

**Committee on Trade and Environment**

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE FOR 2004**

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 2004.<sup>1</sup> The EDB was established in 1998<sup>2</sup> in fulfilment of the recommendation in the 1996 Report of the CTE to the Singapore Ministerial Conference<sup>3</sup> 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 2004 (Section I). It also includes environment-related measures, provisions or programmes noted in Trade Policy Reviews carried out in 2004 (Section II).

2. It has been prepared in accordance with the views expressed by Members<sup>4</sup>, using the search methodology adopted in WT/CTE/W/78<sup>5</sup>, 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.

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<sup>1</sup> For ease of reference, the Environmental Database for 2001, 2002 and 2003 are contained in documents WT/CTE/EDB/1-2-3; and for 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 in documents WT/CTE/W/46, 77, 118, 143 and 195 respectively.

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

<sup>3</sup> See WT/CTE/1.

<sup>4</sup> See WT/CTE/W/46.

<sup>5</sup> Bearing in mind the complexity and the need to exercise considerable judgement in what constitutes an environment-related measure, the Secretariat has made this listing as comprehensive as possible, although it has in some cases shortened or summarized the relevant information.

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## I. NOTIFICATIONS

3. This Note contains results of a search<sup>6</sup> on 2658 documents issued in respect to notifications submitted by Members in 2004 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 2004, out of the 2658 notifications submitted, 256 were environment related, and they represented 9.6% of the total.<sup>7</sup> Comparing with the average of 1997-2004 (225 notifications and 10.96%), there is a small increase in number, but a slight decrease in proportion.<sup>8</sup>

7. In 2004, among the agreements, the TBT and SPS Agreements had the highest number of environment-related notifications (110 and 67 respectively)<sup>9</sup> and accounted for 43% and 26.2% of all WTO environment-related notifications.<sup>10</sup> However, in terms of the share of such notifications in selected agreements, the most frequently seen environment-related notifications were submitted under

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<sup>6</sup> The search through the various WTO and GATT (1994) notifications was based on the information contained in the Working Group of Notification Obligations and Procedures (NOP) documents G/NOP/W/2 and G/NOP/W/16/Rev.1, and the *Technical Cooperation Handbook of Notifications*, the series of WT/TC/NOTIF (1996) documents.

<sup>7</sup> See Table 1.

<sup>8</sup> See charts 1 and 2

<sup>9</sup> See charts 3 and 4

<sup>10</sup> See chart 5

the Agreements on Quantitative Restrictions, ILP, and Agriculture. They represented 87.5%, 35.3% and 18.5% of the total notifications made under the respective Agreements.<sup>11</sup>

Table 1: Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2004)

<b>GATT 1994 and WTO Agreements</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
TBT Agreement	89(794)	98(648)	84(1162)	97(651)	67(601)	114(622)	100(896)	110(718)
SPS Agreement	9(300)	21(300)	12(450)	27(468)	26(763)	48(803)	51(852)	67(924)
SCM Agreement	22(100)	36(90)	27	32(133)	21(198)	29(159)	33(138)	13(118)
Agreement on Agriculture	20(230)	22(190)	28(220)	40(229)	40(235)	32(193)	34(174)	29(157)
Agreement on Anti-Dumping	4(18)	1(12)	3	0	0	1(145)	2(142)	3(121)
Agreement on ILP	15(50)	20(60)	10(66)	17(70)	7(57)	13(89)	16(50)	12(34)
Agreement on Safeguards	0	1(30)	1	1(87)	1(130)	1(120)	1(94)	2(56)
Agreement on Customs Valuation	0	1(13)	1(58)	3(36)	1(44)	1(41)	0	0(17)
State Trading	0	1(30)	0	0	1(39)	2(36)	3(29)	0(30)
Regional Trade Agreements	6(14)	26	24	16	10(15)	0	0	0(172)
TRIPS Agreement	0	1	3	5(328)	5(227)	16(218)	5(139)	7(205)
GATS	0	1	0	0	0	7(43)	0	4(53)
Quantitative Restrictions (QRs)	-	3	2	5	2	4(10)	2	7(8)
TRIMS	0	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	0
Agreement on Textiles and Clothing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agreement on Preshipment Inspection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agreement on Rules of Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agreement on Government Procurement	2	0	0	0	2(9)	9(21)	0	1(44)
Information Technology Agreement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other notification provisions	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1(1)
Total number of environment-related notifications	168	232	195	244	183	277	247	256
Total number of notifications	(1531)	(1404)	(2016)	(2024)	(2320)	(2500)	(2516)	(2658)
Proportion of environment-related notifications (%)	11.0	16.5	9.7	12.1	7.9	11.1	9.8	9.6

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

<sup>11</sup> See charts 6–7.

Chart 1: Total Number of Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2004)

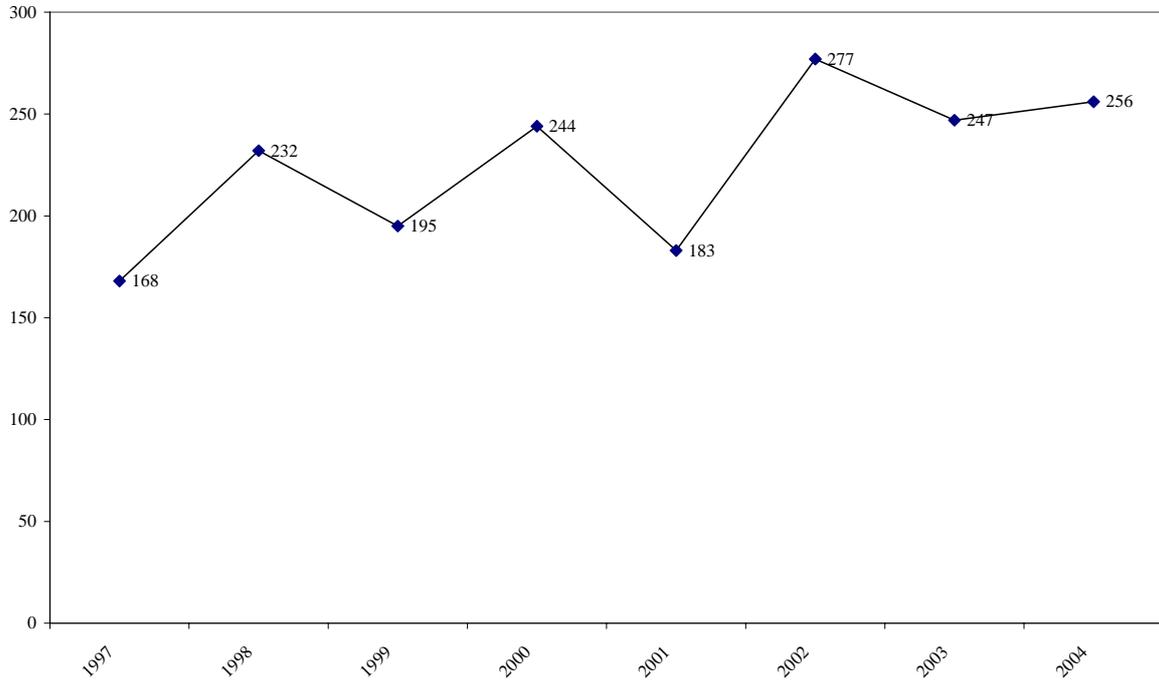


Chart 2: Proportion of Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2004)

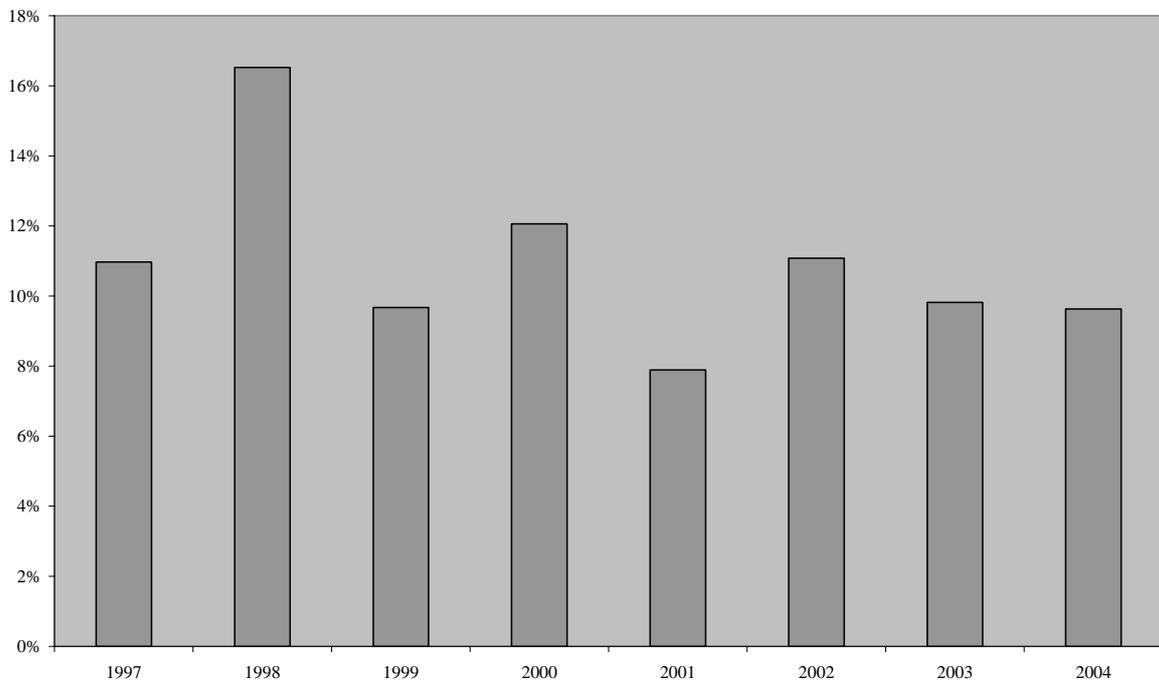


Chart 3: Environment-related Notifications in Selected Agreements (1997-2004)

