

Committee on Trade and Environment

**ITEM 4: PROVISIONS OF THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM WITH
RESPECT TO THE TRANSPARENCY OF TRADE MEASURES USED FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PURPOSES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES
AND REQUIREMENTS, WHICH HAVE
SIGNIFICANT TRADE EFFECTS**

Note by the Secretariat

1. This note containing an Environment Data Base, has been prepared to provide the Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) with an overview of environment-related measures or provisions that have been notified or reviewed in 1998. In 1998, the Members under the various Agreements and notification obligations submitted some 2140 notifications.¹ These notifications² which were either directly environment related or contained environmental references have been listed in the attached tables, according to the agreements under which they were issued. Twenty-three Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) of last year contained references to environment-related measures undertaken by the Member being reviewed.

2. This document provides the list of environment-related measures, in keeping with the views expressed by the Members in WT/CTE/W/46 by utilizing search words described in WT/CTE/W/102 and search methodology adopted in WT/CTE/W/78.³ The alphabetical list of the search words is also attached.

I. NOTIFICATIONS

3. Environment-related notifications are usually notifications in which environmental or related factors were stated as the principal reason and objective of notifying. Some measures notified in 1998 contained environmental or related issues as a subsidiary part of the notification. In other cases, Members have specified environment-related provisions as among the many reasons for the measure(s) they notified. Such notifications are also included in this note. In cases when notifications were made under more than one agreement, all relevant symbols are mentioned.

4. The following articles of the WTO and GATT 1994 Agreements refer explicitly or, are generally regarded as related to environmental objectives:

¹The 2140 CRN Records listed include addendum, corrigendum, revision and some notifications issued as a communication from the notifying Member.

²The search through the various WTO and GATT (1994) notification obligations was based on the information contained in the Working Group of Notification Obligations and Procedures (NOP) documents G/NOP/W/2 and W/16/Rev.1 and the Technical Cooperation Handbook of Notifications.

³Bearing in mind the complexity and the need to exercise considerable judgement in what constitutes an environment-related measure, the Secretariat has made this listing as comprehensive as possible, although it has in some cases shortened/summarized information.

- (a) Annex 2 paragraph 12 of the Agreement on Agriculture;
- (b) Article 5 paragraph 2 of the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS);
- (c) Article 8.2 (c) of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM);
- (d) Articles 2 and 5 of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT);
- (e) Article XIV (b) of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS);
- (f) Article 27.2 of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS);
- (g) measures taken pursuant to GATT 1994 Article XX (b) and (g).

A. AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (TBT)

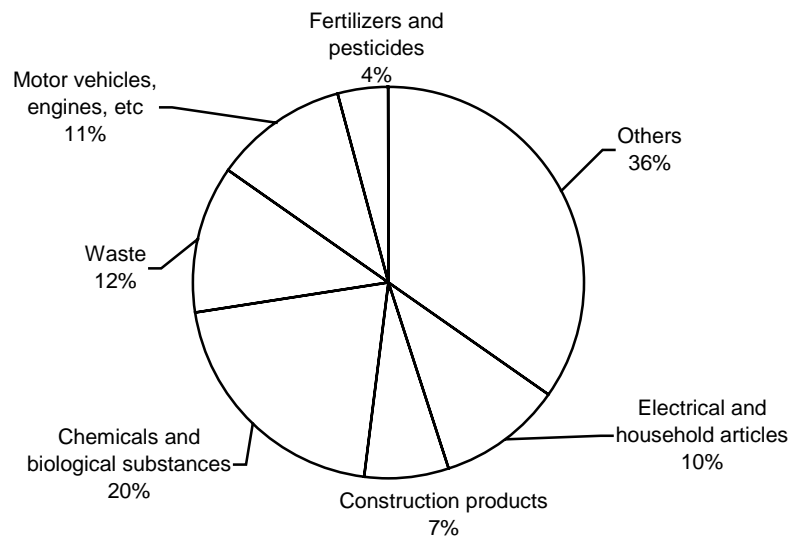
5. The environment-related notifications under the TBT Agreement are specified in the Table: 1 (page 12). In 1998, a total of 648 TBT notifications were submitted, 98 of which contained protection of the environment as the main or one of the purposes of notifying. This number constituted 15.1 per cent of the total number of the TBT notifications. The notifications included a diversified group of environmental measures, the most frequent of which are:

- (a) Management of solid waste and hazardous wastes was the objective of a number of notifications;
- (b) energy efficiency, energy saving and rationalization of energy utilization were other subjects of TBT notifications;
- (c) providing rules for environmental management systems was another subject measure;
- (d) eco-taxes were notified as another measure in 1998;
- (e) soil, water and air pollution prevention measures constituted the other group of environmental measures in the 1998 TBT notifications.

6. Environment related TBT notifications have been increasing over the years as illustrated in the table below:

Year	Number of environment-related TBT notifications	Total number of notifications	% of environment related notifications
1995	41	392	10.4%
1996	53	460	11.5%
1997	89	794	11.2%
1998	98	648	15.1%
1995-1998	281	2294	12%

7. The product break-up of TBT notifications issued in 1998 in percentage is as follows:



8. The notifications under the title "Chemicals and biological substances" covered 20 notifications, which included products like asbestos, mercury thermometers and ozone-depleting substances. "Waste" was mentioned in 12 notifications, which included among other types of wastes, solid wastes and hazardous wastes. The title "Motor vehicles, engines, fuels and oils" was mentioned in 11 notifications. "Electrical and household appliances" were mentioned in 10 notifications, which included products like, kitchen ovens, electrical appliances, batteries, refrigerators and freezers. "Construction products" were specified in seven TBT notifications, which mentioned windows, outer doors and other construction materials. "Fertilizers and pesticides" were referred to in four TBT notifications. Thirty-four other TBT notifications covered a wide spectrum of products, e.g. tanks for flammable liquids, asphalt, synthetic materials and metals in the production of coffins.

B. AGREEMENT ON THE APPLICATION OF SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY (SPS) MEASURES

9. Technical regulations notified under the TBT and SPS Agreements constituted the largest part (approximately 44 per cent) of the total number of notifications issued in 1998. Some 300 notifications were made under the SPS Agreement in 1998. As all SPS measures deal with the safety and protection of human, animal, plant health, treating these measures taken for human, animal and plant health as directly environment related might be misleading. They therefore have not been included in this note. However, although it may be a matter of judgement, 21 SPS notifications, grasped during the search by the 34 search words, are mentioned in Table 2⁴ (page 16).

C. AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES (SCM)

10. In 1998, some 90 notifications were made under the SCM Agreement. Thirty-six of these notifications included environment-related measures, which are mentioned in Table: 3 (page 17). These notifications covered a variety of programmes and provisions like, environmental subsidies, environmental protection measures and waste water management programmes, incentives for pollution control and environment protection and subsidies for pollution prevention .

11. An SCM notification (G/SCM/N/1/PAN) regarding adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements was also submitted under the Agreement on Article VI (Anti-dumping) of the GATT 1994 (G/ADP/N/1/PAN/1).

