
Committee on Trade and Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE FOR 2001

Note by the Secretariat

1. This Note contains the WTO Environmental Database (EDB) for 2001.¹ 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 2001. 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 2,651 documents issued in respect to the notifications submitted by Members under the various WTO Agreements in 2001.⁴ 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 2001.

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

- (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);

¹ For ease of reference, the annual EDB will be found in the series WT/CTE/EDB/-. The Environmental Database for 2000 is contained in WT/CTE/W/195; for 1999 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 2,651 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.

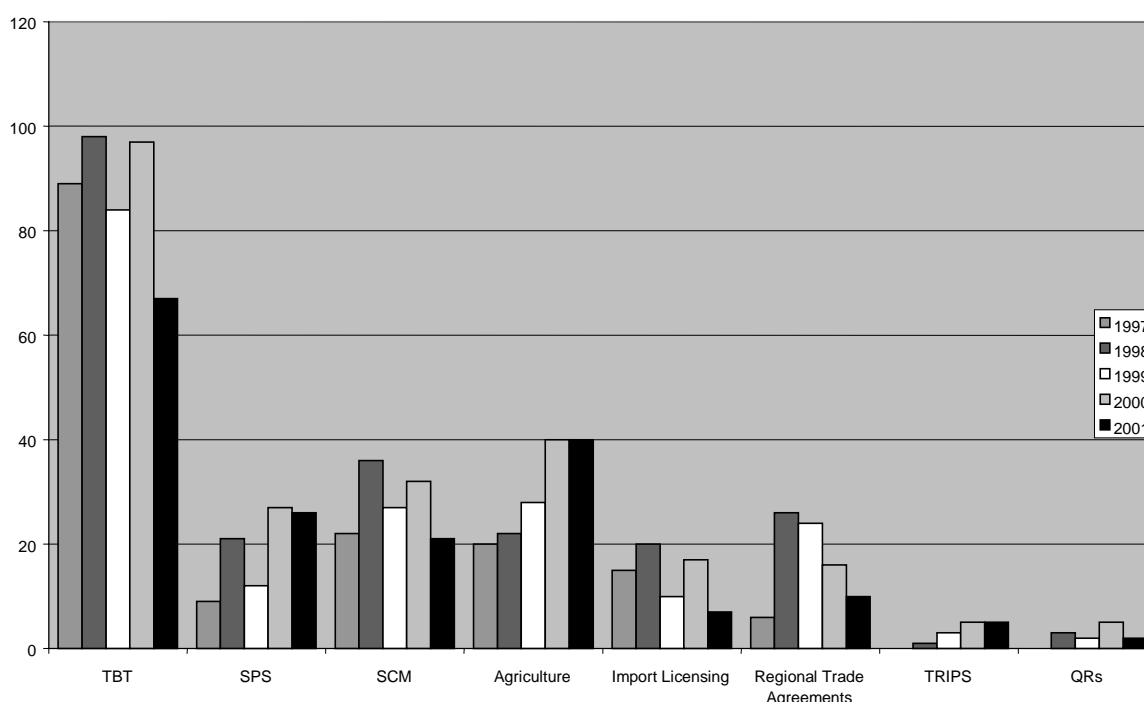
⁵ The search through the various WTO and GATT (1994) notifications was based on the information contained in the Working Group of Notification Obligations and Procedures (NOP) documents G/NOP/W/2 and G/NOP/W/16/Rev.1, and the *Technical Cooperation Handbook of Notifications*, the series of WT/TC/NOTIF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

- (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 GATT 1994.

4. The second category includes notifications that are not primarily environment-related, but contain references 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, and usually do, contain broader objectives or other criteria.

Environment-related notifications in selected GATT 1994 and WTO Agreements (1997-2001)



(Number of notifications/Selected GATT 1994 and WTO Agreements)

5. Annex III contains a complete list of the environment-related notifications in all the Agreements mentioned in this Note.

A. AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (TBT)

Among the 601 notifications circulated pursuant to the TBT Agreement in 2001, environment was mentioned as the main or among the objectives of 67 notifications, as illustrated in Table 1 (pages 26-32). The share of environment-related notifications was 8.07 per cent of the total for 2001. 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
2001	67	629	9.3

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 2001, 763 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. Notifications of measures dealing with pests have been excluded if they pertain to protection of agricultural crops or farm animals; they have been included if they pertain to the protection of "territory" or the wild-environment or plants in general. However, although it may be a matter of judgement, 26 SPS notifications, found during the search, are mentioned in Table 2 (pages 33-35).

C. AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES (SCM)

8. In 2001, 198 notifications were issued under the SCM Agreement. Of these, 21 included environment-related measures, which are mentioned in Table 3 (pages 36-50). 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

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.

approach is used for 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 the objective is to promote development of alternative or renewable energy sources, such as biomass, solar, wind, or thermal. 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 2001, 235 notifications were submitted by Members under various Articles of the Agreement on Agriculture. Forty of these notifications were related to environmental measures. Table 4 (pages 51-63) includes information on these notifications, 19 of which were made under the heading of "environment programmes" under "Green box" measures (Annex 2, paragraph 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 2001, Members submitted 148 notifications under the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI (Anti-Dumping) of the GATT 1994. No notifications were submitted in relation to the environment.

F. AGREEMENT ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES (ILP)

13. In 2001, Members submitted 57 notifications under the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (ILP). Seven of these notifications listed in Table 5 (page 64) 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. Five 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 2001, Members submitted 130 notifications under the Agreement on Safeguards. One notification listed in Table 6 (page 65) was environment-related. The notification referred to a temporary quantitative limitation on exports and imports of products considered a threat to the environment and also to conservation of exhaustible natural resources.

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

H. AGREEMENT ON CUSTOMS VALUATION

16. Among the 44 notifications made under Article 22.2 of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (Customs Valuation) in 2001, only one notification pertained to the environment. The notifications are listed in Table 7 (page 65) and deal with customs procedures or determination of the value of imported goods.

I. STATE TRADING

17. In 2001, one notification listed in Table 8 (page 66) was submitted in relation to the 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), among the 39 notifications submitted by Members. This included special privileges on import and export of certain ores of metals and rare earths to State Trading Enterprises and possible restrictions on export of minerals and ores, to ensure their conservation and proper utilisation.

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

18. Table 9 (pages 66-68) covers the 10 regional trade agreements (RTAs) which mentioned environment-related provisions, of a total of 15 that were notified in 2001. 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.

19. Almost all 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)

20. Among the 227 TRIPS notifications made in 2001, five, notified under Article 63.2, contained environment-related provisions. Table 10 (page 69) lists these notifications, which included laws and decisions taken pursuant to the principles and provisions contained in the Convention on Biodiversity, compulsory licensing provisions and non-patentability of plant or animal varieties, or of essentially biological processes of plants or animals.

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

21. In 2001, no environment-related notifications were made pursuant to Article III.3 of the GATS.

M. QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

22. Among the notifications pursuant to the Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions (QRs),⁹ two pertain to the environment and are listed in Table 11 (page 70). Notifications listed import prohibitions, quantitative restrictions or non-automatic licensing for ozone-depleting substances (ODS), and used vehicles under Article XX of the GATT. Members that have notified quantitative restrictions under Article XX(b) or (g) are listed in G/MA/N/QR/1/Add.8.

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

23. In 2001, no environment-related notifications were made pursuant to the TRIMS Agreement.

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

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

24. In 2001, 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

25. In 2001, no environment-related notifications were made under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

Q. AGREEMENT ON PRESHIPMENT INSPECTION

26. In 2001, no environment-related notifications were made under the Agreement on Preshipment Inspection.

R. AGREEMENT ON RULES OF ORIGIN

27. In 2001, no environment-related notifications were made under the Agreement on Rules of Origin.

S. PLURILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS: AGREEMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

28. In 2001, among the 9 notifications submitted under the Agreement on Government Procurement two were environment related. The notifications are listed in Table 12 (page 70) and include contract performance requirements relating to the solution of environmental problems and promotion of eco-friendly goods and services by the State and other entities.

T. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT

29. In 2001, no environment-related notifications were made under the Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products.

U. OTHER NOTIFICATION PROVISIONS

30. In 2001, no environment-related notifications were made under other notification provisions.

II. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

31. Twenty-one Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) were carried out in 2001. References to environment-related measures, provision or programmes contained in the Secretariat and Government reports for these TPRs are listed below in alphabetical order (Brunei Darussalam; Cameroon; Costa Rica; Gabon; Ghana; Guatemala; Macau, China; Madagascar; Pakistan; Malaysia; Mauritius; Slovakia; Uganda; United States; Organization for Eastern Caribbean States (OECS-WTO Members); Antigua and Barbuda; Dominica; Grenada; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines. 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.

32. The Secretariat TPR of Brunei Darussalam (W/TPR/S/84) notes that the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) is the main trade instrument of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), of which Brunei is a member. Products excluded by members from their CEPT tariffs could be placed on the temporary exclusion list (TEL), or on the sensitive or general exclusion lists. Brunei has listed motor vehicles under the general exclusion list with the aim of reducing pollution.

33. The report lists restricted imports for 2000 as including any living plant or planting material, including from Sabah and Sarawak in order to prevent the introduction of exotic plant diseases into Brunei Darussalam. The list also includes rhinoceros horn and all other parts of, or products derived from the carcass of a rhinoceros, with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) cited as the main reason for this import restriction. The report also lists fish and other marine products (except those listed under CITES), prawns, crab, cuttle fish and any kind of crustaceans and molluscs, piranha and arawana as well as fishing equipment, as imports subject to licensing. The reason cited is to ensure adequate protection of marine resources. Protection of national heritage is cited as the reason for including wildlife.

34. Brunei does not have any labelling requirements for genetically modified foods.

35. Although the Ministry of Development is actively promoting the adoption of ISO 9000/14000 certification for the construction industry, these are voluntary programmes at present.

36. Logging and other forestry activities are limited in Brunei in large part due to its emphasis on sustainable use of natural resources and the preservation of biological diversity. Timber is logged mainly for local consumption; Brunei maintains restrictions on imports and exports of timber to ensure local supply and, ostensibly, for environmental reasons. The Department of Forestry in the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, the principal regulator in the sector, is currently developing additional timber plantations covering an area of around 30,000 hectares, which, it is estimated, would meet local demand over the next thirty years. Brunei also intends to use its forests to develop eco-tourism, an activity targeted by the new "Tourism Master Plan" launched in July 1999.

37. Fishing licences are allocated annually to locally registered companies, including joint ventures with foreign investors whose vessels are also registered and licensed in Brunei and fly the Brunei flag; all licence holders must land their catch in Brunei. Fishing licences are renewed annually and are non-transferrable. Brunei allocates licences on the basis of resource availability and estimated fishing capacity. Brunei's fisheries are divided into four zones, each with an estimated quantity of resources available for harvesting within the stipulated maximum economic yield (MEY); resource availability within each zone is publicly advertised for licensing purposes. The total annual harvest must not exceed the MEY, which is 20,000 tonnes per year; the current exploitation level is around 60 per cent of the annual MEY.

38. The Government TPR of Brunei Darussalam (W/TPR/G/84) names the Petroleum Unit as the principal regulator of the Petroleum and Gas sector in Brunei. One of its responsibilities is to ensure adherence to internationally acceptable standards on health, safety and environment.

39. The Secretariat TPR of Cameroon (W/TPR/S/87) notes that a list of the products subject to a technical visa, for security, health, or environmental reasons, is published annually by the Ministry of Industrial and Commercial Development in the Programme Général des Echanges. These products are subject to technical control and approval by the competent Ministry for health, sanitary, and phytosanitary reasons, i.e. fishery and livestock products, CFCs, methyl bromide, and pesticides. Import prohibitions are also applied for environmental and security considerations, for example on equipment using CFCs and unapproved pesticides. Cameroon applies the trade prohibitions enacted under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). At any time, for security, public order, health, environmental, and emergency reasons, imports of selected goods can be regulated (i.e. subject to prior authorization) or prohibited. Export licences are still required to export "strategic" goods, including for ecologically sensitive items under CITES, such as live animals, birds, and medicinal plants. Export prohibitions apply to hazardous products or to products that contribute to pollution or environmental degradation, including any product that has been withdrawn from sale, and industrial and toxic waste whose shipment abroad is regulated.

40. The report notes that Cameroon has requested the WTO Secretariat to provide training and technical assistance in areas such as SPS (including risk analysis, transparency, and mutual recognition). In this context, Cameroon expressed the view that developing countries should be able, on the basis of the precautionary principle, to take protective measures with respect to the import of foodstuffs declared elsewhere in the world to be a presumed risk to human, animal and plant health, without first being obliged to conduct a risk analysis. These measures would apply until the exporting country produced formal evidence that the risk had been entirely eliminated. Cameroon is in favour of the precautionary principle; preventive measures may thus be taken owing to the difficulties it faces in complying with external standards, the quality control system and sanitary and phytosanitary regulations.

41. In the area of forestry, the focus of government policies is primarily on: (i) implementation of the Yaoundé Declaration on sustainable conservation and management of tropical forests; (ii) monitoring of forest management plans and supervision of forest development operations; (iii) preservation and stability of forest ecosystems; and (iv) establishment of an industrialization policy focusing on high value added.

42. Environmental aspects will be addressed in the new Mining Code under discussion in the National Assembly.

43. Cameroon is a member of the Central African Economic and Monetary Union (CEMAC) that is based on the Central African Economic Union (Union Économique de l'Afrique centrale, UEAC), which includes as one of its objectives coordination of national sectoral policies on the environment. The ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (Cotonou Agreement), to which Cameroon is a party, foresees cooperation in trade-related areas including trade and environment. The Government TPR of Cameroon (WT/TPR/G/87) states that considerable progress has been made in forestry sector reform. Fostering sustainable management of forestry resources and protecting the environment are among the objectives of these reforms. Cameroon is in favour of the precautionary principle; preventive measures may thus be taken owing to the difficulties which it faces in complying with external standards, the quality control system and sanitary and phytosanitary regulations.

45. The Secretariat TPR of Costa Rica (WT/TPR/S/83) lists ozone-depleting substances (Law No. 7223 of 2 April 1991) as subject to import restrictions. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is authorized to restrict or prohibit the importation or transit of goods where such action is justified on technical grounds and it is considered that using them would be prejudicial to agriculture, health or the environment.

46. The only products subject to export licensing are tropical wood logs (valuable woods) and protected species of wild fauna and flora (Executive Decree No. 25700-MINAE, 15 November 1996). Despite the prohibition in Law No. 7575, 13 February 1996, valuable wood logs can be exported provided an appropriate permit has been issued. So far, no authorization of this kind has been given.

47. The Rational Use of Energy Regulation Act (Law No. 7447, 3 November 1994) established tax exemptions for a range of domestic and imported goods used for manufacturing equipment and generating energy in accordance with energy efficiency standards.

48. Among the products excluded from patentability are plants and animals, as well as essentially biological processes. The Biodiversity Act, Law No. 7788, 27 May 1998, establishes rules for access to the genetic and biochemical elements of biodiversity. Costa Rica grants protection in this area by means of, among other things, patents, trade secrets, *sui generis* community intellectual rights, copyright and farmers' rights. Protection is not granted to sequences of deoxyribonucleic acid *per se*; plants and animals; non-genetically modified microorganisms; essentially biological processes of plants or animals; natural processes or cycles in themselves; inventions essentially derived from knowledge associated with traditional or cultural biological practices in the public domain; and

inventions which, if exploited commercially in the form of a monopoly, could adversely affect agricultural processes or products considered basic for maintaining the food supply and health of the country's inhabitants. The Act recognizes the right of local communities and indigenous peoples to oppose access to their resources and the associated knowledge, on cultural, spiritual, social, economic or other grounds.

49. The Secretariat TPR of Gabon (WT/TPR/S/86) states that forest management is the responsibility of the Water and Forests Administration, which reports to the Ministry of Water, Forests, Fisheries and Reforestation, which is in charge of environment and conservation. The Administration's functions are to manage, supervise and protect the country's forest resources.

50. According to the Government TPR of Gabon (WT/TPR/G/86), sweeping changes in the forestry sector are being contemplated in a Code that was recently adopted by the Parliament. The Code envisages the introduction of sustainable forest management, and preferences in the award of forestry licences to companies that have installed processing facilities. Gabon is a member of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1994), whose ITTO Libreville Action Plan, 1998 to 2000, had the objective of ensuring that tropical wood sold on international markets in 2000 would come from sustainably-managed forests. Gabon is also a signatory to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Accordingly, the Forestry Code establishes a single type of logging permit, "concession under forest management", for areas from 15,000 to 600,000 hectares, which will not be granted or renewed unless a company has submitted a forest management plan that responds to its requirements. Gabon will also introduce a certification programme, which is being designed by an inter-agency task force with support from the WWF.

51. The Ministry of Water, Forests, Fisheries and Reforestation is in charge of the environment and nature conservation, and regulates fishing techniques, equipment, seasons and grounds with a view to conservation. The Ministry regulates the activities of fishermen, who may not fish without a licence. In addition to a licence, traditional and industrial fisheries are required to pay a royalty whose rate varies as a function of the size of the fleet.

52. Some of the more than 140 tourism sites and reserves have potential for eco-tourism in view of the diversity of plants and animals they contain; eco-tourism is currently the fastest growing type of tourism in the world. Certain tax advantages are also granted to tourism-related companies participating exclusively in an approved project. In return those companies and enterprises undertake to give priority to employing Gabonese workers and to respect environmental protection legislation.

53. Gabon informed the WTO Secretariat of control measures applied to pesticides and industrial chemicals in accordance with the PIC (prior informed consent) schedule.

54. Coordination of national sectoral policies including environment is an objective of the Central African Economic Union of which Gabon is a member, and which is one of the bases of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC).

