

Committee on Trade and Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE FOR 2003

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 2003.¹ 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 2003 (Section I). It also includes environment-related measures, provisions or programmes noted in Trade Policy Reviews carried out in 2003 (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 and 2002 are contained in documents WT/CTE/EDB/1-2; 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 2516 documents issued in respect to notifications submitted by Members in 2003 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. 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 which 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. In 2003, out of the 2516 notifications submitted, 247 were environment related, and they represented 9.8% of the total.⁷ Comparing with the average of 1997-2003 (221 notifications and 11%), there is a small increase in number, but a slight decrease in proportion.⁸

7. In 2003, among the agreements, the TBT and SPS Agreements had the highest number of environment-related notifications (100 and 51 respectively)⁹ and accounted for 40.5% and 20.6% of all WTO environment-related notifications.¹⁰ However, in terms of the share of such notifications in selected agreements, the most frequently seen environment-related notifications were submitted under

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.

⁸ See charts 1 and 2

⁹ See charts 3 and 4

¹⁰ See chart 5

the Agreements of ILP, SCM and Agriculture. They represented 32%, 24% and 20% of the total notifications made under the respectively Agreements.¹¹

Table 1: Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2003)

GATT 1994 and WTO Agreements	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
TBT Agreement	89(794)	98(648)	84(1162)	97(651)	67(601)	114(622)	100(896)
SPS Agreement	9(300)	21(300)	12(450)	27(468)	26(763)	48(803)	51(852)
SCM Agreement	22(100)	36(90)	27	32(133)	21(198)	29(159)	33(138)
Agreement on Agriculture	20(230)	22(190)	28(220)	40(229)	40(235)	32(193)	34(174)
Agreement on Anti-Dumping	4(18)	1(12)	3	0	0	1(145)	2(142)
Agreement on ILP	15(50)	20(60)	10(66)	17(70)	7(57)	13(89)	16(50)
Agreement on Safeguards	0	1(30)	1	1(87)	1(130)	1(120)	1(94)
Agreement on Customs Valuation	0	1(13)	1(58)	3(36)	1(44)	1(41)	0
State Trading	0	1(30)	0	0	1(39)	2(36)	3(29)
Regional Trade Agreements	6(14)	26	24	16	10(15)	0	0
TRIPS Agreement	0	1	3	5(328)	5(227)	16(218)	5(139)
GATS	0	1	0	0	0	7(43)	0
Quantitative Restrictions (QRs)	-	3	2	5	2	4(10)	2
TRIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions of GATT 1994	1(23)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agreement on Textiles and Clothing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agreement on Preshipment Inspection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agreement on Rules of Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agreement on Government Procurement	2	0	0	0	2(9)	9(21)	0
Information Technology Agreement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other notification provisions	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total number of environment-related notifications	168	232	195	244	183	277	247
Total number of notifications	(1531)	(1404)	(2016)	(2024)	(2320)	(2500)	(2516)
Proportion of environment-related notifications (%)	11.0	16.5	9.7	12.1	7.9	11.1	9.8

* Total number of notifications made under each agreement is provided in brackets.

¹¹ See charts 6–7.

Chart 1: Total Number of Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2003)

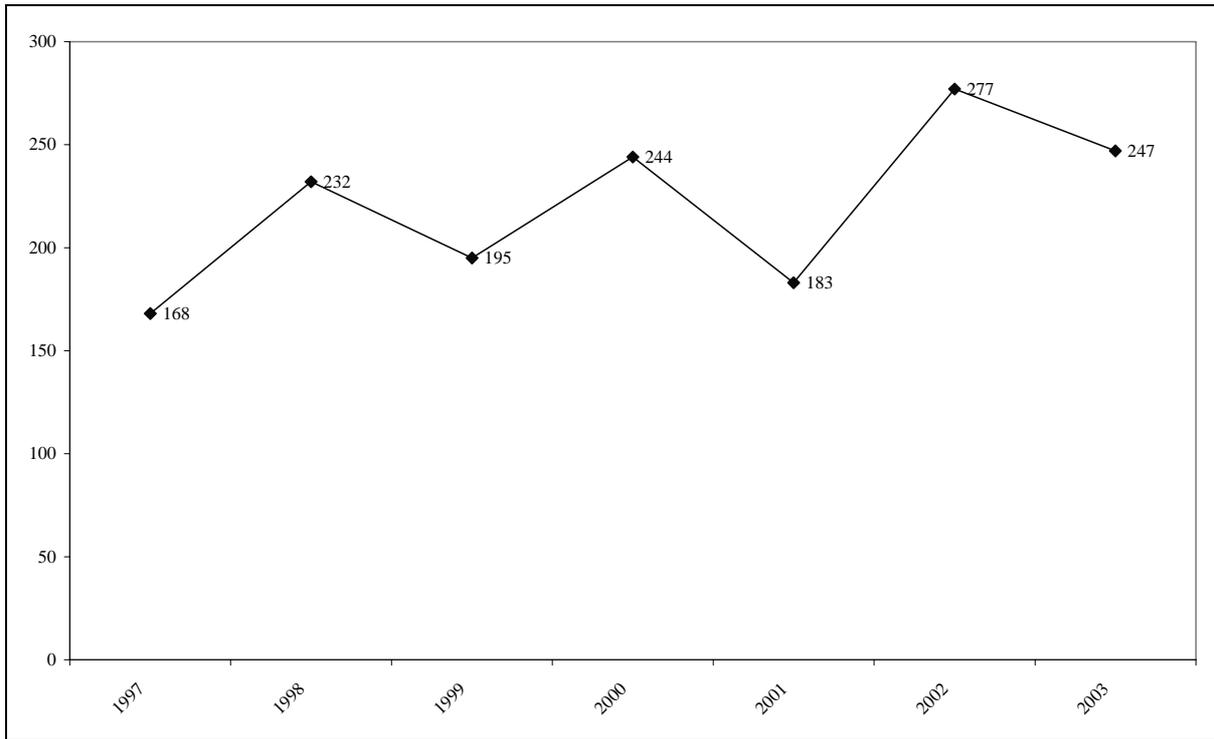


Chart 2: Proportion of Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2003)

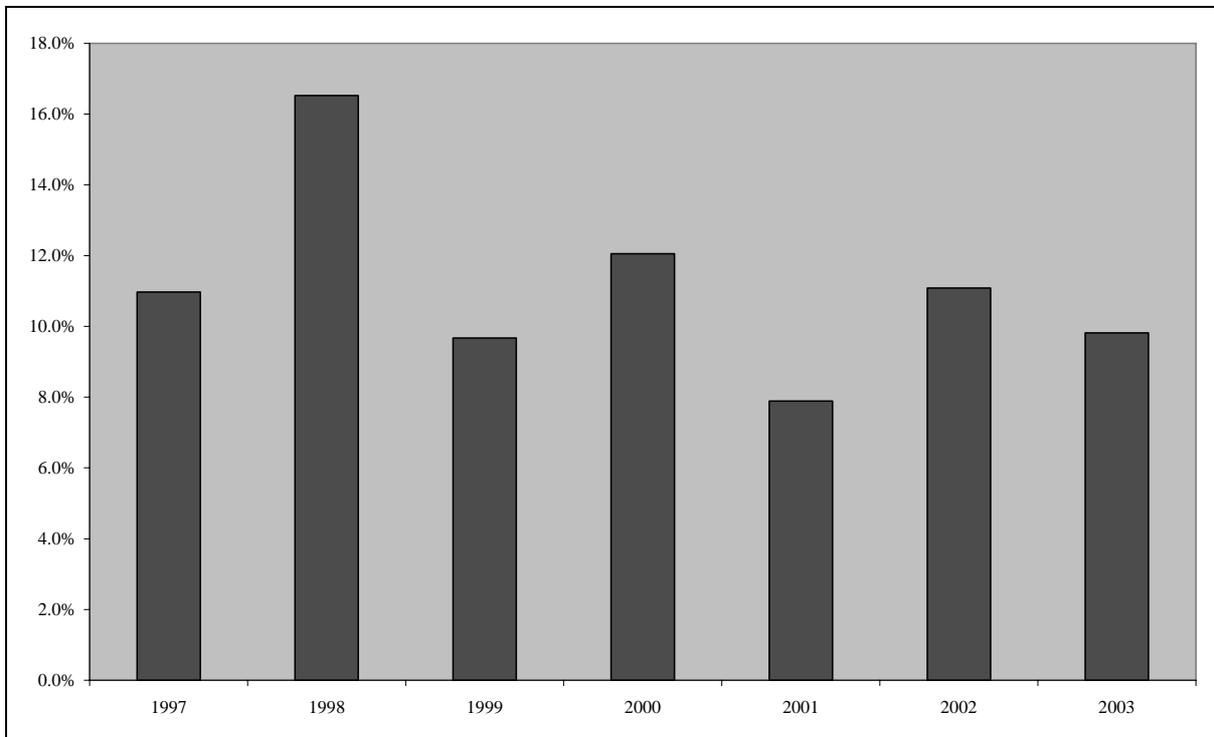


Chart 3: Environment-related Notifications in Selected Agreements (1997-2003)

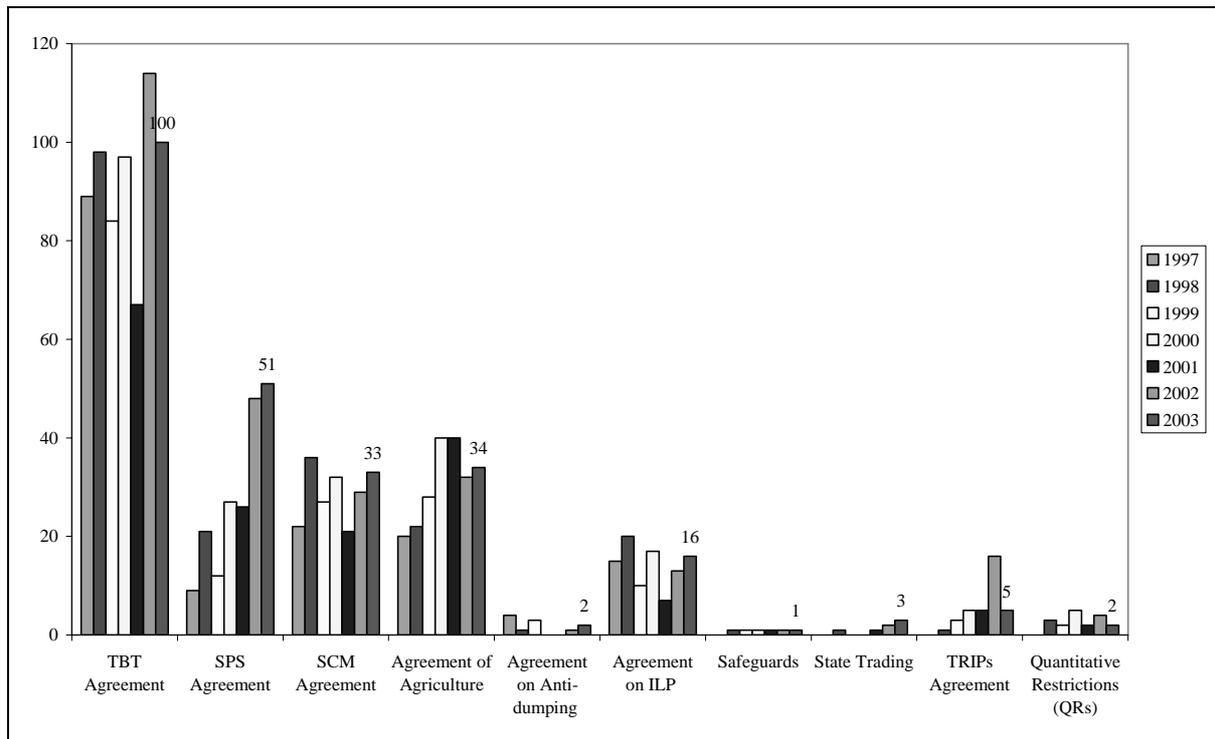


Chart 4: Number of Environment-related Notifications under Selected Agreements (2003)

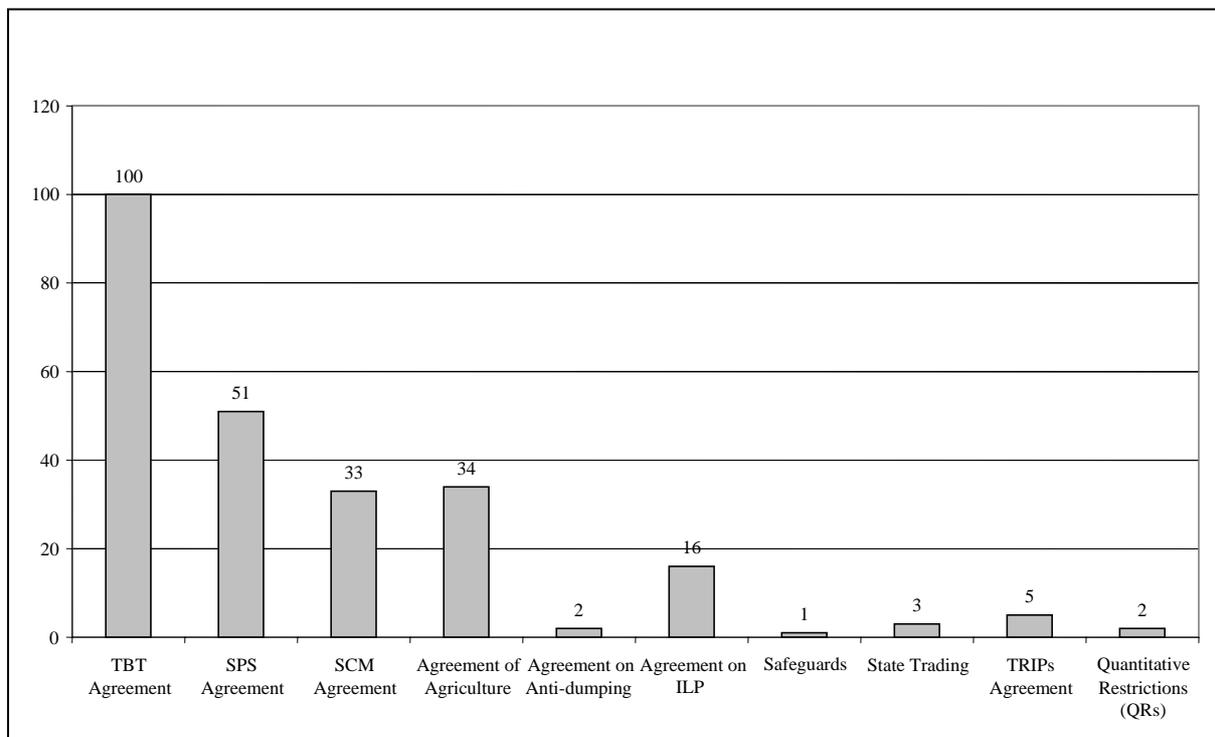


Chart 5: Distribution of the 247 WTO Environment-related Notifications (2003)

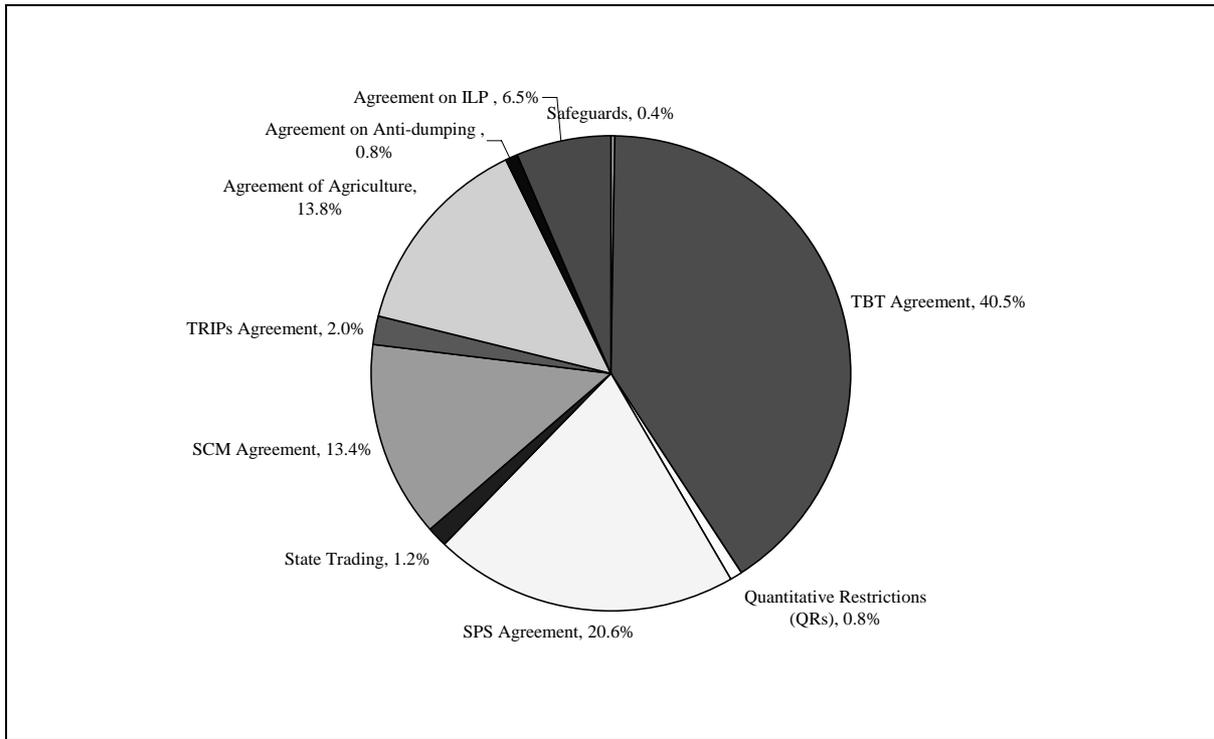


Chart 6: Share of Environment-related Notifications in Selected Agreements (2003)

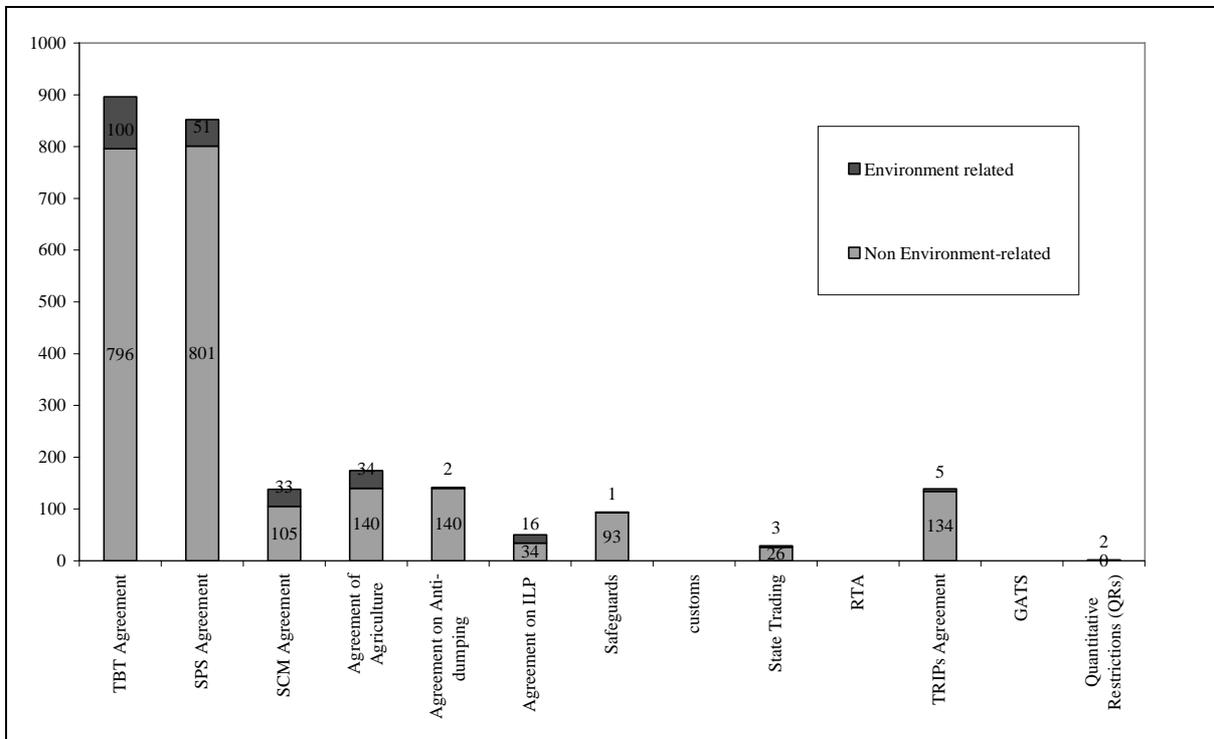
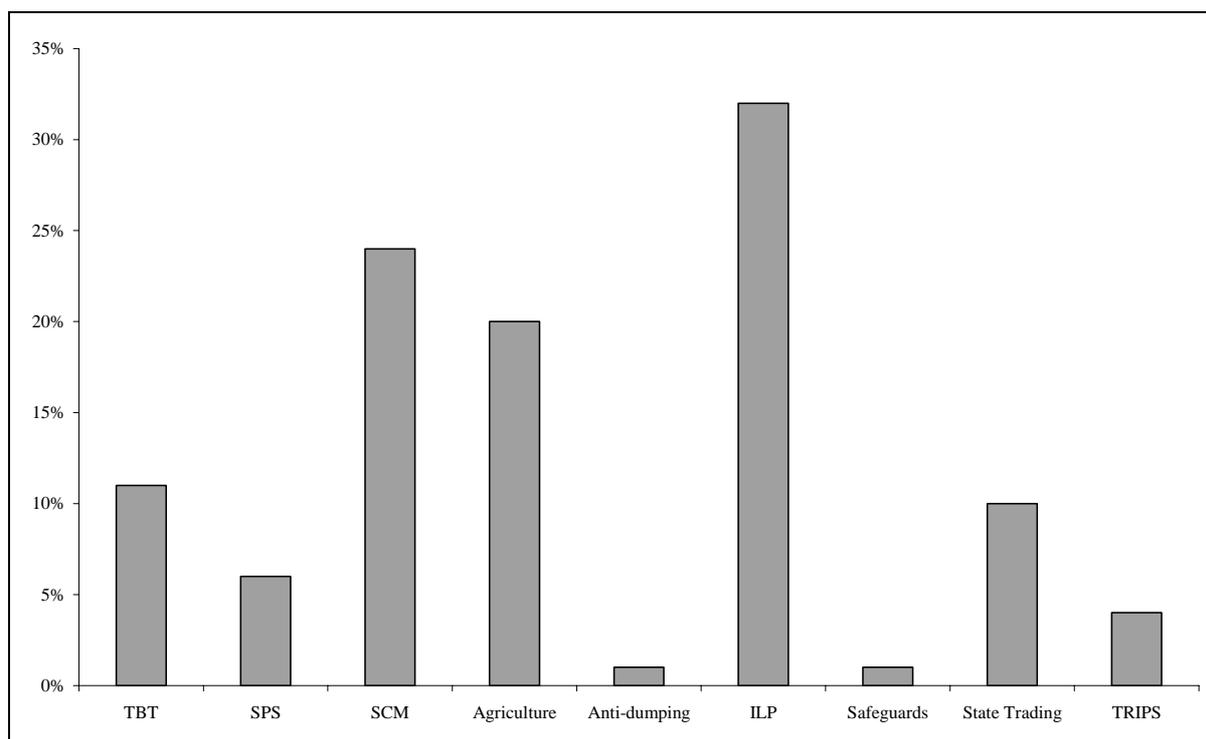


Chart 7: Proportion of Environment-related Notifications under Selected Agreements (2003)



A. AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (TBT)

8. In 2003, among the 896 notifications submitted by Members under Articles 2 and 5 of the TBT Agreement, 100 of them mentioned environment as the main objective, or among the objectives of the notified technical regulations or conformity assessment procedures. The share of environment-related notifications was 11.2 per cent of the total.¹²

9. The notified environment-related measures related to, among others, genetically modified organisms (GMOs), motor vehicles, toxic and hazardous substances, fertilisers, electrical equipment, energy saving equipment, wastes, packaging, ecological farming and pollution measuring equipment. Most of these measures were aimed at protecting the environment, animal and plant health, reducing pollution, saving energy and/or complying with multilateral environmental agreements such as the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.¹³

10. With the increase in TBT notifications since 1991, the number of TBT environment-related notifications has been steadily rising (from 35 in 1991 to 100 in 2003).¹⁴ From 1995 to 2003, in each year, over 11% of all TBT notifications were environment related.¹⁵

¹² See Table 2, Charts 6 and 7.

¹³ See Table 3.

¹⁴ See Chart 8.

¹⁵ See Chart 9.

