

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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Committee on Trade and Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE FOR 2002

Note by the Secretariat

This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and without prejudice to the positions of Members and to their rights and obligations under the WTO.

1. This Note contains the WTO Environmental Database (EDB) for 2002.¹ The EDB was established in 1998² in fulfilment of the recommendation in the 1996 Report of the CTE to the Singapore Ministerial Conference³ 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 2002 (Section I). It also includes references to environment-related measures, provisions or programmes in the Trade Policy Reviews carried out in 2002 (Section II).

2. It has been prepared in accordance with the views expressed by Members⁴, using the search methodology adopted in WT/CTE/W/78⁵, 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.

¹ For ease of reference, the Environmental Database for 2001 is contained in document WT/CTE/EDB/1; and for 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 in documents WT/CTE/W/46, 77, 118, 143 and 195 respectively.

² See WT/CTE/3.

³ See WT/CTE/1.

⁴ See WT/CTE/W/46.

⁵ 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.

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I. NOTIFICATIONS

3. This Note contains results of a search⁶ on 2500 documents issued in respect to notifications submitted by Members in 2002 under the following GATT 1994 provisions and WTO agreements: Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT); Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures; Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM); Agreement on Agriculture; Agreement on Anti-Dumping; Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (ILP); Agreement on Safeguards; Agreement on Customs Valuation; State Trading; Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs), including the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXIV of the GATT 1994; Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS); the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); Quantitative Restrictions; Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS); Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions of the GATT 1994; Agreement on Textiles and Clothing; Agreement on Preshipment Inspection; Agreement on Rules of Origin; Agreement on Government Procurement; Information Technology Agreement; and other notification provisions.⁷ The notifications included in this Note specified, among other reasons, environment as the main objective for notifying the measure or provision.

4. These environment-related notifications can be broadly grouped into two categories. The first consists of 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:

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

5. The second category includes notifications that are not primarily environment-related, but contain references to environment-related aspects. For instance, notifications with respect to 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ See Table 1.

Table 1: Environment-related Notifications (1997-2002)

GATT 1994 and WTO Agreements	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
TBT Agreement	89(794)	98(648)	84(1162)	97(651)	67(601)	114(622)
SPS Agreement	9(300)	21(300)	12(450)	27(468)	26(763)	48(803)
SCM Agreement	22(100)	36(90)	27	32(133)	21(198)	29(159)
Agreement on Agriculture	20(230)	22(190)	28(220)	40(229)	40(235)	32(193)
Agreement on Anti-Dumping	4(18)	1(12)	3	0	0	1(145)
Agreement on ILP	15(50)	20(60)	10(66)	17(70)	7(57)	13(89)
Agreement on Safeguards	0	1(30)	1	1(87)	1(130)	1(120)
Agreement on Customs Valuation	0	1(13)	1(58)	3(36)	1(44)	1(41)
State Trading	0	1(30)	0	0	1(39)	2(36)
Regional Trade Agreements	6(14)	26	24	16	10(15)	0
TRIPS Agreement	0	1	3	5(328)	5(227)	16(218)
GATS	0	1	0	0	0	7(43)
Quantitative Restrictions (QRs)	-	3	2	5	2	4(10)
TRIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions of GATT 1994	1(23)	0	0	0	0	0
Agreement on Textiles and Clothing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agreement on Preshipment Inspection	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agreement on Rules of Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agreement on Government Procurement	2	0	0	0	2(9)	9(21)
Information Technology Agreement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other notification provisions	0	0	0	1	0	0

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

Chart 1: Environment-related Notifications in Selected Agreements (1997-2002)

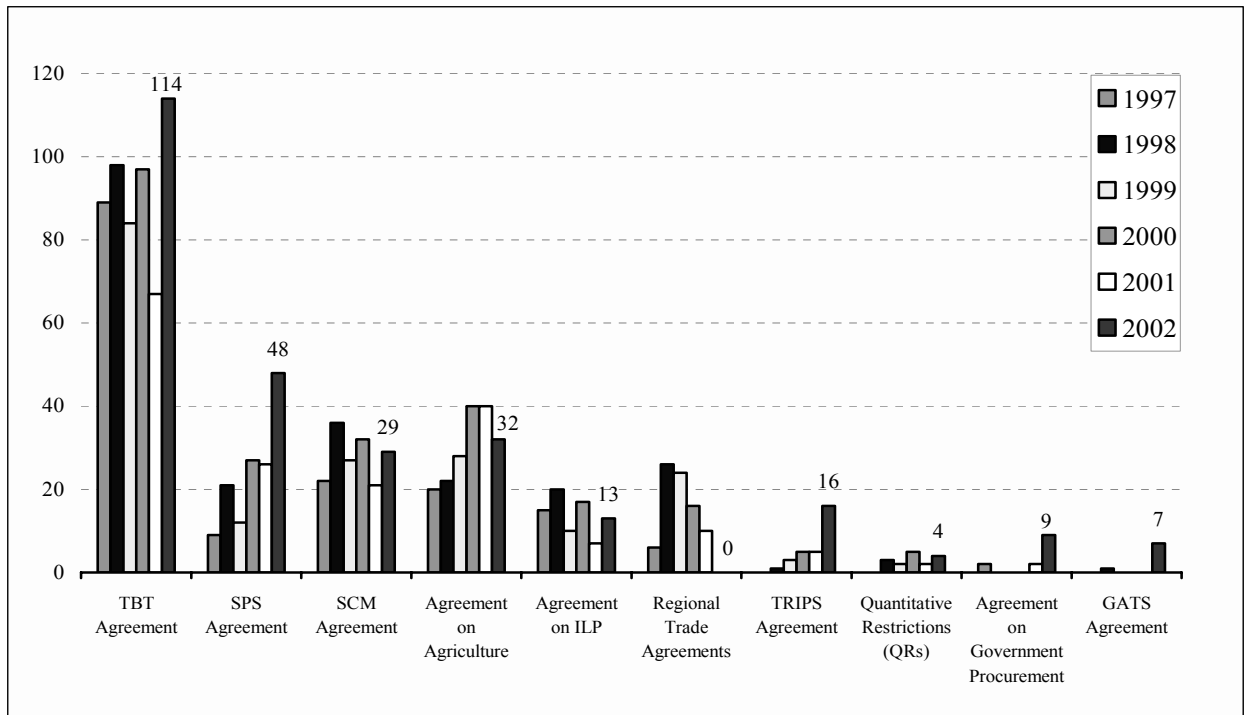


Chart 2: Environment-related Notifications of Selected Agreements (2002)

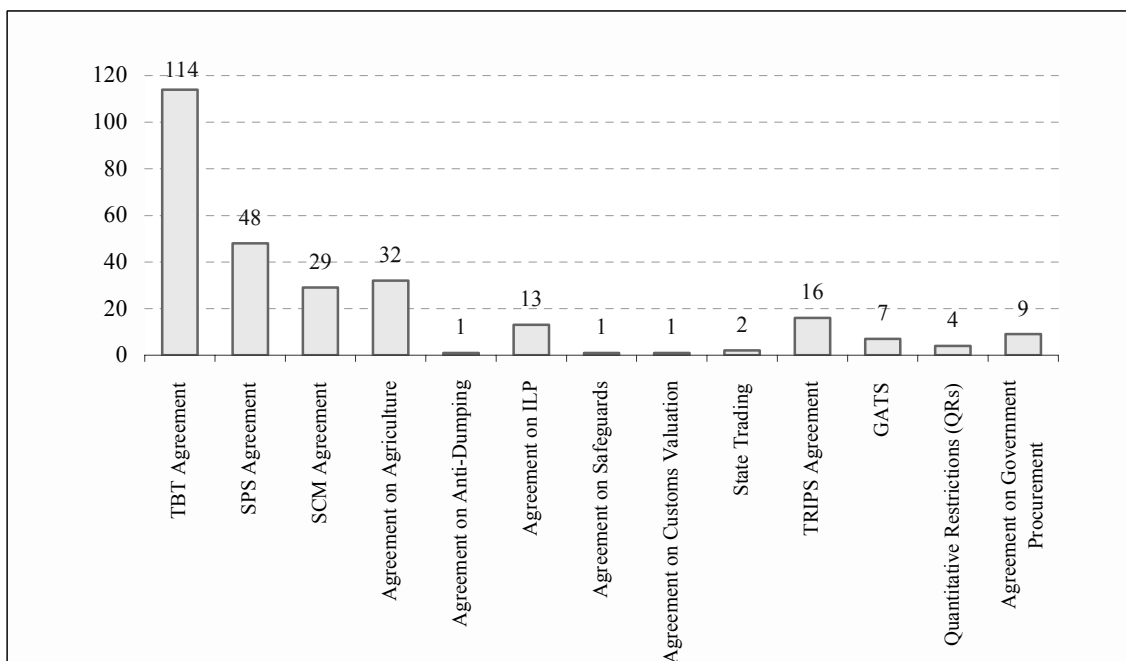


Chart 3: Distribution of Environment-related Notifications (2002)

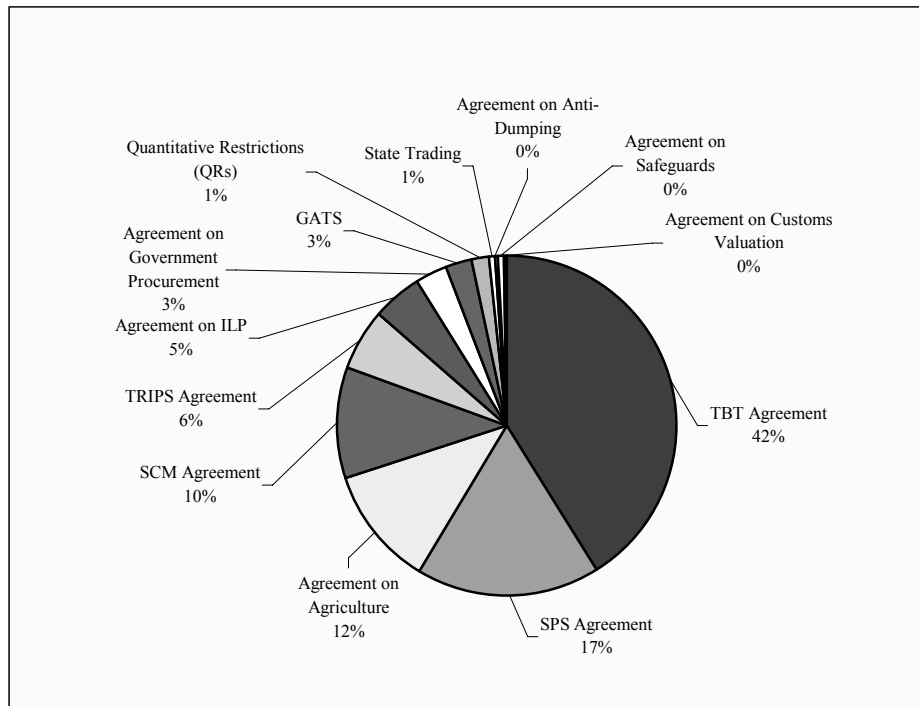
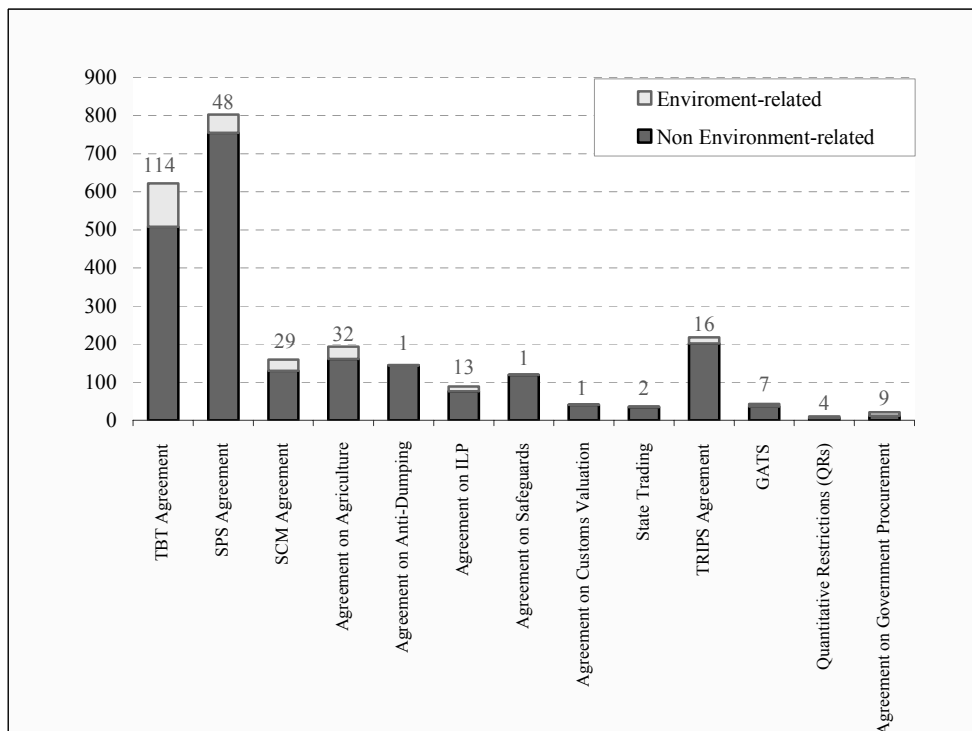


Chart 4: Share of Environment-related Notifications in Selected Agreements (2002)



A. AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (TBT)

6. In 2002, among the 622⁸ notifications made under Articles 2 and 5 of the TBT Agreement, 114 mentioned environment as the main objective, or among the objectives. The share of environment-related notifications was 18.3 per cent of the total.⁹

7. TBT notifications contained a diverse group of environmental measures related to: vehicles, engines, fuels, energy saving, genetically modified organisms, organic agriculture, plant protection, 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.¹⁰

Table 2: Notifications made under Articles 2 and 5 of the TBT Agreement

Year	Number of environment-related TBT notifications	Total number of TBT notifications	Percentage of environment-related notifications
1980-1990	211	2687	7.9
1991-2000	610	5322	11.5
1980-2000	821	8009	10.3
1991	35	358	9.8
1992	36	394	9.1
1993	42	487	8.6
1994	35	508	6.9
1995	41	365	11.2
1996	53	460	11.5
1997	89	794	11.2
1998	98	648	15.1
1999	84	669	12.6
2000	97	639	15.2
2001	67	601	11.1
2002	114	622	18.3

8. Environment-related TBT notifications have been steadily increasing over the years, as illustrated in the charts below.

⁸ According to the WTO "Documents Online".

⁹ See Table 2.

¹⁰ See Table 3.

Chart 5: Number of Environment-related TBT Notifications (1991-2002)

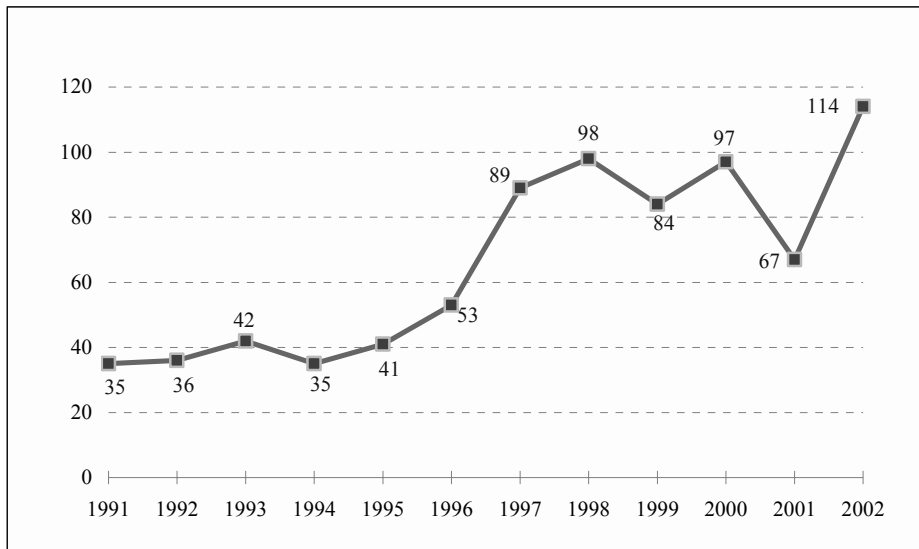


Chart 6: Percentage of Environment-related TBT Notifications (1991-2002)

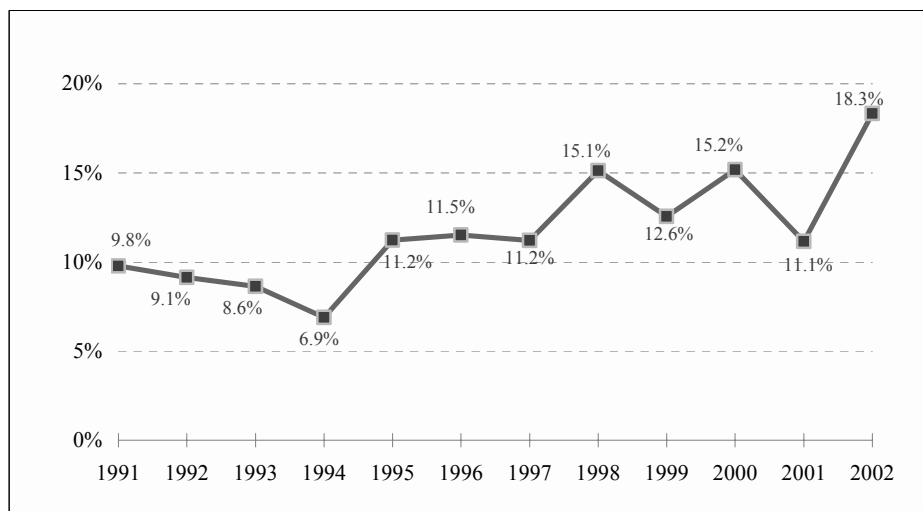


Table 3: Environment-related TBT Notifications (2002)

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/ARG/37	Argentina	Air quality regulations for fuels	To achieve environmental improvements
G/TBT/N/ARG/55	Argentina	Postponement of the entry into force of the specifications in respect of sulphur in diesel fuel and high octane petrol; and of benzene content of high octane petrol	To verify the investments to be made and the time needed to meet the objectives
G/TBT/N/BRA/33	Brazil	Prescription of opacity determination method of gas emissions by vehicles equipped with diesel engines	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/32	Canada	Proposed resolution to introduce more stringent national emission standards for on-road vehicles and engines	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/33	Canada	Addition of three substances to the List of Toxic Substances	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/38	Canada	Proposed regulations on export of substances under the Rotterdam Convention Regulations	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/40	Canada	Addition of four substances identified under the Rotterdam Convention to the Export Control List	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/41	Canada	Addition of Hexachlorobutadiene to the List of Toxic Substances	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/42	Canada	Addition of ozone and its precursors and precursors to respirable particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns (PM ₁₀) to the List of Toxic Substances	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/46	Canada	Living Modified Organisms Regulations which would allow Canada to implement the <i>Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</i>	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/CAN/53	Canada	Proposed Federal Halocarbon Regulations to achieve an orderly transition from CFCs and Halons to alternative substances and technologies	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/CHN/4	China	Technical requirements, testing methods, inspection rules, labelling, packaging, transport and storage of organic-inorganic compound fertilizers	To protect the soil environment and to limit the content of hazardous materials
G/TBT/N/CHN/5	China	Limitation of arsenic, cadmium, lead, chromium and mercury content in fertilizers; the testing methods and inspection rules	To protect the soil environment and to bring the effect of hazardous elements under control
G/TBT/N/CHN/9	China	Limitation and measurement methods for exhaust emissions from motorcycles and mopeds	To protect air and the environment
G/TBT/N/CHN/12	China	Limitation and measurement methods for exhaust emissions from mopeds	To protect air and the environment
G/TBT/N/COL/17	Colombia	Regulation on gas appliances for use in Colombia	To protect human, animal and plant life and the environment
G/TBT/N/COL/20	Colombia	Draft regulation on electrical equipment and installations	To ensure safety and to protect the environment