55. The Secretariat TPR of Ghana (WT/TPR/S/81) notes that a major objective of the Government's reform programme is to implement sustainable management policies with regard to its key natural resources, such as forests, marine, mineral, and agricultural commodities. Economic self-reliance is to be achieved through implementation of policies aimed at promoting sustainable development. Implementing effective control over the exploitation of such resources, and encouraging greater domestic processing are seen as important government priorities. Ghana is concerned about the possible inclusion in the WTO agenda of issues that are not trade-related, including the environment.

56. Goods that affect human safety and the environment, such as foodstuffs, beverages, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, electrical appliances, and second-hand goods, have been classified as

high-risk and are automatically subject to inspection. Other items classified as high-risk are: electric cables and cords; switches; sockets; plugs; electric pressing irons; kettles; incandescent bulbs; fluorescent tubes; dry-cell batteries; pyrotechnic products; and arms, ammunition and explosives.

57. The import and export of parrots is prohibited. An Environmental Protection Council Certificate is required for the import of chemicals. Export permits are required for wildlife, timber products, precious minerals, fish and antiques. The Ghana Standards Board, primarily responsible for standardization matters, is collaborating with the Ministry of Lands and Forestry to develop standards for managing Ghana's forests.

58. The main export restriction is for round or unprocessed logs. In the late 1980s, the export of 18 species of logs was banned. In 1995, all log exports were suspended to enable Ghana to implement sustainable forestry management practices. Government policy has been to replace export taxes on logs progressively with prohibitions, to encourage downstream processing of timber products and to preserve forests. The efficacy of export prohibitions to achieve these economic objectives and to meet environmental concerns is, however, questionable. Reducing the price of logs lessens the value of forests, thereby providing a disincentive to conserve and replenish forests. Processing industries also have less incentive to invest in modern equipment and technology, since their costs from log wastage are lowered. Alternative measures of taxing economic rents from forests that could be considered as economically more efficient: the Government sets logging quotas and auctions these entitlements, and imposes stumpage fees on all logs felled, whether or not exported. Logging rates are estimated to exceed sustainable levels. Revised legislation is intended to strengthen forestry policies so as to promote sustainable management.

59. The Timber Resource Management Act was passed in 1998 to provide sustainable forest management. The Act is to eliminate inadequacies of the previous concession-allocation procedure by replacing it with timber utilization contracts. Contractors are required to meet social responsibility requirements, to implement reforestation plans following logging, and to promote the active involvement of local inhabitants in forest management. The Act also seeks to increase forest revenues to reflect the stumpage value of logs by imposing rates ranging from 5 to 20 per cent of the log price, depending on demand and inventory levels of species.

60. Fish is an important source of protein in Ghana, which is well endowed with these resources. Most of the catch is from offshore fisheries, mainly tuna and shrimp. Inland fishing is mainly in Lake Volta, where overfishing of some key species, such as Tilapia, is reportedly occurring. The Fisheries Law is the main legal instrument. All commercial fishing boats must be licensed by the Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Unit of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Illegal fishing in Ghana's marine waters is a major problem. A ban on imported fish was implemented in 1997 and removed the same year. A revised Fisheries Law is expected to be enacted soon. This will create an appropriate legislative framework for more rigorous control of over-exploitation of fishery resources, and reconstitution of the MCS Unit to include the navy and police. An MCS fund is to be established with contributions from levies and licence fees collected by the Government from fishing operators.

61. The Secretariat TPR of Guatemala (WT/TPR/S/94) states that investment is subject to various environmental requirements. The Law on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment (Decree 68-86), 28 November 1986, requires a prior environmental impact study for construction and for industrial projects that could damage the environment or cultural heritage. The Law on Protected Areas (Decree 4-89), 10 January 1989, contains restrictions on commercial activities in protected zones. Reductions on real estate taxes are available for persons making properties available for private natural reserves. Enterprises operating in Guatemala's free trade zones are all subject to the country's labour and environmental laws.

62. Guatemala maintains import prohibitions and licensing requirements for reasons of health, security, and environmental protection. Pursuant to the Law on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment (Decree 68-89) of 1989, imports of human or animal wastes, treated or untreated, are prohibited. For reasons of public health and environmental reasons, the Law on CFCs (Decree 110-97), 6 November 1997, prohibits imports of products containing CFCs, as well as those products not freely and legally marketed in their country of origin. An import license is required from the Ministry of the Environment for products that may damage the environment. Pursuant to Article 30 of the Law on Protected Areas (Decree 4-89), 10 January 1989, approval of the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP) is required for the import of plants and animals into protected areas. Guatemala is analysing the possibility of an import prohibition for genetically modified products.

63. Exporters of products originating in protected areas or of protected species must be registered with the National Council for Protected Areas (CONAP) and obtain a special permit for every export. Pursuant to the Mining Law, mineral exports that do not originate from a licensed exploitation must be accompanied by a special export permit. Article 65 of the Forest Law (Decree 101-96), 2 December 1996, prohibits the exportation of wood chunks thicker than 11 cm, unless they come from plantations or tree nurseries registered with the National Forest Institute (INAB.) Furniture and processed-wood products are exempt from this prohibition. All exporting companies have to register with the INAB.

64. Guatemala is party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Article 26 of the Law on Protected Areas prohibits the export and commercialisation of endangered species, unless the plants or animals have been bred by authorized persons under conditions established by that Law. The export of protected, but not endangered, species is allowed under specific conditions. Guatemala also restricts exports in compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

65. The Ministry of Agriculture and Association of Exporters of Nontraditional Products (Agexpront) have instituted the Integrated Programme to Protect Agriculture and the Environment to monitor the use of natural resources in order to protect the environment. The Inter-American Development Bank's Multilateral Investment Fund provides financing to address agricultural and environmental protection in the agri-industrial process.

66. All inventions whose commercial exploitation would endanger public health, the lives of human beings and animals, plants and the environment are excluded from patentability.

67. Sugar molasses are used for the production of alcohol, and cane bagasse for the generation of electrical energy. About 18 per cent of Guatemala's electrical energy is generated by this means.

68. The main objectives of Guatemala's Forest Laws are reducing deforestation, increasing the productivity of the country's forests, promoting investment in forestry activities, conserving forest ecosystems, and improving living standards of communities living in and around the forests. A plan certifying the sustainable management of forests must be submitted during the bidding process for both forestry concessions (for State owned areas) and licenses (for privately owned zones), and thus becomes an integral part of the contract. Pursuant to Article 71 of the Forest Law, INAB may grant incentives for reforestation and management of natural forests to landowners and municipalities.

69. Guatemala's exports of yellow fin tuna and related products are subject to an embargo by the United States. Guatemala has taken various measures, *inter alia*, joining the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, ratifying the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Programme, and implementing an inspection programme to ensure that shrimp fishing methods protect sea turtles. Guatemala's exports of shrimps to the United States are subject to the condition that no harvesting technology is applied that may harm sea turtles.

70. The Secretariat TPR of Macau, China (WT/TPR/S/82) notes that imports of species listed in Annexes I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), regardless of country of origin, are subject to a charge according to Decree-Law No.45/86/M, 26 September 1986. In 1996 Macau, China introduced new legislation, which revised the export/import licensing system. As of 1996, licences are required only for products under the prior authorization regime (e.g. animals, food products, beverages, etc.), or for CFC products and CITES species.

71. Imports are subject to licensing in order to safeguard consumer health and well-being; to preserve domestic plant and animal health, animal life, and the environment; to enforce intellectual property rights; to ensure security; and, in some instances, to restrict imports. Imports regulated by specific laws (i.e. CITES and the Montreal Protocol) and under the prior authorization regime are subject to licensing.

72. Imports of second-hand motor vehicles, lorries, and motorcycles continue to be prohibited, with the objective of reducing congestion, noise and air pollution. According to the authorities, an import prohibition is used rather than "congestion charges" because the size of the country and the number of vehicles in circulation do not warrant such a system. Imports of ozone-depleting substances originating in or coming from countries that are not parties to the Montreal Protocol are also prohibited. Imports of animals and plants of endangered species covered by CITES are prohibited. In 1996, Macau, China notified the WTO that imports of a number of products (e.g. CITES species and CFC products) are subject to quantitative restrictions. Imports of ozone-depleting substances that do not exceed levels agreed under the Montreal Protocol are subject to quantitative restrictions. These quotas are administered through a licensing system.¹⁰

73. While Macau, China does not have an integrated standards regime for standardization, accreditation and certification, an increasing number of local enterprises have taken the initiative to voluntarily seek international certification of their quality and environmental management systems to ISO 9000/14000 standards. The Macau Productivity & Technology Transfer Centre offers financial incentives (i.e reimbursement of first-time certification fees) to encourage local enterprises to improve product quality in order to attain ISO 9000/14000 certification. An additional subsidy is available to enterprises to send their staff to attend ISO 9000/14000 training courses.

74. With regard to intellectual property rights, plant varieties or animal breeds and essentially biological processes for plants and animals are excluded from patentability.

75. Vessels used for international trade must comply with international regulations and have valid certificates and documents of international conventions for ship safety and pollution prevention. Vessels for river trade must comply with the regulations of their port of registry; they should also have valid certificates and documents for ship safety and pollution prevention.

76. The Secretariat TPR of Madagascar (WT/TPR/S/80) states that Madagascar maintains a list of products whose export is restricted. Ministerial clearance or permits are required for goods that the Government wishes to monitor for various purposes: preserving national heritage and the environment, natural resources, wildlife, forestry, marine products, and foodstuffs. Given Madagascar's biodiversity, many export restrictions are mandated by Madagascar's adherence to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Protected animals include crocodiles, tortoises and lemurs. Export prohibitions are in place in agriculture for certain medicinal plants, plant seeds, oil extracts, plant leaves, and a number of tree barks. Export prohibitions are also in effect for some fish species because of resource management

¹⁰ G/LIC/N/3/MAC/2, 3 January 2000; and Regulation on Utilization of Quotas of Importation of Trichloroethane of 9 October 1996.

concerns, and for mineral products deemed rare by the Malagasy authorities. In the forestry sector, the Ministry of Forests and Water oversees export controls on a variety of woods.

77. Despite these export controls, officials from the Ministry of Environment note that there are difficulties in controlling trade in prohibited animals due to resource limitations. The same is true for wood exports, medicinal plants and other biodiverse products on the list of export restrictions. In addition to increased enforcement efforts, the Government is attempting to create new procedures to protect these products and to encourage biomedical research in Madagascar.

78. Agricultural and rural development policy is embodied in the Action Plan for Rural Development (Plan d'Action pour le Développement Rural, PADR) for 1992-2002, whose objectives include the exploitation of Madagascar's natural resources, consistent with environmental protection and sustainable development.

79. With regard to fisheries, a freeze at 36 licences for artisanal fishing and 75 for industrial fishing was agreed for the west coast, pending completion of a scientific study on the sustainable potential for fishing. The authorities expect the introduction of this new system to substantially enhance good management practices.

80. The Government has endeavoured to harmonize forest conservation with sustainable development, including through a New Forestry Policy revolving around four themes: stemming the degradation of forests; managing forest resources better; increasing the acreage and potential of the forestry sector; and improving the economic performance of the sector. The Ministry of Forests and Water is responsible for implementation of the New Forestry Policy, the goal of which is to enhance the contribution of forestry to the sustainable development of Madagascar's natural resources. The Ministry is also responsible for the regulation of trade in forestry products. Numerous restrictions are in place due to Madagascar's biodiversity and the desire to safeguard plant species, pursuant to CITES.

81. The Government encourages small and large-scale mining projects with emphasis on safety and environmental concerns. To ensure that expansion of the mining sector is in conformity with its environmental conservation policies, the Government requires that investors bear the cost of producing an environmental impact statement, and that all operations be carried out in accordance with the Mise en Compatibilité de l'Investissement et de l'Environnement (MECIE).

82. One aim of the Government's energy policy is protection of the environment and public health in energy-related activities and promotion of the use of local sources of energy, particularly renewables.

83. The Government TPR of Madagascar (WT/TPR/G/80/Rev.1) notes that a negative list for imports still exists for reasons of health, safety and protection of the environment. The Ministry of Fisheries and Fishery Resources is implementing a control and surveillance programme in collaboration with concerned partners. The Malagasy Government has set as its main objective the sustainable development of high-quality tourism based on several guiding principles, including due regard for the environment, socio-cultural values and national heritage.

84. The principal sources of energy in Madagascar are wood and coal; the continuing use of which is a threat to the environment. In order to provide energy for all Malagasy people while conserving the environment, the Government aims at the sustainable supply of high-quality energy at universally affordable prices. The report refers to the establishment of environmentally friendly standards for plants and services as a priority for reform of the electricity sector. The development of cleaner industry is an objective of Madagascar's industrial development strategy. The activities carried out by the Ministry of Industrialization and Crafts are to be pursued according to Framework Law 99-021, 19 August 1999, on industrial pollution management and abatement policy.

85. The Secretariat TPR of Pakistan (WT/TPR/S/95) notes that Pakistan continues to prohibit imports of several items contained in its negative list, although the number of items has been reduced. Included in this list are dyes based on, or containing, benzidine and hazardous wastes as defined in the Basel Convention. Two items have been introduced on environmental grounds: waste plastics and pressure horns. Certain imports, such as ozone-depleting substances and certain chemicals, are subject to quantitative limits based on domestic needs.

86. The Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (PEPA) is responsible for the development, implementation, and monitoring of compliance with National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) that are approved by the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council.¹¹ The Ministry of Science and Technology provides grants for professional studies to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) intending to improve industrial productivity and management quality and to obtain ISO 9000/14000 accreditation.

87. Since July 1999, the scope of export prohibitions has been reduced and focuses on health, social or environmental protection in accordance with commitments under international treaties. The negative list of items prohibited for export includes: wildlife species of CITES and all animals, mammals, reptiles and endemic birds protected by any provincial Wildlife Act; meat, horns, bones, hides and skins untanned/tanned, finished leather or garments made thereof; products and materials related to wild life or their derivatives; stuffed/unstuffed, mounted hunting trophies; and preserved specimens of wild animals. The National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW), as the management authority of CITES, may authorize exemptions for: research; trophies from community-managed conservation areas; and commercially-bred sweet-water turtles (upon the issue of no objection certificate (NOC) by the NCCW). The NOC list includes endemic birds, exotic captive bred birds, guinea fowl, common turkey, domesticated or exotic pigeons, Java sparrows, zebra finches, white finches, domestic ducks, domestic geese, budgerigars, cockatiels, love birds, common crows, house sparrows, Japanese quails, bob white quails, day old ducklings, Bengali finches, screne and gimp/fereme finches and domesticated rabbits.

88. Pakistan is facing numerous problems of environmental pollution and degradation of natural resources (e.g. industrial and vehicle air pollution, deforestation, desertification, waterlogging, and salinity). By 1998 – 1999, only 20 to 25 per cent of solid waste was collected and disposed; only 3 per cent of industrial waste is treated while the rest is discharged into rivers and lakes; sea and water-borne diseases accounted for 20 to 30 per cent of all hospital cases. Pakistan subscribes to most major environment-related agreements, and measures were taken to fulfil commitments in this context. These include CITES (ratified on 20 April 1976); the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1 December 1987); the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (18 December 1992); the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (18 December 1992); the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (26 July 1994); the Convention on Biological Diversity (26 July 1994); and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1 June 1994), as well as those agreements under process, i.e. Prior Informed Consent Procedures for certain Hazardous Chemical and Pesticides in International Trade; Persistent Organic Pollutants; Protocol on Biosafety.

89. The Pakistan Environmental Protection Council (PEPC) and the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (PEPA) are responsible for formulation of national environmental policies and programmes. The PEPA is responsible for the development and implementation of environmental standards and for monitoring compliance with those standards, while the PEPC approves the National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS). NEQS for municipal and liquid industrial effluent and industrial gaseous emissions, motor vehicle exhaust, and noise have been in force since August 1993. Further efforts were made by, *inter alia*, passing the 1997 Environmental Protection Act, strengthening the institutional setting, raising public awareness and reforestation projects (supported

¹¹ Ministry of Environment at <http://www.environment.gov.pk/>, 25 July 2000.

by the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (GEF)). By mid-2000, the Pakistan Environmental Protection Council had explored methodologies for the implementation of environmental legislation.¹²

90. Under the 1997 Environmental Protection Act, it is mandatory for private and public project proponents to submit their plans for Initial Environmental Examination or Environmental Impact Assessments for clearance by the authorities. Pakistan has participated in the work of the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment, where it expressed its views on matters such as environmental standards, eco-labelling, and "win-win" situations.¹³

91. In the forestry sector, the ban on logging to protect already heavily depleted reserves was temporarily suspended for 2001. One third of the forest area is productive, i.e. timber (mainly for house construction and furniture) and firewood. The remaining two thirds is maintained for environmental stability.

92. The Government TPR of Pakistan (W/TPR/G/95) states that for reasons of environment, public health and morality, or Pakistan's commitments under multilateral conventions, export of 13 products (e.g. drugs, endangered species, etc.) is not allowed.

93. The Secretariat TPR of Malaysia (WT/TPR/S/92) notes that Malaysia continues to prohibit imports of certain items on environmental grounds, including certain liquors containing lead; sodium arsenate; certain poisonous chemicals; Piranha fish; turtle eggs; cocoa pods; and rambutan, pulasan, longan and namam fruits produced in the Philippines and Indonesia. Import-licensing requirements were most pervasive in forestry and logging and animals and animal products, amongst other sectors.

94. Given that forestry and logging activities can have detrimental environmental effects if left uncontrolled, licensing is necessary, according to authorities, to ensure monitoring and control; if left unlicensed there would be "fly-by-night" operations and more irresponsible logging. The authorities maintain that promoting the use of locally produced commodities in domestic downstream industries is one of the main objectives of export duties; in the case of forestry products, export duties are also regarded as an effective means of forestry management. Export restrictions may not be the best way to tax resource rents and thereby ensure the sustainability of Malaysia's forests; more efficient alternatives include, for example, the auctioning of logging quotas or the imposition of stumpage fees. According to the authorities, however, export duties are used by the Federal Government because such alternatives cannot be imposed on the State governments, within whose jurisdiction taxation of natural resources, like forestry, apparently lies, although some States do use tendering for logging quotas, in combination with fixed premium charges, and incorporate stumpage values into royalty calculations.