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
2003	100	896	11.2

Chart 8: Environment-related TBT notifications (1991-2003)

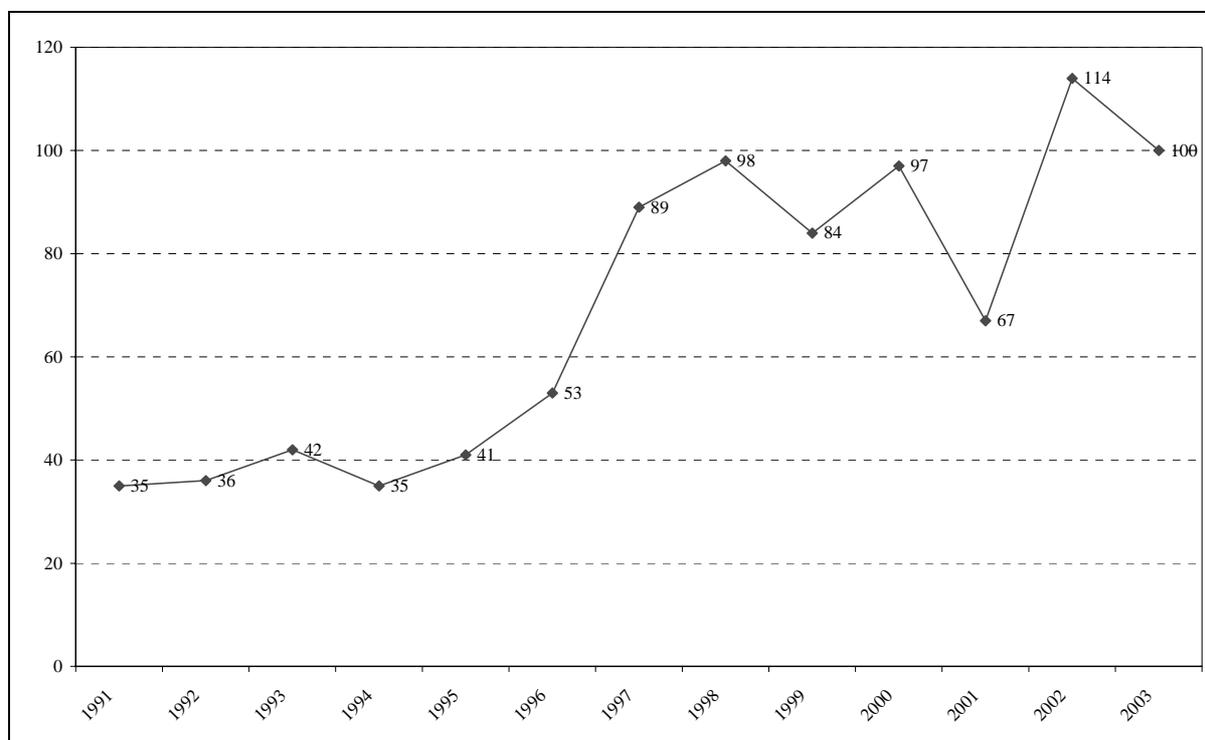


Chart 9: Percentage of Environment-related TBT Notifications (1991-2003)

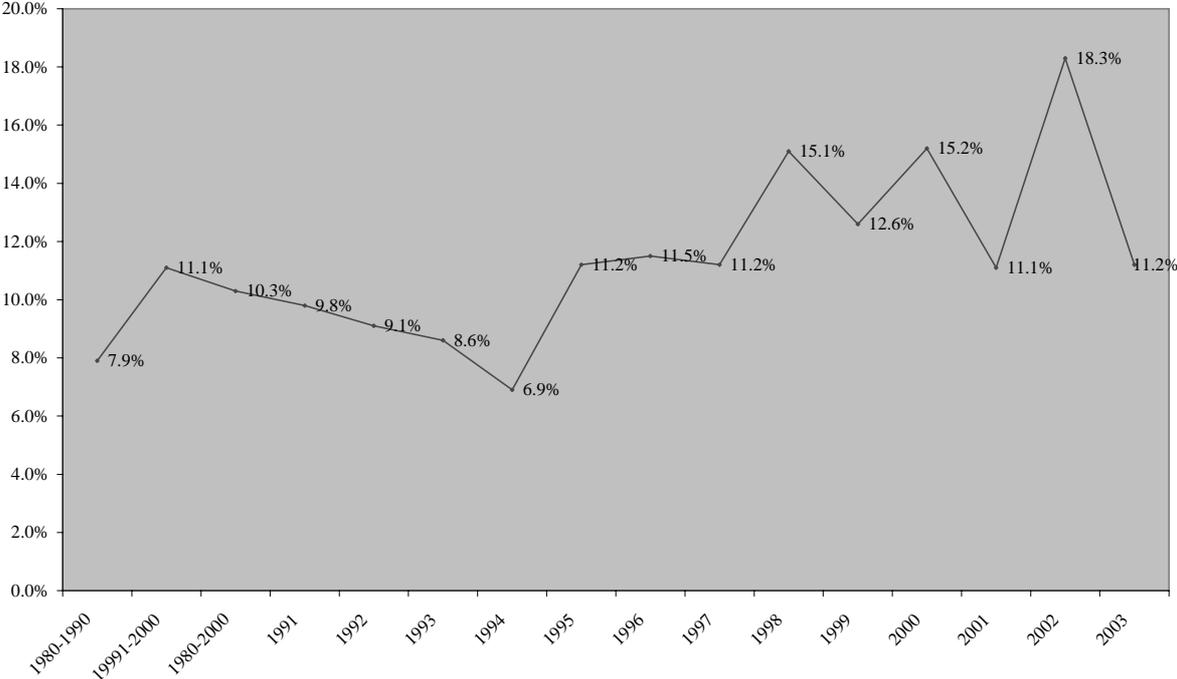


Table 3: Environment-related TBT Notifications (2003)

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/ARG/68	Argentina	Procedures for the approval of Motor Vehicle Model configuration with regard to emissions of pollutants, noise and spurious radiation motor vehicles	To protect health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/ARG/69	Argentina	Motor vehicles - Test Procedures and Maximum Pollutant Levels	To protect health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/ARG/76	Argentina	Equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls - Minimum Budgets for PCB Management	To protect health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/ARG/134	Argentina	Genetically modified animal organisms (GMAOs) - Release of GMAOs into the Environment	To protect health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/ARG/137	Argentina	Motor Vehicles - Testing and Certification	To authorize use of manufactured or imported vehicles which comply with safety standards on pollutant emission.
G/TBT/N/ARG/147	Argentina	Regulation governing the design of installations and equipment linked to the high-voltage transmission system – Design Guidelines and Standards	To promote the development and efficient maintenance of the electrical system and ensure safety, technical quality and efficiency in the application of resources.
G/TBT/N/AUS/18	Australia	Regulations to underpin the National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Program	To reduce energy use and improve energy efficiency.
G/TBT/N/BRA/137	Brazil	Draft Ministerial Act on semio chemical products	To protect human, animal and plant health, life and safety and environmental safety.
G/TBT/N/BRA/138	Brazil	Draft Ministerial Act on biochemical products	To protect human, animal and plant health, life and safety, and promote environmental safety.
G/TBT/N/BRA/139	Brazil	Draft Ministerial Act on micro-biological products	To protect human, animal and plant health, life and safety, and promote environmental safety.
G/TBT/N/BRA/140	Brazil	Draft Ministerial Act to control products used in organic agriculture	To protect human, animal and plant health, life and safety, and promote environmental safety.
G/TBT/N/BRA/141	Brazil	Draft Ministerial Act on natural enemies used for biological control	To protect human, animal and plant health, life and safety, and promote environmental safety.
G/TBT/N/BRA/144	Brazil	Draft Resolution on the application of tetrachlorine ethylene	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CAN/54	Canada	Proposed amendment to the Energy Efficiency Regulations	To protect the environment.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/CAN/56	Canada	Proposed Regulations amending the Sulphur in Gasoline Regulations	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/CAN/57	Canada	Proposed Regulations amending the Benzene in Gasoline Regulations	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CAN/64	Canada	Proposed Off-Road Small Spark-Ignition Engine Emission Regulations	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CAN/67	Canada	Proposed Amendment to the Energy Efficiency Regulations	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/CAN/72	Canada	Nuclear substances and radioactive materials	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CAN/73	Canada	Toxic substances - Proposed Addition to the Virtual Elimination List	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/CAN/80	Canada	Proposed Order adding Toxic Substances to Schedule 1 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/13	China, People's Republic of	The Conditions for Boiler and Pressure Vessel Manufacturer Licensing	To ensure safety of consumers and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/CHN/15	China, People's Republic of	The Supervision and Inspection Principles of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Products Safety Performance	To ensure safety of consumers and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/CHN/18	China, People's Republic of	Rules on supervision and administration of imported used Mechanical and Electrical Products	To protect the life and health of human beings, and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/19	China, People's Republic of	Implementation Rules on Inspection, Supervision and Administration of imported used Mechanical and Electrical Products	To protect the life and health of human beings, and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/23	China, People's Republic of	Limited Values of Energy Efficiency and Evaluating Values of Energy Conservation for Single-Capped Fluorescent Lamps	To save energy.
G/TBT/N/CHN/27	China, People's Republic of	Instructions for Use of Products of Consumer Interest: furniture	To protect the consumer and environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/29	China, People's Republic of	Environmental Protection Requirements of Electrostatic Process Copier	To improve the operators' health level and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/CHN/30	China, People's Republic of	Chlorpyrifos - a kind of toxic substance which can be used as an insecticide	To reduce harm to humans, livestock and environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/31	China, People's Republic of	Chlorpyrifos Emulsifiable Concentrates	To reduce harm to humans, livestock and environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/32	China, People's Republic of	Glyphosate Tech - a kind of toxic substance which can be used as an insecticide	To reduce harm to humans, livestock and environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/36	China, People's Republic of	Iron and Steel Scraps	To protect human, livestock safety and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/40	China, People's Republic of	Limited Noise Value of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances	To protect the environment and consumers.
G/TBT/N/COL/23	Colombia	Fertilizers and soil conditioners and	To prevent and minimize

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		the raw materials thereof	harm to human, animal and plant health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/COL/25	Colombia	Alcohol fuels	To reduce emissions into the environment.
G/TBT/N/COL/44	Colombia	Resolution to issue Emergency Technical Regulation on Gas Fuel-Fired Domestic Appliances Manufactured or Imported	To protect human, animal and plant life and health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CZE/83	Czech Republic	Hot-water boilers	To improve energy efficiency.
G/TBT/N/DNK/18	Denmark	Statutory Order on restrictions on import, sale and use of biocidal bottom paint	To reduce the environmental effects in the aquatic environment.
G/TBT/N/DOM/2	Dominican Republic	Standards on Waste Water	To control environmental pollution.
G/TBT/N/EEC/28	European Communities	Commission Directive with regard to energy labelling of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations	To promote energy conservation and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/EEC/29	European Communities	Commission Directive with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines	To promote energy conservation and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/EEC/32	European Communities	All active substances used in biocidal products as defined in Directive 98/8/EC	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/EEC/35	European Communities	Draft Commission Decision concerning the non-inclusion of fenthion	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/EEC/36	European Communities	Plant protection products containing certain active substances	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/EEC/38	European Communities	Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on certain fluorinated green house gases	To contribute towards the European Community's Kyoto Protocol emissions reduction target and reduce fluorinated green house gas emissions.
G/TBT/N/EEC/39	European Communities	All categories of motor vehicles and their trailers as defined in Council Directive	To improve road safety and protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/EEC/41	European Communities	Draft Commission Decision Concerning the Non-Inclusion of atrazine as Active Substance	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/EEC/42	European Communities	Draft Commission Decision Concerning the Non-Inclusion of simazine as Active Substance and the Withdrawal of Authorisations for Plant Protection Products Containing this Active Substance	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/EEC/44	European Communities	Products containing or consisting of genetically modified organisms: "Draft Commission Regulation Establishing a System for the Development and Assignment of	To protect food safety, public health, animal health and the environment.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		Unique Identifiers for Genetically Modified Organisms"	
G/TBT/N/FRA/19	France	Packaging of potentially infectious healthcare wastes and human anatomical waste	To promote safe packaging of potentially infectious wastes.
G/TBT/N/FRA/23	France	Characteristics of New Buildings and New Parts of Buildings	To fulfil the commitments of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), particularly the Kyoto Protocol to reduce green house gas emissions.
G/TBT/N/FRA/24	France	Organic amendments – compost containing materials derived from water treatment.	To ensure safety of human beings, animals and the environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/HKG/16	Hong Kong, China	Voluntary Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme for Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) Monitors	To raise awareness on energy efficiency among consumers.
G/TBT/N/HKG/17	Hong Kong, China	Voluntary Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme for Televisions	To raise awareness on energy efficiency among consumers.
G/TBT/N/HUN/16	Hungary	Decree on the conditions of operation and emission limit values of air pollutants from combustion plants	To reduce air pollution and abate acidification and eutrophication.
G/TBT/N/IDN/5	Indonesia	Electrical Engineering integral	To increase electricity efficiency during production and utilization.
G/TBT/N/ISR/12	Israel	Primary batteries: General	To ensure environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/ISR/16	Israel	Dishwashing machines	To protect the environment and consumers.
G/TBT/N/ISR/18	Israel	Washing machines	To protect the environment and consumers.
G/TBT/N/ISR/28	Israel	Rechargeable portable extinguishers of the halogenated hydro carbon type	To protect the environment and consumer safety.
G/TBT/N/JPN/74	Japan	Revision of the Law concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances	To extend the chemical management system to include ecosystem protection and further improve its effectiveness and efficiency.
G/TBT/N/JPN/79	Japan	Partial Amendment to the Safety Regulations for Road Vehicle	To prevent environmental pollution by Nitrogen Oxides (Nox), Particulate Matter (PM).
G/TBT/N/JPN/87	Japan	Revision to the Enforcement Ordinance and Enforcement Regulation for the Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy and Ministerial Ordinance Regarding Determination of Motor Vehicle Energy Efficiency	To promote energy conservation in commercial or residential and transport sector and reduce global warming problem.
G/TBT/N/JPN/100	Japan	Amendment to the Poisonous and	To prevent accidents caused

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		Deleterious Substances Designation Order	by poisonous and deleterious substances.
G/TBT/N/JOR/1	Jordan	International Product Conformity Certification Program	To ensure health and safety for citizens and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/KOR/49	Korea, Republic of	The Act on the transboundary movement of living modified organisms and the enforcement decree and the ministerial ordinance	To protect the environment and human health.
G/TBT/N/KOR/58	Korea, Republic of	Proposed Special Act on Capital Region Air Quality Improvement	To improve air quality in the capital region.
G/TBT/N/LVA/11	Latvia	Asbestos, articles of asbestos	To derogate and prevent harm of several chemical substances and chemical products to human health and environment.
G/TBT/N/MEX/43	Mexico	Road tankers for the transportation of dangerous materials and wastes	To ensure safety of workers, the public and the environment.
G/TBT/N/MEX/45	Mexico	Draft Standard on Specifications for the Design of Packages and Packing for the Transportation of Radioactive Material	To protect the safety of persons, as well as the environment as a whole.
G/TBT/N/MEX/46	Mexico	Draft Standard on classification of Radioactive Materials and Packaging for Transport Purposes	To protect the safety of individuals, the environment as a whole and determine packing of radioactive materials for safe transportation.
G/TBT/N/MEX/47	Mexico	Draft Standard on listing of the Most Commonly Transported Hazardous Substances and Materials	To protect the safety of workers, the public and the environment.
G/TBT/N/MEX/52	Mexico	Road tankers used to transport compressed gas	To protect human safety and the environment.
G/TBT/N/MEX/55	Mexico	Draft Standard on Non-Portable Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Containers Subject to Pressure and Not Exposed to Heating by Artificial Means	To reduce risk to human safety and health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/MEX/56	Mexico	Draft Standard on Non-Portable Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Containers Subject to Pressure, Not Exposed to Heating by Artificial Means and Intended for Use in Storage Facilities, LPG Filling Stations and LPG Installations	To reduce risk to human safety and health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/MEX/57	Mexico	Draft Standard on Non-Portable Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Containers Subject to Pressure, Not Exposed to Heating by Artificial Means and Intended for Use in LPG Filling Stations and LPG Installations	To reduce risk to human safety and health and the environment.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/MEX/58	Mexico	Draft Standard on Non-Portable Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Containers Subject to Pressure, Not Exposed to Heating by Artificial Means and Intended for Use as Fuel Tanks for Internal Combustion Engines	To reduce risk to human safety and health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/MEX/59	Mexico	Draft Standard on Non-Portable Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Containers Subject to Pressure, Not Exposed to Heating by Artificial Means and Intended for Use in LPG Transport Vehicles	To reduce risk to human safety and health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/MEX/61	Mexico	Standards on natural gas	To reduce damage on the environment.
G/TBT/N/MEX/62	Mexico	Standards on Valves for transportable liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders	To reduce risk to human safety and the environment.
G/TBT/N/MEX/85	Mexico	Draft Standard on Design and Construction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Installations	To protect human safety and the environment.
G/TBT/N/NLD/59	Netherlands	Draft Decree amending a number of Orders-in-Council in connection with the amendment to Article 75 of the Flora and Fauna Act	To eliminate bottlenecks experienced with regard to the Flora and Fauna Act.
G/TBT/N/NZL/13	New Zealand	Trans Tasman Mutual Recognition (Temporary Exemption) Regulations	To improve energy efficiency.
G/TBT/N/NIC/20	Nicaragua	Mandatory Technical Standard on Certification of the Production and Marketing of Root and Tuber	To protect plants.
G/TBT/N/NIC/21	Nicaragua	Mandatory Technical Standard on the Procedures and Requirements for the Provision of Agricultural Treatment Services	To protect plants and animals.
G/TBT/N/NIC/25	Nicaragua	Mandatory Technical Standard on Environmental Control of Fish and Shell fish Processing Plants	To ensure environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/NIC/26	Nicaragua	Mandatory Technical Standard on Environmental Control of Milk Product Processing Plants	To ensure environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/NIC/33	Nicaragua	Mandatory Technical Standard on the Production, Certification and Marketing of Forage Grass and Legume Seed	To protect plants.
G/TBT/N/NIC/35	Nicaragua	Mandatory Technical Standard on the Establishment of Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centres	To protect wildlife.
G/TBT/N/NIC/37	Nicaragua	Mandatory Technical Standard on Ecological Farming	To protect plants and health.
G/TBT/N/NIC/38	Nicaragua	Mandatory Technical Standard on Ecological Animal Production	To protect animal welfare and health.
G/TBT/N/ZAF/29	South Africa	Plastic carrier bags and flat bags	To protect the environment.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/TBT/N/CHE/26	Switzerland	Vehicles carrying goods and vehicles with more than 9 places including the driver, Motorcycles	To protect public health and environment.
G/TBT/N/CHE/32	Switzerland	Draft Modification to the Energy Ordinance	To protect the environment and harmonize legislation.
G/TBT/N/THA/104	Thailand	Air Conditioners	To promote energy conservation.
G/TBT/N/THA/123	Thailand	List of Hazardous Substances	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/TUN/8	Tunisia	Premium-grade petrol, regular-grade petrol, diesel fuel and unleaded premium-grade petrol. International Classification for Standards	To protect the environment and safety.
G/TBT/N/USA/44	United States	Nonroad Diesel Engines	To improve public health and welfare and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/USA/45	United States	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone : Listing of Substitutes for Ozone - Depleting Substances - n-Propyl Bromide	To reduce overall risk to human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/VEN/26	Venezuela	Draft Technical Regulation on the rational use of energy consumption of electrical appliances	To protect the environment and human safety.

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

11. In 2003, 852 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 all been included in this Note. Notifications of measures dealing with pests pertinent to the protection of agricultural crops or farm animals have been excluded; they have been included if they pertain to the protection of "territory" or the wild-environment or plants in general. In 2003, 51 environment-related SPS notifications were made. They accounted for 6% of all 2003 SPS notifications.¹⁶ Over the last few years, the number of SPS environment-related notifications has been steadily increasing (from 9 in 1997 to 51 in 2003).¹⁷

12. These notified measures related to, among others, sanitary and phytosanitary requirements for the importation of bee-keeping material, nursery stocks of forest and plant species, timber and logs; toxicological and environmental evaluation procedures of bio-chemical products; Pest/Import Risk Analysis (IRA/PRA) for animals and animal products, plants and plant products; and regulations on GMOs. They aimed solely or partly at protecting animal health, plants from animal/plant pests or diseases, and the territory from other damage from pests.¹⁸

¹⁶ See Charts 6 and 7.

¹⁷ See Chart 10.

¹⁸ See Table 4.

Chart 10: Environment-related SPS Notifications (1997-2003)

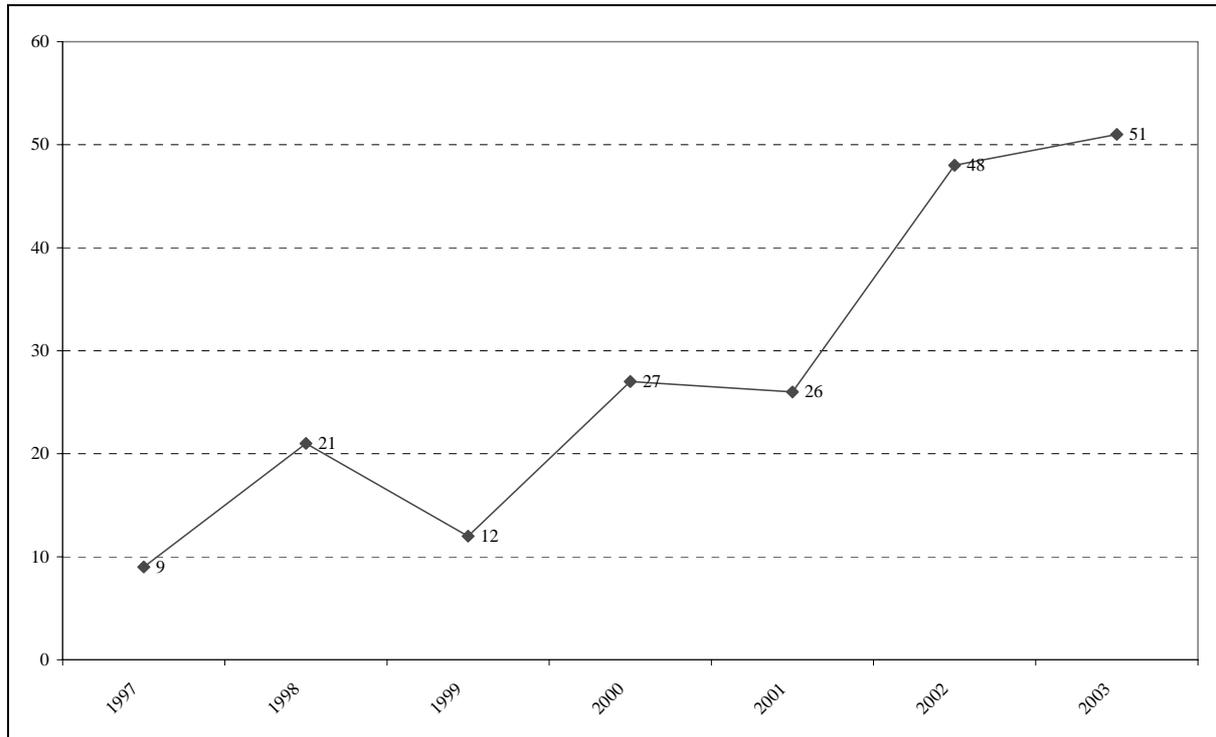


Table 4: Environment-related SPS Notifications (2003)

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SPS/N/ARG/71	Argentina	Sanitary requirements for the import into Argentina of bee-keeping material for apiaries (live material, inert material, wax, honey and feeding pollen for bees)	To protect animal health and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/BRA/77	Brazil	Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>), pear (<i>Pyrus comunis</i>), quince (<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>), apricot (<i>Prunus armenica</i>), peach (<i>Prunus persica</i>), plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), nectarine (<i>Prunus persica var. nucipersica</i>), almond (<i>Prunus dulcis</i>)	To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/BRA/78	Brazil	Melons (<i>Cucumis melo</i> , <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> , <i>Cucumis sativus</i> and <i>Cucurbita spp</i>)	To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/BRA/86	Brazil	Procedures on the registration, toxicological and environmental evaluation of bio-chemical products considered as pesticides, their components and related products	To protect food safety, animal health and plants.
G/SPS/N/BRA/87	Brazil	Procedures on the registration, toxicological and environmental evaluation of bio-chemical products considered as pesticides, their components and related products	To protect food safety, animal health and plants.
G/SPS/N/BRA/88	Brazil	Procedures on the registration, toxicological, environmental and pathogenicity evaluation of micro biological products used on population control or biological activities of another living organism that is considered harmful	To protect food safety, animal health and plants.
G/SPS/N/BRA/89	Brazil	Procedures on the registration, toxicological and environmental evaluation of control products used on organic agriculture and considered as pesticides	To protect food safety, animal health and plants.
G/SPS/N/BRA/90	Brazil	Procedures on the registration, toxicological, environmental evaluation of natural enemies - parasitoids, nematoids and predators - considered as biological control agents	To protect food safety, animal health and plants.
G/SPS/N/BGR/7	Bulgaria	Ordinance amending and supplementing Regulation on Phytosanitary Control	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/BGR/11	Bulgaria	Measures for the prophylaxis and control of trichinosis on animals	To protect food safety, animal health and humans from animal /plant pest or disease.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SPS/N/CAN/157/Rev.2	Canada	Phytosanitary requirements to prevent the entry of phytophthora ramorum associated with Sudden Oak Death	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/158	Canada	Import requirements of non-manufactured wood and other non-propagative wood products	To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/CAN/163	Canada	Entry Requirements for Wood Packaging Produced in all Areas other than the United States	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/171	Canada	Directive on Phytosanitary Import Requirements for Ash, Nursery Stock	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/172	Canada	Directive on Plant Protection Phytosanitary Import Requirements for Maple, Nursery Stock	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/173	Canada	Directive on Plant Protection Phytosanitary Import Requirements for Oak Nursery Stock	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/179	Canada	Directive on Import Requirements for Pelargonium and non-tuber bearing Solanum propagative material	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/180	Canada	Phytosanitary Requirements for the importation and the movement of Emerald Ash Borer, Agrilus planipennis	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CHL/121	Chile	Phytosanitary Requirements for the Importation of Sawn Timber and Logs	To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/CHL/122	Chile	Declaration establishing an area free from Globodera Rostochiensis, Globodera Pallida, Thecaphora solani and Ralstonia solanacearum and updating the regulations to prevent the spread of these quarantine pests	To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/CHL/126	Chile	Plant species considered to be weeds	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CHL/131	Chile	Seeds of industrial crops	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CHL/133	Chile	Rules Governing the Importation of Regulated Articles and Products Harmful to Plants	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CHL/155	Chile	Phytosanitary requirements for the importation of Seeds of Forest Species	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CHN/16	China, People's Republic of	Calathea ornate and other host plants of Radopholus similis (<i>Cobb</i>) Thorne and potting medium origin	To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/CHN/17	China, People's Republic of	Administrative Rules of Inspection and Quarantine on Entry of Live Aquatic Animals	To protect food safety, animal health, humans from animal /plant pest or disease and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/CHN/18	China, People's Republic of	Regulation on Import Risk Analysis for Animals and Animal Products	To protect food safety, animal health, humans from animal /plant pest or disease and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/CHN/20	China, People's Republic of	Regulation on the Pest Risk Analysis of the plants and plant products for port entry	To protect plant.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SPS/N/CHN/42	China, People's Republic of	Measures for the administration of imported wood packaging material	To protect plants.
G/SPS/N/COL/69	Colombia	Resolution Adopting Phytosanitary Measures to Prevent the Introduction and Establishment of the Pest Known as the Pink Hibiscus Mealy Bug, <i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green) in Colombia	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CZE/25	Czech Republic	Notice on measures to prevent the introduction and the spread of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Werres, De Cook & Man in 't Veld, associated with Sudden Oak Death	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/EEC/188	European Communities	Council Directive amending EC Directive on protective measures against the introduction of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/EEC/199	European Communities	Host plants for <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (Burr.) Winsl. et al., the causal agent of fireblight	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/FRA/4	France	Order on the Inspections to be Conducted by Parties Responsible for Placing Certain Fertilizing Substances and Growing Media on the Market	To protect food safety, animal health and plant.
G/SPS/N/FRA/5	France	Basic mineral amendments and growing media	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/JAM/6	Jamaica	Plant Quarantine Measure Implemented To Prevent the Introduction of <i>Heterobostrychus</i> sp and <i>Lyctus</i> sp: Wooden pallets	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/JPN/98	Japan	Draft law on the conservation of and sustainable use of biological diversity by regulating uses of living modified organisms	To protect animal health, plant, humans from animal/plant pest or disease and territory from other damage of pests.
G/SPS/N/KOR/125	Korea, Republic of	The Act on Transboundary movement of living modified organisms and the enforcement decree and the Ministerial Ordinance	To protect food safety, animal health, plant and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/KOR/127	Korea, Republic of	Draft amendment for Plant Protection Act	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/KOR/128	Korea, Republic of	Draft amendment for Quarantine Pests List	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/200	New Zealand	Importation of seed into post-entry quarantine	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/PER/45	Peru	Plant Quarantine Regulation	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/PER/46	Peru	Plant products and sexual seeds	To protect plant.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SPS/N/PHL/46	Philippines	Domestic and wild birds and their products including poultry meat, day-old chicks, eggs and semen	To protect animal health and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/SVN/21	Slovenia	Genetically modified organisms, micro organisms, plants, animals, feed and seed	To protect territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/CHE/32	Switzerland	Plants and plant products	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/USA/656	United States	Notice announcing availability on the Re-registration Eligibility Decision (RED) document for the pesticide active ingredient oxyfluorfen	To protect food safety and humans from animal /plant pest or disease.
G/SPS/N/USA/658	United States	Notice of Filing a Pesticide Petition to Establish an Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance for a Certain Pesticide Chemical in or on Food: Hydrogenated Starch Hydrolysate	To protect food safety and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/VEN/1	Venezuela	Live adult birds and one (1) day-old chicks	To protect animal health and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/VEN/2	Venezuela	Live birds, BB chickens, slaughtered birds, fertile eggs and eggs for consumption and poultry products and by-products	To protect animal health and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/VEN/11	Venezuela	Seeds of forage plants	To protect humans from animal /plant pest or disease and territory from other damage from pests.

C. AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES (SCM)

13. In 2003, 138 notifications were submitted by Members under the SCM Agreement, and, out of these, 33 included environment-related measures.¹⁹ They accounted for around 24 per cent of all 2003 SCM notifications.²⁰ These environment-related measures related to, among others, a variety of subsidies, assistance programmes, aid/grants, regulatory taxes, regulations, agriculture agreements, investment programmes, credit schemes and research programmes. Most of them were aimed at the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development, the reduction in pollution and environmental risks, the adaptation to new environmental requirements, the conservation of natural resources, waste management, and the development of environmentally friendly technology.

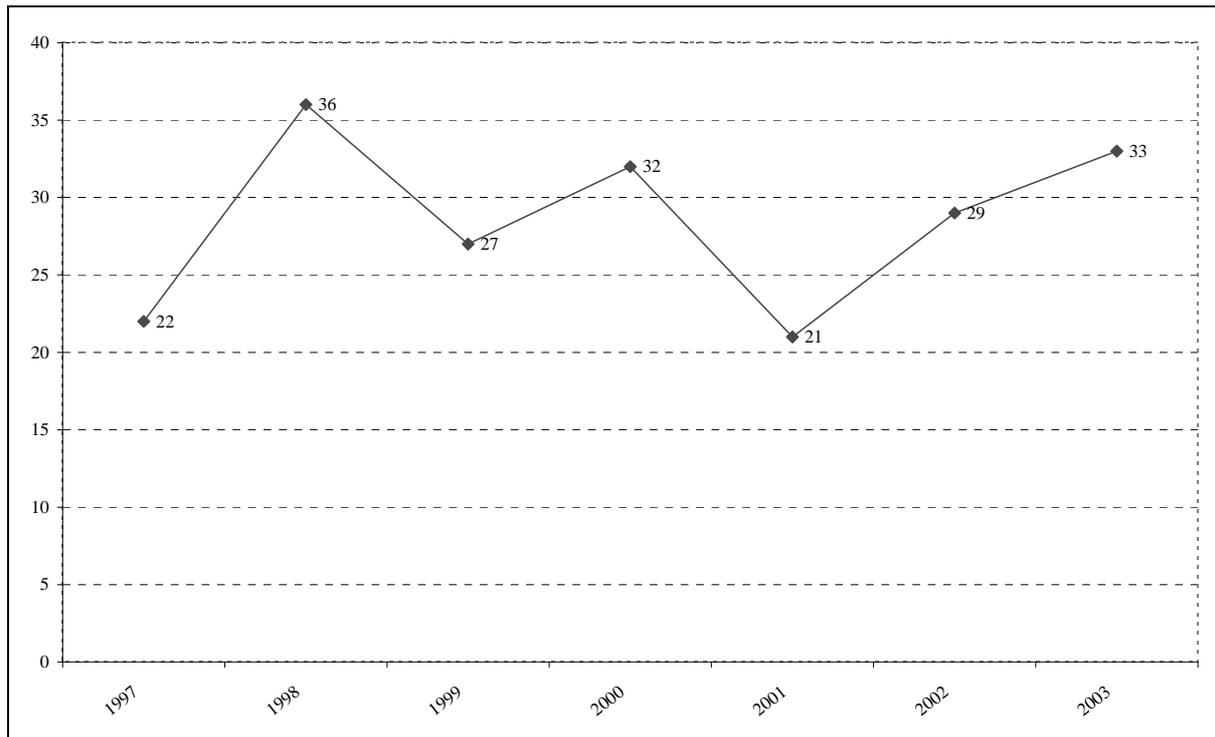
14. The notified measures included the following: economic assistance provided to waste water management projects and water protection measures; assistance to the mining sector to eliminate harmful effects of the production, processes, output and wastes; assistance to promote the development of organic agriculture and fishery to reduce the risk of polluting ground water, and to promote sustainable utilisation and management of terrestrial and aquatic resources; in the energy sector, they included regulations, research and investment programs aimed at promoting energy conservation and energy efficiency; the development, marketing and utilization of energy efficient products, as well as alternative and renewable energy, such as biomass, hydro-power, wind and solar

¹⁹ See Chart 11.

²⁰ See Chart 6 and 7.

energy, to reduce green house gas and CO2 emissions from energy power and industrial production, to contribute to energy security and diversity, and to reduce negative impacts associated with energy production and usage; in the forestry sector, research and development programmes aimed at strengthening the management of forestry to obtain environmentally friendly forestry raw materials; and, in the transport sector, measures to contain air and noise pollution in urban areas. Moreover, there were soil and water conservation and pollution control programmes aimed at improving the quality, knowledge and infrastructure in this field, as well as developing equipment for recycling and purification.²¹

Chart 11: Environment-related SCM Notifications (1997 -2003)



²¹ See Table 5.

Table 5: Environment –related SCM Notifications (2003)²²

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SCM/N/95/AUS	Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textile, Clothing and Footwear Strategic Investment Programme (TCF (SIP) Scheme) Grants TCF entities A\$ 265.1mln 1 July 2000 – 30 June 2005 	To foster the development of sustainable, competitive TCF industries in Australia by encouraging additional investment and innovation.
G/SCM/N/25/BGR G/SCM/N/38/BGR G/SCM/N/48/BGR G/SCM/N/60/BGR G/SCM/N/71/BGR	Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to ore-mining units Financial year (FY) 1997 - 2000 Grant Ore and uranium mining units in liquidation BLG 9,290.41mln 	To assist the reorganization of ore-mining sector, liquidation of capacities of poor deposit ore output units and closing down and eliminating the harmful effect of production and processing of uranium output and waste.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for reduction of soil and water pollution FY 1997 - 2001 Soft loan Firms and companies BGN 26,704.21mln 	To reduce the polluting effect of the wastes on the soil and water through establishment of equipment for reprocessing and recycling, building of water purification stations in order to restore the normal quality of the environment.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to central heating, coal and briquette companies FY 1998 - 2001 Grant and loan guarantee Companies producing coal and briquettes and to central heating companies Grant (BGN 380,572.83mln) and loan (BGN 5.48mln) 	To restructure and privatize the energy sector and energy efficiency until 2010, and the gradual cutting-off of the subsidies for this sector.

²² 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

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SCM/N/95/BGR	Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to Central Heating and Coal Companies 2002 Grant Companies producing coal and central heating companies BGN 55.15mln 	To assist energy enterprises producing coal and central heating energy in conformity with the National Strategy for Long-term Development of the Energy Sector until 2010; and provide for restructuring and privatization of the energy sector and energy efficiency until 2010.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to ore-mining units 2002 Grant Ore and Uranium mining units in liquidation BGN 12.80mln 	To assist with the reorganization of ore-mining sector, liquidation of capacities of poor deposit ore output units, and closing down and eliminating the harmful effect of production and processing of uranium output and waste.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for reduction of soil and water pollution 2002 Grants and soft loans Firms and companies in environmental protection Grants (BGN 15.73mln); Soft loans (BGN 0.69mln) 3 years average repayment period 	To reduce the polluting effect of the wastes on the soil and water through establishment of equipment for reprocessing and recycling, through building of water purification stations in order to restore the normal quality of the environment.
G/SCM/N/95/CRI G/SCM/N/99/CRI	Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inward Processing Regime Subsidy Enterprises that may not sell goods on the domestic market, or enterprises that sell goods on domestic market and re-export them Date of issue of authorization to commence activities under the regime 	To promote investment consistent with environmental and health regulations and to promote sustainable development and the environment.
G/SCM/N/95/EEC	European Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanying measures of Rural Development Programmes – European Agriculture and Guidance Fund (EAGGF) Grants and area payments Member States EUR 6.91bln 2000 - 2006 	To support agro-environmental measures; afforestation of agricultural land throughout the whole EU and early retirement and compensatory allowances for less-favoured areas.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.1	European Communities (Austria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guidelines on the granting of aid to the national industries for Environmental Protection Measures (old version) ● Non-repayable cash grants ● Enterprises in all kinds of industries (manufacturing and services related) ● EUR 27,443,683; ATS 408.10mln ● November 1996 – March 2002 	To provide economic assistance to environmental protection measures carried out by enterprises.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guidelines on the granting of aid to the national industries for Environmental Protection Measures (new version) ● Non-repayable cash grants ● Enterprises in all kinds of industries ● EUR 6.703mln ● Started: 2 April 2002 	To provide economic assistance to environmental protection measures carried out by enterprises.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guidelines on the granting of aid to the management of abandoned polluted sites ● Non-repayable cash grants ● Enterprises and local authorities in favour of management of abandoned polluted sites ● EUR 39,354,026; ATS 423.25mln ● Started: 31 May 2002 	To provide economic assistance to measures aimed at the rehabilitation of contaminated sites which are registered in the national register of contaminated sites.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guidelines on granting of aid to Waste Water Management in industrial enterprises ● Non-repayable cash grants ● Enterprises in all kinds of industries ● EUR 10,442,123; ATS 54.74mln ● Started: November 1996 	To provide economic assistance to waste water management projects.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidies relating to the intensified use of biomass on energetic purposes through local biomass heating facilities ● Non-repayable cash grants ● Enterprises in the manufacturing industries service related industries ● EUR 1,742,237 ● Since 20 June 2001 – 30 June 2005 	To provide economic assistance to the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vienna Structural and Environmental Improvement Programme ● Non-payable cash grants ● Viennese enterprises in manufacturing and service-related industries ● EUR 7,744,317 ● Started: 16 April 1998 	To provide economic assistance to investment projects in the fields of environmental protection, energy-saving and creation of employment.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assistance to the Industrial Waste Water Management ● Non-repayable cash grants ● Enterprises in manufacturing industries ● Regional budget EUR 99,167 ● 24 January 2000 – 31 December 2006 	To provide economic assistance to the water protection measures.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional Planning Assistance Focal Point Programme (RPAFPP): Energy-related Environmental Protection Projects ● 2001 – 2002 ● Non-repayable cash grants ● EUR 596,474; ATS 17.06mln 	To provide economic assistance to the financing of alternative and renewable energy projects, like for instance biomass plants.
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.2	European Communities (Belgium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deduction for investment, Articles 68 to 77 Cir92 ● Share reduction ● EUR 226.84mln ● Started prior to 27 March 1992 	To facilitate investment in the research and development and energy saving sectors, as well as in SMEs.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aid For Economic Growth ● Non-recoverable investment premium ● EUR 1,478,698,891 ● Duration depends on investment programme but premium paid in one, two or three trenches 	To promote economic growth and save energy, water or raw materials; protect the environment and adapt to European standards.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aid to SMEs and disadvantaged regions ● Non-repayable premium, tax exemption, accelerated depreciation ● EUR 100.71mln ● No time limit 	To carry out one or more operations aimed at achieving sustainable development and promoting job creation.
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.3	European Communities (Denmark)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental programmes agriculture (investments) ● Tax relief, loans and guarantees ● Farmers investing in storage facilities ● DKK 51.9mln ● Ended 31 December 1996 	To protect and improve the environment

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aid for agricultural and fishery products ● Guarantees, loans and tax relief ● DKK 657.2mln ● Commercial exploitation of resources ● Scheme revised in 2001 	To promote the development of organic agriculture and fishery.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmentally friendly farming ● Guarantees, loans and tax relief ● EU-refunds DKK 114.3mln; national – DKK 114.5mln ● Permanent 	To encourage environmentally friendly extensive cultivation and minimise the risks of pollution of the ground water resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of shelter belts ● Guarantees, loans and tax relief ● EU-refunds – DKK 30.1mln; national – DKK 56.9mln ● Permanent 	To prevent sand drift and obtain economic as well as planning, preservation for environmental purposes.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organic farming ● Guarantees, loans and tax relief ● EU-refunds DKK 289.5mln; national – DKK 504.5mln ● 1994 - 1999 	To facilitate the transition and improve the conditions for organic farming.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Modernisation of fishing vessels ● Guarantee, loans and tax relief ● EU-refunds – DKK 67.3mln; national DKK 18.8mln ● 2000 - 2002 	To improve the efficiency, quality and utilisation of resources in the fishing sector.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Experimental fishing and fish processing development ● Guarantees, loans and tax relief ● DKK 15.5mln ● 2000 – 2002 	To promote sustainable, selective and cost-effective fishing and processing.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental programmes - agriculture investments ● Guarantees, loans and tax relief ● DKK 50.6mln ● Farmers ● 2001 – 2003 	<p>To promote spreading and utilisation of manure in the fields.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Agricultural and Fishery Research Institution ● Guarantees, loans and tax relief ● DKK 1,854.7mln ● Permanent 	<p>To promote agricultural and fisheries development with due consideration to sustainable utilisation and management of the terrestrial and aquatic resources.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmentally friendly farming ● Guarantees, loans and tax relief ● EU-refunds DKK 138.7mln; national DKK 139.5mln ● Permanent 	<p>To encourage environmentally friendly extensive cultivation of the areas and to minimise the risks of pollution of the ground water resources.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of shelter belts ● Guarantees, loans and tax relief ● EU-refunds DKK 21mln; national DKK 55.7mln ● Permanent 	<p>To improve the biotope in order to protect the land against erosion caused by wind and to reduce the need for artificial irrigation in locations threatened by drought.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organic farming ● Guarantee, loans and tax relief ● EU-refunds DKK282.7mln; national DKK 302.9mln ● 2000 - 2006 	<p>To facilitate the transition and improve the conditions for organic farming.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fisheries – permanent withdrawal ● Guarantees, loans and tax relief ● EU-refunds DKK 166.9mln; national DKK 171.9mln ● Till 2006 	<p>To achieve a balance between the existing fisheries resources and their exploitation by reducing the fishing capacity.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments in the processing for fish products • Guarantees, loans and tax relief • EU-refunds DKK 102.5mln; national DKK 33.9mln • Till 2006 	To make the processing industry more competitive, environmentally friendly and economically viable.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experimental fishing and fish processing development • Guarantees, loans and tax relief • DKK 10.1mln • 2001 – 2003 	To identify new and sustainable, selective and cost-effective fish resources, fishing methods and processing.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development programme for renewable energy • Grant • DKK 232.2mln • 2001 	To reduce CO2 emissions from the energy production sector through development, demonstration and implementation of renewable energy technologies.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act on CO2 Quota for Electricity production • Tradable CO2 emission allowance • 2001 – 2003 	To reduce CO2 emissions from power production.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act no. 375 (1999) on Electricity Supply Bill replacing Act no. 1088(1995) • Excess payment for electricity (decentralised combined heat and power plants; economic security for power plants; windmills) • DKK 6.246bln • 2003 	To promote sustainable energy application.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental subsidy for the combined power and heat distribution systems • Grants • District heating companies • DKK 26.6mln • 1 October 1994 - 2000 	To promote the connection to district heating supplied by combined heat and power plants (CHP) based on coal in order to reduce CO2 emissions.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental subsidy for product oriented saving programme • Grants • DKK 43.8mln • 2001 	<p>To promote the development, marketing and utilisation of energy efficient products in households and public institutions; and reduce the CO2 emissions.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity Saving Trust No. 1209 (1996) • Grants • DKK 1.5mln • No time limitation 	<p>To promote electricity savings in public and private households in accordance with socio-economic and environmental considerations.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies for energy savings in private companies • Subsidy • Companies • DKK 453mln • 2001 	<p>To support measures that ensure better energy efficiency or energy savings in private companies and reduce emissions of CO2.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant scheme for reimbursement of CO2 • Grants • Certain energy intensive companies • DKK 252mln • No time limitation 	<p>To reduce emissions of CO2 from private companies with a high energy consumption.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies for Electricity Production, (N 11/97) • Subsidy • DKK1.160mln • 2001 - 2002 	<p>To reduce the CO2- emission by increasing the share of co-generation, reduce the power production based on coal and increase the production of electricity based on renewable sources.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No.3 (1992) - Grant scheme for investments, (N 4/92) • Grants • DKK 34.2mln • Till 2002 	<p>To reduce CO2 emissions by converting or expanding district heating plants to use of biomass fuels for heat or combined heat and power generation.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidy scheme for Cleaner Products • Grants • Many different actors with project proposals • DKK 32.5mln • Depends on national budget 	<p>To reduce the environmental impact of products that may occur in all phases of the product life-cycle.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Product Development Scheme for Forestry and Wood Working Industry ● Subsidies or loans ● DKK 30.2mln ● Since 1994 	<p>To make the forestry and wood - processing industries more competitive and less sensitive to market fluctuations with a view to obtaining satisfactory utilisation of natural resource wood, which is an environmentally friendly raw material.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental grants to freight transport by rail ● Grant ● Railway undertakings providing freight transport ● DKK 65,251,251 ● 2006 	<p>To ensure a more environmental sustainable transport.</p>
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.4	European Community (Finland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environment loan programme for SMEs ● Loans and interest rate subsidy ● Manufacturing and service enterprises, and tourism industry ● EUR 10mln ● Usually subsidy given 5-10 yrs to maturity 	<p>To promote environment protection, energy saving and circulation of raw materials.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy grants ● Grant ● Enterprises and communities ● EUR 87,179,000 ● 5 years 	<p>To promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy; reduce negative environmental impacts associated with energy production and usage; and contribute to energy security and diversity of energy supply.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aid measures connected to energy taxation ● Grant ● Plants producing electricity from wood ● EUR 108mln ● Indeterminate 	<p>To promote the use of renewable energy.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Grants for environmental protection ● Grant ● Enterprises, local authorities, joint municipal boards and other corporations ● EUR 10.58mln ● Indeterminate 	<p>To promote environmental protection.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste oil management Grant Enterprises with contract for waste management EUR 8.19mln Indeterminate 	To protect the environment.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid in favour of composting plant in Åland Grant EUR 100,000 Linked to time of building a composting plant 	To promote environmental objectives.
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.6	European Communities (Germany)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of efficient use of energy Grant DM 4.308mln; EUR 2,891,655 17 recipients 2 – 3 years 	To promote efficient use of energy and raw materials and use of renewable energies that have a pilot character beyond individual companies.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National programme for civil aeronautical research and technology (1999/02) Non-repayable grants EUR 61.4mln 1999 - 2002 	To encourage sustainable research in the fields of low pollutant and safe Aircraft of the next generation; low noise, all - weather helicopter; and efficient and ecologically friendly engine.
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.7	European Communities (Greece)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law 2601/98 on subsidies to private investment for the Economic and Regional Development Grants, interest contributions, leasing payment contributions and tax exemptions Companies from all economic sectors Dr 495,651,4mln No time limit 	To contribute to the protection of the environment and the savings of energy.
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.8	European Communities (Ireland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Scheme for the control of farm pollution Direct payment to farmer EUR 13.55mln Once-off payment 	To assist smaller farmers to control farm pollution through the provision of grant aid for farm waste storage, winter housing for cattle and sheep, and ancillary farmyard facilities.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.9	European Communities (Italy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants for the scrapping of simple hull oil product and chemical tankers Grants EUR 113.58mln Ship owners 2000 - 2002 	To scrap tankers older than 20 years for safety and environment reasons.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law No. 10/91 contribution to the National Energy Plan Grant EUR 9.68mln No final term established 	To promote energy efficiency, research and development, technological innovation and environment protection.
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.10	European Communities (Luxembourg)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System for aid for the protection of the environment and rational use of energy 2001 – 2002 Capital subsidy Enterprises meeting the criteria in Article 7 of the Law EUR 1mln 	To promote investment to protect the environment and implement new techniques for the rational use of energy, new and renewable sources of energy.
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.11	European Communities (The Netherlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy Scheme Economy, Ecology and Technology Grant EUR 83,034,450.54 (NLG110mln) Unlimited duration 	To achieve scientific and technological innovations covering five themes sustainable industrial production processes, eco-design, transport, renewable raw materials and renewable energy.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test Programme for environmental technology projects Subsidy Small and medium sized enterprises EUR 226,891 per project; budget – EUR 1.36mln Extended to 2003 	To encourage small and medium-sized enterprises to apply new environmental technologies that contribute to the reduction of environmental cost of production.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit scheme for environment -oriented product development Loan Small and medium sized companies EUR 907,560; average loan per company EUR 119,489 Scheme ended 2000 	To facilitate projects of product development with technical risk, in order to achieve considerable reduction in the environmental impact and stimulate the use of such technology in product development.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Scheme for surveying energy efficiency and environmental pollution in order to establish cleaner production ● Subsidy ● Small and medium sized enterprises ● EUR 3,403.35 for one survey; EUR 5,672.25 for two surveys ● End in 2003 	<p>To encourage small and medium-sized enterprises and non-profit organisations to list possible improvements (against costs) on energy efficiency and/or environment of buildings, products, installations and processes or parts of that.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eureka programme (Micro-Electronics Development for European applications) ● Grant ● EUR 57.9mln; ● 2001 – 2008 	<p>To address the main applications markets of the economy for personal safety and environment protection.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law on environmental taxes on groundwater ● Drinking water companies, farmers and industries ● Tax concession (tax exemption or restitution) ● EUR 0.57mln ● Unlimited 	<p>To promote the exemption and restitution for the use of groundwater for environmental reasons.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law on environmental taxes - regulatory energy tax ● Tax concessions ● EUR 212mln ● Permanent 	<p>To promote the renewable forms of energy as much as possible in the interests of the environment.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regulation to stimulate the use of economical, silent and clean modes of urban transport, both passengers and goods ● Subsidy ● NLG 3,200,000 (feasibility research; R&D, practical experiments and demonstration projects); EUR 4.2mln; ● Indefinite 	<p>To stimulate research on, development and application of transportation and traffic techniques in order to contain air pollution in the urban environment caused by traffic.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decision on subsidies to energy programmes ● Grant ● Total budgets EUR 189.6mln; Subsidy EUR 150.118mln for two projects ● Enterprises and non profit organisations for R&D ● Since 1994 	<p>To promote the rational use of energy and use of renewable energy</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy Equipment in non profit and other sectors ● Grant ● EUR 51.2mln for private persons buying wind turbine, EUR 7mln ● 1998 – 2003 	<p>To stimulate investments in energy saving and renewable energy</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidy scheme for environmental technology ● Grant ● EUR 34mln annually ● Unlimited duration 	<p>To encourage the development and wider application of new advanced environmental technology.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Research and development programme on soil remediation, soil protection and soil quality ● Grant ● EUR 4.5mln annually ● Industries, universities, public research bodies and other public bodies ● 10 years 	<p>To improve the knowledge-infrastructure in the field of soil quality and to set up the transfer of knowledge in the field of soil quality, soil protection and soil remediation.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Regulation on environmental investment deduction ● Tax measure ● EUR 5.4mln ● Unlimited duration 	<p>To stimulate investments in environmental friendly capital equipment.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Foundation dealing with the national initiative for sustainable development ● Grant ● EUR 8mln ● 10 years 	<p>To achieve leaps forward in sustainable development, meaning the creation of a link between prosperity and well being, a link between economic growth and improvement of the living environment.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.12	European Communities (Portugal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Development Support Programme for Trade and Services Subsidy 1994 – 1999 	To promote the sustainable development of the competitiveness of trade and service enterprises in the context of a coherent strategy for the modernization and globalization of their activities.
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.13	European Communities (Spain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of non-energy mining Non-repayable subsidy Enterprises, associations of enterprises or institutions EUR 4.41mln 5 years 	To promote development in the non-energy mining sub-sector of ore prospecting, mining and processing, and environmental rehabilitation of former mining sites.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of non-energy mining Non-repayable and repayable subsidy Enterprises, association of enterprises and institutions EUR 5.025mln 5 years 	To promote development in the non-energy mining sector of geological-mining prospecting and research and the alleviation of the environmental impact of non- energy mining activities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SME Competitiveness and Consolidation Plan Non-repayable subsidies Small and medium sized enterprises EUR 145,865,637 2000 - 2006 	To finance projects designed to introduce environmental quality and regeneration systems in SMEs.
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.14	European Communities (Sweden)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Research Programme Grants or loans Firms, individual investors, research and co-operative research institutes Skr 126mln Since 1975 	To establish fundamental competence and expertise and facilitate the transformation of the Swedish energy system in order to reduce the environmental and climatic effects of energy systems.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Technology Fund Grants, soft loans and guarantees Skr 160mln Firms, individual investors, technological and co-operative research institute Since July 1988 	To support R&D with a focus to develop new technology for energy production and for environmental protection.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant for new Energy technology • Grants • Skr 246mln • Projects • Duration not specified 	<p>To support R&D with a focus to develop technology for the sustainable use of energy sources.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to energy maintenance in the south of Sweden • Grants • Skr 125mln • Private firms, technological and co-operative research institutes • 15 May 1999 – 31 December 2002 	<p>To support R&D with a focus to develop technology for the sustainable use of energy sources and support investments in the energy sector aimed at improving environmental performance.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant for local Investment Programmes for Ecologically Sustainable Development • Grants • Skr 196mln • Projects • 1998 - 2001 	<p>To obtain higher levels of environmental protection compared to what is demanded by international standards.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Grant for certain investments within the Energy Sector • Grants • Skr 368mln • Projects • 5 years 	<p>To encourage sustainable use of energy sources within electricity production.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Small Scale Electricity Production • Grant • Small scale energy facilities • Skr 480mln • 1 November 1999 – 31 December 2002 	<p>To ensure viability for small scale producers of electricity, sourcing from environmental friendly and renewable energy production, i.e. windmills, hydro power and (Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Wind Power Production • Tax reduction • Skr 200mln • Until 31 December 2002 	<p>To ensure viability for producers of wind energy.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy Tax Concession ● Tax reduction ● Skr 386mln ● Projects ● Started July, 1997 	To reduce emissions of CO ₂ and safeguard enterprises with energy intensive production from high tax level.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waste Tax Concession ● Tax reduction ● Skr 1,155mln ● From January, 2000 	To reduce tax for certain categories of waste for environmental reasons.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aid for adjustment of fishing effort ● Grant ● Community funds Skr 41,664,660; national funds Skr 36,369,289 ● 2000 – 2006 	To achieve a sustainable balance between resources and their exploitation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investment Aid to Inland Fishing ● Grant ● Community funds Skr 1,072,211; national funds Skr 259,077 ● 2000 - 2006 	To improve and maintain a sustainable and a financially strong inland fishing sector.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investment Aid for Protection of Coastal Waters ● Grant ● Community funds Skr 5,332,385 and national funds Skr 4,081,973 ● 2000 - 2006 	To achieve a sustainable balance between resources and their exploitation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collective Investment Aid in Small-Scale Coastal and Freshwater Fishing ● Grant ● Community funds Skr 3,307,376 and national funds Skr 3,185,268 ● 2000 - 2006 	To achieve an ecologically sustainable and financially strong fisheries sector.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aid for temporary cessation of fishing activities ● Grant ● Community funds Skr 70,526 and national funds Skr 10,037 ● 2000 - 2006 	To achieve a sustainable balance between resources and their exploitation.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SCM/N/95/EEC/Add.15	European Communities (United Kingdom)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaner Coal R & D Programme • Grant • Contractors who manage DTI's Programme • £ 8.9mln • 6 years from 1999 	To promote the development and export of environmentally friendly technologies.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Levy • Tax exemption • Operators of recycling processes • £ 4.4mln • 10years (1 April 2001 – 31 December 2011) 	To negate any competitive disadvantage to those businesses using taxable commodities in selected recycling processes that compete with businesses using exempt taxable commodities in "non-fuel" and "dual-use", less environmentally benign primary processes.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions Trading • Incentive payments • Direct participants complying with scheme rules • £ 42,270,641 • April 2002 – March 2007 	To achieve a significant amount of absolute emission reductions at a reasonable cost; enable business to gain practical experience of emissions trading ahead of a European and international system; and to help the City of London establish itself as a global centre for emissions trading.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Efficiency Best Practise Programme • Grants and provision of information and guidance on energy efficiency • £ 2.3mln • Ongoing 	To reduce green house gas emissions by encouraging businesses to move towards a low carbon economy; and encourage the development and take-up of energy efficient and low carbon technologies.
G/SCM/N/48/ISL/Rev.1 G/SCM/N/60/ISL G/SCM/N/71/ISL	Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Agreements, Payments to milk farms and sheep farms • Direct payments based on support targets • ISK 6,200,600 • Current Agricultural Agreements will terminate in August 2005 (milk farmers) and in December 2007 (sheep farmers). 	To increase efficiency in the agro-food sector and integrating environmental issues with the agricultural policy.
G/SCM/N/95/ISL	Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Agreements - Payments to milk farms and sheep farms • Direct payments • ISK 7,118.9mln 	To increase efficiency in the agro-food sector, ensuring self-sufficiency for the country's major commodity production; and integrating environmental issues with the agricultural policy.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Milk and sheep farmers ● August 2005 for milk farmers and December 2007 for sheep farmers 	
G/SCM/N/95/JPN	Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidy for the Bekko and Ivory Industries ● Grant ● Non-profit associations ● Yen 755mln ● Since April 1991 	To provide relief to the bekko and ivory industries injured due to the prohibition of trade by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidy for promoting introduction of drastic high- efficiency energy use equipment for Civil use ● Grant ● Those who install LP Gas Engine Heat Pump Air conditioners ● Yen 112mln ● 1991 – 2001 	To promote installation of LP Gas Engine Heat Pump Air conditioner for the purpose of saving energy.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● System development of energy saving in mines ● Contract ● Metal Mining Agency of Japan ● Yen 705mln ● 1997 – 2001 	To save energy on mine development.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidy for promotion of coal production and utilization technology ● Grant ● New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, Japan Coal Energy Center and Center for Coal Utilization Japan ● Yen 19,441mln ● Since 1993 	To assist the development of technology for coal production and utilization that cope with the environmental problem.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidy for the cost of development of Waste Power Generation ● Grant ● Waste power producers ● Yen 1,521mln ● 1995 - 2004 	To assist the construction of waste power plants for the diffusion of waste energy utilization.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidy for development of high-efficiency Waste Power Generation Technology ● Grant ● Yen 1,967mln ● 1992 – 2003 	To develop a new type of facility which can efficiently utilize the potential energy in waste and help the development of high- efficiency waste power generation technology.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidy for research on technology to introduce Waste - Fired Power Generation ● Grant ● Yen 288mln ● 1994 - 2004 	To support the introduction of waste - fired power generation to autonomous bodies by preparing manuals concerning power generation with waste.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidy for loans to the Pollution Prevention Fund ● Grant ● Owners with mining rights ● Yen 123mln ● Since April 1973 	To prevent the pollution caused by metal mines smoothly and effectively.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigation about optimum method to recover environmental influence around Hydropower Station ● Contract ● Japan Electric Power Civil Engineering Association ● Yen 38mln ● 2001 - 2005 	To research on river environment preservation to recover environmental influence around the Hydropower Station.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Additional depreciation on machinery of corporations used for improvement of agriculture management ● Tax deferral ● Person or corporation engaged in forestry ● 5 years after approval 	To strengthen the management of forestry and improvement of number of labours who are engaged in forestry.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserve for prevention from Mineral Pollution of Metal Mining • Tax deferral • Person or corporation engaged in mining industry • 1 April 1974 – 31 December 2002 	To prevent the mineral pollution relating to metal mining
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial measures for Shochu B manufactures • Interest-free loan • Japan Breweries Association • Yen 1.39bln • 10 years 	To reform the structure of Shochu B industry and to help the modernization of its environment protection facilities.
G/SCM/N/95/NOR	Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid for development and knowledge and information on sustainable production and consumption • One-off investment grant • Companies • NOK 38,425,000 • Since 1 January 1990 	To promote information and capacity building for more sustainable production and consumption patterns, including waste reduction and recycling.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee and Loan Facility to the company responsible for hazardous waste • Loan and loan guarantee • NOAH Holding AS • NOK31mln • Since 1991 	To reduce the risk related to building and operating a plant for treating hazardous waste.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Energy Fund • Grant • All types of companies • NOK 479mln • Since 1 January 2002 until expiry date of agreement between Ministry of Petroleum and Enova 	To save energy and engage in environmentally friendly energy production (production from new renewable energy sources such as wind, biomass, solar, etc., and central heating based on new renewable energy sources, heat pumps and waste heat).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norwegian Environmental Fund • Loans • Projects for both private and public sector • NOK 153.4mln 	To stimulate companies to invest in or develop more environmental friendly technology, in order to reduce emissions of green house gases and other (environmentally) harmful emissions.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies for Forest Management Planning • Grants • All owner categories of forest land • NOK 41.6mln • Since 1971 	To stimulate forest management planning as a basic measure to promote sustainable forestry.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies for Afforestation and Silviculture • Grants • Priority to Northern and Western Norway and the mountainous regions • NOK 59mln • 1931 - 2003 	To stimulate 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 • All forest owners • NOK 62.2mln • Since 1961 	To encourage construction and reconstruction of forest roads for transport of round wood from the forest; ease access; and provide possibilities for rational forest management and operation of forest land.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National grant for environmental consideration when harvesting round wood in difficult terrain • Grants • All private, community or state forests • NOK 6.5mln • Since 1976 	To promote harvesting methods with environmental advantages in steep and difficult terrain.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidy for manual thinning • Grants • All forest owner categories • NOK 3.6mln • Since 1985 	To create jobs and increase activity in rural regions through a sustainable utilisation of the forest resources.
G/SCM/N/95/SVN	Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries development programme • Grants • Legal and physical persons involved in fishing • 74,095,921 SIT • 01 January 2000 – 31 December 2002 	To improve stock conservation and management, strengthening the monitoring of fishing activities.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for energy saving and the use of renewable energy sources • Grants • Commercial companies and sole proprietors, municipalities and public institutions • 131, 600,000 SIT 	<p>To support energy saving in all sectors of the economy by increasing the use of the renewable energy sources and raising public awareness on energy conservation.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental investments • Favourable loans • Commercial companies, other legal persons and sole proprietors • 6,500,000,000 SIT • 1 January to 31 December 2002 	<p>To promote investments into waste water treatment; waste management treatment (selective collection, recovery and treatment of waste); cleaner technologies; and investments for the reconstruction of the existent technology aimed at the reduction of specific substance and energy emissions.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional aid for local communities and administrative and local development coordination • Favourable loans and grants • Commercial companies and sole proprietors in Posocje • 440,224,110 SIT • 01 January 2000 – 31 December 2006 	<p>To promote the development of a sustainable economy and the conservation of natural resources.</p>
G/SCM/N/95/CHE	Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformation mandate for sugar refineries • 001 - 2002 • Fixed allowance for the production of sugar • Sugar refineries • CHF 90,000 • 4 years 	<p>To fulfil the mandate of producing 2,000 tons of sugar processed from organic farming sugar beet.</p>
G/SCM/N/95/USA	United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expensing of Certain Capital Outlays Related to Agriculture • Income tax concession • Farmers • \$170mln • Indefinite duration 	<p>To promote soil and water conservation.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Renewable Energy Resources (2002) ● Grants, cooperative agreements and cooperative R&D (CRADAs) ● All eligible private parties ● \$357.4mln 	<p>To lead the national effort to develop renewable energy technologies; accelerate acceptance and use of renewable energy technologies; and improve the Nation's overall economy, energy security, and environmental health through the development of clean and competitive power technologies.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy Conservation Programmes in the Transportation Sector ● Grants, cooperative agreements and CRADAs⁵ ● All eligible private parties ● \$242.5mln ● 	<p>To support development and use of advanced vehicle technologies and fuels which reduce demand for petroleum; decrease emissions of criteria air pollutants and green house gases; and enable the US transportation industry to sustain a strong, competitive position in domestic and world markets.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy Conservation Programs in Building Technology, State and Community Sector ● Grants, cooperative agreements and CRADAs⁶ ● All eligible private parties ● \$365.2mln 	<p>To develop, promote and integrate energy technologies and practices that make buildings more efficient, productive and affordable.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy Conservation in the Industry Sector ● Grants, cooperative agreements and CRADAs⁷ ● All eligible private parties ● \$131.7mln 	<p>To improve the energy efficiency, environmental performance and productivity of energy-intensive industries by developing and delivering advanced science and technology options.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Programme ● Cost-shared cooperative agreements ● Coal mining/processing/refining firms ● \$42,463,000 ● Since 1996 - 1997 	<p>To demonstrate a new generation of advanced coal-based technologies which significantly advance the efficiency and environmental performance of either new or existing facilities such that the most promising technologies can successfully be applied toward commercial and operational uses.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Credits for Electricity Production from Wind, Biomass and Poultry Waste ● Income tax concession ● Non-utility tax payers ● \$100mln ● Until 2004 ● 	<p>To encourage the development and utilization of electric generating technologies that use specified renewable energy resources , as opposed to conventional fossil fuels.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Saltonstall-Kennedy Grant Program: Fisheries Research and Development ● Grants ● \$11.1mln ● Indefinite duration ● ● 	<p>To fund a wide range of research and development grants that mostly support effective conservation and management of US fisheries and fisheries communities by increasing the biological, economic and social information needed for sound management.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sea Grant ● Direct federal grants ● individual, public or private corporation, partnership or other entity ● \$102.9mln ● Annually ● 	<p>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 shell fish .</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Columbia River Hatcheries ● Grants ● Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife ● \$16.53m ● Indefinite duration ● 	<p>To carry on activities for the conservation of fishery resources in the Columbia River Basin and fulfil a conservation role in preserving endangered salmon stocks (captive breed) and supplementing their recovery.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investment credit and seven-year amortization for reforestation expenditures ● Income tax concession ● \$10mln ● 	<p>To promote re forestation on private timberlands.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Water and waste disposal funds ● Loan ● Public bodies and non-profit corporations ● 40 years term of loan ● 	<p>To construct and develop water and waste disposal systems-including solid waste disposal and storm drainage.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans ● Loan ● Rural communities - Alabama ● Ongoing ● 	To bolster existing private credit structure through the guarantee of quality loans that will provide lasting community benefits by increasing employment and improving the economic and environmental climate of rural communities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investment tax credit ● Tax credit ● All manufacturing and telecommunications companies ● Ongoing ● 	To be used for investment, recycling, pollution control and defence conversion activities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Marketing assistance and financial assistance ● Customers of utility companies ● \$500,000 ● Ongoing ● 	To promote more efficient and clean supplies of energy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Solar photovoltaic manufacturing grants ● Grants ● Manufacturers of high-technology and renewable energy sources ● Ongoing ● 	To encourage the full value-added product development and manufacture of a high technology, renewable source in Virginia.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Small timber harvester ● Tax exemption ● Individuals and small businesses ● Ongoing ● 	To reduce tax burden on small tree harvests.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program ● Grant ● Cities, villages and towns with populations of under 50,000 and all counties except Waukesha, Dane and Milwaukee Counties ● \$100,000 for audits and \$500,000 for remediation ● Ongoing ● 	To assist communities to assess or remediate environmental contamination on abandoned, idle or underused and blighted commercial or industrial sites to promote development through environmental audits
G/SCM/N/95/URY	Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forestry Law ● Tax concession, tariff concession, partial refund of planting 	To increase the country's forest cover; expand and upgrade industrial plants and technologies for processing wood from cultivated forests; and alleviate the

