

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 2000

Note by the Secretariat

1. This Note contains the WTO Environmental Database (EDB) for 2000.¹ The EDB was established in 1998² 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 under the WTO agreements in 2000. 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/78,³ and building on the search words set out in WT/CTE/W/102. The list of search words is attached as Annex I to this Note; the list of abbreviations is contained in Annex II.

I. NOTIFICATIONS

2. During the preparation of this Note, the Secretariat searched the 2,244 documents issued in respect to the notifications submitted by Members under the various WTO Agreements in 2000.⁴ 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.⁵ This Note also includes references to environment-related measures, provisions or programmes in the Trade Policy Reviews carried out in 2000.

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:⁶

¹ The document containing the Environmental Database for 1999 is contained in WT/CTE/W/143; for 1998 in WT/CTE/W/118; for 1997 in WT/CTE/W/77; and for 1996 in WT/CTE/W/46.

² See WT/CTE/3.

³ 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.

⁴ The 2,244 documents in the WTO database, "Documents Online" (<http://docsonline.wto.org/>), include addenda, corrigenda, and revisions issued in relation to the notifications submitted by Members.

⁵ 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*, the series of WT/TC/NOTIF (1996) documents.

⁶ The SCM Agreement as it originally entered into force contained a category of 'non-actionable' subsidies (Article 8.2(c)). This category applied provisionally for five years ending 31 December 1999, and pursuant to Article 31 of the Agreement, could have been extended by consensus of the SCM Committee. As of 31 December 1999, no such consensus was reached.

- (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) Articles 2 and 5 of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT);
- (d) Article XIV(b) of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS);
- (e) Article 27.2 of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS); and
- (f) Article XX(b) and (g) of the GATT 1994.

4. The second category includes notifications that are not primarily environment-related, but 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. In such cases, reference is made only to the environmental objective or criteria. The notifications might comprise, and usually do contain, broader objectives or other criteria.

A. AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (TBT)

5. Among the 651 notifications circulated pursuant to the TBT Agreement in 2000, environment was mentioned as the main or among the objectives of 97 notifications, as illustrated in Table 1 (pages 17-24). The share of environment-related notifications was 15.6 per cent of the total notifications in 2000. Environment related notifications have been steadily increasing over the years as illustrated in the table below.

Notifications to the TBT Agreement

Year	Number of environment-related TBT notifications	Total number of TBT notifications	Percentage of environment-related notifications
1980-1990	211	2687	7.8
1991-2000	610	5322	11.5
1980-2000	821	8009	10.2
1991	35	358	9.7
1992	36	394	9.1
1993	42	487	8.6
1994	35	508	6.9
1995	41	365	10.6
1996	53	460	11.5
1997	89	794	11.2
1998	98	648	15.1
1999	84	669	12.5
2000	97	639	15.2

6. TBT notifications contained a diverse group of environmental measures related to: vehicles, engines, fuels, energy saving, genetically modified organisms, organic agriculture, pesticides, fertilizers, wastes, eco-taxes, ozone-depleting substances, hazardous materials, and others. Notifications containing a reference to energy are included in the table if an indication to energy efficiency or saving is made.

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

7. In 2000, 468 notifications were issued under the SPS Agreement. As all measures deal with the safety and protection of human, animal and plant health, treating those 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, 27 SPS notifications, found during the search, are mentioned in Table 2 (page 25-27).

C. AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES (SCM)

8. In 2000, 133 notifications were issued under the SCM Agreement. Of these, 32 included environment-related measures, which are mentioned in Table 3 (pages 28-49). These notifications covered a variety of programmes, and provisions such as environmental protection measures, wastewater management programmes, incentives for pollution control, environment protection, re-cultivation of the environment and subsidies for pollution prevention. Fisheries subsidies are listed in the table only if there is a reference to the environment (including natural resource management, preservation and renovation, data collection, analysis and studies on these issues).⁷ A similar approach is used for an evaluation of measures related to forestry. Notifications containing a reference to energy are included in the table if a reference to energy efficiency or saving is made, or if an objective is to promote development of alternative or renewable energy sources, such as biomass, solar, wind, or thermal sources. Measures related to support for biotechnology are included in the table only if there is a direct reference to the environment.⁸

D. AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

9. In 2000, 229 notifications were submitted by Members under the various Articles of the Agreement on Agriculture. Forty of these notifications were related to environmental measures. Table 4 (pages 50-58) includes information on these notifications, 18 of which were made under the heading of "environment programmes" under "Green box" measures (Annex 2, para 12 of the Agreement).

10. Among the measures notified were: agricultural domestic support for environmental programmes, environment-friendly agriculture, biological farming, soil conservation, control of erosion, afforestation of agricultural land, general services on environment, waste management, preservation of countryside, promotion of sustainable utilisation of natural agricultural resources and payments for special ecological services. Measures related to support for biotechnology are not included in the table.

11. Generally, the table follows the classification of "Green Box" measures according to Annex 2 of the Agreement on Agriculture and the notification requirements and formats set out in the document G/AG/2. The table also contains information on bilateral assistance projects for Least-Developed Net Food Importing Countries (LDFNICs) notified under Article 16 that contains a reference to the environment.

E. AGREEMENT ON ANTI-DUMPING

12. In 2000, 117 notifications were submitted by Members under the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI (Anti-Dumping) of the GATT 1994. No notifications were submitted in relation to the environment.

⁷ If the objectives of the measure concern income support, restructuring of the sector, modernisation of vessels etc., it is not considered to be environment related. An update of recent notifications related to subsidies and aids granted more broadly in the fishing industry under the SCM Agreement can be found in WT/CTE/W/80/Add.2.

⁸ For example, see the notification G/SCM/N/60/EEC.

F. AGREEMENT ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES (ILP)

13. In 2000, 70 notifications were submitted by Members under the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (ILP). Seventeen of these notifications listed in Table 5 (pages 59-61) were environment related, mostly pursuant to Article 7.3 of the Agreement. They followed the format of Replies to Questionnaires on ILP (Annex to G/LIC/3).

14. Fourteen of the measures notified referred to import licensing requirements in accordance with international agreements, such as the Basel Convention on hazardous and toxic waste, the Montreal Protocol on ozone-depleting substances, and CITES on endangered species.

G. AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS

15. In 2000, 87 notifications were submitted by Members under the Agreement on Safeguards. One notification listed in Table 6 (page 62) was environment related. The notifications referred to a temporary quantitative limitation on imports of wheat gluten with the goal of shifting to more environmentally-friendly products.

H. AGREEMENT ON CUSTOMS VALUATION

16. Among the 36 notifications made under Article 22.2 of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (Customs Valuation) in 2000, three notifications pertained to the environment. The notifications are listed in Table 7 (page 62) and deal with customs procedures or determination of the value of imported goods.

I. STATE TRADING

17. In 2000, 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 THE GATT 1994

18. Table 8 (pages 63-66) covers 16 regional trade agreements (RTAs) that were notified in 2000, which had environment-related provisions.

19. The EDB contains information only from texts of newly notified RTAs. Reports on the operation of previously notified agreements are not extracted, nor background information on previously notified RTAs. This is the case for: WT/REG65/3, WT/REG66/3, WT/REG72/3, WT/REG75/3, WT/REG77/3, WT/REG80/3, WT/REG81/3, and WT/REG82/3.

20. Almost all of the RTAs included general exceptions related to the environment. The measures included in the RTAs related to general or specific exceptions to trade in relation to environmental protection, as well as commitments to cooperate on environmental matters.

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

21. Among the 328 TRIPS notifications made in 2000, five, notified under Article 63.2, contained environment-related provisions. Table 9 (page 67) lists these notifications, which included national legislation on compulsory licenses, to protect the environment as well as cancellation of plant variety protection if it has harmed the environment.

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

22. In 2000, no environment-related notifications were made pursuant to Article III.3 of the GATS.

M. QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

23. Among the notifications pursuant to the Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions (QRs),⁹ 5 pertain to the environment and are listed in Table 10 (page 68). Notifications listed import prohibitions, quantitative restrictions or non-automatic licensing for ODSs, endangered plants and animals, and used vehicles under Article XX of the GATT.

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

24. In 2000, no environment-related notifications were made pursuant to the TRIMS Agreement.

O. UNDERSTANDING ON THE BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS PROVISIONS OF THE GATT 1994

25. In 2000, no environment-related notifications were made pursuant to the Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments provisions of GATT 1994.

P. AGREEMENT ON TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

26. In 2000, no environment-related notifications were made under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

Q. AGREEMENT ON PRESHIPMENT INSPECTION

27. In 2000, no environment-related notifications were made under the Agreement on Preshipment Inspection.

R. AGREEMENT ON RULES OF ORIGIN

28. In 2000, no environment-related notifications were made under the Agreement on Rules of Origin.

S. PLURILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS: AGREEMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

29. In 2000, no environment-related notifications were made under the Agreement on Government Procurement.

T. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT

30. In 2000, no environment-related notifications were made under the Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products.

U. OTHER NOTIFICATION PROVISIONS

31. Pursuant to the GATT Decision of 28 November 1979, on Differential and More Favourable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries, known as the "Enabling Clause", Senegal has notified (WT/COMTD/N/11) the Treaty establishing the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) signed by Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. Among the objectives assigned to the WAEMU, the Treaty

⁹ Adopted by the Council for Trade in Goods on 1 December 1995 in G/L/59.

specifies the coordination of national sectoral policies through the implementation of common actions in the environment.

II. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

32. There were 16 Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) carried out in 2000. References to environment-related measures, provisions or programmes contained in the Secretariat and Government reports for these TPRs are listed below in alphabetical order (Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, European Union, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Mozambique, Norway, Peru, Poland, Singapore, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, and Tanzania). Environment-related references pertain mainly to import/export restrictions, some pursuant to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and national environmental and resource conservation programmes. Several TPRs contain sections on environment-related measures and programmes.

33. The Secretariat TPR of Bahrain (WT/TPR/S/74) notes that development efforts in agriculture have included the promotion of intensified farming, increasing food self-sufficiency and conservation, and further development of existing agricultural resources. Recent policy measures emphasize, in particular, land rehabilitation, preservation of water through the adoption of modern irrigation and drainage techniques, promotion of the use of treated water, and implementation of legislation on water use and management, as well as increased production through intensified farming.

34. Reference is made to the fisheries industry, which has been in decline since the 1970s largely due to marine pollution, dredging, land reclamation, and illegal fishing in the region. Traditionally an exporter of fish and shrimp, Bahrain has curbed its exports of marine products in order to meet domestic demand. The sector recovered during the early 1980s; in the 1990s shrimp was identified as having a major export potential.

35. The Secretariat TPR of Bangladesh (WT/TPR/S/68), as well as the Government report, note that Bangladesh has voiced its concerns about some trade measures used by its trading partners, in particular, requirements on rules of origin in the garment sector, and quality requirements and environmental standards in the food sector. Non-compliance with health and environmental standards resulted in sanctions on the export of shrimps and frozen food in 1997, when it was determined that very few processing units met EU standards.

36. Reference is also made to the Industrial Policy 1999 objectives for standards and technical regulations, including the harmonization of national with international standards, and the adoption of international standards for the environment.

37. According to the authorities, export bans in Bangladesh are in place mainly for reasons of health, eco-balance, security, archaeological value, or maintenance of adequate domestic supply. Import bans on health and environmental grounds, apply to all types of motor vehicles and trucks. Hence, the manufacturing age of used reconditioned vehicles must not be more than five-years at the time of shipment.

38. The Secretariat TPR of Brazil (WT/TPR/S/75) refers to the oil crisis in 1973, when Brazil adopted the National Alcohol Programme, PROALCOOL. Its main objective was to increase the production of fuel alcohol in order to reduce Brazil's dependence on imported fuels in the face of the increase in international oil prices. In recent years, the programme has been justified on the basis of the benefits derived from the production and use of a fuel that is clean and renewable, and the importance of preserving jobs in the alcohol industry. In this regard, Brazil's large alcohol programme now emphasises environmental, rather than self-sufficiency objectives. To support the programme, the mandatory content of anhydrous alcohol in gasoline was increased to 24 per cent effective from 15 June 1998. Also, the Green Fleet Law of 1998 provides for the substitution, over five years, of gasoline powered vehicles owned by the public sector by vehicles fuelled by hydrous alcohol. The

law also stipulates that vehicles bought under the benefit of a fiscal incentive, such as taxis, must be equipped with engines run on renewable fuels.

39. The report of the Government of Canada (WT/TPR/G/78) notes that the concerns about changes that accompany impacts of globalisation on sovereignty, social policies, the environment, and national identities resonate as much in Canada as elsewhere. It states that the WTO cannot address all of these concerns by itself. Many issues can be addressed better in other fora. With respect to the environment, the Canadian Government will continue to support the work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

40. The Secretariat TPR of Canada (WT/TPR/S/78) notes that Canada was a participant in the negotiations to conclude the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and will be affected by its framework of rules and obligations upon ratification. On conclusion of the negotiations on the Protocol, Canada recognised the right of every country to restrict the import of living modified organisms (LMO) that would harm its biodiversity. That is why Canada supports the precautionary approach, which allows nations to take action even in the absence of full scientific certainty. Quantitative restrictions and controls on trade are in most cases designed to ensure national security, safeguard consumer health and morality, or to preserve domestic plant and animal life and the environment.

41. Environmental jurisdiction in Canada is shared between federal and provincial/territorial levels of the government. Under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA), the importation or manufacture of any item not listed on the Domestic Substance List is subject to a notification and assessment procedure. The CEPA was amended in 1999 giving increased power to the Federal Government to control the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and hazardous recyclable material, as well as new power to control the import, export, and transit of non-hazardous wastes for final disposal.

42. Among recent international developments, Canada has signed, but not ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Under the Kyoto Protocol, the Government is committed to reducing emissions to 6 per cent below the 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012, an ambitious objective given that greenhouse emissions have continued to increase. Canada will not ratify the Protocol until the National Implementation Strategy has been fully developed and the necessary international conditions are in place. Canada believes that to meet the broad objectives of the UNFCCC, there must be broad participation in mitigation activities by all major global economies, including key developing countries, and that the Protocol should allow countries maximum flexibility in determining their mitigation approaches.

43. One of Canada's recent TBT notifications relates to the introduction of an environmental assessment process for foods, drugs, and cosmetics that are micro-organisms, cultured cells, or products derived from micro-organisms, cultured cells, "transgenic" animals or plants under the Food and Drugs Act ("transgenic" organisms are also referred to as GMOs or LMOs). These regulations are expected to enter into force in 2001. In May 2000, Canada communicated information on a project to develop a voluntary labelling standard for goods derived from biotechnology. The project involves the Canadian General Standards Board developing a standard to provide consumers with consistent information, and further guidance to the food industries. The project is on behalf of the food industry and with the support of the Government. There are guidelines in place for the labelling of foods, including those derived through biotechnology. These provisions require labelling of a product when the product "differs significantly from its traditional counterpart in terms of nutritional content, composition, intended use, or if the food carries a health or safety risk (e.g. allergenicity)".

44. The Government report of the European Union (WT/TPR/G/72) refers to the development of a coherent rural policy under the reform package "Agenda 2000", which has been accompanied by a re-organisation of the existing rural policy instruments and includes environmental measures.

45. Both the Government and the Secretariat TPRs refer to the EU commitment to sustainable development, which is reflected in its environment and development-related proposals for a new round. The European Commission's preparations include the launch of a Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA), an exercise which will continue throughout the course of a new round.

46. The Government report notes that, in regard to the continued case for a new round, the potential interlinkages of the trading system with the environment, sustainable development, social issues and consumer health and safety need to be addressed in a way that safeguards both the trading system and these concerns. Important trade and environment issues, such as the need to clarify the relationship between WTO rules and trade related measures taken for the protection of the environment, should also be addressed.

47. Reference is made in both the Government and the Secretariat reports to sustainable development under preferential trade agreements and arrangements. In order to contribute to sustainable development, the EU Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) offers additional preferences to countries which comply with certain internationally-agreed social and environmental standards. The special incentive arrangement is available to countries adhering to standards set by the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), and consists of preferences for selected products originating in tropical forests.

48. The Secretariat TPR of the European Union (WT/TPR/S/72) notes that a sustainability impact assessment (SIA) was carried out on the mandate for the proposed Millennium Round in order to integrate more closely environmental protection requirements in Community policies in accordance with Article 6 of the EC Treaty.

49. Reference is made to products placed on the Community market, whether imported or of Community origin, that must comply with the relevant regulations, where they exist, to meet health, safety, and environmental objectives (e.g. car emission objectives). Measures that apply on the Community market to protect consumer, environment or animal welfare generally concern exports as well as imports. For example, controls on trade of dangerous chemicals apply both to imports and exports, while measures to implement the Montreal Protocol or the Basel Convention affect both imports and exports of covered products.