95. There is no protection for plant varieties at present under Malaysia's patent legislation.

96. The report refers to tax incentives provided by the Government for investments that aim at environmental protection, among other objectives.

97. The Secretariat TPR of Mauritius (WT/TPR/S/90) mentions aerosols using Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) as a propellant with contents other than pharmaceutical products and items containing CFCs as listed in the category of prohibited goods. A permit from the Ministry

¹² Specific areas of concern prior to 1998 included the inability of provincial environmental protection agencies to design cost-effective strategies for the enforcement of National Environmental Quality Standards and the absence of a pollution control system at the national level (International Monetary Fund online information, <http://www.imf.org/external/np/pfp/pakistan/index.htm>.)

¹³ WT/CTE/M/11, 22 August 1996; WT/CTE/M/14, 25 June 1997; and WT/CTE/M/17, 9 April 1998.

responsible for agriculture is required prior to the import or export of plants and their by-products, animals, and animal products. The permit is issued by the Ministry responsible for fisheries in the case of fish or sea products.

98. The Government's environment policy is to apply the "polluter pays" principle as widely as possible. The laws and regulations on environment protection include: the 1991 Environment Protection Act; the 1996 Environment Protection (Drinking Water Standards) Regulations; the 1997 Environment Protection (Effluent Limitations for the Sugar Industry) Regulations; the 1997 Environment Protection (Environmental Standards for Noise) Regulations; and the 1998 Environment Protection (Environmental Standards for Air) Regulations. Various notices, including enforcement and prohibition notices, are in place to be served to industries that fail to comply with the regulations and guidelines. The guidelines are published for Inland Surface Waters (1998), Coastal Water Quality (1999), and for Irrigation Water (1999). Voluntary Environmental Management Systems Standards are also promoted. The Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB) has adopted ISO 14000 standards on environmental management; Mauritian industries are acceding to these standards. As from 1 January 2001, a levy of 0.75 per cent has been collected on the monthly turnover of hotels, boarding houses, and the stone crushing industry.

99. Mauritius is a member of, *inter alia*, the International Plant Protection Convention, the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, the International Office of Epizootics (OIE), the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Vienna Convention on the Protection of Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and the Bamako Convention on the Prohibition of International Trade in Waste with Africa.

100. The report mentions various incentive schemes to encourage investment; capital expenditure on environmental protection technology is eligible for a higher than average initial investment allowance. Mauritius has consolidated its legislation on the development of the industrial sector since 1993 to provide a new legal framework for protection of the environment, among other objectives.

101. The Government intends to develop fisheries within sustainable levels, while ensuring that local demand for fishery products is met. Excess fishing in the lagoon has encouraged fishing in off-lagoon areas through the use of fish aggregating devices (mainly the vertical longline technique). The use of nets is being discouraged. In 1998, a Ten-Year Development Plan for fisheries was adopted, which emphasizes the sustainable use of existing resources and protection of marine eco-systems. A National Fisheries Development Authority is being set up to promote sustainable fisheries development, exports, marketing, product development, and consumption of fish and fish products.

102. In the tourism sector, the report notes that deficiencies in waste treatment in heavily developed tourism areas are having a negative impact on the marine eco-system. Government policy has emphasized the promotion of low-impact and high-spending tourism. To this end, hotels with over 80 rooms are required to install their own waste treatment plant. Hotels have invested in renovation to take into consideration ecological concerns. A few hotels have acquired the Green Globe Certification, an indicator of their commitment to operate in an efficient and sustainable environment. Two hotels have obtained ISO 9002 certification. In addition, the Government has banned direct charter flights to Mauritius. It is monitoring construction of new hotels and has limited the maximum number of rooms per hotel to 200 since 1989. Applications for investments in hotel projects are processed by the Ministry responsible for Tourism and are subject to the approval of the Ministry for Environment, among other ministries.

103. Regional projects of the Indian Ocean Commission (which has 5 Member States, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion (France) and the Seychelles) include programmes for the environment, and an oil spill contingency planning project.

104. The Government TPR of Mauritius (WT/TPR/G/90) speaks of consolidation and expansion of industrial and service bases, through adoption of a coordinated approach between industry and the environment to ensure sustainable development.

105. The Secretariat TPR of Slovakia (WT/TPR/S/91) notes that Slovakia bans the imports of GMO food and meat treated with growth-promoting hormones. Imported cars older than 10 years are also prohibited for health and environmental reasons.

106. Slovakia supports the views on multifunctionality of agriculture as contributing to environmental, social and other functions. At the same time, agricultural assistance may also have adverse environmental effects. Marginal land in industrial regions has been shifted into intensive crop production, so that 150,000 to 180,000 hectares (or 7 per cent of Slovakia's total agricultural land) has been damaged or endangered by soil erosion. A further 80,000 to 100,000 hectares of farmland has been damaged by emissions, and thus contaminated by heavy metals. However, Slovakia intends to change its agricultural policies to gradually change the support scheme (from 2001) of less favoured areas by moving to multi-level support, which means separating support oriented at maintenance of the landscape; fulfilment of environmental tasks and suitable agricultural production for these areas; and other support (for all areas) for environmental programmes (among other objectives).

107. In the mining sector, environmental standards set to operate by 2006, will limit the use of brown coal for power generation to about 1.6 million tonnes, which will accelerate the contraction of the Slovak coal industry, since its coal has a high sulphur content and is environmentally polluting.

108. Energy efficiency is a high priority for Slovakia. Slovakia adopted a new energy policy in 2000 aimed at further preparing for its integration into the EU and promoting sustainable development, in addition to ensuring continued energy supplies. The objective is to eliminate all gas and electricity subsidies to consumers, including cross subsidies, by 2003 at the latest.

109. State aid in Slovakia is defined in the legislation to cover national budgetary assistance in any form, direct and indirect, such as subsidies, realization and provision of State guarantees, loans and the provision of services below cost. State aid legislation permits assistance to manufacturing industries for specified purposes, including environmental improvements, subject to certain limits. State aid legislation does not cover assistance to agriculture, forestry, fisheries and water management. A proposed amendment to the State Aid Act is expected to remove the exclusion of water and fisheries management.

110. The Government TPR of Slovakia (WT/TPR/G/91) mentions environmental requirements, among other goals, in pursuing quality in the field of production, trade and consumption. This is done by increasing general awareness and quality management, increasing the quality of SMEs, as well as in the services sector, organization of prestigious quality contests, and by providing a system of protection of public health.

111. The Secretariat TPR of Uganda (WT/TPR/S/93) notes that, amongst the trade policies and practices in Uganda, most non-tariff restrictions are maintained for moral, health, security and environmental reasons. Import licensing has been abolished except for items in a "negative list", including imports banned under international agreements to which Uganda is a signatory. Imports under the negative list require a prior authorization, which must be obtained from the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry. For wild endangered species, permission of the national Management Authority for CITES must be obtained. For items covered by international conventions to which Uganda is a signatory, such as certain wild animals and their trophies, prior authorization must be

obtained from the Uganda Wildlife Authority; this is granted only if the exporter can satisfy the authorities that the export item does not endanger the conservation of the species.

112. The Ministry of Water, Lands and the Environment is one of the many ministries involved in trade policy formulation. The Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (MTTI) makes recommendations on trade policy formulation to the Cabinet. The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) and the Ugandan Wildlife Authority (UTB) are one of the many statutory institutions affiliated to the MTTI.

113. Regional cooperation is important in Uganda's environmental protection strategy as well as in standard setting. The Inter-governmental Authority for Development (IGAD), of which Uganda is a Member, was formed in 1977. The initial aim of IGAD was to combat drought and desertification, but its mandate has been expanded to include new priority areas, such as economic cooperation, conflict prevention, resolution, management and humanitarian affairs.

114. In May 1995, Uganda enacted the National Environment Statute, which is a framework law to be complemented with subsidiary laws. In this context, the Government has, since 1996, formulated a number of guidelines, codes of conduct, and regulations, some of which have trade implications. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines (1997) and Regulations (1998) and the Environment Audit Guidelines (1999) provide a framework for assessing the likely impact of proposed developments, including establishment of processing facilities and the likely environmental impact of new imports or export processes. The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water and on Land) Regulation (1999), the Waste Management Regulations (1999), and the Regulations on Management of Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Materials (1999) prohibit the import of wastes, and the disposal of imported wastes and imported goods damaged in transit.

115. Under the National Environment Statute, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and lead agencies recently developed regulations to control access to genetic and biological resources in Uganda. The draft regulations on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and the draft Biosafety Policy Framework provide a framework for the management of imports and exports of biodiversity resources and biotechnology. The regulations cover the sharing of benefits with local communities, biological resource owners, research institutions and the Government for plants and plant products or by-products from Uganda.

116. NEMA is the statutory authority mandated through the National Environment Statute to formulate environment standards in a number of priority areas. Five such standards have been considered for development, including discharge of effluent into water or land, air quality, soil, and noise and vibration pollution. The development of environment standards is aimed at protecting environment quality and public health; building and strengthening the credibility of environmental requirements nationally, regionally and internationally; ensuring fairness to all the regulated communities so as to minimize social conflicts; and reducing costs and liability by making polluters shoulder the short-term costs to attain long-term benefits economically and ecologically. Environmental standards are for sustainable development purposes.

117. The Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture, released in August 2000, has as an objective the promotion of sustainable use and management of natural resources. Bananas, the most abundantly cultivated food crop in Uganda and accounting for 15 per cent of world production, provide, among other functions, soil surface cover and prevent soil erosion.

118. Total forest estates cover about 14 per cent of Uganda's land area and forestry accounts for about 6 per cent of GDP. Uganda approved a National Forestry Policy in 2001 to address concerns about the loss of forest cover in recent years, caused by clearance for agriculture, the over-harvesting and degradation of forests, the encroachment of Government reserves, and the degazetting of forest reserves for alternative purposes. Forestry management in Uganda has been heavily biased in favour

of forests in protected areas. The public sector has exercised exclusionary management of these resources. Farm forestry and forests outside of protected areas receive little attention and few resources; little has been done except for projects funded by donors. The new policy forms part of a larger process, the 1999 Forest Sector Umbrella Programme, which will include legal and institutional changes. Control of forestry resources, however, has been decentralized to local governments, and this presents a challenge for future policy implementation. As part of a strategy to encourage value-added products, exports of raw timber are prohibited.

119. Environmental impact assessments (EIAs) by the National Environment Management Authority are required before a license for a fish-processing plant is issued. The Authority also has to approve an EIA in the mining sector, which must then be presented to the Department of Geological Survey and Mines before a mineral exploration license is issued.

120. A capacity building programme, supported by the World Bank and other donors, is being undertaken for development of the mining sector. It includes an environmental information system, as well as management and sustainability of small-scale and artisanal mining. Uganda has put in place a National Mineral Policy and is revising its Mining Statute. The Statute also proposes to regulate the commercial exploitation of industrial minerals, such as clays, sand, murram, and building stones to promote environment protection, among other objectives.

121. Uganda is well positioned to take advantage of the tourist industry due to its cultural and historical heritage, along with an endowment of biological diversity. An Integrated Tourism Master Plan, developed by the Department of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (DTWA), in cooperation with the UN Development Program in 1993, emphasizes the conservation of wildlife, among other objectives. The DTWA is charged with developing a competitive and sustainable tourist industry consistent with the protection and conservation of environmental and cultural values.

122. The Secretariat TPR of the United States (WT/TPR/S/88) notes that US law authorizes the enforcement of environmental regulations in relation to imports under various statutes, as detailed in previous Reviews. In particular, domestic environmental provisions governing the use of marine resources have been enforced, in a number of cases, through trade measures. In 1991, under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), an embargo was placed on tuna imports from countries failing to protect dolphins when fishing in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. The import ban, which was successfully challenged in the GATT, has been removed on imports from countries found by the United States to be in compliance with the International Dolphin Conservation Programme (IDCP). Under the MMPA as amended in 1997 to implement the international agreement on the IDCP, a country may export yellow fin tuna to the United States if it submits evidence that it participates in the IDCP and takes certain other conservation measures. Since 1999, two countries have been certified as meeting the requirements. Imports of yellow fin tuna from the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean must be accompanied by evidence supplied by the exporting country that dolphin mortality limits permitted for the exporting country have not been exceeded. Exporting countries are also required to be, or to have taken steps to become, a member of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. Producers meeting these requirements may label their products as dolphin-safe tuna. The import ban currently applies to Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Vanuatu, and Venezuela, although some of these countries are in the process of completing the requirements for lifting the ban.

123. Section 609 of Public Law 101-162 Relating to the Protection of Sea Turtles in Shrimp Trawl Fishing Operations, enacted in 1989, provides, *inter alia*, that shrimp harvested with technology that may adversely affect certain sea turtles may not be imported into the United States unless the harvesting nation has been certified to have a regulatory programme, and an incidental take-rate comparable to that of the United States, or that the particular fishing environment of the harvesting nation does not pose a threat to sea turtles. All shipments of shrimp and shrimp products into the United States must be accompanied by a declaration attesting that they have been harvested either

under conditions that do not adversely affect sea turtles or in waters subject to the jurisdiction of a nation currently certified pursuant to Section 609. Since January 1999, revisions have been issued to the guidelines implementing Section 609.¹⁴

124. All shrimp-harvesting nations are subject to the import ban, but the United States has certified sixteen nations as having sea turtle protection programmes comparable to that of the United States, and twenty-five nations as having fishing environments that do not pose a danger to sea turtles.¹⁵

125. In 1996, Malaysia, India, Pakistan, and Thailand brought a joint complaint to the WTO against the import prohibition under Section 609. The Appellate Body found that the measure was not justified under Article XX of GATT 1994 (on exceptions to the Agreement).¹⁶ In November 2000, Malaysia brought a complaint against US implementation of this ruling.¹⁷ The original panel was reconvened and found in favour of the United States.¹⁸

126. The Pelly Amendment to the Fisherman's Protective Act of 1967 authorizes the US Secretary of Commerce to certify a country for activities that diminish the effectiveness of an international fishery conservation programme. A certification triggers a process for the President to consider the imposition of import restrictions against the country, to the extent such restrictions are sanctioned by the WTO. In September 2000, the Secretary of Commerce certified Japan under the Pelly Amendment for undermining international efforts to protect whales. Certification was based on Japan's decision to kill two additional species of whales under its research programme in the North Pacific. In December 2000, the President sent a letter to Congress stating that he did not believe that import prohibitions would further US objectives at that time, but directing certain Executive agencies to keep Japan's whaling activities under active review.

127. The United States notified, for Members to comment upon, 45 technical regulations in 1999 and 32 in 2000, including new energy efficiency regulations on air conditioners, water heaters, and other machinery, mostly implemented by the Department of Energy. Regulations were proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the use of the gasoline additive methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE).

128. The United States has made the most notifications to the WTO concerning sanitary and phytosanitary measures, with over 500 notifications and addenda as of 4 May 2001, reflecting a systematic process of notification to the WTO of all proposed changes in domestic SPS measures. The number of annual notifications has increased sizeably in recent years, from about 80 in 1999 to over 200 in 2000 and 100 as of 9 May 2001 (including addenda). The increase largely reflects the notifications relating to tolerance levels for residues of chemicals in food products notified by the Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA's mission is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment, notably by reducing environmental risk. In regard to measures applied to protect plant and animal health, the Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has regulatory responsibility to safeguard US and animal and plant resources from exotic pests and diseases.¹⁹

129. Several federal agencies regulate agricultural biotechnology.²⁰ APHIS regulates the field-testing of genetically engineered plants and certain microorganisms. APHIS also approves and licenses veterinary biological substances that may be the product of biotechnology, including animal

¹⁴ Revised Guidelines for the Implementation of Section 609 of Public Law 101-162, Federal Register Vol. 64, No. 130, 8 July 1999.

¹⁵ 65 Federal Register 25785 (27 April 2000).

¹⁶ WT/DS58/AB/R, 12 October 1998.

¹⁷ WT/DS58/18, 8 November 2000.

¹⁸ WT/DS58/RW, 15 June 2001.

¹⁹ Recently published APHIS rules and notices are posted online at: <http://aphis.usda.gov/>.

²⁰ See International Trade Administration information at: <http://www.ita.doc.gov/NewsFrameset.html>.

vaccines. In addition, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has recently proposed a requirement for the submission of data and information regarding plant-derived bio-engineered foods.²¹ The EPA regulates most genetically-altered microorganisms under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

130. Testing of biotechnology-derived plants requires prior APHIS approval. Generally, before a genetically-engineered crop can be produced on a wider scale and sold commercially, its creators must petition APHIS for a "determination of non-regulated status", i.e. for the new plant to be treated like any other plant. All petitions are published in the Federal Register for public comment. APHIS has granted approval to over 5,000 field trials since 1987. About 40 new agricultural products have completed all the federal regulatory requirements (from all relevant agencies) and may be sold commercially. They range from longer-lasting tomatoes to pest-resistant corn.²² Biotech soybean, cotton, and corn acreages have increased dramatically since the introduction of these crops in the mid-1990s. They accounted for 20-44 per cent of acreage planted in 1998.²³

131. As the world's largest producer and exporter of foods derived from biotechnology (i.e. containing genetically modified organisms (GMOs)), the United States may be affected by import measures targeting these products, including special approval procedures and mandatory labelling requirements already imposed or proposed by a number of WTO Members on foods derived from biotechnology.²⁴ In the WTO, the United States submitted a proposal in the context of the agriculture negotiations, seeking to ensure that processes covering trade in products developed through new technologies are transparent, predictable, and timely.²⁵ The United States has also provided a list of all notifications made by WTO Members regarding genetically modified agri-food products.²⁶

132. The United States is a party to most international environmental agreements. Exceptions include the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. Before the United States can formally ratify the Basel Convention, domestic legislation must be in place to implement all of the Convention's requirements. For example, while US law already requires the written consent of an importing country before hazardous waste is exported from the United States, there are no provisions for ensuring that waste sent without proper authorization is repatriated, a requirement under the Basel Convention. The Administration is in the process of preparing to implement legislation to allow the United States to ratify this Convention. The United States is also in the process of developing implementing legislation to ratify the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, and the recently concluded Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

133. The United States signed the December 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, but has announced that it will not ratify the Protocol "because it exempts 80 per cent of the world, including major population centres such as China and India, from compliance, and would cause serious harm to the US economy."²⁷ The United States has expressed

²¹ G/SPS/N/USA/384, 24 January 2001.

²² USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) recently released the first government data on acreage of biotechnology-derived crops. The ERS report is available at: <http://www.econ.ag.gov/whatsnew/issues/biotech>, and <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib762/>.

²³ A listing of US laws that use import restrictions to encourage foreign governments to comply with US environmental standards is available online at: <http://www.itds.treas.gov/EnvImp.html>.

²⁴ Mandatory labelling for GMOs is in place for example in the EU, and has also been introduced or will soon take effect in Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Japan, Switzerland, and other countries.

²⁵ G/AG/N/W/15, 23 June 2000.

²⁶ G/TBT/W/115/Add.1, 18 October 2000.

²⁷ Letter of 13 March 2001 from President Bush to Senators Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Chuck Hagel of Nebraska, Pat Roberts of Kansas, and Larry E. Craig of Idaho. For the status of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol see UNFCCC Secretariat online information at: <http://www.unfccc.int/resource/conv/ratlist>.

its intent to work with other nations to develop new technologies, market incentives and other approaches to addressing climate change.

134. The United States participated in the negotiations to conclude the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), but has not signed or ratified it.²⁸ This is partly because the United States has not ratified the CBD and therefore cannot sign the Cartagena Protocol. The Protocol addresses trade in living modified organisms (LMOs), a small subset of GMOs. The Protocol will enter into force after the deposit of the 50th instrument of ratification.

135. In December 2000, USTR and the Council on Environmental Quality released guidelines for the environmental review of trade agreements.²⁹ Environmental reviews are required for three types of trade agreement: comprehensive multilateral trade rounds, bilateral or plurilateral free-trade agreements, and major new trade liberalization agreements in the natural resources sector. In April 2001, USTR announced that it would proceed with an environmental review of the current WTO negotiations on agriculture and services. Environmental assessments of trade liberalization agreements are also a focus of US efforts in the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment.

136. The Trade Promotion Authority framework released as part of the 2001 International Trade Agenda was based on the premise that, in the trade and economic sphere, *inter alia*, the US Administration can promote environmental protection; this would include actions such as those included in an illustrative list provided in a "Labour and Environmental Toolbox".³⁰

137. The Government TPR (WT/TPR/G/88) of the United States highlights trade liberalization as supporting protection of the environment and promoting other social goals, through improving economic and social conditions. This, in turn, helps countries to improve the environment, enhance observance of labour standards, and make progress on other critical social issues. Trade liberalization has to be supplemented by appropriate environmental policies. The report lays emphasis on identifying and pursuing areas where trade liberalization holds particular promise for yielding both trade and environmental benefits. Three areas that hold such promise are the reduction or elimination of trade distorting measures in the agriculture sector; the elimination of subsidies that contribute to overfishing; and opening markets for environmental goods and services.

138. Actions to promote environmental protection range from cooperation and support for multilateral institutions to focusing US aid and trade promotion programs on projects that encourage and are consistent with environmentally sound policies.

139. Environmental services is one of the eleven service sectors in which the United States has presented proposals for further liberalisation under current negotiations on an expanded framework for trade in services.

140. The Secretariat TPR of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)-WTO Members (WT/TPR/S/85) notes that environmental taxes on returnable glass and plastic containers are applied in all countries. Dominica also imposes an environmental charge on gasoline, and on domestic appliances, electric heaters, and television receivers. In Grenada, an environmental levy is charged on a range of imported electrical appliances, and on imported vehicles. Prohibited and restricted exports in each OECS Member are listed either in a schedule of the Customs Act or in a Trade Regulation Order. Certain exports are prohibited in accordance with CITES and with respect to hazardous goods.

²⁸ Further information on the Cartagena Protocol can be found in WT/CTE/M/24, 19 September 2000.

²⁹ For further information see <http://www.ustr.gov/releases/2000/12/guides.pdf>.

³⁰ See USTR online information at: <http://www.ustr.gov/toolbox.pdf>.

141. There is no OECS-level common policy concerning standards or technical regulations. All OECS Members have established their own independent bureau of standards. Only the activities of the St. Lucia Bureau of Standards have been notified to the WTO.

142. The Government TPR of OECS-WTO Members (WT/TPR/G/85) notes that environmental levies are used to enable OECS countries to assist in solid waste disposal and protection of the environment.

143. TPRs of the six Members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States are covered below.

144. The Secretariat TPR of Antigua and Barbuda (WT/TPR/S/85/ATG) notes that imported beverages in glass and plastic containers are subject to an environmental (returnable) tax of EC\$0.25 per container. Import prohibitions are applied on certain products, generally for health, security, moral, or environmental reasons. There are phased reduction schedules for ozone-depleting substances based on the Montreal Protocol. Among these substances are CFCs, which are used predominantly in the air-conditioning and refrigerating industry. In compliance with the Montreal Protocol, the Government has applied quantitative restrictions on imports of R₁₂, R₁₁, and R₅₀₂. Imports of reconditioned vehicles from Japan and Korea are restricted; according to the authorities, this is because quality problems have been encountered. Imports of vehicles using Freon in their air-conditioning system are prohibited; they may, however, be imported once the air-conditioning system has been changed.

145. Exports of birds (HS 01.06.99) are prohibited, as well as exports of any live or dead wildlife or their parts.

146. The Antigua and Barbuda Bureau of Standards (ABBS) is the national standards body, with the sole responsibility for the preparation and promulgation of standards, and for dealing with standards-related matters, such as metrology and quality. Standards are formulated generally by consensus between the Bureau, the concerned parties, and the consumer. The mandate to prepare a standard generally comes from the Standards Council as a request from the general public, or as a result of a development in the commercial environment that would impact negatively on the health and safety of the consumer or the environment, or that could have adverse effects on trade, and hence require the adoption of a standard.

147. The Government TPR of Antigua and Barbuda (WT/TPR/G/85/ATG) lists the following elements of its environmental policy: maintenance of coastal areas and natural habitats, especially watersheds, mangroves, reefs, beaches; mandatory Environmental Impact Assessments; pollution control, waste management and recycling; strengthening and enforcing of the legislative framework; and renewable energy generation; biodiversity conservation.

148. The Secretariat TPR of Dominica (WT/TPR/S/85/DMA) notes that, as part of its programme of structural reform, the Government has undertaken to upgrade infrastructure through the Public Sector Investment Programme, including projects to improve the water and sewage infrastructure, to protect coastal areas, and to develop eco-tourism. In general, foreign direct investment is encouraged for production that, in addition to other objectives, does not harm the environment.

149. Dominica imposes an environmental surcharge on certain goods when imported into, or manufactured and sold, in Dominica. In this respect, a charge of EC\$0.25 per container is levied on non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages included in HS Chapter 22. A charge of EC\$0.12 per gallon is applied on gasoline, and a 5 per cent charge is levied on some domestic appliances, electric heaters, and television receivers.

150. Exports of any live or dead wildlife or parts thereof are prohibited, in accordance with Section 32 of the Forestry and Wildlife Act to protect and conserve wildlife in Dominica.

151. The Protection of New Plant Varieties Act No. 14 of 1999 grants breeder's rights in respect of plant varieties that are new, distinct, homogeneous, stable, and given a denomination that is acceptable for registration. A variety is considered new if it has not been sold or otherwise disposed in Dominica for longer than a year before the application for protection is filed; and, outside of Dominica, for longer than six years before the effective filing date in Dominica in the case of trees or vines or longer than four years in the case of other plants. A variety is considered distinct if it is clearly distinguishable from any other variety; homogeneity is defined by a variety showing the same expression of the same characteristics; and a variety is considered stable if its relevant characteristics remained unchanged after repeated propagation.

152. Applications for the grant of breeder's rights may be filed by citizens of Dominica, of a Contracting Party to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, or any other States that grant reciprocity of treatment to Dominica. Breeder's rights include production or reproduction of the variety, conditions for the purpose of propagation, offering for sale, marketing, exporting, importing, and stocking. Breeder's rights are not extended to acts concerning material of the protected variety. The period of protection is 25 years for vines, forest, ornamental and fruit trees, and 20 years for all other species.

153. Efforts have been undertaken to position Dominica as an eco-tourism destination, mainly through the declaration of the Marne Trois Pitons National Park as a World Heritage Site, and the declaration of the Marne Diablotin as a national park in January 2000, bringing the area of protected land to some 41,000 acres.

154. On 5 September 2000, the International Maritime Act of 2000 was passed by Parliament, which established an International Ships Registry and improved the standards to be observed by ships flying the Dominica Flag, particularly in areas of safety and environmental protection. Dominica is a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and participates in a number of international maritime conventions that deal with maritime safety or environmental protection. Dominica does not participate in any maritime convention for liabilities and compensation; all other OECS Member States, with the exception of St. Lucia, participate in some of these conventions. However, Dominica is in the process of acceding to the major conventions regarding liabilities, compensation, and oil pollution.

155. The Government TPR of Dominica (WT/TPR/G/85/DMA) notes that Dominica has a landmass of 751 square kilometres with 65 per cent of its land area under forest cover. Dominica is reputed to have the largest rain forest in the Lesser Antilles and is the most mountainous of the eastern Caribbean Islands. These factors combine to make the island an ideal eco-tourism destination. The major strategic medium-term objective of the Government is to facilitate the accelerated emergence of modernized, more diversified and resilient economic structures, which will be more compatible with the imperative of ecological sustainability. Environmentally acceptable productions systems are part of a strategy that aims to support the continuing transformation of the banana industry into one that is capable of competing in the market place. Investments in infrastructure include the establishment of an environmental management unit to monitor progress on the introduction of sustainable production processes consistent with new initiatives in organic farming.

156. The Secretariat TPR of Grenada (TRR/W/S/85/GRD) notes that an environmental levy per container is charged on imported water and all types of beverages in plastic and glass bottles, and in other containers. The levy was implemented through the Environmental Levy Act No.5 of 1997, and amounts to EC\$0.50 per plastic or glass container, and EC\$0.25 in the case of other containers. The Comptroller of Customs collects the environmental levy upon importation into the country. The objective of the levy is to protect the environment in the wake of an increase in imports of beverages in plastic and glass bottles: 75 per cent of the levy is refunded within six months of its payment on satisfactory proof to the Comptroller of Customs, by the importer, of the re-export of the container or of its disposal in a manner that is acceptable to the Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority.

Similarly, an environmental levy of 1 per cent of the c.i.f. value is charged on a range of goods including fans, air conditioning machines, refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, clothes dryers, dish washing machines, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, kitchen waste disposers, and television receivers (including video monitors and projectors). An environmental levy is also charged on imported vehicles; new vehicles are charged a levy equivalent to 2 per cent of the c.i.f. value; the same levy is applied on imported used vehicles less than five years old, except trucks. A levy of 30 per cent of the c.i.f. value is charged on imported vehicles over five years old. In the case of imported used trucks over five years old, the levy is 5 per cent of the c.i.f. value for trucks between 1 and 10 tonnes, 10 per cent for trucks between 11 and 20 tonnes, and 20 per cent for trucks of 21 tonnes and over.

157. A number of agricultural products are subject to import controls. The authorities have noted protection of the environment as one of the reasons for controls on some of these products. Export of wild birds (HS 0106.99) is prohibited in accordance with the Birds and other Wild Life (Protection) Act, Cap. 34 of the Laws of Grenada. Export of other birds requires a written licence as mandated by the Prohibition of Bird Exportation Act No. 9 of 1991.

158. The Government TPR of Grenada (WT/TPR/G/85/GRD) states that improving environmental management is a medium-term objective of the Government in the context of repositioning the Grenadian economy as a more diversified, competitive and knowledge-based economy, thereby ensuring that the quality of life of all its citizens is enhanced.

159. The Secretariat TPR of St. Kitt's and Nevis (WT/TPR/S/85/KNA) notes that St. Kitts and Nevis is the only OECS country that is not a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). However, St. Kitts and Nevis participates in the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution (FUND), and the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC).

160. The Secretariat TPR of St. Lucia (WT/TPR/S/85/LCA) notes that the 1999/2000 Budget introduced a number of fiscal measures designed to enhance revenue collection, including the introduction of an environmental levy on a group of imported goods. Restricted exports are listed in Part III of the Third Schedule of the Customs Act of 1990. Restricted exports include rare or threatened plants and animals unless accompanied by a permit issued by the CITES authorities. The authorities noted that this Schedule is out of line with current practice, and needs to be updated.

161. The Government TPR of St. Lucia (WT/TPR/G/85/LCA) states that the Five-Year Agricultural Sector Policy developed by the Government for 2000-2005 has, among its objectives, the sustenance of the country's national resource base and biodiversity, through the adoption of a Systems Approach to the conservation of terrestrial and marine eco-systems.

162. The Secretariat TPR of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (WT/TPR/S/85/VCT) notes that exports of birds (HS 01.06.99) are prohibited and, in general, restrictions under the CITES are followed. Export of a number of products is restricted and subject to licensing requirements, including coral, turtle shells, live sheep and goats, lobster and conch, and coconuts. Temporary bans apply for the export of lobster under the Oysters (Closed Season) Order of 1939, as amended in 1944. The lobster-closed season is from 1 May to 31 August, during which lobster capture and sale (including for export) is forbidden. The closed season for turtles is from 1 March to 31 July. In the case of conch, size regulations apply to their sale or export; the closed period is determined by regulation. The collection of coral from St. Vincent and the Grenadines' waters requires written permission from the Chief Fisheries Officer. Under the Export (Sea Foods) Regulations of 21 November 1967, a licence is required for the export of more than 500 lb. of fish, turtle, lobster, conch, whelk, sea eggs, and oysters.

Table 1: Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/N/BEL/11	Belgium	Royal Order concerning the establishment of a grant scheme for the promotion and installation of low propane gasoline systems in vehicles	To combat acidification and tropospheric ozone
G/TBT/N/BEL/14	Belgium	Belgian standards NBN EN 228 and 590 for motor fuels	To place on the market products which are more environmentally friendly and make them more attractive to consumers by way of a tax cut
G/TBT/N/BEL/17	Belgium	Preliminary draft Royal Decree setting out regulations for coffins and shrouds upholstery should be made exclusively from natural, biodegradable materials including requiring that shrouds should also be made exclusively from natural, biodegradable material	To implement Article 12 of the Act of 20 July 1971 on cemeteries and undertaking services under which the Crown also has the authority to define the conditions to be met by coffins and shrouds
G/TBT/N/BEL/18	Belgium	Proposal updating the forest protection measures in the Belgian Forestry Code by including damage caused by the spillage of oil, hydraulic fluid and grease during forestry operations and requiring the use of lubricant products approved by the executory decisions of the Walloon Government	To limits serious pollution in the event of spillage or accidental loss during forestry operations through the use of biodegradable lubricants
G/TBT/N/BEL/27	Belgium	Preliminary draft law concerning various fiscal provisions relating to eco-taxes and eco-rebates	To make the end-consumer aware of the need to use beverages that produce the least possible amount of packaging waste
G/TBT/N/BRA/27	Brazil	Government Act No. 3871, laying down labelling registration requirements for packaged food products containing or produced with genetically modified organisms.	To protect the environment, health and the consumer
G/TBT/N/CAN/9	Canada	Proposed amendment to the Pest Control Products Regulations to implement language requirements for labelling of pest control products (pesticides) under the <i>Pest Control Products Act</i> (PCPA) that comply with requirements of the <i>Official Languages Act</i> (OLA)	To protect human health and safety and the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/10	Canada	Proposed Order adding toxic substances, namely ammonia, nonylphenol and its ethoxylates (NP and NPEs), textile mill effluents (TMEs) and inorganic chloramines to Schedule 1 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/11	Canada	Proposed amendment to the Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations (1998) in order to eliminate the current exemption for the use of CFCs in human or animal health care products and establish a phase-out schedule that will eliminate the use of CFCs in metered dose inhalers by January 1, 2005	To protect the environment

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/N/CAN/15	Canada	Proposed Order adding two additional substances: benzidine and its salt (benzidine dihydrochloride), and hexachlorobenzene to Schedule 1 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, also including conditions specific to hexachlorobenzene	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/20	Canada	Proposed Order adding toxic substances to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act 1999	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/23	Canada	Regulation fixing maximum limits on concentration of sulphur in diesel fuel for use in on-road vehicles	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/CHL/16	Chile	Establishment of requirements for Class A1 diesel fuel and unleaded petrol	To control air pollution
G/TBT/N/CHL/17	Chile	Ban on mixing kerosene with other fuels and establishment of requirements for kerosene for domestic and industrial use stored, distributed and marketed in the Metropolitan 5 th , 6 th , 7 th and 8 th regions	To control air pollution
G/TBT/N/CHL/18	Chile	Amendment to the Decree of the Ministry of Health No. 977 of 1996 establishing a labelling system for transgenic foodstuffs	To provide consumers with information
G/TBT/N/CHL/23	Chile	Draft revision of the Plan for the prevention and reduction of pollution in the Metropolitan region establishing the maximum permitted emission levels of CO, HC, NOx, and MP from heavy vehicles (lorries): EPA 98 and EURO III standards	To reduce polluting emissions in an area saturated with air pollution
G/TBT/N/CHL/24	Chile	Draft revision of the Plan for the prevention and reduction of pollution in the Metropolitan region establishing the maximum permitted emission levels of CO, HC, NOx, and MP from buses of the official public transport system: EPA 98 and EURO III standards	To reduce polluting emissions in an area declared saturated with air pollution
G/TBT/N/CHL/25	Chile	Draft revision of the Plan for the prevention and reduction of pollution in the Metropolitan region establishing the maximum permitted emission levels of CO, HC, NOx, and MP from light and medium-sized vehicles: TIER I (California) and EURO III standards	To reduce polluting emissions in an area declared saturated with air pollution
G/TBT/N/COL/6	Colombia	Draft Resolution making non-mandatory certain mandatory Colombian official technical standards	To protect against radiation and dangerous substances
G/TBT/N/COL/10	Colombia	Draft Resolution establishing standards and maximum permissible emission limits for solid and liquid multiple-chamber incinerator residue	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/CRI/1	Costa Rica	Technical regulations RTCR 69:2000 on minimum standards of quality, packaging and labelling for domestic or imported dried onions	To protect the environment

