



# Unions Demand Fair Trade Now!

TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

ENVIRONMENT

### International environmental standards should be the floor of environmental protection in the TPPA

The TPPA should establish a commitment to environmental protection based on all parties having ratified international standards among others the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer. The TPPA parties should also agree to prohibit derogation from national, sub-national, and local laws and regulations that establish environmental standards or aim to protect the environment and public health. Every country should also be bound to implement its environmental laws and be held accountable if it fails to do so.

### Provisions to prohibit trade of illegally harvested products

The TPPA should put in place a comprehensive list of illegally harvested products including in forestry and mining. The TPPA must recognise the right of each nation to restrict or ban practices that threaten to pollute the air, water, and land. Therefore, decisions to place a moratorium on certain types of mining or drilling, for example, should not be considered a violation of the agreement and must be excluded from investor-state challenges.

In order to protect wildlife and the environment, customs services must seize any such products at the border and binding measures should be enacted so as to increase capacity to trace and track such trade with a view to prosecuting those responsible.

### The environment chapter must be enforceable. Environment must be excluded from investment disputes.

Aiming at achieving strong environmental protection, the environment chapter should be subject to the same dispute settlement procedures as commercial disputes, including sanctions as grave as in commercial cases.

Investment rules and dispute processes must not be able to be used against existing or improved environmental laws and regulations. Environmental protection must be excluded from investment disputes. The u.S. Construction that admits that environmental protection measures do not constitute expropriations “except in rare circumstances” is insufficient to deter such cases, or to protect each country’s right to protect its environment as it sees fit.

**ENVIRONMENT MUST BE PROTECTED!**