Uruguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Rice	**Economic/Trade Factors:** • Cattle farming and agriculture represent more than 85% of the exports (contributing approximately with 10% of the gross domestic product). • The United States is one of the largest exporters in the world, and dispersion of its market is significant (80% of its exports). • In comparison with the dispersion of the Uruguayan exports in rice (around 60% of its exports are destined for Brazil), the United States would have a clear competitive advantage. • Expected significant impact in the rice sector, due to threatened exports. **Social Factors:** • Uruguay's economy continues to rely mainly in the cattle farming sector. • Cattle farming and agricultural activities use 15% of the workforce. • The industry is based	• In a FTAA scenario, the United States represents a threat since it is an important producer and exporter at a global level. • The rice sector is more likely to reduce its exports if a trade agreement is finalized. • Approximately 60% of Uruguay's rice exports are destined for Brazil. • Approximately 20% of United States rice exports are destined for Argentina and Brazil. • If tariffs increase, the United States might displace Uruguay in the regional market. • Exports to Brazil and Argentina represent a low percentage of US exports. However, if tariff barriers grow, these could increase significantly.	**If trade increases:** • Increase in cultivated area: increase water pollution (affecting hydrologic cycle); emissions increase; land degradation. • Increase in movement/transportation of products: air pollution increases due to particulate matter. • The demand of processes increases: the quality of water deteriorates; air pollution increases due to particulate matter. **If trade decreases:** • Decrease in the cultivated area: water demand decreases; lower emissions to the environment; recuperation of degraded soil; changes in ecosystems. • Movement/transportation of products decreases: fewer emissions to the environment. • Decrease of industrial processes: decrease in water contamination; fewer emissions to the environment.	**If trade increases:** • Increase of harvest work and collection. **If trade decreases:** • Decrease in harvest work and collection. • Reduction of quality of life of small and medium rural producers, as well as migration due to increase in local unemployment rates.	• The National Constitution has basic, fundamental dispositions for environmental protection. • The General Environment Protection Law establishes sanctions for environmental damage. • *Ex-ante* assessments on environmental impact for certain activities are mandatory. • The Ministry of Housing, Lands and Environment (MVOTMA), is the institutional entity with national competence on environment. • Need for improving the existing coordination between the MVOTMA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. • To promote changes in consumption and production patterns.

Uruguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Rice (cont'd)	mainly in transforming raw materials from the livestock sector. **Environmental Factors:** • 85% of the Uruguayan territory is productive (one of the highest in the world). • Between 30% and 50% of the surface is suitable for farming. • Uruguay has great potential to strengthen its agricultural development.				
Paper and cardboard	**Economic/Trade Factors:** • Paper exports are destined for Argentina and Brazil. • In the paper sector, Uruguay has a significant preference, between 14% and 18% tariff. • 3% of Paper and Cardboard exports could be threatened. • The threat would come from both the United States and Canada. **Social Factors:** • 85% of the territory in	• Sales to Argentina are approximately US$6 million and to Brazil close to US$9 million. • Of the products identified as important for Uruguay, in the paper sector, US exports US$ 2.000 million approximately. • Potential exports from the United States to Brazil and Argentina, considering the total exports of both countries, might rise to US$ 270 millions per year, which represents only 14% of U.S. exports. • In a FTA scenario between	• Lack of planning has caused significant environmental impact. • Risk of environmental contamination due to the effluent from cellulose plants. **If production increases:** • Cultivated area increases: water demand increases; emissions to the environment; loss of soil quality; change in ecosystems. • Movement/transportation of products decreases: air	• Increases in production, will increase harvest work and collection. • Decrease in production will result in a reduction of harvest work and collection.	• The National Constitution has basic, fundamental dispositions for environmental protection. • The General Environment Protection Law establishes sanctions for environmental damage. • *Ex-ante* assessments on environmental impact for certain activities are mandatory. • The Ministry of Housing, Lands and

Uruguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Paper and cardboard (cont'd)	Uruguay is productive (one of the highest in the world). **Environmental Factors:** • Forest industry is emerging as an important sector in Uruguay. • Forecast show a sharp short-term increase in demand for national wood. • Increase in demand of cellulose around the world is a motivation to invest millions of dollars in Uruguay.	the U.S. and Uruguay, the U.S. could easily increase its exports to Brazil.	pollution increases due to particulate matter. • The demand for processes increases: deterioration of water quality; increases air pollution due to particles; alteration in the biota of the river. **If production decreases:** • Decrease in cultivated area: water demand decreases; less emissions to the environment; soils are retrieved for pastures; change in ecosystems. • Movement/transportation of products decreases: emissions to the environment decrease. • Industrialization processes decrease: water quality improvement; fewer emissions to the environment.		Environment (MVOTMA), is the institutional entity with national competence on environment. • Need for improving the existing coordination between the MVOTMA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. • To promote changes in consumption and production patterns.
Meat	**Economic/Trade Factors:** • Uruguay has a privileged sanitary "status"" in the region. • Production has been competitive, even with the high tariffs in the main markets.	• In the United States market, access conditions for meat indicate the existence of quotas limiting sales, and a high tariff after the quota is filled (26.4%). • This situation could have a positive impact by improving access conditions established	• The techniques of management of the natural pastures usually are not the best from the perspective of sustainability, due to the frequent "over- grazing" periods, with the consequent degradation of pasture, resulting in some cases in	• Environmental changes due to increase in production, will affect the quality of life of the entire country. • According to the last census, there are 55,000 rural establishments, in which only 800 companies occupy 6	• The National Constitution has basic, fundamental dispositions for environmental protection. • The General Environment Protection Law establishes

Uruguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Meat (cont'd)	• The National Meat Institute has developed a policy for the promotion of Uruguayan meat in specific market segments based on the natural quality of its production. • Positive assessment of US market potential revealing an increase in imports. • The Uruguayan exports of beef to the United States were US$113 million in 2003. • The United States is the largest producer and exporter of meat as well as the largest consumer. • Cattle farming represent the most important sub-sector in relation to occupied land (86%). **Social Factors:** • It is one of the most extensive activities; activities are conducted in soils of relatively low productivity per hectare, resulting in minimum gross income return. Consequently, living conditions are difficult, resulting in a process of rural depopulation. • Uruguay is one of the main	in the agreement. • The Free Trade Agreement not only will improve the relative position with the competitors in relation to the volumes that are exported outside the tariff, but also regarding the national production. • Together the U.S. and Canada have a potential market of approximately US$3 billion. This figure surpasses the national total productive capacity, which shows the favorable scenario that would bring an agreement in the sector.	soil erosion. • Cold-storage plants have not prioritized environmental issues and many present important limitations in the effluent treatment systems. • An increment in production will continue to damage the land, natural pastures and other components of the ecosystems. This will cause even more significant environmental impacts.	millions hectares. • Under this scenario, cattle farming occupy approximately 1 worker per each 300 hectare. To explain this process of rural subpopulation, it's shown that between the period of 1960 and 1990, 30,000 establishments disappeared from Uruguayan fields.	sanctions for environmental damage. • *Ex-ante* assessments on environmental impact for certain activities are mandatory. • The Ministry of Housing, Lands and Environment (MVOTMA), is the institutional entity with national competence on environment. • Need for improving the existing coordination between the MVOTMA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. • To promote changes in consumption and production patterns. • Need for improving the existing coordination between the MVOTMA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. • To promote changes in the consumption and production patterns.

Uruguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Meat (cont'd)	suppliers of red meat and wools of the world. Meat and wool production over natural pastures constitutes one of the traditional pillars of the Uruguayan economy. **Environmental Factors:** • Cattle farming activity has undergone a process of productive intensification particularly in this decade, based on the implementation of artificial pastures, forage crops, etc. • Bovine and ovine beef depends on natural pastures that cover more than 70% of the national territory. • There are favorable conditions for ecosystems of natural pastures that cover the national territory for this type of production.				
Wool	**Economic/Trade Factors:** • Compared to the meat sector, the wool market is not expanding. • The wool sector is expected to increase exports due to the U.S. imports (and Canada) and	• Uruguay's wool exports to the United States represent 1% of the total imports of this product by this country. • 50% of the United States wool imports come from three countries: Italy, Canada and Mexico.	• Main impact to the environment is due to water contamination during the wool washing process. • The meat industry depends on the natural pastures that cover more than 70% of the national territory.	• In a scenario where ovine production is increased, ovine stock will grow; trade will increase; the demand for processes would augment as well as harvest work and collections. • In a scenario where production decreases as a	• The National Constitution has basic, fundamental dispositions for environmental protection. • The General Environment Protection Law establishes

Uruguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Wool (cont'd)	to the fact that these products are already imported from Uruguay. • Wool is one of the most protected products in the U.S. textile chain (highly protected with tariffs in Canada as well) • The U.S. and Canada keep quotas under the Textile and Clothing Agreement for the WTO, and "tariff high-peaks" (15%). • A particular product of interest for Uruguay such as wool tissues has the highest tariffs of the chain (25%) and also in Canada (17%). • Due to these aspects, a positive impact is expected through an agreement that will improve conditions of access. **Social Factors:** • Installed capacity and acumulated experience for industrial developement. • International recognition of Uruguayan wool. **Environmental Factors:** • Most of the ovine production is done in fields and over natural	• Considering the wool imports demand of the United States, is understood that in global terms, Uruguay could expand in about 80 times its wool exports to that market. • The region includes one of the two largest consumer markets of wool final products (the United States), who protects strongly, until now, the local textile and dressmaking industry. • As a consequence of NAFTA agreement and the initiative of the Caribbean, most of the clothing industry of the United States was transferred to Central America and the Caribbean (Dominican Rep., Guatemala, Costa Rica, etc) and the textile to Mexico. This situation is likely to remain or improve in a FTA scenario. • The biggest supplier outside the region (Italy) will continue to sell by brand name and differentiation of the product. • China will continue to sell by price, and more opportunity for competition with Korea, Turkey, etc. • World consumption of wool products is practically in a		consequence of the lost of demand or low production profitability, ovine stock would grow; trade would decrease as well as the industrialization processes; harvest work and collections would increase; and employment of personnel would decrease.	sanctions for environmental damage. • *Ex-ante* assessments on environmental impact for certain activities are mandatory. • The Ministry of Housing, Lands and Environment (MVOTMA), is the institutional entity with national competence on environment. • Need for improving the existing coordination between the MVOTMA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. • To promote changes in consumption and production patterns.

Uruguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Wool (cont'd)	grassland. • Historic registries show that the national capacity of grassland ecosystems can stand twice the resources of the current production. • The ovine sector is more aggressive for the grassland ecosystem than the bovine sector due to its shepherding regime that is more devastating (degradation of natural pastures.) • The contamination load (BOD) generated in the washing process is high. • Forecast of global climate change show that rising temperatures and humidity would result in a decrease in ovine production (i.e. due to increase of related diseases).	standstill or with little growth. • There's a limit to the ability of the Uruguayan industry to grow based only in supply, it is smaller the demand capacity in the United States due to the transfer of the textile industry. The possibility of growing indirectly in Mexico or other markets is linked to the rules of origin that are approved in the FTAA. NAFTA rules of origin limits indirect access through Mexico. • The expanded market also includes some direct competitors, especially in woven fabrics of wool, such as Colombia and Peru. This can benefit indirectly the Uruguayan industry.			

Uruguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Wool (cont'd)					

Paraguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Soybeans	**Economic/Trade:** • Only four products (**soybean, cotton, meat and wood**) represented 53% of the exports of 2002, and of this, 60% is associated to soybean and its derivates. • Soybean exports represented approximately 364 million FOB dollars in 2001, almost 60% corresponded to exports within the FTAA. • Paraguay is the sixth soybean producer in the world contributing with 2% of the world production. In 2002 Paraguay produced a little more than 3.5 million tons. • The importance of South America as destination of the grain exports of soybean has increased steadily since 1997; in 2001 it represented more than half of the destinations for the exports of Paraguayan soybeans, the principal buying countries in the region are Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.	• Soybean generates between 68% and 76% of profit for the Paraguayan economy from its exports. The model used in the assessment identifies this product as the one which has the largest margin of profit, and it tends to increase its production and exported volume rapidly. • FTAA increases in 23% the participation of Brazil as destination for Paraguay's exports (from 67.2% to 82.5%), this is considered very high. • Brazil could become a more significant destination point for Paraguay, and its capacity to generate foreign exchange and maintaining its level of activity would be co-dependent of the macroeconomic stability of Brazil.	• It is estimated that the loss of soil with the method of direct seeding is of approximately one ton/ha/year, which also results in the loss of soil nutrients because of erosion. In a FTAA scenario this would be nearly US$15 million. • The production of soybean with direct seeding method requires a significant amount of herbicides and pesticides to obtain high yields, resulting in risk of water pollution and adverse effects on the soil, and human health. • Some potential consequences of the FTAA implementation have been particularly negative for soybean, considering a 50% increase of the land assigned for production. Outstanding issues include: use of pesticides, fertilizers, fossil energy, land for other agricultural crops, greenhouse gas effect, water quality, erosion and harm to species of local flora and fauna. • A positive aspect could be the amount of organic	• An FTAA scenario reduces labor since it will result in greater production of soybean that is less labor intensive. • Soybean production displaces cattle and cotton production that are more labor intensive. The most relevant effect is the reduction of labor, increment of land prices, and positive benefits for producers. • There could be an increase in the number of people exposed to agricultural chemicals due to the expansion of cultivated land, a negative effect on water and soil, damaging health due to consumption of contaminated food. • Reduction of the surface destined to other crops of family consumption could endanger food security for small family units. • In a FTAA scenario soybean production would employ 13,000 people (against the current 8,000).	• The National Environmental System, the Ministry of Environment, and National Council of Environment are the institutional entities with national competence on environment. • Environmental Assessments used as preventive management tools. • The forest sector continues to be under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle Farming. • Institutional strengthening in Paraguay should be a priority. • Reduced openness to public and private institutional coordination and participation. • Not enough decentralization. • High tendency to maintain a reactive action than to a

Paraguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Soybeans (cont'd)	**Social Factors:** • Soybean production is highly mechanized; the production of cotton demands a great quantity of human labor. • Soybean production will partly replace cotton, although this will not be a direct effect of the FTAA, but a current trend with related to profitability. This anticipates a high-risk social impact in Paraguay in the coming years.		material in cultivated lands (due to the direct sowing that is done less frequently than other annual production crop).		proactive one.

Paraguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Soybeans (cont'd)	**Environmental Factors:** • Soybean would increase its extension with the FTAA in almost 50% of its current surface. • Soybean exerts pressure on the use of marginal soils and replaces other traditional categories of Paraguay (for example, dull herb, tung, forest and citric). • Agro-chemicals are used.				

Paraguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Cotton	**Economic/Trade Factors:** • The results of the analysis of the selected products in the perspective of the chain of value yield a growth of the soybean, at the expense of the cultivated cotton surface. • Even though these results are not a consequence of the FTAA, there is a foreseen change to the economic structure in the future. • Paraguay contributes with approximately 1% of the world cotton production. • Paraguay produces around 7% of Latin America cotton, with approx. 300,000 hectares for its production. • Paraguay exports around 95% of its cotton fiber production, which represents 9.1% of its total exports. • Paraguay's production subsists mainly by cotton exports to Argentina.	• The American free trade market sponsored by the FTAA would put an end to internal aids and would create a substantial change in the prices and conditions of cotton in the global market. • Cotton production is highly subsidized by the Paraguay Government; otherwise it would be almost impossible to obtain a profit due to international prices.	• Cultivated land would decrease to almost half of it. • This could imply the diminishing of environmental impacts, but this situation is related to the growth of Soybean production (see effects on previous section) • Obsolete and dangerous installations and equipment, which contributes to increase of emissions, damage to labor security and hygiene.	• Soybean production will partially replace cotton production, although it is not a consequence of the FTAA, but of the income-yield capacity. The consequence is a foreseen high-risk social impact that will affect Paraguay in the next few years. • A decrease in the area for crops for family consumption could jeopardize food safety for small family units.	• The National Environmental System, the Ministry of Environment, and National Council of Environment are the institutional entity with national competence on environment. • Environmental Assessments used as preventive management tools. • The forest sector continues to be under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle Farming. • Institutional strengthening in Paraguay should be a priority. • Reduced openness to public and private institutional coordination and participation. • Not enough decentralization. • High tendency to maintain a reactive action than to a proactive one.