⁴ The Secretariat was not sure whether, for instance the "protection of wild birds" should be considered as an environmental or purely SPS measure.

D. AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

12. In 1998, some 190 notifications were submitted by the Members, under the various articles of the Agreement on Agriculture. Twenty-two of these notifications are related to environmental measures. Table 4 (page 19) includes information on these notifications, most of which were made under the heading, "(j) environmental programmes" in table DS: 1. The notification requirements and formats under the agreement are set out in the document G/AG/2.

13. Agricultural domestic support for climate research and development, payments under environmental programmes, like soil conservation and desert development, general services on environment, for instance environmental mapping, promotion of sustainable utilization of natural agricultural resources and payments for environmentally friendly wine growing methods were among the measures notified under the Agreement on Agriculture.

E. AGREEMENT ON ARTICLE VI (ANTI-DUMPING) OF THE GATT 1994

14. In 1998, 12 notifications were submitted under the Agreement on Article VI (Anti-dumping) of the GATT 1994, only one of which had environment related measures (notified according to Article 73 of the Agreement, Exceptions). The said notification, G/ADP/N/1/PAN/1 was also notified under SCM Agreement (See paragraph 11 above).

F. AGREEMENT ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES (ILC)

15. In 1998, some 60 notifications were made under the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures. Twenty of these notifications were environment related, which were mostly made pursuant to Article 7.3 of the Agreement, which are listed in Table 5 (page 21). They followed the format of Replies to Questionnaire on ILP (Annex to G/L/C/3). The import licensing procedural requirements were made in accordance with international conventions like the Basel Convention on hazardous and toxic waste, the Montreal Protocol on ozone-depleting substances and the CITES on endangered species and products.

16. Import licensing requirements for ozone-depleting substances, irradiating materials, hazardous wastes, and endangered species and animals, import licensing requirements on hydrocarbon fuels, and non-automatic licensing for environmental concerns, were among the measures cited in Replies to Questionnaires on ILP.

G. AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS

17. In 1998, some 30 notifications were made under the Agreement on Safeguards, of which one was environment related, i.e. general policy guidelines for industry to develop in an ecologically sustainable manner.⁵

H. AGREEMENT ON CUSTOMS VALUATION

18. Thirteen notifications were made under the Agreement on Customs Valuation in 1998. One of the notifications was environment related, which dealt with catalytic converter and gas-emission control system requirement for importation of cars.⁶

⁵ G/SG/N/1/AUS/2.

⁶ G/VAL/N/1/PAN/1.

I. NOTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XVII: 4(A) OF THE GATT 1994 AND PARAGRAPH 1 OF THE UNDERSTANDING ON THE INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE XVII (STATE TRADING)

19. Some 30 notifications were submitted within this context. Only one of them was environment related. The measure specified in the notification was participation of different associations of environmental standards adopted by the regulatory body on fuel price setting process.⁷

J. NOTIFICATIONS RELATED TO REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS (RTAs) INCLUDING THE UNDERSTANDING ON THE INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE XXIV OF GATT 1994

20. Table 6 (page 23) captures Regional Trade Agreements notified in 1998, which had environment-related provisions. Practically all of these included general exceptions related to environment.

K. TRADE-RELATED ASPECTS OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (TRIPS)

21. Among the TRIPS notifications made in 1998, one contained environment-related provision, which was: "In economic cases, the court may disallow the settlement reached between the parties only when its content contradicts the law or principles of community life or if it aims at circumventing the law and also when such decision is required to protect the environment or to protect the appropriate quality of production (Article 479(13), § 2 C.C.P)".⁸

L. NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE III.3 OF THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TRADE IN SERVICES

22. There was one environment-related notification within this context (S/C/N/83) in 1998, which was made under Article III, paragraph 3, of the General Agreement on Trade in Services. The notification related to the revision of Law Relating to the Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster.

M. NOTIFICATIONS ON TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF MEASURES

23. Within this context, three notifications touched upon environmental related measures, which included fats, oils and skins of fish, whales and other marine mammals and importation of fossil fuels.⁹

II. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

24. In the Trade Policy Reviews carried out in 1998, environmental measures were mentioned, mainly under import/export restrictions, government environment policies or programmes. These measures are specified in Table 7 (page 25).

25. In the TPR of Hong Kong, China (WT/TPR/G/52), certain sectoral measures were environment related. Only a few items were under absolute prohibition like chlorofluorocarbons, trichloroethane, tetrachloromethane, hydrobromofluorocarbons and halons. Endangered species of animals and plants including their parts or derivatives such as worked ivory; rhinoceros horn; tiger bone or other parts; bear gall bladders, bile and bile power; medicine containing or claiming to contain rhinoceros or tiger ingredients; and manufactured products of certain species were also under restrictions. Hong Kong, China also had a programme to provide a mechanism to enable the protection of beaches and the seabed within Hong Kong, China.

⁷ G/STR/N/2-3/CRI.

⁸ G/MA/NTM/QR/1/Add.5.

⁹ WTO documents, NTM/W/6/Rev.4/Add.1, NTM/W/6/Rev.4/Add.2, NTM/W/6/Rev.4/Add.2/Supp.2.

26. In the TPR of Japan (WT/TPR/S/32), environment-related trade controls, prohibitions and sanctions were mentioned. Import prohibitions for items listed in the CITES were specified in the Import Control Order.

27. Other than those related to health, public security or environmental safety, changes since 1995 in the list of items subject to import quotas involved elimination and tariffication of quotas on a number of agricultural products in connection with the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. Japan applied import quotas to manufactured products, which was necessary for health, public security or environmental safety. In fisheries, most of the import quotas maintained have shown little change over the past several years. According to the authorities, if Japan had permitted unlimited access to its fishery market it might have triggered an increase in the fisheries catch targeting the Japanese market, thereby jeopardizing the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources.

28. In the TPR of South Africa (WT/TPR/S/34), it was stated that import controls were currently maintained in terms of the 1963 Import and Export Control Act, of the 1988 Import Control Regulations, on the following products: used goods, waste and scrap; radioactive and chemical elements and radioactive isotopes; new pneumatic tyres; cadmium, and ozone-depleting substances. South Africa prohibited imports of certain used goods, waste and hazardous materials. Pesticides such as aldrin, dieldrin, mercury compounds and certain mixtures of isomers were also banned from import, while imports of others (e.g. inorganic arsenic compounds, chlordane, DDT) were severely restricted.

29. Namibia's TPR (WT/TPR/S/37), cited endangered wildlife and articles thereof, subject to the provisions of the convention on international trade in endangered species (CITES) were subject to licensing by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Export prohibitions were applied to round logs or any other form of unprocessed wood. The Government of Namibia approved an extensive environment assessment policy (EAP), requiring that an environmental impact assessment be carried out for all developments which had a potentially significant impact on the environment. EAP was based on the "integrated environmental management" approach, which was user-friendly and advocated cost and time efficiency. The costs were borne by the project promoters.