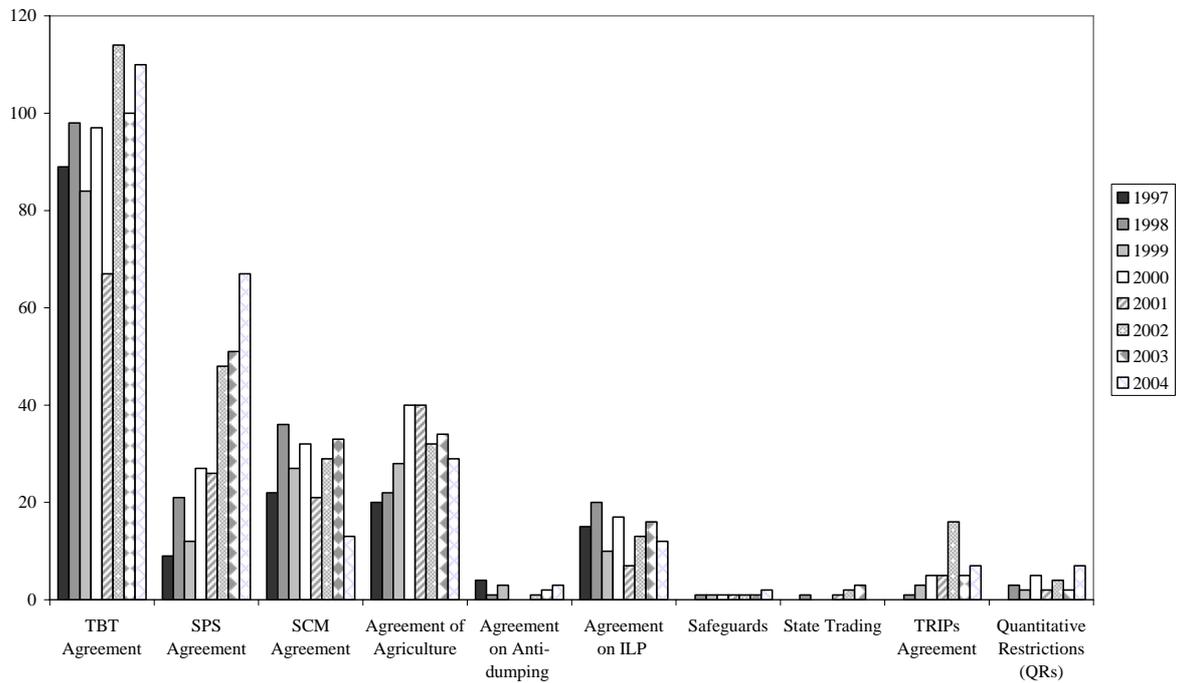
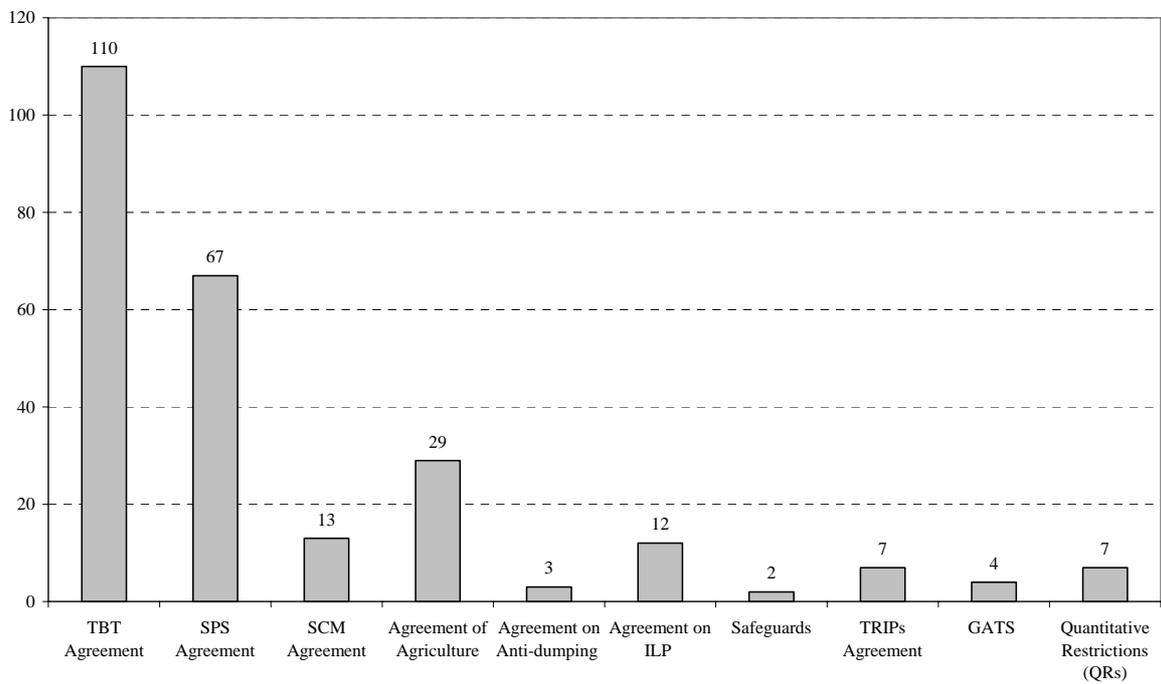
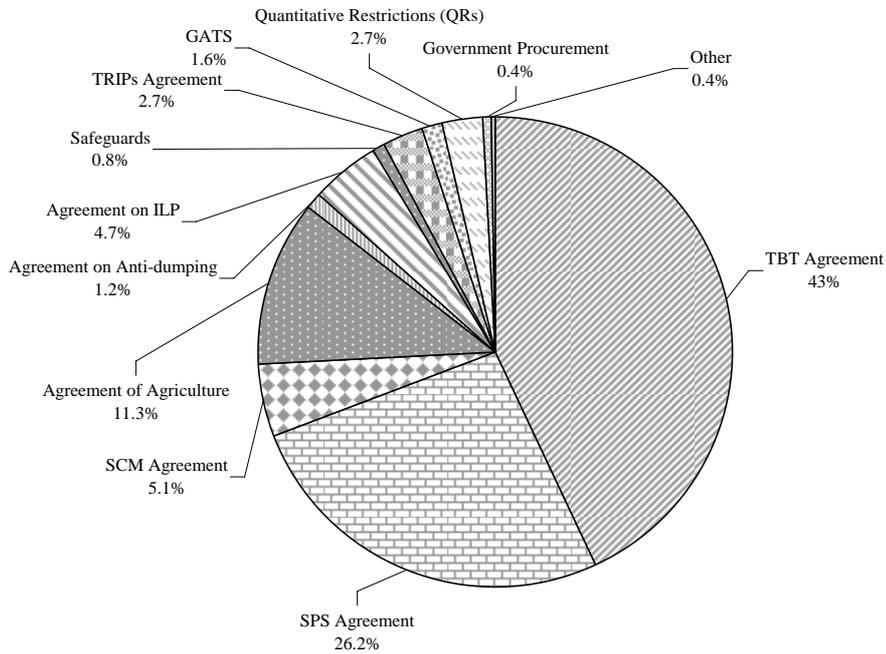


Chart 4: Number of Environment-related Notifications under Selected Agreements (2004)



