

**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**

Environmental Database for 1999

Note by the Secretariat

1. This note contains the WTO Environmental Database (EDB) for 1999.<sup>1</sup> The EDB was established in 1998<sup>2</sup> in fulfilment of the recommendation in the 1996 Report of the CTE to the Singapore Ministerial Conference (WT/CTE/1) for the Secretariat to compile and update annually all environment-related notifications to the WTO. This note constitutes a list of environment-related measures or provisions that were notified in 1999. It has been prepared in accordance with the views expressed by Members on WT/CTE/W/46, using the search methodology adopted in WT/CTE/W/78,<sup>3</sup> and the search words set out in WT/CTE/W/102. The list of search words is attached as an annex to this note.

**I. NOTIFICATIONS**

2. WTO Members submitted 2,427 notifications in 1999 under the various WTO Agreements.<sup>4</sup> The notifications included in this note specified environment as the main objective, among other reasons for notifying the measure or provision. The notifications are referred to below and are listed in the attached tables, according to the Agreements under which they were issued.<sup>5</sup> In cases where notifications were made under more than one Agreement, all relevant symbols are mentioned. This note includes references to the environment-related measures, provisions or programmes mentioned in the Trade Policy Reviews carried out in 1999.

3. Environment-related notifications can be broadly grouped in two categories. The first consists of those notifications that list environmental or related factors as the principal objective for notifying. The provisions of the GATT 1994 and WTO Agreements that refer explicitly, or are generally regarded as related to environmental objectives include the following:

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<sup>1</sup> The document containing the Environmental Data Base for 1998 is contained in WT/CTE/W/118, for 1997 in WT/CTE/W/77 and for 1996 in WT/CTE/W/46.

<sup>2</sup> See WT/CTE/3.

<sup>3</sup> Bearing 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 or summarized the relevant information.

<sup>4</sup> The 2,427 records in the Central Registry of Notifications (CRN) include addendum, corrigendum, revision, and some notifications issued as a communication from the notifying Member.

<sup>5</sup> The search through the various WTO and GATT (1994) notifications was based on the information contained in the Working Group of Notification Obligations and Procedures (NOP) documents G/NOP/W/2 and G/NOP/W/16/Rev.1, and the Technical Cooperation Handbook of Notifications.

- (a) Annex 2 paragraph 12 of the Agreement on Agriculture;
- (b) Article 5 paragraph 2 of the Agreement on the Application of 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); and
- (g) Article XX(b) and (g) of the GATT 1994.

4. The second category includes notifications that are not primarily environment-related, but that include reference to environment-related aspects. For instance, notifications containing the text of regional trade agreements may include a clause or a specific environmental provision.

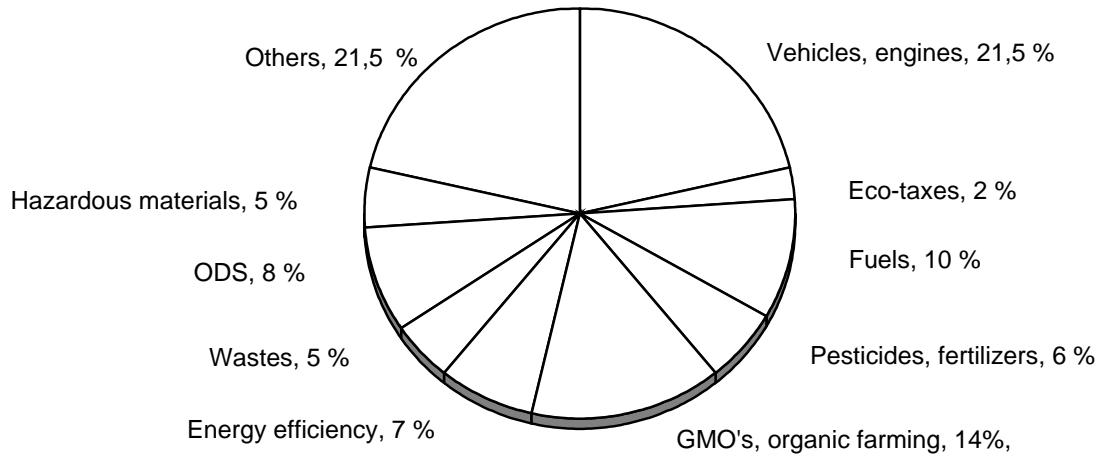
#### A. AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (TBT)

5. Among the 1,162 notifications circulated pursuant to the TBT Agreement in 1999, environment was mentioned as the main or among the objectives of 84 notifications, as illustrated in Table 1 (pages 14-17). This constituted 12.5 per cent of the total number of 669 notifications in 1999. Environment-related notifications have been steadily increasing over the years as illustrated in the table below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of environment-related TBT notifications</b>	<b>Total number of TBT notifications</b>	<b>% of environment-related notifications</b>
1980-90	211	2,687	7.8
1991	35	358	9.7
1992	36	394	9.1
1993	42	487	8.6
1994	35	508	6.9
1995	41	3,928	10.6
1996	53	460	11.5
1997	89	794	11.2
1998	98	648	15.1
1999	84	669	12.5
1980-1999	723	6,749	10.7

6. TBT notifications contained a diverse group of environmental measures related to: vehicles, engines, fuels, energy saving, genetically modified organisms (GMOs), biotechnology, organic agriculture, pesticides, fertilizers, wastes, eco-taxes, ozone-depleting substances (ODS), hazardous materials, and others. Eighteen notifications covered vehicles and engines, two notifications were made for eco-taxes, eight notifications were presented regarding fuels, five notifications mentioned pesticides and fertilizers, 12 notifications dealt with GMOs, organic farming, six notifications were made for energy efficiency, four notifications were submitted in relation to wastes, seven notifications referred to ozone-depleting substances, four notifications concerned hazardous materials, and 18 other notifications were made in relation to the environment in general.

7. The product break-up of TBT notifications is as follows:



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

8. In 1999, 450 notifications were issued under the SPS Agreement. As all SPS measures deal with the safety and protection of human, animal and 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, 12 SPS notifications, found during the search, are mentioned in Table 2 (page 17).

C. AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES (SCM)

9. In 1999, 27 notifications issued under the SCM Agreement included environment-related measures, which are mentioned in Table 3 (pages 18-19). These notifications covered a variety of programmes, and provisions such as, environmental subsidies, environmental protection measures and wastewater management programmes, incentives for pollution control, environment protection, and subsidies for pollution prevention.

D. AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

10. In 1999, 220 notifications were submitted by Members, under the various Articles of the Agreement on Agriculture. Twenty-eight of these notifications were related to environmental measures. Table 4 (pages 20-21) includes information on these notifications, 21 of which were made under the heading "environmental programmes".

11. Agricultural domestic support for environment-friendly agriculture, soil conservation, general services on environment, for instance control of erosion, waste management, preservation of countryside, forests, promotion of sustainable utilization of natural agricultural resources and payments for special ecological services were among the measures notified.

E. AGREEMENT ON ANTI-DUMPING

12. In 1999, three notifications were submitted under Article 18.5 of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI (Anti-Dumping) of the GATT 1994 that concerned the environment. These notifications, which were also notified under the SCM Agreement, are presented in Table 5 (page 22). The measures notified included environmental subsidies granted to adapt existing facilities to new environmental requirements.