50. The placement and use of dangerous substances on the Community market, including by importation, is strictly regulated to protect the public. The list of covered substances is regularly updated for technical progress. In 1999, the EU banned, as from 2005, remaining uses of chrysotile asbestos, invoking the fact that all forms of asbestos are proven carcinogens, and following the bans introduced to some degree by nine of the 15 Member States. Five of the six types of asbestos had already been banned in the EU in 1991.

51. The EU also controls the trade of dangerous chemicals through a common system of notification and information for imports from, and exports to, third countries of certain chemicals that are banned or severely restricted due to their effects on human health and the environment. For these chemicals, the Community applies the international notification and prior informed consent (PIC) procedure established by UNEP and FAO.

52. Measures for protection of species include a prohibition on imports of whales and other cetacean products for commercial purposes, and a prohibition on imports of skins of seal pups. Since 1984, the EU applies trade regulations, including prohibitions and licensing requirements to implement the provisions of CITES. According to the requirements of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), as from 1994, the EU implemented a system for the statistical monitoring of trade in bluefin tuna, and prohibited imports of such tuna from Belize, Honduras, and Panama in 1998.

53. As from 1988, the EU implemented the Montreal Protocol, as well as the subsequent amendments, to control the production, importation, exportation, use and recovery of ozone-depleting substances, including prohibitions and licensing requirements. In particular, imports of certain controlled substances and of products containing such substances from a State not Party to the Montreal Protocol are prohibited, and products produced with, but not containing, such substances may be restricted by the Community. As from 1994, the EU implemented the Basel Convention to control the export, import, and disposal of hazardous wastes, and also controls the movement of radioactive waste by prohibitions and licensing requirements.

54. The authorisation for GMO product placement on the market of a Member State applies throughout the Community. A Member State may not, on grounds related to the notification and written consent of deliberate release, prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market of the authorized GMO product. However, where a Member State has justifiable reason that the authorized GMO product constitutes a risk to human health or the environment, it may provisionally restrict or prohibit the use or sale by invoking a safeguard clause under Article 16 of Directive 90/220/EC. The Commission and Member States are informed and a decision must be taken under Article 21 of that Directive.

55. A voluntary European eco-label (the "Daisy") award scheme has been in place since 1992. The label may be awarded to a manufacturer or importer of a product whose life cycle meets the ecological criteria established by the Commission. The labels are normally valid for three years and then subject to revision for technical progress. The eco-label is subject to an annual fee of 0.15 per cent of the annual volume of sales, although the competent authority has the discretion to reduce the fee by up to 20 per cent. To date, 55 "licences" for the use of the logo have been granted to 40 manufacturers and two importers for 240 products.

56. The Commission has proposed to establish the European Eco-label Organisation (EEO) to develop the ecological criteria, and the assessment and compliance verification requirements, and also promote the eco-label. The Commission has established ecological criteria for 15 product groups: washing machines, refrigerators, tissue paper, dishwashers, soil improvers, bed mattresses, indoor paints and varnishes, footwear, textile products, personal computers, laundry detergents, detergents for dishwashers, copying paper, light bulbs, and portable computers. For example, on footwear, the ecological criteria include the product itself, as well as the production process for inputs (e.g. wastewater treatment from leather tanning sites), and the use of recycled material for the packaging of the final product.

57. According to the EU notification to the WTO on subsidies, a Cohesion Fund was established in 1993, to finance transport and environment infrastructure in the Member States whose per capita GDP is less than 90 per cent of the EU average, namely Greece, Ireland, Portugal, and Spain. The fifth framework programme of the EU in the field of research and technological development for 1998-2002 finances the quality of life and management of living resources, energy, environment and sustainable development.

58. The Government TPR of Iceland (WT/TPR/G/65) states that as a nation heavily dependent on the utilisation of renewable natural resources, Iceland is firmly committed to the objectives of sustainable development. Trade liberalisation and environmental conservation must develop in harmony through multilateral cooperation if this is to be realised. In this respect, reference is made to the fisheries sector, where Iceland has a successful experience and sound knowledge in resource management, including economically and environmentally efficient arrangements.

59. The Secretariat TPR of Iceland (WT/TPR/S/65) notes that as a result of discussions in the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment on the relationship between fisheries, subsidies and trade, Iceland proposed that the elimination of subsidies on fisheries be part of any upcoming WTO negotiations. The proposal considers that government subsidies contribute to the overcapacity of the

global fishing fleet, distort trade and prices, seriously undermine sustainable utilisation of fish stocks, and hamper sustainable development.

60. The report also notes Iceland's aim to integrate environmental issues with agricultural policies in the Agricultural Agreements Programme.

61. Iceland is a Party to the Montreal Protocol. Iceland is not a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. Iceland participates in various European eco-labelling schemes. There is currently no overall legislation on environmental issues in Iceland. However, the environment is covered by a number of existing laws and regulations, including the Food Act of 1995; the Animal Protection Act of 1994, as amended; the Obligation of the Government to Provide the Public with Information on Environmental Affairs Act of 1993; the Environmental Impact Assessment Act of 1993; the Pollution Control Regulations of 1992; the Fisheries Management Act of 1990; the Measures against Pollution from Single-Use Beverage Containers of 1989; the Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Substances Act of 1988, as amended; and the Radiation Protection Act of 1985.

62. Regulation No. 656/1997 implements the control measures agreed by Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Import licences are required for HCFCs since April 1995; the importation of HCFCs is subject to a quota system requiring administrative approval prior to import. According to the authorities, import licences for manufactured products under certain custom codes, which may contain HCFCs, CFCs or halon, are designed to ensure that no such goods are imported; import licences for recycled or reused HCFCs are intended to ensure that the substance meets minimum requirements for purity, to check on the country of origin of the substance and to control quantities. Iceland does not produce any ozone-depleting substances. Import of other ozone-depleting substances is banned. Importation of aerosols containing CFCs has been banned since 1 January 1990; as have imports of CFCs for insulation since 1 January 1994. Respectively, import and sale of limited amounts of metered dose inhalers containing CFCs is granted on a yearly basis. Administrative approval is required prior to import of manufactured products that may contain ozone-depleting substances, such as refrigerators and portable fire extinguishers. The overall amount of allowable HCFCs is published in Regulation No. 656/1997, which follows the EU phase-out policy. Quotas are allocated by the Environment and Food Agency of Iceland on a yearly basis for the period from 1 January to 31 December. The quota allocated to each country is not published, nor the maximum amount allocated to each importer.

63. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of projects in a number of areas has been mandatory since 1994. A number of factors are taken into account for assessments: the nature, size and location of the project, and the activities resulting from it.

64. The Government TPR of Japan (WT/TPR/G/76) states that in order to create a new basis for development in the 21st century, the Government will focus on four areas: promotion of the Information Technology Revolution; measures for environmental issues; measures for the aging society; and provision of city infrastructures.

65. The report notes the importance of the fulfilment of the multifunctional role of agriculture, including conservation of land and the environment. The Law for Promoting the Introduction of Sustainable Agricultural Production Practices was enacted in 1999 with a view to taking further steps to promote sustainable agricultural production harmonised with the environment. The new law requests all prefectural governments to establish guidelines for introducing sustainable agricultural production practices for main crops, fully taking into consideration differences in natural conditions.

66. The report also notes the need to pay proper attention to the concerns of civil society, such as relating to the environment. It notes the need to address not only market access, but also the issues of global environment and the sustainable utilisation of exhaustible natural resources.

67. The Secretariat TPR of Japan (WT/TPR/S/76) notes the existing licensing requirements for imports of certain goods that are primarily for the purpose of enforcing health, public security or environmental measures.

68. Import prohibitions cover items listed in Annex I to CITES, including rhinoceros horn, musk and tiger bones. There has been no change in the list of prohibited imports since 1998. Other laws and regulations pertaining to the environment are: the Law Concerning Wild Life Protection and Hunting, to prevent the extinction of native species.

69. All nations or territories shipping goods to Japan are subject to the Law for the Control of the Export and Import of Specified Hazardous Wastes, as well as to the Waste Management Public Law.

70. Endangered animals and plants specified in international treaties are among the goods requiring permission for export.

71. Pursuant to an administrative guidance to implement Japan's trade policy, the Director-General of Fisheries Agencies, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, issued a letter to importers, transporters, and equipment manufacturers, requesting that tuna captured by flags-of-convenience vessels that do not abide by international treaties for marine conservation, should not be imported.

72. To achieve various policy objectives, including investment in equipment to address environmental concerns and stimulate demand, Japan has a complex system of tax breaks, described in the Special Taxation Measures Law, which has been amended annually.

73. The report refers to the three-year Programme for Promoting Deregulation launched in 1998, which envisages the creation of a free and fair socio-economic system fully open to the international community. It contains measures related to standards and certifications, employment and labour, environment, disaster prevention, and safety in main sectors.

74. With respect to energy policy, and according to data collected by the International Energy Agency, the report notes the "3-Es" policy of Japan, which aims at attaining simultaneously energy security, economic growth and environment protection.

75. The Secretariat TPR of Kenya (WT/TPR/S/64) notes that Kenya maintains import and export prohibitions, restrictions and controls only for moral, health, security and environmental reasons and under international conventions. Kenya delayed application of subparagraphs (a)(ii) and (a)(iii) of Article 2 of the WTO Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures in respect of those products still subject to import restrictions on the basis of health and environmental considerations. Endangered or rare species may be imported only after approval by the relevant authorities in the exporting country and in accordance with CITES.

76. Reference is made to the Kenyan Forestry Master Plan (1995-2020), a twenty-five year plan supported by the Finnish International Development Agency. The Plan addresses, *inter alia*: conservation of biodiversity, forest management, rationalization of the forest industry, protection of forests against pests, diseases, and fires, capacity building in the forest branch, and international agreements. The Plan comprises an Indigenous Forests Development Programme; a Farm Forestry Development Programme; an Industrial Plantation Development Programme; a Forestry Industry Development Programme; and an Institutional Development Programme. The Government is reviewing the Mining Act in an attempt to encourage investment in prospecting and exploitation. The future Mining Act is expected to provide for greater environmental protection.

77. The Secretariat TPR of Korea (WT/TPR/S/73) notes that, in response to growing concern over the environment, measures have been introduced, *inter alia*, to support the building of

"sustainable agricultural zones" and reduce energy consumption. Recent policy trends, which to some degree reflect the principles adopted in the 1998 OECD Agricultural Ministerial meeting, indicate that Korean agricultural policies are set to move away from direct market-price support towards direct payments and environment-friendly farming.

78. Restricted, prohibited or high-risk item imports are subject to control or require additional documentation on the grounds of public health, sanitation, national security and environmental protection and conservation, in compliance with domestic legislation or international commitments. By April 1999, the number of goods subject to clearance confirmation for public health, social security, and environmental protection had been reduced from 6,314 items designated by 42 laws to 4,443 items designated by 27 laws.

79. Export prohibitions or restrictions in Korea are imposed to ensure enforcement of quality and sanitary controls, as well as to meet international commitments with respect to security, e.g. on nuclear products, arms, missile technology, chemical weapons, conservation of wildlife (CITES), and environmental protection. Presently, export prohibitions affect 13 six-digit HS items. These prohibitions are aimed at protecting animal rights (dog furskins and their products) and endangered species (whale meat and its products), as well as preserving natural resources (uncut pieces of natural granite stones).

80. Mandatory certification is aimed at ensuring consumer safety, as well as health and environmental protection. Since its previous Review, Korea has incorporated the ISO/IEC Guides into Korean Standards for conformity assessment (e.g. ISO 9000 Quality and the ISO 14000 Environment Management Systems).

81. In the mining sector, Government assistance has been provided through grants and loans for restructuring, regional development, and pollution control purposes.

82. In the energy sector, in compliance with EU requests, Korean automobile manufactures are to voluntarily reduce carbon dioxide emissions of passenger cars to an average level of 165-170g/km by 2004, and 140g/km by 2009.

83. The Secretariat of the TPR of Mozambique (WT/TPR/S/79) refers to a Master Plan for fisheries issued by the Government in 1994, which included efforts to better conserve, manage, and develop the sector on a sustainable basis. The Fisheries Act (1990) is the major legal instrument for fisheries policy. Other instruments include the Regulation for Sea Fishing (1996), and the Regulation of Inspection and for the Assurance of Quality of Fish Products (1998).

84. In the forestry sector, while most of forested land contains only random and sparsely planted trees of interest, the existence of some species attractive in certain market niches in Europe and Asia has led to an increase in exploitation. At the same time, the Government is considering the ecological sustainability of forest exploitation, as deforestation continues to be a serious problem. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources is responsible for the implementation of forestry policy to enhance the contribution of forestry to the sustainable development of Mozambique and the conservation and management of its natural resources. Mozambique is a member of the ITTO and CITES.

85. Reference is made to effective implementation of multilateral agreements that may be hampered by difficulties in law enforcement, in particular laws to prevent exhaustion of natural resources, notably in the fishing industry, resulting from poor infrastructure, and a number of impediments related to geographical (coastal and land) issues and the economic environment (the existence of a large informal sector).

86. The Government TPR of Norway (WT/TPR/G/70) attaches great importance to pursuing a policy of sustainable development domestically as well as globally and notes that trade and environmental policies should be mutually supportive. Therefore, the Government finds it important that environmental aspects be taken into account in future trade negotiations. In this regard, sustainability reviews are a valuable means of helping to achieve the objective of integrating environment and development concerns into trade policies. Norway has, for its part, initiated environmental reviews and has encouraged others to do the same.

87. Reference is made to Norway's active participation in the ongoing trade and environment discussions in the WTO. Analysis of the interaction between trade and environment policies is a priority. Identifying "win-win", or even "win-win-win" (trade/environment/development) situations is of special importance (for example, analysis of the relationship between subsidies, trade and the environment). Norway also finds it important to continue studying trade-related aspects of eco-labelling and MEAs.

88. The report also notes the structural reform measures that have been implemented in recent years, such as greater use of environmental taxes in order to reduce environmentally-harmful emissions and to improve the cost-effectiveness of environmental policy.

89. The Secretariat TPR of Norway (WT/TPR/S/70) states that the vast majority of Norwegian technical regulations and standards follow those of the EU internal market in the areas covered by the European Economic Area (EEA) Agreement. However, some Norwegian standards are stricter than in other EEA countries, mainly in the field of dangerous substances. Importation and marketing of genetically modified substances requires approval, and is subject to, an assessment of the effects on human health and environmental risks.

90. Reference is made to excise duties that are applied to foster environmental protection. Mineral oil and natural gas flared offshore are subject to carbon and sulphur dioxide (CO₂, SO₂) taxes. Environmental taxes are levied on both imported and domestically produced beverage packaging, at rates linked to recycling rates. Environmental levies are charged on pesticides.

91. Norway is seeking to liberalise the fisheries sector in the WTO, implying also an elimination of environmentally-damaging and trade-distorting subsidies. Norway has ratified the Agreement of 4 December 1995 for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (of 10 December 1982) relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Norway is a Contracting Party of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Organization, and the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCALMR).

92. The Secretariat TPR of Peru (WT/TPR/S/69) notes that, in most cases, import prohibitions in Peru are motivated by health and environmental protection considerations. In addition, several products are subject to production and trade restrictions contained in specific regulations. Relevant legislative acts regulate the ownership, and trade, in vicuñas and guanacos (camelidae species); the prohibition of extraction of some Peruvian shells (Concholepas chanque, abalón and toлина); protection of dolphins and other marine mammals, as well as minor cetaceans; the prohibition of the export of alpacas and llamas that have won prizes in official events; and wood extraction.

93. The Government TPR of Poland (WT/TPR/G/71) states that, in connection with its accession to international conventions on substances damaging the ozone layer, Poland applies a temporary ban or automatic registration of turnover in these substances and in goods containing such substances until the end of 2001.

94. The Secretariat TPR of Poland (WT/TPR/S/71) notes that Poland prohibits imports of used passenger and commercial vehicles older than ten and six years, respectively, for health and

environmental reasons. This is to be eliminated by 2002. In regard to licensing arrangements for health and environmental reasons, Poland maintains import licensing on a number of products. Automatic licensing applies to imported halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons under the Montreal Protocol.

95. Poland introduced new regulations on genetically modified food in November 1999. Sale of such food requires permission and an evaluation of risks to human health and the environment.

96. The report refers to the National Forestry Programme, aimed at expanding forests to 30 per cent of land area by 2020 and to 33 per cent by 2050. The Government is also encouraging farmers to develop forests. Assistance is provided through tax relief, grants, and access to concessional loans. Forestry management in Poland falls under the Forest Act of 1991 and the recent Polish Policy of Sustainable Forest Development. Seven Forest Promotional Complexes have been established, covering about 5 per cent of total State forests, to implement sustainable forest management. Another key feature of the programme is to survey the stock of forests and to expand public research to better understand their value.

97. The Secretariat TPR of Singapore (WT/TPR/S/67) states that Singapore maintains import and export licensing for environmental, health or safety reasons (however, for food security reasons, licences are required for rice imports). In addition, a prohibition is maintained on environmental grounds on imports of motor vehicles that are three years or older. Imports of certain items are prohibited under the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act for public health and safety, environmental protection, national security, and in accordance with international agreements and UN Security Council regulations.