**Chart 5: Distribution of the 256 WTO Environment-related Notifications (2004)**



**Chart 6: Share of Environment-related Notifications in Selected Agreements (2004)**

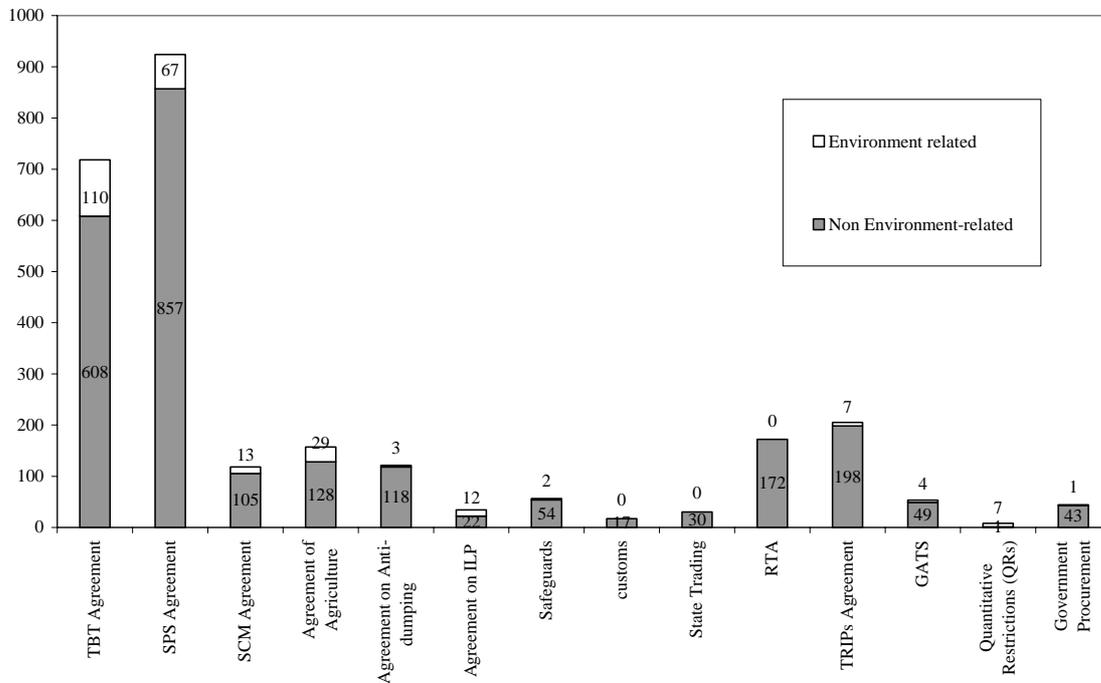
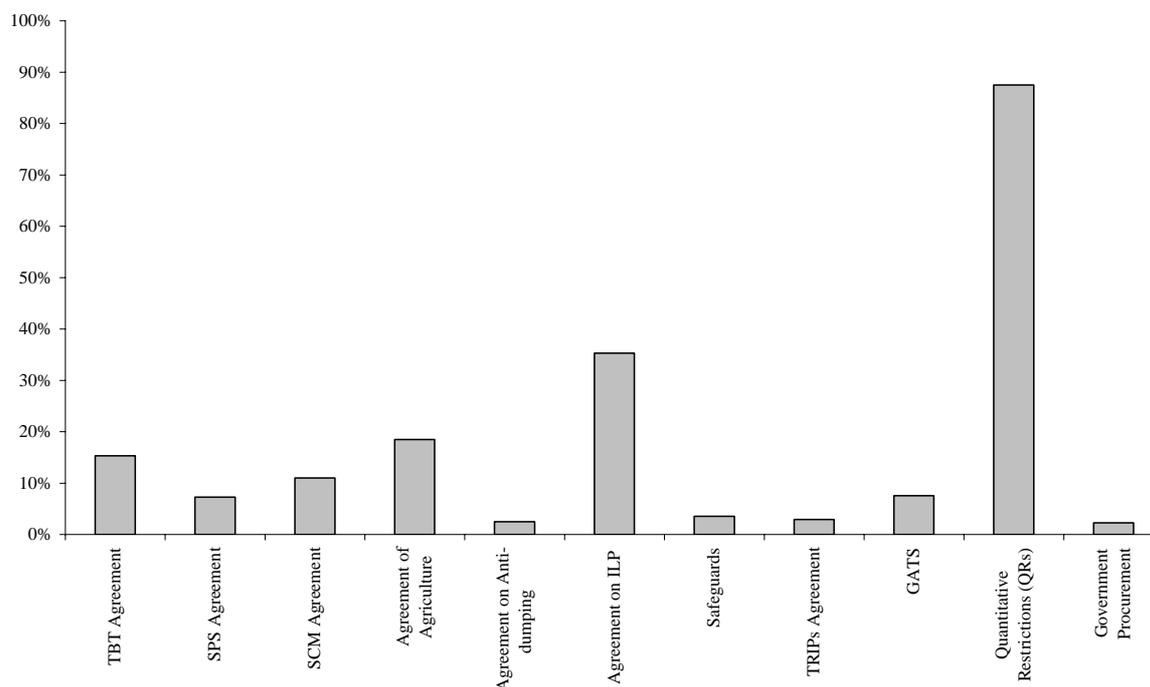


Chart 7: Proportion of Environment-related Notifications under Selected Agreements (2004)



A. AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (TBT)

8. In 2004, among the 718 notifications submitted by Members under Articles 2 and 5 of the TBT Agreement, 110 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 15.3 per cent of the total.<sup>12</sup>

9. The notified environment-related measures related to, among others, motor vehicles and engines, genetically modified organisms (GMOs), toxic substances and pollutants, gas and oil, waste and hazardous substances, fertilisers and pesticides, construction products, electrical appliances, and pollution measuring equipment. Most of these measures were aimed at 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.<sup>13</sup>

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 110 in 2004).<sup>14</sup> From 1995 to 2004, in each year, over 11% of all TBT notifications were environment related.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>12</sup> See Table 2, Charts 6 and 7.

<sup>13</sup> See Table 3.

<sup>14</sup> See Chart 8.

<sup>15</sup> 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
2004	110	718	15.3

Chart 8: Environment-related TBT notifications (1991-2004)

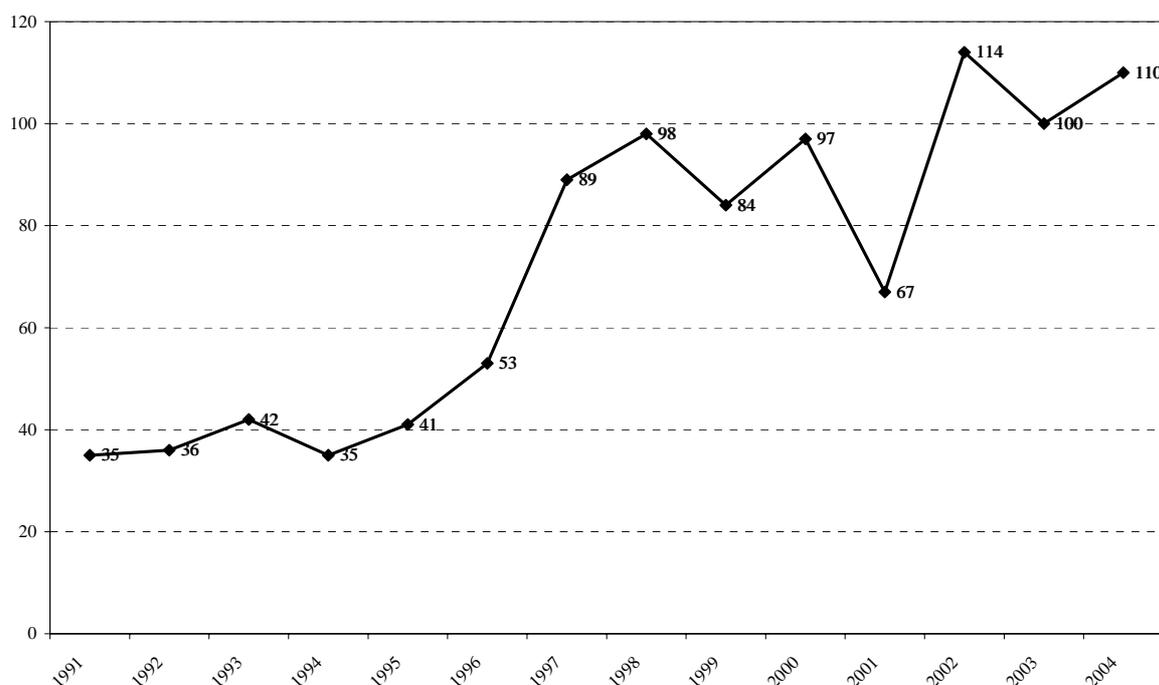


Chart 9: Percentage of Environment-related TBT Notifications (1991-2004)