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Producers who invest in afforestation ● US \$7,690,636 ● 12 years from time forests specified in Article 39 are planted; 15 years for duties, taxes and surcharges 	pressure on the country's native forests, and enhance their conservation and sustainable use.

D. AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

15. In 2003, 174 notifications were submitted by Members under the various Articles of the Agreement on Agriculture. Out of these notifications, 34 (approximately 20%)²³ were environment related.²⁴ They were notified under Green Box measures and Article 18.3. This Note also includes information on bilateral assistance projects for Least-Developed Net Food Importing Countries (LDFNICs) notified under Article 16 which contains a reference to the environment.²⁵

16. The notified environment-related measures concerned, among others, irrigation and drainage systems; plant protection; regional and technical assistance programmes in fishery, forestry and energy; research and development on water, land and native vegetation; environmental programmes and natural resource management; infrastructural services; extension and training. These measures were aimed at improving management of water and natural resources; reducing aggressive use of pesticides for environmental protection; promoting and coordinating effective planning and management for equitable, efficient and sustainable use of land and other natural resources; encouraging tree growing and management into farming systems; afforestation and renewal of vineyards; improving production efficiency and optimal use of natural resource; providing support for rural sector development in agribusiness; assisting community groups in sustainable production and conservation of biodiversity; managing protected species, habitats and aquatic ecosystems; developing infrastructural works for livestock and soil conservation; training and encouraging farmers and ranchers to adopt environmental benign farming practices; and improving living conditions through sustainable development.

²³ See Charts 6 and 7.

²⁴ See Chart 12.

²⁵ See Table 6.

Chart 12: Environment-related Agriculture Notifications (1997 -2003)

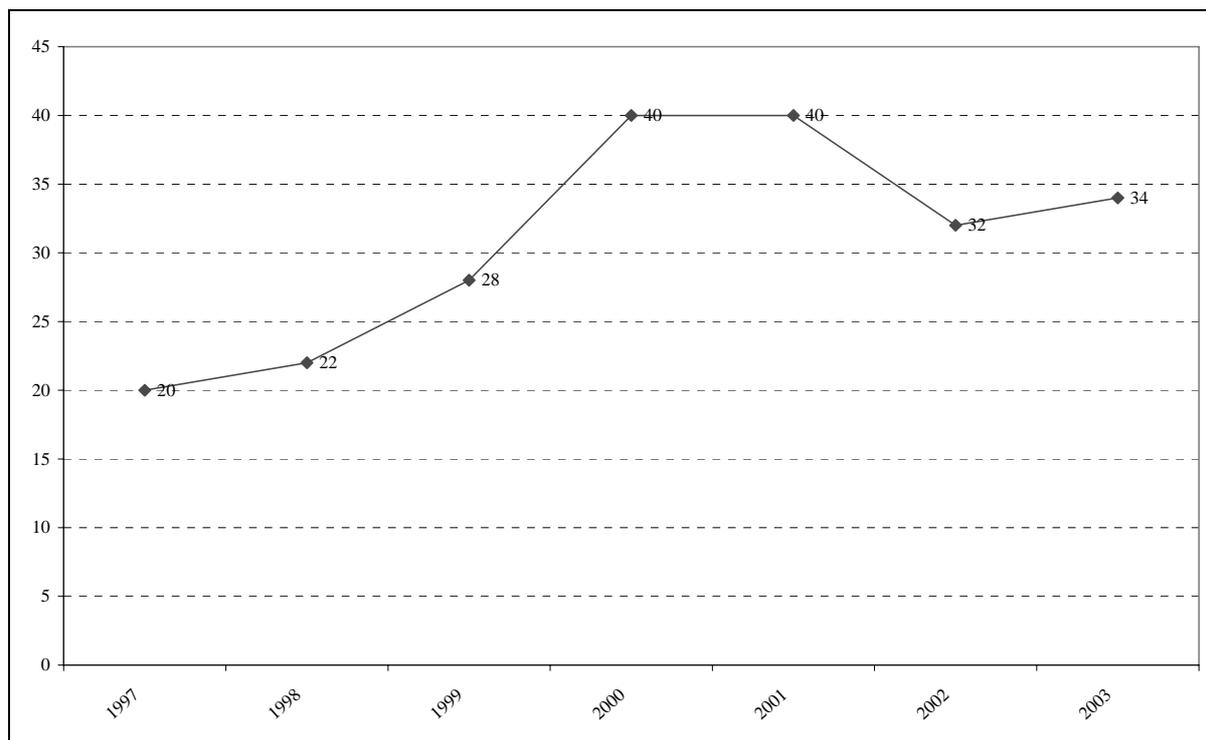


Table 6: Environment-related Agriculture Notifications (2003)

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
G/AG/N/ARG/19	Argentina <i>Article 18.3 of the Agreement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of irrigation and drainage systems in the lower reaches of the Mendoza River 	<p>To improve living conditions for the producers and rural population of the region by improving the management of water and natural resources.</p> <p>To improve the chemical and bio-chemical quality of the water in the canals through the elimination of pollution from agricultural drainage and industrial and urban effluents in the middle reaches of the Mendoza River.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated management of <i>Carpocapsa</i> and <i>Grapholita</i> in fruit orchards 	<p>To reduce the use of aggressive pesticides, with corresponding benefits for the environment and public health.</p>
G/AG/N/ARG/20	Argentina (2000-2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant protection 	<p>To control food and agriculture, approve agro-</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
	<p><i>"Green Box" measures</i></p> <p>General services</p>		<p>chemicals and pharmacological products, and provide laboratory services.</p>
G/AG/N/ARG/21	<p>Argentina (2001)</p> <p><i>Article 16:2 of the Agreement</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance provided through the Argentine Horizontal Cooperation Fund (FO-AR) programmes 	<p>To fund agriculture, forestry and fishery projects in Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines and St Kitts & Nevis.</p> <p>To fund Dominican Republic projects in industry and environment.</p> <p>To fund Jamaica projects in agriculture, forestry, energy and fishery.</p> <p>To fund Peru projects in natural resources, agriculture, forestry, fishery energy and environment.</p> <p>To fund Trinidad and Tobago projects in agriculture, forestry, fishery and environment.</p>
G/AG/N/AUS/49	<p>Australia (2001-2002)</p> <p><i>"Green Box" Measures</i></p> <p>General Services research –</p>	<p>Grains Research and Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Meat Research and Development • National Climate Variability Program 	<p>To conduct research and product development, improvement of production efficiency and optimal use of the natural resource base in the grains industry.</p> <p>To conduct research aimed at improving productivity and market performance of the meat and livestock industry and further the sustainable use and management of natural resources.</p> <p>To develop systems that improve the use of climate forecasts in the agriculture sector and help farmers to respond to the major opportunities and risks arising from climate variability.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Industries Research and Development 	<p>To provide support for research management and development programmes for the rural sector, focussing on new and emerging plant and animal industries and generic programmes such as agribusiness, extension and climate change.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sugar Research and Development 	<p>To conduct research aimed at fostering an internationally competitive and sustainable sugar industry.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest and Disease (Australian Animal Health Laboratory) 	<p>To maintain and develop rapid diagnostic services essential in maintaining Australia's freedom from serious exotic animal diseases.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exotic Animal Disease Preparedness Programs 	<p>To fund research and national training programmes to private and Government veterinarians for exotic animal disease recognition, diagnosis and control.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Feral Animal Control Strategy 	<p>To reduce the damage caused to agriculture and the environment by feral animals.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Weeds Program 	To reduce the detrimental impact of nationally significant weeds on the sustainability of Australia's natural ecosystem and production capacity.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife and Exotic Disease Preparedness Program 	To control the outbreak of exotic animal disease by developing practical field strategies to eradicate and control wild animals.
	Extension and Advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building a National Approach to Animal and Plant Health 	To improve Australia's animal and plant health infrastructure and to improve pest and disease prevention and emergency response capability.
	State/Territory Governments Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Action Plan for Salinity and Water 	To assist community-based regional bodies to develop integrated catchment or regional natural resource management plans targeting salinity and water quality.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resources Management Program 	<p>To conduct research and data collection on land, water and native vegetation - including nutrients, salt, agri-chemicals and pesticides - to minimize land degradation.</p> <p>To identify impacts on crops, predict movements through the environment, and develop ways of understanding, recognizing and achieving long-term viability.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tasmania Research 	<p>To develop and improve efficient and sustainable practices in agriculture.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Australia research 	<p>To conduct research and development into production processing, marketing of agricultural production, sustainable land management and pest and disease control.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest and disease control – Australian Capital Territory (Northern Territory R & D) 	<p>To control feral animals (pigs, donkeys, foxes, rabbits, dogs and horses), and to contain and eradicate noxious weeds and diseases from spreading to other parts.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland – Pest management and Stock Route Services 	<p>To provide plant and animal protection and pest management services.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rabbit Management 	<p>To minimize the economic, environmental and social impacts caused by rabbits by encouraging farmers to implement integrated rabbit control programmes.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest Animal Management 	<p>To provide advisory services to minimise the economic, environmental and social impact on all lands in Victoria of actual and potential animal pests.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Australia research 	<p>To manage pest and disease threats to plant and animal industries. To train and develop in whole farm planning and sustainable natural resource management.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Australia research 	<p>To support training for sustainable rural management, trade and market development.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resources Management Program 	<p>To help increase awareness about the sustainable management of natural resources.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Australia 	<p>To provide extension advice to enhance sustainable economic development.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Australia 	<p>To support sustainable land resource development and management in the primary industries sector. To enhance production practices, promote ecologically sustainable development, and pest and disease control.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHT14 – National Landcare 	<p>To support States for the purpose of natural resource management.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHT – National Rivercare Program 	<p>To assist community groups to contribute towards sustainable management, rehabilitation and conservation of rivers outside the Murray-Darling Basin and to improve the health of these</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
			river systems.
		<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 environmental resources of the Murray-Darling Basin.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHT - Farm Forestry Program 	To assist and encourage the incorporation of commercial tree growing and management into farming systems.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Capital Territory 	To assist community groups in sustainable production and conservation of biodiversity and natural resource management.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Conservation Fund 	To fund projects that address conservation criteria such as the management of protected species and habitats and aquatic ecosystems.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New South Wales Programmes 	To fund programmes that prevent and mitigate degradation of land and water resources associated with agricultural production.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
	Regional Assistance programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Territory - Land Resource Conservation 	<p>To identify land resources and to evaluate their opportunities and constraints in order to ensure appropriate use and facilitate sustainable development.</p> <p>To develop, promote and ensure land management practices which conserve, enhance, and where appropriate, rehabilitate land resources including the pastoral estate and to promote and support community Landcare.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Australia – Revegetation 	<p>To promote revegetation projects by providing rural tree planting grants.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasmania 	<p>To provide services to agricultural producers to limit environmental damage and to encourage sound practices to minimise soil erosion, salination and water damage.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Australia 	<p>To provide environmental services for all agricultural industries.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Partnership Program 	<p>To encourage: profitable and self-reliant rural sectors which operate competitively and which can adapt to changing market, economic and resource conditions; sustainable management of the natural resource base; more robust, equitable and prosperous rural communities.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
G/AG/N/AUS/50	Australia <i>Article 18.3 of the Agreement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical and contaminant risk systems 	To analyse agri-chemical impacts, and implement control and compliance systems on use of Agricultural and Veterinary chemicals and environmental contaminants of food and fibre products.
	Safe and Ethical Food and Fibre Systems		
	Bio security Protection Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest and disease surveillance 	To provide information on the animal and plant health status of Queensland through analysis and reporting systems.
	Building a National Approach to Animal and Plant Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds to Animal Health Australia and Plant Health Australia 	To develop emergency response capability to rapidly detect and initiate coordinated responses to significant pests and diseases of animals and plants.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds to Fisheries Research and Development Corporation 	To promote the delivery of animal, plant and aquatic animal pest and disease programmes.
G/AG/N/AUS/51	Australia (2002–2003) <i>Article 16:2 of the Agreement</i> Aid programme	<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 not just by improving agriculture and rural development, but also by directing its efforts across a variety of sectors To assist developing countries through both bilateral and multilateral projects focusing on delivering more productive and sustainable agriculture to increase food security and rural incomes.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral and Regional Programmes 	<p>To assist on agricultural productivity and sustainability, crop storage, forestry and fisheries, environmental management, management of water resources, the provision of infrastructure related to food security and to assist countries adjust to the new trading environment.</p>
G/AG/N/BGR/7	Bulgaria (2000-2001) <i>"Green Box"</i> Measures General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research 	<p>To research in connection with environmental programmes and research programmes relating to particular products.</p>
	Infrastructure services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pests and disease control 	<p>To provide funding for the National Veterinary Service (NVS) and the National Service for Plant Protection (NSPP).</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental programmes 	<p>To maintain, secure and preserve strategic hydro-melioration infrastructure.</p>
G/AG/N/CAN/52	Canada (2000-2001) <i>Article 16:2 of the Agreement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian Partnership Branch 	<p>To support the activities of international Environmental Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs).</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
G/AG/N/CYP/12	Cyprus (2001) "Green Box" Measures General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research services 	To research in connection with environmental programmes, and research programmes relating to particular products.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural services 	To develop livestock areas and zones and other infrastructural works for livestock (including works for environmental protection such as treatment of waste , etc.).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies for soil conservation works 	To provide financial assistance for the construction of soil conservation works for agricultural development.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of rare breeds of farm animals 	To subsidize the purchase of genetically improved sows (hybrids) in order to encourage the genetic improvement of the swine population.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies to plant protection associations 	To provide subsidies to plant protection associations which cover part of the expenses for pest and disease control, mainly for grapes and olives.
G/AG/N/CZE/45	Czech Republic (2001) "Green Box" Measures General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural assistance adjustment 	To support crop production restructuring through afforestation; planting of fast growing trees; and renewal of vineyards, hop gardens and orchards.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Programmes 	To support bee-keeping, ecological agriculture and cattle, sheep, goat and horse farming on permanent grasslands.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Product Specific support 	To maintain and improve livestock, fish genetic potential and seed genetic

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
			potential.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and Guarantee Farmer and Forestry Fund 	<p>To support use of environmentally sound fuels. To support forest and water management.</p>
G/AG/N/DOM/4/Rev.1 G/AG/N/DOM/8	Dominican Republic (1999); (2000-2002) <i>"Green Box" Measures</i> Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resource development 	To improve natural resource management.
G/AG/N/EST/10	Estonia (2002) <i>"Green Box" Measures</i> Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Life Development Fund (RLDF) 	To support growing certified seeds in order to increase protection against plant diseases and wild oats.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State budget 	To support agri-environment programmes (including converting to organic farming).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Assistance programmes 	To support liming of acid soils in areas determined by the respective soil research laboratories.
G/AG/N/EEC/46	European Communities (2001-2002) <i>Article 16:2 of the Agreement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buthan Renewable Natural Resources - Extension Support Project (1997-2003) • Egypt Kafr El Sheik Soil Improvement • Programme for Agricultural Development and Land Conservation (1998-2004) • Phong Sali Forest Conservation and Rural Development (1998-2003) • Tunisia Programme for Integrated Rural Development and Management of Natural Resources 	To provide technical and financial assistance for development projects.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
G/AG/N/GTM/26	Guatemala (1997-2001) <i>"Green Box"</i> <i>Measures</i> General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="659 331 1056 353">• Agricultural research services 	<p>To improve forestry development and management.</p> <p>To identify and select broccoli cultivars; thresholds for the control of plutella, aphids, "gallina ciega" (<i>Phyllophaga</i> spp) and lepidoptera using chemical and organic products and other management techniques.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="659 732 1056 754">• Extension and training 	<p>To improve the living conditions of rural communities for the sustainable development of natural resources.</p> <p>To ensure high quality reproductive material (genetic and physical).</p> <p>To promote development of forestry and mangrove conservation management.</p> <p>To train teachers for forestry education and incorporate forestry education in the national education system.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="659 1254 1056 1276">• Technical assistance 	<p>To improve the living conditions of the Petén rural communities through sustainable management of natural resources by municipalities and rural communities.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="659 1500 1056 1523">• Mangrove conservation 	<p>To enhance rural development for the Sierra de los Cuchumatanes, by increasing production and the productive capacity of the rural population of the area, while taking account of natural resource conservation.</p> <p>To protect the plant and animal health of the national agricultural heritage.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
	Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance to continental rural –farming 	To elaborate standards, procedures to prevent the entry and dissemination of plant and animal pests and diseases.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and facilitation of pre-investment activities 		To support and facilitate the pre-investment and financial administration activities of agricultural, livestock, forestry and hydro biological projects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure services 		<p>To manage renewable and natural resources and development of the rural populations.</p> <p>To protect and conserve the Guatemalan Fir, prevent and control forest fires and manage reforestation.</p> <p>To enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the various economic activities in the agricultural, forestry and hydro-biological sector.</p> <p>To protect agriculture, monitor epidemiology, certify seed, phytosanitary, water and soil standards, food and hydro biological safety.</p>	
G/AG/N/ISR/30	Israel (2001) "Green Box" Measures Services provided for farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant protection services • Soil conservation and drainage department • National park protection authority 	To provide overall management of specialised administrative services.
	Regional Assistance Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Arava Project 	To clean the Arava area from pesticides (a part of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Project).