30. The TPR of Australia (WT/TPR/G/41), mentioned export licensing restrictions in keeping with international agreements on the environment. Export controls on liquefied natural gas, coal, mineral sands, bauxite and alumina were removed in March 1997. Export licensing restrictions also applied to items relating to the Montreal Protocol and the Basel Convention. Special permission, which was required for the export of unprocessed wood and woodchips were being progressively removed, provided that mechanisms to ensure sustainable forest use were in place.

31. The TPR of Jamaica (WT/TPR/S/42), referred to import prohibitions and licensing applied on certain products for environmental reasons. Prohibitions included goods covered by the Basel Convention, substances included in the Montreal Protocol and the CITES.

32. There was a national policy to integrate environmental and developmental issues through the Ministry of Environment and Housing, Division of Environmental Protection and Conservation, and the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA). The NRCA was also in charge of enforcing regulations under the Wildlife Protection Act, the Beach Control Act, and the Watershed Protection Act. The NRCA Act required that permission be obtained before undertaking any enterprise, construction or development anywhere in Jamaica or its territorial sea. This requirement was implemented through the introduction of a permit and licences system in 1996. The categories of activities subject to the permit and licences system, as well as the procedures to obtain the permits, were defined in the Natural Resources (Prescribed Areas) (Prohibition of Categories of Enterprise, Construction and Development) Order, 1996, and the Natural Resources Conservation (Permits and Licences) Regulations, 1996. The system, which became operative on 1 January 1997, required firms to obtain a licence before discharging commercial effluent in the environment. The

granting of the licence was subject to the payment of a fee. Firms would be required to undergo an environmental audit of their operations, to identify areas of waste and possibilities for recycling and re-using materials.

33. The Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ), created in 1992 by the Governments of Jamaica and the United States under the Enterprise of the Americas Debt Reduction Agreement, provided funding for environmental projects. Interest owed by Jamaica to the U.S. Government on certain portions of public debt may be deposited in an environmental fund administered by the EFJ. The Environmental Action Programme (ENACT), was aimed at supporting projects to identify and solve environmental problems.

34. The TPR of Argentina (WT/TPR/S/47), mentioned Article 41 of the Constitution, which provided for the right to a healthy and balanced environment, and the duty to preserve it. Article 41 also stipulated the obligation to repair environmental damage and the prohibition of entry into the country of dangerous or radioactive waste. Legislation on dangerous wastes, the use of substances damaging the ozone layer and on ship pollution, was approved in 1992; in 1990, Argentina notified existing legislation on environmental protection and pollution prevention and monitoring, to the then GATT Working Group on Domestically Prohibited Goods and Other Hazardous Substances.

35. The 1992 legislation on hazardous waste sought to regulate importation, production, handling, transport, disposal, storage, and other acts. An environmental tax (evaluation and surveillance rate) was applied each year to hazardous-waste generators; the rate was calculated on a percentage (up to 1 per cent) of the average profit of the activity generating hazardous waste. The penalty for violation of the law was imprisonment of up to 25 years. To prevent or remedy alterations to the environment, mining enterprises had to maintain reserve funds equivalent to an amount up to 5 per cent of their operational costs and benefits from extraction activities; if used, this amount was exempt from profit tax liabilities. At the sub-regional level, the harmonization of environmental provisions in MERCOSUR was intended to promote sustainable development and ensure that environmental measures did not become barriers to regional trade.

36. The TPR of Trinidad and Tobago (WT/TPR/S/49), contained environmental policies. The Environmental Management Authority, established by the Environmental Management Act of 1995 and reporting to the Ministry of Planning and Development, was responsible for bringing together and redrafting a patchwork of more than 40 pieces of environment-related legislation which were scattered among some 28 government agencies. The Authority was also in charge of formulating a National Environmental Policy as well as specific sectoral policies, of coordinating activities with the government and with non-governmental organizations and of establishing and monitoring compliance with environmental standards and criteria. To meet this goal, the Authority issued Certificates of Environmental Clearance. Environmental issues were also administered by other government and non-governmental organizations, including the Institute of Marine Affairs on marine-related environmental issues, and the Ministry of Planning and Development on non-marine-related issues.

37. The Government, recognizing the need to incorporate environmental concerns in business operation and planning, had introduced environmental criteria in the investment incentive approval process. Where it was deemed necessary, investment projects were required to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment, and in the future would require a Certificate of Environmental Clearance from the Environmental Management Authority. The Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries was responsible for monitoring and ensuring that all activities in the energy sector had minimal impact on the environment, and had assumed the role of initiator and co-ordinator of oil-spill prevention and emergency-response planning. In order to provide a comprehensive framework for marine pollution prevention and compensation, the Government was formulating a new legislation which incorporated the provisions of international conventions. A Code of Practice for the Prevention and Control of Pollution in the petroleum sector was also to be prepared.

38. The TPR of Indonesia (WT/TPR/S/51), included trade prohibitions, quantitative restrictions, trade sanctions and import bans or prohibitions among other purposes, also for environmental ones. The bulk of the restrictions concerned chemical products, including waste and pesticides. As a signatory of the Montreal and Vienna Conventions, Indonesia banned trade in chlorofluorocarbons and conformed with the decisions taken by the parties to the Basel Convention.

39. Regarding export restrictions and controls, until the economic crisis, Indonesia maintained a number of controls, bans, high taxes and regulations restricting exports of a wide variety of agricultural, forestry, mining and industrial products. World Bank reports pointed out some negative side effects of some of these export restrictions. For example, there was growing evidence that export taxes on logs and timber, by depressing domestic prices for such commodities, encouraged inefficient logging practices, an unsustainable pace of logging, and ultimately the gradual replacement of an efficient export industry (logging) by a less efficient downstream processing industry (plywood). Other economic side effects of such export restrictions included the establishment of powerful export cartels (wood and wood products, etc.), to capture the "economic rent" associated with the restraints.

40. Export bans and prohibitions concerned mainly live fishery products, wildlife, hides and skins of certain animals such as reptiles. Their aim was to protect endangered species and prevent the exportation of dangerous material. Export taxes existed on a wide range of forest products (notably logs, sawn timber and rattan) and mining and metal products (concentrates of copper, aluminium waste, etc).

41. The TPR of Canada (WT/TPR/S/53), contained licensing, prohibitions and other quantitative restrictions on trade. There were no major changes in Canada's system of trade controls and restrictions over the past two years. These measures were in place, among other purposes, also for environmental and economic purposes. In addition, as noted in the previous TPR, other trade prohibitions or controls were introduced under the Montreal Protocol, implemented through Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations, and under the Basel Convention through Export and Import of Hazardous Waste Regulations. Trade in endangered species, restricted by the CITES, was under the purview of Environment-Canada. Toxic substances may be prohibited under regulations on toxic products, as provided for in the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). For example, a prohibition on the manufacture, sale and importation of a chemical considered to be toxic was notified to the WTO TBT Committee in October 1997.¹⁰ After being challenged under both the NAFTA and the Agreement on Internal Trade, prohibitions on the importation and inter-provincial trade of the fuel additive MMT were removed in 1998.