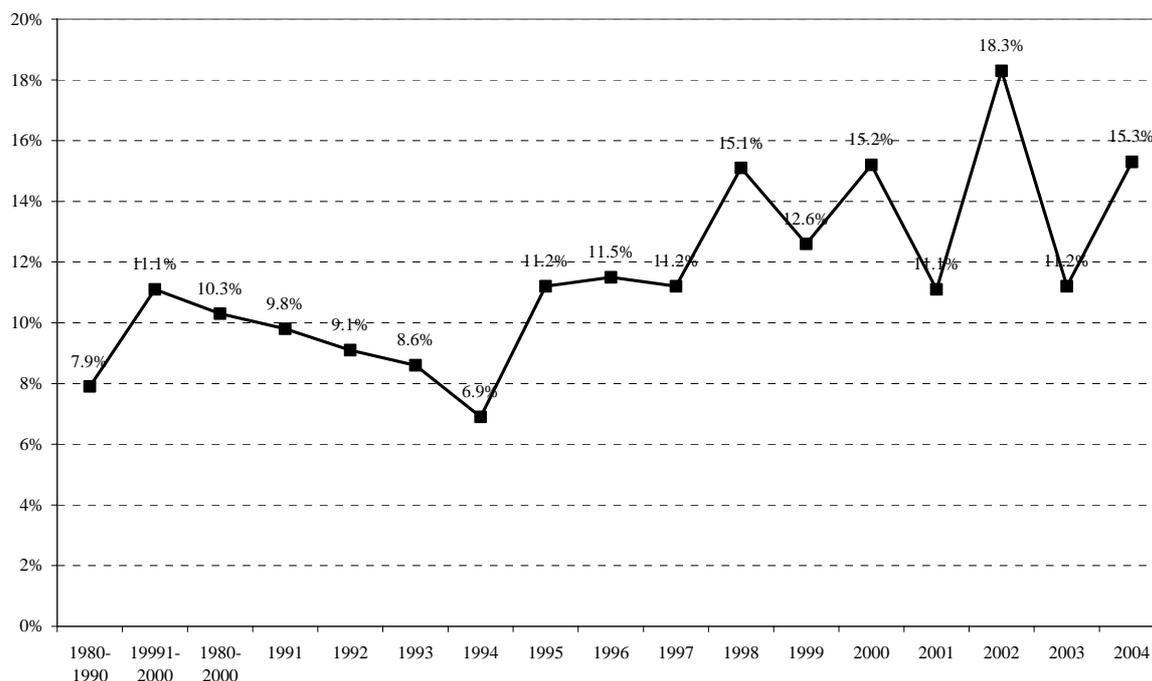


Table 3: Environment-related TBT notifications (2004)

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/ARG/152	Argentina	Antimicrobials	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/ARG/156	Argentina	Argentine Food Code (CAA), Amendment - Plant Foods, Oils	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/ARG/166	Argentina	"Latex paints - Lead Content Limit"	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/ARM/2	Armenia, Republic of	Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on approval of the technical regulation on requirements for mineral fertilizers	To protect human life and health, environment and to warn customers against absurdity factors.
G/TBT/N/ARM/3	Armenia, Republic of	Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on approval of the technical regulation on requirements for internal combustion engine fuels	To protect human life, health and environment.
G/TBT/N/ARM/5	Armenia, Republic of	Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on approval of the technical regulation on requirements for mineral fertilizers	To protect human, animal and plants life and health, and environment and to warn customers against absurdity factors.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/ARM/6	Armenia, Republic of	Low voltage equipment designed for use with a voltage of up to 1000 V for alternate current and up to 1.500 V for direct current	To protect human life, health and environment.
G/TBT/N/ARM/7	Armenia, Republic of	Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on approval of the technical regulation on requirements for synthetic paints and varnishes	To protect human life, health and environment.
G/TBT/N/ARM/8	Armenia, Republic of	Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on approval of the technical regulation on requirements for personal protective equipment	To protect human life, health and environment.
G/TBT/N/ARM/9	Armenia, Republic of	Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on approval of the Technical Regulation on requirements for pneumatic tyres	To protect human life, health and environment.
G/TBT/N/AUS/34	Australia	Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Amendment (Low Regulatory Concern Chemicals) Bill 2004	To introduce flexibility into the current assessment process for industrial chemicals to enable the fast tracking of low regulatory concern chemicals, maintaining existing levels of worker safety, public health and environmental standards.
G/TBT/N/CAN/100	Canada	Proposed Off-Road Compression-Ignition Engine Emission Regulations	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/CAN/107	Canada	Proposed Amendment to the Sulphur in Diesel Fuel Regulations	To protect the environment and human health.
G/TBT/N/CAN/109	Canada	Proposed Pest Control Products Adverse Effects Reporting Regulations	To protect human and animal health; and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CAN/110	Canada	Proposed New Substances Notification Regulations (Chemicals and Polymers)	To protect the environment and human health.
G/TBT/N/CAN/86	Canada	Proposed Amendment to the Energy Efficiency Regulations	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/CAN/88	Canada	Proposed Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations	To protect human health and the environment.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/CAN/94	Canada	Proposed Total, Partial or Conditional Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations	To protect human health and protection of the environment.
G/TBT/N/CAN/97	Canada	Proposed Order Adding Toxic Substances to Schedule 1 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999	To protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/41	China, Republic of	AQSIQ Public Notice No. 117, [2003]	To protect life and safety of human beings and environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/46	China, Republic of	National Technical Specification for Household and Similar Purpose Appliances	To ensure safety of consumers, protection of property and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/48	China, Republic of	Maximum Allowable Values of Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency Grade for Household Electric Washing Machines	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/49	China, Republic of	"Limits of Fuel Consumption for Passenger Cars"	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/56	China, Republic of	AQSIQ Public Notice No. 75 [2004]	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/57	China, Republic of	AQSIQ Public Notice No. 115 [2003]	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/58	China, Republic of	AQSIQ Public Notice No. 48 [2004]	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHN/59	China, Republic of	Administrative Regulation for Energy Efficiency label	To ensure environmental protection and energy conservation.
G/TBT/N/CHN/60	China, Republic of	The minimum allowable values of the energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for room air conditioners	To reduce energy consumption and contribute to the objectives of energy conservation and environmental protection; reduce the peakload and ensure supplies of electricity in summer in China.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/CHN/61	China, Republic of	The minimum allowable values of the energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for unitary air conditioners	To reduce energy consumption and contribute to the objectives of energy conservation and environmental protection; reduce the peakload and ensure supplies of electricity in summer in China.
G/TBT/N/CHN/62	China, Republic of	The minimum allowable values of the energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for water chillers	To reduce energy consumption and contribute to the objectives of energy conservation and environmental protection; reduce the peak load and ensure supplies of electricity in summer in China.
G/TBT/N/COL/49	Colombia	Draft Resolution "Issuing the Technical Regulation on Gas Fuel-Fired Domestic Appliances Manufactured or Imported for Use in Colombia"	To protect human, animal and plant life, health and the environment, and to prevent practices likely to mislead consumers.
G/TBT/N/COL/60	Colombia	Petroleum-based liquid fuels	To protect the public, goods and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CRI/16	Costa Rica, Republic of	Technical Regulation RTCA 23.01.23:04: Pressure Vessels, Portable Liquefied Petroleum Gas Cylinders. Delivery Vehicles. Safety Requirements	To provide national security and protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CRI/17	Costa Rica, Republic of	Petroleum products. Aviation gasoline (AvGas) - tariff heading 2710	To provide quality specifications, prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer, national security and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/CRI/18	Costa Rica, Republic of	Petroleum products. Aviation kerosene (Jet A-1) - HS tariff heading 2710	To provide quality specifications, national security and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/CRI/19	Costa Rica, Republic of	Central American Technical Regulation (RTCA) No. 75.01.14:04: Petroleum Products Illuminating Kerosene	To provide quality specifications, national security and protect human health and the environment.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/CRI/20	Costa Rica, Republic of	Technical Regulation RTCA 75.01.15:04: Lubricating Oils for Petrol or Diesel Engines	To provide quality specifications, prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer, national security and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/CRI/21	Costa Rica, Republic of	Central American Technical Regulation RTCA 75.01.20:04: Petroleum Products. Premium Petrol	To provide quality specifications, national security and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/CRI/22	Costa Rica, Republic of	Technical Regulation RTCA 75.01.22:04: Petroleum Products. Asphalts. Specifications	To provide quality specifications, prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer, national security and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/CZE/89	Czech Republic	Draft Decree of the Ministry of the Environment that lays down Conditions for Assessment of Risk of Chemical Substances to the Environment	To achieve improvement in the protection of health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CZE/90	Czech Republic	Decree of the Ministry of the Environment on Principles of Good Laboratory Practice	To achieve improvement in the protection of men, animals and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CZE/91	Czech Republic	Draft Decree of the Ministry of the Environment on Using a Different Name of Dangerous Chemical Substance...	To achieve the improvement in the protection of health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CZE/92	Czech Republic	Draft Decree of the Ministry of the Environment that lays down Requisites on Keeping Record and Notification on Dangerous Chemical Substances	To achieve the improvement in the protection of human beings, animals and the environment.
G/TBT/N/DNK/41	Denmark	Statutory Order from the Ministry of Environment amending statutory order no. 713 of 2002, on deposits and collection of packaging for beer and certain soft drinks	To reduce littering.
G/TBT/N/DNK/44	Denmark	New regulations on Energy performance in the Building Regulations	To reduce the total consumption of energy in new buildings by 25-30 percent compared to the objective in the existing regulations.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/DNK/47	Denmark	Statutory Order on Design, Establishment, and Operation of Oil Tanks, Pipe Systems and Pipelines	To tighten and clarify the rules in order to reduce incidents of oil pollution from oil tanks at single-family houses.
G/TBT/N/EEC/51	European Communities	Mefluidide (pesticide active substance)	To set up a harmonized framework for the authorisation and placing on the market of plant protection products in order to protect human health and the environment.
G/TBT/N/EEC/52	European Communities	Chemicals	To set high standards for protection of health and the environment while safeguarding the competitiveness of enterprises, preserving the internal market and improving the potential for product innovation.
G/TBT/N/EEC/60	European Communities	Commission proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directives 79/117/EEC and 96/59/EC	To protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.
G/TBT/N/EEC/61	European Communities	Passenger cars (M1 vehicles) and light duty trucks (N1 vehicles) as defined in Council Directive 70/156/EEC as amended by Directive 2001/116/EC	To promote the re-use, recycling and recovery of vehicle component parts and avoid final disposal of waste.
G/TBT/N/EEC/67	European Communities	Draft Commission Regulation implementing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards means of disposal or uses of animal by-products...	To approve five methods as other means for the disposal and/or uses of animal by-products. <sup>16</sup>
G/TBT/N/EEC/69	European Communities	Draft Commission Decision Concerning the Non-Inclusion of cresylic acid, dichlorophen, imazamethabenz, kasugamicin et polyoxin as Active Substances in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC...	To protect human health and the environment.