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
G/AG/N/LVA/7	Latvia (2001) <i>"Green Box" Measures</i> General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture - technical and agro-technological improvement 	To carryout technical and agro-technological improvements of soils; maintenance of melioration system; and hydrometry and cadastre for melioration.
	Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological agriculture 	To promote use of biological methods in agriculture.
G/AG/N/LVA/7/Rev.1	Latvia (2001) <i>"Green Box" Measures</i> Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research programmes 	To support specific needs related to agriculture – pedigree work; maintenance of genetic fund and seed breeding; development of science (technical equipment); and centre of comparing plant sorts.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural services 	To improve soils for technical and agro-technological purposes; maintain melioration system; hydrometrics and cadastre for melioration.
G/AG/N/LVA/8	Latvia (2001-) <i>Article 18:3 of the Agreement</i> Environmental programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for Biological Farming 	To develop environmentally friendly farming practice: farmers must acquire a Biological Farming Certificate to be eligible for this support.
	Structural adjustment assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of technical equipment of agricultural production 	To promote use of energy saving technologies.
G/AG/N/MAR/28	Morocco (2001) <i>"Green Box" measures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture research, monitoring and evaluation of the sector 	To improve genetic, veterinary research, agro-economics studies, statistical surveys, agricultural census, and monitoring and evaluation. To recycle waste water and environmental management.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
G/AG/N/NIC/11	Nicaragua (1997-2000) <i>"Green Box"</i> <i>measures</i> General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Research 	To provide support service in animal production.
G/AG/N/NIC/16	Nicaragua (2002) <i>"Green Box"</i> <i>measures</i> General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support services 	To provide support services for green municipalities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Research 	To provide support services for the promotion of research into sustainable forestry.
G/AG/N/NOR/41	Norway (2001) <i>"Green Box"</i> <i>measures</i> Environmental Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidy to Ecological Production 	To subsidize research on and to farmers changing to ecological production methods.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidy 	To subsidize producers who refrain from field work on areas exposed to erosion in autumn. To provide subsidy to production on steep areas. To support fixed area ecological production .
G/AG/N/OMN/1	Oman (2000-2002) <i>"Green Box"</i> Measures General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research services 	To provide research services including livestock development and forestry improvement.
G/AG/N/POL/58	Poland (2001) <i>"Green Box"</i> <i>Measures</i> General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection services 	To ensure quality control of seeds and soil, and quality control and protection of plants.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant protection 	To provide pest and disease control measures.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research 	To improve the production potential of plants and animals.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures and infrastructures 	To facilitate modernisation of rural infrastructure and environment protection.
G/AG/N/ROM/20	Romania (2000-2002) "Green Box" Measure Structural and infra-structural services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and development of infrastructure services 	To improve the acidity and alkalinity of soils.
G/AG/N/SVK/35/Rev.1	Slovak Republic (2001) "Green Box" measures Environmental Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant genetic sources 	To assist with ecological procedures.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal genetic sources 	To provide compensation payments.
G/AG/N/SVN/25	Slovenia (2002) "Green Box" Measures General services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research subsidy services 	To carryout research programmes and projects; National Agricultural Projects; qualification programmes for national institutions; and scientific research work in field of forestry and agriculture.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest and disease control services 	To protect plant, regulative and preventive animal health, veterinary measures, Veterinary Institute of Slovenia, and Animal Health Centre of Slovenia.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension and advisory services 	To provide public forestry services, agricultural advisory services, control service of livestock breeding, expert services in livestock breeding, plant production, Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry - agriculture advisory service.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
	Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructural services 	To promote development of infrastructure connected with agricultural development, the reconstruction of forest roads, land drainage, accumulation programmes.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidy for ecological production methods 	To financially support steep area pasture, forest tendence, and provide preventive forest protection subsidy for production on steep areas.
G/AG/N/ZAF/47	South Africa (2001-2002) <i>"Green Box "</i> <i>measures</i> General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource conservation and environmental management 	To promote sustainable utilization of the natural agricultural resources, viz, the soil, water resources and vegetation and protect the environment.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auxiliary and associated services 	To render auxiliary services associated with distribution of information, liaison between agricultural industries, library services and contract research by institutions, in-service training, international liaison, government transport and contribution to soil conservation activities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Engineering Services 	To promote the sustainable utilisation of natural agricultural resources, planning and development of agricultural engineering products, provision of dip tanks in rural areas, mechanization programme, maintenance of contours and other services.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
	Environmental programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil conservation works 	To finance the essential soil conservation works to improve and protect the soil.
G/AG/N/CHE/30	Switzerland (1999-2002) <i>Article 16.2 of the Agreement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and financial assistance under paragraph 3(iii) of the Decision 	To promote prosperity and the strengthening of the basic conditions for sustainable development; and to protect the natural environment.
G/AG/N/TTO/2/Rev.1	Trinidad and Tobago (1995-1997) <i>"Green Box" Measures</i> General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Production and Health • Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry 	To conduct research on pests and disease control; extension and advisory services; and inspection services.
G/AG/N/TTO/4	Trinidad and Tobago (1998-2000) <i>"Green Box" Measure</i> General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Production and Health • Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry 	To conduct research on pests and disease control; extension and advisory services; and inspection services.
G/AG/N/USA/43	United States (1999) <i>"Green Box" Measures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Research Service 	To conduct research on a wide variety of topics including soil and water conservation, plant and animal sciences, human nutrition, and integrated agricultural systems.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Fertilizer development 	To conduct research on problems related to agricultural development, environmental quality, and fertilizer material and practices; and provide information about family farming and profitability using sustainable and environmentally friendly methods.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution prevention/model 	<p>To research and help chemical dealers and farmers prevent ground water contamination.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management programme 	<p>To research on development of efficient wetlands and of organic plant food and cattle feed from agricultural wastes (broiler litter), and other creative waste management methods.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Program Technical Assistance 	<p>To train and assist producers to participate in environmental and conservation programs, such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Environmental Quality Incentives Program, and the Wetland Reserve Program.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative Agricultural Research 	<p>To provide assistance in developing new products from agricultural and forestry material and animal by-products.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) 	<p>To protect animal and plant resources from destructive pests and diseases.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) 	<p>To advise and promote conservation of soil and water; provide technical assistance, conduct soil surveys, and assesses erosion factors. To assist individuals and localities to develop area-wide plans for resource conservation and development.</p>

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Environment-related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program 	To provide technical and cost-share assistance to landowners to develop habitat for upland wildlife, wetlands wildlife, endangered species, fish, and other wildlife.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetland Reserve Program 	To conserve and restore wetlands through long-term agreements; encourage producers to implement a conservation plan and retire crop acreage base.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland Protection Program 	To make conservation plans and purchase easements through State, tribe or local government agencies, to protect top soil by limiting conversion to non-agricultural uses.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) 	To encourage farmers and ranchers to adopt practices that reduce environmental and resource problems.
G/AG/N/USA/46	United States (1999-2000) <i>Article 16:2 of the Agreement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance to LDC 	To support agriculture and give technical assistance for natural resource management.

E. AGREEMENT ON ANTI-DUMPING

17. In 2003, 142 notifications were submitted by Members under the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 on Anti-dumping. Out of these, 2 notifications were related to the environment, which accounted for approximately 1 per cent of the total.²⁶

18. They contained non-imposition of countervailing measures on subsidies aimed at promoting the adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements.²⁷

²⁶ See Chart 6, 7 and 13.

²⁷ See Table 7.

Chart 13: Environment-related Anti-dumping Notifications (1997 – 2003)

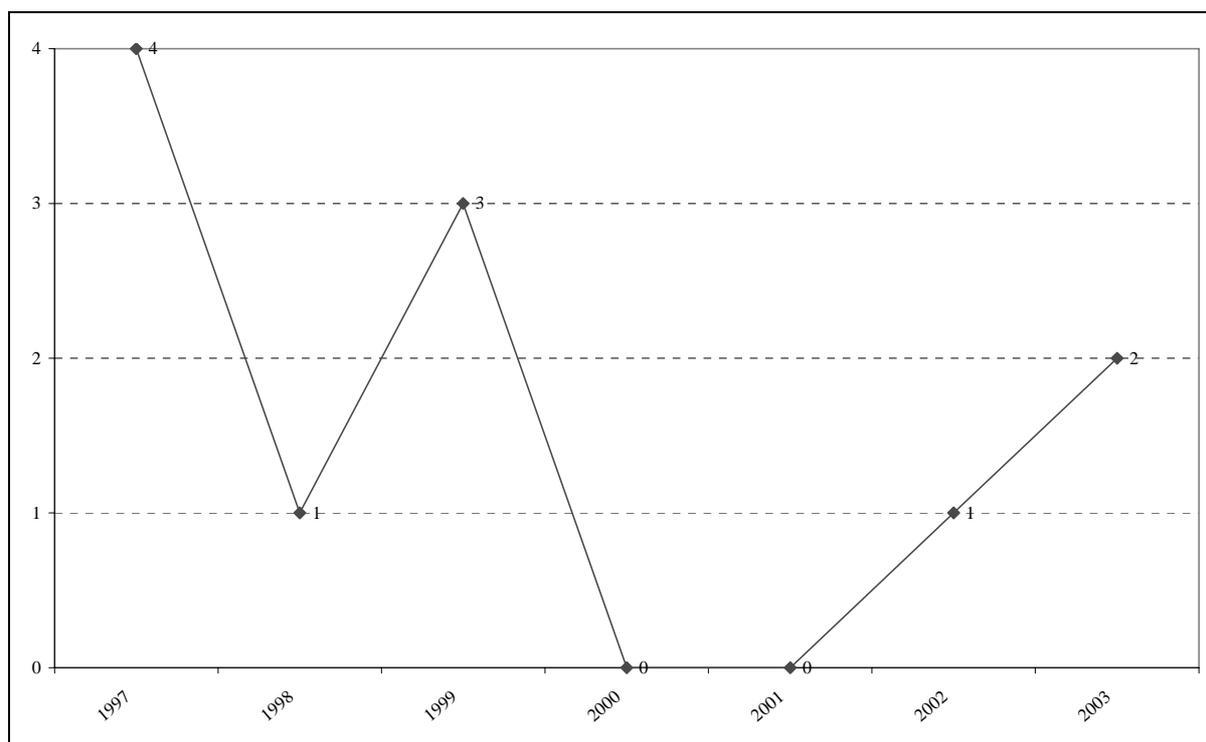


Table 7: Environment-related Anti-dumping Notifications (2003)

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-related Objective
G/ADP/N/1/ARM/1	Armenia	Subsidies that promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements shall not be subject to countervailing measures, provided that the subsidy is directly linked to and proportionate to a firm's planned reduction of pollution, and does not cover any manufacturing cost savings which may be achieved.	To promote adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental requirements and to reduce pollution.
G/SCM/N/1/JOR/2	Jordan	Countervailing measures shall not be imposed on subsidies that assist firms to adapt to the new environmental requirements, provided that the percentage of subsidies does not exceed 20% of the cost of adaptation and the institution has been operational for a period of at least two years before the date of the new environmental requirements.	To assist firms and institutions to adapt to new environmental requirements.

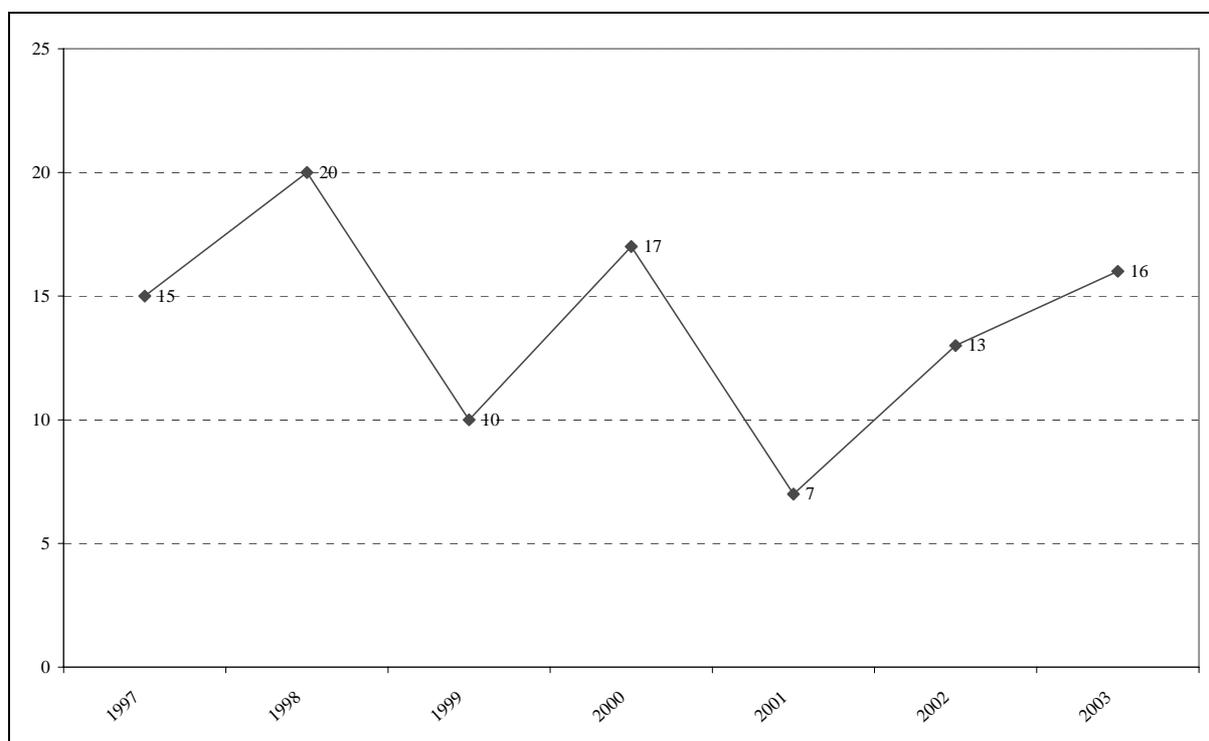
F. AGREEMENT ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES (ILP)

19. In 2003, 50 notifications were submitted by Members under the ILP Agreement. Out of these, 16 notifications were environment-related²⁸, representing a proportion of 32 per cent of the total.²⁹

20. A significant number of these notifications made reference to import licensing requirements related to the compliance of international obligations under multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), such as the CITES on endangered species, Montreal Protocol on ozone-depleting substances, and Basel Convention on hazardous and toxic waste.

21. The notified measures consisted of, among others, bans and prohibitions, permits, automatic and non-automatic import licenses, license fees, export licenses and control of movement on wild animals, plants, ozone depleting substances, such as CFCs, hazardous waste and chemicals aimed at protecting the environment and preserving biodiversity.³⁰

Chart 14: Environment-related ILP Notifications (1997 – 2003)



²⁸ See Chart 14.

²⁹ See Charts 6 and 7.

³⁰ See Table 8.

Table 8: Environment-related ILP Notifications (2003)

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-related Objective
G/LIC/N/3/ARM/1	Armenia	Permit for imports of wild animals, zoological collections and separate samples	To protect, preserve and effectively utilize biodiversity; ensure the protection of bio-safety of natural ecosystems as well as peculiar and diverse gene pools, composing the country's national wealth.
G/LIC/N/3/BRA/3	Brazil	Import licences (automatic and non automatic)	To target products that cause environmental damage in order to reduce their impacts.
G/LIC/N/3/EST/3	Estonia	Import licensing of seeds and propagating material of agricultural and horticultural plants, the seed and plant material of forestry plants	To assure the minimum quality of the seed and propagating material of species of agricultural and horticultural plants and the cultivating material of forestry plants.
		Automatic import licensing of plant- protection products	To provide the consumers with quality plant-protection products harmless to health and environment.
		Non automatic licensing of species covered by annexes of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and hunting trophies	To conserve the nature and the endangered species of fauna and flora and to implement international agreements.
		Licensing of imports of ozone depleting substances	To protect the environment and the human health.
G/LIC/N/3/HKG/7	Hong Kong, China	Ban of all imports of ozone - depleting substances from non-parties to the Montreal Protocol	To protect safety, health, environment.
		Licences/certificates for import of ozone-depleting substances	To ensure that the amount of ozone-depleting substances retained for local consumption does not exceed levels agreed under the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-related Objective
		Import control system for sand	To enable the protection of beaches and seabed in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR).
		Plant Import Licence (PIL) and authorisation in writing (AIW) required	To establish an effective means for plant quarantine to prevent the spread of plant pest in compliance with the recommendations of the Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).
		Import licensing system for endangered species of animals and plants	To protect endangered species and to prevent them from over-exploitation in accordance with CITES
		Import control on waste	To enable the country to fulfil its international obligations under the Basel Convention and serves to ensure environmentally sound management of waste.
G/LIC/N/3/IDN/2	Indonesia	Automatic licensing for imports of CFC, methyl bromide, hazardous goods, wastes and scraps	To safeguard public health and security, to protect the environment, to fulfil obligations in international agreements and other legitimate needs.
G/LIC/N/1/KEN/1 G/LIC/N/3/KEN/2/Add.1	Kenya	Export licence for wood charcoal and timber, ivory, rhino horns and other products related to endangered species	To ensure that goods meet technical, phytosanitary, health and environmental standards.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-related Objective
		Import licences	To ensure that goods meet technical, phytosanitary, health and environmental standards.
G/LIC/N/3/KEN/2	Kenya	Import licensing and prohibition	To ensure public safety, sanitary and phytosanitary measures and protection of the environment.
G/LIC/N/3/LTU/1	Lithuania	Non automatic licensing of dangerous chemicals	To control dangerous chemical substances: their quantities, imports and exports in order to restrict their use in accordance with the national legislation and to fulfil its international obligations.
		Non automatic import licensing of electric fishing apparatus	To protect the environment
G/LIC/N/3/MAC/5	Macao, China	Import Licensing, health controls and control of importation of plant	To protect public health, animal health, animal welfare and prevent the introduction into and spread within territory of destructive plant diseases and pests.
		Import license for ozone depleting substances	To comply with and abide by the rights and obligations set out in the Montreal Protocol and to impose a quantitative limit that do not exceed levels agreed under the said Protocol.
		Import license of endangered species of animals and plants in Annexes I, II and III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).	To preserve animal and plant health, animal life, as well as to prevent exploitation of endangered wildlife in accordance with the CITES.
G/LIC/N/3/MAR/3	Morocco	Import licensing	To protect public health and safety and the environment.
G/LIC/N/3/SGP/4	Singapore	Automatic and non automatic import licensing Import licenses granted only for products originating in countries which are signatories to the Montreal Protocol Licensing fees for product	To ensure compliance with obligations under international agreements and to ensure that health, safety, environmental and national security objectives are met.

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-related Objective
		licences, dealers' licence	
G/LIC/N/1/TPKM/3/Rev.1 G/LIC/N/3/TPKM/1/Rev.1	Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Conditional import licensing regulated by Article 11 for Methyl Bromide, HCFC and Industrial Use Explosives	To restrict imports for environmental/ecological protection and in order to be in line with the Montreal Protocol.
		Letter of Approval for the Importation of Breeding Livestock and Poultry and Genetic Resources according to the "Animal Industry Act".	To ensure a healthy environment to facilitate the control of animal species or breeds and to quarantine and track the imported breeding animals and genetic resources.
		Non automatic import licensing of yellow-fin tuna, bluefin tuna, southern bluefin tuna, sword fish, big-eye tuna	To protect marine ecology and ensure maintaining continuing use of fishery resources.
		Non automatic import licensing of oil and petroleum products	To promote the sound development of the oil industry and give equal consideration to environmental protection.
G/LIC/N/1/TUR/4 G/LIC/N/3/TUR/5	Turkey	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), document required for the importation of the species listed on the Import Cominiqué 2003/19	To ensure control of imports for the sustainability of endangered species.

G. AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS

22. In 2003, 94 notifications were submitted by Members under the Agreement on Safeguards. Out of these, one notification was environment related.³¹

23. This notification referred to a provisional safeguard measure aimed at allowing the timber industry to use clean and environmentally friendly manufacturing processes.³²

Chart 15: Environment-related Safeguards Notifications (1997 – 2003)

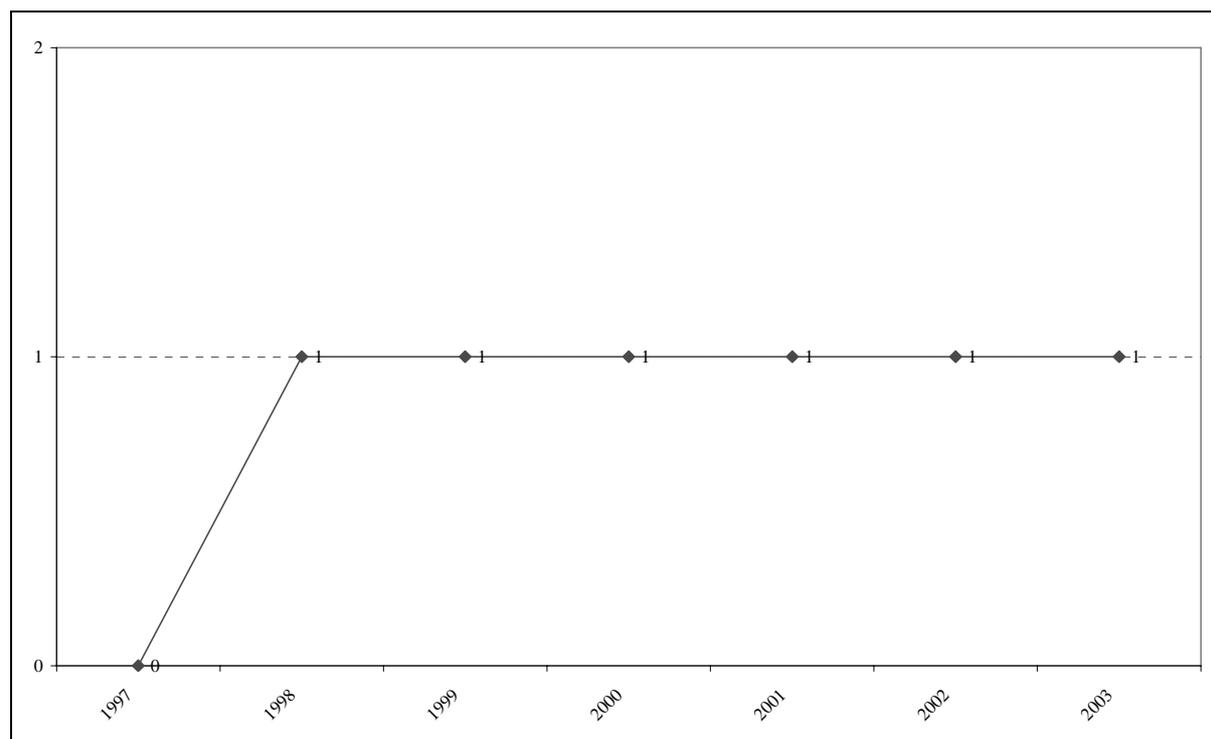


Table 9: Environment-related Safeguards Notifications (2003)

Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-related Objective
G/SG/N/10/ECU/2	Ecuador	Provisional safeguard measure of an additional duty of 15 per cent ad valorem applicable to imports of medium density fibreboard (MDF)	To allow the timber industry to continue to operate with the state-of-the-art technology and to lead the way in using clean, environmentally-friendly manufacturing processes.

³¹ See Chart 15.

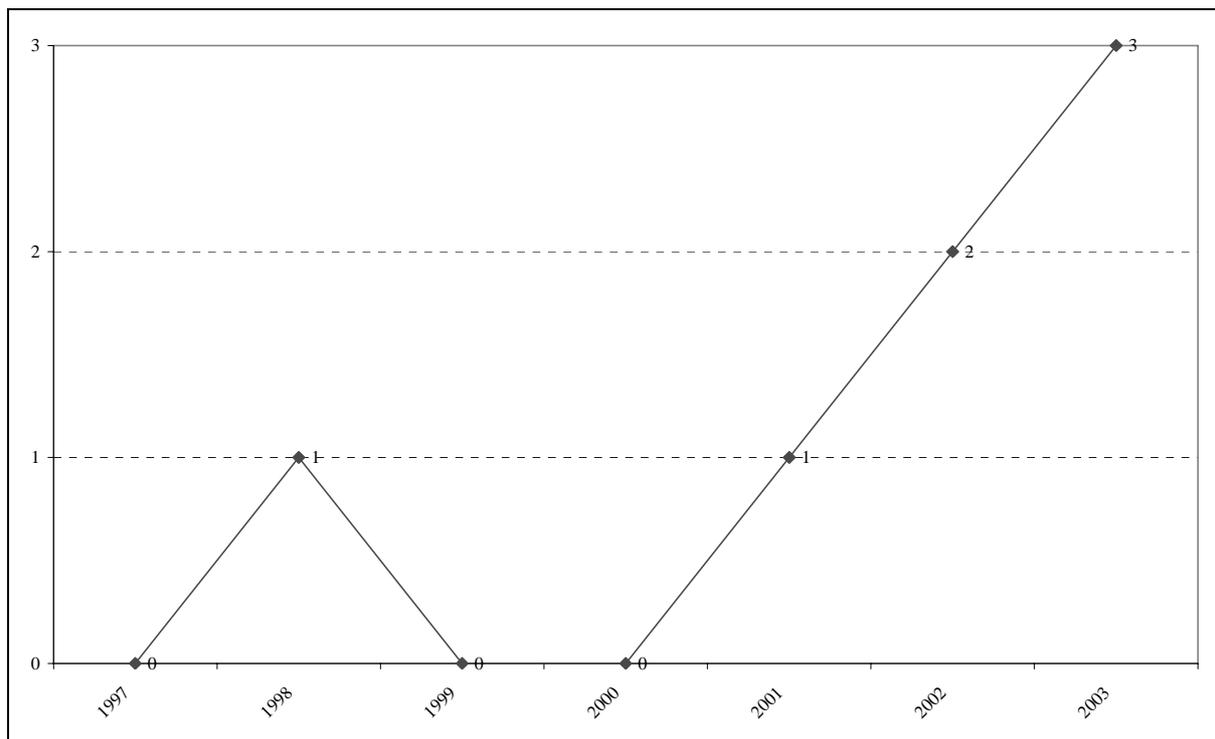
³² See Table 9.