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/N/CUB/1	Cuba	MINCEX/SIME Joint Resolution of 16 July 2001 establishing minimum technical requirements for air-conditioning machinery and equipment	To reduce the environment impacts and establish parameters for energy efficiency and noise levels
G/TBT/N/CZE/2	Czech Republic	Draft Act on Packaging laying down the rights and obligations of legal and natural persons authorised for business activities and competencies of state authorities in production of packaging, in placing the packaging and packed products on the market or their circulation, during re-use of packaging, system of collection of packaging, recovery and use of packaging waste, reprocessing	To reduce the mass, volume and harmfulness of packaging and chemical substances of packaging on environment
G/TBT/N/CZE/4	Czech Republic	Draft Act (which replaces Act No. 125/1997 Coll. on wastes) dealing with the management of wastes including of municipal, dangerous and selected wastes, including classification and evaluation, collection, purchase and energy utilisation, management, removal and disposal of wastes in such a way to prevent negative impacts on all components of environment	To ensure a high level of health and environmental protection and attainment of sustainable development (among others)
G/TBT/N/CZE/7	Czech Republic	Decree of the Ministry of Environment laying down principles of good laboratory practice, procedures for verifying their observance, procedures for issuing certifications and procedures of checking compliance with principles of good laboratory practice. For non clinical tests of safety of industrial chemical substances, substances of natural or biological origin respectively of living organisms	To obtain data on properties of these substances or their safety with respect to human health or environment
G/TBT/N/CZE/23	Czech Republic	Draft Order No 2001 Coll. on technical requirements for products with respect to noise emissions	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/EEC/3	European Communities	Draft Commission Decision concerning the non-inclusion of parathion as active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC providing for withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing parathion	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/EEC/4	European Communities	Draft Commission Decision concerning the non-inclusion of chlorfenapyr (pesticide) as an active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this active substance	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/EEC/6	European Communities	Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down a centralised procedure for safety assessment and authorisation of GM food and feed (cfr products covered) as well as comprehensive labelling requirements	To protect health, environment and the consumer and prevent deceptive practices

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/N/EEC/7	European Communities	Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down a Community system for the traceability and labelling of GMOs and traceability of food and feed products produced from GMOs at all stages in the market	To protect health, environment and the consumer and prevent deceptive practices
G/TBT/N/HKG/2	Hong Kong, China	Consultation paper on labelling of genetically modified food inviting views on certain proposals on GM foods	To facilitate consumer information
G/TBT/N/HKG/4	Hong Kong, China	Voluntary draft energy efficiency labelling scheme for multifunction Devices	To promote consumer awareness of energy efficiency
G/TBT/N/HKG/5	Hong Kong, China	Voluntary draft energy efficiency labelling scheme for passenger cars	To promote consumer awareness of energy efficiency
G/TBT/N/HKG/6	Hong Kong, China	Voluntary energy efficiency labelling scheme for electric rice-cookers	To promote consumer awareness of energy efficiency
G/TBT/N/JPN/8	Japan	Enactment of the Cabinet Order and the Ministerial Ordinance of the Law for Promotion of Effective Use of Resources	To ensure effective use of resources and environmental protection
G/TBT/N/JPN/15	Japan	Amendment introducing the provisions for mandatory labelling for GM agricultural products to indicate the changed composition or nutrient content and to state that they are GM. This applies to products which are not equivalent to corresponding existing ones in their composition or nutritional value, and processed foods mainly made of such agricultural products	To protect consumers
G/TBT/N/JPN/20	Japan	Partial amendment to the safety regulations for road vehicles, and others establishing standards of vehicle emission for trucks, buses, diesel passenger vehicles, and restricting the use of motor vehicles in specific areas (metropolitan districts with heavy environmental pollution)	To prevent environmental pollution by nitrogen oxides (NOx) and particulate matter (PM) in metropolitan districts
G/TBT/N/JPN/31	Japan	Amendment of the regulation relating to the production, coordination, stock and package of the designated seeds and seedlings to introduce a provision that GM varieties which are not certified as safe under the Food Sanitation Law shall not be contained in the processing stage and final products	To ensure the quality of distributed designated seeds and seedlings
G/TBT/N/KOR/4	Korea	Emission standards for automobiles	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/KOR/25	Korea	Basic environmental testing procedures	In accordance with Article 5 of the Electric Appliances Safety Control Act
G/TBT/N/NLD/7	Netherlands	Draft General Administrative Regulation establishing regulations with regard to the building of buildings from the point of view of safety, health, usability, energy efficiency and the environment	To protect the environment (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/N/NLD/9	Netherlands	Amending the Working Conditions Regulation on activities involving contact with volatile organic substances	To protect health, environment and the consumer
G/TBT/N/NLD/23	Netherlands	Decree regulating wood preserved by means of copper compounds	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/NLD/26	Netherlands	Regulation banning the manufacture or, whether or not processed in a preparation or product, import into the Netherlands, use or the having available of 1,1 (isopropylidene) <i>bis</i> [3,5-dibromine-4 (2,3-dibromine propoxy) benzene]	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/NLD/29	Netherlands	Draft Decree implementing Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 18 September 2000 on end-of-life vehicles	To prevent or limit the emergence or disposal of vehicle waste
G/TBT/N/NLD/31	Netherlands	Decree regulating the transport of dangerous goods by air	To implement international obligations on safety
G/TBT/N/NLD/33	Netherlands	Decree on the rules limiting the environmental effects of clay pigeon shooting banning the use and having at one's disposal, lead and zinc shot cartridges and the use of clay pigeons which contains levels of substances exceeding a certain limit	To protect the environment (against the emergence of serious soil pollution)
G/TBT/N/NLD/34	Netherlands	Regulation on the issue and characteristics of closed leg-rings and other markings for bred birds belonging to protected indigenous animal species and bred birds belonging to protected exotic animal species, insofar as these have been included in Annexe A to the CITES Basic Regulation	To ensure that the marking of bred birds by means of leg-rings and other markings is carried out in accordance with the obligation laid down in Article 36 of the CITES Implementing Regulation
G/TBT/N/NLD/35	Netherlands	Regulation on the designation of protected animal and plant species under the Flora and Fauna Act	To designate the protected indigenous and exotic animal and plant species
G/TBT/N/NLD/36	Netherlands	Regulation on the administration of the possession of and trade in protected animal and plant species	To monitor compliance with the Flora and Fauna Act and CITES
G/TBT/N/NLD/37	Netherlands	Regulation on the exemption of protected animal and plant species under the Flora and Fauna Act, taking account of the provisions of the CITES Basic and Implementing Regulations	Protection of plants and animals in the wild
G/TBT/N/NZL/2	New Zealand	Proposed measures to prevent the accidental import of GM sweet corn seed into New Zealand that are not approved under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996	To ensure that GM sweet corn seeds are not accidentally released into the environment through imports of contaminated conventional sweet corn seed
G/TBT/N/NZL/3	New Zealand	Legislation to restrict for two years consideration and approval by the relevant agency of applications to release GMOs into the environment	To allow for research into the impacts of GMOs, and to implement enhancements to the legislative framework governing release of new organisms

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/N/NZL/4	New Zealand	Regulations requiring products of the specified classes to meet minimum energy performance standards, or carry an energy efficiency label (as appropriate) in accordance with the relevant standards if sold in New Zealand	To improve energy efficiency of household appliances
G/TBT/N/NIC/6	Nicaragua	Mandatory technical standard for hydrocarbon supply establishing regulations covering the methods, techniques, analyses or tests necessary to ensure that quality standards are met by finished petroleum products	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/NIC/9	Nicaragua	Mandatory technical standard for the environmental control of sanitary landfills for harmless solid waste establishing the general and specific criteria, as well as the environmental and technical specifications and parameters, for the location, design, operation, maintenance and closure of facilities for the disposal of harmless solid waste in sanitary landfills	To protect the environment
G/TBT/GEN/POL/1	Poland	Regulation on the introduction into mandatory use of standards concerning environmental protection and forestry of Sept. 1999	To protect the environment and forestry
G/TBT/N/ZAF/5	South Africa	(Draft) Regulations governing the labelling of foodstuffs obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification prescribing requirements relating to labelling as regards the making of claims relating to non-genetically modified, enhanced characteristics or GM-free	To provide consumers with information relating to GM foods
G/TBT/N/SWE/4	Sweden	Ordinance prohibiting the use of ammunition containing lead and prohibiting the offering for sale and transfer of ammunition containing lead shot	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/SWE/7	Sweden	Regulation (1985:19) for the prevention of pollution from ships	To reduce pollution
G/TBT/N/THA/49	Thailand	Labelling of food obtained through certain techniques of GM/Genetic Engineering	To protect consumers
G/TBT/N/THA/50	Thailand	Proposal to enforce TIS 2064-2544(2001) concerning fittings for water-closet flushing cisterns as a mandatory standard	To protect the environment (water conservation)
G/TBT/N/THA/51	Thailand	Proposal to enforce TIS 2065-2544(2001) on types and dimensions of flush valves for water closets and types and sizes of flush valves for urinals as a mandatory standard	To protect the environment (water conservation)
G/TBT/N/THA/52	Thailand	Proposal to enforce TIS 2066-2544(2001) concerning showers as a mandatory standard	To protect the environment (water conservation)
G/TBT/N/THA/53	Thailand	Proposal to enforce TIS 2067-2544(2001) concerning faucets for sanitary ware as a mandatory standard	To protect the environment (water conservation)

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/TBT/N/USA/3	United States	Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products proposing changes to test procedures for central air conditioners and heat pumps	To test these products to measure energy efficiency and use
G/TBT/N/USA/13	United States	Control of emissions from non-road large spark ignition engines and recreational engines that cause or contribute to air pollution but that have yet to be regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency	To maintain or even improve the performance of products when producing engines and equipment meeting the proposed standards

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

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/SPS/N/AUT/2	Austria	Regulation laying down additional requirements for imports of wood packing material originating in China (except Hong Kong, China), Korea, Taiwan and the USA in order to prevent the dissemination of the Asian longhorn beetle	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/CHL/74	Chile	Regulations establishing rules and procedures for authorizing the importation into Chile of genetically modified plant propagation material	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/EEC/134	European Communities	Draft Directive establishing maximum levels (maximum level relative to feedstuffs for animals with a moisture content of 12 per cent for polychlorinated dibenzo- <i>para</i> -dioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) as part of an overall comprehensive strategy to reduce the presence of dioxins in environment, food and feed	Food safety
G/SPS/N/EEC/135	European Communities	Draft Directive establishing action levels (action level relative to a feedstuff with a moisture content of 12 per cent for polychlorinated dibenzo- <i>para</i> -dioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) as part of an overall comprehensive strategy to reduce the presence of dioxins in environment, food and feed	Food safety
G/SPS/N/EEC/136	European Communities	Draft Directive establishing action levels in meat and meat products intended for human consumption for polychlorinated dibenzo- <i>para</i> -dioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) as part of an overall comprehensive strategy to reduce the presence of dioxins in environment, food and feed	Food safety
G/SPS/N/EEC/137	European Communities	Draft Directive establishing action levels in meat and meat products intended for human consumption for polychlorinated dibenzo- <i>para</i> -dioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) as part of an overall comprehensive strategy to reduce the presence of dioxins in environment, food and feed	Food safety
G/SPS/N/EEC/146	European Communities	Draft Commission Regulation withdrawing the authorization of nifursol on the basis of Article 9 of Council Directive 70/524/EEC, which provides for the withdrawal of the authorization of an additive in particular if it represents a risk for human or animal health or the environment	Food safety

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/SPS/N/JPN/77	Japan	Amendment introducing mandatory requirement for safety assessment of feed and feed additives produced by recombinant techniques, and establishing the procedure for safety assessment of such feed and feed additives, the standard for manufacturing such feed and feed additives, and the maximum permissible amount (1%) of presence of not approved feed in Japan that finished a safety assessment by a foreign government. Feed and feed additives produced by recombinant DNA techniques that have not finished safety assessment shall be neither imported nor sold in Japan	Animal health
G/SPS/N/KOR/94	Korea	Public Notice establishing on a voluntary basis appropriate guidelines relating to the data review procedures on risks to the agricultural environment which may be caused by GMOs either domestically produced or imported	Plant protection and protection of territory from damages from pests
G/SPS/N/KOR/98	Korea	Tentative phytosanitary measures (import prohibition) to prevent the introduction of sudden oak death and Alder disease	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/MEX/170	Mexico	Emergency Official Standard NOM-EM-002-RECNAT-2000 establishing guidelines for phytosanitary requirements to be met by forestry products and by-products, whenever they have not been established by a specific Official Standard	To protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/MEX/172	Mexico	Changes to Official Standard NOM-005-FITO-1995 establishing external quarantine to prevent the introduction of the Khapra Beetle	To protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/MAR/13	Morocco	Order Regulating the importation of plants and parts of plants susceptible to being infested by certain harmful species of animal and plant pests	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/NZL/33	New Zealand	Generic import health standard stating the requirements for the importation of all <i>Pinus radiata</i> seeds for sowing into New Zealand including biosecurity and quarantine (among others)	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/NZL/35	New Zealand	Generic import health standard stating the requirements for the importation of all <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> seeds for sowing into New Zealand including biosecurity and quarantine	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/NZL/65	New Zealand	Draft import health standard proposing that all used vehicles for export to New Zealand must be inspected externally and internally and all used vehicles arriving in New Zealand must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organisation of the country of export confirming that import requirements have been met	To protect New Zealand's native and introduced flora from the entry, establishment or spread of gypsy moth and related species

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/SPS/N/NZL/143	New Zealand	Draft import requirement summary revising the phytosanitary requirements for the importation of fresh table grapes (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) from the US (California) to mitigate the risks of <i>Homalodisca coagulata</i> (glassy-winged sharpshooter) and <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Pierce's disease) which may be present in the pathway	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/NZL/158/Rev.1	New Zealand	Import risk analysis of <i>Cordyline</i> and <i>Dracaena</i> cut flowers and branches for the development of a generic import health standard encompassing the pest list, pest categorisation, risk assessment and risk mitigation	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/NZL/159	New Zealand	Draft import health standard for cut flowers and branches of <i>Cordyline</i> and <i>Dracaena</i> from all countries describing the phytosanitary requirements for importing these commodities	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/NZL/160	New Zealand	Legal document temporarily suspending the export trade in Californian table grapes so that pest risk analyses can be undertaken on the exotic spiders associated with this pathway, particularly <i>Latrodectus</i> spp	To protect human health and the environment from pests
G/SPS/N/NZL/161	New Zealand	Legislation amendments restricting for a period of two years consideration and approval by the relevant agency of applications to release GMOs into the environment, and applying to applications to import GMOs for release, and to applications to release GMOs from containment with provision for exceptions	To protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/PER/23	Peru	Regulations providing for the introduction by SENASA of the "Pest-free Area Maintenance Plan" to avoid propagation of citrus pests	To protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/PER/25	Peru	Resolution abolishing the rules governing the importation of vegetable products hosting <i>Thrips palmi</i> and other <i>Thrips</i> imported from Colombia	Plant protection and to protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/SVN/7	Slovenia	Plant Health Act prepared on the basis of Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the EC of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the EC	Plant protection
G/SPS/N/SVN/12	Slovenia	Regulation on protective measures on preventing the introduction, spread and suppression of harmful organisms on plants, plant products and other regulated objects	Plant protection and to protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/ZAF/9	South Africa	(Draft) Regulations governing the labelling of foodstuffs obtained through certain techniques of genetic modification - Notice No. R.366 of 4 May 2001	Food safety

Table 3: Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures³¹

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/SCM/N/48/CYP (update of notification contained in G/SCM/N/38/CYP)	Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A grant scheme to assist manufacturing industries to establish pollution control systems Grant Scheme effective since 1994 for a period of five years Manufacturing firms who were in operation prior to 1 January 1993 	To assist manufacturing industries to install systems for the minimization of pollution in the environment
G/SCM/N/71/EEC	European Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying measures of the Rural Development Programmes, European Agriculture and Guidance Fund (EAGGF) – guarantee section Grants 2000-2006 Aid is co-financed with the Member states who are responsible for implementation of the programme and the selection of individual projects 	Agro-environmental measures and afforestation of agricultural land (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid to the coal industry under Commission Decision No. 3632/93/ECSC Direct and indirect measures or support by public authorities linked to production, marketing and external trade; allocation, for the direct or indirect benefit of the coal industry, of the charges rendered compulsory as a result of State intervention as well as aid elements contained in financing measures taken by Member States in respect of coal undertakings which are not regarded as risk capital provided to a company under standard market-economy practice 1994-2002 Coal industry 	To help the coal industry adjust to environmental protection standards (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Instrument of Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) – structural measures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector 	To contribute to achieving a sustainable balance between fishery resources and their exploitation (among others)

³¹ 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 measure has been discontinued or terminated but is still not notified, that means there were some pending liabilities (payments, collectibles, interest rate subsidies, guaranties, losses to be covered etc.) spilling over the next periods;
- Principal beneficiaries