<sup>16</sup> The processes involve environment related bio gas and bio diesel.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/GTM/16	Guatemala, Republic of	Aviation gasoline (AvGas) - International Classification for Standards (ICS) code 75.160.20	To prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/GTM/17	Guatemala, Republic of	Asphalts (International Classification for Standards (ICS) code 75.080)	To prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/GTM/18	Guatemala, Republic of	Premium petrol (International Classification for Standards (ICS) code 75.160.2)	To prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/GTM/21	Guatemala, Republic of	Aviation kerosene (Jet A-1), International Classification for Standards (ICS) code 75.160.20	To prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/GTM/22	Guatemala, Republic of	Illuminating kerosene, International Classification for Standards (ICS) code 75.160.20	To prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/GTM/24	Guatemala, Republic of	Lubricating oils (International Classification for Standards (ICS) code 75.160.20)	To prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/HKG/20	Hong Kong, China	The Hong Kong Voluntary Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme for Computes	To promote awareness of energy efficiency among consumer.
G/TBT/N/HKG/21	Hong Kong, China	The Hong Kong Voluntary Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme for Electronic Ballasts	To promote the awareness of energy efficiency among consumer.
G/TBT/N/HKG/22	Hong Kong, China	The Hong Kong Voluntary Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme for Domestic Gas Instantaneous Water Heaters	To promote awareness of energy efficiency among consumer.
G/TBT/N/ISR/44	Israel	SI 994 Part 1 - Air Conditioners: Safety and Performance Requirements	To ensure environmental Protection, Consumer Safety and Protection.
G/TBT/N/JPN/122	Japan	Revision of the Ministerial Notification, Enforcement Ordinance and Enforcement Regulation (Cabinet Order) under the Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy	To promote rational use of energy through prevalence of machinery and equipment with high energy consumption efficiency, in order to cope with the recent increase of energy consumption in commercial/residential sector and global warming problem.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/JPN/126	Japan	Partial Amendment to the Announcement that Prescribes Details of Safety Regulations for Road Vehicles, etc.	To prevent environmental pollution by Nitrogen Oxides(NO <sub>x</sub> ), Particulate Matters(PM), Hydro carbon s(HC).
G/TBT/N/KOR/80	Korea, Republic of	The Proposed Draft Amendment of the Agricultural Products Quality Control Act	To comprehensively manage agricultural environment including soil and water quality and other factors such as agricultural chemicals, heavy metals and hazardous organisms throughout the whole production procedure to packing.
G/TBT/N/MEX/100	Mexico	Draft Mexican Official Standard PROY-NOM-042-SEMARNAT-2003, Establishing the Maximum Permissible Limits for Emissions of Non-Methane Hydro carbons, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Oxide and Particles from the Exhaust Pipes of New Motor Vehicles of a Gross Vehicle Weight Not Exceeding 3,857 kg. and Using Gasoline, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Natural Gas or Diesel Fuel, as well as for Emissions of Evaporative Hydro carbons from the Fuel Systems of such Vehicles	To protect the environment, specifying the permissible limits for emissions of non-methane hydro carbons, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide and particles from the exhaust pipes of new motor vehicles.
G/TBT/N/MEX/100/ Add.1	Mexico	"Establishing the Maximum Permissible Limits for Emissions of Non-Methane Hydro carbons, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Oxide and Particles from the Exhaust Pipes of New Motor Vehicles of a Gross Vehicle Weight Not Exceeding 3,857 kg. and Using Gasoline, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Natural Gas or Diesel Fuel, as well as for Emissions of Evaporative Hydro carbons from the Fuel Systems of Such Vehicles	To protect the environment, specifying the permissible limits for emissions of non-methane hydro carbons, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide and particles from the exhaust pipes of new motor vehicles.
G/TBT/N/MEX/101	Mexico	Air-cooled single-phase squirrel-cage electric AC induction motors with a rated output of 0.180 kW to 1,500 kW	To conserve natural resources and protect consumer and user rights.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/MEX/98	Mexico	Land transport of hazardous materials and waste	To establish the minimum guidelines for verifying compliance with Mexican Official Standards on the transport of hazardous materials and waste.
G/TBT/N/NLD/62	Netherlands	Bill amending the Environmental Management Act (sustainably produced wood )...	To protect the environment and, in particular, forests and to meet the provisions of International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) (1994).
G/TBT/N/NLD/66	Netherlands	Small plastic bottles for soft drinks and waters	To promote recycling of small bottles and reduce household waste.
G/TBT/N/NZL/19	New Zealand	Proposed Technical Regulation - Design Standard for Wood Burners	To protect environment: to reduce urban fine particle air pollution by defining a design emission standard for new wood-burners installed in urban areas.
G/TBT/N/NZL/20	New Zealand	The Energy Efficiency (Energy Using Products) Regulations 2002 Amendment Introducing minimum energy performance standards for single phase air conditioners	To protect environment and meeting its international obligations; to contribute to a 20% improvement in national energy efficiency by 2012, and reduce national green house gas emissions, as targetted under the Kyoto Protocol.
G/TBT/N/NZL/21	New Zealand	The Energy Efficiency (Energy Using Products) Regulations 2002 Amendment Introducing minimum energy performance standards for distribution transformers	To protect environment and meeting its international obligations; to contribute to a 20% improvement in national energy efficiency by 2012, and reduce national green house gas emissions, as targetted under the Kyoto Protocol.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/NZL/22	New Zealand	Performance of household electrical appliances - Refrigerating appliances part 1 and 2	To protect environment and meeting its international obligations; to contribute to a 20% improvement in national energy efficiency by 2012, and reduce national green house gas emissions, as targetted under the Kyoto Protocol.
G/TBT/N/NZL/23	New Zealand	The Energy Efficiency (Energy Using Products) Regulations 2002 Amendment Introducing minimum energy performance standards for refrigerated display cabinets	To protect environment and meeting its international obligations; to contribute to a 20% improvement in national energy efficiency by 2012, and reduce national green house gas emissions, as targetted under the Kyoto Protocol.
G/TBT/N/NIC/42	Nicaragua	Nicaraguan Mandatory Technical Standard on the Sustainable Use of Timber-Yielding Forestry Resources in the Mangrove Forests on the Nicaraguan Pacific Coast	To protect plant and environment.
G/TBT/N/NIC/44	Nicaragua	Nicaraguan Mandatory Technical Standard on the Sustainable Management of Natural Latifoliate and Coniferous Forests	To establish technical guidelines for the sustainable management of natural latifoliate and coniferous forests.
G/TBT/N/NIC/45	Nicaragua	Nicaraguan Mandatory Technical Standard on Hydro carbon Exploration and Exploitation Activities	To ensure environmental protection and national security.
G/TBT/N/NIC/46	Nicaragua, Republic of	Technical Regulation RTCA 75.01.22:04: Petroleum Products – Asphalts	To protect the environment and national security and prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer.
G/TBT/N/NIC/48	Nicaragua, Republic of	Technical Regulation RTCA 75.01.20:04: Petroleum Products - Premium Petrol	To provide environmental protection, national security and prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer.
G/TBT/N/NIC/50	Nicaragua, Republic of	Central American Technical Regulation RTCA 75.01.13:04: Petroleum Products - Aviation Kerosene (Jet A-)	To provide environmental protection, national security and prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/NIC/51	Nicaragua, Republic of	Central American Technical Regulation RTCA 75.01.14:04: Petroleum Products - Illuminating Kerosene	To provide environmental protection, national security and prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer.
G/TBT/N/NIC/53	Nicaragua, Republic of	Technical Regulation RTCA 75.01.15:04: Petroleum Products - Lubricating Oils for Petrol or Diesel Engines	To provide environmental protection, national security and prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer.
G/TBT/N/NIC/54	Nicaragua, Republic of	Central American Technical Regulation (RTCA) No. 75.01.12:04: Petroleum Products - Aviation Gasoline (AvGas)	To provide environmental protection, national security and prevent practices likely to mislead or deceive the consumer.
G/TBT/N/NOR/3	Norway	Cosmetics, paint used in tattoo, cosmetics for animals, liquids for injecting with a cosmetic purpose	To ensure that cosmetic products do not represent a risk to human or animal health and that consumer interests, animal welfare, environmental considerations, food safety and quality are taken into account in the manufacture, processing, distribution, import, export and placing on the market of such products.
G/TBT/N/SVK/6	Slovak Republic	Measure of the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing concerning inclusion among determined products	To list products and risks not regulated by the harmonized EU legislation, but could be endangered due to their characteristics of human life, health, property or environment.
G/TBT/N/SWE/38	Sweden	Proposal for an ordinance concerning a new deposit and return system	To reduce littering and increase recycling of metal and plastic containers.
G/TBT/N/SWE/39	Sweden	Equipment for monitoring of emissions of carbon monoxide	To regulate the concentration of carbon monoxide in flue gases from the plants in question in order to thereby reduce emissions of different hydro carbons.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/SWE/42	Sweden	The Swedish Maritime Administration's regulations on Prevention of Pollution from Ships	To fulfil its obligations set in international instruments, enact national legislation regarding pollution from ships and to protect Swedish fresh water supplies.
G/TBT/N/CHE/35	Switzerland	Ordinance relating to Protection against Dangerous Substances and Preparations	To bring harmonization with EU legislation on chemicals, maintaining or improving the level of protection for the general population, employees and the environment against the harmful effects that may be caused by chemicals.
G/TBT/N/CHE/36	Switzerland	Ordinance relating to Biocidal Products	To improve the level of protection for the general public, the professional and industrial users and the environment.
G/TBT/N/CHE/37	Switzerland	Ordinance on the Reduction of Risks from Chemical Substances	To bring about harmonization with EU legislation as well as international agreements and decisions while maintaining/improving the level of protection for the general population, employees and the environment against the harmful effects caused by particularly hazardous substances.
G/TBT/N/CHE/38	Switzerland	Ordinance concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market	To enhance harmonization with EU legislation on plant protection products, maintaining/improving the level of protection for the general population, employees and the environment against the harmful effects.
G/TBT/N/THA/124	Thailand	Draft TIS XXXX-254X Gasoline Engined Vehicles: Safety Requirements; Emission from Engine, Level 7	To ensure safety requirement and environmental protection.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/THA/125	Thailand	Draft TIS XXXX-254X Light-Duty Diesel Engined Vehicles: Safety Requirements; Emission from Engine, Level 6	To ensure safety requirement and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/THA/127	Thailand	Criteria for the Approval of the Import of Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment	To prevent the danger that may inflict upon the persons, animals, properties or environment and to comply with the Basel Convention.
G/TBT/N/THA/142	Thailand	Notification of the Ministry of Commerce on Importation of Used Six-wheel Passenger Cars	To protect the environment and health.
G/TBT/N/THA/167	Thailand	Hazardous substances	To provide safety and environmental protection.
G/TBT/N/USA/64	United States	Control of Emissions of Air Pollution From New Motor Vehicles: In-Use Testing for Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines and Vehicles	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/USA/64/Corr.1	United States	Control of Air Pollution From New Motor Vehicles: In-Use Testing for Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines and Vehicles	To control air pollution.
G/TBT/N/USA/65	United States	Standards for Pesticide Containers and Containment	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/USA/72	United States	Pesticides	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/USA/76	United States	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Process for Exempting Critical Uses From the Phaseout of Methyl Bromide; Request for Information on Existing and Available Stocks of Methyl Bromide; Proposed Rule and Notice	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/USA/76/Add.1	United States	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Process for Exempting Critical Uses From the Phaseout of Methyl Bromide; Extension of Deadline To Request a Hearing, New Hearing Date, and New Deadline for Submission of Comments	To meet national and international obligations under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
G/TBT/N/USA/77	United States	Test Procedures for Testing Highway and Non-road Engines and Omnibus Technical Amendments; Proposed Rule	To benefit public health and welfare and the environment.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment – Related Objective
G/TBT/N/USA/79	United States	Export and Import of Nuclear Equipment and Radioactive Materials: Security	To benefit public health and welfare and the environment.
G/TBT/N/USA/85	United States	Updating Generic Pesticide Chemical Tolerance Regulations	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/USA/87	United States	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Nomenclature for Enzymes and Proteins	To protect the environment.
G/TBT/N/USA/90	United States	Proposed Significant New Use Rule: Certain Polybrominated Diphenylethers	To protect the environment and human health.