98. The following products were notified as prohibited from importation, to protect the environment: PCB and its substitutes; asbestos brake and clutch linings in vehicles registered after 1 April 1995; asbestos in the form of crocidolite, amosite and amphiboles and products containing these forms of asbestos; asbestos in the form of chrysotile except for manufacturing of gaskets; aerosol products except medical aerosols; certain ozone-depleting substances meant for local distribution/consumption, such as halon 1211 and fire extinguishers using halon 1211; halon 1301 and five protection systems using halon 1301; halon 2402; carbon tetrachloride; 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); CFC 11, 12, 113, 114, 115 as a refrigerant in new air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment except for automotive air-conditioners in vehicles registered before 1 January 1995 and domestic refrigerators; other CFCs; and hydrobromofluorocarbons (HBFCs).

99. To prevent their extinction pursuant to CITES, the following products are prohibited from import: rhinoceros horn, worked, unworked or prepared, waste and powder; ivory for commercial consignments; and tiger products. Singapore has also stopped all exports and imports of ivory and derivatives of tiger and rhinoceros horn listed under CITES.

100. Singapore prohibits exports of some other products for public health, public security or environmental reasons, as part of Singapore's obligations under international treaties or agreements, such as the Montreal Protocol.

101. In 1992, the Singapore Green Label Scheme was launched by the Ministry of the Environment. It is currently administered by the Singapore Environment Council. There are presently 29 product categories in the scheme. The qualifying criteria for each product category are drawn up by Specialist Technical Workgroups and approved by the Advisory Committee and Approving Board of the Scheme. Testing requirements vary for the different product categories, but are generally based on methods described in established international standards, where these are applicable. The scheme is voluntary and is available for a number of products except for food, beverages, and pharmaceutical products.

102. The report refers to environment related maritime transport legislation: the Act on Prevention of Pollution of the Sea and its Regulations and on Pollution Liability, as well as the Merchant Shipping (Civil Liability and Compensation for Oil Pollution) Act and Regulations.

103. Receipts from tourism services have been declining since 1995, mainly due to pollution caused by forest fires in the region and the Asian economic crisis, which affected travel in the region.

104. In the joint Government TPR of Switzerland and Liechtenstein (WT/TPR/G/77/LIE; WT/TPR/G/77/SWI), both States refer to the importance of the consistency between WTO rules and environmental protection. Switzerland considers that the environment is a field where consistent policies are of vital importance and supports recognition within the WTO of the objectives of sustainable development and environmental protection. Furthermore, it is important to avoid conflicts between the WTO and the MEAs containing measures which have an impact on trade. Accordingly, the links between the WTO rules and those of MEAs and fundamental environmental principles should be clarified.

105. Switzerland pursues a very active policy on environmental protection and attaches high priority to sustainable development with the aim of protecting and improving the environment for future generations. In this connection, Switzerland has participated in the negotiation and contributed to the implementation of most of the multilateral agreements on the environment. Switzerland supports those provisions of environmental agreements that have an impact on trade, provided that they are necessary, are not arbitrary, and do not constitute unjustifiable discrimination, or a disproportionate or disguised restriction on international trade.

106. Liechtenstein considers that the consistency between WTO rules and environmental protection measures must be strengthened, as the fruits of an open trading system can only be fully enjoyed in a sound environment. Trade liberalisation and environmental conservation should be seen as mutually reinforcing.

107. The Secretariat TPR of Switzerland and Liechtenstein (WT/TPR/S/77) notes that import and export controls and prohibitions are maintained on health, safety, phytosanitary and environmental protection grounds, or under international conventions to which Switzerland and Liechtenstein are signatories. Under the Ordinance Relating to Environmentally Hazardous Substances, the manufacturing, supply, import, and use of certain chemical substances are banned on the basis of environmental protection, and/or public health and safety considerations. Eco-labelling systems are used by companies on a voluntary basis. In both Switzerland and Liechtenstein import prohibitions also apply to ozone-depleting substances.

108. The report notes that carbon-zinc batteries containing more than 0.01 per cent mercury and more than 0.015 per cent cadmium (by weight), and alkali-manganese batteries/accumulators containing more than 0.025 per cent mercury are prohibited from importation to Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Under the 1983 Federal Law Relating to the Protection of the Environment (as amended in 1997), taxes are levied on volatile organic compounds and "extra light" heating oils for environmental protection purposes. Imports of HCFCs in refrigeration will be banned from the end of 2001, and refills of existing halon installations from the end of 2002. The use of methyl bromide will be restricted to specific indoor fumigation (under license).

109. Certain taxes, such as the energy incentive tax (on non-renewable energies), the Ecotax, and another tax proposed under the "Solar Initiative" were subject to public vote in September 2000. The proposed energy taxes are aimed at, *inter alia*, reducing pollutant emissions, promoting renewable energies and efficient use of energy, and/or supporting accelerated amortization of existing investment in hydroelectric power plants.

110. Switzerland notified payments for ecological purposes under a scheme aimed at developing environmental technologies. Under the scheme, the Government finances up to 50 per cent of the costs of eligible products. The financing must be paid back if the technologies are successfully commercialized.

111. The "Agricultural Policy 2002" initiative, adopted by the Swiss Parliament in 1998, is aimed at enhancing the sector's competitiveness and further promoting environmental sustainability. The reforms pursued through this initiative have reduced State intervention in the sector. Public contributions to farm income through direct payments are mostly based on environmental considerations. Direct payments are generally based on surface area or number of animals, ecological and production conditions, and social considerations.

112. The goals of the Energy 2000 Action Programme, launched in 1991 by the Swiss Federal Council include: stabilization of total fossil fuel consumption and of emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in 2000 at 1990 levels, and subsequently, a reduction of 10 per cent by 2010 as laid out in the CO₂ law. Reference is also made to a 1996 law that promotes the rational (including environmentally sound) use of energy and encourages the use of renewable energy. The Government financially supports, *inter alia*, refurbishment of old buildings and special heating or solar technology.

113. Switzerland and Liechtenstein have maintained MFN exemptions under Article II of GATS for various reasons, including protection of the environment.

114. The Secretariat TPR of Tanzania (WT/TPR/S/66) states that Ministerial clearance or permits are required for goods that the Government wishes to monitor for the purpose of preserving national heritage and the environment, including natural resources, wildlife, forestry, marine products, and foodstuffs. Tanzania is a member of the ITTO and CITES.

115. Reference is made to the National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement, which was adopted to better conserve, manage, and develop the sector on a sustainable basis. The Fisheries Act (1970) is the major legal instrument for fisheries policy. The overall goal of the National Forest Policy is to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of its natural resources. Tanzania has expressed concerns about the environmental impact of tobacco curing, and has undertaken to work with farmers to alleviate some of the problems associated with tobacco production.

Table 1: Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/Notif.00/229	Argentina	Resolution concerning conditions to be met by laboratories suitable for conducting analysis to determine physical and chemical properties and subsequently issue reports on their findings, with a view to registering phytosanitary products	To create a specific legal framework to the recognition of laboratories suitable to determine the eco-toxicological aspects (among others) of phytosanitary products
G/TBT/Notif.00/58	Australia	Regulation covering importation of used diesel engines designed for use in road vehicles	To reduce the adverse effects of emissions from these engines in urban air quality (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/432	Australia	Draft reports describing the scientific assessments undertaken and recommending addition (three lines of Russet Burbank and Shepody potatoes commercially known as New Leaf® Y potatoes) to the list of approved foods in Standard A18 - Food Produced Using Gene Technology	To address human health or safety factors and process/production methods
G/TBT/Notif.00/153	Belgium	Order fixing sound levels on the ground to be respected by aircrafts	To limit the noise disturbance caused by the development of Walloon airport
G/TBT/Notif.00/33	Canada	Order adding a toxic substance to Part 1 of Schedule 3 to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act	To protect the environment
G/TBT/Notif.00/34	Canada	Order adding a toxic substance to Part 3 of Schedule 3 to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act	To protect the environment
G/TBT/Notif.00/291	Canada	Order adding toxic substances (Acetaldehyde, 1,3-Butadiene, Acrylonitrile, Respirable particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns, Acrolein) to Schedule 1 to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/368	Canada	Amendment to the Energy Efficiency Regulations concerning refrigerators and freezers	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/411	Canada	Order adding a toxic substance (bromochloromethane (Halon 1011)) to Schedule 1 to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/3	Chile	Standard establishing the upper limit allowed for non-methane hydrocarbons in small and medium-sized vehicles, the procedures for measuring and controlling pollutants, the procedures for accreditation and inspection	To protect the environment by controlling non-methane hydrocarbon emissions
G/TBT/Notif.00/4	Chile	Emission standard for motorcycles establishing the upper limit permitted for total carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions, the procedure for measuring and controlling pollutants, the procedure for accreditation and inspection	To protect the environment

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/Notif.00/218	Chile	Standard establishing an alternative testing method for the determination of oxygenated fuels by Infra-Red Spectroscopy, which are important in their use in fuels for vehicles and in their possible impact on environmental pollution	To ensure safety
G/TBT/Notif.00/363	Chile	Standard laying down maximum permitted levels for noise emissions for public transport buses and measuring tests for noise emissions and their technical criteria	To improve quality of life
G/TBT/Notif.00/108	Colombia	Decree regulating the handling and motor vehicle transport of hazardous substances by road	To prevent deceptive practices and safety
G/TBT/Notif.00/238	Colombia	Requirements for imports of ozone-depleting substances (CFCs) and banning their production	To protect the environment
G/TBT/Notif.00/314	Czech Republic	Order determining technical requirements for various machines and apparatus producing noise emissions	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/519	Czech Republic	Act laying down conditions for searching, protecting, utilising and developing natural medicinal resources, resources of natural mineral waters	To elevate the level of protection of natural resources
G/TBT/Notif.00/166	Denmark	Code of practice for sanitary drainage - waste water installations	To deal with resource minimization and reusing collected rainwater from roofs in toilets and washing machines
G/TBT/Notif.00/567	El Salvador	Compulsory standard establishing permissible limits for air contaminants from fixed and mobile sources, as well as limits for ambient air quality (emissions)	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/67	European Communities	Proposal establishing that seeds of agricultural plant species and seed potatoes of a variety which has been genetically modified, any label or document, which is affixed to or accompanies the lot, shall clearly indicate that the variety has been genetically modified (among others)	
G/TBT/Notif.00/254	European Communities	Decision concerning the non-inclusion of tecnazene as an active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing this substance	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/310	European Communities	Directives on waste electrical and electronic equipment and restrictions on the use of certain hazardous substances	To protect the environment; to protect soil, water and air from pollution; to avoid generation of waste (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/412	European Communities	Decision concerning non-inclusion of lindane as an active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing this active substance	To protect the environment (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/Notif.00/413	European Communities	Decision concerning non-inclusion of quintozone as an active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing this active substance	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/414	European Communities	Decision concerning non-inclusion of permethrin as an active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing this active substance	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/524	European Communities	Decision concerning non-inclusion of zineb as an active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/96	Finland	Decree on the information to be supplied by the practitioner on amounts of biocidal products (eg. disinfectants, wood preservatives, slimicides, pesticides)	To prevent consequences arising from the use of biocidal products which might be harmful to the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/271	Finland	Decree on the use of ingredients of non-agricultural origin, additives and processing aids in foodstuffs marketed as organically produced and containing mainly foodstuffs of animal origin	To limit the use of authorised ingredients in organically produced foodstuffs
G/TBT/Notif.00/113	France	Specifications for fuel used in vehicles as a diesel substitute	To provide for better combustion of diesel and reduce polluting emissions
G/TBT/Notif.00/250	France	Order establishing approval procedures for laboratories or other bodies with regard to certain kinds of sampling and testing for emissions of substances into the atmosphere	To improve the quality of measurements for environmental protection; to extend a list of pollutants for which laboratories can be approved
G/TBT/Notif.00/356	France	Decree on collection, exploitation and elimination of used tyres	To provide for effective responsibility for used tyres; to prevent building up of stocks and cease dumping of this type of waste
G/TBT/Notif.00/342	Hong Kong, China	Amendment to the air pollution control (vehicle design standards) (emission) regulation for taxis	To protect the environment (reducing reliance on diesel vehicles by replacing them with clean alternatives)
G/TBT/Notif.00/444	Hong Kong, China	Voluntary energy efficiency labelling scheme for photocopiers	To promote awareness of energy efficiency
G/TBT/Notif.00/463	Hong Kong, China	Voluntary energy efficiency labelling scheme for household electric storage water heaters	To promote awareness of energy efficiency
G/TBT/Notif.00/71	Iceland	Regulation to reduce allowed quantity of cadmium (Cd) in fertilizers from 50 mg to 10 mg per kg phosphor (P)	To improve the quality of fertilizers by reducing the content of heavy metal cadmium, which is deemed to be harmful to the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/478	Indonesia	Regulation on food labelling and advertisement requiring labels indicating that certain treatments such as irradiation were applied to products or that food is derived from biotechnology	

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/Notif.00/507	Indonesia	Implementation Guide of the Regulation on food labelling and advertising consisting of a written warning on certain food products i.e. "irradiated food", "food derived from biotechnology" (among others)	
G/TBT/Notif.00/109	Japan	Revision of the Safety Regulations for Road Vehicles to tighten regulations for exhaust emissions	To reduce air pollution caused by motor vehicles
G/TBT/Notif.00/147	Japan	Revision of part of the Law for the Promotion of Utilisation of Recyclable Resources	To promote efficient use of resources and reduce wastes
G/TBT/Notif.00/438	Japan	Order to designate "containers and packaging made of paper" and "containers and packaging made of plastic" as "Specified product obliged to label", and establishment of a Ministerial Ordinance to provide for labelling standards based on the "amended Law for the Promotion of Utilisation of Recyclable Resources"	To provide labelling standards to facilitate the sorted collection of products to facilitate recycling and the environment protection
G/TBT/Notif.00/561	Japan	Order concerning information on properties and handling of designated chemical substances (volatility hydrocarbon, organic chlorine compound, agricultural chemicals, metal compound, ozone-depleting substances, asbestos etc. (except radiation))	To enhance management of chemical substances by business to protect the environment from hazardous chemicals
G/TBT/Notif.00/572	Japan	Regulations to restrict gas emissions from special motor vehicles (except for two-wheels) that use light oil as fuel	To prevent environmental pollution
G/TBT/Notif.00/601	Japan	Revision (requirements of authorization to manufacture and import, restrictions on imports, restrictions on use) of the Cabinet Order of the law concerning the examination and regulation of manufacture of chemical substances	To prevent pollution by these potentially hazardous substances which have been determined to possess non-biodegradability, high degree of bio-concentration and chronic toxicity
G/TBT/CS/N/120	Jordan	Acceptance of the CGP by the Jordan Institution for Standards and Metrology in the field of preparation, review and updating of standards in the field of the environment (among others)	
G/TBT/Notif.00/1	Korea	Regulation relating to the labelling of genetically modified agricultural products	To give consumers proper information
G/TBT/Notif.00/207	Korea	Amendments to the Food Sanitation Act providing the legal basis for the labelling of foods and food additives made of/from raw genetically modified materials (among others)	To satisfy public interest on genetically modified foods
G/TBT/Notif.00/231	Korea	Labelling guidelines for genetically modified foods	To ensure the consumers' right to know and protect consumers from fraud

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/Notif.00/360	Korea	Act changing the current label declaration system for environmentally friendly agricultural products (including produced organically) into a label certification system	To ensure consumers' confidence in environmentally friendly agricultural products
G/TBT/Notif.00/407	Korea	Safety criteria for electrical appliances (cables, plugs etc.) established in accordance with IEC standards, including environmental testing (among others)	
G/TBT/Notif.00/85	Latvia	Regulations on energy efficiency requirements for household electric refrigerators, freezers and combinations thereof, as well as requirements for their conformity assessment	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/114	Latvia	Requirements for the content of lead, sulphur, oxogenates, hydrocarbon, benzene in petrol and diesel fuel	To protect the environment from contaminants (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/481	Macau, China	Definition of the weight of sulphur contained in diesel oil for motor vehicles exclusively used in Macau	To protect the environment
G/TBT/Notif.00/170	Malaysia	Amendment to the Regulation on Infant Formula requiring that infant formula or ingredients used in its preparation shall not have been modified genetically	To ensure consumer health
G/TBT/CS/N/117	Mauritius	Acceptance of the CGP by the Mauritius Standards Bureau in the field of certification of environmental management (among others)	
G/TBT/Notif.00/116	Mexico	Standard (testing limits and methods) for energy efficiency of turbine-type vertical pumps	To save energy and help to conserve energy resources and the ecology (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/273	Mexico	Extension of applicability of the Emergency Standard establishing the requirements for implementing the maximum permissible noise emission levels for aircrafts, auxiliary power units and associated systems during operations on the ground	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/301	Mexico	Standard (goods and services) for labelling and packaging of cleaning products for domestic and industrial use	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/CS/N/119	Mexico	Acceptance of the CGP by the Mexican Institute for Standardization and Certification, A.C. in the field of environmental administration systems (among others)	
G/TBT/Notif.00/80	Netherlands	Rules relating to pollution caused by noise and vibrations, energy consumption, waste materials and waste water, emissions into the atmosphere (among others)	To lay down rules effecting the greatest possible protection of the environment against possible harmful consequences posed by certain facilities
G/TBT/Notif.00/119	Netherlands	Regulation containing rules concerning inspection of high efficiency air spraying equipment	To implement the Act on substances that are dangerous to the environment and the Decree on volatile organic substances