F. AGREEMENT ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES (ILP)

13. In 1999, 66 notifications were made under the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (ILP). Ten of these notifications listed in Table 6 (pages 22-23) were environment related, which were mostly made pursuant to Article 7.3 of the Agreement. They followed the format of Replies to Questionnaires on ILP (Annex to G/L/C/3). The import licensing procedural requirements were made in accordance with international conventions such as the Basel Convention on hazardous and toxic waste, the Montreal Protocol on ozone-depleting substances, and CITES on endangered species.

14. Import licensing requirements for ozone-depleting substances, renewable wastes, toxic substances, endangered species, and non-automatic licensing for environmental concerns regarding wild animals, were among the measures cited in Replies to Questionnaires on ILP.

G. AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS

15. In 1999, one notification<sup>6</sup> issued under the Agreement on Safeguards was environment related. The measure referred in the notification was exemption of payments of customs duty on densified wood fibre plate to the established actual assemblers of door shutters.

H. AGREEMENT ON CUSTOMS VALUATION

16. Among the 58 notifications made under Article 22.2 of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (Customs Valuation) in 1999, one notification was relevant to the environment.<sup>7</sup> This notification dealt with customs regulations for the application of the procedures of destruction and abandonment in favour of the State, where destruction of goods caused damage to the environment.

I. STATE TRADING

17. There were no notifications submitted in relation to environment pursuant to Article XVII: 4(a) of the GATT 1994 and paragraph 1 of the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII (State trading).

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

18. Table 7 (pages 23-24) captures 24 regional trade agreements (RTAs) that were notified in 1999, which had environment-related provisions. All of the RTAs included general exceptions related to the environment. The measures stated in the RTAs were mainly general exceptions to trade in relation to environmental protection, and liberalization of environmental services.

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

19. Among the TRIPS notifications made in 1999, three contained environment-related provisions. Table 8 (page 24) lists these notifications, which included national legislation on non-patentability of inventions which were not environmentally friendly and consideration of environmental pollution data as not a commercial secret.

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<sup>6</sup> G/SG/N/8/IND/3. The same measure is also notified in G/SG/N/9/IND/2.

<sup>7</sup> G/VAL/N/1/LVA/1.

L. THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TRADE IN SERVICES (GATS)

20. There were no environment-related notifications made pursuant to Article III.3 of the GATS in 1999.

M. QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

21. Among the notifications pursuant to the Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions (QRs),<sup>8</sup> two notifications are relevant to the environment. One notification listed import restrictions on toxic waste and nuclear material, and the other import restrictions on certain chemical substances pursuant to the Montreal Protocol under Article XX(b).<sup>9</sup>

N. AGREEMENT ON TRADE-RELATED INVESTMENT MEASURES (TRIMS)

22. In 1999, there were no environment-related notifications made to the TRIMS Agreement.

O. AGREEMENT ON BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS (BOP)

23. There were no environment-related notifications made pursuant to the Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments provisions of GATT 1994.

P. PLURILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS: AGREEMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

24. There were no environment-related notifications made to the Agreement on Government Procurement.

## II. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

25. There were 12 Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) carried out in 1999. The TPRs of Argentina and Togo were included in the 1998 Environmental Database.<sup>10</sup> References to environment-related measures, provisions or programmes contained in the Secretariat and Government reports for the other ten TPRs are listed below in the order in which these TPRs were prepared (Guinea, Egypt, US, Bolivia, Israel, Philippines, Romania, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand). Environment-related references are mainly found in relation to import/export restrictions, some of which pursuant to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and government environmental and resource conservation programmes. Several TPRs contain sections on environment-related measures and programmes.

26. The Secretariat TPR of Guinea (WT/TPR/S/54) refers to the Government's project to restructure the livestock farming sector, which was launched in August 1987 with the aim of intensifying livestock production, improving the genetic performance of local breeds, improving the institutional framework and developing new semi-intensive production systems. The aims of the project also include addressing protection of the environment and conservation of renewable resources by adopting new livestock rearing and farming standards.

27. The Government Report of the TPR of Egypt (WT/TPR/G/55) notes concern about the fact that environmental standards may be used as a new barrier to trade, in particular for the exports that are of interest to developing countries, which should be allowed to participate in developing these standards, and should be assisted in having easy access to environmentally-sound technologies.

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<sup>8</sup> Adopted by the Council for Trade in Goods on 1 December 1995 in G/L/59.

<sup>9</sup> G/MA/NTM/QR/N/1/Add.6 and Add.7.

<sup>10</sup> WT/CTE/W/118.

28. The Secretariat TPR of Egypt (WT/TPR/S/55) states that since Egypt's previous Review, the Government has removed fertilizers and pesticides from the list of products subject to price controls. However, key inputs such as electricity and water are provided to farmers almost free of charge. The subsidization of water for irrigation, despite its scarcity, has distorted production in favour of water-intensive crops such as sugar cane and rice, and has the potential to create environmental problems.

29. The Government Report of the United States TPR (WT/TPR/G/56) states that international trade, complemented by appropriate national environmental policies, can make an important contribution to environmental protection by reducing market distortions that interfere with cost internalization, alleviating poverty, helping governments generate the resources that they need to address environmental challenges and creating markets for environmental goods, services and technologies. The US attaches great importance to the work of the WTO in addressing the linkages between trade and environment in support of our shared commitment to sustainable development as reflected in the Preamble to the WTO Agreement. The US sees two important elements to this work: to ensure that in efforts to open markets and develop effective rules to guard against trade protectionist actions, the ability of Members to pursue other important and legitimate policy goals is not inappropriately constrained; and to identify and pursue areas where trade liberalization holds particular promise for yielding both trade and environmental benefits. Three areas that hold such promise are the reduction or elimination of trade distorting measures in the agriculture sector, the eliminations of subsidies that contribute to over-fishing and opening markets for environmental goods and services. More generally, it is vitally important that trade and environmental officials work closely together with respect to the agendas of both the WTO and international environmental fora.

30. Reference is made in both the Government and Secretariat reports of the US to environmental issues in the context of regional agreements. NAFTA is the first comprehensive trade agreement accompanied by an agreement on environmental issues related to trade. NAFTA parties have subscribed a North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC), which created the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC), whose work concentrates on environmental conservation; protection of human health; cooperation and law enforcement; and the trade-off between the environment, trade, and the economy. These provisions help to ensure that expanded trade supports the improvement of environmental conditions and the enforcement of national environmental laws in North America.

31. Reference is made to the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, which is a NAFTA-created institution that certifies environmental projects with the aim of improving the U.S.-Mexico border environment. Since its creation, 24 environmental infrastructure projects have been certified. Since it was established in 1995, the North American Development Bank (NAD Bank) has approved a total of US\$105 million in loans, guarantees, and grants to help finance 14 environmental projects. In April of 1997, the NAD Bank and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Border Environment Infrastructure Fund.

32. Reference is made to the fact that it has been agreed to conduct the negotiations to create the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in a manner that will build broad public understanding of and support for the FTAA. Recognizing the need for open communication with the public throughout the hemisphere, Ministers endorsed the creation of a Committee of Government Representatives on the Participation of Civil Society. For the first time in the history of trade negotiations, a plurilateral committee has been created whose purpose is to provide an effective means for civil society (e.g., business, labour, consumers, academics, environmental organizations, etc.) to contribute to the negotiating process.