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

11. In 2004, 924 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 2004, 67 environment-related SPS notifications were made. They accounted for 7.3 per cent of all 2004 SPS notifications.

12. These notified measures related to, among others, sanitary and phytosanitary requirements for the importation of, 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.<sup>17</sup>

13. Over the past years, the number of SPS environment-related notifications has been steadily increasing (from 9 in 1997 to 67 in 2004).<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> See Table 4.

<sup>18</sup> See Chart 10.

Chart 10: Environment-related SPS Notifications (1997-2004)

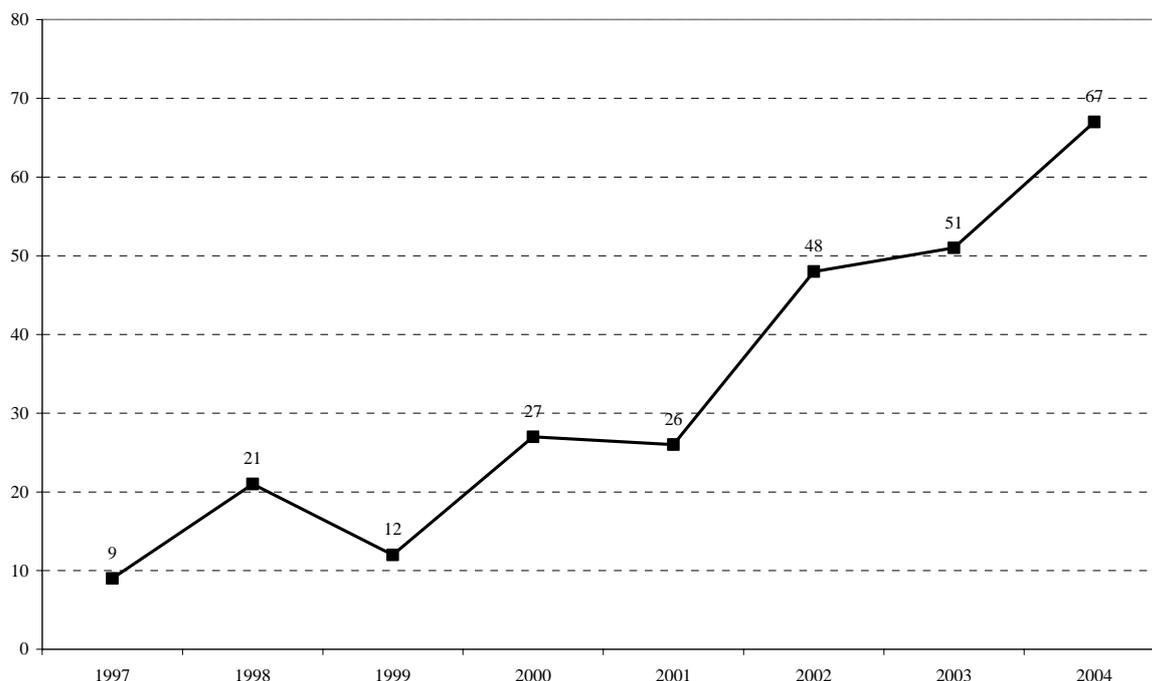


Table 4: Environment-related SPS measures (2004)