42. In a paper presented to the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment in March 1997, Canada described its experience in the forest products sectors, where government, industry and other members of society have in the past faced challenges in integrating trade and environment policy concerns.¹¹

43. The TPR of Togo (WT/TPR/S/48), mentioned standards and ecological and other technical requirements. Togolese standards and regulations did not distinguish between imported products and national products, unless there was some specific characteristic of the product concerned.

44. Togo adopted environmental regulations in November 1988¹², which declared to be of general interest: the preservation of the environment, the maintenance or restoration of the resources, the prevention or limitation of activities likely to degrade the environment and jeopardize the health of persons or their goods and repairing or compensating for the damage done to the environment. Togo

¹⁰ WTO document G/TBT/Notif.97.684, 17 October 1997. The product was (4-chlorophenyl) cyclopropylmethanone, O-[(4-nitrophenyl)methyl]oxi.

¹¹ "Forestry - A National Experience", WT/CTE/W/81, 11 March 1998.

¹² Act No. 88-14 of 3 November 1988.

was a member of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and a signatory of the CITES.

45. An Interministerial Environment Commission was responsible for coordinating State actions on environmental matters, both technical and legal. An Environment Intervention Fund was designed to finance operations to restore the environment and to control pollution. The Fund's resources came from State grants, from the proceeds of taxes allocated to the Fund, from the proceeds of fines and confiscation for infringements and from the financial assistance provided by institutions of international cooperation or any other institutions (acting on behalf of the environment).¹³ A National Environment Committee was responsible for giving opinions on any environmental matter submitted to it by the supervising Minister. As of March 1998, there was no environmental standard in force in Togo and no legal text to apply the provisions had been adopted.

46. The TPR of Burkina Faso (WT/TPR/S/46), mentioned that most of the quantitative restrictions on imports were dismantled. Only prohibitions remaining in effect were imposed for reasons of security or compliance with international agreements signed by Burkina Faso, for example the Montreal Protocol. In 1997, Burkina Faso adopted an Environment Code.¹⁴ The basic principles of this Code were fighting desertification, ensuring healthier and better living conditions, implementing international agreements ratified by Burkina Faso on environmental conservation, and prevention and management of disasters. The Ministries of Environment and Mining collaborated in implementing some of these measures. Burkina Faso ratified the Montreal Protocol and its London and Copenhagen Amendments regulating the use of gases harmful to the ozone layer. Products containing such substances were subject to a Special Import Authorization. Batteries containing mercury might not be imported. An Order also banned the import of asbestos-based products.

47. The TPR of Mali (WT/TPR/S/43) cited that quantitative restrictions and licensing were abolished. However, some prohibitions were retained for reasons of safety or health or to comply with international conventions to which Mali is a signatory like the Montreal Protocol. The Investment Code of Mali regarded the effects on the environment as one of the criteria for assessing projects submitted for approval. In addition, the Government was framing a National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE). A Law¹⁵ on the Living Environment was approved in 1991 and laid down waste-elimination procedures, prohibited water pollution and made the discharge of polluting substances into the air subject to prior authorization. No implementing decree had been issued as yet. Procedures were in progress for the signing of the CITES. A law¹⁶ protected wildlife and its habitat; it provided for hunting seasons to be laid down by Order and defined protected species. The exploitation of forestry resources was also governed by a law¹⁷ which defined clearance procedures, protected species and customary rights.

48. The TPR of India (WT/TPR/S/33) mentioned prohibited items for import, which were contained in Part I of the Negative List of Imports related to the fulfilment of international obligations such as the CITES. As of 1 April 1997, the list of prohibited items contained, by broad categories, seven items, with the sub-item on wild animals. Bureau of Indian Standards issued standards certified under a voluntary scheme for products, quality systems and environmentally friendly products. Goods subject to export prohibition were listed in the Negative List of Exports, Part I, of the Export and Import Policy 1997/98-2001/02. These prohibitions were maintained, according to the authorities, for socio-cultural and environmental reasons and to give effect to obligations arising out of commitments to international conventions such as the CITES.

¹³ As of November 1998 the Environment Intervention Fund was not operational.

¹⁴ Law No. 005/97/ADP of 30 January 1997 on Burkina Faso's Environment Code and Decree 97-110/PRES of 17 March 1997 enacting this Law.

¹⁵ Law 91-047/AN/RM on protection of the general and living environment.

¹⁶ Law 95-031 determining the management conditions for wildlife and its habitat.

¹⁷ Law 95-004 determining the management conditions for forestry resources.

49. Regarding export licencing, some goods were subject to export licensing and listed in the Negative List of Exports, Part II, of the Export and Import Policy 1997/98-2001/02. As a signatory to the Montreal Protocol, India restricted, through licensing, chemicals included in Annex A and B to the Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer. Other licensing restrictions were maintained, according to the authorities, among other reasons also for environmental reasons, major international environmental conventions.

50. Nigeria's TPR (WT/TPR/S/39), mentioned that Nigeria submitted proposals on the issue of exports of Domestically Prohibited Goods (DPG) to the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment¹⁸. The draft decision submitted in 1996 drew on elements of the 1991 draft GATT Decision on this subject, including, *inter alia*, the definition of product coverage, the obligation of exporting countries to notify other WTO Members of DPGs they export if these were not already being notified under another international instrument, and the need to ensure that measures taken for the purpose of the Decision were in conformity with WTO rules. The draft Decision included provisions for technical assistance to Members, for enquiry points, and it encouraged exporting Members to consider whether the measures they applied to DPGs domestically should also be applied to exports. Nigeria established "Vision 2010 Committee", which would suggest ways to give adequate attention to the protection of the environment.

51. The TPR of Swaziland (WT/TPR/S/38), mentioned that all imports still required an import permit. However, it was expected that the import permit requirement would be abolished and that Swaziland would work on a negative list of items which would still be subject to import control. This list, which was already being prepared and was awaiting approval by the authorities, comprized, used engines and vehicles and wild-animal products. The list would be updated on a continuous basis depending on, among other considerations also on environmental considerations. Indigenous plants imported from the region required a permit issued by the National Trust Commission. This body also protected local plant species and it maintained a list of protected and specially protected species for which an export permit would be required.

52. Turkey's TPR (WT/TPR/S/44), specified taxes levied on imports and domestic goods for environment purposes, like environment related duties applied on all motor vehicles. Substances relevant to the Montreal Protocol, and irradiating materials were also cited among the goods subject to restrictions.

53. The TPR of Hungary (WT/TPR/S/40), cited import licencing and permits required for hazardous materials and endangered species. Hungary had technical regulations and standards to preserve the environment and it applied environmental standards to domestic and foreign products alike.

¹⁸ WTO documents WT/CTE/W/14, 27 November 1995 and WT/CTE/W/32.