33. Reference is made to APEC's early voluntary liberalization, which was agreed by Members for nine sectors, including energy, environmental goods and services, fish and fish products, and forest products. In November 1998, the US and the EU concluded a joint action plan for the

Transatlantic Economic Partnership to address trade issues in eight areas, including technical barriers to trade and environment.

34. The Secretariat TPR of the United States (WT/TPR/S/56) notes that the importation of certain goods may be prohibited or subject to licensing in order to safeguard consumer health and wellbeing, or to preserve domestic plant and animal life and the environment. Potential distortions to competition may arise as a consequence of various forms of assistance provided by federal and state governments to certain types of investment, including those related to environmental protection. The Federal Government levies a variety of excise taxes on specific goods and services, including certain environmentally hazardous products, levied on an *ad valorem* or per unit basis. While the taxes usually apply to imported and domestically produced products alike, there are a few exceptions. Ozone-depleting chemicals that are diverted or recovered in the US as part of a recycling process are not subject to the federal excise taxes levied on newly manufactured or imported ozone-depleting chemicals.

35. As of 31 December 1998, the US had notified 124 technical regulations to the TBT Committee, mostly regarding measures adopted for health or safety reasons, particularly in the food, pharmaceutical and automotive industries. Other measures were taken for environmental or consumer protection purposes. The US had submitted 144 notifications to the SPS Committee by the end of 1998, mostly concerning measures taken for health, safety or environmental reasons.

36. Environmental regulations may be issued at the federal or at the state level and are enforced under: the Fisherman's Protective Act of 1967 (which provides for trade measures other than product regulation); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972; Section 609 of Public Law 101-162; the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act; the Energy Policy and Conservation Act; and the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

37. Imports of Yellowfin tuna harvested in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean are required to be accompanied by documentary evidence supplied by the exporting country stating, among other things, that dolphin mortality limits permitted for the exporting country are not exceeded.<sup>11</sup> The International Dolphin Conservation Program Act includes provisions that amend the labelling requirements of tuna products contained in the Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act. Tuna products harvested in the eastern Pacific Ocean may be labelled "dolphin safe" only if the vessel used corresponds to requirements set by the Department of Commerce, or the product shows compliance with International Dolphin Conservation Program requirements. U.S. vessels operating in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean Yellowfin tuna fishery are required to obtain a licence from the Department of Commerce. Regulations prohibiting imports of Atlantic bluefin tuna and its products in any form harvested by vessels of Belize, Honduras (as of 4 August 1997) and Panama (as of 1 January 1998) were put in place in 1997. The regulations are aimed at achieving the implementation of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) recommendations. Under the High Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act of 1992, imports of fish and fish products from Italy require a government certificate stating the non-use of large-scale driftnets.

38. Following a ruling of the U.S. Court of International Trade (29 December 1995), the scope of Section 609 of Public Law 101-162, which prohibits the import of shrimp and shrimp products harvested with commercial fishing technology that may adversely affect sea turtles, was extended to all countries that harvest shrimp. As of 1 May 1996, shrimp imports are prohibited unless the USDA certifies either that the harvesting nation has adopted a comparable programme to protect sea turtles (use turtle-excluder devices) or that the fishing environment of the harvesting nation does not pose risk to sea turtles. Imports not certified by USDA are allowed for shrimp harvested from aquaculture

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<sup>11</sup> Exporting countries are also required to supply evidence that they are a member or have taken steps to become a member of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

facilities; by boats using turtle-excluder devices or that retrieve nets through non-mechanical means; or in areas with no sea turtles, provided they are accompanied by certification from the harvester and a government official of exporting country.

39. Other import prohibitions include: any wild animal or bird if captured or exported contrary to the law of the foreign country; feathers or skins of any wild bird, except for scientific and educational purposes. In order to implement the International Convention on the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), imports of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna and its products in any form harvested by vessels of Panama, Honduras and Belize are prohibited.<sup>12</sup>

40. The US Conservation Reserve Programme has been notified to the WTO Committee on Agriculture as a "green box" programme. As noted by the U.S. authorities, this programme is not notifiable to the Subsidies Committee because it is generally available to all agricultural producers and is, therefore, non-specific.

41. The Government Report of the TPR of Bolivia (WT/TPR/G/57) notes that in order to implement the TBT Agreement, the Bolivian Standardization, Metrology, Accreditation and Certification System was established in 1997 to promote the competitiveness and quality of Bolivian goods and services in national and international markets, to guarantee human, animal and plant health and safety and to ensure protection of the environment and the consumer.

42. The Secretariat TPR of Bolivia (WT/TPR/S/57) notes that Bolivia does not use import prohibitions except for products deemed by the authorities to cause prejudice to public health, environment or morality. Prohibited items include toxic and radioactive materials. Other products, such as refrigerating equipment and air conditioning equipment containing CFC-12, are prohibited through specific regulations. Certain imports are subject to specific technical requirements: compliance with anti-pollution norms for motor vehicles and engines; and certification that refrigerating and air conditioning equipment does not contain CFC-12 as a refrigerant. Import licences are required for insecticides, radioactive materials, and for several chemical substances.

43. The Secretariat TPR of Israel (WT/TPR/S/58) mentions that Israel's commitments under the GATS essentially bound the existing policy framework for market access including in the area of environment. Import prohibitions as of June 1999 include matches made from white or yellow phosphorus for environmental protection. Currently, some 42 items, by broad categories, are prohibited under law for various reasons, such as compliance with international agreements (including those regarding dangerous drugs and protection of plants and animals), and the conservation of local resources. An export monitoring system is in place for exports of wastes for environmental reasons. As of April 1999, Israel maintained 65 standards for environmental protection.

44. The Government Report of the Philippines TPR (WT/TPR/G/59) states that the Philippines finds the interface of trade and environment challenging because both involve legitimate interests that are inscribed, on the one hand, in WTO rules, and on the other, in MEAs. As the WTO continues with the examination of the relationship between the two, the Philippines attaches particular importance to the potential benefits of removing trade-restricting and distorting measures because these will be more effective in achieving a more open and non-discriminatory international trading system that can provide concrete opportunities for countries to uplift their standards of living. While it is certainly important that trade and development policies give full recognition to the protection of the environment, the preservation of the principles and disciplines of the multilateral trading system remains paramount for the Philippines.

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<sup>12</sup> Imports from Honduras and Belize had been prohibited since 4 August 1997; while imports from Panama have been prohibited since 1 January 1998.



45. The Secretariat TPR of the Philippines (WT/TPR/S/59) refers to the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan which outlined policies, strategies, priority sector activities and legislation for the period 1999-2004 to achieve a sustainable development path anchored on growth with social equity. Cooperation in the field of investment was strengthened significantly with the conclusion of an agreement to establish an ASEAN Investment Area by 2010; under the Agreement, all restrictions to foreign direct investment in manufacturing, except those justified on health, safety, security, and environmental grounds<sup>13</sup>, are to be removed for ASEAN investors, who will also receive full national treatment. Imports regulations are in place on cyanide, cyanide compounds and chlorofluorocarbons to protect the environment and to fulfil obligations under international treaties; and on pesticides, including agricultural chemicals to protect human and plant health.