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/Notif.00/272	Netherlands	Regulation on working conditions concerning activities using volatile organic substances (printing inks, varnishes and adhesive agents, cleaning agents, fountain solution, products other than cleaning agents that are used in the repair of damaged varnish or the replacement of varnish layers on the parts of motor vehicles)	To reduce emissions of volatile organic substances in the graphical and car repair sectors
G/TBT/Notif.00/282	Netherlands	Regulation containing limit values for certain substances that occur in wastewater of vinylchloride monomer manufacturers	To protect the marine environment
G/TBT/Notif.00/283	Netherlands	Regulation containing limit values for certain substances that occur in wastewater released during production of suspension polyvinylchloride monomers	To protect the marine environment
G/TBT/Notif.00/297	Netherlands	Regulation on methods for determining the cadmium content of products	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/298	Netherlands	Decree amending the emission limits decree (environmental management) for combustion plants	To protect the environment
G/TBT/Notif.00/312	Netherlands	Decree on the labelling of the energy consumption of passenger cars	To create an incentive to purchase and market energy-efficient cars; to reduce the discharge of CO ₂
G/TBT/Notif.00/343	Netherlands	Decree on the designation of animal and plant species under the Flora and Fauna Act	To protect animals and plants living in the wild
G/TBT/Notif.00/344	Netherlands	Decree concerning exemptions from the trade ban on the preparation of certain species	To prevent the capture of game for the illegal preparation of the animals
G/TBT/Notif.00/345	Netherlands	Decree on the exemption of protected animal and plant species (animals and plants of indigenous and non-indigenous animal and plant species and products of these animals and plants)	To protect plants and animals living in the wild
G/TBT/Notif.00/346	Netherlands	Decree on the management and pest control of animals laying down rules in relation to the control of damage caused by animals of protected indigenous species (technical regulations concerning rifles, munitions, box traps and fog nets)	To implement the Birds Directive, the Habitats Directive, the Order of the Committee of Ministers of the Benelux Economic Union (1984) relating to protection of the bird population
G/TBT/Notif.00/347	Netherlands	Flora and Fauna Act	To protect animal and plant species living in the wild
G/TBT/Notif.00/376	Netherlands	Amendments to the implementation Decree on the pollution of national waters concerning the measuring, sampling and analysis of effluent, applicable on contamination of surface water for pollution levies	
G/TBT/Notif.00/384	Netherlands	Regulations on test methods for low-drift nozzles for the application of plant protection products in open fields	To reduce pollution of surface water

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/Notif.00/433	Netherlands	Amendments to the Decree on the use of animal fertilisers and the Decree on the quality and use of other organic fertilisers	To institute measures in respect of periods in which it is prohibited to introduce certain fertilisers into the soil
G/TBT/Notif.00/408	New Zealand	Draft reports describing the scientific assessments undertaken and recommending addition (three lines of Russet Burbank and Shepody potatoes commercially known as New Leaf® Y potatoes) to the list of approved foods in Standard A18 – Food Produced Using Gene Technology	To address human health and safety related considerations
G/TBT/Notif.00/487	New Zealand	Draft report describing the scientific assessments undertaken and recommending addition (bt-176 corn, bt-11 corn) to the list of approved foods in Standard A18 - Food Produced Using Gene Technology	To address human health and safety related considerations
G/TBT/CS/N/125	Oman	Acceptance of the CGP by the Directorate General for Specifications and Measurements established in the field of implementation of national standards in all fields of industrial and economic activity, including environmental management systems (among others)	
G/TBT/Notif.00/362	Peru	Regulations on registration and control of chemical pesticides for agricultural use	To protect the environment by reducing the risk of using pesticides (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/570	Poland	Law on procedures related to ozone-depleting substances and all products containing such substances covered by the Montreal Protocol	To restrict the harmful impact of certain chemical substances on the ozone layer; to implement obligations resulting from the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and to implement Regulation No. 3093/94/EEC
G/TBT/Notif.00/377	Singapore	Regulation establishing permissible maximum levels for emissions of unburned hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and particulate matter from exhaust pipes of new petrol- and diesel-driven motor vehicles	To protect the environment
G/TBT/Notif.00/338	South Africa	Requirements for the construction, fittings and pre-installation and post-installation performance of microbiological safety cabinets	To protect the environment from hazardous microbiological materials, organic toxins and non-corrosive volatile organic agents (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/247	Sweden	Ordinance on waste consisting of, or containing electrical or electronic equipment	To promote environmentally sound waste management; to clarify that pre-treatment activities fulfil quality requirements also by using certified environmental management systems
G/TBT/Notif.00/308	Sweden	Regulations concerning the safe carriage of packed irradiated nuclear fuel, plutonium and high-level radioactive wastes on board ships	To incorporate the INF-Code into national law
G/TBT/Notif.00/49	Switzerland	Law establishing basic rules and requirements for the use of organisms in general with emphasis on the use of living GMOs	To protect the environment, to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity/genetic resources (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/Notif.00/141	Switzerland	Modification of the Ordinance on Navigation in Swiss waters for recreational crafts to harmonize it with EC technical regulations and maintain existing environmental protection regulations	
G/TBT/Notif.00/613	Switzerland	Requirements concerning approval of wood preservatives: new limit values for benzo(a)pyrene and water soluble phenols in creosotes	To protect the environment (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/353	Thailand	List of hazardous substances (organic chemicals)	To prevent environmental damage (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/401	United Kingdom	Regulations replacing the Motor Vehicles (Approval) Regulations and establishing a revised system of Single Vehicle Approval and some new technical standards for approving design and construction of vehicles	To ensure that vehicles meet high environmental standards (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/404	United Kingdom	Annexes to the Single Vehicle Approval Inspection Manual	To ensure that vehicles meet high environmental standards (among others)
G/TBT/Notif.00/5	United States	Rule proposing an official dolphin-safe mark for tuna	To allow consumers to distinguish dolphin-safe tuna products using the official mark from non-dolphin-safe tuna products
G/TBT/Notif.00/163	United States	Energy conservation standards for fluorescent lamp ballasts	To improve energy efficiency
G/TBT/Notif.00/191	United States	Rulemaking under the Toxic Substances Control Act to eliminate or limit use of methyl tertiary butyl (MTBE) ether as a fuel additive in gasoline	To address the threat to the nation's drinking water resources from contamination by MTBE
G/TBT/Notif.00/328	United States	Restrictions or prohibitions on substitutes for ozone-depleting substances under the Environmental Protection Agency's Significant New Alternatives Policy Programme	To expedite movement away from ozone-depleting compounds while avoiding a shift into substitutes posing other environmental problems
G/TBT/Notif.00/497	United States	The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended, prescribing energy conservation standards for certain major household appliances (clothes washers)	To amend the energy conservation standard
G/TBT/Notif.00/505	United States	Amendments to energy conservation standards for residential central air conditioners and heat pumps to require them to be more energy efficient	To ensure consumer confidence
G/TBT/Notif.00/573	United States	Revisions to the accelerated phase-out regulations that govern the production, import, export, transformation and destruction of substances that deplete the ozone layer	To ensure safety
G/TBT/Notif.00/574	United States	Requirements for zinc fertilizers made from recycled hazardous secondary materials	To ensure safety of hazardous waste-derived fertilizers

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

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/SPS/N/AUS/120	Australia	Draft reports describing the scientific assessments undertaken and recommending addition of the products concerned (commercially known as New Leaf® Y potatoes) to the list of approved foods in Standard A18-Food Produced Using Gene Technology	Food safety
G/SPS/N/CHL/63	Chile	Requirement to carry out a health study on the environmental impact for eggs of salmonidae from Canada, Denmark, Scotland, United States, Finland, Ireland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and other exporting countries	Animal health
G/SPS/N/HUN/8	Hungary	Basic regulation of phytosanitary, registration, marketing and use of plant protection products and fertilizers	To protect the environment (among others)
G/SPS/N/IDN/9	Indonesia	Requirements for GMO product labelling for food in general	Food safety
G/SPS/N/JPN/56	Japan	Mandatory labelling and import notification for foods containing organisms derived from biotechnology, and processed foods containing the aforementioned foods	Food safety
G/SPS/N/KOR/66	Korea	Labelling for foods and food additives made of/from raw genetically modified materials	Food safety
G/SPS/N/MEX/152	Mexico	Mexican Standard for Environmental Health, Water for Human Use and Consumption that must be met by germicides for water treatment	Food safety
G/SPS/N/MEX/154	Mexico	Emergency Standard that establishes compulsory phytosanitary regulations to contain and eradicate outbreaks of the Mediterranean fruit fly, <i>Ceratitidis capitata (Wied)</i> to areas with ecological reserves (among others) in some municipalities, the standard relates to fruits and vegetables imported from Guatemala and other countries	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/MEX/156	Mexico	Requirements for determining the presence of viral diseases, representing a potential environmental danger (among others) in live or dead aquatic crustaceans, their products or by-products in any format and artemia (artemia spp), for importation into and movement within the national territory	To protect the territory from damage from pests

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/SPS/N/NZL/53	New Zealand	An amendment to the Mandatory Food Standard allowing permissions for new, and amending existing, maximum residue limits of agricultural compounds	To protect public health by reinforcing the concepts of good agricultural practice under New Zealand environmental conditions (among others)
G/SPS/N/NZL/65	New Zealand	Import health standard for cars, vans and utility vehicles from any country that all used vehicles must be inspected externally and internally, accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of export ¹⁰	To protect native and introduced flora from the entry, establishment or spread of gypsy moth and related species
G/SPS/N/NZL/66	New Zealand	Draft reports describing the scientific assessments undertaken and recommending addition (three lines of Russet Burbank and Shepody potatoes commercially known as New Leaf® Y potatoes) to the list of approved foods in Standard A18 - Food Produced Using Gene Technology	Food safety
G/SPS/N/NZL/67	New Zealand	Draft report describing the scientific assessments undertaken and recommending addition (three lines of Russet Burbank potatoes commercially known as New Leaf® Plus potatoes) to the list of approved foods in Standard A18 – Food Produced Using Gene Technology	Food safety
G/SPS/N/NZL/68	New Zealand	Draft report describing the scientific assessments undertaken and recommending addition (five lines of Russet Burbank, Atlantic and Superior potatoes commercially known as New Leaf® potatoes) to the list of approved foods in Standard A18 – Food Produced Using Gene Technology	Food safety
G/SPS/N/NZL/71	New Zealand	Draft report describing the scientific assessments undertaken and recommending an addition (bt-176 corn) to the list of approved foods in Standard A18 – Food Produced Using Gene Technology	Food safety
G/SPS/N/NZL/72	New Zealand	Draft report describing the scientific assessments undertaken and recommending an addition (bt-11 corn) to the list of approved foods in Standard A18 – Food Produced Using Gene Technology	Food safety
G/SPS/N/PER/19	Peru	Regulations on registration and control of chemical pesticides for agricultural use	To prevent damage to the environment (among others)

¹⁰ An addendum was issued (G/SPS/N/NZL/65/Add.2, dated 8 February 2001) setting out that, as a result of the submissions received on the draft import health standard, a revised standard had been released.

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/SPS/N/USA/169/Add.1	United States	Public notification of the intention to prepare an environmental impact statement relative to importation of pine and fir logs and lumber and other unmanufactured wood articles from Mexico	To examine the potential effects on the human environment, including cumulative impacts of methyl bromide use
G/SPS/N/USA/276	United States	Guidance for pesticide registrants on voluntary pesticide resistance management labelling	To lead to better environmental protection
G/SPS/N/USA/279	United States	Amendments to regulations on environmental impact considerations	To establish a notification process for food contact substances
G/SPS/N/USA/280	United States	Amendments to regulations on environmental impact considerations	To establish a notification process for food contact substances
G/SPS/N/USA/283	United States	Notice on availability of preliminary ecological (among others) risk assessments – Organophosphate pesticides (Diazinon)	Food safety
G/SPS/N/USA/302	United States	Notice announcing the availability of ecological (among others) risk assessments developed as a part of the EPA's process for making Re-registration Eligibility Decisions for pesticides (oxamyl, terrazole, and triallate) and for tolerance reassessments	
G/SPS/N/USA/315	United States	Time extension for bt corn and bt cotton plant-pesticides registrations	To assure that decisions on the renewal of registrations are based on current ecological data (among others)
G/SPS/N/USA/325	United States	Notice of availability of a discussion paper on harmonization of treated seed policies and requirements in Canada and the United States	To develop a harmonized approach to the regulation of pesticides in Canada, Mexico, and the United States, while maintaining current high levels of protection of the environment and supporting the principles of sustainable pest management (among others)
G/SPS/N/USA/348	United States	Notice on Assessment of scientific information concerning StarLink corn Cry9C bt corn plant-pesticide	Food safety
G/SPS/N/USA/355	United States	Guidance for pesticide registrants on bee and other native and non-indigenous pollinating insects precautionary labelling	To help ensure that pesticide products used outdoors can be used without posing unnecessary risks of bee mortality

Table 3: Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures¹¹

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/SCM/N/48/CAN	Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Bureau de promotion des industries du bois programme (BPIB) . Non-repayable contributions . BPIB (private, non-profit organization) 	To encourage better utilisation of resources (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The Environmental Technology Commercialization . Contributions for studies . Joint ventures and consortia formed by not-for-profit corporations (environmental industry firms, universities and research institutions) 	To provide new solutions to environmental problems by sharing the financial risks of developing, demonstrating and commercializing new technologies through the use of first-time pilot and demonstration projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The Sector Campaigns Programme . Contributions or repayable contributions . 1988 – 1995 . Environmental industries, forest products (among others) 	To enhance competitive position of certain industrial sectors through leverage of undertaken increased R&D activity (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Cooperation Programme . Non-repayable contributions . Provincial and municipal governments, economic development and business associations, universities, research institutes and businesses in the environment (among others) 	To improve the environment for economic growth through increased cooperation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Technology Partnerships Canada . Government's investments in research, development, demonstration, and market development activities . Private sector companies, partnerships and business associations and alliances operating in key technologies, such as environmental technologies, biotechnology (among others) 	To stimulate economic growth and creation of jobs

¹¹ The description of the Measure or programme is arranged (wherever possible) as follows:

- . Title of the measure or programme;
- . Form of assistance, if mentioned;
- . Indicative duration of programme if mentioned in a notification (if time is not mentioned in the table, the notification contains no reference to the duration of a measure or it says that the measure is not limited in time); if a programme or a measure has been discontinued or terminated but is still notified, that means there were still some pending liabilities (payments, collectibles, interest rate subsidies, guaranties, losses to be covered etc.) spilling over to the next periods;
- . Principal beneficiaries.