H. STATE TRADING

24. In 2003, there were 29 notifications submitted by Members under Article XVII: 4(a) of the GATT 1994 and Paragraph 1 of the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII. Three of these notifications contained environment-related provisions³³, which contributed to around 10% of the total.³⁴

25. They were related to the introduction and maintenance of state trading enterprises with the objectives to conserve and develop renewable energy, to protect natural resources and the environment.³⁵

Chart 16: Environment-related State Trading Enterprises Notifications (1997 – 2003)



³³ See Chart 16.

³⁴ See Charts 6 and 7.

³⁵ See Table 10.

Table 10: Environment –related State Trading Enterprises Notifications (2003)

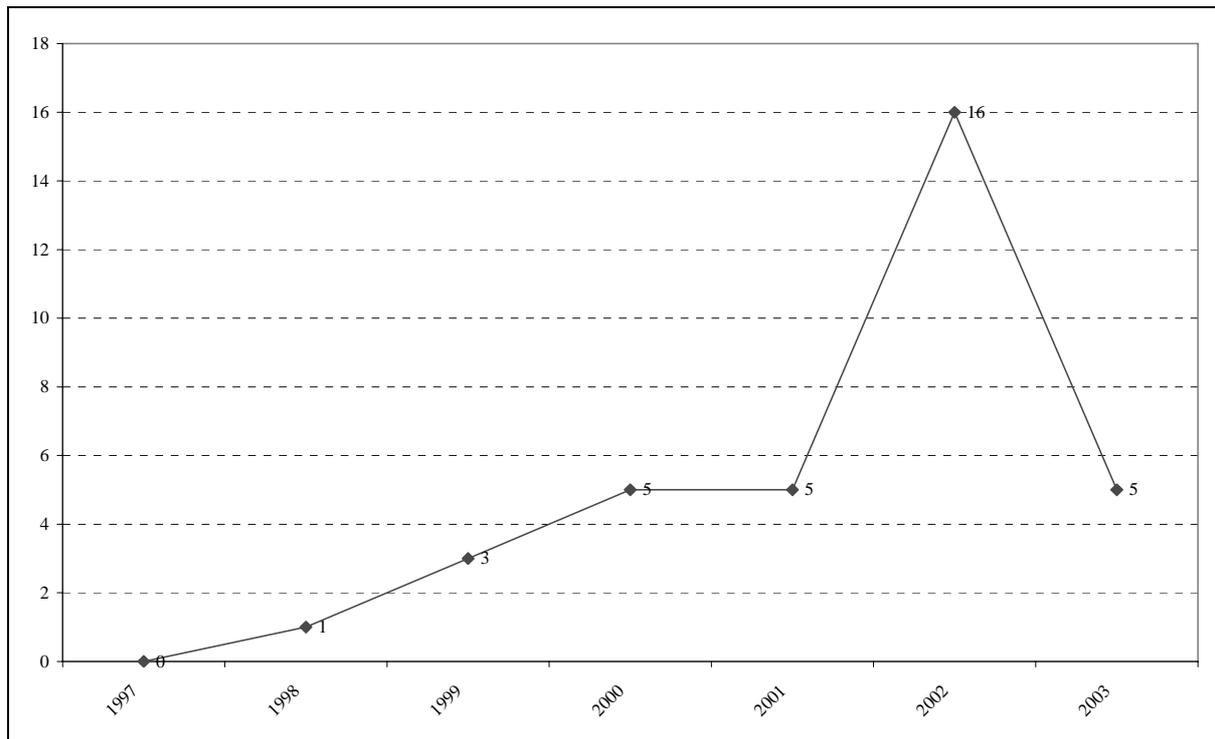
Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-related Objective
G/STR/N/9/CHN/Add.1	China, People's Republic of	Introducing and maintaining state trading enterprises for import and export products	To protect the exhaustible and non-recyclable natural resources and the environment so as to realize the goal of sustainable development.
G/STR/N/4/USA	United States	Introducing and maintaining state trading enterprises for isotope production and distribution programme	To ensure isotope production infrastructure is operated in a safe, secure, environmentally compliant and cost-effective manner.
		Introducing and maintaining state trading enterprises for power administration	To encourage conservation, develop renewable energy resources and to protect, mitigate and enhance the fish and wildlife of the Columbia River and its tributaries.
G/STR/N/7/USA	United States	Introducing and maintaining state trading enterprises for isotope production and distribution programme	To ensure isotope production infrastructure is operated in a safe, secure, environmentally compliant and cost-effective manner.
		Introducing and maintaining state trading enterprises for power administration	To encourage conservation, develop renewable energy resources and to protect, mitigate and enhance the fish and wildlife of the Columbia River and its tributaries.

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

26. In 2003, among the 139 notifications submitted by Members under Article 63.2, five of them contained environment-related provisions³⁶, which accounted for around 4 per cent of the total.³⁷

27. These measures related to general provision regulations, exemption of protection by patent, supplementary protection certificates for medicines, protection rights and custom measures. They aimed at the protection of human, animal or plant life or health and the environment; supporting the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources; and the protecting plant varieties.³⁸

Chart 17: Environment-related TRIPS Notifications (1997 – 2003)



³⁶ See Chart 17.

³⁷ See Charts 6 and 7.

³⁸ See Table 11.

Table 11: Environment-related TRIPS Notifications (2003)

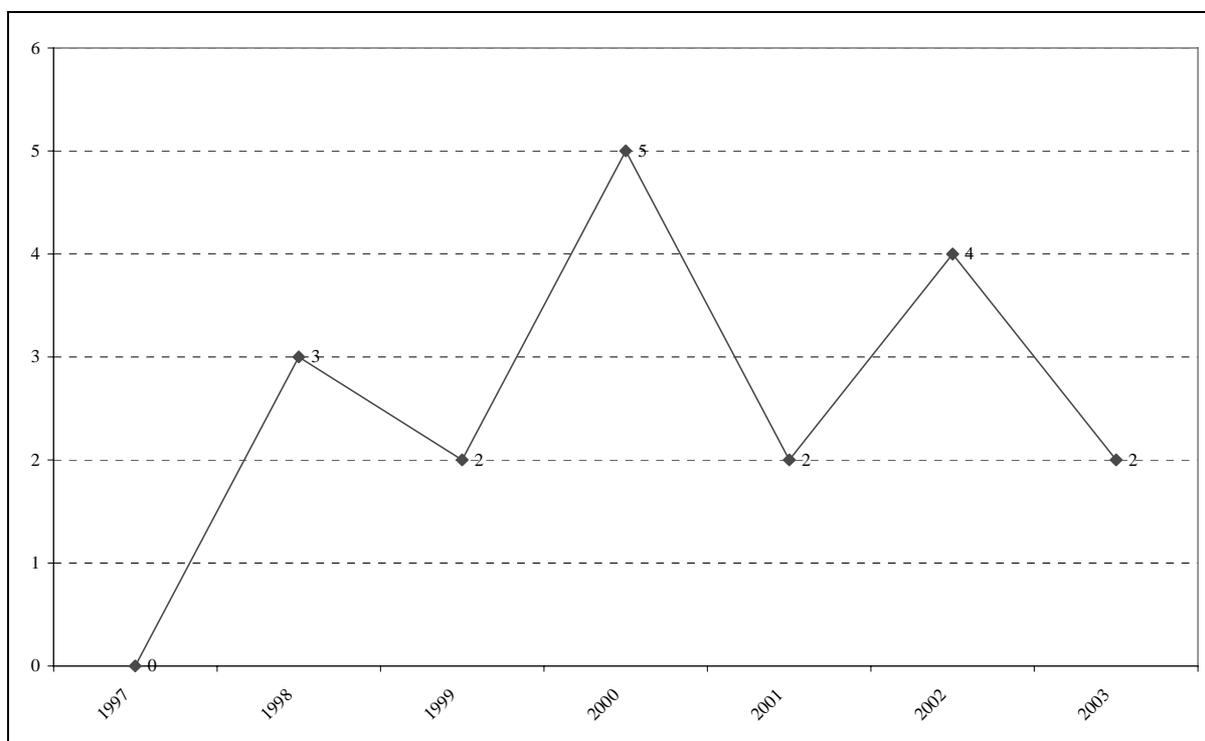
Document Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-related Objective
IP/N/1/BLZ/P/3	Belize	A patent shall not be granted for an invention related to commercial exploitation of which it is necessary to prevent in Belize	To protect public order or morality, including to protect human, animal or plant life or health; and to avoid serious prejudice to the environment.
IP/N/1/BLZ/P/5	Belize	The General Provision Regulations: Protection of New Plant Varieties Act	To provide for the maintenance and conservation of samples, the cooperation with germ-plasm banks or other institutions for the conservation of genetic material.
IP/N/1/MKD/I/1	Former Yugoslav, Republic of Macedonia	Inventions related to new animal species and plant varieties and essentially biological processes for production of animals or plants shall be excluded from protection by patent, apart from inventions related to micro biological processes and products from such process.	
IP/N/1/IND/P/1	India	No registration of a variety shall be made under the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act	To protect animal and plant life and health or to avoid serious prejudice to the environment.
		A farmer who is engaged in the conservation of genetic resources of land races and wild relatives of economic plants and their improvement through selection and preservation shall be entitled in the prescribed manner for recognition and reward from the Gene Fund	To support the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources (in-situ and ex-situ) collections and strengthen the capability of the Panchayat in conservation and sustainable use.
IP/N/1/CHE/2	Switzerland	Supplementary protection certificates for medicines, more severe penalties under criminal law, revocation of preliminary examinations Existence of protection rights, acquisition and scope of rights, term of protection , civil and criminal proceedings, topographies register, Customs measures	To protect plant varieties.

J. QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

28. In 2003, there were 2 notifications submitted pursuant to the decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions which contained environment-related issues.³⁹

29. The environment-related measures related to the licensing of wild animals and wild plants included under the CITES, licensing of methyl bromide, HCFCs and substances; import ban of ozone-depleting substances, products and appliances; export certificates of firewood from unsawn timber; export ban of fire-burnt firewood; as well as regulations on the administration of import and export of Rhinoceros horn and ivory. The measures were aimed at the protection of wild animals, forests and the environment, and meeting obligations under the CITES, the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols.⁴⁰

Chart 18: Environment-related Quantitative Restrictions Notifications (1997 – 2003)



³⁹ See Chart 18.

⁴⁰ See Table 12.

Table 12: Environment-related Quantitative Restrictions Notifications (2003)

Document Symbol	Member	Measures or Issues	Environment-related Objective
	Bulgaria	Licensing of wild animals; meat and parts of wild animals included in the CITES; live game; game hunting trophies, game products and dropped game horns	To protect the environment and forests. To support hunting and protect game and meet national obligation according to the CITES.
		Licensing of wild plants and plants thereof, including cultivated moss and wild mushrooms	To ensure environmental protection.
		Import ban of ozone-depleting substances, products and appliances using, containing or made of ozone-depleting substances Licensing of Methyl-bromide, hydrochloro-fluor-carbohydrates (HCFCs) and substances	To implement national obligation under the Montreal Protocol and Kyoto protocol.
		Export certificates of firewood from unsawn timber, coniferous and deciduous unsawn timber Export ban of fire-burnt firewood, fire-burnt coniferous and deciduous timber	To control the spread and deliberate burning of forest.
	China, People's Republic of	Regulations on administration of import and export of Rhinoceros horn and ivory	To regulate the import and export of rhinoceros horns and ivory.

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

30. In 2003, there were no environment-related notifications submitted under the RTAs Agreement.

L. AGREEMENT ON CUSTOMS VALUATION

31. In 2003, out of the 11 notifications submitted under the Customs Valuation Agreement, there was none related to the environment.

M. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TRADE IN SERVICES (GATS)

32. In 2003, among the 39 notifications submitted by Members under the GATS Agreement, none was environment-related.

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

33. In 2003, out of the five notifications submitted under the TRIMS Agreement, none was environment-related.

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

34. In 2003, no environment-related notifications were submitted pursuant to the Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions.

P. AGREEMENT ON TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

35. In 2003, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

Q. AGREEMENT ON PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION

36. In 2003, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection.

R. AGREEMENT ON RULES OF ORIGIN

37. In 2003, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the Agreement on Rules of Origin.

S. PLURILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS: AGREEMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

38. In 2003, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the Agreement on Government Procurement.

T. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

39. In 2003, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products.

U. OTHER NOTIFICATION PROVISIONS

40. In 2003, no environment-related notifications were made under other notification provisions.

II. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

41. In 2003, seventeen Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) were carried out.⁴¹ 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 summarized⁴² under the following three headings: trade policy framework; trade policies and practices by measure; and trade policies by selected sector.⁴³

A. TPR 99 - HAITI

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the environmental sphere, the Government has drawn up a strategic programme for the period 2001-2010, which concerns all sectors (education, drinking water, sewage, energy, agriculture, mining and quarrying). The purpose is to protect and improve the environment. The objectives are, <i>inter alia</i>, to involve every sector in all activities aimed at significantly reducing environmental degradation, alleviating the pressure on the country's ligneous resources as a source of energy and controlling the use of these resources through alternative schemes and conservation projects. (G-§74) A new draft law with one chapter dealing specifically with environmental conservation was submitted. (S-IV§58)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imports of certain animal products are subject to sanitary control and quarantine (Chapter III(2)(iv)). (S-IV§33) As a general rule, the export of animal and plant products requires prior authorization. Some endangered species (green anoles, mabuyas, snails) may not be exported so as to protect the national heritage. (S-III§61) An import permit is required on imports of meat and plant products. Although Haiti is not party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), it applies the CITES directives. (S-III§41)
Sector policy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control or authorization of imports of agricultural inputs, cattle feed, animal products, ethyl alcohol (95o), generic chemicals and pharmaceuticals is required to conserve flora and fauna, including livestock, from certain dangerous diseases. (S-III§40)
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government focused and implemented strategic development programmes on fisheries and fish farming through its financing of either investment or technical assistance. (S-IV§13) To promote fishing and aquaculture, Government distributed materials for

⁴¹ TPRs on Haiti, El Salvador, Canada, Burundi, Southern African Customs Union (SACU), New Zealand, Morocco, Indonesia, Niger, Senegal, Honduras, Bulgaria, Guyana, Thailand, Chile, Turkey and the United States.

⁴² On each point, reference is made to the paragraph number "§" of the original TPR document, with the Secretariat report indicated with "S" and the Government report with "G".

⁴³ 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).

	<p>fishing and stocking natural lakes and ponds. (S-IV§72)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fisheries and fish -farming investment budget for 2001/02 was set to develop fisheries through promoting fishing and aquaculture, distributing fishing gear and equipment for stocking and ensure rational exploitation of fisheries. (S-IV§37) • Trade (including exports) in certain species is subject to restrictions aimed at preserving aquatic wildlife (Chapter III(3)(iii)). (S-IV§38)
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government implemented development programmes to combat deforestation through financing of either investment or technical assistance. (S-IV§13) • The management of parks was done through technical assistance and funds from international cooperation agencies, which facilitated the reforestation exercise. A World Bank loan enabled the Government to take over the management of two national parks and a reserve. Efforts to reduce pressure on protected areas are being made and attempts to involve the surrounding population in the management of protected areas are also under way. (S-IV§42)
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that exploitation of mining resources is in conformity with environmental protection standards, Government harmonized standards, policies and practices with those of other Caribbean States. (G-§61)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government focused its action on local energy development (lignite and thermal springs), rational use of all energy sources through an energy efficiency programme, substitution of ligneous resources, publication of energy statistics and the establishment of a national energy policy. (S-IV§66) • Government also sought to harmonize standards, policies and practices with those of other Caribbean States to ensure that the exploitation of energy resources is in conformity with environmental protection standards. (G-§61) • A national inventory of green house gases, pursuant to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was prepared. (S-IV§67)
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issuing of a new Investment Code (2002), showed the State's effort to boost private investment in eco-tourism. (G-§66)

B. TPR 111 – EL SALVADOR

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government, through its "New Alliance" plan, focused its efforts on achieving sustainable economic growth, based on more active participation in international trade and on increased productivity. (G-§6) • Technical assistance programmes are currently being carried out through the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), including activities to improve the environment by creating alternative systems for solid waste management and establishing small environmental groups in the communities. (G-§18) • In the "New Alliance" programme, the Government's vision for the future was to achieve environmentally-friendly sustainable development and integration with Central America and the rest of the world. (G-§46) • An Environment Law (Decree No. 233 of 2 March 1998) was adopted in 1998 with the intention to ensure the protection, conservation and recovery of the environment as well as the sustainable use of natural resources, and to regulate environmental management, both in the public and private sectors. Prior to its adoption, the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources was set up and made responsible for monitoring compliance with the environmental protection legislation. (S-IV§5)

Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain import restrictions and prohibitions were applied in order to maintain political and social order, to protect public morality and preserve the environment. (S-III§3) • Import prohibitions were applied on a limited number of products, generally on grounds of health, security, morality or environmental protection. (S-III§50) • Export prohibitions are applied in order to protect the environment or the cultural heritage or for economic reasons. At the end of 2002, in accordance with CITES, exports of plants and animals in danger of extinction were prohibited. (S-III§89)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory Salvadoran standards (NSOs) include, among others, standards relating to materials, procedures, products and services that may affect human life, safety and integrity and the safety and integrity of other live organisms, as well as environmental protection standards. (S-III§63) • As in March 2002, 52 NSOs (Table III.6) were applied. In terms of the International Classifications for Standards (ICS), 25% of the NSOs are divided among the following categories: Generalities (ICS 1); environment and health protection (ICS 13); metrology and measurement (ICS 17); mechanical systems and components (ICS 21); fluid systems and components (ICS 23); textile and leather technology (ICS 59); clothing industry (ICS 61); and chemical technology (ICS 71). (S-III§66) • The basic provisions governing plant and animal health protection are established under the Law on Plant and Animal Health; these include, among others, diagnosis and epidemiological surveillance of plant and animal pests and diseases; quarantine control for plants and animals and plant and animal products; introduction, production and use of biological pest and disease control agents for agriculture and livestock; plant and animal health accreditation and registration for official purposes; development of mechanisms to harmonize and coordinate plant and animal health issues at national and international level; and registration of firms providing plant and animal health services. (S-III§73) • Export applications must be accompanied by, among others, animal health certificate for products or by-products of animal origin; and CITES certificate for exports of wild flora and fauna. (S.III.85)
Sector policy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to the crisis in the agricultural sector, the Government established the Environmental Trust for the Conservation of the Coffee Forest. (S-IV§12) • The cultivation of specialty (gourmet and organic) coffees was promoted by granting a subsidy equivalent to 6% of the total value of exports. There has been an extraordinary increase in the demand for these coffees in the mature markets (mainly the United States and the European Union). (S-IV§13) • Loans were offered by the banks of the national financial system, the agricultural and agro-industrial sector had access to public resources channelled through special funds. These funds included the Environmental Loan Fund for promoting productive environmental conservation activities. (S-IV§23)

C. TPR 112 – CANADA

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental policy was designed and monitored jointly by the federal and provincial/territorial authorities. The Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) was the main legislation that created a framework for cooperation and coordination between federal, provincial and territorial governments. It established a public registry and provided citizens the right to sue where a CEPA violation results in significant harm to the environment and that the federal government fails to take action. Other legislation dealing with environmental and trade issues included the following: Department of the Environment Act, the Canada Water Act, the Canada Wildlife Act, the National Wildlife Act, the Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Inter-provincial Trade Act, and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act. (S-III§104) • The Canadian Environmental Assessment Act required federal departments, including Environment Canada and agencies to conduct environmental assessments for proposed projects where the federal government was the proponent, provided funding, granted interest in land to enable a project, or issued a permit or licence. Departments maintained public registries of the environmental assessments carried out under the Act for which they were responsible. (S-III§105) • The country conducted strategic environmental assessments of trade negotiations in accordance with the non-legislated 1999 Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals. The Framework's twin objectives were to assist Canadian negotiators integrate environmental considerations into the negotiating process and to address public concerns by documenting how environmental factors are being considered in the course of trade negotiations. (S-III§106) • The amendments to the Export Development Act of 1993 made it a legal requirement for EDC to review the environmental effects of projects. The amendment required EDC to determine whether the project was likely to have adverse environmental effects before entering into a project-related transaction. (S-III§131) • The legislative review focused on social responsibility issues which, in addition to environmental review, included public accountability/disclosure, anti-corruption, and human rights considerations. The review endorsed EDC's mandate, role, strategic direction, and its commercial principles but had no effect on EDC's commercial activity as such, although environmental review procedures were expected to have business impacts. (S-III§132) • A Canadian Standards Strategy was launched in March 2000, and it sought to prioritize standardization efforts and resources within three key areas: where Canadians have a major interest in health, safety, the environment or social issues; trade sectors in which there are existing or potential benefits to Canadians. (S-III§98) • On trade and environment, a paper proposing a framework for a structured discussion on labeling in both the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and in the Committee on Trade and the Environment (CTE), was submitted. (G-§29) • The total TRTA/CB expenditures on projects active in the period from January 2000 to July 2002 amounted to over \$522 million, including \$32 million in new commitments in 2001. Expenditures focused on areas of business support services and institutions (\$173 million), trade and environment (\$102 million), and trade education/training (\$60 million). (G-§34)

- The Canada-Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement (CCRFTA) was signed in April 2001 and entered into force on 1 November, 2002, together with side agreements on labour and environmental cooperation. (G-§66)
- The Initial Environmental Assessment of the World Trade Organization Negotiations, that helped to integrate environmental considerations into the negotiating process, was released. It addressed the likely and significant impacts on the Canadian environment of negotiations in the seven areas outlined in the Doha declaration; highlighted sectors that could be affected by the negotiations and draws linkages between activity in those sectors and the domestic environment; and discussed available measures for enhancement or mitigation of environmental impacts of the negotiations. (G-§94-95)
- Surveys demonstrated that Canadians had high confidence in the benefits of trade and trade agreements and strongly favoured further liberalization. Citizens sought reassurance that the policies pursued were to consider both social and environmental concerns and contribute to economic growth; foresee and mitigate the risks of undesirable impacts on the society and the environment. (G-§111)
- Canada was committed to sustainable development and integrating trade and environmental considerations into the policy-making process. It believed that trade liberalization and environmental protection were important components of sustainable development and could be mutually supportive. (G-§116)
- The country signed three environmental side agreements: the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC), the Canada-Chile Environmental Cooperation Agreement and the Canada-Costa Rica Environmental Cooperation Agreement; and was engaged in negotiations with the Central American Four and with Singapore. (G-§118)
- The environmental cooperation agreements focused on strengthening the capacity and integrity of national environmental management systems and contained provisions that reinforce the environmental objectives of trade agreements. These agreements promoted sustainable development, mutually supportive economic and environmental policies, and the protection of a country's legitimate right to regulate in the public interest. They discouraged parties from waiving or derogating from laws in order to encourage trade or investment. They also provided direction regarding possible conflicts and inconsistencies between specific trade obligations in MEAs and provisions of trade agreements. (G-§119)
- The provincial and territorial governments made substantial progress in key areas of procurement, investment incentives, labour mobility, consumer-related standards, transportation, and environmental protection. (S-II§8)
- In the area of trade and the environment, the country sought to strengthen the mutually supportive relationship between WTO rules and multilateral environmental agreements. It ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 17 December 2002. (S-II§28)
- In late 2002, Canada and Chile signed notes of interpretation to clarify certain provisions of the CCFTA investment chapter. Parallel agreements to the FTA provided for bilateral cooperation on labour and environment issues. (S-II§45)
- The Canada-Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement (CCRFTA) was signed on 23 April 2001, together with cooperation agreements on labour and the environment. (S-II§46)
- Under the Environmental Choice Program, environmental factors were given special consideration in purchasing decisions for all contracts worth more than Can\$10,000. (S-III§220)

Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative Restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada's quantitative import controls and restrictions were applied through import licences to ensure national security, safeguard consumer health and morality, to implement inter-governmental arrangements, or to preserve domestic plant and animal life and the environment. (S-III§82) • Prohibition was in place for the importation of propagative or non-propagative material from nursery stock of host species, forest products with bark (logs) of host species, and soil from a number of countries and states of the U.S. to prevent the entry the of the sudden oak death pest. (S-III§113) • Export restrictions for environmental purposes were maintained pursuant to MEAs, or national environmental and resource conservation programmes. The exportation of species of wild fauna and flora from Canada was restricted under the CITES. CITES provisions were implemented under Canada's Wild Animal and Plant Protection Act, and the Basel Convention was implemented through hazardous waste trade regulations. (S-III§121) • Under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA), exports of certain substances were controlled because their manufacture, import or use in Canada was prohibited or severely restricted, or because Canada was obliged through an international agreement, to control their export. An amendment to the CEPA in 1999 gave increased power to the Federal Government to control the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and hazardous recyclable material, and new power to control the import, export, and transit of non-hazardous wastes for final disposal. In January 2002, the revision of the Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations to implement the 1999 amendments to the CEPA was announced. (S-III§122)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods that were systematically examined included food products that may carry disease (e.g. foot and mouth), hazardous products or waste, explosives, chemicals, nuclear or atomic or biological goods. (S-III§9) • Technical regulations in areas such as construction, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, energy, food, transport equipment, telecommunications, the environment, and others (Table III.8) were maintained. (S-III§94) • The SCC operated a variety of accreditation programmes, among others, for quality management systems and environmental management systems. (S-III§96) • In the period of 2000 to mid 2002, 64 notifications of new technical regulations were submitted to the WTO TBT Committee. Most measures held health, safety or environmental grounds, and concerned largely food, drugs, tobacco, chemical substances, motor vehicles and telecommunications equipment. (S-III§101) • CEPA required that the importation or manufacture of any new substance is subject to a notification and assessment procedure specified in the New Substances Notification Regulations (NSN). The NSN Regulations applied to chemicals, polymers, and inanimate and animate products of biotechnology. The notification packages included test data relating to physio chemical properties, environmental behaviour and/or toxicity. (S-III§107) • All environmental measures were notified to the WTO under the different agreements, included six notifications under the TBT Agreement, several under the Agreement on Agriculture, and one under the SCM Agreement. (S-III§108) • The main environmental labelling programme was Environmental Choice, a voluntary programme established by the federal government and operated under licence by a private company: Terra Choice Inc. About 32,000 products and services were certified to carry an EcoLogo label. Its two key features were its assessment of the total impact of a product across its life cycle and the use of third party audits to verify the labelling claims. (S-III§109)

Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New expansionary measures were adopted under the Government's Four-Part Plan, which include stepping up federal transfers to Canada Health by some Can\$21.1 billion to increase spending in education and environmental protection. (S-I§20)
Sector policy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Agricultural Policy Framework was aimed to increase focus on food safety and quality, environmental sustainability, innovation, and business risk management through non-trade-distorting programs in order to increase profitability. The Government was committed to agricultural development and trade with regards to international development. (G-§96) • A report was issued on the regulation of genetically modified (GM) foods. It recommended the adoption of a voluntary system for labelling GM foods for reasons other than health or safety, and the development of an accepted international standard. The country was concerned about the mandatory nature and effectiveness of regulations proposed by certain Members on genetically modified organisms (GMOs) labelling and traceability. (S-II§23) • A package of up to Can\$8.2 billion in new spending over five years on the agric-food sector was announced. The new spending included a federal-provincial-territorial initiative being developed with the industry to help the sector increase profitability, meet consumer demands for food safety, food quality, and respect for the environment, and better respond to global competition. (S-IV§13) • The country was committed to reducing its total Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) from Can\$5.2 billion in 1995, and to Can\$4.3 billion by 2000. It notified total domestic support to producers of about Can\$3.8 billion. Can\$ 1.75 billion was notified as "green box" measures and Can\$939 million as support forming the Current Total AMS. (S-IV§14)
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were an array of programmes to support the fisheries sector, sometimes in coordination with provincial authorities. Federal assistance focused largely on advancing fisheries conservation objectives through efforts to reduce fishing capacity and dependence on the fishery, for instance, licence, buyback and other adjustment programmes. (S-III§177)
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits were required for the exportation of logs and pulp wood of all species of wood from Quebec. British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec restricted out-of-province exports of logs. In Alberta, exports of logs out of the province required a permit which, according to the authorities, was granted in all cases in 2000-01. (S-III§125)

D. TPR 113 - BURUNDI

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of the national resource management and the conservation of ecological balances into development was undertaken as a new and essential dimension of action. (G-§63) • In response to warnings of soil degradation, water pollution, deforestation, the deterioration of ecosystems and the population's living standards, the "environmental" dimension was integrated into planning and development schemes; and the rational management of natural resources and the environment was institutionalized. (G-§64-66). • The environmental policy was perceived in terms of preserving production potential and maintaining the environmental balance and its major objective was

	<p>to ensure the sustainability of production potential and the ecosystem. (G-§67)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To restore and preserve the ecological balance, and ensure rational use of land, water, forests and air, proper management of natural resources and the environment through joint action was required. (G-§70) • Some of the National Assembly's functions included environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources. (S-II§9)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors undertook commitments amounting to US\$830 million for the period 2001-2004 to assist towards the adoption of a stringent and sustainable economic programme. (S-I§19)
Sector policy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a view to increasing the production of food crops and ensuring food security for all, the country relied on the development of agricultural research, training, increased use of agricultural inputs, promoting the processing and conservation of agricultural products. (G-§41) • Measures to develop the livestock sub-sector included the replacement of livestock and the initiation of a programme to integrate stock breeding and forestry into agriculture, while at the same time boosting fishing and aquaculture. (G-§42) • The creation of a regulatory framework conducive to investment in the agricultural sector; and improvement of water and soil management (more specifically, conservation) were envisaged as principal measures to be undertaken in the medium term. (S-IV§14)
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of a fishing licence varied according to the type of fishing: FBu 2,500 per year for traditional fishing, FBu 5,000 per year for artisanal fishing and FBu 400,000 per year for industrial fishing. (S-IV§49)
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government policy was to increase the forest cover, following a period of accelerated deforestation between 1993 and 1997. A felling permit together with authorization to transport wood or wood products were required. (S-IV§51)

E. TPR 114 – SOUTHERN AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION (SACU)

Trade policy framework	
	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SACU agricultural policy would focus on, inter alia promoting environmentally sustainable rural livelihoods, sustainable resource management and more equitable access to resources and services for farming communities to ensure a stable/sustained source of income for the agricultural community, thereby reducing rural poverty. (G-§15) • SACU's economic outlook depends on the evolution of the NEPAD and is aimed at eradicating poverty, placing African countries, both individually and collectively, on a sustainable growth and development path, and promoting the integration of the continent into the globalization process (Annex 4, Chapter I(4)). (S-I§17)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SADC Treaty provides a framework to coordinate, harmonize, and rationalize policies, and to develop strategies for sustainable development. (S-II§35) <p>Botswana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana's participation in the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries (ACP) and the European Union (EU) was to negotiate reciprocal Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). The EPAs would include, among other issues, protection of intellectual property rights, the environment, and trade and labour standards. (G-B§7) • Trade policies were reviewed and/or developed to complement each other in achieving the Government's broad objective of achieving sustainable economic growth and diversification. (G-B§9) • The economic strategies were used to support economic diversification and economic diversification policies were to encourage broad-based and sustainable development to lessen dependence on government assistance. (S-B-I§20) • Within Botswana's trade policy framework, promoting vigorous competition was encouraged while ensuring that regulatory measures protected consumers from monopoly prices and other unfair trading practices, as well as ensuring environmental conservation. (S-B-II§6) • The Government's four development planning objectives are economic growth, social justice, economic independence, and sustained development. (S-B-II§7) • The revised Rural Development Policy objectives were to reduce poverty; increase income generation opportunities; create employment; and achieve broad-based and balanced sustainable development. (S-B-IV§12) <p>Namibia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The targets for economic growth and poverty alleviation were set out in the Second National Development Plan. Strategic measures to reduce poverty and unequal income distribution include, among others, equitable and sustainable agricultural expansion. (S-N-II§7) • To improve efficiency of water use across various users, the Government conducted the Namibian Water Resources Management Review. (S-N-IV§21) <p>Lesotho</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government's medium-term objectives were to, among others, achieve meaningful poverty reduction through creation of employment, improvement of infrastructure, human development and education, sound management of natural resources, and consequent encouragement of confidence in the economy and of foreign and domestic investment. (S-L-I§14) • The creation of a National Science and Technology Policy, which articulates strategies and instruments to develop a science based, technology-driven and production-oriented society shows Government's commitment to promote science and technology for sustainable development. (S-L-III§33) • The Government's movement towards a more liberal marketing policy is to encourage the development of the sector through a policy that promotes the interest of farmers and facilitates the growth of a sustainable, efficient, and competitive sector that reflects comparative advantage. (S-L-IV§9-10) <p>South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)'s objectives include to place African countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development. (G-Z-§32) • South Africa's economic outlook was linked with the goals and objectives contained in the NEPAD. Some of NEPAD's main goals include: to implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005, so as to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015. (S-Z-I§24) • The National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) was launched with a logo that can only be used if fair labour and employment practices and sound environmental standards are met. (S-Z-III§33)
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Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<p>Botswana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imports of endangered species covered by the CITES were licensed. Imports of agricultural products and plants required approval in the form of a permit, for Sanitary and Phytosanitary reasons. (S-B-III§13) Imports prohibitions were applied to goods including environmentally hazardous products, such as toxic or radio-active waste. (S-B-III§14) <p>Namibia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-automatic licensing was applied to imports of, among others, medicines, chemicals, live animals, genetic materials, and second-hand goods such as clothing and motor vehicles. The issuance of a non-automatic licence was subject to a permit from the relevant ministry, for example, for endangered species covered by the CITES. (S-N-III§12) Import prohibitions were applied to goods such as environmentally hazardous products, including toxic or radio-active waste. (S-N-III§16) On fisheries, restrictive catch quotas are aimed at rebuilding stocks and achieving sustainability. (S-N-IV§2) <p>South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import permits are maintained on health, sanitary, phytosanitary and environmental grounds, or under international conventions to which South Africa is a signatory. (S-Z-III§2) A permit is required for importation of controlled goods such as plants and plant products, pathogens, insects, exotic animals, growth mediums, honey, beeswax or used apiary equipment according to the 1983 Agricultural Pests Act. The importation of other controlled goods - fresh and dried fruits, vegetables and cut flowers, as well as certain types of plant material - also requires a permit in terms of the Agricultural Pests Act, the 1947 Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act. Imports prohibition is in place for certain used goods, waste and hazardous materials. Pesticides such as aldrin, dieldrin and mercury compounds are prohibited and certain mixtures of isomers are banned from import, while imports of others (e.g. in organic arsenic compounds, chlordane, DDT) are severely restricted. (S-Z-III§14) General release permits on Herbicide tolerant (RR) soybeans, insect resistant (Bt) cotton, and two types of corn (RR and Bt) were issued. The Genetically Modified Organisms Act governed the use of these products to ensure that all activities involving the use of genetically modified biotechnology are carried out in such a way as to limit possible harmful consequences to the environment. The government has intentions to stimulate the growth of biotechnology industries, given their important contribution to human health, food security, and environmental sustainability. (S-Z-III§27) <p>Swaziland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import licensing is used to monitor the flow of licensed goods mainly for health, safety, and environmental reasons. (S-S-III§17) A permit is required for indigenous plants imported from the region, and local plant species which require an export permit are protected. (S-S-III§29) Export prohibitions apply to products controlled under the various conventions on threatened species, to which Swaziland belongs. (S-S-III§36)

<p>Technical requirements</p>	<p>Botswana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All imports were licensed; certain products were subject to non-automatic permits and prohibitions, mainly for self-sufficiency, health, safety, and environmental reasons. (S-B-III§1) • All product standards that affected health, safety and the environment were mandatory, such as on animal feeds and the handling, transportation, and storage of liquefied petroleum gas. Standards in agriculture and foodstuffs, chemicals, building and construction, electronic and electrical products, mechanical engineering, the environment, and clothing and textiles were formulated. (S-B-III§16) <p>Namibia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All imports are licensed and permits are required for non-automatic licensing of certain products is (e.g. fish , meat, and seemingly second-hand goods) from the relevant ministry. Imports of some products were prohibited for health, phytosanitary, safety, and environmental reasons. (S-N-III§1) <p>South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Standards Act, any standard that addresses health, safety or environmental concerns can be referenced and made compulsory. (S-Z-III§19) • South Africa's maritime safety responsibilities included the introduction and maintenance of international standards set by the International Maritime Organization and pollution prevention. (S-Z-IV§77)
<p>Other</p>	<p>Namibia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sui generis system to protect new plant varieties, micro-organisms and non-biological and micro biological processes was being developed as part of the National Bio-diversity Programme. (S-N-III§60)
<p>Sector policy</p>	
<p>Agriculture</p>	<p>Namibia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government has taken a number of initiatives in the agriculture sector aiming at, among others, ensuring the sustainable land utilization and food security at both household and national levels. (G-N§8) <p>Lesotho</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision for agricultural development is to increase output based on sustainable, efficient and competitive production practices providing long-term comfortable and secure livelihood, free from poverty. (G-L§7) • The government objective is to encourage the development of this sector through development and implementation of a policy that facilitates the growth of a sustainable, efficient and competitive sector that reflects comparative advantage. (G-L§18) <p>South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategic plan for agriculture was formulated and its key aspects include, among others, sustainable resource management. (G-Z§30) (S-Z-IV§11) • The Research and Development Levy was meant to support the wine industry with expertise, through the application of environmentally friendly technologies, training and education, a culture of technological innovation and the dissemination thereof to all sectors of the industry. (S-Z-IV§22) <p>Botswana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm assistance was to target "sustainable economic diversification" in agriculture and increased employment. (S-B-IV§1) • Other agricultural policy objectives were, among others, diversified production and conservation of scarce agricultural and land resources. (S-B-IV§10)
<p>Fisheries</p>	<p>Lesotho</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fisheries sector is governed by the Fishing Regulations. Fishing permits are issued and fishing season controlled. (G-L§35)

	<p>Namibia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authorities were trying to rebuild fish stocks through sustainable management. (S-N-IV§7) • Total Allowable Catch limits for seven species were set based on scientific assessment of fish stocks. Non-transferable quotas were allocated to licensed fisheries with "exploitation rights". To conserve fish stocks, no new long-term fishing rights, apart from horse mackerel, would be awarded for six years. (S-N-IV§8) • Namibia has implemented an integrated programme of inspection and patrols to ensure compliance with its fisheries laws. It is also well advanced in implementing a national satellite-based vessel monitoring system. (S-N-IV§13) • Namibia belongs to the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fisheries Resources in the South East Atlantic Ocean, administered by the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization (SEAFO), it provides for the long-term sustainable management of fish in the high seas of the south east Atlantic Ocean. (S-N-IV§15) <p>South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Marine Living Resources Act (MLRA) was promulgated in 1998, and it stipulated broad policy guidelines on fisheries management, access rights, transformation, and empowerment issues. The rise in strict catch quotas, has been necessitated by over-fishing. The "total allowable catch" of species such as pilchards, anchovy, abalone, lobster, sole, and hake was determined on the basis of scientific surveys. (S-Z-IV§29)
Forestry	<p>Botswana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests were harvested by licensed private operators who also paid royalties. (S-B-IV§21) <p>South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Forests Act, was promulgated in 1998 to ensure that the country's forest resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed, and controlled in a sustainable manner. South Africa participates in the SADC Forests Protocol, which aims to promote the development, conservation, management, sustainable utilization, and trade of all types of forests and trees throughout the region. (S-Z-IV§31) <p>Swaziland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Forest Policy and Regulation was considered with the aim "to achieve efficient, profitable and sustainable management and utilization of forest resources for the benefit of the entire society, and to increase the role of forestry in environmental protection, conservation of plant and animal genetic resources and rehabilitation of degraded land." (S-S-IV§15) • The existing forestry legislation is aimed at protecting indigenous flora, including environmental impact assessment in respect of any activity impacting on such flora. (S-S-IV§16) • The Forest Policy covers a wide variety of issues, including economic and social sustainability, biodiversity, pollution control, certification of forestry activities under Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or ISO 14001. (S-S-IV§17)
Mining	<p>Namibia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineral policies and legislation were reviewed and a new minerals policy was drafted. The proposed future amendments to the Minerals (Process and Mining) Act are to further address environmental protection and mine rehabilitation, especially following abrupt mine closures. (S-N-IV§38) <p>South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export permits are issued to mineral products including aluminium waste and scrap. Import licences are issued to mineral products including mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation, radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes, cobalt, cadmium and etc. (S-Z-IV§35)

Energy	<p>Botswana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy policy objectives were to supply alternative sources of energy efficiently to households at affordable prices, and in an environmentally friendly and sustainable way. The use of coal to fire wood was encouraged. (S-B-IV§30) • Prospects of using solar energy were being examined through the National Photovoltaic Rural Electrification Programme that established village installations, and the Photovoltaic Master Plan provided a framework for promoting solar energy. (S-B-IV§37) <p>Namibia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A White Paper on Energy Policy was released in 1998 and covered, among others access to affordable energy; economic competitiveness, efficiency and sustainability. (S-N-IV§41) • Oil producers were to submit plans on decommissioning facilities based on the expected environmental impact and the size of the holding. (S-N-IV§45) • A Rural Electrification Master Plan was finalized in 2000 to improve rural communities' access to commercial fuels, such as paraffin, LPG, and diesel, at affordable prices to replace wood fuel. (S-N-IV§53) <p>South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The energy policy was transformed on the basis of the 1998 White Paper on Energy Policy, which established five main objectives: increasing access to affordable energy prices; improving governance; stimulating economic development; managing energy -related environmental impacts (by establishing broad national targets for the reduction of harmful energy-related emissions); and securing supply through diversity (e.g. the SADC energy cooperation strategy). (S-Z-IV§44)
Services	<p>Lesotho</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism is a sector that offers high potential for development. (G-L§45) • Tourism strategies to be developed included, among others, education, training, and human development; environmental conservation; emphasizing the diversity of Lesotho and sustainable tourism development. (S-L-IV§56) <p>Botswana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary objective of tourism development was to maximize the sustainable use of the country's tourism resources and to promote tourism, as enunciated in the Government Tourism Policy in 1990. A National Ecotourism Strategy supplement was to support product diversification and community involvement. (S-B-IV§78) <p>South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Tourism Growth Strategy was launched and a grant agreement was signed with the World Bank for the Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Project to establish a sustainable eco-tourism destination in their border region. (S-Z-IV§88) <p>Swaziland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft Tourism Policy was adopted in 2001 and its six key principles included: tourism development that is private-sector driven; tourism development that will ensure sustainability and the conservation of the country's environment and natural resources; tourism development that will maximize the opportunities afforded by strategic regional initiatives such as the Maputo Development Corridor, the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative, the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area and the Biodiversity and Tourism Corridors; and provision of a clean, healthy, and safe environment for tourism, linking up with other service sectors. (S-S-IV§43)

F. TPR 115 – NEW ZEALAND

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development was established as an overarching policy objective. The economic, social, environmental and cultural goals need to be mutually supportive and complementary to improve the overall wellbeing. The Sustainable Development Programme of Action was published and it sets out principles for policy and decision making in government in four areas - quality and allocation of freshwater, energy , sustainable cities, and child and youth development. Its Programme of Action takes into account the WSSD Plan of Implementation, and the country continues to play a part in international action on issues such as energy, aid, trade, oceans, biodiversity and climate change. (G§10) • New Zealand recognises that economic and trade partnership agreements are not ends in themselves. It believes the maintenance and promotion of appropriate labour and environment standards is fully compatible with, and contributes to sustainable economic development. The objective of the trade policy is to have labour policy and environmental policy mutually supporting and to integrate labour and environment standards issues more effectively with trade agreements. (G§35) • The government is interested in the further liberalization of market access for agriculture and non-agricultural goods, such as fisheries, forestry and services; strengthening trade rules to guard against protectionism and unfair trade practices; and better integration of the WTO with other priorities such as sustainable development. (S-II§13)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A licensing system is being operated under the Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996. A number of imports are prohibited or restricted for health and safety reasons or in compliance with international conventions to which New Zealand is party. (S-III§32)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand is taking the lead (with Australia) on Sanitary and Phytosanitary e-certification and on the implementation of the revised Kyoto Convention in the Customs area. (G-§52) • The approach to the development of SPS standards is based on the use of risk analysis consistent with international standards to ensure export of high quality agricultural products is not jeopardized by pests and diseases, and that its unique biodiversity is protected. (S-III§48) • The development of import health standards, as obliged under the Bio Security Act, 1993, considered the likelihood that the good concerned may introduce organisms into the country; its effect on people, the environment, the economy and the country's international obligations. (S-III§51)
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgetary support for agriculture was provided mainly for basic research and for pest and disease control; a fund to encourage sustainable farming was set. (S-IV§16)

Sector policy	
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fishing industry is subject to fishing permits and quotas in order to manage fish stocks sustainably. The amended Fisheries Act, 1996 sets out the legal framework for commercial and recreational fishing and its purpose is to provide for utilization of fisheries resources while ensuring their sustainability. (S-IV§22-25) The fishing levies include, among others, levies on landings for non-quota fisheries, levies on individual catch limits or quotas, permit holder levies, vessel monitoring levies and conservation services levies. (S-IV§27)
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Zealand Tourism Strategy 2010 sets out a comprehensive range of principles, objectives, and enablers to promote the sustainable development of the industry to 2010. (S-IV§105) The Tourism Industry Association New Zealand provides leadership, guidance, and appropriate services for the benefit of its members in order to contribute to a viable and sustainable tourism industry. (S-IV§107)

G. TPR 116 - MOROCCO

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Law was amended to align with the government's commitments under, among others, the Montreal Protocol and Chemical Weapons Convention to protect the ozone layer and control trade in substances that could be used for the production of chemical weapons respectively. (G-§25) The action envisaged to improve the competitiveness of enterprises involved, inter alia, the establishment of a strategy to encourage innovation within enterprises; and environmentally sustainable industrial development. (S- II§31) Government signed the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the FAO's IPPC, signed and ratified the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure to protect plants. It has also acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and is a member of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization and the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission. (S-III§71)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A licence or a ban was in place for the import of certain products, wastes and/or species specified under CITES, the Basel Convention, the Stockholm Convention and the Rotterdam Convention. An import permit for endangered species of wild fauna and flora (Annex I to CITES) was issued. Import of wastes in list A to the Basel Convention was prohibited and an authorization for wastes in list B was required. An import licence was required for products covered by the Montreal Protocol on CFCs. (S-III§45) Licensing for import of products such as retreaded or used tyres, worn clothing and chemicals that harm the ozone layer was done for security, health, or environmental protection reasons. (S-III§48)

<p>Technical requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards and technical specifications were mandatory for reasons mainly to do with health, hygiene and environmental protection. A certificate showing that imports conform to the mandatory standards was issued. (S-III§60) A phytosanitary certificate for import of plant products or parts of plants was to be issued as listed in Ministerial Order. The certificate was comply with the model laid down in the amended FAO's 1951 International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). (S-III§69) A permit, certificate or export ban for products, waste and/or species under CITES or the Basel Convention was required. An export permit or a re-export certificate for endangered species of wild fauna and flora (Annexes I and II to the CITES) was required and an export permit; for species included by Morocco in Annex III was required; in the case of species listed by other countries, a certificate of origin must was to be produced. An authorization was required for the export of waste in List A of the Basel Convention and the consent of the importing country. (S-III§108)
Sector policy	
<p>Agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural policy has primarily been guided by the need to combat the effects of recurrent droughts. (S- IV§1) The major objectives of the agricultural policy are food security, raising farmers' income, integrating the agricultural sector into the national and international economies, protecting natural resources and promoting the status of women in rural areas. (S-IV§11) Organic agriculture was emerging. (S-IV§31)
<p>Fisheries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the fisheries policy is to conserve resources with a view to their sustainable exploitation by limiting catches of certain species. (S-IV§1) Elimination of subsidies that led to the over-exploitation of fisheries resources were also supported and the creation of a working party on subsidies in the fishing industry was proposed. (S-II§38) The Government's strategy in the fishing sector is primarily based on managing the resources with a view to their sustainable exploitation, through research, monitoring, and upgrading the fleet. The Government is also focusing on promoting marketing, social development, reform of the legislation, quality control, and international cooperation. (S-IV§49) Scientific research has been declared a priority to provide reliable data for effective management of fishery resources. (S-IV§50)
<p>Mining</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government's strategy in the mining sector covers all upstream and downstream activities with the aim to promote geological and mining potential, develop prospecting, diversify outlets, create a climate favourable to partnerships, and adopt legal and fiscal incentives, taking into account social and environment al considerations. (S-IV§62)

H. TPR 117 - INDONESIA

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five national development priorities under the National Development Program were formulated to accelerate economic recovery and strengthen sustainable development foundation. (G-§85) The economic development was to be based on sustainable natural resource system, environment and social system to increase prosperity. (G-§86) Special ear marked grants under the special allocation fund (DAK)) existed and

	<p>was restricted to reforestation. (S-II§9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new law was passed in December 2000 for the protection of plant varieties. (S-III§120) • Environmental problems of deforestation (owing to illegal logging and agricultural burning), air pollution (caused by motor vehicles), water pollution, and carbon emissions experienced led to the updating of regulatory framework in this area. The list of business types subject to environmental impact analysis was updated and extended to cover businesses located near preserved areas or deemed to have important impacts on the environment. (S-III§131) • Fragmentation of information across various Ministries has led to poor implementation and compliance of various environmental programmes, e.g. Clean River Programme, Blue Sky Programme, Cleaner Production Programme. Pressure from donors and local environmental groups has increased due to inadequate enforcement of environmental regulations. Compliance programmes have been developed such as the enhancement of environmental inspection and the Environmental Performance Rating Programme (PROPER). Policies to enhance gradual compliance to PROPER were developed. (S-III§132)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
<p>Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensing requirements were non automatic to enforce import prohibitions, restrictions, and controls that may be operated for reasons of human health, hygiene and sanitation, animal and plant life, environmental conservation and compliance with domestic legislative/policy requirements as well as international commitments. (S-III§39) • Export prohibitions and restrictions were maintained to ensure the protection of natural resources and endangered species in accordance with CITES; promotion of higher-value-added downstream industries; upgrading the quality of export products; adequate supply of essential products; and controls on items subject to international commitments. (S-III§81) • Exports were banned on the following: certain live fishery products, rubber of low quality, rubber materials, crude leather of reptile, ferrous scrap/ waste (except if originating in Batam Island), round wood and wood chips (as from 2001), and CITES-protected wild animals and natural plants. Exports of sea sand were suspended with a view to protecting the ecosystem, only registered exporters under an annual quota system could undertake sea sand exportation. (S-III§82)
<p>Technical requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory Indonesia National Standards (SNIs) under the responsibility of the Ministry of Industry and Trade were increased, and they covered, among others, products related to community safety, security, health, environment conservation and/or economic considerations. (S-III§62) • There was an attempt to establish and strengthen testing laboratories and a certification body on quality systems based on the FAO/CAC Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) to meet requirements in developed country markets with respect to pesticide residues, micro-biological contaminants, additives, and heavy metal content of fish and poultry products. The agricultural, livestock, and fisheries sectors were successful in implementing the HACCP quality management system programmes. Studies to examine the

	<p>possibility of developing Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)-related MRAs with the Netherlands and New Zealand were carried out. (S-III§73)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 notifications relating to SPS requirements on food safety, animal health, and plant protection were submitted to the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. (S-III§74) • National standards were to be a part of business and industrial societies in improving the quality of goods/services and the smoothness of goods/services acceptance in global market, as well as strengthening the industrial structure in utilizing the national natural resources. (G§52) • The Government agreed to phase out all import licensing procedures that could not be justified for health, safety, environmental or security reasons. (G§43)
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export check prices (HPEs) for items subject to export taxes were set and regularly updated, an HPE was set at US\$3 per cubic metre for sea sand to prevent environmental damage. (S-III§87)
Sector policy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy for enhancing food output has been aimed at, <i>inter alia</i>, increasing farm accessibility and productivity; reducing farming risks; developing appropriate modern farming practices and sustainable farming systems; augmenting participation by farmers and enhancing equity both in the distribution of income-earning opportunities and in access to an adequate supply of food. (S-IV§13) • A few programmes have been implemented to ensure food security through, <i>inter alia</i>, self-sufficiency in certain staples. As notified to the WTO, in 2000, trade-distorting domestic support for rice production accounted for more than two thirds of total support (including the so-called "green" subsidies) for all agricultural products. (S-IV§2) • Products eligible for duty exemption or relief included equipment and substances used to prevent environmental pollution, seeds and breeding of animals for the establishment and development of the agricultural, animal husbandry, or fishery industries. (S-III§33) • Imports of certain agricultural and livestock products have been subject to special import licensing, bans and compliance with mandatory SNIs and labelling requirements for health and environmental reasons. (S-IV§19)
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sectoral objectives were aimed at improving the efficiency of forestry based on sustainable management. The new forestry policy for 2002-04 had priorities of combating illegal logging, controlling forest fires, restructuring forest -based industries, developing plantation forests and reforestation, and decentralizing forest management. (S-IV§32) • The forest -based industries, such as sawmills, wood -working factories, ply wood and pulp mills, were allowed to expand and concessions for logging exceeded sustainable levels. By 2001, 2.3 million hectares of the targeted 3.03 million hectares (76%) of land were reforested. (S-IV§33) • Weak law enforcement together with institutional and policy failures and poor monitoring and evaluation contributed largely to illegal logging and timber trade. In 2002, decrees were issued to help ensure that only forest concessionaires operating legally and within sustainable limits could operate. Logging quotas have been reduced from over 20 million cubic metres in 2002 to 6.9 million cubic metres in 2003. The legislation change introduced in 2002, required loggers to pay reforestation levies to the Reforestation Fund in advance before the cutting year. The government has introduced a selective cutting and planting system for loggers. (S-IV§36) • New regulations affecting the forestry sector required reforestation funds to be paid three years in advance. (S-III§99) • Regulatory controls and export restrictions partially addressed the forestry