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/CZE/26	Czech Republic	Regulation on dangerous chemical substances and chemical preparations	To ensure high level of health and environment protection
G/TBT/N/CZE/40	Czech Republic	Draft government order which lays down obligatory emission ceilings and procedures and conditions of balancing atmospheric pollutants	To improve the environment and human health protection
G/TBT/N/CZE/41	Czech Republic	Draft government order which lays down emission limits and conditions for operation of other sources of air pollution	To protect the environment and human health
G/TBT/N/CZE/42	Czech Republic	Emission limits of pollutants and odour substances; permissible darkness of smoke; and other conditions for the operation of stationary combustion plants	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/CZE/43	Czech Republic	List of pollutants; emission limits; method for the detection of discharged pollutants amount, the density of smoke and smell intensity; requirements for operational records of pollution sources and for air pollution control	To ensure the compliance of the Czech legal system with EC legislation in the field of environmental protection
G/TBT/N/CZE/44	Czech Republic	Quality of fuels assigned for burning in stationary sources of air pollution	To ensure the compliance of the Czech legal system with EC legislation in the field of environmental protection
G/TBT/N/CZE/45	Czech Republic	Conditions of protection of climatic system of the earth (Greenhouse gases)	To ensure the compliance of the Czech legal system with EC legislation in the field of environmental protection
G/TBT/N/CZE/46	Czech Republic	Emission limits and other conditions on incineration of waste	To ensure the compliance of the Czech legal system with EC legislation in the field of environmental protection
G/TBT/N/CZE/47	Czech Republic	Particular ambient air protection; permissible degree of odour nuisance and method for its determination; extent of information on state of air; and the accessibility of the information to the public	To ensure the compliance of the Czech legal system with EC legislation in the field of environmental protection and protection of human health
G/TBT/N/CZE/48	Czech Republic	Emission limits and conditions for the operation of air pollution sources emitting volatile organic substances from processes using organic solvents and from the storage and distribution of petrol	To ensure the compliance of the Czech legal system with EC legislation in the field of environmental protection
G/TBT/N/CZE/49	Czech Republic	Conditions on protection of the ozone layer of the earth (CFCs, methylbromide)	To ensure the compliance of the Czech legal system with EC legislation in the field of environmental protection
G/TBT/N/SLV/10	El Salvador	Emission limits of the main air pollutants	To guarantee air quality
G/TBT/N/SLV/11	El Salvador	Emission limits of air pollutants from stationary sources	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/SLV/12	El Salvador	Emission limits of air pollutants from mobile sources	To protect human health and the environment

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/EEC/8	European Communities	Energy labelling of household air-conditioners	To promote a rational use of energy; to provide information to consumers on the energy efficiency
G/TBT/N/EEC/9	European Communities	Compulsory energy labelling of household electric ovens put on the EU market	To promote a rational use of energy; to provide information to consumers on the energy efficiency
G/TBT/N/EEC/10	European Communities	Withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing fentin acetate	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/EEC/12	European Communities	Withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing fentin hydroxide	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/EEC/14 and 14/Add.1	European Communities	Procedure for safety assessment, authorisation and supervision of feed additives as well as labelling requirements for these products	To protect human, animal health and the environment
G/TBT/N/EEC/16	European Communities	Non-inclusion of certain active substances in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/EEC/18	European Communities	Non-inclusion of benomyl in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC; withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this substance	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/EEC/20	European Communities	Non-inclusion of parathion-methyl as an active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC; withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this substance	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/EEC/21	European Communities	Non-inclusion of metalaxyl as an active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC; withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this substance	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/EEC/22	European Communities	Non-inclusion of acephate as an active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC; withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing this substance	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/EEC/24	European Communities	Authorising member States to take decisions under Directive 1999/105/EC on forest reproductive material produced in third countries	To ensure that imported forest reproductive material offers equivalent guarantees to those material produced in the European Communities
G/TBT/N/FIN/4	Finland	Prohibition of production, use, import and export of certain Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); provisions on environmentally sound management of POPs waste.	To implement the Stockholm Convention on POPs and the Protocol of POPs under the UN ECE Convention

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/FIN/5	Finland	Required level of thermal insulation of heated buildings	To meet international climate agreements and the national climate programme
G/TBT/N/FIN/7	Finland	Regulations and guidelines for indoor climate and ventilation in new buildings	To assist meeting the targets laid down in the national climate strategy; to better indoor climate
G/TBT/N/FIN/8	Finland	Voluntary certification scheme for producers of fruit propagation and planting material and perennial ornamental propagation and planting material	To ensure the quality and climatically adapted propagating and planting material of certain fruit and plant species
G/TBT/N/HKG/11	Hong Kong, China	Voluntary energy efficiency labelling scheme for laser printers	To promote the awareness of energy efficiency among consumers
G/TBT/N/HKG/12	Hong Kong, China	Voluntary energy efficiency labelling scheme for dehumidifiers	To promote the awareness of energy efficiency among consumers
G/TBT/N/HUN/4	Hungary	Decree on the packaging; detailed rules on packaging waste management.	To meet the European Union obligations
G/TBT/N/IND/9	India	Conditions for using new or second hand vehicle	To promote road safety and to control pollution
G/TBT/N/IDN/4	Indonesia	Draft decree on fertilizer	To raise success of agribusiness in line with sustainable environment
G/TBT/N/ISR/5	Israel	Standards on ceramic water closet bowls	To protect health and the environment
G/TBT/N/ITA/1	Italy	Ban on imports of furs, leather goods and clothes made with raw materials originating from dogs and cats	To protect dogs and cats from being used as fur animals
G/TBT/N/JPN/46	Japan	Revision to enforcement ordinance and regulation for the law concerning the rational use of energy	To promote energy conservation
G/TBT/N/JPN/59	Japan	Regulations on fuel quality for diesel vehicles	To prevent environmental pollution
G/TBT/N/KWT/1	Kuwait	Implementation of the International Conformity Certification Program (toys, playground, amusement and fairground equipment)	To protect health, national security, the environment and public morals
G/TBT/N/KWT/2	Kuwait	Implementation of the International Conformity Certification Program (electrical and electronics products)	To protect health, national security, the environment and public morals
G/TBT/N/KWT/3	Kuwait	Implementation of the International Conformity Certification Program (automotive products)	To protect health, national security, the environment and public morals
G/TBT/N/KWT/4	Kuwait	Implementation of the International Conformity Certification Program (chemical products)	To protect health, national security, the environment and public morals
G/TBT/N/KWT/5	Kuwait	Implementation of the International Conformity Certification Program (a list of products)	To protect health, national security, the environment and public morals

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/KWT/6	Kuwait	Implementation of the International Conformity Certification Program (a list of products)	To protect health, national security, the environment and public morals
G/TBT/N/LVA/2	Latvia	Requirements on labelling of household electric ovens	To indicate the energy consumption
G/TBT/N/LVA/3	Latvia	Requirements on labelling of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations	To indicate the energy consumption
G/TBT/N/LVA/4	Latvia	Requirements on labelling of household electric lamps	To indicate the energy consumption
G/TBT/N/LVA/5	Latvia	Requirements on labelling of household washing machines and electric tumble driers	To indicate the energy consumption
G/TBT/N/LVA/6	Latvia	Requirements on labelling of household dishwashers	To indicate the energy consumption
G/TBT/N/MEX/11	Mexico	Standard to reduce the incidental catch of juvenile specimens of yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna	To preserve natural resources
G/TBT/N/MEX/15	Mexico	Specifications, procedures and technical and control guidelines for the use, transport, storage and processing which identify the legal origin of forestry raw materials	To protect forest raw materials
G/TBT/N/MEX/24	Mexico	Specifications to guarantee the welfare of marine mammals in captivity and to regulate activities relating to these species	To protect marine mammals
G/TBT/N/MEX/28	Mexico	Specifications, procedures and technical and control guidelines for the use, transport, storage and processing which identify the legal origin of forestry raw materials	To protect forest raw materials
G/TBT/N/MEX/29	Mexico	Methodology and guidance to facilitate the task of inspection units and users of electrical energy for lighting systems in non-residential buildings	To save energy and conserve natural resources
G/TBT/N/MEX/30	Mexico	Methodology and guidance to facilitate the task of inspection units and users of electrical energy for lighting systems on roads, highways and building exteriors	To save energy and conserve natural resources
G/TBT/N/MEX/32	Mexico	Marking of containers and packaging used to transport hazardous substances and wastes	To ensure the safety
G/TBT/N/MEX/34	Mexico	Specifications on the construction and reconstruction as well as test methods for containers and packaging used to transport hazardous substances, materials and wastes	To ensure the safety and quality
G/TBT/N/MEX/36	Mexico	Specifications to guarantee the welfare of marine mammals in captivity and regulate all activities relating to these species	To protect marine mammals in captivity and natural resources
G/TBT/N/MEX/37	Mexico	Specifications on maximum energy consumption limits for household refrigerators and freezers using hermetic motor-driven compressors; test methods for determining such energy consumption; and labelling of on the energy consumption	To save energy and ensure quality

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/MEX/38	Mexico	Standard on energy efficiency of Three-Phase Squirrel-Cage AC induction motors with a rated output of 0.746 to 373kW test methods and marking	To save energy and conserve the environment
G/TBT/N/NLD/41	Netherlands	Policy for waste management	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/NLD/44	Netherlands	Decree relating to packaging and packaging waste	To promote re-use and to prevent litter
G/TBT/N/NLD/46	Netherlands	Regulation on packaging and packaging waste	To promote re-use and to protect the environment
G/TBT/N/NLD/54	Netherlands	Decree relating to mining works on land, mining facilities, pipelines and cables	To protect the environment and safety
G/TBT/N/NLD/55	Netherlands	Mining regulation on the design of mining installations, means of communication and standards for piping	To protect the environment and safety
G/TBT/N/NZL/6	New Zealand	Draft amendments to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code to permit sale and use of foods derived from Corn Line NK603 that has been genetically modified for tolerance to glyphosate.	To permit the sale and use of certain genetically modified (GM) foods
G/TBT/N/NZL/8	New Zealand	Proposed measures to prevent the unauthorised importation of genetically modified <i>Brassica napus var. oleifera</i> (Canola and oilseed rape) seed for sowing into New Zealand	To ensure that unauthorized GM seed are not released into New Zealand's environment
G/TBT/N/NZL/9	New Zealand	Proposed measures to prevent the unauthorised importation of genetically modified <i>Zea mays</i> (sweet corn, pop corn and maize) seed into New Zealand.	To ensure that unauthorized GM seed are not released into New Zealand's environment
G/TBT/N/NZL/10 and 10/Corr.1	New Zealand	Proposed measures to prevent the unauthorised importation of genetically modified <i>Glycine max</i> seed into New Zealand	To ensure that unauthorized GM seed are not released into New Zealand's environment
G/TBT/N/NIC/12	Nicaragua	Procedures on taking samples of plant products to conduct phytosanitary analyses for certification purposes	To protect plant
G/TBT/N/NIC/13	Nicaragua	Procedures on taking samples of agricultural chemical pesticides for quality control purposes	To protect health and environment
G/TBT/N/NIC/15	Nicaragua	Standard on quality control of formulated chemical pesticides for agricultural use	To protect the environment, animal and plant
G/TBT/N/NIC/16	Nicaragua	Criteria and technical specifications for environmental protection during the exploitation of building material deposits	To protect environment
G/TBT/N/PAN/14	Panama	Hygiene and safety conditions in working environments with high noise exposure levels	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/PAN/15	Panama	Hygiene and safety conditions in working environments with high vibration exposure levels	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/PAN/16	Panama	Regulation on water uses and final disposal of sludge	To protect human health and the environment

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/PAN/6	Panama	Regulation on water discharge of liquid effluent directly into surface water and groundwater bodies	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/PAN/8	Panama	Regulation on water discharge of liquid effluent directly into wastewater collection systems	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/PAN/9	Panama	Hygiene and safety conditions for controlling air pollution in the working environment from chemical substances	To protect human health and the environment
G/TBT/N/SVN/6	Slovenia	Regulations on thermal protection and efficient use of energy in buildings	To promote efficient use of energy in buildings
G/TBT/N/SVN/7	Slovenia	Regulations on building ventilation and air-conditioning	To ensure the quality of indoor ambient conditions and efficient use of energy in buildings
G/TBT/N/SVN/8	Slovenia	Act on forest reproductive material	To protect plant
G/TBT/N/SVN/9	Slovenia	Act on seeds and propagative material	To protect plant
G/TBT/N/ESP/14	Spain	Amending the safety regulation for cooling plants and installations	To prevent ozone-depleting substances
G/TBT/N/ESP/20	Spain	Procedures for assessing and analysing roadbed condition and technical criteria for choosing the most appropriate solution	To establish criteria based on technical, economic and environmental considerations
G/TBT/N/SWE/13	Sweden	Amendment of the ordinance on motor gasoline (petrol) to restrict the use of alkylate petrol to two-stroke engines	To reduce emissions
G/TBT/N/SWE/15	Sweden	Amendment of the ordinance on the protection of endangered species	To protect native Swedish freshwater crayfish
G/TBT/N/CHE/17	Switzerland	Amendment of the ordinance on the production and entry into free circulation of plant propagating material	To preserve plant
G/TBT/N/CHE/18	Switzerland	Requirements on ozone depleting substances and synthetic greenhouse gases	To protect the environment, the ozone layer and limit the climate change
G/TBT/N/CHE/19	Switzerland	Introduction of a mandatory energy efficiency label for new passenger cars	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/THA/80	Thailand	Amendment of the list of hazardous substances	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/USA/17	United States	Notice of receipt of requests to cancel certain Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) wood preservative products and amend to terminate certain uses of CCA products	To protect the environment
G/TBT/N/USA/23	United States	Control of emissions from spark-ignition marine vessels and highway motorcycles	To maintain or improve the performance of products in certain respects
G/TBT/N/USA/24	United States	Amendment of the fruits and vegetables regulations	To protect against the introduction of quarantine pests through imported fruits and vegetables
G/TBT/N/VEN/7	Venezuela	Standard on stainless and alloy steel fasteners for use at high temperatures	To protect health and the environment
G/TBT/N/VEN/10	Venezuela	Hazardous materials incident and accident emergency response guide	To protect human life, safety and the environment

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/VEN/16	Venezuela	Establishment of requirements and test methods for quicklime	To protect health and the environment

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

9. In 2002, 803 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. In 2002, 48 environment-related SPS notifications were made.¹¹

Chart 7: Environment-related SPS Notifications (1997-2002)

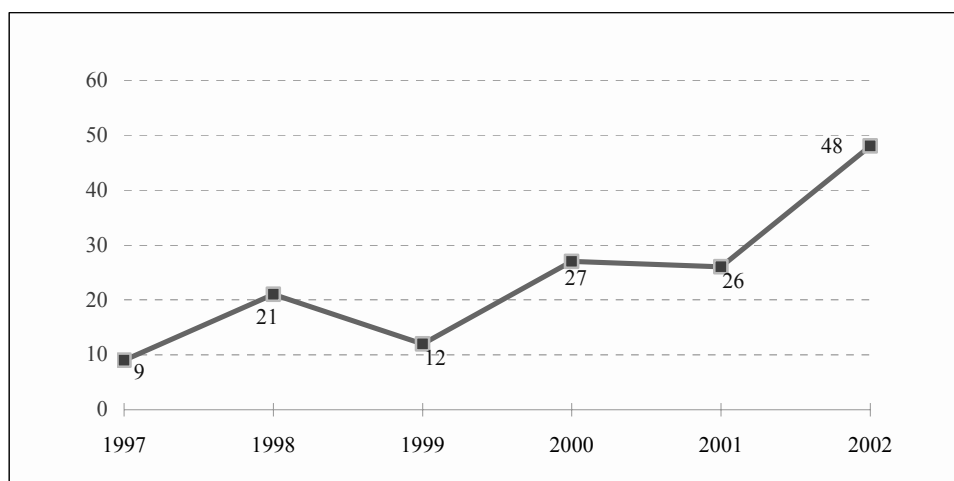


Table 4: Environment-related SPS Notifications (2002)

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SPS/N/ARG/67 and 67/Add.1	Argentina	Standard regulating the establishment of SPS requirements and operation procedures for the imports of goods of animal and plants origin	To protect territory from other damage from pests, etc.
G/SPS/N/ARG/69	Argentina	Regulations for determining the identity and quality of fresh-cut flowers, inflorescences, fruits and foliage used for ornamental purposes	To protect territory from damage from pests
G/SPS/N/AUS/135	Australia	Applications to align residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food products	To protect territory from other damage from pests, etc.
G/SPS/N/AUS/143	Australia	Application to amend the <i>Food Standards Code</i> to approve food derived from a corn genetically modified to produce a protein that confers protection against attack by certain insect pests and for tolerance to certain herbicide	To protect public health and safety; to enable consumers to make informed choices; and to prevent misleading or deceptive conduct

¹¹ See Table 4.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SPS/N/BRA/65	Brazil	Revision of harmonized Mercosur regulations on vegetable products from the period of 1995 to 1997	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/CAN/124	Canada	Phytosanitary requirements for the importation and domestic movement of firewood	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/CAN/141	Canada	Phytosanitary requirements to prevent the entry of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> (Sudden Oak Death) to Canada	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/CAN/142	Canada	Import requirements on aquatic plants and plants associated with forest products	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/CAN/157	Canada	Phytosanitary Requirements to Prevent the Entry of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> (Sudden Oak Death) to Canada	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/CHL/109	Chile	Updated requirements on plant material produced from in vitro tissue culture	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/CHN/P/5	China	Implementation of a law on entry and exit of animal and plants	To protect plant and to protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/CHN/P/106	China	Measures to enforce the treatment of disinfection and disinfestation to wood packaging of goods destined for the USA	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/CHN/P/136	China	Regulations and safety control on genetically modified animals, plants and micro-organisms, their products and by-products	To protect animal health, plant, and to protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease
G/SPS/N/CHN/P/137	China	Regulations on safety assessment of genetically modified animals, plants and micro-organisms, their products and by-products	To protect animal health, plant, and to protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease
G/SPS/N/CHN/P/138	China	Regulations on safety of import of genetically modified animals, plants and micro-organisms, their products and by-products	To protect animal health, plant, and to protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease
G/SPS/N/CHN/P/139	China	Regulations on labelling of genetically modified animals, plants and micro-organisms, their products and by-products	To protect animal health, plant, and to protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease
G/SPS/N/CHN/P/140	China	Measures on safety control of genetically modified animals, plants and micro-organisms, their products and by-products	To protect animal health, plant, and to protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease
G/SPS/N/CHN/1	China	Quarantine measure to wood packing materials made of coniferous trees	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/CHN/10	China	Requirements on production, importation, labelling, safety and nutrition quality evaluation of GMO foodstuffs	To protect food safety
G/SPS/N/CHN/14	China	Measure to be taken with regard to wood packing materials	To protect plant and the environment
G/SPS/N/CHN/15	China	Measures on inspection and quarantine of import and export GMO products	To protect food safety, animal health and plant
G/SPS/N/CUB/3	Cuba	Resolution regulates the import of materials subject to quarantine into the Republic of Cuba	To protect plant and to protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/SLV/42	El Salvador	Procedures and requirements on plants, animals, products and by-products and agricultural inputs	To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests, etc.
G/SPS/N/SLV/43	El Salvador	Statutory provisions on plants, animals, products and by-products and agricultural inputs	To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests, etc.
G/SPS/N/SLV/44	El Salvador	Provisions and procedures on plants, animals, products and by-products and agricultural inputs	To protect territory from other damage from pests