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The Environmental Industry Programme . Repayable or non-repayable contributions for activities targeted at sustainable development and pollution prevention (among others) . Commercial enterprises, not-for-profit organization 	To improve the competitive position of the environmental industry, to encourage implementation of concepts of sustainable economic development and of pollution prevention (among others)
G/SCM/N/25/CZE	Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support for the mining industry . Grants for compensation of ecological damage and recultivation of the environment . Companies engaged in coal, uranium and ore mining activities 	To cover the costs stemming from structural adjustment in coal, uranium and ore mining activities and progressive reduction of production
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environmental aid . Grants, loans for air protection, air improvement, protection of waters, disposal of waste etc. . Companies 	To support environmental protection and improvement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support for Agriculture . Grants . Agricultural enterprises that meet the condition of having a 50 percentage share of the revenues coming from agricultural or forestry production 	To support preservation of non-production agricultural activities including support for forest farming (among others)
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.1	European Communities for Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Special Programme for Strengthening of the Tyrolean Economy ('Impact Package Tyrol') . Non-repayable cash grants . 1999 – 2006 . SMEs and larger enterprises in manufacturing and service-related industries 	To promote investment projects in environmental protection, energy-saving (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Assistance to Industrial Waste Water Management by Means of the Region of Styria . Non-repayable cash grants . 1996 - 1999 . Enterprises in the manufacturing industries 	To provide economic assistance for water protection measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Assistance by Guarantees for Credits and Loans . Deficiency guarantees for credits and loans . Enterprises in manufacturing and service-related industries 	To enable investment projects for the environment (among others)
G/SCM/N/48/EEC /Add.2	European Communities for Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Deduction for Investment . Deductions for investment . Firms or natural persons 	To facilitate investment in R&D and energy-saving
	Brussels – Capital Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Promotion of Economic Growth . Non-recoverable investment premiums . Enterprises 	To promote economic growth by granting financial aid to industrial enterprises if they invest in saving energy, water or raw materials, protecting the environment (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
	Walloon Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to SMEs . Non-repayable investment premiums, exemptions from tax on income, accelerated depreciation, exemptions from graduated registration duty on capital inflow 	To create incentives to assist the socio-economic development of the Walloon region aimed at achieving sustainable development and promoting job creation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Disadvantaged Regions . Non-repayable investment premiums, exemptions from tax on income, accelerated depreciation, exemptions from the graduated registration duty on capital inflow 	To create incentives to assist the socio-economic development of the Walloon region aimed at achieving sustainable development and promoting job creation
	Flemish Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Economic Growth . Interest subsidies, capital premiums 	To grant aid for investment projects that benefit the environment (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Promotion of Economic Growth in the Flemish Region . Investment premiums, exemptions from tax on income from immovable assets, loan guarantees . Medium and large enterprises (among others) 	To grant aid for investment projects that benefit the environment (among others)
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.2	European Communities for Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Tax Measures to Promote Investment . Deductions for investment . R&D, energy-saving sectors, as well as SMEs 	To facilitate investment
	Brussels - Capital Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid for Economic Growth . Non-recoverable investment premiums for specific investment . Enterprises 	To promote investment in rational energy use and environmental protection (among others)
	Walloon Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to SMEs . Non-repayable investment premiums, exemptions from tax on income, accelerated depreciation, exemptions from the graduated registration duty on capital inflow . SMEs in industrial, non-industrial, tourism, trade and services sectors 	To assist in sustainable development (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Disadvantaged Regions . Non-repayable investment premiums, exemptions from tax on income, accelerated depreciation, exemptions from the graduated registration duty on capital inflow . Enterprises located in disadvantaged areas 	To create incentives to assist the socio-economic development of the Walloon region aimed at achieving sustainable development and promoting job creation
	Flemish Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Economic Growth . Interest subsidies for investment projects that benefit the environment (among others) . Large and medium enterprises 	To promote economic growth of enterprises in development and buffer zones (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Economic Adjustment Law . Interest subsidies, capital premiums for relocation for ecological reasons (among others) . Small enterprises and independent or professional occupations 	To promote economic growth
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Decree to Promote Economic Growth in the Flemish Region . Investment premiums for medium enterprises for projects that benefit the environment; and exemptions from tax on income from immovable assets, loan guarantees, interest-free repayable credits (for large enterprises for ecological investment) (among others) 	To promote economic growth
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid for Agricultural Investment and New Enterprise Flemish Agricultural Investment Fund . Interest subsidies, premiums on investments (for young farmers), guarantees for loans for investment in the environment (among others) . Agricultural and horticultural enterprises 	To encourage all operations which increase productivity, maintain and improve profitability and reduce costs
G/SCM/N/48/EEC /Add.3	European Communities for Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Agricultural Investments with the Aim of Protecting and Improving the Environment . EU-refunds . Until 1996 . Farmers 	To provide aid to farmers investing in storage facilities sufficient to meet requirements concerning spreading and utilisation of manure in fields
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Guarantee for Loans for Agricultural Investments with the Aim of Protecting and Improving the Environment . EU-refunds . Until 1996 . Farmers 	To provide aid to farmers investing in storage facilities sufficient to meet requirements concerning spreading and utilisation of manure in fields
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Public Agricultural and Fishery Research Institution . EU-refunds . Research institutions 	To conduct research on fish and shellfish, their environment, and their exploitation by fishing or fish farming; to consider the effects on the environment (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Product Development of Agricultural and Fishery Products . EU-refunds (additional subsidies can be granted if a project concerns organic production) . The scheme will be revised in 2001 – 2002 	To promote the development of primary agriculture and the manufacturing sectors of agriculture and fisheries
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environmentally Friendly Farming . EU-refunds 	To encourage environmentally friendly extensive cultivation and to minimise risks of pollution of ground water resources

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environmental Friendly Farming in Sensitive Areas . No expenses in 1997, 1998 or 1999 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Establishment of shelter belts . EU-refunds 	To prevent sand drift and to obtain economic as well as planning, preservation and environmental objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Organic Farming . EU-refunds . 1994 – 1999 	To facilitate transition and improve the conditions for organic farming
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Fishing Vessels - Permanent Cessation . EU-refunds . Until 1999 	To achieve balance between the capacity of fishing fleets and fisheries resources (decommissioning of fishing vessels)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Modernization of Fishing Vessels . EU-refunds . Until 1999 	To modernize fishing fleets thereby improving efficiency, quality and utilisation of fisheries resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grant Scheme for Collection and Recovery of Waste Oil . Grants 	To secure continued economic incentives for the environmentally sound collection and recovery of waste oil
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The Energy Package (CO₂ and SO₂ Taxes) . CO₂ tax and reimbursement of CO₂ and SO₂ taxes, reduction in SO₂ tax for coal (revenue from the taxes goes towards investment grants and subsidies) 	To support international endeavours to reduce emissions of carbon and sulphur dioxide and to conform to nationally and internationally agreed environmental targets
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grant Scheme for Investments in Energy Savings . Grants . Private enterprises 	To support energy efficiency, to reduce emissions of CO ₂
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Electricity Saving Trust Act . Grant scheme for development, marketing, procurement and utilisation of electricity saving appliances and equipment . Private enterprises 	To promote electricity savings in public and private households in accordance with socio-economic and environmental considerations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grant Scheme for Reimbursement of CO₂ Tax Expenses to Enterprises with High Energy Consumption . Grants . Certain energy intensive private companies 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions from enterprises with high energy consumption
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grant Scheme for Investments in Energy Savings in Private Enterprises . Grants . Private enterprises 	To support energy efficiency and savings, to reduce CO ₂ emissions

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Selling of Electricity from Small-Scale Combined Heat-and-Power Plants or Electricity-Production Facilities, which Utilise Biogas, Waste or other Renewables . Guarantees for purchasing and price for selling . De facto time-limit 	To secure payment to electricity-supply enterprises that produce electricity from small-scale combined heat-and-power plants or utilise biogas, waste or other renewables
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grant Scheme for Electricity Generation . Grants 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Completion of Extension of the District Heating Network . Subsidies . 1992 – 1997 . New district heating networks 	To ensure energy savings connected to the use of surplus heat in electricity production are realised so that energy and environmental advantages are obtained
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Solar Heating . Grants 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions through development and demonstration of renewable energy technologies, with an emphasis on solar heating
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environmentally Friendly Power Generation . Compensations for CO₂ Tax and tax on electricity . Changed in 1999 . Decentralised and industrial combined heat and power plants based on natural gas, combined heat and power plants based on biomass and waste and, for renewable sources such as wind power, biogas, hydropower, etc. 	To compensate for the CO ₂ tax and the tax on electricity for environmentally friendly power generation, to reduce CO ₂ emissions by increasing the share of co-generation, to reduce power production based on coal, to promote production of electricity based on renewable sources
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.3	European Communities for Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Product Development Scheme for the Forestry and Wood Working Industry . Subsidies or loans 	To make forestry and wood-processing more competitive to obtain satisfactory use of environmentally friendly raw materials (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidy Scheme for Cleaner Products . Grants . 1999-2002 . Projects that aim at reducing the environmental impact from development, production, marketing, sales and consumption (incl. Waste treatment in product life-cycle) 	To reduce the environmental impact of products in all phases of the product life-cycle
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grant Scheme for Collection and Recovery of Waste Oils . Grants . Until 2000 	To secure continued economic incentives for the environmentally sound collection and recovery of waste oils
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Programme for Environmental Management and Auditing in SMEs . Complete or partial financing of non-profit projects . Until 1999 . Trade-organizations, local authorities or consultants 	To develop tools for environmental management (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidy for Product Oriented Saving Programme . Grant scheme for development, marketing, procurement and utilisation of electricity saving appliances and equipment 	To promote electricity savings in public and private households in accordance with environmental considerations (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidy for Converting Electrical Heating Systems in Residences and Public Buildings to Combined Heat and Power and Natural Gas . Subsidies . 10 years from 1998 	To promote connection to district heating and natural gas in order to reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidy Scheme for Energy Efficient Cool Appliances and Tumbler Dryers . Subsidies . 1999 only . Energy efficient household appliances 	To encourage procurement of energy efficient products thereby reducing CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidies to Finish Extension of District Heating Network . Subsidies . 1992 – 1997 . District heating networks 	To ensure energy savings connected to the use of surplus heat in electricity production are realized so that energy and environmental advantages are obtained
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Governmental Subsidy to Promote Connection to Combined Power and Heat Distribution Systems Based on Coal . Subsidies to compensate for the increased coal tax . 1994 – 2000 . District heating companies 	To promote connection to district heating supplied by combined heat and power plants based on coal in order to reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grant Scheme for Investment in Converting or Expanding District Heating Plants to Use of Biomass Fuels for Heat or Combined Heat and Power Generation . Grants . Until 2002 . Heat or combined heat and power generation 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Development Programme for Renewable Energy . Grants 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions through development and demonstration of renewable energy technologies, with an emphasis on solar heating
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidies for Energy Savings in Private Companies . Subsidies . Industrial companies 	To support energy efficiency and savings; to reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidy for Substituting Old Heating Systems in Residences to Combined Heat and Power . Subsidies . Until 2002 . Residences built before 1950 	To reduce air pollution in cities (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Development and Demonstration of New Energy Technologies . Grants and loans . 1995 - 2000 	To develop and demonstrate new energy technologies and products
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grant Scheme for Reimbursement of the CO₂ tax Expenses to Enterprises with High-Energy Consumption . Grants (reimbursement of the CO₂ tax) . Private enterprises which undertake energy audits and carry out energy saving measures 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions from enterprises with high-energy consumption
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidy to Electricity-Supply Enterprises that Produce Electricity from Small Scale Combined Heat and Power Plants or Utilise Biogas, Waste or Other Renewable Sources of Energy . Guarantees of purchase and a price for selling . De facto time-limit . Small scale combined heat and power plants 	To secure payment to enterprises that produce electricity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidy to Production of Electricity . Compensation for the CO₂ and electricity taxes . Industrial combined heat and power plants 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions by increasing the share of co-generation, to reduce power production based on coal, to promote production of electricity based on renewable sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidy for Product Oriented Saving Programme . Grants for utilisation of energy efficient products in households and public institutions 	To promote energy efficient products so as to reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Governmental Subsidy for Energy Saving Measures in State Institutions . Grants . Until 2000 	To promote energy efficient investments in the state sector, to reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidy to Hydrogen Programme (New Technologies for Renewable Energy) . Grants . 1998 - 2002 	To promote the use of hydrogen in the energy sector, primarily in transport
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environmental Grants to Freight Transport by Rail . Grants . 1999 . Railways 	To secure more environmentally sustainable freight transport

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Energy Package (CO₂ and SO₂ Taxes) . CO₂ tax and reimbursement of CO₂ and SO₂ taxes, reduction in SO₂ tax for coal (revenue from the taxes goes towards investment grants and subsidies) . Trade and industry 	To reduce emissions of carbon and sulphur dioxide and to conform to nationally and internationally agreed environmental targets
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Agricultural Investments with the Aim of Protecting and Improving the Environment . EU-refunds . Until 1996 . Farmers 	To provide aid to farmers investing in storage facilities sufficient to meet requirements concerning spreading and utilisation of manure in fields
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Guarantee for Loans for Agricultural Investments with the Aim of Protecting and Improving the Environment . EU-refunds . Until 1996 . Farmers 	To provide aid to farmers investing in storage facilities sufficient to meet requirements concerning spreading and utilisation of manure in fields
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Public Agricultural and Fishery Research Institution . EU-refunds . Research institutions 	To conduct research on fish and shellfish, their environment, their exploitation by fishing or fish farming; to consider the effects on the environment (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Product Development of Agricultural and Fishery Products . EU-refunds (additional subsidies can be granted if a project concerns organic production) . The scheme will be revised in 2001 – 2002 	To promote the development of activity in primary agriculture and the manufacturing sectors of agriculture and fisheries
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environmentally Friendly Farming . EU-refunds 	To encourage environmentally friendly extensive cultivation and to minimise risks of pollution of ground water resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Establishment of shelter belts . EU-refunds 	To prevent sand drift and to obtain economic as well as planning, preservation and environmental objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Organic Farming . EU-refunds . 1994 – 1999 . Individual organic farms, projects to further development and improve conditions of organic production 	To facilitate transition and improve the conditions for organic farming
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Fishing Vessels – Permanent Cessation . EU-refunds . Until 1999 (new programme for 2000 - 2006 is anticipated) 	To achieve balance between the capacity of fishing fleets and fisheries resources (decommissioning of fishing vessels)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Modernization of Fishing Vessels . EU-refunds . Until 1999 (new programme for 2000 - 2006 is anticipated) 	To modernize fishing fleets thereby improving efficiency, quality and utilization of fisheries resources

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.4	European Communities for Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environment Loan Programme for SMEs (Finnvera plc) . Loans with inadequate, interest rate subsidy . Manufacturing enterprises and tourism industry 	To promote the environment protection, energy saving (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Energy Grants . Grants . 5 years since 1996 . Enterprises and communities 	To promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy; to reduce negative environmental impacts associated with energy production and usage and contribution to energy security and diversity of energy supply
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid Measures Connected to Energy Taxation . Grants . Plants producing electricity from wood and wood-based fuels, small power plants, for wind power as well as for electricity produced from the waste gas of metallurgic processes 	To promote the use of renewable energy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grants for Promotion of Environmental Protection . Grants . Enterprises, local authorities, joint municipal boards and other corporations 	To protect the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Waste Oil Management Financed by Waste Oil Charges . Grants . Enterprises 	To protect the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Investment Aid for Businesses Processing Agri-Based Products . Grants . Until 1999 (new programmes will be introduced in 2000) . Businesses processing agri-based products 	To promote recycling of by-products, to reduce harmful environmental impacts (among others)
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.5	European Communities for France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Deduction of Investments in French Overseas Territories . Deductions from corporation tax . Enterprises which make productive investments in renewable energy (among others) 	To contribute to economic development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Temporary Exemption from Corporation Tax for Creation of Activities in Overseas Departments . Exemptions from corporate tax . Companies in fisheries and renewable energy (among others) 	To encourage economic development

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Reduced Taxation of Profits from Operations in Overseas Departments . Tax concessions (reduction of profits or losses) . Enterprises in fisheries and renewable energy (among others) 	To foster economic development
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.6	European Communities for Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Promotion of Efficient Use of Energy . Grants to develop of new products and processes for the efficient use of energy and raw materials and for the use of renewable energies 	To support energy technology, the energy industry and commercial and industrial energy users in North-Rhine/Westphalia
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Government Aid for R&D in biotechnology (programme "Biotechnology 2000") . Grants . Until 2000 . Particular support to SMEs 	To strengthen research in biotechnology; to encourage preventive environmental research (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Rational Energy-Consumption and Use of Renewable Energies . Grants, loans . Investor or owner who buys and operates subsidized plant 	To increase demand for goods linked to the environmentally-friendly generation of energy on the basis of renewable energies
G/SCM/N/48/EEC /Add.7 G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.7	European Communities for Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidies to Private Investment for the Economic and Regional Development of the State . Grants, interest contributions, leasing payment contributions, tax exemptions . Companies (including physical persons engaged in business activities) 	To contribute to the protection of the environment and the saving of energy (among others)
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.8	European Communities for Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Scheme of Premiums for Maintaining Pure Bred Kerry Bovine Herds . Grants . Breeders 	To maintain Pure Bred Kerry Herds of Cattle for purposes of environment and heritage conservation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . National Scheme of Investment Aid for Control of Farm Pollution . Capital grants . 1999 – 2000 . Small farmers 	To assist farmers to control pollution through the provision of farm waste storage (among others)
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.9	European Communities for Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Contribution to the Realization of the National Energy Plan Aimed at Rationalising Use of Energy and Renewable Energy Sources . Grants . Public and private companies 	To promote energy efficiency, R&D, technological innovation, environment protection
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Special Fund for Reconversion of Asbestos Production . Grants . Until 1995 . Companies reconverting their production to eliminate asbestos 	To facilitate reconversion of asbestos production in order to improve environmental standards of the whole industrial sector