Paraguay					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Cotton (cont'd)	**Social Factors:** • Cotton production is done manually, demanding a large number of human labor. • Cotton fiber represents 1.79% of Paraguay's GDP, its importance is not only due to its role as generator of employment, but also as income generator for the country. • More than 1,000,000 people in Paraguay depend directly or indirectly on cotton production; representing almost a fifth of the total population of the country. **Environmental Factors:** • Reduction of the crop area. • Use of agricultural chemicals.				

Brazil					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Sugar, shoes and leather goods, steel and iron, and vegetable goods (cocoa, rice, tobacco, fruits, etc.)	**Economic/Trade:** • Brazil is expected to be one of the major partners in the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). **Social Factors:** • Source of jobs. **Environmental Factors:** • Costs of pollution abatement may not be a barrier for competitiveness in the Brazilian marries.	• In sectoral terms production of sugar, shoes and leather goods, steel and iron, and vegetable goods (cocoa, rice, tobacco, fruits, etc.) would increase from 3.6 to 13.7. • Export increase variations will also be the highest ones in these sectors plus the wearing apparel sector that has a similar performance. • The removal of U.S. trade barriers under the proposed FTAA would create opportunities for the economic expansion of the agricultural and industrial sectors in Brazil. • The scenario with the FTAA is only related to U.S. imports that comprise almost 80 percent of the Brazilian imports from the FTAA region, excluding those from MERCOSUR. • The aggregate macroeconomic impacts from FTAA on the Brazilian	• FTAA sectoral impacts may lead the Brazilian economy to an industrial structure that could be cleaner in air pollution than it is now. • In the other hand, the Brazilian industry could produce more intense levels of water pollution with the FTAA. • Expansion of these sectors may well create additional pressures on land use. • Energy use patterns are more environmentally favorable. • Lower pollution intensity in air pollution of particulates and SO2 and energy uses. • Higher pollution intensity in water pollution and uses and CO2 emissions. • FTAA environmental impacts will not necessarily lead the Brazilian economy to a “dirtier” economy.	• Benefits of pollution control will affect whole societies.	• Environmental legislation and its instruments are fully based on strict mandatory norms and standards, which do not recognize opportunities for balance or compromise. • And environmental licensing and supervision are often informally relaxed to take into account the needs for compromise when political pressure is high. • Trade and environmental issues have been treated separately, but due to Brazil’s increasing international insertion and movements toward regional trade agreements, the country cannot afford to separate the issues any longer. • In Brazil, in addition to

Brazil					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Sugar, shoes and leather goods, steel and iron, and vegetable goods (cocoa, rice, tobacco, fruits, etc.) (cont'd)		economy will generate higher deficits in the Brazilian trade account (12.4% increase), when imports go up by 4.4% and exports only by 2.4 %. • Private consumption increases by 0.6 percent. • The exchange rate is overvalued in 2.7 percent with a small 0.5 percent increase in general prices. • Trade deficits could be mitigated if capital inflows to finance export driven investments were considered as results of the FTAA's new trade regime.			the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), any citizen can act against polluters for non compliance. • It is urgent to create opportunities for further integration in both environmental and trade policy-making decisions.