**ENVIRONMENT-RELATED NOTIFICATIONS: SEARCH WORDS
IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER**

1. Basel Convention
2. bio
3. carbon
4. CITES
5. clean
6. climate
7. conserv(ation)
8. desertification
9. eco-label
10. ecolog(y)
11. emissions
12. endangered
13. energy
14. environment
15. extinct
16. fauna
17. flora
18. forest
19. green (house)
20. hazardous
21. Kyoto Protocol
22. Montreal Protocol
23. natural resources
24. ozone
25. packag(ing)
26. pollution
27. preserv(ation)
28. recycle
29. renewable
30. soil erosion
31. sustainable
32. toxic
33. waste
34. wildlife

Table 1: Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRY NOTIFYING	PRODUCT OR ISSUE	OBJECTIVE
G/TBT/Notif.98/138	United States	Kitchen ranges and ovens	Energy efficiency
G/TBT/Notif.98/142	The Netherlands	Construction products	Energy saving
G/TBT/Notif.98/162	Switzerland	Construction products and works	Adaptation to new law
G/TBT/Notif.98/242	France	Motor vehicles	Identification of vehicles contributing to air pollution abatement
G/TBT/Notif.98/244	Belgium	Asbestos	Ban of fibre chrysotile
G/TBT/Notif.98/246	Denmark	Gas engines	Limit values for emissions
G/TBT/Notif.98/250	Thailand	Accreditation of certification bodies	To provide rules for environmental management system
G/TBT/Notif.98/251	Thailand	Certification of environmental management system	To establish requirements for certification of environment management system
G/TBT/Notif.98/264	The Netherlands	Fuels excluding kerosene	To reduce dioxin levels
G/TBT/Notif.98/273	France	Measurement of asbestos fibres by electron microscopy	To assess the state of conservation of asbestos/containing materials
G/TBT/Notif.98/322	France	Mercury thermometers	To reduce risk from mercury
G/TBT/Notif.98/329	The Netherlands	Sludge traps, fat and oil separators	To improve good flow of sewage system
G/TBT/Notif.98/334	Bolivia	Petroleum and bituminous minerals other than crude	To preserve environment
G/TBT/Notif.98/335	Bolivia	CFC 12	To protect the ozone layer
G/TBT/Notif.98/344	The Netherlands	Depositing domestic waste	Environmental protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/345	The Netherlands	Housing and accommodation installations	To provide general rules for environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/347	El Salvador	Asphalt	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/352	The Netherlands	Building materials	To prevent water and soil erosion
G/TBT/Notif.98/352	Canada	Energy efficiency	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/364	The Netherlands	Establishments used in the retail trade	Protect environment against these establishments
G/TBT/Notif.98/382	Republic of Korea	Processed foods, , beverages, liquors, confectionery, fruits, underwear etc.	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/388	Thailand	Motorcycles	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/392	The Netherlands	Motor vehicle establishments	Environment management and rules for these establishments

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRY NOTIFYING	PRODUCT OR ISSUE	OBJECTIVE
G/TBT/Notif.98/394	The Netherlands	Draft decree of rules for textile cleaning establishments	Provides general environmental regulations related to textile cleaning establishments
G/TBT/Notif.98/397	The Netherlands	Spraying equipment for paints and lacquers	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/4	The Netherlands	Aqueous fractions released by decomposition of manure	To have low emission applications of aqueous fractions and cleaning water
G/TBT/Notif.98/425	Norway	Nickel cadmium batteries	To separate collection of these batteries
G/TBT/Notif.98/426	Switzerland	Non/renewable energies	Reduction of consumption of these energies
G/TBT/Notif.98/438	Canada	Electrical appliances	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/447	The Netherlands	Waste	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/448	The Netherlands	Wooden products	Forest protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/452	Hong Kong/China	Compact fluorescent lamps	Introduction of a voluntary labelling scheme for these lamps
G/TBT/Notif.98/453	Sweden	Electrical/electronic equipment	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/460	Republic of Korea	Disposable cups, dishes and containers	Environment protection and conservation of resources
G/TBT/Notif.98/470	The Netherlands	Utility buildings	Saving energy for environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/481	The Netherlands	Natural gas heated tumble dryers for house use	Aims to prevent emission of combustion gases
G/TBT/Notif.98/539	Belgium	Civil engineering works, fertilizers, soil conditioners, animal feed, inputs for manufactured products	To prevent and reduce waste production
G/TBT/Notif.98/545	Denmark	Windows, outer doors	Energy labelling system
G/TBT/Notif.98/546	Denmark	Insulated glass units	Energy labelling system
G/TBT/Notif.98/591	United States	Household appliances and other products	Energy efficiency compliance
G/TBT/Notif.98/625	The Netherlands	Environmental regulations for transport and storage companies	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/629	The Netherlands	Gas	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/65	Denmark	Products containing mercury	Protection of environment
G/TBT/Notif.98/7	The Netherlands	Construction products	Energy efficiency
G/TBT/Notif.98/81	Japan	Cars, household electrical appliances etc	To promote rationalization of energy use
G/TBT/Notif.98/454	France	Heating, ventilation, hot water and refrigeration installations	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/457	Canada	Ozone depleting substances	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/458	Belgium	All products including packaging	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/463	The Netherlands	Packaging, motor vehicles, tankers, tanks	Environment protection

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRY NOTIFYING	PRODUCT OR ISSUE	OBJECTIVE
G/TBT/Notif.98/469	Belgium	All products and packaging	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/471	The Netherlands	Soft drinks and waters	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/484	The Netherlands	Loading and unloading lines of inland navigation vessels	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/485	Mexico	CFC compounds	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/486	Mexico	New cars and lorries	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/488	Poland	Waste	To regulate waste management
G/TBT/Notif.98/533	Bolivia	Hazardous wastes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/537	Bolivia	Hazardous wastes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/538	Bolivia	Hazardous wastes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/544	Sweden	Vehicles	Ascertain that vehicles fulfill exhaust emission control
G/TBT/Notif.98/556	Norway	Mobile off-shore units	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/570	Canada	Gasoline	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/573	Singapore	Hazardous substances	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/579	The Netherlands	Waste	To improve waste disposal
G/TBT/Notif.98/580	The Netherlands	Building demolition waste	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/581	The Netherlands	Refrigerators and freezers containing CFC and HCFC	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/100	Belgium	Eco-taxes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/101	Belgium	Eco-taxes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/102	Belgium	Eco-taxes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/103	Belgium	Eco-taxes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/140	France	Used batteries and accumulators	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/141	Thailand	Heavy duty diesel engine vehicles	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/143	The Netherlands	Ozone layer depleting substances	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/156	Belgium	Agricultural pesticides	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/157	Mexico	Paints and coatings	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/173	The Netherlands	Synthetic materials and metals in the production of coffins	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/174	The Netherlands	Cadmium containing products	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/202	Canada	Toxic substances	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/220	Belgium	Eco-taxes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/21	European Commission	Pesticide active substance	Environment protection