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid to fishing fleets, aquaculture, processing and marketing circuits, port facilities and socio-economic measures 2000-2006 Shipowners, enterprises, producer organizations, public and private bodies, professional organizations, cooperatives, fishermen 	
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add.1	European Communities for Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines on the Granting of Aid to the National Industries for Environmental Protection Measures Non-repayable cash grants Enterprises 	To provide economic assistance to environmental protection measures carried out by enterprises, no matter what the type of industry is, which the pertinent recipient belongs to
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines on the Granting of Aid to the Waste Water Management in industrial Enterprises Non-repayable cash grants Enterprises 	To provide economic assistance to waste water management projects carried out by enterprises, no matter what the type of industry is, which the pertinent recipient belongs to
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines on the Granting of Aid to the Management of Abandoned Polluted Sites Non-repayable cash grants Enterprises and to local authorities in favour of the management of abandoned polluted sites 	To provide economic assistance to measures aiming at the rehabilitation of contaminated sites. Priority is given to those contaminated sites which are registered in the national register of contaminated sites
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Programme for the Strengthening of the Tyrolean Economy ("Impact Package Tyrol") Non-repayable cash grants 26 May 1999 -31 December 2006 Primarily to small and medium-sized enterprises, but also to larger enterprises in both the manufacturing industries and the service-related industries 	To promote investment projects carried out especially by small and medium-sized enterprises in the fields of research and development, environmental protection, energy-saving (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to the Industrial Waste Water Management by means of the Region of Styria Non-repayable cash grants up to a maximum amount of ten per cent of the volume of the eligible gross investment costs 24 January 2000 – 31 December 2006 Enterprises 	To provide economic assistance to the water protection measures carried out by enterprises in the manufacturing industries
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance by Guarantees for Credits and Loans Deficiency guarantees for credits and for loans without any charges Enterprises both in the manufacturing industries and in the service-related industries 	To enable investment projects carried out in the fields of innovation and technology, environment and ecology (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add.2	European Communities for Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deduction for investment, Articles 68 to 77 CIR92 Deduction for investment allowing for a share of the amount of investment made during the taxable period to be deducted from the basic taxable amount Deduction for investment has been "deactivated" for investment made after 27 March 1992. This means that the rate is now zero, except for the sectors mentioned under "Policy objective" Firms or natural persons who declare gains or profits are eligible 	To facilitate investment in R&D and energy-saving sectors, as well as in SMEs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brussels – Capital Region: Aid for Economic Growth Financial aid is granted in the form of a non-recoverable investment premium SMEs 	To promote economic growth by granting financial aid to industrial enterprises in Brussels if they invest in saving energy, water or raw materials protecting the environment and adapting to European standards (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Adjustment Law of 4 August 1978 Interest subsidy (for investment financed through credit or leasing); capital premium (for investment financed by the enterprise's own funds); exemption from tax on income from immovable assets and loan guarantee by the Flemish region Small industrial, commercial and non-industrial enterprises, small enterprises in the tourism or services sectors and independent or professional occupations closely linked to the economic activities of small enterprises 	To promote the economic growth of small and independent enterprises in the Flemish region and taking into account relocation for ecological reasons or the favourable impact on the environment for the purpose of calculating amount of the interest subsidy and the capital premium
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree of 15 December 1993 to promote economic growth in the Flemish region Investment premium; exemption from tax on income from immovable assets; loan guarantee by the Flemish region; interest-free repayable credit Medium and large industrial, commercial, and non-industrial enterprises, as well as to medium and large enterprises in the tourism or services sectors 	To promote the economic growth of medium and large enterprises in the Flemish region. Investment premium for medium enterprises is granted for investment projects that have a favourable impact on the environment (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid for agricultural investment and new enterprise Flemish • Agricultural Investment Fund • Interest rate subsidies on loans granted for agriculture and horticulture; premiums on investments for young farmers/ horticulturalists; guarantees for loans granted for agriculture and horticulture • Farmers and market gardeners and their organizations and cooperatives 	To encourage all operations which increase the productivity of agricultural and horticultural enterprises, maintain and improve their profitability and reduce cost (investment in environment is a major category of operation for which aid is granted)
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add.3	European Communities for Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental grants to freight transport by rail • Grants • Railways • Distributed for 2000 	To secure a more environmentally sustainable freight transport
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Package (CO₂ and SO₂ taxes) • Tax reimbursement • Enterprises 	To support international endeavours to reduce emissions of carbon and sulphur and to conform nationally and internationally to agreed environmental targets
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural investments with the aim of protecting and improving the environment • Grants to farmers investing in storage facilities sufficient to meet the requirements concerning the spreading and utilisation of manure in the fields • Farmers 	To protect and improve the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee for loans for agricultural investments with the aim of protecting and improving the environment • Investment guarantee for loans taken by farmers investing in storage facilities sufficient to meet the requirements concerning the spreading and utilisation of manure in the fields • Farmers 	To protect and improve the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmentally friendly farming • Grant • Farmers 	To encourage environmentally friendly extensive cultivation of the areas and to minimise the risks of pollution of the ground water resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of shelter belts 	To prevent sand drift and through allocation of subsidies to obtain economic as well as planning, preservation and environmental purposes

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic farming Financial assistance 1994 – 1999 – financial commitments for up to 5 years hereafter Farmers, research projects and projects, which make information on organic farming more accessible 	To facilitate the transition and improve the conditions for organic farming
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product Development Scheme for Forestry and Wood Working Industry Subsidies or loans Forestry and wood-processing industries 	To make the forestry and wood-processing industries more competitive and less sensitive to market fluctuations with a view to obtaining satisfactory utilisation of natural resource wood, which is an environmentally friendly raw material
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy scheme for cleaner products. (Succeeds the subsidy scheme for cleaner technology. stated in the Environmental Protection Act, No. 698 of 22 July 1998) Grants 1999-2002 Projects aiming at reducing the environmental impact from development, production, marketing, sales and consumption including the waste treatment in the product life-cycle 	To reduce the environmental impact of products that may occur in all phases of the product life-cycle
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Programme for Renewable Energy Grant scheme Development projects, renewable energy plants and renewable energy centres 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions from the energy production sector through development, demonstration and implementation of renewable energy technologies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy to the Hydrogen Programme (New technologies for renewable energy). Grants 1998-2006. Grants are limited to 3 years for each project Projects in the energy sector 	To promote the use of hydrogen in the energy sector, primary in transport
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Electricity Supply Bill involving promotion of particular sustainable energy applications Ensure consumers access to inexpensive electricity and continue to provide them with influence on the administration of the assets of the electricity sector Energy 	To promote in particular sustainable energy application, including by energy savings and the use of combined heat and power plants, renewable and environmentally benign energy sources, while also ensuring efficient use of financial resources and creating competition on markets for production of and trade in electricity

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill on CO₂ Quotas for Electricity Production • Exemption from The Act • Producers generating electricity exclusively through the application of CO₂-free or CO₂-neutral energy sources shall be exempted 	To secure cost-effective regulation of CO ₂ as well as reduced CO ₂ emission from fuels used for electricity production in Denmark
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant scheme for investment in converting or expanding district heating plants to the use of biomass fuels for heat or combined heat and power generation • Grants • Until 2002 • District heating plants 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions by converting or expanding district heating plants to the use of biomass fuels for heat or combined heat and power generation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies for Electricity Production • State subsidy as a compensation for the CO₂ tax and the tax on electricity • First 6 years of operation to industrial combined heat and power plants, 8 years if the capacity of these plants is 4 MW or less • Environmentally friendly power generation 	To reduce the CO ₂ emission by increasing the share of co-generation, reduce the power production based on coal and promote the production of electricity based on renewable sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LFC listing fee • Grants • 15 September to 25 November 2000 • Shops 	To promote the energy label and to encourage the procurement of a variety of good and cheap LFC thereby reducing CO ₂ emissions
		<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 • Grants • 1998-2008 	To promote the connection to district heating and natural gas in order to reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants scheme for development, marketing, procurement and utilisation of electricity saving appliances and equipment. In 2000 the scheme included fridges/ freezer, washing and drying clothes and ventilation in schools • Grants • Public and private households 	To promote electricity savings in public and private households in accordance with socio-economic and environmental considerations

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governmental subsidy to promote the connection to combined power and heat distribution systems based on coal (Law No. 420 of 1 June 1994) Grants as compensation for the increased coal tax 1 October 1994 to 2000 District heating companies who distribute heat produced on CHP based on coal 	To promote the connection to district heating supplied by combined heat and power plants (CHP) based on coal in order to reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governmental subsidy for substituting of old heating systems in residences to combined heat and power (Law No. 5 of 3 January 1992) Grant Until 2002 Residences built before 1950 that are heated by gas radiators, kerosene or electric ovens, where central heating and hot water is to be installed 	To reduce the air pollution in the cities and create more employment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governmental subsidy for product oriented saving programme (Law No. 129 of 25 February 1998) Grants Households and public institutions 	To promote energy efficient products so as to reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy scheme for energy savings in private companies Financial assistance calculated as a percentage of the costs Private companies 	To support measures that ensure better energy efficiency or energy savings in private companies to reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant scheme for reimbursement of CO₂ tax expenses to enterprises with a high-energy consumption Grants Private companies 	To reduce the emissions of CO ₂ from private companies with a high energy consumption
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add.4	European Communities for Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment loan programme for SMEs (Finnvera plc) soft loans for environmental investments Loans with inadequate collaterals (in comparison to market terms), interest rate subsidy Manufacturing enterprises and tourism industry 	To promote environment protection, energy saving, circulation of raw materials
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy grants Grant 1996-2003 Enterprises and communities 	Promotion of energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy; reduction of negative environmental impacts associated with energy production and usage

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid measures connected to energy taxation • Grant • Plants producing electricity from wood and wood-based fuels, for 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 the promotion of environmental protection • Grant • Enterprises, local authorities, joint municipal boards and other corporations for development, experimentation and investment projects, which promote environmental protection 	To protect the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste oil management financed by waste oil charges • Grant • Enterprises, which have made a contract on waste oil management with the Ministry of Environment 	To protect the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment aid for businesses processing agri-based products • Grant • Until the end of 2001 • Businesses processing agri-based products 	To improve the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products (including reducing the harmful environmental impact on production)
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add.6	European Communities for Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of efficient use of energy; programme section "promotion of technological development (REN/TE) • Grant • 2-3 years for projects subsidised in 2000 • Companies in the fields of energy technology, the energy industry and commercial and industrial energy users in North-Rhine/Westphalia 	To develop new products and processes for the efficient use of energy and raw materials and for the use of renewable energies that have a pilot character beyond individual companies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State aid for R&D in the sector of biotechnology • Grant • Until 2000 • Industry 	To contribute to strengthening research in biotechnology to encourage preventive research in the fields of environment, health, nutrition and energy and raw materials supply
G/SCM/N/71/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, tax exemptions • Companies 	To contribute to the protection of the environment and energy saving

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add.8	European Communities for Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Scheme of Investment Aid for Control of Farm Pollution Capital grant Ceased 31 January 2001 Smaller farmers 	To assist smaller farmers to control pollution through the provision of farm waste storage, winter housing for cattle and sheep, silage storage and ancillary farmyard facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme of Premiums for Maintaining Pure Bred Kerry Herds of Cattle Grant Breeders of Pure Bred Kerry Cattle 	To maintain Pure Bred Kerry herds of cattle in Ireland for the purposes of environment and heritage conservation
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add.9	European Communities for Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to the Reduction of Energy Consumption Grant In 1992 possibility to submit requests under this scheme is ceased Public and private companies and related consortia, operating in industrial and service sectors 	To promote energy efficiency, research and technological innovation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to the realization of the National Energy Plan aimed at Rationalizing the Use of Energy and Renewable Energy Sources Grant Public and private companies, and related consortia, operating in industrial and service sectors 	To promote energy efficiency, research and development, technological innovation, environment protection
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add.10	European Communities for Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System of Aid for the Protection of the Environment and the Rational Utilisation of Energy Capital Subsidy Enterprises 	To promote investment to protect the environment and implement new techniques for the rational use of energy and new and renewable sources of energy
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add.11	European Communities for The Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy scheme, Economy, Ecology and Technology Grant Companies, Research institutes and Universities 	To stimulate strategic cooperation in R&D in sustainable industrial production processes, ecodesign, transport, renewable raw materials and renewable energy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test Programme reference projects environmental technology Monetary awards upto 25% in case of a first application of the technology and to 50% in the case of measurement programmes Extended up to 2001 from 2000 SMEs 	To encourage SMEs to apply new environmental technologies that contribute to the reduction of environmental cost of production
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit Scheme for Environment-Oriented Product Development Loan covering 40% of the total project cost available only if the company is unable to finance the project by its own means 1998 – 2000 SMEs 	To facilitate product development with technical risk in order to achieve considerable reduction in the environmental impact and to stimulate the use of such technology in product development

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme for surveying energy efficiency and environmental pollution in order to establish cleaner production Subsidy towards 50% of total costs for surveying the energy-efficiency or the environmental pollution of buildings and/or industrial processes Until 2000 SMEs and non-profit organisations 	To encourage SMEs and non-profit organisations to list which improvements (against what costs) are possible on energy efficiency and/or environment of buildings, products, installations and processes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on environmental taxes – tax on groundwater Tax concession in the form of tax exemption for the use of rinsing water for companies that extract the groundwater themselves. Companies that obtain water from a drinking water company get a restitution Companies 	To provide exemption and the restitution for the use of groundwater to rinse reusable packaging like deposit-return bottles is motivated by environmental reasons
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on environmental taxes – tax on waste Tax exemption Exemption provided for de-inking residue (landfilling) 	To exempt de-inking residue because taxing this waste would make recycling more expensive than the alternative of using primary material
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on environmental taxes – regulatory energy tax Tax concessions Renewable energy, such as wind energy, solar energy, small-scale waterpower and biomass 	To promote renewable energy in the interests of the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation to stimulate the use of modes of urban transport, both passengers and goods, which are less harmful to the environment (economical, silent and clean techniques) Subsidy on extra cost for extra costs by exploitation Research projects 	To stimulate research on, and development and application of transportation and traffic techniques in order to contain air pollution in the urban environment caused by traffic
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (BSE) Decision on subsidies to energy programmes Grant To enterprises and non-profit organisations for R&D dissemination 	To promote the rational use of energy and the use of renewable energy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy equipment in non profit and other sectors Grant To non-profit organisations, water utilities and Schiphol Airport for investments in energy saving and renewable energy, as well as to private persons who buy a wind turbine 	To stimulate investments in energy saving and renewable energy

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidy scheme for environmental technology • Grant • To organisations and enterprises for the development and wider application of new and advanced environmental technology 	To encourage the development and wider application of new advanced environmental technology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ Reduction Scheme • Grant • Enterprises 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulation on environmental investment deduction 2000 • Tax measure • Enterprises 	To stimulate investments in environmental friendly capital equipment made possible by applying a reduction in the tax base which compensates a part of the costs
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add 12.	European Communities for Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Programme • Grants and zero interest rate loans • No time limits for grants, zero interest rate loans granted for 2-3 years and repayable in 5-9 years • Enterprises and Municipalities 	To reduce the oil dependency by promoting the natural gas, fostering the use of renewable energy resources and promoting energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy activity
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add 13	European Communities for Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of non-energy mining • Non-repayable subsidy • 1997 – 2001 • Enterprises, associations of enterprises or institutions whose object is to promote and develop the use of non-energy mining raw materials 	Environmental rehabilitation of former mining sites (among others)
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add 14	European Communities for Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Research Programme • Grants or Loans with conditional repayment • Universities, institutes of technology, cooperative research institutes (i.e. institutes financed jointly by the government and industry) and to firms 	To establish fundamental competence and expertise, to facilitate the transformation of the Swedish energy system in order to reduce the environmental and climatic effects of energy systems
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Energy Technology Fund • Grants, soft-loans and guarantees • Users of the new technique, mainly small-scale private energy producers and 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 • Grant • Industrial research projects 	To provide aid to R&D with a focus on developing technology for the use of sustainable energy sources

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport and Communication Research through the Transport and Communications Research Board Grants Universities and Research Institutions. Regional authorities, municipalities and companies can be granted aid if they are engaged in pre-competitive development or demonstration projects 	To provide aid primarily for R&D but also for environmental aid and support for energy saving
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Demonstration of Electrical and Hybrid Vehicles through the Transport and Communications Research Board Grants 1 July 1993 – 31 December 2000 Private firms, technological research institutes and co-operative research institutes 	To provide aid primarily for R&D but also for environmental aid and support for energy saving
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Energy Maintenance in the south of Sweden Grants 15 May 1999-31 December 2000 Private firms, technological research institutes and cooperative research institutes 	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"> Grant for Local Investment Programmes for Ecologically Sustainable Development Grants February 1998 – February 2001 Municipalities and firms 	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 February 1998 – February 2003 To investments in combined power and heating plants for biofuel, wind power stations and small-scale hydroelectric power stations 	To encourage use of sustainable sources of energy within electricity production
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Small Scale Electricity Production Grant to production costs 1 November 1999 – 31 December 2001. Prolongation of the scheme planned for 2002 Small-scale energy facilities 	To ensure viability for small scale producers of electricity sourcing from environmentally friendly and renewable energy production, i.e. windmills, hydro power and combined heat and power plants
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Wind Power Production Tax reduction Until 31 December 2001. Prolongation of the scheme planned for 2002 Producers of wind energy 	To ensure viability for producers of wind energy