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment –Related Objective
G/SPS/N/AUS/164	Australia	Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/BRA/96	Brazil	Wood packaging used in international trade of goods	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/157/Rev.3	Canada	Phytosanitary Requirements to Prevent the Entry of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Associated with Sudden Oak Death	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/157/Rev.4	Canada	Phytosanitary Requirements to Prevent the Entry of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Associated with Sudden Oak Death	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/157/Rev.5	Canada	Phytosanitary Requirements to Prevent the Entry of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Associated with Sudden Oak Death	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/157/Rev.6	Canada	Propagative material, including nursery stock, of	To protect plant.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment –Related Objective
		regulated species; wood products with bark of regulated species; non-propagative material, including cut flowers, branches, wreaths, greenery, cuttings and prunings of regulated species; soil and growing media	
G/SPS/N/CAN/163/Rev.1	Canada	Entry Requirements for Wood Packaging Materials Produced in all Areas other than the Continental United States	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/207	Canada	Requirements to prevent the introduction of undescribed species of Phytophthora pathogenic to Alder ( <i>Alnus</i> spp.)	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CAN/231	Canada	Proposed New Substances Notification Regulations (Organisms)	To protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease.
G/SPS/N/CAN/233	Canada	Phytosanitary Measures for Chrysanthemum, Dendranthema, and Leucanthemella serotina Plant Material to Prevent the Introduction of Chrysanthemum White Rust, Puccinia horiana, P. Henn	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CHL/168	Chile	Regulates the authorization system for establishments producing nursery stock for export to Chile	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CHL/170	Chile	Quarantine Regulations Governing the Entry into Chile of Wood Packaging Material	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/COL/85	Colombia	Wood packaging material	To protect plant, humans from animal /plant pest or disease and protect territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/COL/91	Colombia	Draft Decree Establishing the Administrative Procedure for the Development, Adoption and Implementation of Technical Regulations and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	To ensure food safety, animal health and protect plant, humans from animal /plant pest or disease, and territory from other damage from pests.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment –Related Objective
		in the Agri-Food Sector	
G/SPS/N/COL/93	Colombia	Preserved sardines	To protect food safety, animal health and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/CRI/35	Costa Rica	Regulations Governing Wood Packaging Material in International Trade	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CYP/9	Cyprus	The Phytosanitary Checks on Live Plants and Plant Products in Intra-community Trade and Imports from Third Countries Law	To protect plant and humans from animal /plant pest or disease.
G/SPS/N/EEC/239	European Communities	COM(2003) 333 final "Commission proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directives 79/117/EEC and 96/59/EC"	To ensure food safety.
G/SPS/N/EEC/239/Add.2	European Communities	Thirteen chemical substances listed in Annex I or II of the Stockholm Convention	To reduce air pollution of persistent organic pollutants.
G/SPS/N/GTM/26	Guatemala	Ministerial Decision No. 617-2004. Provisions Applicable to the Importation, Exportation, Transportation and Movement of Plants and Plant Products and By-Products	To protect plant and animal health.
G/SPS/N/IND/12	India	Plant Quarantine (Regulation of import into India) Order, 203	To protect plant and protect territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/IDN/20	Indonesia	Plant Quarantine Procedure for Importation of Plant Propagating Materials and Plant Products into the Republic of Indonesia	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/JPN/113	Japan	The Invasive Alien Species Act	To protect plant, animal health, humans from animal/plant pest or disease and protect territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/JPN/122	Japan	Draft of the Basic Policy under the Invasive Alien	To protect animal health, plant, protect humans from

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment –Related Objective
		Species Act	animal /plant pest or disease and protect territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/KOR/157	Korea, Republic of	Proposed Draft Amendment of Quarantine Pest List	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/KOR/160	Korea, Republic of	Proposed Draft Amendment of Plant Protection Act Enforcement Rules	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/KOR/170	Korea, Republic of	Plants or plant products imported into the country	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/MEX/204/Add.1	Mexico	Notice of extension of Emergency Mexican Official Standard NOM-EM-144-SEMARNAT-2003 .. ... in Relation to Wood Packaging Material in International Trade	To protect natural resources and plant health and taking into account the continued validity of the reasons for the issue of the Standard.
G/SPS/N/MEX/206	Mexico	Natural Christmas trees of species of the general Pinus and Abies and the species Pseudotsuga menziesii	To protect plant and protect territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/MEX/207	Mexico	Wood packaging material	To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/MAR/21	Morocco	Phytosanitary Requirements for the Importation of Plant Material of the Genus Vitis L	To protect plant and protect humans from animal /plant pest or disease.
G/SPS/N/NZL/274	New Zealand	Import Requirements for specified Tuber species (truffles)	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/278	New Zealand	MAF's import health standard 155.02.06 "Importation of Nursery Stock"	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/280	New Zealand	Report on the interception of Fusarium circinatum (Pitch Canker) on imported seedlings of Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/288	New Zealand	Import Requirements for Dracaena	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/289	New Zealand	Import requirements for nursery stock - Insecticide, miticide and fungicide treatments	To protect plant.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment –Related Objective
G/SPS/N/NZL/297	New Zealand	Import requirements for nursery stock - dormant bulbs	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/298	New Zealand	Import requirements for nursery stock - Cycas, Dracaena & Yucca	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/301	New Zealand	Import Requirements for Vitis	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/302	New Zealand	Import requirements for Prunus cuttings and plants in tissue culture imported into the country	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/304	New Zealand	Import Requirements for Cycas	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/306	New Zealand	Import Requirements for Persea	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/310	New Zealand	Import requirements for Anthurium, Beaucarnea, Guzmania, Philodendron, Polyscias and Tillandsia tissue culture from any country	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/NZL/311	New Zealand	Horses	To protect animal health, humans from animal/plant pest or disease and territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/NOR/11	Norway	Genetically modified organisms	To protect animal health and humans from animal /plant pest or disease.
G/SPS/N/PER/73	Peru	Draft Directorial Resolution Approving the Manual of Phytosanitary Procedures for the Importation of Plants, Plant Products and ...	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/PER/77	Peru	Plants, plant products and other regulated articles	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/PER/79	Peru	Draft Manual of Procedures for the Inspection and Certification of Plants, Plant Products and Other Regulated Articles for Exportation or Re-exportation	To protect plant.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment –Related Objective
G/SPS/N/PHL/61	Philippines	Any plant product altered or produced through the use of modern bio technology intended for direct use as food, feed, or processing into food and fed	To ensure food safety and animal health, protect plant, humans from animal/plant pest or disease and protect territory from other damage from pests.
G/SPS/N/PHL/71	Philippines	Implementing Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade (Draft)	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/ZAF/18	South Africa	Wood packaging material used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity such as cases, crating, dunnage, drums, load boards, packing blocks, pallets, pallet collars and skids excluding ply wood, particle board, oriented strand board and veneer	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CHE/34	Switzerland	Ordinance on the Protection of Plants - Draft modification of the Federal Department for Economic Affairs	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/CHE/35	Switzerland	Ordinance on the Protection of Plants - Draft Modification of the Federal Department for Economic Affairs	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/TPKM/19/Rev.2	Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Draft amendment of the "Quarantine Requirements for the importation of plants or plant products"	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/TPKM/30	Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Draft amendment of the "Table of Commodities Subject to Legal Animal & Plant Quarantine"	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/TPKM/34/Rev.1	Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Draft amendment of the "Quarantine Requirements for the importation of plants or plant products"	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/TPKM/4	Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Draft amendment of the "Quarantine Requirements for the importation of plants or plant product"	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/TPKM/41	Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and	Draft of the Quarantine Requirements for the	To protect plant.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment –Related Objective
	Matsu	Importation of Wood	
G/SPS/N/TUR/4	Turkey	Wood packaging materials, (wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying cargo)	To protect plant.
G/SPS/N/USA/857/Rev.1	United States	Notice: Thiram; Availability of Revised Risk Assessments	To ensure food safety and protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease.
G/SPS/N/USA/919	United States	Metam Sodium; Availability of Risk Assessments	To protect plant, humans from animal/plant pest or disease and ensure food safety.
G/SPS/N/USA/926	United States	NOTICE: 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid; Availability of Risk Assessment	To ensure food safety and protect humans from animal /plant pest or disease.
G/SPS/N/USA/929	United States	Notice: Amitraz; Availability of Risk Assessments (Interim Process)	To ensure food safety and protect humans from animal /plant pest or disease.
G/SPS/N/USA/947	United States	Notice: 2,4-DB (4-2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid and 2,4-DB-DMAS (Dimethylamine 4-2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyrate; Availability of Risk Assessments	To ensure food safety and protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease.
G/SPS/N/USA/949	United States	Notice: Pesticide Product; Conditional Approval	To ensure food safety and protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease.
G/SPS/N/USA/989	United States	Notice: Benfluralin; Availability of Re-registration Eligibility Decision (RED) Document	To protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease and ensure food safety.
G/SPS/N/USA/1000	United States	Nursery Stock	To protect plant.

C. AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES (SCM)

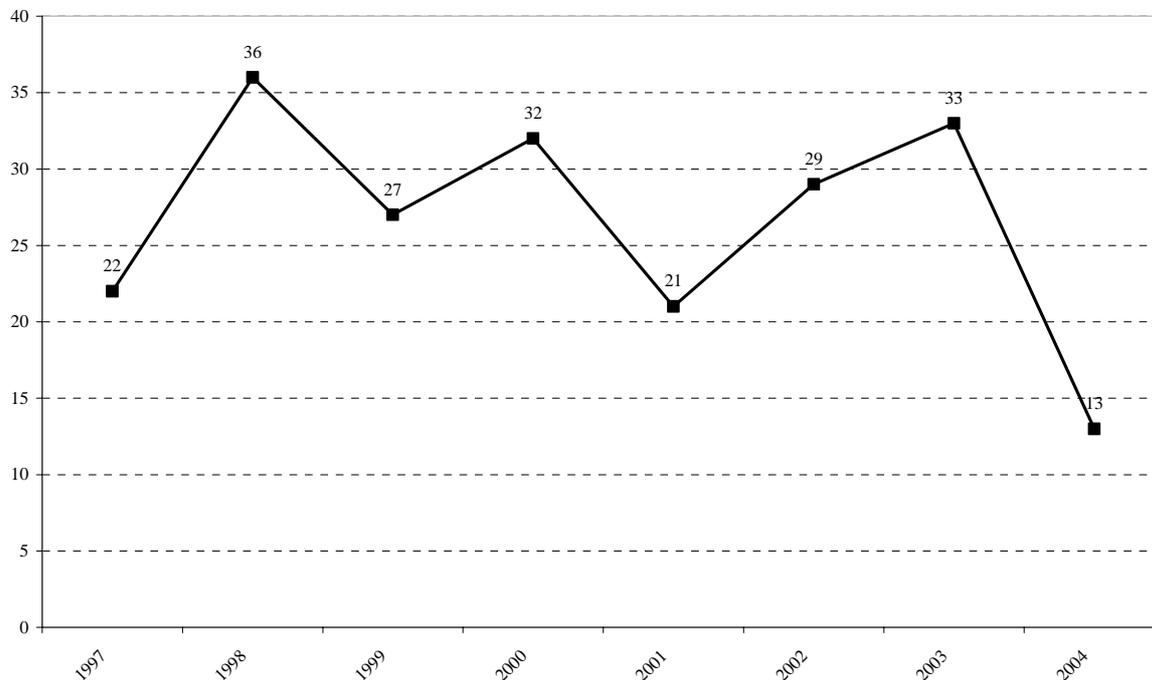
14. In 2004, 118 notifications were submitted by Members under the SCM Agreement, and, out of these, 13 included environment-related measures.<sup>19</sup> They accounted for around 11 per cent of all 2004 SCM notifications. These environment-related measures related to, among others, a variety of