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support to Reduction of Energy Consumption . Grants . Until 1992 . Public and private companies and related consortia 	To promote energy efficiency, research and technological innovation
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.10	European Communities for Luxemburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . System of Aid for the Protection of the Environment and Rational Use of Energy . Capital subsidie . Enterprises 	To promote investment for protection of the environment and implementation of new techniques for rational use of energy and new and renewable sources of energy
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.11	European Communities for Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidy Scheme for the Ecology and Technology . Grants 	To stimulate development of technological breakthroughs from which significant positive impact on the environment is expected; to contribute to environmental goals such as sustainable design of industrial production processes, integration of environmental aspects in development of new products, reduction of emissions and energy use in transport and traffic, increase in recycling of renewable resources and use of sustainable energy sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Test Programme Reference Projects for Environmental Technology . Subsidies . 1999 (scheme will be extended until 2000) . SMEs 	To encourage application of new environmental technologies that contribute to reduction of environmental cost of production
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Credit Scheme for Environment-Oriented Product Development . Subsidies are given as loans . Extended until 2000 . SMEs 	To reduce environmental impacts (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidiegeling energie-efficiency en milieuadviezen Schoner Produceren . Subsidies . 1999 (scheme will be extended until 2000) . SMEs, non-profit organisations 	To encourage entities to list which improvements (against what costs) are possible on energy efficiency and/or the environment of buildings, products, installations and processes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . "Philips Ecodesign" . Grants . 1995 – 1999 . Industrial based R&D and pre-competitive development 	To reinforce scientific knowledge for the development of products to achieve environmental gains; to achieve integration of environmental aspects into industrial development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Law on Environmental Taxes - Tax on Groundwater . Tax concessions (exemptions or restitutions) . Drinking water companies, farmers, industries that use groundwater for rinsing 	To protect the environment

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Law on Environmental Taxes - Tax on Waste . Tax exemptions for de-inking residue (landfilling) . Proprietors of establishments where waste is delivered for processing 	To reduce the costs of recycling
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Law on Environmental Taxes - Regulatory Energy Tax . Tax concessions . Duration of assistance is variable . Delivery of electricity and gas produced from renewable sources of energy 	In the interests of the environment, to encourage renewable energy, such as wind energy, solar energy, small scale waterpower and biomass sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Regulation to Stimulate Use of Modes of Urban Transport (both passengers and goods) which are Less Harmful to the Environment (Economical, Silent and Clean Techniques) . Subsidies for extra costs . Research institutes, municipal enterprises, city transport operators 	To stimulate R&D and the application of transport techniques in order to contain air pollution in the urban environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidies to Energy Programmes . Grants for R&D, demonstration, dissemination . Enterprises, non-profit organisations 	To promote rational use of energy and use of renewable energy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Energy Equipment in Non Profit and Other Sectors . Grants . Non-profit organisations, water utilities and Schiphol Airport, private persons 	To stimulate investments in energy saving and renewable energy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidy Scheme for Environmental Technology . Grants . Organisations, enterprises 	To encourage development and wider application of new advanced environmental technology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . CO₂ Reduction Scheme . Grants . CO₂ reduction projects 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Tender for Industrial Energy Saving . Grants . Until 1998 . Industrial companies 	To stimulate the introduction of innovative energy saving technologies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Solar Thermal Systems . 1996 – 1997 	
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.12	European Communities for Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Energy Programme . Grants and zero interest rate loans . Enterprises, municipalities 	To reduce oil dependency by promoting natural gas, fostering use of renewable energy resources, to promote energy efficiency, to reduce energy environmental impacts (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/SCM/N/48/EEC/Add.13	European Communities for Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Development of Non-Energy Mining . Non-repayable subsidy . Five years until 2001 . Enterprises, associations of enterprises or institutions 	To promote development of the non-energy mining sub-sector, ore prospecting, mining and processing, as well as R&D in these fields, to promote environmental rehabilitation of former mining sites, to promote and develop use of non-energy mineral raw materials
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Energy Saving and Efficiency Plan . Non-repayable subsidies . 1997 – 1999 . Public or private enterprises, groups of such enterprises, condominium owners' associations, non-profit making institutions, local corporations, natural persons, neighbourhood associations 	To promote energy efficiency in industry, transport and public buildings; to develop the use of renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar (thermal and photovoltaic energy), use of biomass and waste (urban, industrial, forest and agricultural) and small-scale hydraulic power
G/SCM/N/48/EEC/Add.13/Suppl.1	European Communities for Regional Governments in Spain		
	Andalusia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Investment in Energy Infrastructure and Equipment (renewable energy, enhanced energy efficiency, rural electricity supply) . Non-repayable subsidies . 1997 - 1999 . Private firms, SMEs supplying electrical power 	To promote rational use of energy, and the utilisation of renewable forms of energy, to enhance energy efficiency (among others)
	Canary Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidies for Projects to Save and Diversify Energy and to Utilise Sources of Renewable Energy . Non-repayable subsidies . Private or public enterprises, natural persons, non-profit-making institutions, neighbourhood associations and local corporations 	To subsidize feasibility studies for projects to save and diversify energy and installations designed to secure a reduction in energy consumption and an improved environmental impact in various sectors of production
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Single or Specific Subsidy to the Procasol Project . Non-repayable subsidies . Private or public enterprises, natural persons, non-profit-making institutions, neighbourhood associations and local corporations 	To provide incentives for low-temperature solar energy
	Cantabria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Incentives for the Renewal of Industry and Services . Non-repayable subsidies . 1995 – 1999 . SMEs and business support services enterprises in areas of management, market research and services common to enterprises 	To promote the industrial sector, without overlooking the necessary attention to quality and the environment (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
	Castile-León	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidies for Projects to Save, Replace and Diversify Energy, Rational Use of Energy and Renewable Energy . Non-repayable subsidies . Public or private enterprises, groups of enterprises 	To exploit local energy resources (thermal solar energy, photovoltaic solar energy, wind energy, small hydroelectric stations, biomass, passive solar energy), to promote rational use of energy (energy savings, replacement of petroleum-derived products), to promote activities to make local energy resources better known and to enhance their use
	Catalonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Minimizing, Recycling and Treating Industrial Waste at Origin . Non-repayable subsidies . 1998 - 1999 . Firms 	To support investment in improving the environment, to promote environmental assessment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Elimination of Pollution Load of Waste Waters . Non-repayable subsidies . 1998 . Firms 	To promote decontamination of discharges of industrial waste waters, to promote the use of clean technologies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Promotion of Clean Production Processes . Non-repayable subsidies . 1998 - 2001 . Firms 	To support environmental protection
	Madrid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Innovation and Employment Master Plan . Non-repayable subsidies . Four years until 2000 . Enterprises 	To promote business innovation and activities connected with emergent technology start-ups in the energy-saving and environmental sectors (among others)
	Navarre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Anti-Pollution Investment . Non-repayable subsidies . Enterprises, associations, natural persons or institutions 	To prevent, rectify and control the environmental impact of industrial activity and of livestock farming
	Valencia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid for Temporary Stoppage of Activity by Fishing Fleets . Direct subsidized premiums . Owners vessels 	To allow resources to recover through biological halts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Ford España S.A. . Non-repayable subsidies . 1996-2003 . Ford España S.A. 	To promote energy savings and environmental protection (among others)
G/SCM/N/60/EEC/Add.13	European Communities for Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Development of Non-Energy Mining . Non-repayable subsidies . Five years until 2001 . Enterprises, associations of enterprises or institutions 	To develop the non-energy mining sub-sector, ore prospecting, mining and processing, as well as R&D in these fields and environmental rehabilitation of former mining sites

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Saving and Efficiency Plan • Non-repayable subsidies • 1997 - 1999 • Public or private enterprises, groups of such enterprises, condominium owners' associations, non-profit making institutions, local corporations, natural persons, neighbourhood associations 	To promote energy efficiency in industry, transport and public buildings; to develop use of renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar (thermal and photovoltaic energy), use of biomass and waste (urban, industrial, forest and agricultural) and small-scale hydraulic power
G/SCM/N/60/EEC /Add.14	European Communities for Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Research Programme • Grants or loans • Universities, institutes of technology, cooperative research institutes, firms 	To establish fundamental competence and expertise, to facilitate transformation of the energy system in order to reduce environmental and climatic effects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Technology Fund • Grants, soft loans and guarantees • Users of new techniques, mainly small-scale private energy producers, public utilities in the energy sector 	To provide aid for R&D with a focus on new technology for energy production and for environmental protection
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant for New Energy Technology • Grants • Industrial research 	To provide aid to R&D with a focus on developing technology for the use of sustainable sources of energy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and Communication Research Through the Transport and Communications Research Board • Grants • Universities, research institutions 	To provide aid for R&D, to provide environmental aid; to support energy-saving
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Demonstration of Electrical and Hybrid Vehicles Through the Transport and Communications Research Board • Research, development, demonstration 	To provide aid for R&D, to provide environmental aid; to support energy-saving
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Energy Maintenance in the South of Sweden • Grants • 1999 – 2000 • SMEs, technological research institutes and cooperative research institutes, universities 	To provide aid to R&D with a focus on developing technology for the use of sustainable sources of energy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Grant for Ecologically Sustainable Development • Grants • 1997 – 1999 • Variety of projects and sectors 	To obtain higher levels of environmental protection compared to what is demanded by international standards

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grant for Local Investment Programmes for Ecologically Sustainable Development . Grants . From 1998 for three years . Variety of projects and sectors 	To obtain higher levels of environmental protection compared to what is demanded by international standards
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Investment Grant for Certain Investments within the Energy Sector . Grants . From 1998 for five years . Combined power and heating plants for biofuel, wind power stations, small-scale hydroelectric power stations 	To encourage use of sustainable sources of energy within electricity production
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Energy Tax Concession . Tax reductions . Variety of projects and sectors 	To reduce emissions of CO ₂ , to safeguard that enterprises with energy intensive production are not burdened with an unreasonably high tax level
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid for Adjustment of Fishing Effort . Grants . Fishing enterprises 	To achieve a sustainable balance between resources and their exploitation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Investment Aid to Aquaculture Enterprises . Grants . Aquaculture enterprises and organisations 	To reduce pollution (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Investment Aid for Protection of Coastal Waters . Grants . Public institutions or bodies 	To achieve a sustainable balance between resources and their exploitation, to improve water circulation and other habitat conservation measures, to ensure re-stocking of species of importance for coastal fishing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid for Temporary Cessation of Fishing Activities . Grants . Fishing enterprises 	To achieve a sustainable balance between resources and their exploitation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Governmental Subsidy for Fish-Stocking . Grants . 1998 – 2000 	To enhance stocks of eel and salmonids for commercial fisheries in coastal and inland waters
G/SCM/N/48/EEC /Add.15	European Communities for the United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Cardiff Bay Development Corporation . Grants . Until 2000 . SMEs and others 	To regenerate a designated development area, which is polluted (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Compete Programme . Supplementary grants for industrial and computer software for projects bringing significant environmental benefits (among others) . Industrial businesses 	To improve national and international competitiveness

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Energy Efficiency Best Practice Programme . Grants . Two or more companies working together, fundamental research 	To encourage development of energy efficient technologies and techniques, to appraise and disseminate information on energy efficiency; to acquire basic knowledge for subsequent development of energy efficiency
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environmental Technology Best Practice Programme . Limited payments to firms agreeing to cooperate in technology transfer activities . 1994 - 2000 . SMEs, R&D support 	To stimulate an effective business response to environmental developments in order to improve industrial competitiveness and reduce pollution; to encourage technology transfer and make best practice more widely known to potential users and suppliers of environmental technology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environmental Technology Innovation Scheme . Grants . Completed in 1998 – 1999 	To promote innovation and competitiveness in environmental technology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Highlands And Islands Enterprise . Consultancy, interest relief grants, building grants, loans, acquisitions . Private sector 	To improve the environment (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . SCEEMAS . Grants for consultancy costs . SMEs 	To provide incentives to improve environmental performance by carrying out environmental review, implementing environmental management system, producing externally verified environmental statement and registering sites under EMAS (the EC Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) or gain certification to ISO 14001
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Scottish Enterprise . Consultancy and practical assistance 	To improve the environment (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . UK Coal R&D Programme . Grants . Collaborative projects between companies and research organizations 	To encourage R&D leading to more economic and environmentally acceptable use of coal
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . UK New and Renewable Energy Programme . Grants for creation of alternative energy equipment . Researchers and manufacturers 	To promote R&D in renewable energies
G/SCM/N/60/EEC	European Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to the Coal Industry . Direct or indirect measure or support by public authorities linked to production, marketing and external trade . Until 2002 . Coal industry 	To help coal industry adjust to environmental protection standards (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Financial Instrument of Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) and PESCA – Community Initiative Concerning Restructuring of the Fisheries Sector . Aid to fishing fleets, aquaculture, processing and marketing circuits and port facilities . 1994 - 1999 . Shipowners, enterprises, producer organizations, public and private bodies, professional organizations, cooperatives, fishermen 	To contribute to achieving a sustainable balance between fishery resources and their exploitation, to strengthen competitiveness of structures and development of economically viable enterprises in sector, to improve market supply and added value to fisheries and aquaculture products, to contribute to revitalization of areas that depend on fisheries
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The Cohesion Fund . Structural spending . Member States whose GDP per capita is assessed at less than 90 per cent of the EU average 	To contribute to environmental projects (among others)
G/SCM/N/25/ISR G/SCM/N/38/ISR G/SCM/N/48/ISR G/SCM/N/60/ISR	Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Assistance for Financing of Investment Aimed at the Reduction of Environmental Hazards at Existing Industrial Plants . Grants . Discontinued in 1999 . Plants 	To promote existing industrial plants to install contamination prevention or reduction systems and/or systems handling factory outputs causing environmental hazards in order to comply with environmental requirements
G/SCM/N/60/JPN	Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Reserve for Prevention from Mineral Pollution of Metal Mining . Tax deferral . 1974 – 2000 . Persons or corporations engaging in the mining industry 	To prevent mineral pollution relating to metal mining
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Financial measures for Shochu B Manufacturers . Interest-free loans, grants . Japan Brewers Association 	To help modernize environmental protection facilities (among others)
G/SCM/N/60/KOR	Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Plywood & Board Assistance Programme . Loans . Plywood and board producers 	To promote use of domestic wood by providing support for board production facilities using waste wood materials (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Diesel Vehicle Low Emission Technology Development . Government contribution for development of anti-pollution technologies . Until 2001 . Research institutions 	To protect the environment through reduction of the green house effect generated by air pollution, to protect the ozone layer by reducing pollutants such as NOx emitted by diesel vehicles
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environmental Engineering & Technology Development Programme . Grants . Government invested research institutions, universities, research institutions and private enterprises 	To obtain internationally-competitive environmental technology, to promote the environment industry to raise national competitiveness, to provide financial support to research institutes dedicated to environmental R&D

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support Programme for Coal Industry (support for safety and production facilities) . Grants for pollution control (among others) 	To promote pollution control in coal mines (among others)
G/SCM/N/48/LVA	Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Artificial Renovation of Private Forestry Land and Forestation of Non-Agriculture Land 	
G/SCM/N/60/LVA	Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Environmental Protection . Loans, capital injections . Waste paper processing plants, R&D projects 	To provide crediting mostly for SME projects in the sphere of the environmental protection and energy saving
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environmental Protection Fund . Natural resources tax, a small part of the excise tax on oil products and consequent payments and credit measures . Environmental protection projects of a non-commercial character and for use of recycled goods and products harmful to the environment 	To eliminate negative consequences of the activities subject to the respective tax; to finance environmental protection projects of a non-commercial character, i.e. related to general infrastructure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Fisheries Funds . Aid . Fisheries, scientific and research activities 	To increase and preserve the fish stock
G/SCM/N/60/NOR	Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid for Development and Diffusion of Cleaner Technologies . Until 1997 	To promote development and diffusion of cleaner technologies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Aid to Diffusion of Competence and Information on Environmentally Friendly Production and Consumption (Former name: Aid for Waste Reduction and Waste Recycling) 	To promote and develop knowledge and information about sustainable production and consumption e.g. waste reduction and recycling
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Loan Guarantees for Investment in Cleaner Technologies, Waste Reduction and Waste Recycling . Until 1997 	To promote development of cleaner technologies, waste reduction and recycling
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Guarantee and Loan to Company Responsible for Hazardous Waste 	To establish capacity for handling hazardous waste
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grant Programme for Introduction of New Energy Technology . Grants . Business sector 	To support introduction and demonstration of new energy efficient and renewable energy technology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Norwegian Environmental Fund . Loans with subsidised interest rate 	To finance projects to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other environmental damaging emissions