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Tax Concession • Tax reduction • Enterprises 	To reduce emissions of CO ₂
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Tax Concession • Tax reduction 	For environmental reasons. In cases where, according to present technology, it is not possible to process or recycle waste in order to avoid deposition, a tax reduction has been deemed as an appropriate measure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment aid for processing and marketing • Grant • 2000 – 2006 • The processing industry 	To develop economically viable enterprises in the sector and assist structural improvements, including investments to improve product quality and reduce pollution)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment aid for protection of coastal waters • Grant • 2000 – 2006 • Public institutions or bodies designated for that purpose by the competent authorities 	To achieve a sustainable balance between resources and their exploitation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid for temporary cessation of fishing activities • Grant • 2000 – 2006 • Fishing enterprises 	To achieve sustainable balance between resources and their exploitation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental subsidy for fish-stocking • Grant • 1 January 1998 – 31 December 2000 	To enhance stocks of eel and salmonids for the commercial fisheries in coastal and inland waters
G/SCM/N/71/EEC/Add.15	European Communities for the United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Efficiency Best Practice Programme • Grant • Enterprises and Research Organisations 	To encourage the development and take-up of energy efficient technologies and techniques
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Technology Best Practice Programme • Provision of information and limited payment to firms which agree to co-operate in technology transfer activity and for R&D support • 1994 – 1997 • SMEs with technology transfer projects received up to 10% aid 	To promote the adoption of best practice in environmental technology by potential users and suppliers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Technology Innovation Scheme • Grant • Final project was completed in 1998 – 1999 • Closed to new applications – September 1993 	To promote innovation and competitiveness in environmental technology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlands And Islands Enterprise • Consultancy, grants, loans, acquisitions • Enterprises 	To improve the environment of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland (among others)

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Enterprise • Consultancy and practical assistance, grants, loans, guarantees, etc. • Firms 	To improve the environment (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Coal R&D Programme • Grant • Companies and organisations (including research organisations) 	To encourage R&D leading to the more economic and environmentally acceptable use of coal
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK New And Renewable Energy Programme • Grant • Researchers and manufacturers of alternative energy equipment and also fundamental research 	To promote R&D in the renewable energies field, with the intention of producing compatible, economic and feasible sources of energy for the benefit of the environment
G/SCM/N/60/JPN/Suppl.2	Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund for the Projects Implemented by Regional Governments for Promoting Sustainable Fisheries • Financial assistance • Determined and provided based on every fiscal year • Programs implemented by prefectural governments 	To implement comprehensive programs for the promotion of sustainable fisheries, and thereby to ensure stable, safe and efficient supply of food to people
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund for the Activities Implemented by NGO for Promoting Sustainable Fisheries • Financial assistance • Determined and provided based on every fiscal year • Comprehensive programmes implemented by NGOs 	To implement comprehensive programs for the promotion of sustainable fisheries, and thereby to ensure stable, safe and efficient supply of food to people
G/SCM/N/71/KOR	Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automobile Low Emission Technology Development support • Government contribution • 1998 – 2001 • Research institutions 	To reduce air pollution
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for R&D of Environmental Technology Development Projects • Government contribution • Government invested research institutions, universities, research institutions and private enterprises that participate in the Environmental Technology Development Project 	To obtain internationally-competitive environmental technology and to promote environment industry and to provide financial support to research institutes, invested jointly by private investors and the government and dedicated to R&D on high environmental technology
G/SCM/N/71/LVA	Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Fund • Financial assistance • General Infrastructure projects managed by municipalities and recycling activities by enterprises 	To pay for utilizing or recycling goods and products harmful to the environment, to finance and credit measures and projects of environmental protection of non-commercial character related to infrastructure

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/SCM/N/71/THA	Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment Promotion Incentives Tax concessions such as exemption/reduction corporate income tax, exemption/reduction of import duties on machinery, reduction of import duties on raw materials, and special deduction of certain expenditures Wide range of activities covering primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors are eligible for investment promotion incentives 	To promote the establishment of industries to accelerate the country's industrialization process and encouraging regional development (includes relocation of industries facing environmental problems)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machinery Upgrading Financing Loan Exporters whose plans to renovate/upgrade their machinery are approved by bodies authorized by the Ministry of Industry (MOI) 	To strengthen the competitive edge of Thai exporters and encourage the renovation/upgrading of the technology of production/quality of products of Thai exports, including investments for energy and environmental conservation
G/SCM/N/38/TUN G/SCM/N/48/TUN G/SCM/N/60/TUN G/SCM/N/71/TUN	Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of Technology, R&D and Energy Saving Exemption from duties and taxes on capital goods and financial assistance from the National Renewable Energy Agency All industrial enterprises wishing to make energy-saving investments 	To encourage companies to make energy savings and conduct research into and develop renewable sources of energy as well as geothermal energy

Table 4: Agreement on Agriculture³²

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/AG/N/ARG/15	Argentina (2000) (under Article 16.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance provided through the Argentine Horizontal Cooperation Fund (FO-AR) to some Latin American and Caribbean countries 	To provide technical assistance for: energy, the environment, fishery, forestry, natural resources (among others)
G/AG/N/ARG/17	Argentina (1998) "Green box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Fund for Tobacco: Programme designed to carry out tasks related to the improvement of the soil, favouring conservation in tobacco growing areas in Tucumán 	
G/AG/N/AUS/32/Rev.1	Australia (1999 – 2000) (under Article 16.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID): Bilateral and Regional Programmes Technical and financial assistance <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) Bilateral Programmes Specific research activities LDCs and NFIDCs 	<p>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 adjust to the new trading environment</p> <hr/> <p>To underpin government policy aimed at encouraging trade and agricultural development, and the efficient use and preservation of agricultural and natural resources (including land and water, fish and forest resources); in <i>animal sciences</i> leading to more productive livestock for smallholder farming systems through disease and parasite control; in <i>crop sciences</i> through developing higher yielding food crops through the use of genetically superior cultivars, the control of diseases, and the development of environmentally safe methods to combat pests and weeds; in <i>fisheries</i> through conservation and responsible utilisation of wild marine and freshwater fisheries to ensure more productive and sustainable aquaculture; in <i>forestry</i> through identification of suitable fast-growing tree species; in <i>land and water resources</i> by enhancing crop production through better methods of improving soil fertility and structure,</p>

³² 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 measure has been discontinued or terminated but is still not notified, that means there were some pending liabilities (payments, collectibles, interest rate subsidies, guaranties, losses to be covered etc.) spilling over the next periods;
- Principal beneficiaries

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

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
			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)
G/AG/N/AUS/36	Australia (1 July 1999 – 31 June, 2000) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	• Land and Water Resources Research and Development	To support and manage research and development into the sustainable use of Australia's land, water and vegetation resources
		• Red Meat Research and Development	To carry out research to further the sustainable use and management of natural resources (among others)
		• Rural Industries Research and Development	To provide support for R&D programmes for the rural sector focussing on new and emerging plant and animal industries and generic programmes, such as agribusiness, rural education and climate change
		• Tobacco Research and Development	To carry out research into improving sustainability (among others)
		• National Feral Animal Control Strategy	To reduce the damage caused to agriculture and the environment by feral animals by improving the effectiveness of techniques used in their control
		• National Weeds Program	To reduce the detrimental impact of nationally significant weeds on the sustainability of Australia's natural ecosystem and production capacity
		• Wildlife and Exotic Disease Preparedness Program	To deal with an outbreak of exotic animal disease by developing practical field strategies to eradicate and control wild animals
		• R&D in New South Wales	To develop technologies and practices which increase the efficiency and sustainability of food and fibre production
		• R&D in Queensland Natural Resources Management Programme	To carry out research and data collection on land, water and native vegetation – including nutrients, salt, agri-chemicals and pesticides – to minimize land degradation, identify impacts on crops, predict movements through the environment, and develop ways of understanding, recognizing and achieving long-term viability
		• R&D in Tasmania Rural Industry Adjustment Development Fund	To carry out funding of research programmes which develop and improve efficient and sustainable practices in agriculture
		• R&D in Western Australia-Rural Industry Adjustment Development Fund	To carry out research and development into production processing, marketing of agricultural production, sustainable land management and pest and disease control

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest and disease Control: Victoria –Rabbit Management 	To minimize the economic, environmental and social impacts caused by rabbits by encouraging farmers to implement integrated rabbit control programmes, particularly those that maximize the gains from the introduction of the rabbit Calicivirus
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest and disease Control: Victoria Pest Animal Management 	To provide advisory services to minimise the economic, environmental and social impact on all lands in Victoria of actual and potential animal pests (rabbits excluded)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest and disease Control: Victoria Pest Plant Management 	To provide research and advisory services for the effective management of identified pest plants
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training services in New South Wales 	To train on farm management, productivity enhancement and sustainability for agricultural producers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training services in South Australia Community Landcare 	To provide training and development in whole farm planning and sustainable natural resource management (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension and Advisory Services in Queensland Natural Resources Management programme 	To help increase awareness about the sustainable management of natural resources through activities and information for the community
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension and Advisory Services in South Australia 	To support sustainable land resource development and management in the primary industries sector
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension and Advisory Services in Western Australia 	To provide extension and advisory services to agricultural producers to enhance production practices, promote ecologically sustainable development and pest and disease control
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure services in Northern Territory Water Programme 	To enhance land and water resource management on pastoral properties by encouraging sound planning of stock watering facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure services in Tasmania 	To provide assistance in the 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"> Commonwealth Government: National Landcare 	To pay states for the purpose of natural resource management
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonwealth Government: Bushcare – the National Vegetation Initiative 	To provide assistance to community groups to reverse the long-term decline in the quality of native vegetation cover
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonwealth Government: National Rivercare Programme 	To provide assistance for community groups to contribute towards the sustainable management, rehabilitation and conservation of rivers outside the Murray darling Basin and to improve the health of these river systems

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonwealth Government: 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 of the Murray-Darling Basin
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State/Territory Governments: Australian Capital Territory 	To provide assistance to community groups for sustainable production and conservation of biodiversity and natural resource management
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State/Territory Governments: New South Wales 	To provide funding for programmes for preventing and mitigating degradation of land and water resources associated with agricultural production
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State/Territory Governments: Northern Territory Water Programme 	To enhance land and water resource management on pastoral properties by encouraging sound planning of stock watering facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State/Territory Governments: Northern Territory - Land Resource Conservation 	To identify land resources and to evaluate their opportunities and constraints in order to ensure appropriate use and facilitate sustainable development; develop, promote and ensure land management practices which conserve, enhance, and where appropriate, rehabilitate land resources including the pastoral estate and to promote and support community landcare
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State/Territory Governments: South Australia - Revegetation 	To help communities initiate revegetation projects through Rural tree planting grants
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State/Territory Governments: South Australia - National Heritage Trust 	To provide technical and coordination support and grants to community National Heritage Trust group projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State/Territory Governments: Tasmania 	To provide 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"> State/Territory Governments: Western Australia 	To provide environmental services for all agricultural industries
	(h) regional assistance programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commonwealth Government: Rural Partnership Programme 	To achieve long-term change and to encourage: profitable and self-reliant rural sectors which operate competitively and which can adapt to changing market, economic and resource conditions; sustainable management of the natural resource base; more robust, equitable and prosperous rural communities
G/AG/N/AUS/37	Australia (under Article 18.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Weeds Programme Financial assistance 1997-2003 States, local government and landholders 	To manage the impact of weeds on the environment and agricultural production

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/AG/N/AUS/39	Australia (2000 – 2 001) (under Article 16.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID): 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 adjust to the new trading environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR): Bilateral Programmes Specific research activities LDCs and NFIDCs 	To underpin government policy aimed at encouraging trade and agricultural development, and the efficient use and preservation of agricultural and natural resources (including land and water, fish and forest resources); in <i>animal sciences</i> leading to more productive livestock for smallholder farming systems through disease and parasite control; in <i>crop sciences</i> , through developing higher yielding food crops through the use of genetically superior cultivars, the control of diseases, and the development of environmentally safe methods to combat pests and weeds; in <i>fisheries</i> through conservation and responsible utilisation of wild marine and freshwater fisheries to ensure more productive and sustainable aquaculture; in <i>forestry</i> through identification of suitable fast-growing tree species; in <i>land and water resources</i> 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)
G/AG/N/BRB/7	Barbados (1995-1999) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory 	To provide the regulatory basis for the protection of the environment from the potentially dangerous side effects of the production of agriculture crops using modern technology.
G/AG/N/BRB/11	Barbados (1999-2000) "Green Box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory 	To provide the regulatory basis for the protection of the environment from the potentially dangerous side-effects of the production of agriculture crops using modern technology
G/AG/N/BGR/4	Bulgaria (1997 – 1999) "Green Box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid for forestry measures and conservation of genetic resources in agriculture 	Protection of the environment and preservation of the countryside; control of soil erosion
G/AG/N/BRA/18	Brazil (1997 – 1998) "Green box" measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research in connection with environmental programmes (among others) Budgetary expenditures 	

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural services including infrastructural works associated with environmental programmes (among others) 	
G/AG/N/CAN/37/Rev.1	Canada (1997) "Green box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Research - Quebec program "Institut de recherche en agroenvironnement" (among others) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial extension and advisory services - Support for the Autonomy and Self-sufficiency of Consultation Structures component and Alberta Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture 	
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly management of soil and water and manure in Quebec but also including the Soil Conservation programme 	
G/AG/N/CAN/42	Canada (1999 – 2000) (under Article 16.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian Partnership Branch • Development programmes and projects with people and organisations of developing countries • Organisations, academic & research institutions, private sector firms, international NGOs 	To support development needs of LDCs and NFIDCs
G/AG/N/CAN/43	Canada (1998) "Green box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal, Federal-Provincial Research and Provincial – Programme agroenvironnemental de soutien à la stratégie phytosanitaire and the Alberta Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture Programme (among others) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension and advisory services including the Alberta Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture Program-Farm Based and Resource Monitoring Components (among others) 	
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly management of soil and water and manure in Quebec but also including the Soil Conservation programme and Farm Environmental Stewardship Programme (New Brunswick) 	
G/AG/N/CAN/44	Canada (under Article 18.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm Environmental Stewardship Program (New Brunswick) • Financial assistance • 1997 – 1999 • Farmers 	To assist farmers in the adoption of technology and management practices to minimize the impact of agricultural practices and activities on the environment

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme agroenvironnemental de soutien à la Stratégie phytosanitaire (Québec) Financial assistance June 8, 1998-March 31, 2003 Collective pilot projects that aim at promoting development and technology transfer activities that focus on reducing pesticide amounts and environmental risks linked to the use of pesticides as part of integrated pest management systems 	To protect, preserve and promote the Saint Lawrence River, as well as to introduce agricultural environmental pest management practices, to reduce the use of agricultural pesticides by 50% and to apply integrated pest management control to 70% of crop areas
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agri-Food Research and Development Initiative (ARDI) – Manitoba Financial assistance 1 April 1997 – 31 March 2003 Agricultural R&D projects 	To fund agricultural R&D projects related to value-added processing, diversification, new technologies and market opportunities in Manitoba. Programme areas including biotechnology; and, sustainability of the resource base and the environment (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alberta Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture Funding and technical assistance Agriculture and processing sectors 	To enhance adoption of environmentally sustainable practices by the agriculture and processing sectors, including a broad range of environmental issues including soil, water and air quality and biodiversity
G/AG/N/CHL/13	Chile (2000) "Green box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R&D Centres 	To generate, adapt and disseminate scientific and technological knowledge and products that contribute to the sustainable (social, economic and environmental) development of the competitiveness of the various actors involved in the agricultural sector
G/AG/N/CYP/10	Cyprus (1999) "Green box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research services including research in connection with environmental programmes (among others) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructural services: development of livestock areas and zones and other infrastructural works for livestock (including works for environmental protection such as treatment of waste) 	
	(1999) Measures under "development programmes"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidies for soil conservation works Financial assistance 	

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
G/AG/N/CZE/34	Czech Republic (2000) "Green box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of agricultural land – calcification with help of limestone powder; support for bee-keeping; support for ecological agriculture; fertilization of agricultural parcels with arable land by organic fertilizer; establishment of the elements of the territorial systems of landscape ecological stability; support for cattle, sheep, goat and horse farming on permanent grasslands 	
G/AG/N/CZE/35	Czech Republic (under Article 18.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilization of agricultural parcels with arable land by organic fertilizers Financial assistance 	To enrich soil by organic substances, to prevent the process of soil degradation and to minimize the use of mineral fertilizers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop production restructuring through grassing Financial assistance 	To protect soil against erosion and to support the extensification of farm production
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop production restructuring through the planting of fast growing trees Financial assistance 	To support biological diversity in the landscape and to promote the use of renewable energy sources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the elements of the territorial systems of landscape ecological stability Financial assistance Activities involved in landscape maintenance and supporting less-favoured area 	To support the development of ecological stability and to reduce the use of pesticides
G/AG/N/EEC/30	European Communities (1998-1999) "Green box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of environment and preservation of the countryside, control of soil erosion, extensification, aid for environmentally sensitive areas; support and protection of organic production by creating conditions of fair competition; aid for forestry measures in agriculture; conservation of genetic resources in agriculture 	
G/AG/N/IDN/26 G/AG/N/IDN/26/Corr.1	Indonesia "Green box" measures (2000) (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agribusiness development programmes including environmental impact assessments (EIA) and resource development policies and models 	
G/AG/N/JPN/61	Japan (1998) "Green box" measures (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research in connection with environmental programmes 	

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research: promotion of soil conservation and low-input farming including extension and advisory services 	
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments for conversion from rice production 	To maintain paddy fields in an environmentally sound condition through growing any plants other than rice and appropriate management
G/AG/N/JPN/62	Japan (under Article 18.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Programme for Reduction of Environmental Burden Due to Dairy Farming Payments Dairy farmers 	
G/AG/N/KOR/30	Korea "Green box" measures (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research in connection with the agricultural environment, genetics, farm management, livestock disease control, rural community planning and safety of pesticides, etc. 	
	(a) general services		
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments for the prevention of soil erosion, soil acidification, and for the purification of livestock excretions for prevention of water pollution, and direct payments for environmentally-friendly farming 	
G/AG/N/MAR/20	Morocco (1999) "Green box" measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot project for the recycling of waste water, environmental management programme 	
G/AG/N/NAM/14	Namibia "Green box measures" (1999-2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural research 	To carry out research on technical issues related to crop and livestock suitability
	(a) general services		
G/AG/N/NZL/29	New Zealand (year ending June 2000) "Green box" measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease and post-emergency response services 	To maintain a capability to diagnose and respond to detection of unrecorded, unwanted organisms that pose a threat to animal, plant or forest populations, and the purchase of services in relation to an actual response
	(a) general services		
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Coast Afforestation Grants Agricultural producers and others 	To provide funding to agricultural producers and others to plant trees, primarily as a means of erosion control
G/AG/N/NZL/30	New Zealand (2000-2001) (under Article 16.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Assistance Grant 	To provide assistance for forestry plantation projects, forestry erosion control, fisheries management and organic training for farmers (among others)
G/AG/N/NOR/30	Norway (1999) "Green box" measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy to Ecological Production to research on, and to farmers changing to, ecological production methods 	To research on ecological production methods
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers 	

