

103<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 4710

To require the inclusion of provisions relating to worker rights and environmental standards in any trade agreement entered into under any future trade negotiating authority.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 1994

Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DELLUMS, and Mr. OLVER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

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## A BILL

To require the inclusion of provisions relating to worker rights and environmental standards in any trade agreement entered into under any future trade negotiating authority.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Fair International  
5       Standards in Trade (FIST) Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR FUTURE TRADE AGREE-**  
2 **MENTS.**

3 The authority of the President to enter into any trade  
4 agreement under subsection (b) or (c) of section 1102 of  
5 the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (19  
6 U.S.C. 2902) after October 1, 1994, or other authority  
7 provided by statute to enter into trade agreements to  
8 which such subsections apply, may be exercised only if the  
9 trade agreement contains provisions that require each  
10 party to the agreement to—

11 (1) adopt and enforce laws to afford inter-  
12 nationally recognized worker rights to workers in  
13 that country (including any designated zone in that  
14 country);

15 (2) adopt and enforce laws to promote respect  
16 for internationally recognized environmental stand-  
17 ards in that country (including any designated zone  
18 in that country; and

19 (3) treat as an actionable unfair trade practice  
20 the systematic denial or practical nullification denial  
21 of internationally recognized worker rights or inter-  
22 nationally recognized environmental standards as a  
23 means for any signatory country or its industries to  
24 gain a competitive advantage in international trade,  
25 commerce, or finance.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 For purposes of this Act—

3 (1) the term “internationally-recognized worker  
4 rights” has the meaning given that term in section  
5 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974;

6 (2) the term “internationally-recognized envi-  
7 ronmental standards” includes—

8 (A) mitigation of global climate change;

9 (B) reduction in the consumption and pro-  
10 duction of ozone-depleting substances;

11 (C) reduction in ship pollution of the  
12 oceans from such sources as oil, noxious bulk  
13 liquids, hazardous freight, sewage, and garbage;

14 (D) ban on international ocean dumping of  
15 high-level radioactive waste, chemical warfare  
16 agents, and hazardous substances;

17 (E) government control of the  
18 transboundary movement of hazardous waste  
19 materials and their disposal for the purpose of  
20 reducing global pollution on account of such  
21 materials;

22 (F) preservation of endangered species;

23 (G) conservation of biological diversity;

24 (H) promotion of biodiversity; and

25 (I) preparation of oil-spill contingency  
26 plans; and

1           (3) the term “actionable unfair trade practice”  
2           means, under the laws of the United States, an act,  
3           policy, or practice that, under section 301 of the  
4           Trade Act of 1974, is unjustifiable and burdens or  
5           restricts United States commerce.

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