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRY NOTIFYING	PRODUCT OR ISSUE	OBJECTIVE
G/TBT/Notif.98/26	European Commission	Pesticide active substance	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/27	EC	Pesticide active substance	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/29	Belgium	Eco-taxes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/30	Belgium	Eco-taxes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/31	Belgium	Eco-taxes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/34	The Netherlands	Components containing asbestos	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/47	Belgium	Eco-taxes	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/5	The Netherlands	Coatings containing PAH	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/6	The Netherlands	Storage of drainage water, liquid fuels and processed oil	To avoid ground contamination
G/TBT/Notif.98/68	Thailand	Gasoline engine vehicles	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/69	Thailand	Light duty diesel engine vehicles	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/72	The Netherlands	Mining installations	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/79	Czech Republic	Chemicals, compounds and preparations	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/9	Sweden	Tanks for flammable liquids	To prevent water pollution
G/TBT/Notif.98/95	Belgium	Individual treatment systems	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/98	Belgium	Waste	Waste management
G/TBT/Notif.98/294	Japan	Motor vehicles	To prevent air pollution
G/TBT/Notif.98/184	Brazil	Waste of veterinary drugs	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/535	Bolivia	Solid waste standards	Environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.98/536	Bolivia	Solid waste standards	Environment protection

Table 2: Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRY NOTIFYING	PRODUCT/MEASURE	OBJECTIVE
G/SPS/N/Philippines/8	Philippines	Domestic and wild birds	Protection of animals
G/SPS/N/USA/121	United States	Rhododendrons from Europe	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/Costa Rica/21	Costa Rica	Pesticide residues, vegetables, crops	Prevent environmental contamination
G/SPS/N/Mexico/132	Mexico	Newly sawn wood	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/Mexico/133	Mexico	Newly sawn wood and plywood	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/Netherlands/134	The Netherlands	Plant protection products and pesticides	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/Panama/13	Panama	Pesticides	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/Panama/14	Panama	Rice, maize, sugar cane, bananas	To protect plant health and environment
G/SPS/N/Panama/32	Panama	Additives, fertilizers, pesticides	Environment protection
G/SPS/N/USA/111	United States	Pesticide additive ingredients	Environment protection
G/SPS/N/USA/113	United States	Pesticide additive ingredients	Environment protection
G/SPS/N/USA/115	United States	Prometryn	Environment protection
G/SPS/N/USA/129	United States	Time limited pesticide tolerance	Plant health
G/SPS/N/USA/131	United States	Pesticides	Environment protection
G/SPS/N/USA/139	United States	Plant regulators	Environment protection
G/SPS/N/Italy/64	Italy	Hares	Environment protection
G/SPS/N/USA/137	United States	Solid wood packaging from China	Environment protection
G/SPS/N/Korea/49	Republic of Korea	Various plants	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/El Salvador/8	El Salvador	Various plants	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/Canada/44	Canada	Wood	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/Korea/52	Republic of Korea	Plants and their products	Plant protection

Table 3: Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRY NOTIFYING	MEASURE/PROGRAMME TITLE	OBJECTIVE
G/SCM/N/38/EEC/Add13	EC (for Spain)	Environmental subsidies, to re-utilization of oils	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/38/EEC/Add15	EC (for UK)	Subsidy programmes for energy efficiency, environmental technologies and innovation scheme	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/38/EEC/Add14	EC (for Sweden)	Environmental aid, investment grants for ecologically sustainable development	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/25/EEC/Add.1	EC (for Austria)	Aid to environmental protection measures and waste water management programmes	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/25/EEC	EC (for Denmark)	Agricultural investments to improve environment, and loan guarantees for these investments	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/25/EEC/Add.4	EC (for Finland)	Environmental loans for SMEs	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/25/EEC	EC (for Ireland)	Relief for bio-fuel pilot projects	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/25/EEC	EC (for Germany)	Promotion of efficient use of energy	Energy efficiency
G/SCM/N/25/EEC	EC (for Italy)	Rationalizing the use of energy and renewable energy resources, reconversion of asbestos production, reduction of energy consumption	Energy efficiency and environment protection
G/SCM/N/25/EEC	EC (for Luxembourg)	Aid for environment protection and rational use of energy	Energy efficiency and environment protection
G/SCM/N/25/EEC	EC (for Netherlands)	Philips Eco-design; reference projects on environment technologies	Environmental technologies development
G/SCM/N/25/EEC	EC (for Sweden)	Environmental aid programme, support for landscape conservation and bio-diversity, support for conservation of local breeds threatened by extinction	Environment conservation
G/SCM/N/25/USA	USA	Clean coal demo programme	Utilization of environmentally clean energy resources
G/SCM/N/38/EEC/Add.1	EC (for Austria)	Waste water management	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/38/EEC/Add.3	EC (for Denmark)	- Grant scheme for collection and recovery of waste oil - Subsidy for waste, recycling and cleaner technologies	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/38/NOR	Norway	Assistance to environmental improvement, cleaner technology, waste reduction, recycling, hazardous waste, new energy programmes	Environment management and protection
G/SCM/N/3-16-25/TUN	Tunisia	Incentives for pollution control and environment protection	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/38/JPN	Japan	Subsidy for pollution prevention fund	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/25/EEC	EC (for UK)	New and renewable energy programs	Energy
G/SCM/N/38/KOR	Republic of Korea	Grant for low emission diesel technology development	Environment protection

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRY NOTIFYING	MEASURE/PROGRAMME TITLE	OBJECTIVE
G/SCM/N/1/EEC/2	EC	Payments under environmental programmes	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/38/SVN	Slovenia	Fund for environmental development	Environment development and protection
G/SCM/N/16-25-38/MEX	Mexico	Subsidies for prevention and control of environmental contamination	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/1/PAN	Panama	Exceptions to countervailing duties among which are assistance to promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements imposed by new laws and regulations	Adaptation to new environmental laws
G/SCM/N/25/THA	Thailand	Investment promotion incentives for factories facing environmental problems	Adaptation to environmental requirements
G/SCM/N/38/CHE	Switzerland	Apricot cultivation subsidies being determined, among other factors, by environmental charges accepted by the producer	Environment preservation
G/SCM/N/38/EEC/Add.2	EC (for Belgium)	Subsidies for environment protecting investments	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/38/EEC/Add.6	EC (for Germany)	Biotechnology 2000 programme	Promoting preventive research in the area of environment
G/SCM/N/38/EEC/Add.7	EC (for Greece)	Law No: 2601/98 on subsidies to contribute to the protection of the environment and energy saving	Environment protection and energy saving
G/SCM/N/38/EEC/Add.8	EC (for Ireland)	Subsidy programme for pure bred berry herds of cattle	Environment and heritage conservation
G/SCM/N/38/EEC/Add.9	EC (for Italy)	Subsidy scheme for realization of National Energy Plan	Energy efficiency and environment protection
G/SCM/N/38/JPN/Supp.1	Japan	Subsidy for the development of housing technology; to harmonise it with the environment	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/38/KOR	Republic of Korea	Subsidies for environmental engineering and technological development programmes	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/3-16-38/USA	United States	Programmes to realise environmentally compatible subsonic aircraft	Environment protection
G/SCM/N/25/EEC	EC (for Spain)	Aid for the indigenous species of Cantabria	Saving indigenous species from extinction
G/SCM/N/38/JPN	Japan	Subsidies for bekko and ivory industries	Relieving industries, which were injured by CITES