Argentina					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Iron and steel industry and non-ferrous; processed food; chemicals.	**Economic/Trade Factors:** • Argentine exports of metals to the United States are 240 million dollars (8%). • The comparison among the Argentine exports and the imports of the United States shows there are opportunities for better access conditions to the United States market can increase Argentine exports. • Half Argentine exports go to the United States and they face some kind of non-tariff barrier. • 54% of the measures in effect related to antidumping rights (up to December 2000) corresponded to steel and related products. • On the exportation structure of Argentina, almost 45% belongs to organic food (primary or hand made products.) • Argentina's organic food exports to the United States amount to 597 million dollars (21%).	• In an FTAA scenario, metal products would lead the growth with an increase of 35% in the total Argentine sales to foreign countries. • Compared to global composition, sales structure to the United States represents a larger participation in minerals. • In a FTAA scenario, exports of the crops and food industry would grow approximately 24%. • Exports to the U.S. would grow 59%. • Compared to global composition, sales structure to the United States represents a lower participation in organic food.	• Liquid and air pollutants generated due to the large amount of water and air used during the production process. • Contamination due to metals used as raw materials (iron, copper, zinc, aluminum, tin, antimony, lead, etc.) or the welding compounds used (carbonilla, salts various, etc.) and pollutants such as the refrigeration and lubrication oils and the rinse-off waters. • The most characteristic air pollutants are the particulate material (carbonous particles), metals and non metals used as raw materials and combustion gases, finish or lamination, and vapors and gases of compounds used (carbon, and sulfur compounds, cyanides, fluorides, benzene compounds, nitrogen compounds). • The increase in production of these sectors will generate more pollutants, and consequently, it will be necessary to improve systems for water and air re-use and treatment.	• The lack of articulation among different governmental bodies inhibits an adequate planning, and forecast of social and environmental consequences at the local level, derived from policies for trade integration. • Large number of small business that operate without being registered in the RIN in the Province of Buenos Aires, in slaughter and task, which makes more complex the situation of the sector.	• The General Environmental Law establishes the framework for national environmental policy. • There is a lack of accurate fulfillment of environmental regulations. • Improve Inter-institutional communication. • Lack of formal and institutionalized consulting and feedback methods between public and private actor involved in public policy making related to economic integration.

Argentina					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
Iron and steel industry and non-ferrous material; processed food; chemicals. (cont'd)	• The comparison among the Argentine exports and the imports of the United States shows that there is place so that better conditions of access to the United States market can increase the Argentine exports. • Argentina commerce shows that half of its exports destined for the United States face some kind of non-tariff barrier. • Agro manufactures is one of the divisions with higher nucleus barriers. • 8% of the measures are related to the antidumping duties (to December 2000) that corresponded to agricultural food products**.** • 19% of the Argentina export structure belong to minerals (fuel and its derivates) • Argentine exports of minerals to the United States are 956 million dollars (34%). • The comparison among the Argentine exports and the imports of the United States shows that there is place for better conditions		• The meat industry produces high volumes of microbiologic contamination. • The lack of effective control affects the correct performance of treatment facilities. • There has been a technological improvement in sugar processes, but issues with contamination will remain. • "Bagasse" (sugar cane residue) is used as fuel for boilers, resulting in the release to the atmosphere of high concentrations of particulate material. • Sugar cane burning generates large quantity of particulate matter, suspended and as sediments negatively affecting air quality in neighboring areas. • Contamination reported in distilleries, where high VOC – BTEX values have been detected in the surrounding areas as well as contamination in fresh waters.		

Argentina					
Sector	**Sector selection factors**	**Economic Findings**	**Environmental Impacts**	**Social Impacts**	**Legal-Regulatory Effects**
	of access to the United States market to increase Argentine exports. • Argentine exports to the United States face some kind of non-tariff barrier. • 19% of the measures in effect related to the antidumping duties (to December 2000) corresponded to chemical products. **Environmental Factors:** • The meat industry is one of the most polluting industries with regard to liquid waste.				