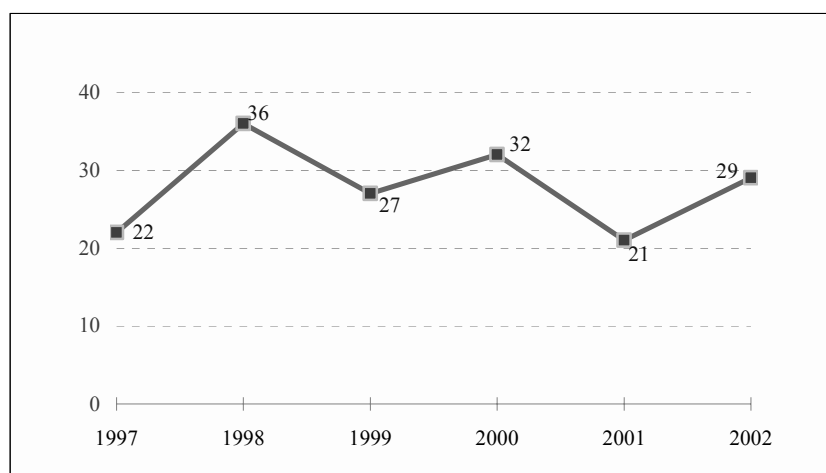
Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SPS/N/EEC/149 and 149/Add.1-6	European Communities	Procedure for safety assessment and authorization of genetically modified food and feed as well as labelling requirements for these products	To protect food safety and animal health
G/SPS/N/EEC/150 and 150/Add.1-4	European Communities	Regulation concerning the labelling and traceability of GMOs and traceability of food and feed products produced from GMOs	To protect food safety and animal health
G/SPS/N/HUN/15	Hungary	Rules on the implementation of phytosanitary measures on plants, plant products and regulated articles	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/JPN/80 and 80/Corr.1	Japan	Labelling standard for processed foods made from genetically modified potatoes	To protect food safety
G/SPS/N/KOR/98	Korea	Phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction of Sudden Oak Death and Alder Disease	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/KOR/98/Add.1-10	Korea	Phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction of Sudden Oak Death and Alder Disease	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/KOR/111	Korea	Addition of 24 species of quarantine pests	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/MYS/12	Malaysia	Requirements for approval for the importation, preparation, advertisement for sale and sale of genetically modified food	To protect food safety
G/SPS/N/MEX/178	Mexico	Regulations for the import of pallets (platforms), box pallets, other loading platforms and miscellaneous packaging made of new and used wood.	To protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/MEX/184	Mexico	Establishment of external quarantine to prevent the introduction of the Khapra Beetle	To protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/NZL/161 and 161/Add.1	New Zealand	Legislation to restrict, for the consideration and approval by the relevant agency of applications to release GMOs into the environment	To protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/NZL/164	New Zealand	Permission to export to New Zealand grain for processing, <i>Triticum sp.</i> (wheat)	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/NZL/166	New Zealand	Standards code to approve the use of food products derived from genetically modified corn containing transformation event DBT418	To protect food safety
G/SPS/N/NZL/167	New Zealand	Standards code to approve the use of food products derived from genetically modified bromoxynil-tolerant canola (<i>Brassica napus</i>)	To protect food safety
G/SPS/N/NZL/181	New Zealand	Standard for the importation of grain for processing	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/NZL/182	New Zealand	Standard for the importation of grain for processing	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/NZL/197	New Zealand	Proposal to delineate the world wide area of infestation of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> (Sudden Oak Death)	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/PHL/41	Philippines	Rules and regulations for the importation and release into the environment of plants and plant products derived from the use of modern biotechnology	To protect plant and to protect territory from other damage from pests, etc.
G/SPS/N/SVK/21	Slovak Republic	Requirements for the importation, exportation and transit of plants and plant products	To protect plant and to protect territory from other damage from pests
G/SPS/N/SVN/15 and 15/Add.1	Slovenia	Conditions for the production and the use of forest reproductive material	To protect plant
G/SPS/N/USA/480 and 480/Add.1	United States	Export certification regulations for softwood (coniferous) packing materials used with exported goods	To protect plant

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SPS/N/USA/507 and 507/Add.1	United States	Regulations regarding the movement of plant pests	To protect plant health
G/SPS/N/USA/580	United States	Regulations to restrict the movement of nursery stock and other plant materials infested with <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> , the causal agent of sudden oak death syndrome	To protect plant

C. AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES (SCM)

10. In 2002, 159 notifications were issued under the SCM Agreement. Of these, 29 included environment-related measures.¹² 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).¹³ A similar 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 energy. Measures related to support for biotechnology are included in the table only if there is a direct reference to the environment.

Chart 8: Environment-related SCM Notifications (1997-2002)



¹² See Table 5.

¹³ If the objectives of the measure concern income support, restructuring of the sector, modernization 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.

Table 5: Environment-related SCM Notifications (2002)¹⁴

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SCM/N/71/ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme under the Free Trade and Process Zone Act • Exemption from payment of duty and taxes • Set up in 1994 • Private investors both foreign and local 	To attract investment in informatics and telecommunications related services. Environmental impact is one of the considerations for granting a licence.
G/SCM/N/71/BLZ/Suppl.1	Belize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export Processing Zone Programme • Exemptions of import duties and internal taxes • In perpetuity • Developers and businesses 	To attract investment in order to increase the number of export products and overall export supply capabilities. Certificate may be granted, if the proposed business enterprise will not have a deleterious effect on the environment, etc.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Free Zone Programme • Full exemption from all import duties and charges, and partial exemption from internal taxes • Benefits are automatic for as long as the beneficiaries continue operating in the CFZ • Any company legally incorporated 	To increase manufacturing and processing activities to generate new products for export markets. An application may be approved, if the proposed business enterprise will not have a deleterious effect on the environment, etc .
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditional Duty Exemption Scheme • Full or partial exemption of import duties • One-off exemptions only • Deserving religious, civil and social cases and institutions, and relief to small and micro enterprises and agricultural operations that are not benefiting from any of the main incentive programmes 	To provide assistance to small farmers and to small and micro enterprises that would otherwise have no access to duty relief. A certificate may be granted if the proposed business enterprise will not have a deleterious effect on the environment, etc .
G/SCM/N/60/CAN	Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Technology Commercialization Programme (ETC) • Financial assistance for studies • Created in 1991 • Joint ventures and consortia formed by for-profit corporations; may include environmental industry firms, universities and research institutions 	To provide new solutions to environmental problems
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme: Technology Partnerships Canada • Investments • Came into force on 1 April 1996 • Private sector companies, partnerships and business associations and alliances 	To invest in pre-market product and process technology research and development, including environmental technology

¹⁴ 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	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Industry Programme • Repayable or non-repayable contributions • Created in 1995 • Commercial enterprises and not-for-profit organization 	To achieve improvement in the competitive position of the Canadian environmental industry; and to encourage the implementation of concepts of sustainable economic development and of pollution prevention
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Programme agroenvironnemental de soutien à la Stratégie phytosanitaire</i> • Contribution and grant • 8 June 1998-31 March 2003 • Research institutions and activities on reducing pesticide amounts and environmental risks linked to the use of pesticides 	To protect, preserve and promote the Saint Lawrence River by introducing agricultural environmental pest management practices and control
G/SCM/N/71/CRI	Costa Rica.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The duty-free zone regime • An exemption from payment of all taxes, consular fees and duties • From the point in time when Duty-Free Regime status is granted, some are subject to a specific expiry date • Enterprise 	To promote the incentives of enterprises making new investments in Costa Rica. To qualify for the Duty-Free Zone Regime status, enterprises must meet all environmental protection standards laid down in Costa Rica legislation and international law for the performance of economic activities in a sustainable manner
G/SCM/N/1/CZE/2	Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Non-Actionable Subsidy" as part of the Law on Protection Against Subsidized Imports • Subsidies to assist research and infrastructural services to promote reconstruction and adaptation of existing production facilities called by new environmental requirements in the territory of the subsidizing country • One time, non-recurring measure • Researchers and producers 	To set out criteria and condition for non-actionable subsidy under environmental protection programmes of the territory of the subsidizing country
G/SCM/N/71/EST	Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief on Environmental Pollution Charge • Charge relief • Applies until 1 January 2002 • Oil-shale industry 	To relieve the difficult social and economic situation of oil-shale industry and the region the industry is situated
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitution of the Pollution Charge • Pollution charge substitution with investments in environmental protection programmes • No time limits • Polluter (company) 	To decrease pollution by encouraging voluntary environmental protection
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid for Transport • Grants • No time limits • Pubic regular services: railway companies; domestic airlines, and domestic shipping/ferry companies, providing connection with islands; bus companies, operating on city and county routes/lines 	To promote public transport service, taking into account the aspects of environmental protection and regional development, etc.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment under Environmental Programmes 	To promote environmentally friendly and sustainable

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants to enable producers to cover the additional expenditures of specific conditions under environmental programmes No time limits producers 	production methods and increase the share of organic farming in traditional agriculture
G/SCM/N/1/EEC/2/Suppl.3	European Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation (EC)No 2026/97 on the Protection against Subsidised Imports from Countries not Members of the European Communities – Article 4 Enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Communities</i> 	To provide that certain subsidies for environment, research and regional development are non-countervailable
G/SCM/N/71/JPN	Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy for Loans to the Pollution Prevention Fund Grant Started in April 1973, and its termination is not determined Owners who have mining rights 	To prevent the pollution caused by metal mines smoothly and effectively
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy for the Cost of Development of Waste Power Generation Grant 1995 Fiscal year (FY) -2004 FY Waste power producers 	To assist the construction of waste power plants for the diffusion of waste energy utilization
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy for Development of High-Efficiency Waste Power Generation Technology Grant 1992 FY – 2003 FY New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) 	To develop a new type of facility which can efficiently utilize the potential energy in waste
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy for Development of Power Generation Technology Using New RDF (Refused Derived Fuel) Grant 1995 FY - 2001 FY EPDC (Electric Power Development Co., Ltd) 	To promote RDF fired power generation system by considering waste as a non-utilized form of energy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy for Research on Technology to Introduce Waste-Fired Power Generation Grant 1994 FY- 2002 FY New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) 	To support the introduction of waste-fired power generation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consignment Experimental and Research Expenses of Survey on Criteria of Radioactive Waste Disposal Contract 1983 FY – 2005 FY Radioactive Waste Management Funding and Research Center, Institute of Research and Innovation, etc. 	To survey on criteria of radioactive waste disposal
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy for the Unused Energy Use District Heating and Cooling Grant 1991 FY – 2002 FY Heat supply undertakers etc. 	To achieve diffusion and promotion of subsidy of unused energy use district heating and cooling system
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy for Promoting Introduction of Drastic High-Efficiency Energy Use Equipment for Civil Use Grant 	To promote installation of LP Gas Engine Heat Pump Air-conditioner for the purpose of saving energy use

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997 FY – 2001 FY • Those who install their LP Gas Engine Heat Pump Air-conditioners by LP Gas Center of Japan through financial organizations instructed 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System Development of Energy Saving in Mines • Contract • 1997 FY – 2001 FY • Metal Mining Agency of Japan (MMAJ) 	To save energy on mine development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserve for Prevention from Mineral Pollution of Metal Mining • Tax deferral • Between 1 April 1974 and 31 March 2002 • A person or a corporation engaging in the mining industry 	To prevent the mineral pollution relating to metal mining
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund for the Projects Implemented by Regional Governments for Promoting Sustainable Fisheries • Subsidies • Based on every fiscal year • Programmes implemented by prefectural governments 	To implement comprehensive programmes for the promotion of sustainable fisheries
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Measures for Shochu B Manufactures • Interest-free loan • Duration of the subsidy is determined and provided based on every fiscal year • Shochu B Manufactures 	To reform the structure of shochu B manufactures and to help the modernization of its environment protection facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund for the Activities Implemented by Non-governmental Organizations for Promoting Sustainable Fisheries • Subsidies • Determined and provided based on every fiscal year • Non-governmental organizations 	To implement comprehensive programmes for the promotion of sustainable fisheries
G/SCM/N/16/HUN G/SCM/N/25/HUN G/SCM/N/38/HUN	Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to the Transition to Organic Production • Grant • From 18 January to 31 December 1997 (From 1 January to 31 December 1998) • Producers 	To promote organic production
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to Mending, Cultivating and Preserving the Quality and the Quantity of Forests • Grant • From 1 January to 31 December 1996 and from 18 January to 31 December 1997 	To assist mending, cultivating and preserving the quality and the quantity of forests
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to the Protection of Arable Land • Grant • From 1 January to 31 December 1996, from 18 January to 31 December 1997 and from 1 January to 31 December 1998 • Producers 	To protect the arable land
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for Planting and Restructuring Forests and Afforestation • Grant 	To assist restructuring forests and afforestation

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1 January to 31 December 1996, from 18 January to 31 December 1997 and from 1 January to 31 December 1998 • Sylviculturists 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments for Relief from Environmental Degradation of Forests • Grant • From 1 January to 31 December 1996, from 18 January to 31 December 1997 and from 1 January to 31 December 1998 • Owners or tenants of forests 	To compensate for losses of income due to the environmental degradation of forests
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Protection Fund • Subsidy • 1996, 1997 	To protect the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to the Establishment of Environmentally-friendly Crop Structure • Grant • From 18 January to 31 December 1997 • Producers 	To strengthen soil conservation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to the Establishment of Environmentally Crop Structure (leguminous crops) • Grant • From 1 January to 31 December 1998 • Producers 	To strengthen soil conservation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Concession for Bank Credits Financing other Investments • Deduction from corporate tax • Credit contracts concluded not later than 31 December 1996 • Companies investing from bank credits on projects of environment protection, etc. 	To reduce the interest burden on credits financing environment protection projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Concession Related to Investment • Deduction from corporate tax • Came into effect on 1 January 1994 and lost effect on 1 January 1995. However, particular concessions granted before that date will continue to be applied until their expiry date approved by the Government and provided that the criteria continue to be met • Company manufacturing environment friendly products, etc. 	To promote the development of environment friendly products
G/SCM/N/1/LVA/2	Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 6, Law on Countervailing Duties - Non-countervailable Subsidy • Subsidies to promote the adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements imposed by laws or regulations of the country of origin or export concerned, which result in greater constraints and financial burden on firms shall not be deemed countervailing • Firms in the country of origin 	To promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements imposed by laws or regulations
G/SCM/N/1/LTU/1	Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 6, Law on Countervailing Duties - Non-countervailable Subsidy • Subsidies to promote the adaptation of 	To promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<p>existing facilities to new environmental requirements imposed by laws or regulations of the country of origin or export concerned, which result in greater constraints and financial burden on firms shall not be deemed countervailing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firms in the country of origin 	imposed by laws or regulations
G/SCM/N/74/MUS	Mauritius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Expansion Act - Certain legislation and programmes dealing with the issue of subsidies make reference to the promotion of the development of environmentally friendly industries; anti-pollution technology for the protection of the environment; and investment in anti-pollution and environment protection technology Exemption from or preferential rate of duty and incentive rate of corporate tax Companies and enterprises 	To promote the protection of the environment
G/SCM/N/1/MDA/1	Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on Countervailing Measures - Subsidies to promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements imposed by law and regulations which result in greater constraints and financial burden on firms, shall not be subject to countervailing measures Subsidies to firms within the territory of the country of origin or export 	To include certain subsidies related to environmental protection in the territory of the country of origin as non-countervailable subsidies
G/SCM/N/71/NOR	Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial R&D Programmes and Projects (NFR) Financial support Norwegian companies located in Norway with their own production facilities, activities and management Put into effect in 1996; Most projects are of limited duration – mainly 3 years 	To include new environmentally sound products and services as one of the sectorial programmes linked to this scheme
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid for Development and Diffusion of Cleaner Technologies End in 1997, last payment 1999 	To improve the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid for development and knowledge and information on sustainable production and consumption One-off investment grant to projects Started in 1990; duration not specified All enterprises 	To promote information and capacity building for more sustainable production and consumption patterns, including waste reduction and recycling
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loan Guarantees for Investment in Cleaner Technologies, Waste Reduction and Recycling End on 1 January 1997 	To improve the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee and Loan Facility to the Company Responsible for Hazardous Waste Loan and loan guarantee Starting in 1991, duration of the facility are 20 years The company in question, namely, Norsk Avfallshandtering AS 	To reduce the risk related to building and operating a plant for treating hazardous waste
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant Programme for Introduction of New Energy Technology 	To support an introduction and demonstration of new

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant • Starting in 1979, duration not specified • business sector in a broad sense 	energy efficient and renewable energy technology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norwegian Environmental Fund – a new political environmental tool • Loans with subsidized interest rate • 1998-1 January 2001 • Projects that may not receive proper financing in commercial banks due to high risk or marginal project profitability 	To stimulate companies to invest in or develop more environmental friendly technology in order to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other (environmentally) harmful emissions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant Programme for Energy Efficiency, Information and Education • Grant • Not specified • Households as well as the business sector in a broad sense 	To introduce efficient energy technology and energy conservation measures through support to information and education schemes as well as introduction and demonstration of new technology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemption from/reduction of SO2 and CO2 taxes • Tax concession • Starting date: reduced coal and coke tax: 1 July 1992; reduced mineral oil tax: 1 January 1993. Duration not specified • Paper and pulp, fish flour and cement and leca industry. 	To avoid an undesirable worsening of the concerned companies competitive power, since the CO2 taxes introduced in Norway in 1991 are high compared to similar taxes that have been established in other countries
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Concessions in Forestry: The Forest Trust Fund and the 5-year Average Tax Assessment • Tax concessions • Initiated in 1932, but established at its present system in 1965 • Forest owners 	To promote a long range forestry investment based on sustainable utilization of the forest resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies for Forest Management Planning • Grants • Starting date: 1971. Duration not specified. • All categories of owners and all types of operational forestland 	To stimulate forest management planning as a basic measure to promote sustainable forestry (including development related to biological diversity, landscape, cultural inheritance and recreational activities)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies for Afforestation and Silviculture • Grants • Starting date: 1931. Duration has not been specified. • All forest owners. Priority is given to the Northern, Western and the mountainous regions 	To stimulate to the establishment and the composition of quality forests at the same time as the environmental values related to biological diversity, landscape, cultural inheritance and recreational activities are attended to and further developed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies for Construction of Forest Roads • Grants • Starting date 1961. Duration not specified. • All forest owners. Priority is given to the Northern, Western and the 	To ease the access and provide possibilities for rational forest management and operation of forestland