	<p>sector's problems, including over-exploitation. (S-IV§3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An export ban on round (unprocessed) logs was reintroduced in October 2001 to combat illegal logging and to ensure sufficient lumber supplies to domestic industries. Exports were authorized only for companies with Forest Concession Rights (HPH) and a certificate of analysis of the environmental impact. The concession granting regime and the imposition of export restrictive measures contributed to the proliferation of saw and ply wood factories thereby assisting downstream processing industries. (S-IV§34) • Among others, exploiting natural forests and lumbering have remained closed to foreign investment. (S-IV§16)
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New regulations on tax and environmental issues concerning mining were passed. Deregulation of the hydro carbons market has been under way and was planned to be completed by the year 2005. (S-IV§4) • Exploration and exploitation of natural resources within "protected forest " was prohibited since 30 September 1999. The 1999 revision of toxicity characteristics leaching procedures (TCLP) for hazardous waste, pursuant to the 1989 Basel Convention, embodied stringent requirements that may shut down companies in the mining sector (and other industries). Water quality standards, which are stricter than international standards, were introduced in 2001. (S-IV§40)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts were made to ensure that the energy industry became a pioneering force in the country's sustainable development. (S-III§132)

I. TPR -118 NIGER

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rural Development Strategy (RDS) of 2002 aimed to reduce the incidence of rural poverty from 66 to 52% created conditions for sustainable economic and social development to guarantee food security and the sustainable management of natural resources. The strategy identified three priorities for sustainable economic growth in rural areas to enhance the productivity and sustainability of agricultural, forestry, pastoral and fishery production systems through applied research and technology transfer into rural areas; ensure sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment; and improve food security. (G§18 and S-IV§22) • The provisions of the decree that liberalized trade did not interfere with the import or transit prohibitions or restrictions for the protection of human and animal life and health, and the preservation of plant species. (G§35) • A temporary regulation was imposed to promote the adaptation of existing installations to new environmental rules and promote culture and conservation of the heritage. (S-III§ 90)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import, transit and export prohibitions or restrictions were applied on certain goods for reasons of the protection of human or animal health or life, conservation of plants, and the protection of the environment. (G§84, S-III§40 and 87)

Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national standardization, accreditation and certification system was applied and a national standards plan for food products (e.g. on rice, oil, milk), building materials (e.g. on cement, reinforcing steel), water and the environment was drawn. (S-III§45) • Standards were made mandatory in order to protect human or animal health or life, the environment and the cultural heritage of artistic, historical or archaeological value. Failure to respect the mandatory standards, sanctions amounting to CFAF 100,000 to CFAF 3 million were provided. A certificate was granted to attest the compliance of imported goods with the mandatory standards. (S-III§47)
Sector policy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Phytosanitary controls were applied to imports and exports of plants and plant products. Authorizations, bans or import licences were issued. (S-III§44) • A policy in support of the agricultural sector was introduced during the uranium boom, to promote greater self-sufficiency (subsidized prices and inputs, agricultural loans, development of the rural infrastructure). By the end of the boom, the interventionist policies were abandoned and Government turned its support to combating desertification and promoting irrigation and sustainable management of natural resources. (S-IV§14) • Government's focus was on irrigation, management of natural resources and support for farmers and livestock breeders at the sanitary and phytosanitary levels. (S-IV§15)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Economic Recovery Programme sets out energy guidelines to protect the environment through rational use of wood energy and promote natural and renewable sources of energy. (G§30) • A body to regulate activities in water and energy sectors was created by Ordinance No. 99/044. (G§107)

J. TPR -119 SENEGAL

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) was set to achieve an annual GDP growth rate of 7 – 8% and pursued a socio-economic policy that was designed to improve the economic performance and place the country on a pathway of sustainable human development. (G§132-133) • The private sector development strategy advocated an approach that was organized around strategic options, among others, to make the best possible use of human capital and provide for the sustained management of natural resources. (G§162) • On the basis of the Export Development and Promotion Strategy (STRADEX), an action plan for the implementation of a technical assistance programme was proposed to expand the export capacity in five sectors including fisheries to rationalise the resource conservation policy. (G§173)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards on waste water discharge were made mandatory. (G§123)
Sector policy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Agricultural Framework Law was drafted with the objective of managing natural resources (particularly the soil, water and forests) on a sustainable basis. (G§31) • The application of sanitary control measures is done in conformity with the

	<p>Phytosanitary Convention for Africa South of the Sahara. It provides for total bans and prior authorization by the country's plant protection service. A phytosanitary certificate is required for all plant imports, and quarantine allowed only on sites recognized by the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council. (S-III§49)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sale or distribution of any pesticides, fungicides and insecticides, etc. not approved by the authorities is banned. Products are tested to verify their effectiveness and that they are not harmful to health, crops, animals or the environment under normal conditions of use. (S-III§50)
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fisheries development strategy that was part of the PRSP was finalized and focused on sustainable management and renewal of fisheries resources and making the best use of resources. (S-IV§39-40) • The fisheries policy contains two main components: development of industrial fishing, and development of small-scale fishing with the objective to ensure sustainable development of fishing by conserving the resource and generating value-added through industrial processing. (S-IV§31) • The intensive exploitation and the depletion of certain marine stocks is causing a threat to the long-term viability of the fisheries industry, and the Government was considering measures to offset this. (S-IV§30) • A series of measures contained in the fisheries master plan were unveiled to ensure the rational and sustainable management and optimal exploitation of fishery resources. (G§39) • Fishing agreements with the European Union (EU) were concluded. The signature of a Fisheries Partnership Agreement with the European Union was also envisaged with a view to the sustainable management of the resource. (G§40) • Fishing is regulated by a Maritime Fishing Code and the main features of the Code are the introduction of a biological rest period and the possibility of terminating exploitation of an endangered species. (S-IV§32)
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the framework of the PRSP, Government intended to draft more attractive mining legislation and promote a policy that favours sustainable development. (G§46) • A new draft Code was prepared and focused on drafting mining legislation that is sufficiently attractive and promoting a mining policy that is conducive to sustainable development. (S-IV§44)

K. TPR 120 - HONDURAS

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government was negotiating a new agreement with the IMF that would maintain the country's credibility in terms of access to funding from the international community, while permitting a macroeconomic management policy that favours, <i>inter alia</i>, provision for the social sectors and the environment. (G§29) • Under the Declaration of the Meeting of the Consultative Group for the Reconstruction and Transformation of Central America held in 1999, for Honduras, one of the principles for actions taken with respect to reconstruction was to reduce the ecological vulnerability of the region. (G§10) • Environmental protection and risk prevention are among the priorities and commitments under the poverty reduction strategy. (G§6, G.A.§10,18) • The Free-Trade Agreement (FTA) between El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Canada includes the parallel signing of environmental cooperation agreements. Environmental provisions are included in the negotiations of the FTA between Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the United States. (G.69,70, S-II§67)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The market-opening process encouraged the development of a more competitive climate obliged every sector of the economy to develop more precise strategies in areas such as plant and animal health and environmental management. (G§2) • Under Honduran law, essential biological processes for the breeding or reproduction of plants, animals or varieties thereof, including genetic processes, plant varieties and species and animal species and breeds, are not patentable. (S-III§183)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imports of a certain number of products are prohibited on environmental protection grounds. (S-III§50) • A ban is in place to restrict the import, production, sale and use of products or materials for animal or agricultural use which proved to be highly hazardous to the environment. Products that could pose a risk to the environment may be confiscated, returned, treated, destroyed or a quarantine could be imposed on. (S-III§78) • Exports of certain plants and animals threatened with extinction are prohibited in accordance with the CITES Convention. (S-III§95)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imports of certain toxic pesticides and other hazardous chemicals are subject to the prior informed consent procedure established by the Rotterdam Convention; and imports of specimens of wild flora and fauna are subject to a licensing system in accordance with the CITES Convention. (S-III§49) • A National Agricultural Health Service (SENASA) was established to regulate the import of organisms obtained through biotechnology. In order to register and import veterinary products prepared using biotechnology, specific information must be supplied with regards to the processing procedures, the "official control measures", and the legislation in the manufacturing country. (S-III§81) • A phytosanitary or animal health certificate is required for the export of products of plant or animal origin, and a CITES certificate may be necessary in some cases. (S-III§89) • Standards are proposed to be converted into mandatory regulations when the aim is for the protection of animal or plant health. (S-III§67)
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemption of sale taxes exists for the import of agrochemicals, live animals and frozen semen of animal origin. (Table III.4)
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An incentives scheme is in place to promote private-sector involvement in forestry, reforestation and woodland protection. (S-III§163) • The Regulation of the Law on Free Zones requires FTZ-based enterprises to comply with environmental regulations. (S-III§104)
Sector policy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy measures for the revitalization of the agrifood sector are geared towards forest protection and sustainable rural development. (G§17) • An Agricultural Round Table was set up as a consultation mechanism with the aim of developing a national strategy for agrarian and environmental transformation, and land use planning. (S-IV§13) • A plan has been drawn up with measures to be implemented in the area of sustainability of natural resources. (S-IV§14) • Various programmes have been implemented to boost agricultural output through structural transformations in resource conservation, to improve living standards in rural communities through environmental development, and to

	promote and encourage the sustainable management of natural resources. (S-IV§17)
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A law was adopted to provide incentives for the involvement of the private sector in forestry, reforestation and wood land protection. (S-IV§53)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Framework Law, with a view to promote the use of renewable resources for the generation of electricity, a preference amounting to 10 per cent of the cost would be given to the development of such projects. (S-IV§85)
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection of the marine environment was addressed in the legal framework for the navigation of pleasure craft and scheduled maritime transport services. (S-IV§158)

L. TPR 121 - BULGARIA

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions on economic cooperation in the area of environment are included in the Europe Agreement. (S-II§36 and 42, table II.2) • Ecologically clean production is seen as an advantage to develop a comparative advantage in food and related products. (Box I.1) • State aid is provided for considerations such as environmental protection. (S-III§101)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import and export prohibitions are put in place for environmental concerns in accordance with international agreements. (S-III§3) • Imports of ozone-depleting products, ivory and rare birds are prohibited in accordance with international obligations. (S-III§40)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-automatic licences are in place for safety and environmental concerns. (S-III§3) • Import permits are applied to protect human, animal and plant health and life (e.g. on certain hazardous wastes under the Basel Convention, wild flora and fauna species under CITES, ozone-depleting substances under the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols). (S-III§42-43, Table III.7) • Environmental performance requirements may be considered in the procurement procedures. (S-III§63) • Export licences are required for wild plants and parts thereof, as well as tetter and moss; wild animals and parts, clams, sea and land snails, frogs, including those raised on farms; live game and genetic material thereof, as well as hunting trophies, dropped game horns, and game products. (Table III.11)
Taxes, subsidies and levies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duties are levied on goods (domestically produced or imported) considered to be damaging to the environment. (S-III§34)
Sector policy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-friendly and sustainable management of forestry resources, game, and protected natural areas is identified as a priority area in the 2001-2005 sector programme. (S-IV§10) • Environmental programmes are part of the green box measures provided in support of agriculture. (S-IV§17)

Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sustainable management and use of resources, restoration of habitats, and support of international initiatives are included in the Forest policy. (S-IV§52) • A ban on exports of burned timber and lumber was established to protect against wasting natural assets endangered by the mass illegal cutting and burning of forests. Permits are required for import, export, and re-export of mushrooms, mussels, snails, frogs, and game animals, based on protection of endangered species and natural resources in compliance with CITES. (S-IV§53)
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among the member countries of the Organization for Black Sea Economic Cooperation, a draft convention for fishing and protection of live resources was discussed. (S-IV§55)
Energy and Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Energy and Efficiency Act was promulgated aimed at improving efficiency. (S-IV§61) • In 2000 a loan from the World Bank was earmarked for environmental cleanup and support of privatization of the highly polluting enterprises by reforming environmental legislation, establishing a consistent framework for integrating environmental issues into the privatization process, and accelerating the harmonization with EU environmental requirements and practices. (S-IV§58) • It is a priority for the coal mining sector to address the balance between secure energy supply and environmental protection. (S-IV§64)
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road building was assisted by the ISPA (Investment for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession) programme of the EU, focusing on environment investment and development in the areas of water supply, waste management and air pollution. (S-IV§134) • For maritime transport legislation, in line with that of the EU, environmental concerns would be taken into account. (S-IV§144) • Commitments were made under GATS to cover the environmental sector. (S-II§30)

M. TPR 122 - GUYANA

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation was formulated to provide for the management, conservation, protection, and improvement of the environment; prevention or control of pollution; assessment of the impact of economic development on the environment; and sustainable use of natural resources. (S-III§63) • The Government sought to encourage investment in priority sectors to improve sustainable development through a variety of programs. (S-II§65) • Industrial estates are zoned in conformity with environmental protection regulations. (S-III§93) • Exclusion from patentability of plants, animals, and essentially biological processes, and protection of new plant varieties are not provided for in legislation. (S-III§57,125)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large number of animal and vegetable products are subject to import licensing requirements. The importation of livestock, and other animals, and of plant materials is subject to an import permit. (S-IV§19)

Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance is offered by the National Bureau of Standards (GNBS) in the implementation of ISO 14001 (environmental management systems). (S-III§57) • A Board has been established for controlling the manufacture, import, transport, storage, sale, use, and advertisement of pesticides and toxic chemicals. (S-III§62)
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export taxes are applied to wildlife. (S-IV§2)
Sector policy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Agricultural Sector Programme (ASP) was put in place to improve the environmental framework. (S-IV§23) • An environmental management system for the cultivation of sugar-cane and the manufacture of sugar and its by-products is being developed in conformity with ISO 14001. With the objective of managing the environmental effects of sugar-cane cultivation, the fibre remaining after the cane juice has been extracted is used to generate power for use in the factories. (S-IV§39) • Organic farming programmes have been put in place with the rehabilitation of cocoa plantations. (S-IV§55) • Export taxes are applied to wildlife. (S-IV§2) • A large number of animal and vegetable products are subject to import licensing requirements. The importation of livestock, and other animals, and of plant materials is subject to an import permit. (S-IV§19)
Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest operations are monitored to ensure compliance with environmental standards. Guyana aims to be certified as an exporter of wood and wood products in accordance with environmentally friendly practices. (S-IV§65) • A Forest Plan was formulated with the overall objective of conservation, protection, management, and utilization of forest resources. (S-IV§66) • A 30-year concession for the conservation of 81,000 hectares of forest was agreed with payments, royalties and fees. (S-IV§68)
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An energy agency (GEA) has been established to encourage the rational and efficient use of imported petroleum-based energy sources, while encouraging, where environmentally acceptable, increased utilization of indigenous and renewable sources of energy. (S-IV§90) • Electricity services are aimed to be provided in an environmentally sustainable manner by the Electricity Corporation. (S-IV§107) • Energy policy is aimed at increasing the use of new and renewable domestic energy resources where commercially feasible, addressing the conservation and development of alternative sources of power including hydro, solar, and bagasse, over the medium-to long-term. (S-IV§108,109)
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A requirement exists to provide an environmental impact assessment in order to qualify for duty-free and consumption tax concessions for facilities in the Tourism sector. (S-IV§157)

N. TPR 123 - THAILAND

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A development plan was put in place in order to achieve sustainable development, based on balanced development and economic strategy. (S-II§10) • Plans for transferring functions to local governments were set out to include environment. (Box II.1) • Free competition is provided for in the Constitution subject to limits set out by legislation to benefit natural resources and environmental preservation. (S-II§6) • General (permanent) exceptions under the Common Effective Preferential Tariff exists for products deemed necessary to protect animal or plant life and health within the ASEAN. (S-II§23) • Greater Mekong Subregional Economic Cooperation's (GMS-EC) vision is for sustainable development. (S-II§34) • Natural resource and energy conservation, and environment protection are factors taken into account when assessing licences applications for certain listed business activities that are restricted for foreign investment. (S-II§43) • Provisions for marine environment protection based on international standards exist in subsidiary legislation applied to the maritime services sector. (G§89)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the import licensing requirements are for environmental reasons. (S-III§3) • Some products are subject to licensing and prohibitions for reasons of environmental protection (e.g. yellowfin tunas; waste, paring and scrap of plastics; CFC refrigerators; used motor vehicles) and forest conservation (e.g. chain saws). (S-III§46, Table III.3) • The objective of import prohibitions is to protect animal or plant life and health. Household refrigerators utilizing CFC in the production process are absolutely prohibited. (S-III§48) • Import or transit of certain genetically modified (GM) plants is prohibited. (S-III§98)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food products derived from genetically modified or engineered maize and soya in whole or in part must be labelled. Labelling such as "GM free" or "non GM food" is prohibited. (S-III§100)
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export taxes are in place primarily for the purpose of conserving the environment (e.g. hides of bovine animals; wood, sawn wood and articles made of wood). (S-III.64, Table III§5) • Exemption of import duties on certain machinery and a corporate tax holiday are applied to enterprises engaged in priority activities such as environmental protection. (S-III§84)

• Sector policy	
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign equity limitations of 49% on commercial presence are scheduled for environmental services. (S-IV§35) • Priority is given in tourism policy to the long-term protection of the environment and the encouragement of "eco-tourism". (G§101) • A requirement to meet the national marine environmental requirements exists for operators of Thai-flagged vessels providing international maritime transport services. (S-IV§72)

O. TPR 124 - CHILE

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental measures should be adopted within the framework of multilateral rules and disciplines, avoiding the risks that could lead to protectionism and discrimination. (S-III§39) • A side-agreement on environmental issues is included in the FTA with Canada. (S-III§48) • A framework on environmental regulations is provided in the FTA with the United States. (S-III§63)
Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import restrictions and prohibitions are maintained for environmental protection reasons. (S-III§18) • Import prohibitions exist for the protection of animal and plant life, and the environment. (S-III§49) • Imports of used vehicles are prohibited for environmental reasons (with exceptions: ambulances, cement-making and fire-fighting vehicles, armored cars, mobile homes, street-and highway-cleaning vehicles, and prison vans). (S-III§50) • Imports of plants and animals in danger of extinction are prohibited in accordance with the CITES Convention (only may be imported with a special import permit of the National Commission of Technological and Scientific Research). Importation of hazardous waste is prohibited in accordance with the Basel Convention and of products containing CFC in accordance with the Montreal Protocol. (S-III§51) • Export prohibitions or controls are applied to goods regulated by the CITES Convention. Goods included in Appendices I, II, and III of the Convention require an export permit. (S-III§105)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft decree was amended to provide for the mandatory labelling of food products modified by biotechnological measures. (S-III§89) • All imports of animals and products thereof must be accompanied by a sanitary. A phytosanitary certificate is required for plants or any part of a plant in its natural state or processed, capable of carrying plant pests or of being a pest in itself, as well as products that may be dangerous to plants (including plant products, living organisms, containers, agricultural equipment, and soil). (S-III§91)
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental regulations apply equally in the Free Trade Zones (FTZs). (S-III§152)

Sector policy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A programme was implemented to support the recovery of exhausted soil by providing financial support for the purchase of fertilizers and soil conservation. (S-IV§20)
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a view to promoting a sustainable use of forests, the Forest Institute (INFOR) was established to undertake research. (S-IV§35) • The use of land for forest plantations must be authorized, and the exploitation of planted forests should be done following re-forestation requirements. Legislation is in place to lay down the principles of environmental protection and to make a more sustainable use of native forests. (S-IV§36)
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific systems to limit access to fishing are established in order to attain a sustainable level of exploitation of the existing resources (e.g. licences to exploit species that are incipient or in the process of regeneration are granted for ten years through public bids). (S-IV§41)
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments under GATS exist for professional services related to environmental engineering design. (table IV§10) • International Conventions have been signed in relation to maritime transport (e.g. on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships – MARPOL; on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage; on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation). (S-IV§130)

P. TPR 125 - TURKEY

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions for cooperation in environmental protection exists in the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC). (G§173, S-II§28) • Micro-organisms and microbiological processes are patentable. (S-III§143) • A Decree has entered into force, which limits the scope of state aids to, among others, the protection of the environment. (G§123) • There exist support schemes to improve SMEs' exports (e.g. financing the training on products' standards and environment). (S-III§104)

Trade policies and practices by measure	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importation of ozone depleting substances (lists I, II and III of the Montreal Protocol) and schedules I and II of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction, are both prohibited by law for environmental reasons (invoking Article XX:b and d of GATT), except when imported by authorized government bodies or members of the agreements. (S-III§36, Table III.7) • Prior import licences are required for environmental reasons (e.g. imports of some fertilizers are permitted on approval in order to avoid damage to animals or to the lifecycle of plants). (S-III§41, Table III.9) • Exports of some products are prohibited for environmental reasons (e.g. angora goats; all game and wild animals-except wild pig, wolf, jackal, fox, marten, badger, snake, turtle and lizard-meat or alive and/or pieces and garments thereof in Ch. 1 and 2; natural flower bulbs; tobacco seedlings and tobacco plant; dates "Phoenix the ophrasti crenter"; Pterocarya carpinifolia; Liquidamber orientalis; plants of grapevine, fig, hazelnut, pistachio, and olive; ozone depleting substances; trunk, log, lumber and wooden beams of walnut, mulberry, cherry, pear, plum, elm, ash, linden, and yew trees under Ch. 44; and wood and wood charcoal under Ch. 44). (S-III§94) • An export licence is required for: products subject to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal; and endangered species of wild animals and plants, or samples of these species subject to CITES agreement. (Table III.13)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some technical regulations are put in place for environmental purposes. (S-III§56) • A Regime for Technical Regulations and Standardization for Foreign Trade was established to ensure that exports do not harm the environment. (S-III§57) • Testing and certification procedures are performed by the Ministry of Environment on environment-related products. (S-III§60) • An inspection certificate from the Turkish Standards Institution (the TSE mark) is required to imported goods subject to compulsory standards for the protection of the environment. (S-III§61) • Information and warnings must be provided where goods and services may constitute a threat to the environment. (S-III§64) • Registration requirements are established for the export of the following: goods with certificates under the Regulation on the Manufacturing of Vegetal and Animal Products Using Ecological Methods; items included in annexed Lists 2 and 3 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction; and goods covered by the Vienna Agreement regarding the Protection of the Ozone Layer. (S-III§91)
Taxes, subsidies and levies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental protection is pursued by the promotion of SMEs investments under the investment encouragement mechanism. This consists mainly of automatic tax based incentives. (G§82) • Export taxes are imposed on semi-processed leather for environmental reasons. (S-III§93 and IV§30)
Sector policy	
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental control is applied to all mining activities by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. (S-IV§39)

Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment-friendly electricity and natural gas are provided in the energy market under the regulation of the Energy Market Regulatory Authority. (S-III§134, Table III.17)
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government has introduced environmental controls in the tourism sector. (S-IV§144)

Q. TPR 126 – UNITED STATES

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An important way to ensure domestic support for its trade policies is through extensive solicitation of input and advice from the public on key negotiations, as well as extensive outreach through a large network of congressionally mandated advisory committees, of which representatives are drawn from, inter alia, environmental groups. Such involvement enables development of trade liberalization policies that support protection of the environment and other goals. (G§6) • Policy objectives are set out to incorporate environmental issues into trade agreements, to enforce domestic environmental protection laws, to maintain high levels of environmental protection, as well as to establish consultative mechanisms to promote capacity building for environmental protection and conservation of natural resources. (S-II§15) • Environmental protection is identified in the President's International Trade Agenda as being mutually reinforcing with trade. Guidance for pursuing environmental objectives in the context of trade negotiations, particularly FTAs, are provided in the Trade Act of 2002. (G§107) • Cooperative mechanisms in parallel with FTAs have been established with the objective of providing assistance to developing countries in building their capacity to protect the environment and conserve natural resources, as well as seeking commitments on levels of environmental protection and effective enforcement of environmental laws. A system of environmental reviews of trade negotiations has also been implemented. (G§108) • Trade and environment provisions are contained in the FTAs with Jordan, Singapore and Chile. (G§90, S-II§47,51,52) • An initiative with the European Union (New Transatlantic Agenda) is in place to address global environmental challenges more effectively. (G§56) • EPA has been established to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and to ensure that trade agreements are negotiated and implemented to protect domestic interests and environmental standards. An Import-Export Program (IEP) is in place to ensure compliance with and development of laws governing the importation and exportation of materials that may pose a risk to human health and the environment, including hazardous waste, toxic chemicals, pesticides, and ozone-depleting substances. (S-III§153) • Projects with respect to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) are required to be reviewed for their effects on the environment. (S-II§78)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade policies and practices by measure 	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative restrictions and controls on trade are designed or maintained for, inter alia, environmental purposes. (S-III§118) • Some trade measures (such as import bans) are applied to enforce environmental provisions in Acts, e.g. for the protection of marine mammals, such as whales, dolphins, seals, and sea lions, and six endangered species of sea turtles. (S-III§156)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An import ban is in place on tuna from countries failing to protect dolphins when fishing in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean not comply with the "dolphin-safe" certification and labelling requirement. (S-III§157) • Importation of shrimp is prohibited unless harvested in a way considered by the US not to pose a danger to sea turtles. (S-III§160) • Import controls are implemented through a system of licences for, inter alia, plants and animals and their products, natural gas, fish and wildlife. (S-III§120) • With the objective of safeguarding animal and plant resources from exotic pests and diseases, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has been established. Its Import Authorization System (IAS) allows importers to submit applications for permits to import fruits, vegetables, animal products and organisms. (S-III§142) • Import restrictions may be imposed to a country for activities that diminish the effectiveness of an international fishery conservation programme. (S-III§161)
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical regulations or SPS measures are classified as "major rules" when they adversely affect the environment in a material way. (S-III§125) • Technical regulations may not be based on an international standard including for the reason of protecting animal or plant life or health, or the environment. (S-III§126) • Products of biotechnology are regulated according to their intended use by the same authorities as their conventional counterparts (USDA, the EPA, and the FDA). (S-III§150) • A new Biotechnology Regulatory Services unit (BRS) was created with a key role in regulating and facilitating biotechnology, risk assessments, granting permissions, and harmonizing biotechnology standards with foreign governments. (S-III§151) • For security, information on internationally recognized hazardous material code is to be provided when such materials are being loaded in a foreign port. (S-III§30, Box III.1) • Agreements with a number of countries exist to provide prior notification of shipment of hazardous wastes (both importing and exporting). The Basel Convention has not been ratified by the US, but it adheres to the OECD Council Decision governing trade in recyclable waste with other OECD countries; accordingly, exports of waste have to be notified by the exporter to the EPA. (S-III§154)
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of programmes notified at the federal level providing subsidies to business (e.g. income tax concession, grants, and cooperative-type agreements) are geared towards energy and marine resources conservation. (S-III§212,213)
Sector policy	
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All commercial vessels entering into the territorial sea must provide information on any hazardous cargo or conditions. (S-IV§111)

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	-	Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbons
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