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Grant Programme for Energy Efficiency, Information and Education . Grants . Households and businesses 	To introduce efficient energy technology and energy conservation measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Exemption from/Reduction of SO₂ and CO₂ Taxes . Tax concessions for oil with lower sulphur content, coal and coke used for production of cement and leca and as reducing agent or as raw material . Complimentary to the above-mentioned, the beneficiaries are the paper and pulp, international shipping, and other sectors 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support for Energy Saving Devices onboard Fishing Vessels . Until 1995 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Subsidies for Afforestation and Silviculture 	
G/SCM/N/48/POL	Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support of Regional Programmes . Grants for energy and heat supply, sewage and municipal water treatment plants, waste disposal and recycling (among others) . Municipalities 	To increase financing of investments in restructuring and infrastructure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Restructuring Programme for the Steel and Iron Industry . Loan guarantees, grants . 1998 - 2005 . In 1998 no beneficiaries of subsidies in the steel and iron sector 	To protect the environment against damages caused by the steel industry (among others)
G/SCM/N/38/SVK	Slovak Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Suppression Programme of Mining . Grants . Companies dealing with exploitation of coal or ore 	To support technical and biological recultivation of the environment and the operation of sewage works connected with liquidation of mining works (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . State Aid for Environmental Creation and Protection . Grants . Companies 	To support the environmental objectives of investment projects of towns and villages
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support for Regional Development . Grants . Companies 	To finance projects oriented towards fuel and energy savings (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Promotion of SMEs . Loans, guarantees, grants . SMEs 	To assist projects oriented towards environmental protection (among others)
G/SCM/N/48/SVN G/SCM/N/60/SVN	Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support for the Coal Industry . Grants, guarantees - insurance of commercial risk . Coal-Mines in Zagorje, Senovo and Kanižarica 	Environmental aid (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Environmental Aid . Grants, guarantees - insurance of commercial risk, capital investments, favourable loans . Commercial companies and sole traders 	To provide investment to meet environmental objectives (non-asbestos production, purifying plant, changing reagents), to promote waste management (selective collection, recovery and treatment of municipal waste)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support for Energy Saving . Grants, interest subsidies . Commercial companies and sole traders 	To promote energy saving and use of renewal energy sources, to promote use of ecological fuels
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support for Agriculture . Grants, exemptions and reliefs in the payment of social security contributions, guarantees – insurance of commercial risk, favourable loans, interest subsidies, other sources of aid . Agricultural companies, other legal and physical person engaged in agricultural activity 	To protect the environment (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Support for Fisheries . Grants, exemptions and reliefs in the payment of social security contributions, basic research and development projects, other sources of aid . Fishing companies, other legal and physical person engaged in fishing 	To improving stock conservation and management, to strengthen monitoring of fishing activities, to protect and to develop fish stocks and coastal waters
G/SCM/N/48/URY/Rev.1 G/SCM/N/60/URY	Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Forestry Law . Tax concessions, tariff concessions, partial refunds of planting costs . Producers 	To increase the country's forest cover using low-productivity soils, to expand and upgrade industrial plant and technologies for processing wood from cultivated forests, to alleviate the pressure on the country's native forests, and to enhance their conservation and sustainable use

Table 4: Agreement on Agriculture¹²

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/AG/N/ARG/10	Argentina (1995 – 1999) (under Article 16.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donation of maize Haiti farmers (among others) 	To encourage participation in soil conservation projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance through FO-AR programmes to some Latin American and Caribbean countries 	To provide technical assistance for: energy, the environment, fishery, forestry, natural resources (among others)
G/AG/N/AUS/30	Australia (1998 – 1999) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grains Research and Development 	To improve optimal use of the natural resource base in the grains industry (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and Water Resources Research and Development R&D 	To support sustainable use of land, water and vegetation resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meat Research and Development Research 	To further sustainable use and management of natural resources (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Industries Research and Development R&D programmes 	To provide support for management of programmes focussing on climate change (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Feral Animal Control Strategy 	To reduce damage caused to agriculture and the environment by feral animals
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Weeds Programme 	To reduce the detrimental impact of nationally significant weeds on the sustainability of Australia's natural ecosystem (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Australia R&D 	To support sustainable land management (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rabbit Management Integrated rabbit control programmes 	To minimise environmental impacts caused by rabbits (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest Animal Management Advisory services 	To minimise environmental impact on all lands in Victoria of actual and potential animal pests (rabbits excluded) (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Sciences and Knowledge Business Group Provision of knowledge based and decision-support systems 	To ensure proper interpretation and reporting on conditions of natural resources, forecasts on implications of various management practices
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Australia Extension and advisory services 	To promote ecologically sustainable development (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tasmania Provision of rural infrastructure and associated services 	To ensure the continued development of efficient and sustainable agriculture
		(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Landcare Payments to States

¹² The description of the Measure or programme is arranged (wherever possible) as follows:

- Title of the measure or programme;
- Form of assistance, if mentioned;
- Indicative duration of programme if mentioned in a notification (if time is not mentioned in the table, the notification contains no reference to the duration of a measure or it says that the measure is not limited in time); if a programme or a measure has been discontinued or terminated but is still notified, that means there were still some pending liabilities (payments, collectibles, interest rate subsidies, guaranties, losses to be covered etc.) spilling over to the next periods;
- Principal beneficiaries.

The column on Members also refers to the notification time-period and the type of the measure or Article under which the notification is made.

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Rivercare Programme Assistance for community groups 	To contribute towards sustainable management, rehabilitation and conservation of rivers outside the Murray Darling Basin and to improve the health of these river systems
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Forestry Programme 	To encourage incorporation of commercial tree growing and management into farming systems
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murray-Darling 2001 	To promote and coordinate effective planning and management for the equitable, efficient and sustainable use of the water, land and other environmental resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Capital Territory Assistance to community groups 	To support sustainable production and conservation of biodiversity and natural resource management
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Territory 	To combat soil degradation and erosion in farm lands
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Australia – Revegetation Rural tree planting grants 	To help communities initiate revegetation projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tasmania Provision of services to agricultural producers 	To limit environmental damage and to encourage sound practices to minimise soil erosion, salination and water damage
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Australia Environmental services for all agricultural industries 	
G/AG/N/AUS/32	Australia (1999 - 2000) (under Article 16.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilateral and Regional Programmes Technical and financial assistance 	To improve agricultural productivity and sustainability, agricultural storage, forestry and fisheries, environmental management, management of water resources, the provision of infrastructure related to food security and to assist countries to adjust to the new trading environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilateral Programmes Specific research projects LDCs and NFIDCs 	To underpin government policy aimed at efficient use and preservation of agricultural and natural resources (including land, fish and forests); to target food security and poverty alleviation issues (in crop sciences by developing higher yielding food crops through use of genetically superior cultivars, development of environmentally safe methods to combat pests and weeds; in fisheries, through conservation and responsible utilisation of wild marine and freshwater fisheries to ensure more sustainable aquaculture; in forestry, through identification of suitable fast-growing tree species; in land and water resources, by enhancing crop production through better methods of improving soil fertility and structure; conservation of soil and water resources, including erosion and water management; ameliorating salinity of soil and water, and conserving agricultural land through better cultivation practices and land management systems) (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/AG/N/CAN/34	Canada (1998 - 1999) (under Article 16.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canadian Partnership Branch Development programmes and projects with people and organizations of developing countries Organizations, academic & research institutions, private sector firms, international environmental NGOs 	To provide technical assistance to LDCs and NFIDCs in fisheries and agro-forestry
G/AG/N/CAN/35	Canada (1996) "Green Box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of Soil and Water and Manure in Quebec 	
G/AG/N/CAN/37	Canada (1997) "Green Box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly Management of Soil and Water and Manure in Quebec (Including Soil Conservation Programme) 	
G/AG/N/CAN/38	Canada (under Article 18.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Conservation Programme Financial incentives 1997 – 1999 Producers 	To assist in reducing soil degradation due to erosion, while achieving compliance with new or existing environmental protection legislation, to contribute to protection of wetlands and water courses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture and Environmental Resource Conservation Programme Financial and technical assistance for on-farm conservation projects 1999 – 2002 Producers 	To assist in achieving compliance with new or existing environmental protection legislation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding of the Institut de Recherche en Agroenvironnement 1998 - 2001 Nonprofit corporation 	To support development of environmental protection know-how and technologies in a context of business competitiveness and profitability
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British Columbia Grazing Enhancement Fund Programme Funding for costs of research and extension related purposes and for infrastructural works to maintain/enhance value of publicly-owned resources 1995 - 2005 	To mitigate impact on ranching industry of new comprehensive regional land use plans and resource conservation requirements; to establish a new Forest Practices Code strengthening environmental/conservation restrictions on commercial use of public lands, including for animal grazing
G/AG/N/CHL/10/Rev.1	Chile (1998) "Green Box" measures (a) research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Research Partial financing for innovation projects R&D centres 	To generate, adapt and disseminate scientific and technological knowledge and products that contribute to sustainable (social, economic and environmental) development
G/AG/N/CHL/11	Chile (1999) "Green Box" measures (a) research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Research Partial financing for innovation projects R&D centres 	To generate, adapt and disseminate scientific and technological knowledge and products that contribute to sustainable (social, economic and environmental) development

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/AG/N/COL/20	Colombia (1998 – 1999) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	• Technology R&D	To strengthen research activities to protect the environment (1998) (among others); to strengthen research activities to support preservation of agricultural, animal and microbial species (1999) (among others)
		• Training in Agricultural Policies • Training services in watershed management and conservation and efficient soil and water management (among others)	
	Measures under "development programmes"	• Encouragement of Forestry Plantations through Reafforestation	
G/AG/N/COL/23	Colombia (under Article 18.3)	• Development Programmes for Indigenous Communities and Reservations, and Depressed Areas • 1997 – 1998 • Indigenous communities located in forest areas, savannah and tropical deserts	To help to develop hunting activities, horticulture and rural activities, such as agriculture and livestock grazing, as well as to establish indigenous reservations on vacant land and to demarcate and upgrade such reservations
G/AG/N/CZE/25	Czech Republic (1999) "Green Box" measures (h) structural adjustment assistance provided through retirement programmes	• Crop Production Restructuring through Afforestation	
		(j) environmental programmes	• Landscape conservation in cultural state • Support for bee-keeping • Support for Ecological Agriculture • Calcification with help of limestone powder
		• Support for Use of Environmentally Sound Fuels	
		• Support of Sale of Diesel for Farmers "Green Diesel"	
G/AG/N/CZE/26	Czech Republic (under Article 18.3)	• Calcification with the Help of Limestone Powder • From 1999	To meet policy specific criteria of the Environmental Protection Programmes category
G/AG/N/DOM/2	Dominican Republic (1995 – 1998) "Green Box" measures (j) environmental programmes	• Environmental Education (Natural Resource Development)	
G/AG/N/EEC/25	European Communities (1998) (under Article 16.2)	• Development Projects with some (other than ACP) countries	To provide assistance in sectors of agro-forestry, environmental rehabilitation, forestry, forest conservation, land conservation, management of natural resources, renewable natural resources (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/AG/N/EEC/26	European Communities (1997 - 1998) "Green Box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of the environment and preservation of the countryside, control of soil erosion, extensification, aid for environmentally sensitive areas; support and protection of organic production, aid for forestry measures in agriculture, conservation of genetic resources in agriculture 	
G/AG/N/IDN/18	Indonesia (1995 – 1999) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural R&D Programmes Research on biotechnology, resources and agroclimate, germ plasma (among others) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agribusiness Development Programmes (including environmental impact assessment) 	
G/AG/N/ISR/16	Israel (1998) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services Provided for Farmers Soil conservation and drainage department 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services Provided for Farmers National park protection Authority 	
	(k) regional assistance programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Arava Project 	To clean the Arava area from pesticides
G/AG/N/ISR/19	Israel (1999) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services Provided for Farmers Soil conservation and drainage department 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services Provided for Farmers National park protection Authority 	
	(k) regional assistance programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Arava Project 	To clean the Arava area from pesticides
G/AG/N/JPN/47	Japan (1997) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research in Connection with Environmental Programmes 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of Soil Conservation and Low-Input Farming Extension and advisory services, research programmes 	
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments for Conversion from Rice Production Payments for maintaining paddy fields in an environmentally good condition 	

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/AG/N/LVA/3 G/AG/N/LVA/3 /Rev.1	Latvia (1999) "Green Box" measures (c) structural adjustment assistance provided through resource retirement programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artificial Renovation of Private Forestry Land and Forestation of Non-Agricultural Lands 	
G/AG/N/MNG/5	Mongolia (1999) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Programme Green Revolution 	
G/AG/N/MAR/16	Morocco (1998) "Green Box" measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot Project for Recycling of Waste Water, Environmental Management Programme 	
G/AG/N/NAM/11	Namibia (1998 – 1999) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Research 	To carry out research on technical issues related to conservation of the ecosystem (among others)
G/AG/N/NZL/22	New Zealand (1998 – 1999) "Green Box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Coast Afforestation Grants Agricultural producers and others 	To provide funding to plant trees, primarily as a means of erosion control
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Council Soil Conservation Farmers 	To cover partly cost of soil conservation practices
G/AG/N/NZL/25	New Zealand (1998 - 1999) (under Article 16.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance Grant form 	To provide assistance to fisheries management (among others)
G/AG/N/NZL/26	New Zealand (1999 – 2000) (under Article 16.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance Grant form 	To provide assistance to fisheries management and assistance, organic farming (among others)
G/AG/N/NOR/25	Norway (1998) "Green Box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy to Ecological Production Subsidy to research and to farmers changing to ecological production methods 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy to producers who refrain from field work on areas exposed to erosion in autumn 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed Area Support to Ecological Production 	
G/AG/N/SVK/14 /Rev.1	Slovak Republic (1997) "Green Box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological procedures 	

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/AG/N/SVK/18 /Rev.1	Slovak Republic (1998) "Green Box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological procedures 	
G/AG/N/SVK/24	Slovak Republic (1999) "Green Box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological procedures 	
G/AG/N/SVN/4 /Rev.2	Slovenia (1995) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research services 	To support national research projects in government-owned forests (among others)
	(i) structural adjustment assistance provided through investment aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development of the countryside, eco-sociological development of villages Preparation of analyses, compensation of structural disadvantages 	
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of substantial environmental damage and control of damage sources, support of environmental projects 	
G/AG/N/SVN/5 /Rev.1	Slovenia (1996) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research services 	To support national research projects in government-owned forests (among others)
	(i) structural adjustment assistance provided through investment aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development of the countryside, eco-sociological development of villages Preparation of analyses, compensation of structural disadvantages 	
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of substantial environmental damage and control of damage sources, support of environmental projects 	
G/AG/N/SVN/8 /Rev.1	Slovenia (1997) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research services 	To support national research projects in government-owned forests (among others)
	(i) structural adjustment assistance provided through investment aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development of the countryside, eco-sociological development of villages Preparation of analyses, compensation of structural disadvantages 	

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of substantial environmental damage and control of damage sources, support of environmental projects 	
G/AG/N/SVN/12/Rev.1	Slovenia (1998) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research services 	To support national research projects in government-owned forests (among others)
	(i) structural adjustment assistance provided through investment aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development of the countryside, eco-sociological development of villages Preparation of analyses, compensation of structural disadvantages 	
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of substantial environmental damage and control of damage sources, support of environmental projects 	
G/AG/N/SVN/14	Slovenia (1999) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research services 	To support national research projects in government-owned forests (among others)
	(i) structural adjustment assistance provided through investment aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development of the countryside, eco-sociological development of villages Preparation of analyses, compensation of structural disadvantages 	
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of substantial environmental damage and control of damage sources, support of environmental projects 	
G/AG/N/ZAF/29	South Africa (1998) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Conservation and Environmental Management 	To promote sustainable utilisation of natural agricultural resources (soil, water resources and vegetation), to protect the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auxiliary and Associated Services 	To render services associated with to soil conservation activities (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Engineering Services 	To promote sustainable utilisation of natural agricultural resources (among others)
	(c) structural adjustment assistance provided through resource retirement programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conversion of Marginal Lands 	To enable producers to reduce marginal ploughed lands where crop production is risky and to convert it into more suitable pastures for the specific climate areas
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil Conservation Works 	To finance essential soil conservation works to improve and protect soil

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/AG/N/TUN/16	Tunisia (1998) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Conservation through Land and Afforestation Works 	
G/AG/N/USA/31	United States (under Article 16.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance and Training Programmes to LDCs and NFDCs 	To provide assistance to natural resource management (among others)
G/AG/N/ZWE/2	Zimbabwe (1998 – 1999) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop and livestock (production, natural resources, e.g. botanical gardens, crop and plant genetic protection and conservation) 	