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<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"> Subsidy to Summer Dairy Operations in Mountainous Regions 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy to Production on Steep Areas 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed Area Support to Ecological Production 	
G/AG/N/POL/37	Poland (c) other services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures and Infrastructures – modernisation of rural infrastructure and environmental protection 	
G/AG/N/SVK/30	Slovak Republic (2000) "Green box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological procedures 	
G/AG/N/SVN/4/Rev.3	Slovenia (1995) "Green box" measures (i) structural adjustment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance provided through investment aids Sustainable development of the countryside and eco-sociological development of village (among others) 	
	(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.2	Slovenia (1996) "Green box" measures (i) structural adjustment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development of the countryside and eco-sociological development of village (among others) 	
	(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.2	Slovenia (1997) "Green box" measures (i) structural adjustment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development of the countryside, eco-sociological development of village (among others) 	
	(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.2	Slovenia (1998) "Green box" measures (i) structural adjustment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable development of the countryside, eco-sociological development of village (among others) 	

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/18	Slovenia (2000) "Green box" measures (j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy for ecological production methods, financial support to steep area pasture, forest tendence, preventive forest protection subsidy for production on steep areas 	
G/AG/N/SVN/19	Slovenia (under Article 18.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct payments within national agri-environmental programme All producers which meet the accepted environmental standards 	To foster: (i) protection of nature against the negative impacts of farming; (ii) preservation of soil fertility and water quality by using environment-friendly cultivation and processing methods; (iii) preservation of biodiversity for habitats; (iv) preservation of cultural landscape with traditional farming methods; and (v) preservation of national parks
G/AG/ZAF/37	South Africa (1999) "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) and to protect the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auxiliary and Associated Services 	To render auxiliary services associated with soil conservation activities (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Engineering Services 	To render services associated with soil conservation activities (among others)
	(c) structural adjustment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conversion of marginal lands 	To finance essential soil conservation works to improve and protect soil
	(d) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil conservation works 	To finance essential soil conservation works to improve and protect the soil
G/AG/N/TUN/18	Tunisia "Green box" measures (1999) (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental conservation through land and afforestation works 	
G/AG/N/USA/36	United States "Green box" measures (1998) (a) general services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Research Service - Agricultural Research Service, Buildings & Facilities, Miscellaneous Contributed Funds 	To conduct research on a wide variety of topics including soil and water conservation (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tennessee Valley Authority Agricultural institute; National fertilizer development; Agriculture 21 Farming Systems 	To conduct research on problems related to environmental quality (among others) and to provide information about family farming and profitability using sustainable and environmentally friendly methods (among others)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tennessee Valley Authority Pollution prevention/model site demo (Research programme) 	To help chemical dealers and farmers prevent ground water contamination

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tennessee Valley Authority Waste management programme 	To conduct research on the development of efficient wetlands and of organic plant food and cattle feed from agricultural wastes (broiler litter) and other creative waste management methods
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Resource Conservation service Conservation Operations 	To promote conservation of soil and water
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Conservation and Development 	To assist individuals and localities to develop area-wide plans for resource conservation and development
	(j) environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Service Agency Agricultural Conservation Programme Cost share agreements 	To conserve soil and water
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Service Agency Emergency Conservation Programme 	To assist in funding emergency conservation measures necessary to restore farmland damaged by natural disasters
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Service Agency: Soil and Water Loans Programme Low interest loans and loan guarantees 	To assist farmers to use sound soil and water conservation practices
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Service Agency: Wetland Reserve Programme 	To conserve and restore wetlands through long term agreements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resource Conservation Service: Great Plains Conservation Programme Cost share contracts for 3 to 10 years 	To help landowners implement long term conservation measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resource Conservation Service: Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Information/ cost sharing 	To enhance water quality for downstream users
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resource Conservation Service: Water Bank Programme 	To conserve wetlands
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resource Conservation Service: Wetland Programme Natural Resource Conservation Service: Farms for the Future Loan guarantees and Interest assistance to State Trust Funds 	<p>To conserve and restore wetlands through long term agreements</p> <p>To help finance programs to protect and preserve parkland</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resource Conservation Service: Wildlife Habitat Incentives Programme Technical assistance and cost-share assistance Landowners 	To develop habitat for uplands wildlife, wetland wildlife, endangered species, fish and other wildlife
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commodity Credit Corporation: Farmland Protection Programme 	To protect topsoil by limiting conversion to agricultural use

Symbol	Member	Measure or programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commodity Credit Corporation: Conservation Programme Technical Assistance Technical and financial assistance 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commodity Credit Corporation: Environmental Quality Incentives Programme Farmers and Ranchers 	To adopt practices that reduce environmental and resource problems
G/AG/N/USA/37	United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife Habitat Incentives Programme Cost sharing of up to 75% to implement habitat improvements under 5 – 10 year contracts 1996 – 2002 	To protect and restore wildlife habitat

Table 5: Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/LIC/N/3/ATG/1	Antigua and Barbuda	Chemicals controlled by the Montreal Protocol	To implement the Montreal Protocol
G/LIC/N/3/TCD/2	Chad	Certain products and/or materials containing or using substances that can harm the ozone layer and listed in Annex A to the Montreal Protocol	To implement the Montreal Protocol and protect the ozone layer
G/LIC/N/3/CZE/1	Czech Republic	Waste and dangerous chemical products	To protect health, safety and security (among others)
G/LIC/N/3/GEO/1	Georgia	Chemical facilities for plant protection, wild animals and birds, fish, bones of extinct animals, hooves, wild plants, seeds of wood species of forest and similar materials; industrial waste (the import of non-toxic industrial wastes is allowed only for the purpose of industrial processing. Import of toxic radioactive industrial wastes for the purpose of their utilisation, safe disposal, interment and any other purposes is prohibited)	To protect the environment and ensure food safety
G/LIC/N/3/HKG/5	Hong Kong, China	Ozone-depleting substances including pesticides containing methyl bromide	To protect the environment
		Import licensing system for endangered species of animals and plants listed in Appendices I and II of CITES and medicines containing or claiming to contain ingredients made from endangered animal species	To protect endangered species and to prevent them from over-exploitation in accordance with CITES
		Import control on waste	To fulfil international obligations under the Basel Convention and to ensure environmentally sound management of waste
G/LIC/N/3/MAC/3 G/LIC/N/3/MAC/3	Macau, China	Live animals and plants including those listed in CITES (among others)	To protect public and animal health and welfare and prevent the introduction into, and spread within, the territory of destructive plant diseases and pests
		Ozone-depleting substances	To comply with and abide by the rights and obligations in the Montreal Protocol
G/LIC/N/3/ZAF/3/Rev.1	South Africa	All used goods, waste and scrap	Health and environmental reasons and in terms of the Basel Convention
		Chemicals	Health and environmental reasons
		Radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes	Health and environmental reasons
		Cobalt, cadmium antimony, manganese diromium, geranium, vanadium, gallium, hafnium, indium, rhenium and thallium	Health and environmental reasons

Table 6: Agreement on Safeguards

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/ADP/N/1/HRV/1 G/SCM/N/1/HRV/1 G/SG/N/1/HRV/1	Croatia (notification of laws and regulations under Article 18.5, 32.6 and 12.6 of the Agreements)	The Government may determine that the wholesale trade of certain goods is carried on only in special premises or wholesale warehouses including special requirements with regard to the conditions for storing goods that enable the protection of human life and health and environment (Article 10(a) of the Law on Trade)	
		The Government may state which goods are not to be temporarily imported, as they would be a threat to environment (among others) (Article 29 of the Law on Trade)	
		Export-import licenses required for certain goods (Article 46 of the Law on Trade)	To protect the environment (among others)
		Possible suspension of a foreign trade transaction by decision of an authorized inspector if danger to the environment (among others) from the execution of the transaction is established (Article 64 of the Law on Trade)	
		The Government may impose export quotas for the purpose of conservation of exhaustible natural resources if it prescribes in parallel the appropriate measures to limit trade of those goods in Croatia	To comply with international agreements entered into by Croatia

Table 7: Agreement on Customs Valuation

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
G/VAL/N/1/ALB/1	Albania	Provision for special relief from import duties may be introduced under agreements concluded with other countries and providing for common measures for the protection the environment (among others)	
		Provision for goods and the declarant's sample to remain at the custom office, under customs supervision, if analysis for reasons of environmental protection (among others) is required until the result of the analysis is available	
		Provision for destruction of goods in case of pollution (among others)	

Table 8: State Trading Enterprises

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/STR/N/7/IND	India	Special privileges on export or import of some ores of metals and rare earths to State Trading Enterprises	To ensure conservation and proper utilization of some ores of metals and rare earths
		Possible restriction on quantities available for exports of minerals and ore products	To conserve exhaustible natural resources (among others)

Table 9: Regional Trade Agreements³³

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
WT/REG 116/1	Turkey and Latvia	General exceptions for the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants and of environment or rules relating to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources (among others)	
WT/REG 117/1	EFTA States and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	General exceptions for the protection of health and life of humans, animals or plants and the environment and or rules relating to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources (among others)	
WT/REG 121/1	Georgia and Ukraine	The right of any Side to take Governmental regulation measures, adopted in international practice, in the sphere of foreign economic relations that are considered to be necessary for fulfilment of international agreements, participant of which the Side is or intends to be, if such measures concern protection of environment (among others)	
WT/REG 122/1	Georgia and Turkmenistan	The right of any Side to implement the measures adopted in international practice that are considered to be necessary for protection of the Side's fundamental interests and that are essential for fulfilment of international agreements, participant of which the Side is or intends to be, if these measures concern the protection of human health, plants, animals and the environment (among others)	

³³ 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 some of 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/REG 120/1	Georgia and Azerbaijan	The right of any Side to implement measures adopted in international practice that are considered to be necessary for protection of the Side's fundamental interests and that are essential for fulfilment of international agreements if measures concern protection of human health, animals, plants and environment	
WT/REG/123/1	Georgia and Kazakhstan	The right of any Side to implement the measures adopted in international practice that are considered necessary for protection of the Side's fundamental interests and that are unconditionally essential for fulfilment of international agreements, participants of which this Side is or intends to be, if such measures concern the protection of human health and the environment (among others)	
WT/REG 124/1	Israel and Mexico	General exception relating to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources (among others)	
WT/REG 125/1	Chile and Mexico	Preamble includes resolution to undertake some of the objectives of the Free Trade Agreement in a manner consistent with environmental protection and conservation and promote sustainable development	
		Provision that specific trade obligation set out in the following MEAs – CITES, the Montreal Protocol and the Basel Convention shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency between these and the Free Trade Agreement, provided that where a Party has a choice among equally effective and reasonably available means of complying with such obligations, the Party chooses the alternative that is the least inconsistent with the other provisions of this Agreement	
		Undertaking within a year after this Agreement comes into force, to identify, in terms of tariff item and nomenclature under their respective tariffs, the measures, restrictions or prohibitions on the importation or exportation of goods for reasons of preservation of wildlife, the environment, standards, labels, and international commitments (among others). Requirement to update the information and communicate it to the Committee, whenever necessary	
		Conditions governing the recognition of Pest or Disease-Free Areas and Areas of Low Pest or Disease Prevalence under Chapter on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures	

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
		Obligation to work jointly to enhance the level of protection of the environment (among others) and to the greatest extent practicable make their standards-related measures compatible without reducing the level of protection of the environment (among others), without prejudice to the rights of either party under the Chapter on standards-related measures and taking into account international standardization activities	
		Environmental conditions as a factor (among others) to be taken into account by a party while conducting a risk assessment under the Chapter on standards-related measures	
WT/REG 126/1	EFTA States and Mexico	Preamble includes resolution to foster environmental protection and conservation and to promote sustainable development	
		General exception relating to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources (among others)	
WT/REG 128/1	Hungary and Estonia	Preamble includes determination to implement the Free Trade Agreement with the objective of preserving and protecting the environment and to ensure an optimal use of natural resources in accordance with the principle of sustainable growth	

Table 10: Agreement on TRIPS

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
IP/N/1/LKA/C/1 IP/N/1/LKA/I/1	Sri Lanka	Non-patentability of plant or animal varieties or essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals, other than micro-biological processes and the products or such processes	
IP/N/1/CZE/P/1	Czech Republic	Protective rights to plant varieties including those obtained through transformation by genetic engineering methods	
IP/N/1/CZE/P/2	Czech Republic	Patentability of biotechnological inventions are patentable if they concern: (a) biological material, which is isolated from its natural environment or produced by means of a technical process, even if it previously occurred in nature; (b) plants or animals, if the technical feasibility of the invention is not confined to a particular plant ¹ or animal ¹ variety; or (c) microbiological or other technical process and a product, other than a plant or animal variety, obtained by this way	
		Non-patentability of plant and animal varieties or essential biological processes for the production of plants or animals (among others)	
IP/N/1/POL/I/2	Poland	Non-patentability of plant or animal varieties or essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals (this provision does not apply to microbiological processes or the products thereof)	
		Authorisation to exploit a patented invention of another person (a compulsory license) where it is necessary to protect the natural environment (among others)	
IP/N/1/VEN/1	Venezuela	Decision regulating member countries' access to genetic resources and products thereof, for a variety of purposes, and pursuant to the principles and provisions contained in the CBD	To promote the use and sustainable development of genetic resources (among others)
		Law laying down guiding principles for the conservation of biological diversity pursuant to the principles and provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity with its general provisions including (a) classification of biological diversity as comprising legally protected environmental assets of fundamental importance to life, and their conservation and sustainable use as being of public interest; (b) the exercise of sovereign rights over those resources by the State; (c) the recognition and protection of the traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities	

Table 11: Quantitative Restrictions

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
	Macau, China	Non-automatic licensing for motor cars and other motor vehicles, tractors, trailers and semi-trailers motor cycles, 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 fulfil obligations under the Montreal Protocol
	Morocco	Non-automatic licensing for Compressors used in refrigerating equipment, refrigerators and freezers of chest and upright type	To fulfil obligations under the Montreal Protocol

Table 12: Agreement on Government Procurement

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
GPA/49	Bulgaria	Additional requirements to contract performance, such as conditions relating to the solution of environmental issues may be included in the decision for initiation of a public procurement procedure by the procuring entity	
GPA/W/131	Japan	Promotion of eco-friendly goods and services by the state and other entities (The Law On Promoting Green Purchasing)	To establish the necessary provisions: (a) to encourage the State, independent administrative institutions, etc. and local governments to procure eco-friendly goods; (b) to provide information on eco-friendly goods; and (c) to encourage a shift in demand towards eco-friendly goods, etc.; To establish society which can enjoy sustainable development with a lower environmental impact and To contribute to a sound and cultural lifestyle for citizens today and in the future

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 |
| - Diversity | - Package(ing) |
| - Eco-label | - Pollution |
| - Ecology | - Preservation |
| - Emissions | - Preserve |
| - Endangered | - Recycle |
| - Energy | - Renewable |
| - Environment | - Saving |
| - Erosion | - Soil erosion |
| - Extinct | - Species |
| - 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
c.i.f.	-	Cost, insurance and freight
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
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
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

ANNEX III

ENVIRONMENT-RELATED NOTIFICATIONS (1997-2001)

(Total number of notifications under each agreement is indicated in brackets)

GATT 1994 AND WTO AGREEMENTS	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
A. TBT AGREEMENT	89 (794)	98 (648)	84 (1162)	97 (651)	67 (601)
B. SPS AGREEMENT	9 (300)	21(300)	12 (450)	27 (468)	26 (763)
C. SCM AGREEMENT	22 (100)	36 (90)	27	32 (133)	21 (198)
D. AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE	20 (230)	22 (190)	28 (220)	40 (229)	40 (235)
E. AGREEMENT ON ANTI-DUMPING	4 (18)	1 (12)	3	0	0
F. AGREEMENT ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES	15 (50)	20 (60)	10 (66)	17 (70)	7 (57)
G. AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS	0	1 (30)	1	1 (87)	1(130)
H. AGREEMENT ON CUSTOMS VALUATION	0	1 (13)	1 (58)	3 (36)	1(44)
I. STATE TRADING	0	1 (30)	0	0	1 (39)
J. REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS	6 (14)	26	24	16	10 (15)
K. TRIPS AGREEMENT	0	1	3	5 (328)	5 (227)
L. GATS	0	1	0	0	0
M. QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS	-	3	2	5	2
N. TRIMS	0	0	0	0	0
O. UNDERSTANDING ON THE BALANCE-OF- PAYMENTS PROVISIONS OF GATT 1994	1 (23)	0	0	0	0

GATT 1994 AND WTO AGREEMENTS	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
P. AGREEMENT ON TEXTILES AND CLOTHING	0	0	0	0	0
Q. AGREEMENT ON PRESHIPMENT INSPECTION	0	0	0	0	0
R. AGREEMENT ON RULES OF ORIGIN	0	0	0	0	0
PLURILATERAL AGREEMENTS					
S. AGREEMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT	2	0	0	0	2 (9)
T. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT	0	0	0	0	0
U. OTHER NOTIFICATION PROVISIONS	0	0	0	1	0