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		mountainous regions	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy for Harvesting of Round Wood in difficult Terrain Grants Starting date: 1976 All private, community or state forests 	To increased activity in rural regions through a sustainable utilization of the forest resources in difficult and steep terrain
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy for manual Thinning Grants Starting date: 1985. Duration not specified. All forest owner categories 	To increased activity in rural regions through a sustainable utilization of the forest resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various schemes under the agricultural subsidy programmes Direct payments Specific farm sectors 1 July 2000 – 30 June 2001 	To meet the agricultural policy objectives concerning production, income, productivity, regional development, the agricultural landscape and the environment
G/SCM/N/71/NOR/Suppl.1	Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise and Economic Development in the Regions Grants and loans to upgrade the competence of the enterprise Starting in 1971, duration not specified. Business and industry 	To include consultancy services and dissemination of knowledge in the field of pollution control as eligible costs for grants and loans
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Innovation Scheme Grant, loan and guarantee to upgrade the competence of the enterprise Starting in 1993, duration not specified Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) 	To include consultancy services and dissemination of knowledge in the field of pollution control as eligible costs for grants, loans and guarantee
G/SCM/N/1/PAK/2	Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countervailing Duties Ordinance - Subsidies to promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements imposed by law and regulations which result in greater constraints and financial burden on firms, shall not be subject to countervailing measures Subsidies to firms within the territory of the country of origin 	To include certain subsidies related to environmental protection in the territory of the country of origin as non-countervailable subsidies
G/SCM/N/71/LCA	St. Lucia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro and Small Scale Business Enterprises Act Income tax exemption; exemption from import duty and exemptions from income tax on export profits to make provision for developmental support with respect to micro and small scale business enterprises In accordance with terms in the Fiscal Incentives Act, No. 15 of 1974, as applicable Micro and small scale businesses 	To support micro and small scale business enterprises under the condition that they are engaged in environmentally sound operations to the satisfaction of the Minister responsible for the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free Zones Act Exemption from import duty and other charges to promote economic growth and development and related matters Income tax - 5 years from date of establishment within the Free Zone Area; Income tax credits - indefinite. However subject to qualifications as prescribed in the Act; Import duty and associated charges - for the duration of 	To lay down the condition with regards to the application for operation within a Free Zone that the proposed business enterprise will not have a deleterious effect on the environment, having regard to any environmental impact assessment made for the

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tenancy Businesses established within a designated Free Zone Area 	purpose
G/SCM/N/74/LCA	Saint Lucia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism Incentives Act Waiver of import duty and taxes Establishment for tourism products and projects 	To include environmental impact as one of the criteria used in assessing the applications for incentives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro and Small Scale Business Enterprises Act Support and financial relief Small scale business enterprises 	To include in the criteria for which small scale business enterprises could receive benefits under this Act that these enterprises must be engaged in environmentally sound activities
G/SCM/N/71/SVN G/SCM/N/60/SVN/ Suppl.1	Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme supporting structural adjustment in the steel industry Guarantees-insurance of commercial risk; grants; conversion of claims into capital investments; capital investments; support to companies in difficulties 1 January 2000-31 December 2004. Slovenian steel works 	To restructure the steel industry aiming at abolishing the social and environmental impacts caused by the adverse effects of the steel industry
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting the development of tourism Grants to activities related to the promotion of tourism 1 January 2000-31 December 2001 Persons, institutes, associations, local and regional tourist agencies 	To promote sustainable development of tourism
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructuring programme for agriculture and food-processing industry Direct payments 1 January 2000-31 December 2001 Companies, persons and associations engaged in agricultural or food-processing activity 	To restructure and modernize the food-processing industry, to improve the relevant environmental standards
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for energy saving and the use of renewable energy sources. Grants Not specified Commercial companies and sole proprietors 	To support energy saving, to increase the use of renewable energy sources and to increase public awareness of energy conservation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental investments Favourable loans 14 July 2000-31 December 2001 Commercial companies, other legal persons and sole proprietors 	To promote environmentally friendly technologies and products, environmentally sound facilities and technologies, and to realize remedial programmes addressing environmental deterioration
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries development programme Grants 1 January 2000 – 31 December 2001 Persons engaged in fishing activities 	To improve stock conservation and management, to protect and develop fish stocks and coastal waters, etc.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional aid for local communities and administrative and local development coordination Favourable loans and grants 1 January 2000-31 December 2006 Companies and sole proprietors in the 	To promote the development of a sustainable economy and the conservation of natural resources, etc.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		statistical region of Zasavje	
G/SCM/N/2/TPKM and Suppl.1	Chinese Taipei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax credits for the purchase of automation and environmentally-friendly equipment • Credit against Corporate income tax • Firm 	To achieve economic growth through industrial restructuring by encouraging investment in certain desirable areas such as energy conservation, pollution control, reclamation of resources and reuse of industrial water.
G/SCM/N/71/TPKM	Chinese Taipei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing vessel buy-back programme • Grant • March 2000-December 2004 • All kinds of fishing vessels with valid fishing licenses 	To relax the pressure on fishery resources for the purpose of ensuring that there will be a sustainable use of marine resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing Vessel Monitoring System Programme • Award • Fiscal years 1996-2000 • Vessel owner 	To comply with the recommendations from international and regional fishery organizations for the conservation and management of marine resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of the Reuse of Pond Water in Aqua-culture programme • Grant • Fiscal years 1984-2004 • Fishermen who raise and rear fish 	To reduce groundwater consumption in order to prevent the deterioration causing land subsidence
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures for sweet potatoes, adzuki beans, mung beans, and other miscellaneous crops • Diversion Payment; Bonus payment • Not clearly specified • Those who follow the diversion programme 	To strengthen farmland environmental conservation plan for sustainable use of farmland
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific and urgent financing and loans intended for promoting competitiveness, for plant site relocation, for working capital needed during periods of economic crisis and recession, and for recovery plans from damage caused by major natural disasters • Financing and loan • No fixed completion date • All enterprises which meet "the Standards for Identifying a Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise" 	To include management plans to enhance the prevention of environmental contamination in the conditions for the entitlement to apply the financing and loans
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans at lower market interest rates for small and medium enterprises and private enterprises • Lower interest rate loans • Until the expiration of the SUI • All enterprises and are not limited to a specific industry or enterprise 	To promote industrial upgrading and achieving environment protection through lower interest rate loans for the procurement of pollution control facilities and energy saving facilities, etc.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds granted for development of products of the ten new leading industries • Grant and interest-free loan • No time limit • Companies developing products within the scope of one of the ten newly emerging industries 	To include pollution control in the ten new leading industries

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SCM/N/71/THA/Suppl.1	Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Machinery Upgrading Financing ● Loan ● Date of Commencement: EXIM Bank's facility: Early 1997; BOT's fund: May 1997; SAL fund: February 1998. ● Qualified operators 	To include in the scope of Machinery Upgrading Facility investments related to environment conservation
G/SCM/N/48/USA G/SCM/N/60/USA G/SCM/N/71/USA and Suppl.1	United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advanced Subsonic Technology Programme ● Grants, contracts, or other cooperative-type agreements with private sector partners ● Discontinued at the end of fiscal year 1999 ● Selected participating companies 	To generate the possible future development of a new generation of environmentally compatible and economic subsonic aircraft
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High Speed Research Programme ● Grants, contracts, or other cooperative-type agreements with private sector partners ● Discontinued at the end of fiscal year 1999 ● Select companies 	To improve the technology base for the possible future development of an economically viable and environmentally friendly high speed civil transport
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expensing of Certain Capital Outlays Related to Agriculture ● Income tax concession ● Indefinite ● Farmers, except for certain farm corporations and partnerships 	To promote soil and water conservation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNG) ● Contracts, subcontracts, understandings, grants, awards, cooperative research and development agreements and shared research arrangements ● September 1993- September 2002 ● US government laboratories, universities and independent research establishments 	To develop a vehicle which would achieve up to three times the fuel efficiency of today's comparable vehicles
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Solar and Renewable Energy Resources Technologies (1999-2001) ● Grants, cooperative agreements, cooperative research and development agreements (CRADAs) and other forms of collaboration accomplished through consortium-based activities between government laboratories and private industry ● No fixed completion date ● All eligible parties 	To develop renewable energy Technologies and to accelerate their acceptance and use; to improve energy security, and environmental health through the development of clean, competitive power technologies for the 21 st century
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy Conservation Programmes-Transportation Sector ● Grants, cooperative agreements, CRADAs and other forms of collaboration accomplished through consortium-based activities between government laboratories and private industry ● No fixed completion date ● All eligible parties 	To support development and use of advanced vehicle technologies and fuels which reduce demand for petroleum, decrease emissions of criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gases; to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency which will enable reduced oil consumption
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy Conservation Programmes – Building Technology, State and Community Sector ● Grants, cooperative agreements, 	To develop, promote and integrate energy technologies and practices to make buildings more efficient and

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<p>CRADAs and other forms of collaboration accomplished through consortium-based activities between government laboratories and private industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No fixed completion date ● All eligible parties 	affordable and communities more livable
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy Conservation – Industry Sector ● Grants, cooperative agreements, CRADAs and other forms of collaboration accomplished through consortium-based activities between government laboratories and private industry ● No fixed completion date ● All eligible parties 	To improve the energy efficiency, environmental performance, and productivity of energy-intensive industries by developing and delivering advanced science and technology options which will lower raw material and depletable energy use and reduce the generation of wastes and pollutants
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Oil Programme ● A system of competitive procurement through various kinds of cooperative agreements and CRADAs ● No fixed completion dates ● Independent oil producers and major petroleum companies, as well as firms from service sectors associated with the petroleum industry 	To develop cleaner heavy oil and residual upgrading and to reduce environmental costs to operators while improving environmental performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Natural Gas Programme ● A system of competitive procurement ● No fixed completion date ● Chemical manufacturers, pipe producers, private research groups and various equipment manufacturers 	To reduce environmental costs to operators while improving environmental performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Programme ● Cost-shared cooperative agreements ● 1986-1996, R&D activities to be completed by 2007 ● Coal mining/processing/refining firms and related equipment/technology suppliers 	To demonstrate a new generation of advanced coal-based technologies which significantly advance the efficiency and environmental performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New Technology Credit: Solar and Geothermal Energy Facilities ● Income tax concession ● Indefinite ● Non-utility taxpayers that invest in qualifying equipment. 	To reduce consumption of oil and natural gas by encouraging the commercialization of renewable energy technologies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alcohol Fuel Credit and Partial Exemption from Federal Excise Tax on Gasoline ● Income tax concession and reduced excise tax rates on fuels containing alcohol ● Expired at 2007 ● Qualifying producers and blenders 	To encourage the substitution of alcohol fuels produced from renewable sources for gasoline and diesel fuel.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Credits for Electricity Production from Wind, Biomass, and Poultry Waste ● Income tax concession ● Applies to new facilities placed in service before 2004 ● The credit reduces federal income taxes for taxpayers producing electricity from 	To encourage the development and utilization of electric generating technologies that use specified renewable energy resources, as opposed to conventional fossil fuels.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		wind, biomass and poultry waste	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sea Grant ● Direct federal grants ● Indefinite ● Any individual; any public or private corporation, partnership, or other association or entity; or any state political subdivision, or agency or officer thereof 	To carry out research that addresses many aspects of the long-term economic development, environmental stewardship, and responsible use of marine and inland resources, including fish and shellfish
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Columbia River Hatcheries ● Grants ● Indefinite ● The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation; the US Fish and Wildlife Service 	To carry on activities for the conservation of fishery resources in the Columbia River Basin; to mitigate the negative effects of lost salmon habitat
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The AMTEX Programme ● CRADAs, via shared research costs and the transfer of technology ● Initiated in 1993, not to exceed 10 years ● Both the DOE and the integrated textile and apparel industry 	To develop and apply advanced technologies which will lead to reduce water consumption, waste products and inefficiencies in the textile and apparel sectors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coal Demonstration Programme – State of Illinois ● Mixed financing ● Coal mining firms 	To bring a new generation of clean coal techniques to the commercial marketplace
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy Products Centre – New York State ● Marketing assistance and financial assistance ● Businesses involved with a technology, product, or service that generates new supplies of energy more efficiently and cleanly 	To promote clean and efficient energy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rural Development Loan Fund – New York State ● Loans ● New and emerging businesses 	To promote environmentally sound development projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clean Fuel Vehicle Job Creation Tax Credit – State of Virginia ● Tax credit ● Businesses manufacturing or converting vehicles to operate on clean fuel and manufacturers of components for use in clean fuel vehicles. 	To promote the use of clean fuel
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High Technology Business and Occupation Tax Credit Programme – State of Washington ● Tax credit ● High technology businesses 	To include environmental technology in the list of eligible high technology business
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High Technology Sales and Use Tax Deferral/Exemption Programme – State of Washington ● Tax exemption ● Research and development pilot scale manufacturing 	To stimulate growth in certain high technology industries, including environmental technology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poultry Environmental Enhancement Project – State of Alabama ● Loans ● Poultry industry 	To support environmental projects

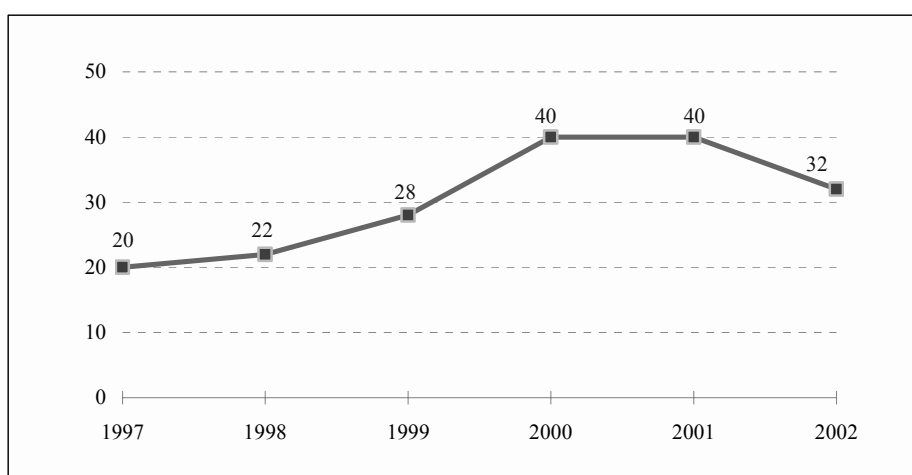
Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprise Zones – State of Delaware Bonds Manufactures, first-time farmers, and pollution control facilities in targeted investment communities 	To promote investment for first-time farmers and pollution control facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal Technology Development Assistance Fund – State of Illinois Funding Coal industry firms 	To bring a new generation of clean coal techniques to the commercial marketplace
G/SCM/N/71/URY	Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Law Tax concession, tariff concession, partial refund of planting costs 12-15 years Producers 	To alleviate the pressure on the country's native forests, and enhance their conservation and sustainable use

D. AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

11. In 2002, 193 notifications were submitted by Members under the various Articles of the Agreement on Agriculture. 32 of these were related to environmental measures,¹⁵ and 23 of which were made under the heading of "environment programmes" and/or "Green Box" measures (Annex 2, paragraph 12 of the Agreement).

12. The environmental measures notified include the following: 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.¹⁶ The Note also includes information on bilateral assistance projects for Least-Developed Net Food Importing Countries (LDNFICs) notified under Article 16 which contains a reference to the environment.

Chart 9: Environment-related Agriculture Notifications (1997-2002)



¹⁵ See Table 6.

¹⁶ Measures related to support for biotechnology are not included.

Table 6: Environment-related Agriculture Notifications (2002)¹⁷

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
G/AG/N/AUS/41 and 41/Rev.1	Australia (2000-2001) "Green Box" measures ¹⁸ General services	• Grains Research and Development	To improve the production efficiency and the optimal use of the natural resource base in the grains industry
		• Land and Water Resources Research and Development	To support and manage the research and development into the sustainable use of Australia's land, water and vegetation resources
		• Red Meat Research and Development	To further the sustainable use and management of natural resources
		• Rural Industries Research and Development	To support the management of research and development programmes for the rural sector focussing on new and emerging plant and animal industries and generic programmes
	Pest and Disease	• Australian Animal Health Laboratory	To assure Australia's freedom from serious exotic animal diseases
		• Exotic Animal Disease Preparedness Programs	To promote research and national training programmes for exotic animal disease recognition, diagnosis and control
		• National Feral Animal Control Strategy	To reduce the damage caused to agriculture and the environment by feral animals
		• 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
	Infrastructure services	• National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality	To develop and implement integrated catchment or regional natural resource management plans targeting salinity and water quality
		• Great Artesian Basin Sustainability Initiative	To eliminate wastage of water and manage the artesian water

¹⁷ 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.

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 document G/AG/2.