46. The Philippines notified existing trade-related investment measures in the coconut-based chemical sector whereby local-content requirements exist to make use of coconut-based chemicals for reasons of protecting the environment. Through the Coconut Investment Fund and the Coconut Consumers Stabilization Fund, the Government apparently collects levies from coconut producers to finance, *inter alia*, government-owned coconut oil mills. All local soap and detergent manufactures are required to use at least 60 per cent of locally produced surfactant<sup>14</sup>

47. Exports are allowed without restriction except for certain products classified as "regulated" for reasons of national interest and international agreements, or "prohibited" for environmental reasons or to conserve depletable raw materials (see table below). The regulated and prohibited export products require export clearance from appropriate government agencies prior to filing an export declaration and shipment. Exports classified as prohibited may not be exported except for scientific or testing purposes. The Philippines does not maintain export controls on agricultural commodities, except for a ban on exports of genetic material.

Products requiring prior export approval/permit from relevant government agencies

Office/agency	Regulated	Prohibited
Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment of Natural Resources	Logs, poles and piles including log core and fitches/railroad ties; Lumber	Bakawan (Mangrove)
Bureau of Fisheries and Equatic Resources		Bangus fry; Mother Bangus (sabalo); Prawn spawner and fry
	Undersized raw shells of Trocas, Gold lip, Black lip, Turbo mamoratus and Kapis	Trumpet shells (Triton); helmet shells (Cassis); live specimens, raw shells, meat and by-products of giant clams (Tridacna gigas, T. derasa, T. squamosa, T. maxima, T. crocea, hippopus porcellanus, H. hippopus)
	Wild, marine species, e.g. water snakes (cerberus rynthops); seasnakes; live skin or products from the skin or meat	Wild marine species e.g. precious, semi-precious and all ordinary corals, raw and by-products
Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau	Frogs; live, skin or products from the skin or meat	
	Wild terrestrial species, to include live, stuffed, preserved, by-products and derivatives, e.g.: Mammals (i.e. Philippine monkeys, cloud-rats, ant eaters, Philippine tarsier and skunk)	Wild terrestrial species whether live, stuffed or by-products, e.g.:  Mammals (i.e. tamaraw, tarsier, deers, sea cow, fruit bats)

<sup>13</sup>These exclusions are to be progressively phased out by 2003.

<sup>14</sup>This measure was initially notified as a local content requirement on 25 April 1995 as G/TRIMS/N/PHL/1. It was later notified again as G/TRIMS/N/2/Rev.5 in 1999.

Office/agency	Regulated	Prohibited
	Aves (i.e. bleeding heart pigeons, java sparrows, tree sparrow, parrot finches, Philippine white-eye, Philippine starlings, hanging parakeets, brush cuckoo, plaintive cuckoo, amethyst fruit dove, blue-tailed bee-eater, crested mynah, pink-necked green pigeon, painted quail, button quails, bended rail, plain swamphen, green-winged dove, slender-billed cuckoo, white-eared brown dove, kingfishers, black-naped oriole, black-naped monarch, red amadavat guiaberol)	Aves (i.e. eagles, redvent cockatoo, Palawan peacock pheasant, Palawan mynah, horn bills, nicobar pigeon, Mindoro imperial pigeon, Peregrine falcon, spotted green shank, kotch's pitta, giant scops own and Eastern sarus crane)
	Reptiles (i.e. gecko, monitor and sail-finned lizards, land turtles)	Reptiles (e.g. crocodiles, marine turtles, pythons)
	Flora (i.e. tree ferns, cycas plant, all species of orchids, aloe plant, sanders alocasia, striped alocasia, volavol, bungang ipod, cactus, Philippine camia/garland, Himalayan yew, Agar wood, eagle wood, big-leaf mahogany and red-sanders)	Flora (i.e. lady's slipper orchid, vanda sanderiana, pitcher plant, dendrobicum cruentum)
	All species of butterflies	
	Exotic wildlife species found under Appendix II of CITES such as parrots, macaw, pigeons and conures	Exotic wildlife species found under Appendix I of the CITES such as buffon macaw, scarlet macaw
Department of Environment and Natural Resources		Bamboo, monkey pod (acacia), rattan (including poles)

Source: Secretariat TPR of Romania (WT/TPR/S/59).

48. The Government report of the TPR of Romania (WT/TPR/G/60) states that as of 1 January 1998, all Romanian foreign trade is free of any prohibition or quantitative limitation. Some products (raw materials, low manufactured goods) continue to be monitored through an automatic export licensing system, which encompasses exhaustible natural resources or those affecting the environment. Automatic import licenses are also used for goods with an impact on human and plant health. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce issues automatic export or import licenses. Exceptions to this rule encompass products which might affect human health, environmental protection or trade in precious metals, for which prior endorsement is required from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and the National Bank of Romania respectively. Excise taxes for motor vehicles vary between 0 and 18 per cent, in accordance with engine capacity and the degree of pollution.<sup>15</sup> Romania notified the right to use certain subsidies, in accordance with the facilities provided for countries in transition, including related to environmental programmes.

49. The Secretariat Report (WT/TPR/S/60) notes Romania's implementation of its commitments under certain MEAs joined during the period under review, particularly the Basel Convention and the Montreal Protocol. The import control system currently applies to: scrap metal and other wastes; and products dangerous for human health or for the environment. Romania has also ratified CITES, the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Montreal Protocol, the Basel Convention, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

50. After years of overexploitation by the former communist regime, the new Forestry Code of 1996 requires the *régie* to manage the national forests on a sustainable basis, accounting for environmental preservation. On the proposal of the Ministry of Waters, Forests and the Environment, the Government decides on annual ceilings for cut wood production, and sells the resulting allocation to economic agents on the basis of auctions. Until 1998, domestic prices for cut wood were

<sup>15</sup> For example, the top rate of 18 per cent applies to gasoline-powered vehicles with an engine capacity of over 2,500 cubic centimetres, reduced by 50 per cent (to 9 per cent) for vehicles with a lower pollution level.

depressed, in relation to world market prices, by the export ban on cut wood (automatic import licensing continues to apply). Tariffs applied at the border rise with the degree of processing, from 7 per cent on sawn wood to 30 per cent on shaped wood and some 20 per cent on furniture and other finished products.

51. The Secretariat TPR of Nicaragua (WT/TPR/S/61) mentioned import prohibitions for the protection of human health, animal and plant life, and the environment in compliance with domestic legislation or international commitments. Since the early 1990s export prohibitions have affected timber of two species (cedar and mahogany, as from 1997), lobsters in reproductive phase, and estuary shrimps in larval stage (as from 1991); these measures are to protect the environment and natural resources. Export licensing requirements apply to ensure the enforcement of quality and sanitary controls or to meet international commitments with respect to conservation of wildlife (CITES export certificates) and environmental protection. Licensing in the form of authorization is also required for exports of sawn wood other than cedar and mahogany (as from 1992, Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources); and scrap of cast iron, copper bronze and aluminum.

52. Legislation passed in 1997 envisages fiscal incentives (e.g. projects for recycling household and industrial waste, duty-free treatment of "clean" machinery and equipment) to promote environmental protection, pollution control, and sustainable use of natural resources. It also provides, *inter alia*, for import prohibition and export authorization of dangerous waste; prior appraisal and permits for any industrial or other projects or works carrying environmental risks; sanctions; and the establishment of a National Committee on Environment and a National Fund for the Environment. Implementing regulations are pending. Nicaragua subscribes to most major environment-related international agreements.