Table 4: Agreement on Agriculture

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRY NOTIFYING	MEASURE/PROGRAMME TITLE	OBJECTIVE
G/AG/N/AUS/20	Australia	- Sand and water resources research and development - National climate variability programme	- Sustainable use of land, water and vegetation - Improve the use of climate forecasts
G/AG/N/AUS/18	Australia	National feral animal control programme	Reduce the damage to the environment, and agriculture caused by feral animals
G/AG/N/ZAF/21	South Africa	Domestic support commitment for soil conservation works and conversion of marginal lands	Resource conservation and environmental management
G/AG/N/CHE/13	Switzerland	Live bovine animals	Conservation of endangered native breeds
G/AG/N/CYP/7	Cyprus	- Environmental programmes research - Subsidies for soil conservation works and plant protection associations	Environment protection
G/AG/N/CZE/17	Czech Republic	Landscape conservation	Environment protection
G/AG/N/EEC/12	EC	Structural adjustment assistance provided through resource retirement programme	Leaving or suspending agricultural production
G/AG/N/IND/1	India	Market price support, payments under environmental programmes for soil conservation and desert development	Soil conservation, desert development
G/AG/N/KEN/4	Kenya	Range land development services	To conserve range lands
G/AG/N/KEN/5	Kenya	Conservation of range resources	To conserve range lands
G/AG/N/USA/17	United States	- Pollution prevention model - Natural resource conservation service - Great plains and agricultural conservation - Environmental payments, soil and water loans	Environment protection
G/AG/N/AUS/21	Australia	Assistance programmes for net-food-importing countries-Africa programme to combat desertification	Combat desertification
G/AG/N/BRA/10	Brazil	Environmental mapping and information collection	Environmental information gathering
G/AG/N/CHE/15	Switzerland	Payments for special ecological services, environmentally friendly wine growing methods etc.	Environment protection
G/AG/N/CHL/18	Chile	Land reclamation and restore productivity of soil	Environment protection
G/AG/N/COL/8	Colombia	Technical research and development for improving agricultural productivity and protect environment	Environment protection
G/AG/N/ISL/11	Iceland	Promotion of organic production	Environment protection
G/AG/N/KOR/18	Republic of Korea	Payments for prevention of soil erosion and soil acidification	Soil protection

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRY NOTIFYING	MEASURE/PROGRAMME TITLE	OBJECTIVE
G/AG/N/SVK/14	Slovak Republic	Ecological procedures	Environment protection
G/AG/N/SVN/8	Slovenia	Reduction of substantial environmental damage, control of damage sources, support for environmental projects	Environment protection
G/AG/N/THA/29	Thailand	Environment promotion programmes, encouragement of utilization of non-chemicals	Environment protection
G/AG/N/ARG/4	Argentina	Prevent and control desertification	Combat desertification

Table 5: Agreement on Import Licencing Procedures

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRY NOTIFYING	SUBJECT	OBJECTIVE
G/LIC/N/3/HKG/2	Hong Kong,China	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, responses regarding ozone depleting substances, hazardous waste and endangered species and animals, radioactive substances	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/NZL/1/Add.1	New Zealand	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, responses regarding procedures for materials dealt under Basel Convention	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/1/ARG/2	Argentina	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, regarding import procedures for nuclear elements, protection of local wild fauna and flora, etc	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/ISL/1	Iceland	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, regarding ozone protection, radioactive goods, hazardous and health related goods	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/PHL/2	Philippines	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, regarding radioactive materials and ozone depleting substances	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/MLT/2	Malta	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, regarding radioactive materials	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/USA/2	United States	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, regarding radioactive materials, nuclear facilities, endangered plants, species, fish, wildlife	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/MAC/2	Macau	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, regarding ozone depleting substances, species under CITES Code	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/1/NER/1	Niger	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, regarding hydrocarbon fuels	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/TUR/2	Turkey	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, regarding radioactive elements and hazardous chemicals	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/KOR/2	Republic of Korea	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, regarding toxic substances and chemicals, endangered animals and plants, wastes, nuclear materials, ozone depleting substances	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/1/BRA/1	Brazil	List of products subject to import licencing procedures, regarding products which may cause environmental damage (Notified under articles 1.4(a), 5 and 8.2(b) a.	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/BOL/2	Bolivia	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, regarding products which may damage environment and human health	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/BRA/1	Brazil	Replies to questionnaire on import licencing, regarding products which are subject to non-automatic licencing and may cause environmental damage (Notified under article 7.3)	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/IND/1	Indonesia	Regulations on selected imported goods, which among other aims, intend to protect the environment, within the framework of international agreements	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/3/JAM/1	Jamaica	Among the purposes of Jamaica's import licencing, environment is specified	Environment protection

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRY NOTIFYING	SUBJECT	OBJECTIVE
G/LIC/N/3/TTO/2	Trinidad and Tobago	Non-automatic import licencing for environmental concerns	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/1/PHL/1	Philippines	Administrative orders regarding environmentally hazardous substances	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/1/ZWE/2	Zimbabwe	Statutory instrument 557 on control of goods related to wildlife (Notified under articles 1.4(a) and 8.2(b))	Environment protection
G/LIC/N/1/TUR/2/Rev.1	Turkey	Approval necessity for import licencing for radioactive substances (Notified under articles 1.4(a) and 8.2(b))	Environment protection

Table 6: Regional Trade Agreements

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRIES INVOLVED	CONTEXT OF THE MEASURE	OBJECTIVE
WT/REG/56/2	Czech Republic and Israel	Free Trade Agreement, Article 15; General Exceptions, which enables restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit, justified on grounds of environmental measures	Environment protection
WT/REG/35/3	Slovenia and Lithuania	Free Trade Agreement, III-General Provisions-General Exceptions, which enables restrictions on imports, exports or goods in transit, justified on grounds of protecting the environment	Environment protection
WT/REG/49/1	Poland and Lithuania	Free Trade Agreement, Article 18; general exceptions provided for environmental concerns	Environment protection
WT/REG/57/2	Slovak Republic and Israel	Free Trade Agreement, Article 15 on general exceptions provided for environmental concerns	Environment protection
WT/REG/58/1	Turkey and Hungary	Free Trade Agreement, Article 22, regarding non-economical reasons for restrictions for protection of fauna and flora	Environment protection
WT/REG/61/1	Turkey and Lithuania	Free Trade Agreement, Article 23, general exceptions regarding protection of the environment	Environment protection
WT/REG/62/1	Czech Republic and Estonia	Free Trade Agreement, Article 20, protection of human and animal life	Environment protection
WT/REG/63/1	Slovak Republic and Estonia	Free Trade Agreement, Article 20, general exceptions regarding environment protection	Environment protection
WT/REG/54/1	Israel and Hungary	Free Trade Agreement, Article 15, general exceptions, prohibition and restriction of trade on environmental measures	Environment protection
WT/REG/38/2	Canada and Chile	Free Trade Agreement, Institutional Dispute Settlement Procedures under general provisions, dispute settlement in relation to the environmental conservation agreements	Environment protection
WT/REG/38/4	Canada and Chile	Answers of the parties to the questions of the Members regarding dispute settlement in relation to the environmental and conservation agreements	Environment protection
WT/REG/42/3	Bulgaria and Slovak Republic	Free Trade Agreement, general provisions, exceptions and reservations regarding restrictions to trade on grounds of animal and plant protection	Environment protection
WT/REG/45/3	Slovak Republic and Latvia	Free Trade Agreement, general provisions, restrictions and exceptions for trade on grounds of animal and plant protection	Environment protection
WT/REG/47/3	Latvia and Czech Republic	Free Trade Agreement, general provisions, restrictions and exceptions for trade on grounds of animal and plant protection	Environment protection

