policy Implications Of Foreign Portfolio Investment In Emerging Markets Under Scrutiny," UNCTAD, May 27, 1998.

EVENTS / RESOURCES

EVENTS

TRADE POLICY AND SUSTAINABILITY: REGIONAL APPROACHES, the policy dialogue convened by ICTSD and originally announced for September has been re-scheduled. It will now take place on 29-30 October, 1998 at the Centre International des Conférences de Genève. For information please contact ICTSD.

GLOBALIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, Paris, 25th June 1998. This Conference, organised by the Collège des Hautes Etudes de l'Environnement, will take place at La Défense. For further information, Tel: 33 1 41 16 73 23, Fax: 33 1 41 16 73 28.

RESOURCES

"Globalization, Social Conflict and Economic Growth," Dani Rodrik, Geneva: UNCTAD, 1998. This booklet contains the full text of the 8th Raul Prebisch lecture, delivered at the Palais des Nations, Geneva in October 1997. Dani Rodrik is the Rafiq Hariri Professor of International Political Economy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. It can be ordered free of charge from UNCTAD, Tel: 41 22 917 5712, Fax: 41 22 917 0042, Email: Norjanah.flaks@unctad.org

"Environment and Development Terminology Bulletin." This two-volume publication provides correct terminology in fields related to the environment and development in English, French and Spanish as well as Russian, Chinese and Arabic. It is available for US\$65 (25% discount for NGOs) from UN Publications, 2 UN Plaza, Room DC-853, New York, NY 10017, USA, Fax: 1 212 963 3489, Email: publications@un.org, or from UN Publications, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland, Fax: 41 22 917 0027, Tel: 41 22 917 4884, Email: unpubli@unog.ch

"WTO Trilingual Glossary," WTO, Geneva, January 1998. To order, please contact WTO Sales and Publications, Tel: 41 22 739 5208, Fax: 41 22 739 5458, Website: http://www.wto.org/wto/cgi-bin/wto_order.pl

"The Border Betrayed: NAFTA's Broken Promises - The Environment and the Health Decline in NAFTA's First Two Years." In this book, the Mexican NGO Red Mexicana de Acción Frente al Libre Comercio and the US NGO Public Citizen discuss the decline in health and environmental conditions along the US-Mexico border as a result of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The English and Spanish versions are available from: Public Citizen Publications, 1600 20th St. NW, Washington DC 20009, USA, Fax: 1 202 547 7392, Email: public_citizen@citizen.org, Website: <http://www.citizen.org/gtw/nafta/naftapg.html>. The Spanish version is available from: Red Mexicana de Acción Frente al Libre Comercio, Godard 20, col. Guadalupe Victoria, CP 07790, Mexico DF, Mexico, Fax: 52 5 355 1177, Email: rmlc@laneta.apc.org, Website: <http://www.laneta.apc.org/rmlc>

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