¹⁸ Measures exempt from the reduction commitment.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
			resource, thereby preserving options for the future
	Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resources Management Program 	To minimize land degradation, identify impacts on crops, predict movements through the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Tasmania]¹⁹ The funding of research programmes 	To develop and improve efficient and sustainable practices in agriculture
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Western Australia] Research and development 	To improve agricultural production, sustainable land management and pest and disease control
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Queensland] Pest Management and Stock Route Services 	To protect plant and animal health and improve pest control
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Victoria] Rabbit Management 	To minimize the economic, environmental and social impacts caused by rabbits
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Victoria] Pest Animal Management 	To minimise the economic, environmental and social impacts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [South Australia] Training and development 	To develop farm planning and sustainable natural resource management
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Western Australia] Training support 	To develop sustainable rural management, trade and market development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Queensland] Natural Resources Management Program 	To help increase awareness about the sustainable management of natural resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [South Australia] Provision of extension advice 	To enhance sustainable economic development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [South Australia] Support sustainable land resource development and management 	To support sustainable land resource development and management
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Western Australia] Extension and advisory services to agricultural producers 	To promote ecologically sustainable development and pest and disease control
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [South Australia] Animal Health 	To serve for the management of pest and disease threats to animal industries
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> [Tasmania] Assistance in the provision of rural infrastructure and associated services 	To ensure the continued development of efficient and sustainable agriculture
	Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHT14-National Landcare Payments to States 	To improve natural resource management
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHT-Bushcare (the National Vegetation Initiative) Assistance to community groups 	To reverse the long-term decline in the quality of native vegetation cover
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHT-National Rivercare Program Assistance for community groups 	To contribute towards the sustainable management, rehabilitation and conservation of rivers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHT – Murray-Darling 2001 	To promote and coordinate effective planning and management for the equitable, efficient and sustainable use of the water, land and other

¹⁹ Measures taken by State/Territory Governments are indicated in brackets.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
			environmental resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHT – Farm Forestry Program 	To encourage the incorporation of commercial tree growing and management into farming systems
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Capital Territory 	To promote sustainable production and conservation of biodiversity and natural resource management
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Conservation Fund • Financial assistance 	To promote projects that address conservation criteria
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [New South Wales] Funding for programmes 	To prevent and mitigate degradation of land and water resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Northern Territory] Land Resource Conservation 	To ensure appropriate use and facilitate sustainable development
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [South Australia] Revegetation • Rural tree planting grants 	To help communities initiate revegetation projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Trust • Technical and coordination support and grants 	To community National Heritage Trust group projects
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Tasmania] Provision of services • Agricultural producers 	To limit environmental damage and to encourage sound practices to minimise soil erosion, salination and water damage
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Western Australia] Environmental services 	To provide environmental services to agricultural industries
	Regional assistance programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Partnership Program 	To achieve long-term change and to encourage profitable and self-reliant rural sectors which can adapt to ... sustainable management of the natural resource base
G/AG/N/AUS/42	Australia <i>Article 18:3 of the Agreement</i> ²⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT Rural Conservation Fund • Projects on leased rural land • May 2000 • All agricultural products 	To address conservation of biodiversity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loxton Irrigation Scheme (LIS) Refurbishment • 1 July 2000, 2years • All agricultural products 	To promote environmental benefits for the Riverland region in South Australia
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality • 3 November 2000, 7 years • Nil 	To prevent, stabilise and reverse trends in dryland salinity affecting the sustainability of production; To ensure the conservation of biological diversity and the viability of infrastructure and to improve water quality and secure reliable allocations for human uses, industry and the environment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Incentive Scheme [Queensland] • October 1997 Until 30 June 2003 • N/A 	To encourage individual landholders to undertake commercially and ecologically sustainable irrigation practices

²⁰ New or modified domestic support measures exempt from reduction.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEST 2000 Plus Program • 12 December 2000, 3 years • All agricultural products 	To respond to long-term structural impediments to productivity improvements, competitiveness and viability of farm businesses associated with drought, land degradation, small property size and inability to switch enterprises from pastoral activities
G/AG/N/AUS/48	Australia <i>Article 16:2 of the Agreement²¹ (2001-2002)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and financial assistance under paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision 	To reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development in developing countries
G/AG/N/CUB/19	Cuba <i>"Green Box" measures (2001)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal and plant health services 	To encourage scientific and technical research concerning animal and plant health
G/AG/N/CYP/1	Cyprus <i>"Green Box" measures, (2000) General services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research in connection with environmental programmes 	
	Measures under "Development programmes"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of financial assistance by the Department of Agriculture for the construction of soil conservation works for agricultural development 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidization of the purchase of selected breeding stock for livestock improvement and conservation of rare breeds of farm animals 	
G/AG/N/CZE/38	Czech <i>(under Article 18.3)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop production restructuring through afforestation • Publicly funded government programme • Date of entry into effect: 1 January 2000; Period of application: from 1 January 2000 • No individual product 	To support biological diversity in the landscape and to promote reduction of arable land area
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of agricultural land • Publicly funded government programme • Date of entry into effect: 1 January 2000; Period of application: from 1 January 2000 • No individual product 	To promote landscape maintenance and to prevent spread of diseases, pests and weeds
G/AG/N/EST/4	Estonia <i>"Green Box" measures (2000) General services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest and disease control 	
	Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for converting to organic farming 	

²¹ Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
	Regional assistance programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liming of acid soils in areas determined by the respective soil research laboratories 	
G/AG/N/EST/5	Estonia "Green Box" measure, Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State measure for converting to organic farming or continue using organic farming methods • 10 May 2000, FY 2000 	To introduce environmentally friendly production methods and increase the share of organic farming in traditional agriculture
G/AG/N/EST/6	Estonia "Green Box" measures (2001) Environmental programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting growing certified seeds 	To increase protection against plant diseases and wild oats
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up agri-environment program • Support for converting to organic farming 	
	Regional assistance programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liming of acid soils in areas determined by the respective soil research laboratories 	
G/AG/N/EEC/35	European Communities (under Article 16.2) (1999-2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and financial assistance under paragraph 3 (iii) of the Decision²² 	Under certain programmes, <i>inter alia</i> , to promote land conservation
G/AG/N/EEC/38	European Communities "Green Box" measures (1999-2000) General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest and disease control 	To protect plant and animal health
	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/GEO/2	Georgia "Green Box" measures (2000-2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural Services. Reforestation; Kolkheti Low-Land Maintenance Measures; Supervision of Animal Winter Pasture Routes 	
G/AG/N/HND/10/ Rev.1	Honduras Measures under "Development programmes" (1999-2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National animal and plant health monitoring programme 	To protect animal and plant health in Honduras, through grants
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation and development of the PRONADERS • DINADERS/SAG Programme 	To maximize the potential of natural resources through human, social, environmental and production-oriented development
G/AG/N/HND/13	Honduras (under Article 18.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National construction and rehabilitation programme • Investment subsidies • 1999-2000 • Producers 	Among other things, to enrich the fauna and flora
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation and development of the National Sustainable Rural Development Programme • Investment subsidies • 2000-2002 	To enhance the population's standard of living and optimise resource potential through human, social environmental and

²² A list of crop and animal farming projects.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producers 	production-oriented development
G/AG/N/HUN/28	Hungary "Green Box" Measures (1996-1998) Structural adjustment assistance provided through investment aids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to genetical development (1996 1997, 1998) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to soil amelioration and to irrigation investment (1996, 1997, 1998) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to the transition to organic production (1998) 	
	Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to the protection of arable land (1996 ,1997, 1998) 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to the establishment of environmentally friendly crop structure (1997, 1998) 	
G/AG/N/ISL/19	Iceland "Green Box" measures (1999) Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental programmes; afforestation environmental programmes (1999, 2000) 	
G/AG/N/IND/2	India "Green Box" measures (1996-1998) Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil conservation in catchment areas of river valley projects 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated watershed management in the catchment areas of flood-prone rivers in the Indo-Gangetic basin Spices Board Programme for water harvesting, soil conservation and afforestation National Waste Land Development Programme Desert development programme Control of shifting cultivation Forest conservation/afforestation and economic development 	
G/AG/N/ISR/26	Israel "Green Box" measures (2000) General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services provided for farmers Plant protection services Soil Conservation and Drainage Department National Park Protection Authority 	
G/AG/N/JPN/72	Japan "Green Box" measures (1998-1999) General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General research in connection with environmental programmes 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General and product-specific pest and disease control measures 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of soil conservation and low-input farming 	
	Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments for maintaining paddy fields in environmentally good condition through growing any plants other than rice or other appropriate managements 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments to dairy farmers who practice appropriate management to tackle environmental problems 			

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
G/AG/N/KOR/31	Korea "Green Box" measures (2000) General services	<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. Plant and animal disease control and protection 	
	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 environment-friendly farming 	
G/AG/N/MAR/24	Morocco "Green Box" measures (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot project for the recycling of waste water, and environmental management programme 	
	Agricultural research, monitoring and evaluation of the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetic improvement, veterinary research, agro-economic studies, etc. 	
	Livestock protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campaign against the effects of drought 	
G/AG/N/NZL/33	New Zealand "Green Box" measures (2001) General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease and Pest Surveillance Services and Emergency Response Services 	To diagnose and respond to detections of unrecorded, unwanted organisms that pose a threat to animal, plant or forest populations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Farming Fund 	To support community driven programmes aimed at improving the financial and environmental performance of the land based sectors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organics Initiative funding for the development of a National Minimum Standard for organic products; the development of a growth strategy for the organics sector; the development of a certification system for small-scale producers of organic products; and the establishment of the Organics Working Group which will interface between government departments and organic producers 	
G/AG/N/NZL/34	New Zealand (under Article 18.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Farming Fund Grants 1 July 2000, 5 years No individual product 	To improve the financial and environmental performance of the land based sectors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organics Initiatives Funding December 2000, 3 years Organic products across a variety of sectors 	To develop a National Minimum Standard for organic products
G/AG/N/NOR/36	Norway "Green Box" measures (2000) General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest and diseases control 	To protect plant and animal health
	Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy to Ecological Production; Subsidy to research on, and farmers changing to, ecological production methods 	

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 Production on Steep Areas 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed Area Support to Ecological Production 	
G/AG/N/POL/46	Poland "Green Box" measure (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection services 	To improve quality control on seeds, soil and plants
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant protection 	To improve pest and disease control
G/AG/N/SVK/35	Slovak Republic "Green Box" measures (2001) Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological procedures 	
	Non-Product-Specific AMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant genetic sources Animal genetic sources 	
G/AG/N/SVN/18/Rev.1	Slovenia "Green Box" measures (2000) General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest and disease control services 	To protect plant and animal health
	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/21 and 21/Rev.1	Slovenia "Green Box" measures (2001) General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest and disease control services 	To protect plant and animal health
	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/ZAF/44	South Africa "Green Box" measures (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource conservation and environmental management 	To promote sustainable utilisation of natural agricultural resources, soil, water and vegetation, and to protect the environment
	General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auxiliary and associated service Agricultural engineering services 	To contribute to soil conservation activities To promote the sustainable utilisation of natural agricultural resources, planning and development
	Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil conservation works 	To improve and protect the soil
G/AG/N/CHE/13/Add.2	Switzerland administration of tariff quotas (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import arrangement on live sheep and goats 	For the conservation of endangered breeds
G/AG/N/CHE/13/Add.3	Switzerland administration of tariff quotas (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import arrangement on live swine 	For the conservation of endangered breeds

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
G/AG/N/TUN/24	Tunisia "Green Box" measures, (2000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental conservation through land and afforestation works 	

E. AGREEMENT ON ANTI-DUMPING

13. In 2002, Members submitted 145 notifications under the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI (Anti-Dumping) of the GATT 1994, and one of these was environment related.²³ This notification addressed those subsidies to promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements shall not be subject to countervailing measures.

Chart 10: Environment-related Anti-Dumping Notifications (1997-2002)

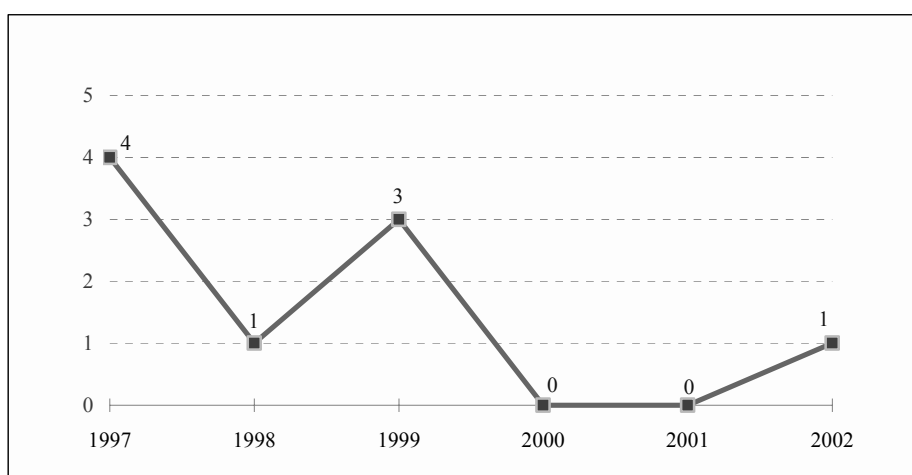


Table 7: Environment-related Anti-Dumping Notifications (2002)

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Objective
G/ADP/N/1/MDA/124	Moldova	Subsidies to promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements imposed by law and/or regulations which result in greater constraints and financial burden on firms, shall not be subject to countervailing measures	To promote the reduction of pollution

F. AGREEMENT ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES (ILP)

14. In 2002, Members submitted 89 notifications under the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (ILP), and 13 of these were environment related.²⁵ They mostly pursuant to Article 7.3 of the Agreement followed the format of Replies to Questionnaires on ILP (Annex to G/LIC/3).

15. A number 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 the CITES on endangered species.

²³ See Table 7.

²⁴ Also see SCM.

²⁵ See Table 8.

Chart 11: Environment-related ILP Notifications (1997-2002)

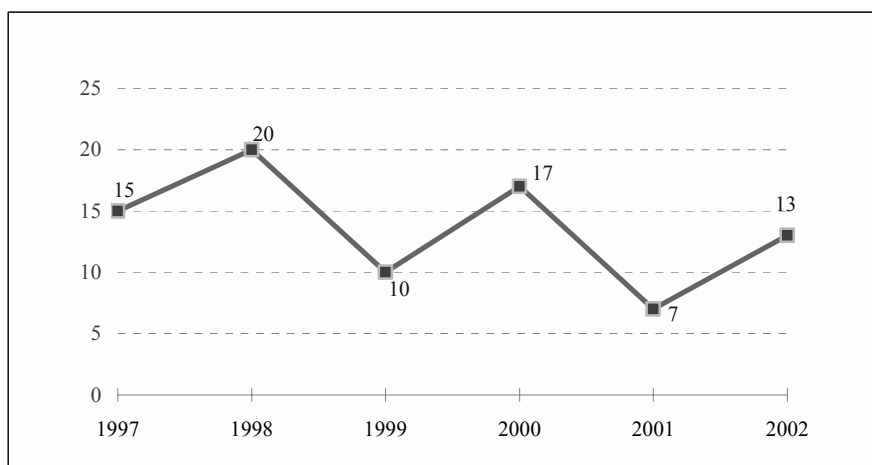


Table 8: Environment-related ILP Notifications (2002)

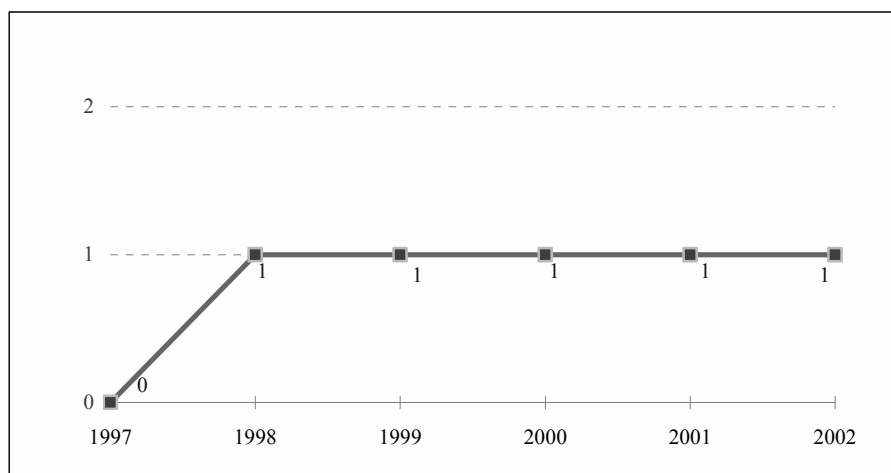
Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Objective
G/LIC/N/1/CHN/1/Add.1	China	Rules and measures on administration of import of machinery and electronic products Import of used machinery and electronic products Import of substances depleting the ozone layer	Among others, to protect the environment, ozone layer and to prevent waste
G/LIC/N/3/ECU/1/Add.1 G/LIC/Q/ECU/2	Ecuador	Replies to the questionnaire on import licensing procedures under Article 7.3 of the Agreement Items covered by tariff-rate: whole turkeys, poultry cuts and offal, wheat (all headings, for human consumption only), barley, flint maize, sorghum, malt, not roasted, wheat starch, maize (corn) starch, soya oilcake, oilcake of colza, milk powder, glucose, glucose containing fructose and glucose syrup	To protect human or animal health and environment
G/LIC/N/3/ECU/2	Ecuador	A system of prior licensing, consisting of the selection of a specific number of items requiring prior authorization in advance of clearance for domestic consumption.	To protect health, public morality, the environment and essential safety interests
G/LIC/N/3/HKG/6	Hong Kong, China	Import control on rice, pesticides, pharmaceutical products and medicines, radioactive substances and irradiating apparatus, ozone-depleting substances, goods	To protect safety, health, environment
		Import licensing system for endangered species of animals and plants	To give efforts to CITES
		Import control on wastes	To fulfil its international obligations under the Basel Convention and to ensure environmentally sound management of waste
G/LIC/N/3/JAM/1/Add.2	Jamaica	Restrictions on the importation of Chlorofluoro carbons (CFC)	To keep with Jamaica's obligations to the Multilateral Environment Agreements

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Objective
G/LIC/N/1/NAM/1 G/LIC/N/3/NAM/4	Namibia	An import/export permit system for the importation/ exportation of live animals (cattle, sheep, goats and pigs) and meat derived therefrom	To protect species
G/LIC/N/3/POL/2	Poland	Conditions for entry and exit of wastes and conditions on which foreign trade turnover in substances depleting the ozone	To protect the environment and the ozone layer
G/LIC/N/3/SVK/1	Slovak Republic	Products subject to security non-automatic licensing	To protect national security, health and environment
G/LIC/N/3/SVN/2	Slovenia	Products that are subject to import licensing: plant protection products, wildlife animals and plants, hazardous wastes, ozone layer depleting substances and products thereof	To protect plant, the environment and human health, to conserve the nature and species of fauna and flora, to supervise the trade of hazardous waste
G/LIC/N/1/TPKM/3 G/LIC/N/3/TPKM/1	Chinese Taipei	Control measures on hazardous materials	To be in line with the Montreal Protocol
		Imported animals are screened and controlled to ensure that they are suited to be raised in the domestic environment	To ensure a healthy environment
		Import licence for yellow-fin tuna, bluefin tuna, southern bluefin tuna, swordfish, big-eye tuna	To protect marine ecology
		Oil and petroleum products regulated by the "Petroleum Administration Law".	To give consideration to environmental protection
		Import licence for fishing boats and vessels	To ensure maintaining continuing use of fishery resources
G/LIC/N/1/VEN/1	Venezuela	Laws and regulations relating to the import licensing procedures in force in 2002	Among others, to protect the environment and human health

G. AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS

16. In 2002, Members submitted 120 notifications under the Agreement on Safeguards, and one of them was environment related.²⁶ The notification referred to subsidies to promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements considered to be non-countervailing measures.

Chart 12: Environment-related Safeguards Notifications (1997-2002)



²⁶ See Table 9.

Table 9: Environment-related Safeguards Notifications (2002)

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Objective
G/SG/N/1/MDA/1 G/ADP/N/1/MDA/1 G/SCM/N/1/MDA/1	Moldova	Subsidies to promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements imposed by law and/or regulations which result in greater constraints and financial burden on firms, shall not be subject to countervailing measures	To promote the reduction of pollution

H. AGREEMENT ON CUSTOMS VALUATION

17. Among the 41 notifications made under Article 22.2 of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (Customs Valuation) in 2002, only one notification pertained to the environment.²⁷ It addresses environment-related provisions and deals with customs procedures.

Chart 13: Environment-related Customs Valuations Notifications (1997-2002)

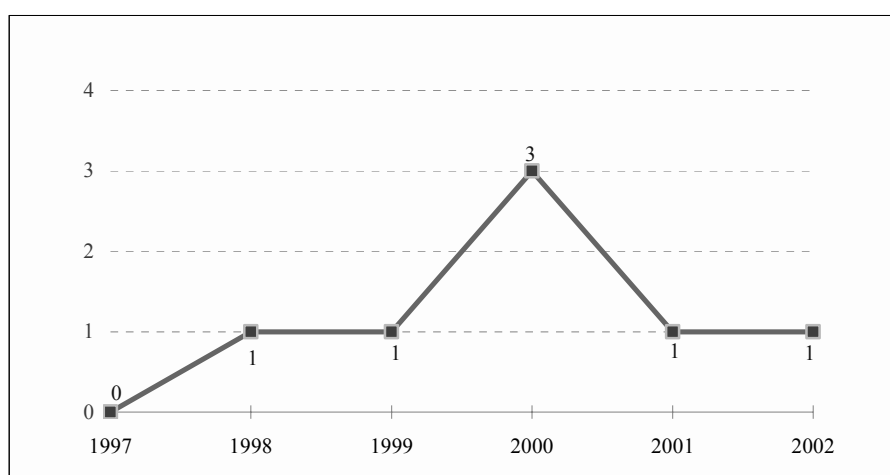


Table 10: Environment-related Customs Valuations Notifications (2002)

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
G/VAL/N/1/MDA/1	Moldova	Provision to prevent illegal transit across the customs border species of disappearing animals and plants	
		Provision to protect ... the health and life of humans, animals or plants and the environment	
		Prohibition by legislation of certain goods and means of transport due to certain reasons, including those for the protection of the environment	
		Not to grant authorization for destruction of certain goods, if there are enough grounds to consider that the destruction may cause significant damage to the environment	

²⁷ See Table 10.