53. A Plan of Forest Action was passed in 1992 to assure conservation and sustainable development/exploitation of forest resources; in 1994, specific conservation conditions were set for granting forest exploitation contracts. Two large forest reserves (Bosawás, Si-A-Paz) situated in border areas are to guarantee the preservation of resources. In April 1998, in response to reports on environmental degradation due to rapid deforestation, a complete suspension (including previously issued permits) was introduced on felling precious woods, such as mahogany, cedar and bombax (*bombacopsis quinatum*), until the year 2003; although sanctions and fines were set for violations, concern has been expressed about the ability to implement this regulation. Illegal logging (and massive fires) seems to have continued depleting the Bosawás forest reserve. In July 1999, new legislation on the management and conservation of forest resources was being processed, it provides, *inter alia*, for fiscal incentives as well as the establishment of a National Forest Fund and institutional strengthening. Although border protection for wood stands at 1.4 per cent, average tariff levels for wooden cases and furniture are 13.3 per cent and 14.2 per cent, thus encouraging domestic processing. Since the early 1990s, export prohibitions have affected unprocessed timber logs, and logs of cedar and mahogany, while exports of sawn wood require prior authorization.

54. With respect to mining, a series of environmental protection measures are being enforced through the issue by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of permits on environmental impact and resource utilization. Average border protection in mining is low (2.3 per cent). A Mining Development Fund has operated since 1995 and includes funding for environmental protection. Since 1996, a bill on mining has been under examination at the National Assembly. It deals among other things with environmental protection.

55. The Government Report of the TPR of Papua New Guinea (PNG) (WT/TPR/G/62) notes that the Government's forestry policy is predicated upon: the continuation of environmentally and economically sustainable production; the progressive development of viable value-added sectors such as sawmilling, veneer and furniture production; and the progressive localization of ownership of logging and processing facilities. To achieve these and other subsidiary objectives the Government employs a series of revenue and policy measures, which include: export taxes on round log exports as

an incentive to downstream processing of forest products; and restrictions on the export of high-value species such as ebony, black bean, and rosewood.

56. The Secretariat TPR of PNG (WT/TPR/S/62-2) states that special procedures apply to mining and petroleum investment as well as to forestry and fishing, where respective ministers exercise discretionary approval in accordance with set procedures. The Ministers for Lands and Physical Planning and for Environment and Conservation also have some discretionary powers over foreign investment. Licences to log natural forests are the constitutional responsibility of the national Government. Loggers must also obtain a business licence from the relevant provincial government to commence operations, and negotiate access to forests with traditional landowners. The PNG Forest Board in accordance with the Forestry Act of 1991 and the National Forestry Policy control logging rights. Government policy is implemented by the PNG Forest Authority, and has been interpreted in the PNG Forestry Development Guidelines issued in 1993. Unlike in the 1993 Guidelines, the Act exempts current logging projects from conformity with the new environmental and logging practices. A logging code of conduct, adopted in 1996, contains many of the temporary guidelines on clear felling introduced in 1995.

57. The Government Report of Thailand (WT/TPR/G/63) referred to import prohibitions on certain products for reasons of public health and safety, and environmental consideration and in compliance with its obligations under international agreements. Import controls are maintained for the purpose of public health and safety, environmental protection. Thailand attaches great importance to investments that will bring technological developments to Thailand and help improve infrastructure facilities as well as environmental restoration and protection. Thailand has ratified a number of MEAs: the Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention, CITES, ITTA, and the Convention on Climate Change. Thailand is in the process of ratifying or acceding to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Climate Change; Thailand is a signatory to the UN High Seas Fishery and FAO Code of Responsible Fishery.

58. Thailand participates in ISO 14000 meetings in which international standards on environmental management, labelling, auditing and impact assessments are being made. For the standards that have already been finalized under the ISO 14000 series, relevant governmental agencies and private organizations have encouraged Thai companies and SMEs to follow these standards even though they are voluntary. At present, Thailand is a leading country in the ASEAN region to receive ISO 14001 certificates as many companies in Thailand have been certified as meeting ISO on environmental management. The Ministry of Industry has a programme to assist SMEs to attain ISO standards in addition to putting more resources into training certifiers and accreditors.

59. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, under direction from the National Environment Committee, is in the process of considering appropriate environmental taxes and charges in Thailand in accordance with the "polluters pays principle." The Ministry also conducts regular public awareness programmes to instil a sense of environmental responsibility. A Thai eco-labelling scheme called "Green Label Thailand" was introduced in 1994 and jointly administered by the Thailand Environment Institute and Ministry of Industry. The label is currently given to ten product groups such as recycled paper, energy-saving refrigerators and air-conditioners, and non-CFC sprays. The criteria for awarding the label to most products are identical or similar to those found in developed countries. This helps explain why so far there have been only a few products that have been awarded the Green Label. Nevertheless, it is believed that such high and stringent criteria will be useful for companies that have successfully met the standards as it will be easier for them to apply for eco-labelling in other countries.

60. The Secretariat TPR of Thailand (WT/TPR/S/63-3) notes that non-automatic licensing applies for public health or environmental reasons to imports of ceramic food containers coated with lead, to clenbuterol compounds, and to plastic waste, parings, and scrap used motor vehicles, used motorcycles, and used diesel engines. Export licences for environmental reasons are listed below.

<b>Exports licensed for environmental reasons</b>		
Wood and articles of wood, rattan	Non-automatic licensing	Forest conservation
Wood charcoal	Non-automatic licensing	Forest conservation
Coal, all types except briquette from Hongai anthracite coal	Prohibition unless approved by the National Energy Administration	Conservation of natural resources
Elephants	Non-automatic licensing	Animal conservation
Black tiger shrimp, live	Export permission	To preserve the original species
Ornamental fish	Export permission	Animal conservation
Rare sea animals	Export permission	Animal conservation
Horses, mules and donkeys	Non-automatic licensing	Animal conservation
Tree shrews	Non-automatic licensing	Conservation of rare animal species
Wild animals (277 kinds)	Non-automatic licensing	Animal conservation
Wild animal carcasses (292 kinds)	Non-automatic licensing	Animal conservation
Coral	Non-automatic licensing	Conservation of seacoast and deep-sea
Geomyda spinosa	Non-automatic licensing	Animal conservation
Natural sand	Ban on exports	Conservation of exhaustible resources
Minerals composed with natural sand	Prohibition unless approved by the Department of Mineral Resources	Conservation of exhaustible resources

Source: Government of Thailand.

61. Fish and prawn exports are subject to licensing for reasons of health and safety. In addition to health and safety measures, the Department of Fisheries controls trade in fishery products for environmental purposes in accordance with CITES (this applies for example to marine mammals, alligators, and sea turtles). Tariffs on fish imports were substantially reduced in August 1999 in order to avoid negative tariff escalation. Recent environmental problems may limit the further growth of shrimp exports. As a result of the damaging effect of shrimp farms on water and soil, in mid-1998 the Government banned inland shrimp farming in the rice growing plains of central Thailand. Shrimp farms in other areas may continue to operate as long as they recycle their waste, so as not to pollute irrigation canals. Approximately 13 per cent of the farmed areas are affected by the ban. According to the Thai Frozen Foods Association, output in 1999 could be one fifth lower than in 1998 as a result of the measure.