Table 5: Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/LIC/N/3/BOL/3	Bolivia	Substances, products or goods which cause or threaten damage to the environment	
G/LIC/N/1/TCD/2 G/LIC/N/3/TCD/1	Chad, Republic of	Substances that can harm the ozone layer	To implement the Montreal Protocol
G/LIC/N/1/EST/1	Estonia	List of legislative acts regarding import licensing procedures including references to Nature Conservation Objects Act, Ambient Air Protection Act (ozone-depleting substances), Energy Act, various Regulations of the Minister of the Environment	
G/LIC/N/3/EST/1	Estonia	Species and hunting trophies covered by CITES	To conserve nature and endangered species of fauna and flora and to implement international agreements
G/LIC/N/3/HKG/4	Hong Kong, China	Ozone-depleting substances	To protect the environment
		Permit to transport sand in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR)	To enable the protection of beaches and the seabed in HKSAR
		Animals and plants (including their readily recognizable parts and derivatives) listed in CITES, and medicines containing or claiming to contain tiger or rhino ingredients	To protect endangered species and to prevent their over-exploitation in accordance with CITES
		Waste	To ensure that prior consent is obtained before commencement of any waste shipment; to facilitate continuation of legitimate waste trade and to stop any illegal shipment; to fulfil international obligations under the Basel Convention and to serve to ensure environmentally sound management of waste
G/LIC/N/3/ISL/2	Iceland	Animals, animal products, feed, seeds, fertilizers, plants, plant products and goods of general quarantine concern	To protect the environment (among others)
		HCFCs, metered dose inhalers containing CFCs, products that may contain ODSs (such as refrigerators and portable fire extinguishers)	To control substances under the Montreal Protocol
		Radioactive material or substance (except for radioluminous watches, pocket compasses, meters and other equipment of that nature containing a slight quantity of radioactive materials)	To protect the community (the environment and health); to comply with international obligations
		Hazardous and health-related goods associated with particular hazards for the environment (among others)	To ensure safe handling and control quantity of goods imported
		Approval requirements for ships, boats and floating structures	To maintain a certain standard of pollution prevention (among others)
G/LIC/N/1/IND/3 G/LIC/N/2/IND/3	India	Animals covered under CITES	
G/LIC/N/3/JAM/1 /Add.1	Jamaica	CFC gases	To satisfy obligations under the Montreal Protocol

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/LIC/N/3/JOR/1	Jordan	Live animals, frozen animal semen, fresh chilled and frozen meat, stuffed wild animals, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants, veterinary medicines, seed and fruits (used for sowing), dairy products	To protect the environment (among others)
		Wireless transmitters, receivers and alarm equipment, remote control equipment, radar apparatus, transmission and reception stations, cellular telephone systems, cordless telephones and microphones, electrical equipment for line telephony and telegraphy, decoders, satellites, toy airplanes operated with remote control, movable television transmission equipment and stations, used and renewed telecommunication apparatus	To protect the environment (among others)
		Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons, frion gas	To protect the environment (among others)
		Radio-active materials and uranium	To protect the environment (among others)
		Boring machinery for water	To conserve natural resources
G/LIC/N/3/KGZ/1	Kyrgyz Republic	Certain categories of goods that pose a risk (see attachment to the notification)	To ensure ecological welfare; to protect exhaustible natural resources (among others)
G/LIC/N/3/MAC/2	Macau, China	Animals and plants subject to CITES (including their readily recognizable parts and derivatives) and medicines containing or claiming to contain tiger or rhino ingredients	
		Ozone-depleting substances	To comply with and abide by rights and obligations in the Montreal Protocol
G/LIC/N/3/NAM/3	Namibia	Some imports of protected species of animals	
G/LIC/N/2/POL/1	Poland	Worn clothing and other worn articles	To ensure environmentally sound management of worn clothing
G/LIC/N/3/SGP/3	Singapore	Endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES products), hazardous substances, some ODSs (licences are granted only for products originating in signatories to the Montreal Protocol) (among others)	To meet environmental objectives, to discharge obligations under international agreements for environmental reasons
G/LIC/N/3/ZAF/3	South Africa	Used goods, waste and scrap	To follow environmental reasons and in terms of the Basel Convention (among others)
		Radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes	To follow environmental reasons (among others)
		Cobalt, cadmium antimony, manganese diromium, geranium, vanadium, gallium, hafnium, indium, rhenium and thallium	To follow environmental reasons (among others)
		Ozone-depleting substances	To implement the Montreal Protocol

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/LIC/N/1/CHE/2 G/LIC/N/2/CHE/2 G/LIC/N/3/CHE/3	Switzerland	Animals and goods under CITES and the Law on Protection of Animals	
		Nuclear fuel, debris and waste	To establish control on the origin, nature and destination of nuclear fuel, debris and waste from nuclear facilities within the framework of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and bilateral cooperation agreements
		Substances which deplete the ozone layer and products which contain such substances	To protect the environment
G/LIC/N/3/USA/3	United States	Terrestrial plants that are on the endangered species list	To protect endangered plant species
		Certificates of Quota Eligibility for speciality sugar	To provide exporters access to domestic market at the low-tier tariff for speciality sugar used in niche markets, such as organic (among others)
		Fish and wildlife (including endangered species)	To conserve endangered and threatened species and identify species which may be threatened or endangered (among others)
		Radioactive waste	Purposes related to health and safety matters (among others)

Table 6: Agreement on Safeguards

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/L/347 G/SG/N/13/USA/1	United States (notification under Article 12.5 of the results of the mid-term review referred to in Article 7.4)	Temporary quantitative limitation on imports of wheat gluten	To support the industry to continue to pursue goals of building long-term relationships with customers while shifting from product-driven to market-driven strategies in order to supply products of consumer interest (natural-based cosmetics, products made from non-genetically modified organisms, and environmentally friendly biodegradable products) (among others)

Table 7: Agreement on Customs Valuation

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/VAL/N/1/BGR/2	Bulgaria	Goods dangerous for the environment may be released with written permission by customs authorities even before security is provided (among others)	
G/VAL/N/1/EST/1	Estonia	Provisions that the transaction value of imported goods is not applied in determining customs value of waste imported for destruction, costs of destruction of which shall be borne by exporter of a foreign country (among others)	
G/VAL/N/1/KGZ/1	Kyrgyz Republic	Provisions to determine the costs of containers and tare (classified separately from goods) for customs valuation purposes, costs of labour in putting goods in containers (e.g. creating appropriate environmental conditions) (among others)	

Table 8: Regional Trade Agreements¹³

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
WT/REG36/1	Slovenia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	General exceptions for environmental protection, including conservation of non-renewable resources (among others)	
		Security and protection exceptions to international trade in goods which pollute the environment (provisions and regulations prescribed by international agreements and conventions shall be applied) (among others)	
WT/REG64/3	Estonia and the Faroe Islands (Denmark)	General exceptions for protection of the environment, conservation of exhaustible natural resources (among others)	
WT/REG71/4 WT/REG71/4/Rev.1	Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation, Belarus and Kazakhstan	General exceptions for protection of the environment, preservation of exhaustible natural resources	
		Security exceptions for delivery of fissionable materials and sources of radio-active substances, utilisation of radio-active wastes	
WT/REG73/3	Kyrgyz Republic and Russian Federation	The right of Parties, under the chapter – Standards, to introduce unilateral measures, which are generally accepted in international practice	To protect the environment (among others)
WT/REG74/3	Kyrgyz Republic and Ukraine	The right of Parties, under the chapter – Standards, to introduce unilateral measures, which are generally accepted in international practice	To protect the environment (among others)
WT/REG76/3	Kyrgyz Republic and Moldova	The right of Parties, under the chapter – Standards, to introduce unilateral measures, which are generally accepted in international practice	To protect the environment (among others)
WT/REG83/1 WT/REG83/3	Hungary and Lithuania	Preamble includes the determination to implement the agreement with the objective to preserve and protect the environment and to ensure an optimal use of natural resources in accordance with the principle of sustainable growth (among others)	
		General exception for protection of the environment, conservation of exhaustible natural resources (among others)	

¹³ The provisions or issues referred to in the regional agreements are an extraction only and are not exhaustive; the full context of the measures can be found in the source documents.

The column on Members refers to some countries that are not Members of the WTO.

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
WT/REG84/1 WT/REG84/3	Hungary and Latvia	Preamble includes the determination to implement the agreement with the objective to preserve and protect the environment and to ensure an optimal use of natural resources in accordance with the principle of sustainable growth (among others)	
		General exception for protection of the environment, conservation of exhaustible natural resources (among others)	
WT/REG90/1 WT/REG90/3	Bulgaria and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	General exceptions for protection of the environment, conservation of exhaustible natural resources	
WT/REG91/1 WT/REG91/3	EFTA States and Morocco	Preamble includes the determination to implement the agreement with the objective to preserve and protect the environment and to ensure an optimal use of natural resources in accordance with the principle of sustainable growth (among others)	
		General exceptions for protection of the environment, conservation of exhaustible natural resources	
		Record of Understanding explaining that prohibitions or restrictions for protection of the environment imposed under the general exceptions are undertaken in pursuance of obligations under an intergovernmental agreement on the environment (any difficulty in interpreting the notion "protection of the environment" shall be examined by a Joint Committee) (among others)	
WT/REG107/1	Turkey and Poland	General exceptions for environmental measures, for rules relating to conservation of exhaustible natural resources (among others)	
WT/REG108/1	Estonia and Ukraine	Objectives include the need to develop and intensify cooperation in areas not covered by this Agreement, especially for environmental protection	
		General exceptions for protection of the environment	
WT/REG109/1	European Communities and Mexico	General exceptions relating to conservation of exhaustible natural resources	
WT/REG110/1	European Communities and Israel	Scope of the economic cooperation shall include the need to take into account conservation of the environment and ecological balance (among others)	
		Parties shall focus on promotion of environment-friendly agriculture (among others)	

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
		Parties shall promote cooperation to prevent deterioration of the environment, controlling pollution and ensuring rational use of natural resources (focusing particularly on desertification, quality of Mediterranean water and control and prevention of marine pollution, waste management, salinization, environmental management of sensitive coastal areas, environmental education and awareness, use of advanced tools of environmental management, environmental monitoring methods and surveillance (including use of environmental information systems and impact assessment), impact of industrial development on the environment and the safety of industrial facilities, impact of agriculture on soil and water quality)	To ensure sustainable development and to promote regional environmental projects
		Parties shall cooperate with a view to develop sources of renewable energy (among others)	To limit environmental pollution and promote energy conservation
WT/REG112/1	European Communities and Morocco	A central component of the scope of various fields of economic cooperation shall constitute preservation of the environment and ecological balances (among others)	
		Parties shall foster all activities in environmental matters which have a regional impact or involve third countries (among others)	
		Parties undertake to cooperate in areas including soil and water quality, consequences of (particularly industrial) development (especially safety of installations and waste), monitoring and preventing pollution of the sea	To prevent deterioration of the environment; to improve quality of the environment; to achieve rational use of natural resources for sustainable development (among others)
		Economic cooperation in energy shall focus on renewable energy and on promoting energy saving (among others)	
WT/REG113/1	European Communities and South Africa	Parties agree to develop and promote cooperation on economic and industrial matters by promoting sustainable development in their economies, protecting and improving the environment (among others)	To promote mutual advantage and interest of the southern African region
		Economic cooperation aims at supporting South Africa's efforts to restructure and modernise industry, while ensuring environmental protection, sustainable development (among others)	

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
		Cooperation on energy-related matters (among others)	To improve the access of South Africans to affordable, reliable and sustainable sources of energy
		Cooperation in mining and minerals	To support policies which ensure that mining activities take place with due consideration for the environment and sustainable development (among others)
		Cooperation in transport to support development of intermodal infrastructure networks and transport systems that are economically and environmentally sustainable; to support cooperation between countries of the southern African region in order to create a sustainable regional transport network (among others)	To improve access of South Africans to affordable, safe and reliable modes of transport, to facilitate the flow of goods
		Economic cooperation in tourism	To establish a strategic alliance involving public, private and community interests in order to ensure sustainable development of tourism, to base cooperation on providing positive interaction between tourism and environmental preservation (among others)
		Cooperation in agriculture	To promote integrated, harmonious and sustainable rural development in South Africa (among others)
		Cooperation in fisheries	To promote sustainable management and use of fisheries resources
		Development of cooperation programmes	To focus on basic needs of previously disadvantaged communities and reflect environmental dimensions (among others)
		Articles related to cooperation on sustainable energy use, management of waste, biodiversity, forests, water quality, marine pollution, and GHG emissions	To promote protection of the environment, prevention of its deterioration and control of pollution; to improve quality of the environment; and to combat global environmental problems

Table 9: Agreement on TRIPS

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
IP/N/1/BRA/I/1	Brazil	Non-patentability of all or part of natural living beings and biological materials found in nature	
IP/N/1/BRA/P/1	Brazil	Compulsory license for a patent, for non-commercial public use, in cases of national emergency or public interest, thus declared by the government, provided that it is ascertained that the patentholder or his licensee does not fulfill those needs	To protect public interest related to protection of the environment (among others)
IP/N/1/BRA/P/3	Brazil	Cancellation of Protection Certificate due to evidence that the plant variety has caused, after commercialization thereof, a negative impact on the environment (among others)	
IP/N/1/EST/E/1	Estonia	General provisions of the Customs Act states that customs control shall not endanger the environment (among others)	
		Procedures for determining the conformity of goods carried across the customs frontier to the environment (among others)	
		Seized or abandoned goods which belong among protected species or are the subject of the CITES shall be transferred without charge to the agency designated by the Ministry of the Environment	
IP/N/1/EST/P/1	Estonia	Compulsory licence if the use of the invention is required for the environmental protection (among others)	

Table 10: Quantitative Restrictions

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
	Bahrain	Prohibitions for Pakistani "Bulbul"	To preserve the local environment and birds
		Prohibitions for worked ivory	To preserve the environment
	Hong Kong, China ¹⁴	Prohibitions for endangered species of animals and plants listed in Appendix I of CITES	To fulfill obligations under CITES
		Prohibitions for chlorofluorocarbons whether existing alone or in a mixture	To fulfill obligations under the Montreal Protocol
		Non-automatic licencing for endangered species of animals and plants listed in Appendix II of CITES (including their recognized parts and derivatives), and medicines containing or claiming to contain tiger or rhino ingredients	To fulfill obligations under CITES
		Global quota and non-automatic licensing for HCFCs and halogenated derivatives of acyclic hydrocarbons containing two or more different halogens	To fulfill obligations under the Montreal Protocol
		Special permit to export protected wild animals, part of a protected wild animal, or the nests or eggs of a protected wild animal	
		Permit to transport sand in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR)	To enable the protection of beaches and the seabed in HKSAR
		Permit for import and export of hazardous and contaminated waste	To fulfill obligations under the Basel Convention
	Japan	Import quotas for animals and plants, and their derivatives of CITES, and controlled substances listed in the Montreal Protocol	To fulfill obligations under CITES and the Montreal Protocol
	Macau, China ¹⁵	Non-automatic licencing for motor cars and other motor vehicles, tractors, motorcycles, and parts and accessories thereof	To protect the environment (among others)
		Prohibition for used motor cars and other motor vehicles, tractors, motorcycles, and parts and accessories thereof	To protect the environment (among others)
		Global quota for CFCs, halons, other fully halogenated CFCs, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, bromomethane	To fulfill obligations under the Montreal Protocol

¹⁴ This notification is issued also under the Agreement on Import Licencing (G/LIC/N/3/HKG/4).

¹⁵ This notification is issued also under the Agreement on Import Licencing (G/LIC/N/3/MAC/2).

ANNEX I

**ENVIRONMENT-RELATED NOTIFICATIONS:
SEARCH WORDS**

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|-------------------|
| - | Basel Convention | - | Hazardous |
| - | Bio | - | HCFCs |
| - | Carbon | - | Indigenous |
| - | Cartagena | - | Kyoto Protocol |
| - | CFCs | - | Modified organism |
| - | CITES | - | Marking |
| - | Clean | - | Montreal Protocol |
| - | Climate | - | Natural resources |
| - | Conservation | - | Novel |
| - | Conserve | - | Organic |
| - | Desertification | - | Ozone |
| - | Eco-label | - | Package(ing) |
| - | Ecology | - | Pollution |
| - | Emissions | - | Preservation |
| - | Endangered | - | Preserve |
| - | Energy | - | Recycle |
| - | Environment | - | Renewable |
| - | Erosion | - | Saving |
| - | Extinct | - | Soil erosion |
| - | Fauna | - | Sustainable |
| - | Fish | - | Toxic |
| - | Flora | - | Tree |
| - | Forest | - | Waste |
| - | Genetic | - | Wildlife |
| - | GHGs | - | Wood |
| - | Green (house) | | |

ANNEX II

ABBREVIATIONS

AMS	-	Aggregate measurement of support
Cartagena Protocol	-	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity
CBD	-	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFCs	-	Chlorofluorocarbons
CGP	-	Code of Good Practice, Annex III of the TBT Agreement
CITES	-	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CO ₂	-	Carbon dioxide
EEA	-	European Economic Area
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIFG	-	Financial Instrument of Fisheries Guidance structural measures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the European Communities
GMOs	-	Genetically modified organisms
HCFCs	-	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
ICCAT	-	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna
ITTO	-	International Tropical Timber Organisation
Kyoto Protocol	-	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
LDCs	-	Least-Developed Countries
LMOs	-	Living modified organisms
MEAs	-	Multilateral environmental agreements
Montreal Protocol	-	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
NFIDCs	-	Net Food-Importing Developing Countries
NGOs	-	Non-governmental organizations
PESCA	-	Community Initiative concerning the Restructuring of the Fisheries Sector
R&D	-	Research and development
ODSs	-	Ozone-depleting substances
SMEs	-	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SO ₂	-	Sulphur dioxide
SPS	-	Sanitary and phytosanitary
TBT	-	Technical barriers to trade
TPR	-	Trade Policy Review
UNEP	-	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