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
		Provision for customs authorities to conduct customs control of goods and means of transport in the absence of the declarant, ... if health of humans, animals and plants, environment are in danger	

I. STATE TRADING

18. In 2002, among the 36 notifications submitted by Members pursuant to Article XVII: 4(a) of the GATT 1994 and paragraph 1 of the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII (State trading), two were in relation to the environment.²⁸ These concern state trading for products in China, and a "state trading company" established in France.

Chart 14: Environment-related State Trading Enterprises Notifications (1997-2002)

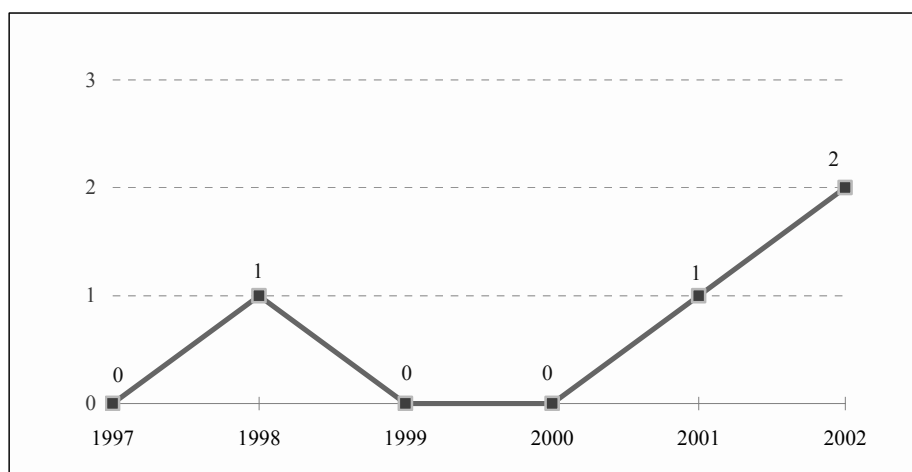


Table 11: Environment-related State Trading Enterprises Notifications (2002)

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
G/STR/N/7/CHN G/STR/N/8/CHN	China	Introducing and maintaining state trading for listed products	Among others, to realize the goal of sustainable development
G/STR/N/5/EEC G/STR/N/6/EEC G/STR/N/7/EEC	European Communities	The "state trading company" <i>Gaz de France</i> was established under the Law of 8 April 1946 nationalizing the gas industry with a view to supplying gas in France while at the same time respecting a number of obligations as a public service and making an active contribution towards the implementation of energy, environmental and planning policies.	

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

19. In 2002, no environment-related notification was made under the regional trade agreements (RTAs).

²⁸ See Table 11.

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

20. Among the 218 TRIPS notifications made in 2002, 16 were notified under Article 63.2, and contained environment-related provisions.²⁹ They included laws and decisions taken pursuant to the principles and provisions contained in the compulsory licensing provisions and non-patentability of plant or animal varieties, or of essentially biological processes of plants or animals.

Chart 15: Environment-related TRIPS Notifications (1997-2002)

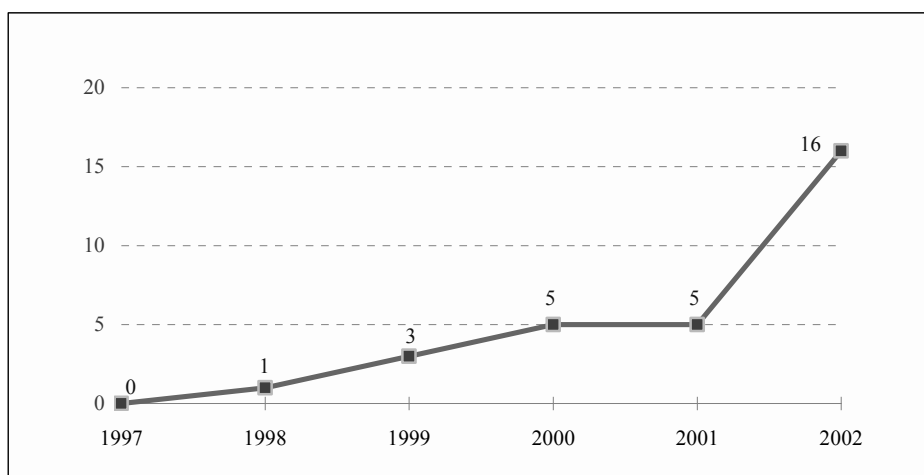


Table 12: Environment-related TRIPS Notifications (2002)

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
IP/N/1/ALB/I/1	Albania	No patents shall be granted in respect of plant or animal varieties or essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals	
IP/N/1/ALB/U/1	Albania	The Economic Competition Department, during the review of the request considers especially such factors as the strong development of technical, ecological and economical progress when this serves to public interest	
		In cases when the violation of the law is intentional made and this causes heavy consequences for public health, the protection of environment or important economic interests and property, the infringement will be attended to by penalty	
IP/N/1/ATG/P/1	Antigua and Barbuda	The following shall be excluded from patent protection: methods for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy, as well as diagnostic methods practiced on the human or animal body; this provision shall not apply to products for use in any of those methods; plants and animals other than micro organisms; essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals other than non-biological and micro biological processes; plant varieties; inventions, the prevention within Antigua and Barbuda of the commercial exploitation of which is necessary to protect public order or morality, including to protect human, animal or plant life or health or to avoid serious prejudice to the environment	
IP/N/1/ARG/2	Argentina	Law No. 20,247 – Seeds and Phylogenetic Developments	
		Regulatory Decree No. 2,138/91 – New Regulations under Law No. 20,247 on Seeds and Phylogenetic	

²⁹ See Table 12.

Symbol	Member	Measure or product	Objective
		Developments Articles 2,311 to 3,278 of Book III, Property Rights, Civil Code. General provisions concerning seeds and phylogenetic developments, under Article 20 of Law No. 20,247.	
IP/N/1/BRB/2	Barbados	The Act implements Article 27.3(b) of the TRIPS Agreement and makes provision for a sui generis system for the protection of the rights of breeders and developers of new plant varieties.	
IP/N/1/CHN/I/1	China	No patent right shall be granted to methods for the diagnosis or for the treatment of diseases and animal and plant varieties	
IP/N/1/CHN/P/1	China	In applying for a variety right, a new variety of plant shall belong to a botanical genera and species in the national catalogue of protected plant varieties.	To protect the rights in new varieties of plants; to encourage the breeding and use of new varieties of plants; and to promote the development of agriculture and forestry
IP/N/1/MUS/I/1	Mauritius	The following shall be excluded from patent protection: methods for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy, as well as diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body; plants; animals; essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals; plant varieties	
IP/N/1/MDA/E/5	Moldova	Customs authorities shall prevent illegal transit across the customs border of ... intellectual property objects, species of disappearing animals and plants	
		Certain goods and means of transport are prohibited from being brought in or taken out from the territory due to reasons for the protection of environment	
IP/N/1/MDA/I/2	Moldova	Patent shall not be issued for inventions, the prevention of commercial exploitation of which is necessary to protect public order or morality, including to protect human, animal or plant life health or to avoid serious prejudice to the environment	
IP/N/1/MDA/P/1	Moldova	Patent shall not be issued for inventions, the prevention of commercial exploitation of which is necessary to protect public order or morality, including to protect human, animal or plant life health or to avoid serious prejudice to the environment	
IP/N/1/MDA/P/2	Moldova	The government shall approve the list of botanical genera and species the varieties of which are protected under the said Law	
IP/N/1/MDA/U/1	Moldova	Information pertaining to environment pollution cannot be regarded as object of the commercial secret	
IP/N/1/MAR/2	Morocco	Dahir No. 1-96-255 promulgating Law No. 9-94 on the protection of new varieties of plants	To protect new varieties of plants
		Draft13 Order implementing Law No. 9/94 on the protection of new varieties of plants, determining the list of species eligible for protection, their term of protection and the elements protected	
IP/N/1/MAR/P/5	Morocco	Draft order implementing Law No. 9/94 on the protection of new varieties of plants, determining the list of species eligible for protection, their term of protection and the elements protected	
IP/N/1/TPKM/E/1	Chinese Taipei	The approved alcohol manufacture may begin production and business activities, only when the approvals from the central health and environmental protection authorities are received	

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

21. In 2002, among the 43 notifications made under Article III, paragraph 3, of the General Agreement on Trade in Services, seven related to the environment.³⁰ These notifications include regulations and agreements in trade of services mentioning environment issues.

Chart 16: Environment-related GATS Notifications (1997-2002)

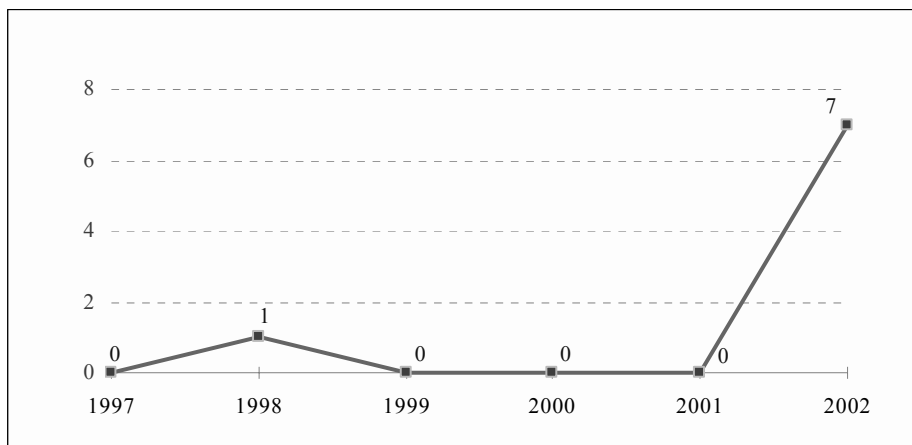


Table 13: Environment-related GATS Notifications (2002)

Symbol	Member	Measure or issue	Objective
S/C/N/209	China	Applications for establishing joint ventures shall not be approved if they involve the creation of environmental pollution	
		The industrial property or proprietary technology contributed by a foreign joint venturer as an investment shall meet the capable of notably saving raw materials fuel or power	
S/C/N/211	China	Approval to an application for the establishment of a contractual joint venture shall not be granted under the following circumstance: causing pollution to the environment	
S/C/N/213	China	The State encourages foreign-capital enterprises to adopt advanced technology and equipment, engage in the development of new products, realize the upgrading of products and the replacement of products with ones of a higher grade, conserve energy and raw materials	
		The application for the establishment of a foreign-capital enterprise shall not be approved if the proposed enterprise would involve the following circumstance: possible creation of environmental pollution.	
		The application for the establishment of a foreign-capital enterprise shall include the following contents: the extent to which environmental pollution may be created and the measures for resolution.	
S/C/N/188	Joint Communication from the European Communities and their Member states and the Republic of Estonia	Provisions in the Europe Agreement which are relevant to the scope of the GATS: "Economic cooperation", in particular ... Article 81 on Energy; and Article 83 on Environment	
S/C/N/187	Joint Communication from the European	Provisions in the Europe Agreement which are relevant to the scope of the GATS: "Economic cooperation", in particular ...	

³⁰ See Table 13.

Symbol	Member	Measure or issue	Objective
	Communities and their Member states and the Republic of Latvia	Article 81 on Energy; and Article 83 on Environment	
S/C/N/189	Joint Communication from the European Communities and their Member states and the Republic of Lithuania	Provisions in the Europe Agreement which are relevant to the scope of the GATS: "Economic cooperation", in particular ... Article 81 on Energy; and Article 83 on Environment	
S/C/N/190	Joint Communication from the European Communities and their Member states and the Republic of Slovenia	Provisions in the Europe Agreement which are relevant to the scope of the GATS: "Economic cooperation", in particular ... Article 81 on Energy; and Article 83 on Environment	

M. QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

22. Among the notifications pursuant to the Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions³¹, four pertain to the environment.³² These notifications listed import/export prohibitions, quantitative restrictions or licensing for ozone-depleting substances, products of endangered species and dangerous products under Article XX of the GATT.³³

Chart 17: Environment-related Quantitative Restrictions Notifications (1997-2002)

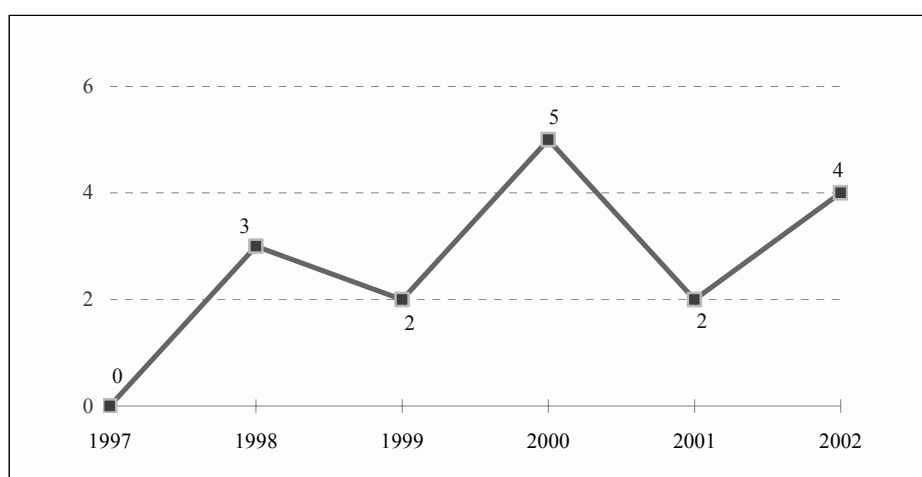


Table 14: Environment-related Quantitative Restrictions Notifications (2002)

Symbol	Member	Measure or issues	Objective
	China	Products subject to export license including ozonosphere depleting materials	
		Products subject to import prohibition including tiger bone, rhinoceros horn, leaded gasoline sludges and leaded anti-knock compound sludges, wastes, used machinery and electronics etc.	

³¹ Adopted by the Council for Trade in Goods on 1 December 1995 in G/L/59.

³² See Table 14.

³³ Members that have notified quantitative restrictions under Article XX(b) or (g) are listed in document G/MA/N/QR/1/Add.9.

Symbol	Member	Measure or issues	Objective
	Georgia	Import license on medicines and their raw materials, narcotic and psychotropic remedies, poisons, raw materials of animal and plant origin for medicines	To be in accordance with the internationally agreed list of UN Convention of 1961 (as amended by Vienna Protocol of 1963)
	Hong Kong, China	Soil (earth, sand, clay and peat)	To prevent the spread of plant pests
		List of endangered species	To fulfil the obligations under the CITES
		Chlorofluorocarbons which include CFC 11, etc.; ten other fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons which include CFC 13, etc.; methyl chloroform; methyl bromide; carbon tetrachloride; 34 hydrobromofluorocarbons; and Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) which include HCFC 21, etc.	To protect the environment
	Jamaica	Importation on CFC gases	To be in accordance with the Montreal Protocol
		Importation on equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons	To be in accordance with the Montreal Protocol

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

23. In 2002, no environment-related notifications were made pursuant to the TRIMS Agreement.

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

24. In 2002, 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 2002, no environment-related notifications were made under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

Q. AGREEMENT ON PRESHIPMENT INSPECTION

26. In 2002, no environment-related notifications were made under the Agreement on Preshipment Inspection.

R. AGREEMENT ON RULES OF ORIGIN

27. In 2002, no environment-related notifications were made under the Agreement on Rules of Origin.

S. PLURILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS: AGREEMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

28. In 2002, among the 21 notifications submitted under the Agreement on Government Procurement, nine were environment related.³⁴ They include contract performance requirements and statistics relating to environment and promotion of eco-friendly goods and services by the State and other entities.

³⁴ See Table 15.

Chart 18: Environment-related Government Procurement Notifications (1997-2002)

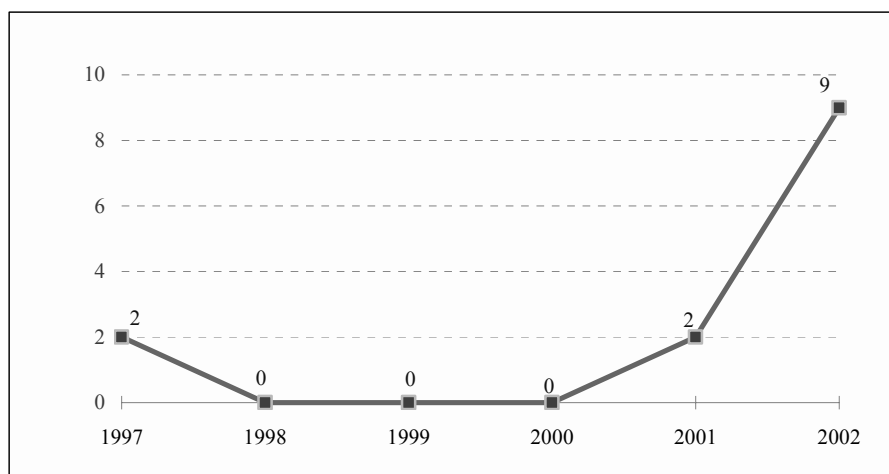


Table 15: Environment-related Government Procurement Notifications (2002)

Symbol	Member	Provision or issue	Objective
GPA/68	Georgia	Description of the object of procurement shall include safety standards to be met and the environmental impact	
		Criteria of environmental, national and security interests and other related factors should be applied when the evaluation of tenders is made	
GPA/62/Add.2	Japan	"Sewage, and refuse-disposal services, sanitation and environmental protection services" is included in the classification of procured goods and services	
GPA/67	Japan	The revision of the Basic Policy for the Promotion of Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services under the Law Concerning the Promotion of Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services by the State and Other Entities	To promote the procurement of eco-friendly goods and services
GPA/W/196	Japan	Inspections to be carried out in order to determine whether or not road vehicles conform with the safety regulations designed for them	To secure the safety of road vehicle and to prevent pollution caused by road vehicles
GPA/70/Add.1	Norway	"Sewage and refuse-disposal services, sanitation and environmental services" is included in a listing in the statistical report	
GPA/21/Add.3	United States	Statistics for 1996 reported under Article xix:5 of the agreement, including environment-related services and goods	
GPA/22/Add.4	United States	Statistics for 1997 reported under Article xix:5 of the agreement, including environment-related services and goods	
GPA/29/Add.4	United States	Statistics for 1998 reported under Article xix:5 of the agreement, including environment-related services and goods	
GPA/40/Add.4	United States	Statistics for 1999 reported under Article xix:5 of the agreement, including environment-related services and goods	

T. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT

29. In 2002, no environment-related notifications were made under the Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products.