62. Thailand's large shrimp processing industry, developed under Board of Investment promotional privileges, is currently experiencing problems of over-capacity, which could be aggravated by the recent ban on shrimp farming. According to the authorities, the oversupply results from market factors, such as the graduation from GSP schemes in Thailand's major export markets. Fish products, have an average applied tariff of approximately 30 per cent, down from 45 per cent in 1995. A quantitative import restriction is in place on fishmeal, together with an import surcharge.

Table 1: Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade

<b>Symbol of the notification</b>	<b>Member Notifying</b>	<b>Description of the measure, product or issue</b>	<b>Objective</b>
G/TBT/Notif.99.3	Japan	Vehicles, machines	Promote energy conservation
G/TBT/Notif.99.11	E.C.	Pesticide active substances	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.17	Belgium	Thermal insulation of buildings	Energy saving
G/TBT/Notif.99.24	Denmark	Products containing "Diuron", and "Irgarol"	Protection of the aquatic environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.25	Denmark	Lead and lead containing products	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.37	Uruguay	Products depleting the ozone layer	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.46	Netherlands	Granular building materials	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.53	Hong Kong, China	Leaded fuel and fuel additives containing lead	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.54	U.S.	Spark ignition engines	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.81	Netherlands	Re-use of slightly polluted soil	Soil management
G/TBT/Notif.99.83	Netherlands	Building and demolition wastes	Prevent dumping of re-usable waste
G/TBT/Notif.99.87	Netherlands	Hovercrafts	Prevent pollution of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.90	Thailand	Motorcycles and mopeds	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.95	Switzerland	Products containing living GMOs	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.96	Denmark	Bunkering ships (oil tankers)	Prevention of oil pollution
G/TBT/Notif.99.115	Chile	Fuel – oil	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.164	Belgium	Eco-taxes	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.165	Belgium	Eco-taxes	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.169	Mexico	Vehicles	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.170	Thailand	Fuels	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.171	Thailand	Fuels	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.195	Netherlands	Short chained chlorinated paraffins	Decreasing pollution of aquatic environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.206	Mexico	CFCs	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.207	Mexico	New autos and lorries	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.233	E.C.	Motor vehicles	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.240	Bolivia	Dichlorofluoromethane	Reduces number of CFCs

<b>Symbol of the notification</b>	<b>Member Notifying</b>	<b>Description of the measure, product or issue</b>	<b>Objective</b>
G/TBT/Notif.99.241	Bolivia	Dichlorofluoromethane	Reduces number of CFCs
G/TBT/Notif.99.243	France	Turbines, engines etc.	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.244	New Zealand	Foods derived from gene technology	Consumer information
G/TBT/Notif.99.250	Switzerland	Medicines that contain GMOs, etc	Consumer information
G/TBT/Notif.99.252	Colombia	Motor vehicles	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.253	Canada	Tributyltetradecylphosphonium chloride	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.259	Jamaica	Labelling of products and equipment	Consumer information
G/TBT/Notif.99.286	E.C.	Agricultural products and foodstuffs from organic production	Consumer information
G/TBT/Notif.99.298	Peru	National Electric Code	Preservation of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.314	Japan	Household freezers	Promote environmental conservation
G/TBT/Notif.99.314/Rev.1	Japan	Household freezers	Promote environmental conservation
G/TBT/Notif.99.324	Thailand	Product standards	To be consistent with environmental standards
G/TBT/Notif.99.327	E.C.	Agricultural products and foodstuffs from organic production	Information labelling
G/TBT/Notif.99.330	Canada	Biotech substances	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.332	Sweden	Refrigerating, heating plants	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.342	Thailand	Hazardous substances	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.343	Norway	GMOs containing foodstuffs and food ingredients	Compliance with parliament decision
G/TBT/Notif.99.357	El Salvador	Waste water discharge	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.360	Australia	All motor vehicles	Prevent carbon dioxide pollution
G/TBT/Notif.99.365	France	Petrol station pumps	Avoid ozone and photochemical pollution
G/TBT/Notif.99.366	France	Petrol pumps in petrol stations	Avoid ozone and photochemical pollution
G/TBT/Notif.99.367	France	Petrol pumps in petrol stations	Avoid ozone and photochemical pollution
G/TBT/Notif.99.368	Finland	Dangerous chemicals	Assessment of environmental risks
G/TBT/Notif.99.372	E.C.	Pesticide active substances	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.373	E.C.	Pesticide active substances	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.376	Hong Kong, China	Household electric clothes dryers	Promote energy efficiency awareness
G/TBT/Notif.99.387	Chile	Public transport bus engines	Avoidance of pollution

<b>Symbol of the notification</b>	<b>Member Notifying</b>	<b>Description of the measure, product or issue</b>	<b>Objective</b>
G/TBT/Notif.99.393	Philippines	Various products; electrical, mechanical, construction, etc	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.400	Thailand	Internal combustion engines	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.401	Thailand	Internal combustion engines	Protection of the engines
G/TBT/Notif.99.445	Philippines	Household appliances	Energy efficiency
G/TBT/Notif.99.446	Philippines	Household appliances	Energy efficiency
G/TBT/Notif.99.455	Australia	All passenger motor vehicles	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
G/TBT/Notif.99.457	U.S.	Home insulation labelling	Energy efficiency
G/TBT/Notif.99.462	Switzerland	Non-clinical testing on chemical substances	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.496	Costa Rica	Fluorescent lamps	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.507	U.S.	Dishwashers	Energy efficiency
G/TBT/Notif.99.508	Switzerland	Fertilizers	Prevention of environmentally detrimental practices
G/TBT/Notif.99.512	Netherlands	Agricultural-horticultural seals	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.516	France	Basic steel enriching agents	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.518	Belgium	Short molecular chain chlorinated paraffin containing products	Aquatic environmental protection
G/TBT/Notif.99.521	E.C.	Maize and soya containing GMOs	Consumer information
G/TBT/Notif.99.532	France	Household packaging waste	Compliance with E.C. Regulations
G/TBT/Notif.99.546	U.S.	Pesticide containers	Harmonization of chemical labelling for environmental hazards
G/TBT/Notif.99.559	U.K.	Motor vehicles	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.570	Netherlands	Barges, cleaning products etc.	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.580	Australia	Food processed using gene technology	Consumer information
G/TBT/Notif.99.582	New Zealand	Food produced using gene technology	Consumer information
G/TBT/Notif.99.590	Canada	Power assisted cycles	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.608	Netherlands	Timber treated with creosote	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.620	Trinidad and Tobago	Diesel fuel	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.621	Mexico	Aircraft	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.633	Czech Republic	Ecological farming foodstuffs	Harmonization with the E.C. rules
G/TBT/Notif.99.634	E.C.	Pesticide active substances	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.635	Switzerland	Organic agricultural products	Consumer information



<b>Symbol of the notification</b>	<b>Member Notifying</b>	<b>Description of the measure, product or issue</b>	<b>Objective</b>
G/TBT/Notif.99.653	U.S.	HVAC Energy Efficiency	Administration of energy efficiency labelling provisions
G/TBT/Notif.99.659	Mexico	Plant nutrients	Protection of the environment
G/TBT/Notif.99.662	Denmark	Municipal solid waste incinerator residues	Prevention of ground water pollution