NUMBER OF THE NOTIFICATION	COUNTRIES INVOLVED	CONTEXT OF THE MEASURE	OBJECTIVE
WT/REG/46/3	Lithuania and Slovak Republic	Free Trade Agreement, general provisions, restrictions and exceptions for trade on grounds of animal and plant protection	Environment protection
WT/REG/48/3	Lithuania and Czech Republic	Free Trade Agreement, general provisions, restrictions and exceptions for trade on grounds of animal and plant protection	Environment protection
WT/REG/59/1	Turkey and Romania	Free Trade Agreement, Article 20, general exceptions regarding the protection of fauna, flora and the environment	Environment protection
WT/REG/62/2	Slovak Republic and Estonia	Free Trade Agreement, general provisions, exceptions, reservations for the protection of fauna, flora, restriction of substances depleting the ozone layer	Environment protection
WT/REG/63/2	Czech Republic and Estonia	Free Trade Agreement, general provisions, exceptions, reservations for the protection of fauna, flora, restriction of substances depleting the ozone layer	Environment protection
WT/REG/38/M/1	Canada and Chile	Examination of Canada-Chile FTA, point 56 of minutes of the meeting regarding dispute settlement within MEAs	Environment protection
WT/REG/11/9	CEFTA (Czech and Slovak Republics)	CEFTA Q and A Session, trade restrictions regarding uranium, waste, scrap paper and ferrous waste which existed due to environmental reasons to be lifted	Environment protection
WT/REG/34/3	Latvia and Slovenia	Free Trade Agreement, general provisions, exceptions, reservations for the protection of environment	Environment protection
WT/REG/39/1	EC	Establishment of the EC, services	Environment protection
WT/REG/41/4	Bulgaria and Czech Republic	CEFTA Q and A Session, trade restrictions regarding uranium, waste, scrap paper and ferrous waste which existed due to environmental reasons to be lifted	Environment protection
WT/REG/42/4	Bulgaria and Slovak Republic	CEFTA Q and A Session, trade restrictions regarding uranium, waste, scrap paper and ferrous waste which existed due to environmental reasons to be lifted	Environment protection
WT/REG/61/1	Turkey and Lithuania	Free Trade Agreement, Article 23 regarding general exceptions for trade restrictions on grounds of environment protection	Environment protection

Table 7: Trade Policy Reviews

NUMBER OF THE TRADE POLICY REVIEW OR RELATED DOCUMENT	COUNTRY	MEASURE/PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE
WT/TPR/G/52	Hong Kong China	Import and export controls implemented by Hong Kong on ozone depleting substances, endangered species and animals within the framework of CITES, waste within the framework of Basel Convention	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/34	South Africa	Goods subject to import control, various scrap and waste within the framework of Basel Convention, irradiating substances, plant protection according to the International Plant Protection Law	Protection of the environment and health
WT/TPR/S/37	Namibia	Import licencing for trade in endangered species, export prohibitions regarding wood, supply side measures in agriculture related to the environment, environmental policies etc.	Environment protection
WT/TPR/G/41	Australia	Export licencing restrictions for substances related to the Montreal Protocol and Basel Convention, quarantine regime etc	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/42	Jamaica	Import prohibitions and licencing regarding the goods covered in the Montreal Protocol, CITES and Basel Convention and environment policies	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/47	Argentina	Export licencing requirements for conservation of wildlife and the environment, assistance provided for research and development on environmental matters, other environmental measures, MERCOSUR level marking and labelling requirements like food packaging standards for plastic and metallic recipients	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/49	Trinidad and Tobago	Protection of Plant Varieties Act, environmental policies, etc	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/51	Indonesia	Bans on import of substances related to Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention, new environmental laws	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/53	Canada	Licencing, prohibitions and other restrictions on trade-related to Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention and CITES	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/32	Japan	Trade controls, prohibitions and sanctions related to CITES, initiatives for environmental reasons, introduction of "Energy Star" programme in cooperation with the US, deregulation action plan covering environment related matters, etc	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/33	India	Import prohibitions and other measures related to CITES, issuance of standards for environmentally friendly products, incentives for small scale industries for pollution control, etc	Environment protection

NUMBER OF THE TRADE POLICY REVIEW OR RELATED DOCUMENT	COUNTRY	MEASURE/PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE
WT/TPR/S/39	Nigeria	Technical measures maintained for environment protection, import restrictions for products related to CITES and Basel Convention, controlling waste dump into Nigeria by Toxic Waste Dump Watch	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/36	Lesotho	National Environment Action Plan to reverse environment and land degradation, National Environmental Youth Corps in rehabilitating land and creating employment for the youth, recycling of agricultural and industrial goods	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/43	Mali	Import restrictions on substances related to Montreal Protocol, National Environment Action Plan on waste elimination and water pollution, law on exploitation of forests, etc	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/46	Burkina Faso	Prohibition and licencing procedures for substances related to Montreal Protocol, Environment Law on combating desertification, National Land Management Programme, National Environment Management Council	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/48	Togo	Introduction of ecological standards, introduction of National Plan of Action for Environment and Forestry, etc	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/38	Swaziland	Quantitative restrictions, import licencing, prohibitions and other controls on grounds of protecting the environment	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/40	Hungary	Import licencing and permits required for hazardous materials, endangered species, technical regulations and standards to preserve the environment.	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/50	Uruguay	Prohibitions applied to the importation of hazardous waste	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/45	Solomon Islands	Import prohibitions and controls in relation with CITES	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/35	Botswana	Import prohibitions and controls in relation with CITES	Environment protection
WT/TPR/S/44	Turkey	Environment fund contribution requirement on all motor vehicles, import restrictions regarding ozone depleting substances within the framework of Montreal Protocol	Environment protection
WT/TPR/G/54	Guinea	Energy policy plans, among other aims to promote new and renewable forms of energy	Environment protection