U. OTHER NOTIFICATION PROVISIONS

30. In 2002, no environment-related notifications were made under other notification provisions.

II. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

31. In 2002, fourteen Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) were carried out.³⁵ References are made to the environment-related measures and provision or programmes contained in the Secretariat and Government reports for these TPRs. Environment-related references pertain mainly to import/export restrictions, some pursuant to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and national environmental and resource conservation programmes. The information is summarized under the following three headings: trade policy framework; trade policies and practices by measure; and Trade policies by selected sector.³⁶

A. TPR 96 – MALAWI

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A framework (Vision 2020) has been developed to provide that by the year 2020 the country will be environmentally sustainable. A Technical Working Group was formed to cover matters related to natural resources and environmental management. Environment and natural resources are also cross-cutting issues outlined in the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy. (II§11, II§41) ▪ The Government is striving to ensure that all relevant institutions align their laws and regulations to SPS provisions to assure the safety and health of animals and plant protection. (G§75) ▪ Priority has been given to the investment in forests, fisheries, minerals and agricultural resources by the Investment Promotion Agency, and plans are made to implement sustainable management practices for these key natural resources. (II§16,85)
Trade policies and practices by measures	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A small number of import items are prohibited or subject to licensing for environmental reasons (e.g. radioactive substances, mist nets for capturing wild birds and wild animals). (III§3,49,50) ▪ Imports of GM foods are not allowed, although the legal basis is uncertain. (III§75) ▪ Export licenses are maintained on a few products to protect the environment, e.g. on forestry products to prevent deforestation. (III§93, IV§41)
Technical requirements	Mandatory standards (technical regulations) are allowable in the legislation for environmental reasons. (III§63)

³⁵ TPRs 96-98 and 100-110 contain the trade policy reviews of Malawi; Mexico; Slovenia; India; Barbados; European Union; Mauritania; Australia; Dominican Republic; Zambia; Japan; Venezuela; Hong Kong, China; and Maldives respectively. The review report of TPR 99 for Haiti was issued in year 2003, and therefore will be included in EDB 2003.

³⁶ Generally, "Trade Policy Framework" includes government policies, plans, programmes, environmental and investment policies, as well as information related to WTO agreements. "Trade Policies and Practices by Measures" include quantitative restrictions (such as bans and prohibitions, quotas, controls, licenses and permits); technical requirements (such as notifications, registrations, custom procedures, labelling requirements, standards and technical regulations); taxes, levies and subsidies; as well as others measures affecting production and trade (such as research or government support).

Trade policies by selected sector	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An Agriculture Sector Investment Programme is in place to expand the objectives of the agriculture policy. It recommended to tackle land-resource and conservation problems, as well as to implement policies in areas such as land tenure, husbandry and irrigation (e.g. to propagate planting material for soil and water conservation and to conduct environmental impact assessments for irrigation schemes). (IV§8, Table IV.2, Table AIV.1) ▪ With the objective to encourage crop diversification and prevent deforestation, only 25% of estate growers' land can be used to grow tobacco. (IV§16)
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With the objective to ensure sustainable management of fish resources, commercial fishing operators must be licensed. (IV§37,38) ▪ A Fisheries Fund exists to provide funding for the conservation and management of fishery resources. (IV§37)
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A National Forest Policy was adopted to provide a framework for the participation of communal and private sector in forest conservation and management. (G§46) ▪ A Forest Management Board was established to provide advice on forest management and on the trade of tree species. (IV§40) ▪ A Forest Development and Management Fund has been established to provide concessions to private operators subject to reforestation commitments. (IV§42)
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minerals policy is in place to cover environmental conservation issues, e.g. the mining and quarry supervision to target the effective control and preservation of the environment, as well as to foster the adoption of best practice in environmental management systems. (Table IV.6) ▪ An environmental impact study is required for the applications of a mining license. (IV§47)
Industry-Manufacturing	Industrial licensing has been eliminated, except for environmental reasons on a few products such as chemical and biological weapons, explosives, hazardous waste and radio-active elements. (IV§63)
Services	One of the goals of the National Transport Policy is to provide a coordinated transport network comprising of environmentally friendly service providers. (IV§84)

B. TPR 97 – MEXICO

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compliance with environmental provisions in ecological regulations is used as criteria by the National Foreign Investments Commission when evaluating the terms of foreign investment. (II§19) ▪ Protection of IPRs includes new plant varieties and patents that cover new inventions (excluding biological processes for the production and propagation of plants and animals, biological and genetic material found in nature, and plant varieties). (Table III.10)
Trade policies and practices by measures	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-tariff restrictions are in place for the protection of animal and plant health, or the prevention of environmental threats, when these are not addressed by means of technical regulations (NOMs). (III§59) ▪ Several products, including certain animal, plants, and tropical timber, are prohibited from export under requirements of the various international agreements (e.g. CITES). (III§118)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A verification system is established to allow a better assessment of the compliance with customs rules, in particular with respect to environmental provisions. (III§7) ▪ Technical regulations (NOMs) are prepared to establish specifications for goods, services or processes to ensure the protection of animals, plants or the environment. (III§69,76,90)

Taxes, levies and subsidies	Certain tax concessions are provided to promote technological development or more environmentally friendly equipment. A few of these fiscal advantages are contingent on meeting national-content requirements (e.g. accelerated depreciation of equipment for preventing or controlling pollution), or are granted if no domestic substitute is available (e.g. duty-free import of decontaminating equipment). (III§175, Table III.9)
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Programme for the Development of Commercial Forest Plantations (PRODEPLAN) and the Forest Development Programme (PRODEFOR) are included in the official credit programmes to obtain non-reimbursable contributions. (III§176, AIII.5) ▪ Training, technical assistance and consulting services programmes are provided by federal entities to the National Programme of Environmental Audit for a voluntary audit of plants to improve the production process with respect to environmental issues. (III§178, Table AIII.6)
Trade policies by selected sector	
Agriculture	The PROCAMPO programme, an internal policy instrument, makes payments to eligible farmers on condition that the land continues to be used for an environment programme. (IV§22)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The domestic price of hydro carbons and refined products is set with reference to world prices, in general reflecting also the need to encourage rational use and conservation. (IV§47) ▪ There is an increase reliance on natural gas to generate electricity, with regulations favouring the use of less polluting fuels. Mexico's energy policy calls for the conversion of many oil-fired power plants to natural gas ones by 2005, with most new power plants to be run on natural gas. (IV§52, 64)

C. TPR 98 – SLOVENIA

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government's long-term fiscal priorities include to preserve the level of social development and the quality of the environment, while ensuring harmonious regional development. (I§9) ▪ New or revised laws on dangerous substances and on environmental protection in the area of goods are in force. (II§34) ▪ Foreign investors are allowed to bid for concessions in the exploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources. (II§52)
Trade policies and practices by measures	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Products affecting the environment are subject to import licensing. (III§31) ▪ Non-automatic licensing requirements (without volume limits) are applied to the imports of substances affecting the ozone layer; radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes, their compounds, and nuclear material and equipment; and special waste and scrap equipment. (III§32) ▪ Certain products are subject to export licensing under international treaties and conventions (e.g. CITES, hazardous substances and other environmentally sensitive products). Most of the tariff lines cover dangerous chemicals and radioactive substances. (III§54)

Trade policies by selected sector	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection of the environment and nature is an objective included in the agricultural policy. Structural support programmes exist for the renovation of agricultural and food production, environmental and rural development, and land operations (i.e. consolidation, irrigation, and draining for more efficient use of land). Agri-environmental programme measures include payments geared to the protection of landscape, the reduction of nutrient and pesticides impact, and the protection of bio-diversity. (IV§4,13) ▪ The gradual increase in agri-environmental programmes is reflected in the shift from AMS-type measures to Green Box measures during the period of implementation of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. (IV§13)
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sector-specific commitments were made under GATS for liberal market access and national treatment in the area of environmental services. (II§22) ▪ Protection of the environment is an objective included in the transport policy. Furthermore, the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control in the area of oil pollution was ratified. (IV§32)

D. TPR 100 – INDIA

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Biological Diversity Bill is in place to address concerns of the access to, the collection and utilization of, biological resources and knowledge by foreigners, as well as the sharing of benefits arising from such access. (III§153) ▪ The role of farmers as cultivators and conservers of plant varieties and the contribution of traditional, rural and tribal communities to the country's agro biodiversity are recognised through benefit sharing and the protection of traditional rights. Provision of a sui generis system exists for the protection of plant varieties under the TRIPS Agreement. (G§56, III§153)
Trade policies and practices by measures	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Import restrictions are maintained on some products protected under the Wildlife Protection Act, CITES and the Montreal Protocol. Imports of second-hand motor vehicles are restricted for environmental reasons. (III§35) ▪ The prohibition on waste, parings and scrap plastics was relaxed by allowing imports of these products by export-processing zones. (III§33) ▪ Export prohibitions exist on some items for the protection of wildlife and endangered species, or for ecological and environmental reasons (e.g. wild animals, exotic birds, tallow, wood and wood products, and 29 species of plants). (III§73, Table III.6)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A number of product sectors of export interest to India, market access has been affected by non-tariff measures (NTMs) such as packaging and labelling requirements (e.g. the use of recyclable card boxes for packing footwear). (G§47) ▪ Voluntary certificates are issued for environmentally friendly products (Ecomark) and environmental management systems. (III§50)
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<p>Concessions in the MFN tariff structure are granted to certain end-users based on environmental constraints. (III§17)</p>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compulsory industrial licensing (used to regulate the scale, technology, and location of investment projects, etc.) is maintained for environmental reasons. (G§26, III§99) ▪ Pollution control and environment clearances are required for the set up of specific industries (e.g. petro-chemical complexes, petroleum refineries, cement, thermal power plants, bulk drugs, fertilizers, dyes and paper). Exceptions exist based on the amount of the investment. (II§57, III§102)

Trade policies by selected sector	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A National Agriculture Policy is formulated to encourage the use of new and renewable sources of energy for irrigation and other agricultural purposes. (box IV.1) ▪ The misuse of inputs due to subsidies and the under-pricing of water and fertilizer have led to environmental problems (land degradation, water logging, depletion of ground water resources, etc). (IV§7,8)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Solar Energy Programme is established to subsidise solar lanterns, home lighting systems, street lights and solar pumps. With respect to the Other Sources of Energy Programme, financial support is provided for feasibility studies, the preparation of project reports and for the installation of these projects. (III§128, Table III.14) ▪ A Bureau of Energy Efficiency is responsible for the conduct of audits, labelling of electrical appliances, and awareness campaigns, etc. (G§37)
Industry- Manufacturing	Due to environmental and urban area congestion considerations, locational restrictions are applied to industries in 21 cities with a population of more than a million. Exceptions exist for any industry defined as non-polluting (e.g. electronics, computer software, and printing) and small-scale industries. (III§102)

E. TPR 101 – BARBADOS

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Government recognises the need to ensure that imports are of the highest quality and that the health and safety of all Barbadians are not compromised by the importation of inferior goods. It also has a duty to adequately protect the environment. (G§61) ▪ Environmental impact criteria is used during the evaluation of applications for foreign investment incentives. (II§19) ▪ Protection of IPRs exists for patents of inventions (except the ones involving plant and animal varieties and the commercial exploitation of which would be prejudicial to animal health, to plant life or to the environment). The rights of plant breeders and developers of new plant varieties are specifically protected. (Table III.9)
Trade policies and practices by measures	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	Quantitative restrictions such as prohibitions and controls are in place to preserve domestic plant and animal life and the environment. (III§40)
Technical requirements	Foreign certification in compliance with ISO 14000 is accepted by the National Standards Institution. (III§58,69)
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imported goods from all countries are subject to an environmental levy for the purpose of defraying the cost of disposing of specific goods (e.g. motor vehicles, tyres, refrigerators, stoves and ranges, washing machines, dishwashing machines, television sets, mattresses and electric accumulators). The levy may be refunded on re-exported goods. (G§60, III§38) ▪ A wide range of items used in the refurbishment of hotels are exempt from the environmental levy, under the Hotel Refurbishment Programme. (III§31)
Trade policies by selected sector	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The agri-food sector is supported both through border measures and domestic assistance, given the high costs which reflect climatic and ecological factors. (IV§10) ▪ Support to the sugar industry reflects the contribution this sector provides in terms of the environment and the maintenance of the landscape. (IV§31)

Energy	Energy policy is geared towards promoting energy conservation practices and the use of renewable energy technologies. For example, to develop the use of solar energy, a tax rebate measure exists on the purchase of solar water heaters. (IV§48, 55)
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The importance of environmental sustainability is recognised in the policy for tourism development. (G§29) ▪ Maritime activities are governed by the Shipping (Oil Pollution) Act. (IV§86)

F. TPR 102 – EUROPEAN UNION

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment is included in the economic policy. Policies promoting sustainable development have also been set by the Lisbon European Council. (I§8) ▪ The common commercial policy is established subject to the integration of environmental protection requirements, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development. (II§15, G§25) ▪ A commitment exists to carry out Sustainability Impact Assessments (SIAs) of both multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations. (G§26) ▪ Provisions regarding co-operation in the field of environment are contained in the Europe Agreements with all ten Central and Eastern European countries. Negotiations with Switzerland also covered the environment. Through the establishment of the framework of the bilateral trade relations between the EU and the United States, both parties agreed to aim at breaking down remaining mostly regulatory-barriers to trade while preserving a high level of protection for the environment. (G§65,66) ▪ The role of the Scheme for Generalised trade Preferences (GSP) is reinforced to foster sustainable development, with GSP-plus treatment available to encourage adherence to environmental standards. (G§62) ▪ On the protection of plant varieties, applicants in Member States may use either the national system, or the unitary procedure available at the Community Plant Variety Office. (III§138)
Trade policies and practices by measures	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measures to protect the environment generally concern exports as well as imports (e.g. controls on trade of dangerous chemicals and measures to implement the Montreal Protocol or the Basel Convention). (III§86) ▪ Prohibitions and licensing requirements are implemented to broaden the coverage of ozone-depleting substances subject to disciplines under the Montreal Protocol, and to control the movement of radioactive waste under the Basel Convention. (III§21) ▪ Bans affecting creosote and hexachloroethane, and on remaining uses of chrysotile asbestos were announced, and are to be made effective in 2003 and 2005, respectively. (III§18) ▪ Prohibitions and licensing requirements are applied to trade in wild fauna and flora to implement the provisions of CITES. Bans and documentation of catches are implemented on imports of Atlantic bluefin tuna and sword fish, the Antarctic and Patagonian tooth fish. (III§20) ▪ Prohibition exists to the importation of pelts of certain wild species (e.g. beaver, otter, mink) from countries that permit leg-hold traps or trapping methods that do not meet international humane trapping standards. Imports of those species from covered countries are subject to certification. (III§22)

<p>Technical requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Customs have taken on new responsibilities to protect against trade in dangerous or harmful products (e.g. products infringing environmental legislation) and illegal traffic in endangered species. (III§2) ▪ A system of notification and information has been established for the control of trade of chemicals that are banned or restricted on account of their effects on the environment. The international notification and prior informed consent (PIC) procedure established by UNEP and FAO is applied. (III§19) ▪ Commission notes the weaknesses of the existing system with respect to risk assessment of the many chemicals on the EU market, and proposes the reversal of responsibility from public authorities to industry for testing and risk assessment of chemicals. A new system of registration, evaluation, and authorization/restriction for chemical substances (REACH) would be phased in over a period of 11 years. The REACH System will apply to producers and importers of substances and to downstream industries. (III§46) ▪ A voluntary European eco-label (the Flower) was adopted to award products meeting ecological criteria (e.g. taking into account the life cycle of the product). (III§52) ▪ Mandatory labelling requirements exists for energy consumption of household appliances and foods and food ingredients produced from GMOs (novel foods). The Commission proposed comprehensive traceability labelling requirements with tighter authorization procedures for products containing, or produced, from GMOs. (III§49,51) ▪ For the objective of compliance with legal requirements concerning the protection of the environment, some modifications to the international standards may be necessary. (III§61) ▪ "New-approach" regulations for products are in place limiting mandatory obligations to essential requirements defined to meet environmental objectives (e.g. energy efficiency requirements, packaging waste). (III§41) ▪ A directive on end-of-life vehicles and the proposed directive on waste electronic and electrical equipment was adopted to introduce "producer responsibility" for the treatment, recovery, and disposal of products (intended as a financial incentive to design products to facilitate waste management and recycling). A proposal of revision to the packaging waste directive was issued and a consultation on managing PVC (e.g. plastics from vehicles) was launched by the Commission. (III§53,54) ▪ An "integrated product policy" concerning the sustainable use of resources and on waste recycling were proposed, and a proposal of raising the recovery and recycling targets was also considered. (III§43,56) ▪ A simplification and environmental upgrading of legislation on both detergents and fertilizers, and new mandatory labelling requirements were proposed. (III§45) ▪ Noise and emission limits for pleasure boats were revised downwards, and new lower emission limits were agreed for non-road machinery. (III§50)
<p>Taxes, levies and subsidies</p>	<p>Member States have pledged to shift the emphasis of subsidies from supporting individual companies or sectors towards horizontal objectives, such as environment. (III§117)</p>
<p>Others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State aid for environmental purposes to the steel and shipbuilding sectors was authorized during the year 2000. (III§125) ▪ The Commission issued a recommendation on environmental issues in companies' annual accounts and reports regarding corporate responsibility, to better inform shareholders on the environmental dimension of company activities. (III§98)

Trade policies by selected sector	
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Commission's Green Paper on the future of the Common Fisheries Policy after 2002 stated that "from a biological point of view, the sustainability of a high number of stocks will be threatened if current levels of exploitation are maintained." The Commission attributes the cause to "too much fishing by a fleet that is too large for the amount of fish that should be caught and by conservation measures which have not been effective or selective enough to protect fish stocks and marine ecosystems. (IV§40) ▪ A series of trade measures have been implemented in relation to international resource management and conservation agreements such as the International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) or the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). (IV§55) ▪ The setting of total allowable catches (TACs), complemented by fleet management and reduction programmes, has been adopted as the main instrument on conservation and management of fishery resources. (IV§41) ▪ A recovery plan has been established for cod and Northern hake, as well as control and monitoring measures to ensure the implementation of technical rules. A proposal has been formulated to set catch limitations in the form of TACs for a number of deep-water fish stocks. (IV§42,43) ▪ Some provisions have been designed to prevent public aid transferring fishing vessels to third countries that permit fishing in a manner which jeopardises the effectiveness of international conservation measures. (IV§47)

G. TPR 103 – MAURITANIA

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policies are in place aimed at protecting and conserving natural resources for sustainable development. (II§23,39) ▪ A rural development strategy for 2002-2015 is designed to stimulate growth in order to increase the availability of the goods and public services needed for sustainable development. (G§61) ▪ Cooperation in trade-related areas, such as trade and environment, is foreseen in the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (Cotonou Agreement) to which the country is a party. (II§80) ▪ A legal and institutional framework is established for the protection of animal and plant health, despite the waiver granted as an LDC. (G§100) ▪ Protection to plant variety in the form of a certificate is provided by the Bangui Agreement. (III§103)
Trade policies and practices by measures	
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Centre for the Promotion of Fisheries Products is being established, responding to the need for standardization, labelling and eco-labelling, quality control and certification in order to meet the quality requirements of the export markets. (IV§42) ▪ There is a lack of standardization or quality control systems as well as infrastructure for testing and metrology in the environmental sector. (III§50) ▪ There is a law which sets out the rules governing the protection of plant species. Under this law, plant species and their by-products, earth, compost and packaging used for their transport may not be imported without a phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin certifying that they are exempt from harmful substances or disease. (III§53)
Trade policies by selected sector	
Agriculture	Measures for the mitigation of impacts on the environment are envisaged in the Programme for the Integrated Development of Irrigated Agriculture. (II§23)

Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fisheries policy is formulated to promote commercial fishing that ensures the sustainability and ecological balance of fisheries. (G§57,58) ▪ Measures are adopted to strengthen marine surveillance and to implement a new system for fishing licenses. The focus has been placed on the protection of resources and the rationalization of fishing, improving resource planning and management, and preserving the marine environment and maritime safety. (II§40) ▪ Under the Sea Fisheries Cooperation Agreement with the EU, fund is provided for sector modernization (e.g. scientific and technical research to analyse the state of fish stocks; measures to improve the monitoring and surveillance of fishing activities to prevent over-fishing). (IV§37) ▪ Small-scale coastal fishing considered to be more resource-friendly is promoted in the Fisheries Code. (IV§6) ▪ Fishing vessels are obliged to unload their catches in Mauritanian ports, subject to exemptions. No exemption is granted to cephalopod boats or boats designed for catching species protected unless an international agreement provides otherwise. (IV§36)
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H. TPR 104 – AUSTRALIA

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legislation is in place to ensure that trade is environmentally sustainable. Actions that are likely to have a significant impact on the environment of Commonwealth land (even if taken outside Commonwealth land), and actions taken by the Commonwealth that are likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere in the world, may require approval before being carried out. (III§156) ▪ There is an increase public emphasis on pollution reduction. Policy objectives have included waste minimization, materials recycling, clean and renewable energy sources, and treatment of problems at the source. (III§155) ▪ National Environment Protection Measures are in place to outline objectives for the protection or management of particular aspects of the environment, e.g. on air quality, waste, packaged materials, re-use/recycling, assessment of site contamination, pollutant inventory and vehicle emissions. (III§159) ▪ As part of the Kyoto Protocol, it undertook to limit its greenhouse gas emissions to 108% of its 1990 level by 2010. (III§154) ▪ Policies to ensure the preservation of the environment are included in procurement practices. (III§44) ▪ A "managed risk" approach to biosecurity is adopted based on scientifically justified measures to safeguard the vulnerable indigenous flora and fauna. (G§32, III§81) ▪ Protection is provided in patent legislation for inventions in all fields of technology (including biotechnology). New varieties of all plant, fungal, algal species and transgenic plants are eligible for protection in line with UPOV guidelines and test procedures. (III§141, 143)

Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In compliance with domestic legislative/ policy requirements and international commitments, import prohibitions, restrictions or controls may be applied for the reasons of animal and plant life, and environmental conservation (e.g. related to fish/toothfish and ozone depleting substances). (III§41, Table III.4) ▪ Quarantine or technical requirements are in place to preserve the environment (e.g. SPS and quarantine requirements on GMOs and biotechnology). ▪ An Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act is formulated to strengthen safeguards for the conservation and welfare of wildlife, fulfilling obligations under CITES and streamlining administrative processes for imports and exports. (III§41,89) ▪ Exports of protected wildlife (under CITES) and other dangerous goods (e.g. hazardous waste and ozone depleting substances) are prohibited or subject to export permit. (III§89) ▪ Export controls on wood and wood chips are in place for the purpose of protecting environmental values. (III§90)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mandatory energy labelling requirements are in force for electric appliances (e.g. setting minimum energy-efficiency levels). (III§86) ▪ In response to consumers' demand for more balanced and factual information on GM foods, since December 2001 mandatory labelling requirements have been in force for foods produced using gene technology. (III§86) ▪ As from January 2001, new motor vehicles with a gross vehicle mass of up to 2.7 tonnes are required to carry a fuel consumption label on the windscreen at the point of sale. (III§86) ▪ Mandatory standards exist to prohibit the sale of food produced using gene technology, unless the food has been assessed by the ANZFA and listed in the standard. (III§80) ▪ Certification and information schemes may be used by firms to confirm that their procedures are environmentally friendly (e.g. ISO standards). (III§156)
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A product stewardship (oil) levy has been charged on locally produced or imported petroleum products to fund payments to oil recyclers who recycle oil in environmentally appropriate ways. (III§160) ▪ To encourage the use of alternative fuels, grants are provided for the use of fuels such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), ethanol and other renewable fuels. (III§125) ▪ Environmental programmes are included in the Green-box type domestic support. (IV§20)
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Export credit insurance and trade finance services are subject to environmental protection requirements. (III§6,107) ▪ Export finance is also tied to environmental conditions to better identify and assess any significant environmental impact of export transactions, overseas projects or investments. The World Bank's Pollution and Abatement Handbook is encouraged as the standard for EIA associated with potential Category A (high possible environmental impact) transactions. (III§158)
Trade policies by selected sector	
Fisheries	<p>Fish industry faces the following issues: the protection of habitats and the environment; finding suitable sites for aquaculture enterprises; reducing the level of waste in some fisheries; controlling the growth of illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing; and protecting the high seas and migratory species, such as tuna and orange roughy. (IV§41)</p>

Forestry	With the objectives of establishing world-class conservation reserves and ensuring that native forests are managed in an ecologically sustainable way, a forestry policy is implemented through 20-year Regional Forest Agreements (reached between the Commonwealth and State Governments). Codes of forest practices are formulated to set out goals and guidelines for timber harvesting, roading, regeneration and reforestation. (IV§37)
Mining	Policies that have a significant impact on the sector include environmental regulations. (IV§42)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With the objective of reducing the environmental impact of energy production/use, a common understanding on regional energy issues is fostered within APEC. (IV§45) ▪ Legislation to support the implementation of a mandatory renewable energy target has been in force as of April 2001. Wholesale purchasers of electricity have been required to purchase increasing amounts of electricity generated from renewable energy sources. (IV§51)
Industry- Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A compliance plate approval regime has been established to ensure that (domestic or foreign) vehicles comply with emission standards when they are first supplied to the market. A new scheme will be put in place for importing and converting used vehicles to comply with emission requirements. (IV§64) ▪ Reimbursement grants for environmental upgrade of existing plant or equipment are included in the Strategic Investment Programme Scheme for manufacturing. (Table AIV.5)
Services	The presence of natural persons in environmental services is unbound under GATS commitments. (IV§78)

I. TPR 105 – DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment is subject to various environmental requirements. A certificate describing reparation to damage is required when foreign investment is susceptible to affect the ecosystem. Environmental impact evaluation is also required for the production, transport, and commercialization of explosive, harmful, inflammable, radioactive, toxic or otherwise dangerous substances, as well as touristic development projects and hotel construction. (II§47) ▪ Foreigners may invest in all areas except in: disposal of toxic, dangerous or radioactive waste not produced in the country and activities affecting the environment. (II§44) ▪ Enterprises operating in Free Trade Zones are subject to the country's environmental laws. (III§108) ▪ Product processes and materials are excluded from the protection of patents in the case of: plant and animals (not micro-organisms) and inventions harmful to the health or life of animals, or capable of damaging the environment. (Table III.9)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In compliance with domestic legislation or international commitments, import prohibitions exist for the protection of animal and plant life and the environment. (III§47) ▪ With the objective to protect the environment and biodiversity, imports of the following goods are prohibited: vehicles older than five years; used electric household appliances; human, animal, and industrial waste; conifers; fruits, plants and seeds that contain parasites or that could otherwise affect animal or plant health. (III§48) ▪ Export prohibitions of unprocessed amber, sand, gravel, and soil suitable for cultivation, are in place for environmental reasons. (III§100)

Taxes, levies and subsidies	Export taxes for live fish, molluscs, and crustaceans were established to preserve and control coastal areas and to protect species. (III§99)
Trade policies by selected sector	
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A number of Conventions regarding maritime transport, pollution and the sea have been signed. (IV§116)

J. TPR 106 – ZAMBIA

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A framework to develop strategies for sustainable development is provided in the Treaty of Southern African Development Community (SADC). (II§36) ▪ Cross-cutting policies for the environment are incorporated in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. (I§5) ▪ The enactment of a new Plant Varieties Protection Act is being prepared. (III§115)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Import controls and prohibitions are maintained for environmental reasons and under international conventions. (II§41) ▪ Export prohibitions exist on certain logs under international agreements and conventions (e.g. CITES). (III§77, IV§41) ▪ Licensing requirements on a list of imports are maintained primarily for sanitary and phytosanitary purposes and as a result of the CITES agreement. (III§40)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certification must be obtained for the importation of livestock and live plants, including timber and forest products. (III§7, IV§41) ▪ All food stuffs, of plant or animal nature, including timber and seeds, are subject to inspection on arrival. Grain shipments are subject to fumigation to minimize the spread of storage pests. Imports of live animals, plants, and seeds are subject to quarantine regulations. (III§57) ▪ A request for assistance has been made for the development of certification schemes for environmental management system based on ISO 14000. (II§74)
Taxes, levies and subsidies	A 100% expenditure allowance is made available for certain improvements to farming land, including water conservation. (III§91)
Others	A Technology Development Advisory Unit is established to provide training information, guidance and advice to small-scale industries. Research activities are undertaken in livestock and pest control, tree improvement, water resources and food technology. (III§96)
Trade policies by selected sector	
Fisheries	Fishing licenses are issued to slow down the over-exploitation of fish stocks and to monitor fishing. (IV§38)
Mining	Mining rights are issued taking into account the need to conserve and protect the environment. (IV§46)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy policy is designed to promote optimum supply and utilisation of energy, in particular in indigenous forms, to facilitate the socio-economic development of the country in a sustainable manner given its potential impact to the environment. One of the aim is to reduce the production of charcoal and to encourage the use of alternative energy sources. (G§37)

Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism policy aims at ensuring the preservation of resources. (G§29) ▪ The future of elephants under CITES is discussed in consultations within SADC, given the concern of being under-stocked with some animals. (IV§111,112) ▪ A Wildlife Authority was created for conserving wildlife and also to promote and develop tourism. (IV§113)
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K. TPR 107 – JAPAN

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A Three-year Programme for Promoting Regulatory Reform has been formulated, covering measures related to environment, one of its six priority spheres. (G§51, I§22, III§80) ▪ Allocations addressing environmental issues (such as establishing a recycling society where resources are fully reused) are prioritized in the budget. (G§47) ▪ Global environmental issues will be addressed in the Automotive Consultative Group, a bilateral agreement established by Japan and the United States. (II§20)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imports of certain goods are prohibited or subject to licensing requirements in order to preserve domestic plant and animal life and the environment. (III§28) ▪ Import prohibitions pertaining to items listed in Annex I to CITES are specified in the Import Control Order. (III§22) ▪ Prior confirmation is required for some imports such as silk fabrics, tuna, marlin, whales, certain species listed in Appendices II and III of CITES, and uranium. (III§26) ▪ Importation of GMOs that do not meet safety requirements is not permitted. (III§55) ▪ Permission is required for exports of certain seeds, endangered animals and plants specified in international treaties. (III§62)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mandatory labelling requirements concerning place of origin of GM food are introduced in technical regulations. (III§47) ▪ Regulations under the Food Sanitation Law have been revised to introduce specifications and standards for genetically modified foods, and to prohibit their importation unless approved under the Law. (III§50) ▪ To label food as "organic", accreditation is needed from an authorized body that the food meets certain Japan Agricultural Standards (JAS) requirements. Mandatory labelling regarding GMOs was applied to soybeans, corn, potatoes, rapeseed, cotton seed, and some processed foods mainly made of soybeans or corn. (III§55)
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A system of tax breaks exists in order to achieve various policy objectives (e.g. investment in equipment to address environmental concerns). (III§69) ▪ Subsidies notified to the WTO included those related to resource exploration, pollution prevention, waste disposal, alternative fuels and energy efficiency, etc. (III§71, Table AIII.4)

L. TPR 108 – VENEZUELA

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Matters related to environmental protection are included in the Constitution. (II§19) ▪ Joint measures for sustainable tourism and natural disasters were accorded within the Association of Caribbean States, by designating the Greater Caribbean region as a “cooperation zone”. (II§46) ▪ Contribution was made to the WTO in the area of protection of local and indigenous communities' intellectual property rights over traditional knowledge. Legislation is elaborated to include the Protection of the Rights of Breeders of New Plant Varieties, Access to Genetic Resources, and Biological Diversity. (II§33, III§201)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certain imports are prohibited in order to protect the life and health of animals, to preserve plant life, and to protect the environment. Importation of agricultural products from countries where certain pests and diseases are prevalent is restricted or prohibited. (III§58) ▪ Import licenses (permits or prior authorization) are required for products subject to import restriction for environmental reasons. (III§61) ▪ An import regime applicable to 57 tariff subheadings is maintained to control ozone-layer-depleting substances. The volume to be imported will be gradually reduced until 2010. (III§62) ▪ Prior authorization and verification of the destination are required for exports of products listed in the Montreal Protocol, in the CITES and in the Basel Convention. (III§134) ▪ As a member of OPEC, oil production for domestic and international market is determined by the Government, also with the aim of preserving a non-renewable natural resource. (III§136)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Registration requirements exist for some imports. Importers of ozone-layer-depleting substances (except aerosols) and of wild fauna and flora must be registered. (III§65) ▪ A standard can be converted into a technical regulation if it makes a consistent case for being made mandatory based on the protection of the environment. (III§111) ▪ Certification of environmental systems under the ISO 14000 series is made possible with some accredited bodies. (III§114)
Taxes, levies and subsidies	A percentage of the revenue from taxes on mining and hydrocarbons is earmarked for the states. The appropriations can only be used to cover the cost of investing in projects in specific areas, including environmental protection. (III§192)
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aid for research and development was provided in areas such as biotechnology, gas and alternative energy. (III§183)
Trade policies by selected sector	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ultimate objectives of agricultural policy is rural development, and will, among other things, ensure sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. (IV§11) ▪ The bases for integral and sustainable rural development, conserving biodiversity and effective enforcement of the right to environmental and agricultural protection are all laid down in the Land Law. (IV§13) ▪ Some domestic support is provided in the form of irrigation water subsidies. (IV§21)

Fisheries	Permits, licenses, concessions and the approval required for authorizing the catching and extraction of hydrobiological resources are granted by an autonomous body attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land. Permits for the import or export of fisheries must be obtained for each operation. (IV§35)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hydrocarbons activities must be carried out taking into account environmental conservation. (IV§60,61) ▪ New refining activities are open to the private sector. These activities must be related to projects with the main purpose to modernize processes for the use and production of clean fuels. (IV§63) ▪ In 2002, a 10 per cent reduction in income tax was granted on the amount of investment for the conservation, protection and improvement of the environment. (IV§68)
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Maritime transport policy is designed to protect the environment, respecting international maritime transport standards. (IV§174) ▪ Suppliers of public air transport services are granted an income tax reduction of new investment in modernizing fleets or purchasing aircraft provided that they meet environmental protection requirements. (IV§198)

M. TPR 109 – HONG KONG, CHINA

Trade policy framework	
	Intellectual property legislation is in place to protect patents. Plant varieties are protected by a sui generis system. Proprietary rights are granted to persons who breed or discover plant varieties. Plant and animal varieties or an essentially biological process for the production of plants or animals (other than a microbiological process or the products of such a process) are not patentable. (III§108, Table III.9)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Import and export licenses and prohibitions stem from obligations under international undertakings (Basel Convention, Montreal Protocol and CITES) or are applied for environmental reasons. (III§2,16,17) ▪ In general, imports of all ozone-depleting substances (ODS) are prohibited. However, imports of methyl bromide and HCFCs originating in a country that is party to the Montreal Protocol are allowed for local consumption. ODSs from parties to the Montreal Protocol may be imported for re-export. (III§25) ▪ Exports of ODS to non-parties to the Montreal Protocol are banned. (III§62) ▪ Imports of HCFCs for local consumption are subject to quantitative restriction, ensuring that the amount used does not exceed levels agreed under the Montreal Protocol. Imports of HCFCs for re-export are not subject to quotas. (III§20,22) ▪ ODS, endangered animals and plant species, and pesticides require an export license on grounds of protection of the ozone layer and the environment. (III§64) ▪ A certification of origin system is in place to meet the requirements of the importing countries (including for arrivals controlled under CITES). (III§57)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standards imposed for environmental reasons are essentially based on international standards and/or prevailing overseas standards. (III§36) ▪ Standards or technical regulations are in place for air pollution, fuel restriction, vehicle design, noise control, etc. (Table AIII.2) ▪ A voluntary energy efficiency and performance labelling scheme is introduced for various household electrical appliances. (III§42) ▪ A process of consultation has been started to put in place labelling requirements for GM food. (III§43)

Taxes, levies and subsidies	One-year waivers were proposed in the government budget for: water and sewerage charges; the trade effluent surcharge (imposed on trades that emit pollutants); and a one-year concessionary duty rate for ultra-low-sulphur diesel. (III§79)
Others	A Science Park has been established aimed at turning Hong Kong, China into a regional hub for innovation and technology. Biotechnology is one of the clusters being offered. (III§81)
Trade policies by selected sector	
Agriculture	Imports of plants and animals are inspected at the border to prevent the introduction and dissemination of animal diseases and plant pests, and to regulate the use of pesticides and chemicals in agricultural production. (IV§4)
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With the objective of preserving fisheries resources, a fishing license system was introduced and Fisheries Protection Areas were designated. (IV§8)
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regarding maritime transport, a ship must be registered in Hong Kong, China to be a "flag-ship" and the requirements include that the ship's pollution levels are satisfactory. (IV§58) ▪ Port services/facilities are provided and managed by the Government to ensure the compliance of environmental standards. (IV§59)

N. TPR 110 – MALDIVES

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The economy depends on the sustainable development of two environmentally sensitive activities, tourism and fishing. (I§1, II§19) ▪ Environmentally friendly policies to protect against global ecological degradation are considered in the Sixth National Development Plan. (II§20) ▪ Supply-side constraints (telecommunications and utility services, such as electricity, water and sewerage facilities) must be addressed in a manner that is sustainable and that protects the environment on which the country's tourism and fishing industries depend. (II§58) ▪ Depending on the nature of the undertaking, projects are subject to environmental evaluations/assessments before investment is made. (G§58) ▪ Investment policy is designed taking into account the priority to promote investment activities that are environmentally friendly. (II§42) ▪ Foreign investors must apply for investment approval and sign a standard investment agreement. Few rejections of applications were for environmental reasons. (II§40) ▪ Industrial policy is formulated to develop environmentally sustainable light industries. (G§56)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imports of goods may be suspended or prohibited based on environmental grounds (e.g. the prohibition of ozone depleting substances by parties not registered in the country; prohibition of sea turtles and tortoises and shells thereof and products of shells thereof; restriction and prohibitions of used motor vehicles and cycles over five years and three years old respectively). (G§39,40,41, III§37) ▪ Export bans are applied to a few marine species for environmental reasons. (III§59)
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certain tariff rates have been used on environmental grounds. (G§29) ▪ The tariff with the highest rate of 200% was applied to a few plastic packaging materials considered to be of environmental risk. (III§20)

Trade policies by selected sector	
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Government aims to develop an enhanced regulatory framework for a more effective utilization of fish resources. (IV§12)▪ Fishing nets are considered illegal for environmental reasons, and the major fishery (skipjack tuna) is caught by the "pole and line" method. (IV§10)▪ A total fishing ban exists on nine species (including giant clams, whales, whale sharks, dolphins, Napoleon wrasse and marine turtles). Twenty five protected marine areas have been established; fishing is banned except for bait used to catch skipjack tuna. (IV§11)
Services	Tourism legislation is in place establishing that resort development projects proposals would be evaluated according to environmental considerations. (IV§27)

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