Table 2: Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

<b>Symbol of the notification</b>	<b>Member Notifying</b>	<b>Description of the measure, product or issue</b>	<b>Objective</b>
G/SPS/N/AUS/111	Australia	Food produced using gene technology; proposed labelling provisions	Food safety
G/SPS/N/BRA/49	Brazil	Establishing general conditions for plant and plant products importation	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/BRA/50	Brazil	Establishing general conditions for plant and plant products importation without specific phytosanitary requirements	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/CAN/55	Canada	Biotechnology substances, environmental assessment regulations	Environmental protection
G/SPS/N/CZE/17	Czech Republic	Plants and plant products	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/GEO/9	Georgia	Fauna, flora, biosphere in general	Fauna/flora protection
G/SPS/N/GEO/1	Georgia	Fauna, flora	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/KOR/55	Korea	Foods, food additives, guidelines on GMOs and food additives	Human and food safety
G/SPS/N/KOR/56	Korea	Plants and plant products	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/LVA/7	Latvia	Import requirements for plants	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/MEX/145	Mexico	Whales	Guidelines to be followed while observing the whales
G/SPS/N/NZL/52	New Zealand	Food produced using gene technology	Food safety

Table 3: Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

Symbol of the notification	Member Notifying	Description of the measure, product or issue	Objective
G/SCM/N/38/EEC/Add.12/Rev.1	E.C. for Portugal	Subsidy notification	Fostering use of renewable energy resources and promoting energy efficiency
G/SCM/N/1/TTO/1/Suppl.1 <sup>16</sup>	Trinidad and Tobago	Government service programme, Payments under environmental programmes	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/1/USA/1/Suppl.1 <sup>17</sup>	USA	Subsidies for adaptation of existing facilities	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/38/CAN	Canada	Subsidies for environmental technology commercialization programme; environmental technology development, environmental industry programme	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/35/CYP	Cyprus	Assistance to manufacturing industries to establish pollution control systems	Pollution control
G/SCM/N/38/CYP	Cyprus	Assistance to manufacturing industries to establish pollution control systems	Pollution control
G/SCM/N/38/LVA	Latvia	Limited financial support for environmental protection	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/38/POL	Poland	Loan warrants and guarantees, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/38/SVN	Slovenia	Fund for environmental development, restructuring of mines	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/38/THA	Thailand	Factory relocation incentives	Relocation of factories facing environmental problems
G/SCM/N/1/THA/4 <sup>18</sup>	Thailand	Subsidies for adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/48/CZE	Czech Republic	Environmental aid	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/48/EEC	E.C.	"Cohesion Fund", aid to coal industry, environmental protection aid	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/48/EEC/Add.1	EC for Austria	Aid to national industries for environmental protection measures, aid to waste water management, etc	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/48/EEC/Add.10	EC for Luxembourg	Aid for the protection of the environment and rational use of energy	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/48/EEC/Add.11	EC for the Netherlands	Laws on environmental taxes, subsidies for environmental	Protection of the environment

<sup>16</sup> This notification is issued also as G/ADP/N/1/TTO/1/Suppl.1.

<sup>17</sup> This notification is issued also as G/ADP/N/1/USA/1/Suppl.4.

<sup>18</sup> This notification is issued also as G/ADP/N/1/THA/4.

<b>Symbol of the notification</b>	<b>Member Notifying</b>	<b>Description of the measure, product or issue</b>	<b>Objective</b>
		technology, etc	
G/SCM/N/48/EEC/Add.12	EC for Portugal	Energy programme	Fostering use of renewable energy resources
G/SCM/N/48/EEC/Add.14	E.C. for Sweden	New technology for energy production and environmental protection, grant for new energy technology, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/48/EEC/Add.4	EC for Finland	Environmental loan programme for SMEs, energy grants, etc.	Protection of the environment, energy saving
G/SCM/N/48/EEC/Add.6	EC for Germany	Promoting efficient use of energy, etc.	Protection of the environment and promotion of renewable energy resource use
G/SCM/N/48/EEC/Add.8	EC for Ireland	Scheme for maintaining pure bred cattle	Maintaining pure bred cattle for purposes of environmental protection and heritage conservation
G/SCM/N/48/EEC/Add.9	EC for Italy	Plan to rationalize the use of energy and renewable energy resources, reconversion of asbestos production	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/48/ISL	Iceland	Payments for sheep and milk production	Integrating environmental issues with agricultural policy
G/SCM/N/48/JPN	Japan	Innovative technology development for energy, environmental issues, coal production development programme, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/48/KOR	Korea	Diesel low emission technology development, environmental engineering and development programme	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/48/NOR	Norway	Assistance to environmental improvement – development and diffusion of cleaner technologies, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/48/TUR	Turkey	VAT exemption for foreign investments for environmental protection	Protection of the environment

Table 4: Agreement on Agriculture

<b>Symbol of the notification</b>	<b>Member Notifying</b>	<b>Description of the measure, product or issue</b>	<b>Objective</b>
G/AG/N/CAN/29	Canada	Domestic support programme on surplus water irrigation	Developing environmentally sustainable irrigation projects
G/AG/N/CHE/22	Switzerland	Payments for special ecological services, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/CHL/10	Chile	General services aid to research and development centres for environmental development among other purposes	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/CHE/22	Switzerland	Payments for special ecological services	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/CYP/7	Cyprus	General Services; research regarding environmental programmes, subsidies for soil conservation	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/CYP/7/Rev.1	Cyprus	General Services; research regarding environmental programmes, subsidies for soil conservation	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/CYP/9	Cyprus	General Services; research regarding environmental programmes, subsidies for soil conservation	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/CZE/19	Czech Republic	Environmental programmes; landscape conservation, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/CZE/23	Czech Republic	Support for eco-agriculture, Support for wetlands for the spread of wild animals	Minimising chemical inputs in agriculture, environmental improvement
G/AG/N/EEC/12	E.C.	Environmental programmes; preservation of countryside, control of soil erosion etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/EEC/12/Rev.1	E.C.	Environmental programmes; preservation of countryside, control of soil erosion etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/EEC/16	E.C.	Environmental programmes; preservation of countryside, aid for environmentally sensitive areas, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/EEC/16/Rev.1	E.C.	Environmental programmes; preservation of countryside, aid for environmentally sensitive areas, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/ISL/14	Iceland	Environmental programmes; promotion of organic production, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/JPN/34	Japan	General services, promotion of soil conservation Environmental programmes; Payments for conservation from	Protection of the environment

<b>Symbol of the notification</b>	<b>Member Notifying</b>	<b>Description of the measure, product or issue</b>	<b>Objective</b>
		rice production	
G/AG/N/KOR/24	Korea	Environmental programmes; payments for prevention of soil erosion, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/KOR/25	Korea	Direct payments for environmentally-friendly agriculture	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/NOR/22	Norway	Environmental programmes; For ecological production, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/NZL/18	New Zealand	Environmental programmes Erosion control, soil conservation etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/PER/3	Peru	Conservation of natural resources	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/SLK/18	Slovak Republic	Environmental programmes; ecological procedures	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/SVN/12	Slovenia	Environmental programmes; reduction of substantial environmental damage, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/THAI/37	Thailand	General service; environmental promotion programmes	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/TUN/12	Tunisia	General services; environmental conservation through land afforestation work	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/USA/27	USA	General services, pollution prevention, waste management etc.	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/USA/28	USA	Environmental - quality incentives programme, wetlands reserve programme	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/ZMB/2	Zambia	General services; soil and vegetation conservation, water resource management, environmental programmes; national tree planting, grants to Environmental Council of Zambia	Protection of the environment
G/AG/N/ZWE/1	Zimbabwe	General measures, research regarding environmental programmes	Protection of the environment

Table 5: Agreement on Anti-Dumping

Symbol of the document	Member notifying	Description	Objective
G/ADP/N/1/THA/4 <sup>19</sup>	Thailand	A countervailing duty not applicable to the subsidies to promote adoption of existing facilities to new environmental requirements	Environmental protection
G/ADP/N/1/TTO/1/Supp.1 <sup>20</sup>	Trinidad and Tobago	Subsidies for adoption of existing facilities to new environmental requirements; Environmental programmes; Payments under environmental programmes	Environmental protection
G/ADP/N/1/USA/1/Supp.4 <sup>21</sup>	USA	Environmental subsidies; Adoption of existing facilities to new environmental requirements	Environmental protection

Table 6: Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures

Symbol of the notification	Member Notifying	Description of the measure, product or issue	Objective
G/LIC/N/1/ISL/1	Iceland	Regulations on hazardous and health related goods	Protection from toxic substances
G/LIC/N/3/CAN/3	Canada	Replies to questionnaire on import licensing	Protection of endangered species
G/LIC/N/3/HKG/3	Hong Kong, China	Replies to questionnaire on import licensing	Import licensing procedures on ozone depleting substances and wastes
G/LIC/N/3/LVA/1	Latvia	Replies to questionnaire on import licensing	Import licensing system for toxic chemicals
G/LIC/N/3/MAR/2.Add.1	Morocco	Replies to questionnaire on import licensing	Inclusion of ozone depleting substances to import licensing procedures
G/LIC/N/3/MWI/1	Malawi	Replies to questionnaire on import licensing	Non-automatic licensing for wild animals, etc. for environmental protection
G/LIC/N/3/PHL/3	Philippines	Replies to questionnaire on import licensing; Import licensing for commodities like mercury, CFCs, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/LIC/N/3/ROM/2	Romania	Replies to questionnaire on import licensing; Import licensing for renewable wastes	Protection of the environment

<sup>19</sup> This notification is issued also as G/SCM/N/1/THA/4.

<sup>20</sup> This notification is issued also as G/SCM/N/1/TTO/1/Supp.1.

<sup>21</sup> This notification is issued also as G/SCM/N/1/USA/1/Supp.4.

Symbol of the notification	Member Notifying	Description of the measure, product or issue	Objective
G/LIC/N/3/TUR/3	Turkey	Import licensing regarding radioactive materials, etc.	Protection of the environment
G/LIC/N/3/ZAF/2	South Africa	Import licensing for products covered by the Montreal Protocol, and Basel Convention	Protection of the environment

Table 7: Regional Trade Agreements

Symbol of the document	Member notifying	Description	Objective
WT/REG49/4/Add.1	Poland and Lithuania	Exceptions under Articles 8, 9 on quantitative restrictions	Protection of the environment
WT/REG50/2/Add.3	EC and Hungary	Liberalization of environmental services	Protection of the environment
WT/REG51/2/Add.3	EC and Poland	Liberalization of environmental services	Protection of the environment
WT/REG52/2/Add.3	EC and Slovak Republic	Liberalization of environmental services	Protection of the environment
WT/REG54/3	Israel and Hungary	Restrictions to trade on environmental grounds	Protection of the environment
WT/REG55/3	Croatia and Slovenia	General exceptions to trade; environmental exceptions	Protection of the environment
WT/REG56/4	Czech Republic and Israel	General exceptions to trade; environmental exceptions	Protection of the environment
WT/REG57/4	Slovak Republic and Israel	General exceptions to trade; environmental exceptions	Protection of the environment
WT/REG59/3	Turkey and Romania	General exceptions to trade; environmental exceptions	Protection of the environment
WT/REG60/3	Turkey and Israel	General exceptions to trade; environmental exceptions	Protection of the environment
WT/REG61/3	Turkey and Lithuania	General exceptions to trade; environmental exceptions	Protection of the environment
WT/REG65/1	Poland and Israel	General exceptions to trade; environmental exceptions	Protection of the environment
WT/REG66/1	Slovenia and Israel	General exceptions to trade; environmental exceptions	Protection of the environment
WT/REG67/1, WT/REG67/2	Turkey and Czech Republic	General exceptions to trade; environmental exceptions	Protection of the environment
WT/REG68/1, WT/REG68/2	Turkey and Slovak Republic	General exceptions to trade; environmental exceptions	Protection of the environment
WT/REG69/1	EC and Tunisia	Articles related to Prevention of sea pollution; Energy saving, utilisation of renewable energy sources, etc.	Environmental protection
WT/REG70/1, WT/REG70/2	Turkey and Estonia	General exceptions to trade justified on grounds of environment protection	Environmental protection
WT/REG72/1	Turkey and Bulgaria	General exceptions to trade justified on grounds of environment protection	Environmental protection

<b>Symbol of the document</b>	<b>Member notifying</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Objective</b>
WT/REG75/1	Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan	Unilateral measures allowed for protection and preservation of natural resources, and Exceptions allowed in dealing with radioactive wastes	Environmental protection
WT/REG77/1	Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania	Various environmental articles, and Protection of natural resources for sustainable growth	Environmental protection
WT/REG79/1	EFTA-PLO Interim Agreement for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority	Implementation of the Agreement with the objective of environment protection, and General exceptions; environmental exceptions	Environmental protection
WT/REG80/1	Poland and Latvia	General exceptions; environmental exceptions	Environmental protection
WT/REG81/1	Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan	Articles for the protection of fauna and flora	Environmental protection
WT/REG82/1	Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyz Republic	General exceptions; environmental exceptions, and Protection of fauna and flora, Protection of natural resources, Exceptions in dealing with radioactive wastes	Environmental protection

Table 8: Agreement on TRIPS

<b>Symbol of the Document</b>	<b>Member notifying</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Objective</b>
IP/N/1/DNK/1/Rev.1	Denmark	Notifications of Laws and Regulations under Article 63.2 of the Agreement	To prevent damage to the environment
IP/N/1/KGZ/P/1	Kyrgyz Republic	Decisions on patentability of inventions	To prevent grant of patents to environmentally harmful inventions
IP/N/1/KGZ/U/1	Kyrgyz Republic	Legislation on environmental pollution data to be regarded not as commercial secret	Facilitation of environment protection



**ANNEX**

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE  
ENVIRONMENT-RELATED NOTIFICATIONS: SEARCH WORDS**

- Basel Convention
  - Bio
  - Carbon
  - CITES
  - Clean
  - Climate
  - Conservation
  - Conserve
  - Desertification
  - Eco-label
  - Ecology
  - Emissions
  - Endangered
  - Energy
  - Environment
  - Extinct
  - Fauna
  - Flora
  - Forest
  - Green (house)
  - Hazardous
  - Kyoto Protocol
  - Montreal Protocol
  - Natural resources
  - Ozone
  - Package
  - Packaging
  - Pollution
  - Preservation
  - Preserve
  - Recycle
  - Renewable
  - Soil erosion
  - Sustainable
  - Toxic
  - Waste
  - Wildlife
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