<sup>19</sup> See Chart 11.

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.

15. These measures included the following: assistance to central heating and coal, assistance for the reduction of soil and water pollution; assistance to the mining sector to eliminate harmful effects of the production, processes, output and wastes; and assistance to promote the development of organic agriculture and fishery. 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 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.<sup>20</sup>

Chart 11: Environment-related SCM Notifications (1997 -2004)



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<sup>20</sup> See Table 5.

Table 5: Environment-Related SCM measures (2004)<sup>21</sup>

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SCM/N/48/ARG/Suppl.1 G/SCM/N/60/ARG G/SCM/N/71/ARG G/SCM/N/95/ARG	Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of mining activities, Tax exemptions, tax concessions, deferment of payment, customs exemptions, financing and non-repayable contributions, value-added tax financing regime, and tax elimination</li> <li>• 1 January 2001 – 31 December 2003</li> <li>• Mines granted to private individuals, legal persons engaged in the mining activities, purchasers or importers, and provinces</li> </ul>	To encourage mining activities in order to contribute to the country's development, ensure the rational exploitation of mining resources, and generate employment and diversify regional economies.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry activity</li> <li>• Customs exemptions and promotion measures, tax credits and tax stability</li> <li>• 1 January 2001 – 31 December 2003</li> <li>• The equipment, tools, for reforestation; natural or legal persons owning cultivated forests; all forestry and forest exploitation activities; and forestry investment projects.</li> <li>• 66.4 million pesos</li> </ul>	To promote forestry activity throughout the country; and promote medium- and long-term investment and generate employment.
G/SCM/N/95/BGR/Suppl.1	Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to Central Heating and Coal Companies</li> <li>• 2003</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Coal producing companies and to central heating companies for compensation of the retail prices regulated</li> </ul>	To assist energy enterprises producing coal and central heating energy in conformity with the Energy Strategy, which provides for the restructuring of the energy sector, deregulation and privatisation, bringing the management practice in line with up-to-date standards.

<sup>21</sup> The description of the Measure or programme is arranged (wherever possible) as follows:

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

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BGN62.84 million</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to Ore-mining Units</li> <li>• 2003</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Ore and uranium mining units</li> <li>• BGN12.73 million</li> </ul>	<p>To assist the reorganization of the ore-mining sector, liquidation of capacities of poor deposit ore output units, closing down and eliminating the harmful effect of the production and processing of uranium output and waste.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance for reduction of soil and water pollution</li> <li>• 2003</li> <li>• Soft loans</li> <li>• All firms and companies implementing projects and programmes for reduction of soil and water pollution</li> <li>• BGN11.21 million</li> </ul>	<p>To reduce the polluting effect of waste on soil and water through the establishment of equipment for reprocessing and recycling, building of water treatment plants in order to restore the normal quality of the environment.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the agricultural producers through the Agriculture State Fund</li> <li>• 2003</li> <li>• Grant and loan</li> <li>• All entities registered in the Agricultural Producers Register</li> <li>• BGN44.05 million and BGN12.46 million respectively</li> </ul>	<p>To effectively manage resources and develop market-oriented structures, increasing the competitiveness and the sustainable development of the agricultural sector.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to fishery activities</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Stock breeders, research and education organisations operating in the field of fishing</li> </ul>	<p>To facilitate the protection, preservation and replacement of fish stocks in natural water; enhance the values of the fish stocks; prevent the perishing of fish and eliminate the consequences thereof.</p>
G/SCM/N/95/CAN	Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme agro-environnemental de soutien à la Stratégie phytosanitaire</li> <li>• 2000 – 2002</li> <li>• Contribution and grant</li> <li>• Research and extension services</li> </ul>	<p>To protect, preserve and promote the Saint-Lawrence River by introducing agricultural environmental pest management practices and control.</p>

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$2.5 million</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Atlantic Ground fish Licence Retirement Programme</li> <li>• FY 2000 – 2002</li> <li>• Contributions</li> <li>• Fish licences</li> <li>• \$47,761,224.00</li> </ul>	To put harvesting capacity in balance with resource availability and ensure the long-term sustainability of the fishing sector on the Atlantic coast.
G/SCM/N/95/CZE	Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental aid</li> <li>• 10 years</li> <li>• Grant and loan</li> <li>• All companies involved in the State Environmental fund</li> <li>• CZK21.7 million</li> </ul>	To support environmental protection and improvement.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support of energy saving</li> <li>• 2001 – 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Industries</li> <li>• CZK508.8 million</li> </ul>	To promote energy savings and use of renewable energy sources.
G/SCM/N/60/HUN	Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to fishery activities</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Stock breeders</li> <li>• HUF174 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 1999</li> </ul>	To facilitate the protection and preservation of fish stocks in waters, prevent the perishing of fish and eliminate the consequences thereof.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to mending, cultivating and preserving the quality and the quantity of forests</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Sylviculturists</li> <li>• HUF3,673 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 1999</li> </ul>	To facilitate afforestation, treatment and cultivation of young forests.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to game husbandry</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Hunters, institutions, companies operating in animal husbandry</li> <li>• HUF568 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 1999</li> </ul>	<p>To protect and preserve natural stocks of the species hunted as game and of their habitats.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the protection of arable land</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Producers, institutions and companies engaged in protection of cropland</li> <li>• HUF1,587 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 1999</li> </ul>	<p>To improve land quality of erosion prone cropland, inland waters, acidic, alkaline and sand soil; provide assistance to research related to quantitative and qualitative protection of cropland.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to soil melioration and to irrigation investment</li> <li>• Grant and interest subsidy</li> <li>• Producers</li> <li>• HUF1,459 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 1999</li> </ul>	<p>To provide additional assistance to holders by financing bank loans of more than one year granted for soil conservation, country planning and the realisation of water supply and irrigation facilities.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance for planting and restructuring forests and afforestation</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Sylviculturists</li> <li>• HUF2,054 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 1999</li> </ul>	<p>To provide assistance to planting and restructuring forests and afforestation.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the maintenance of recreational and park woods</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Operators of forest facilities</li> <li>• HUF98 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 1999</li> </ul>	<p>To co-finance the costs of maintaining forest facilities such as botanical gardens, parking lots, green corridors and hiking paths.</p>

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the transition to organic production</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Producers</li> <li>• HUF33 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 1999</li> </ul>	To promote organic production.
G/SCM/N/71/HUN	Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to fishery activities</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Stock breeders</li> <li>• HUF196 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 2000</li> </ul>	To facilitate the protection and preservation of fish stocks in waters, prevent the perishing of fish and eliminate the consequences thereof.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to mending, cultivating and preserving the quality and the quantity of forests</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Sylviculturists</li> <li>• HUF3,772 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 2000</li> </ul>	To preserve the ecosystem, the ecological balance and physical condition of the forests.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to game husbandry</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Hunters, institutions and companies operating in the field of game husbandry</li> <li>• HUF627 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 2000</li> </ul>	To protect and preserve natural stocks of the species hunted as game and of their habitats.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the protection of arable land</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• HUF1,690 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 2000</li> </ul>	To improve land quality of erosion prone cropland, inland waters, acidic, alkaline and sand soil; provide assistance to research related to quantitative and qualitative protection of cropland.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to food industrial technology investments</li> <li>• Grant and interest subsidy</li> <li>• HUF365 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 2000</li> </ul>	<p>To assist the development of technology used in the food industry, especially: quality improvement, development of environmentally-friendly packaging, reducing energy use and environmental damage.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to soil melioration and to irrigation investment</li> <li>• Grant and interest subsidy</li> <li>• Producers</li> <li>• HUF2,276 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 2000</li> </ul>	<p>To provide additional assistance to holders by financing bank loans of more than one year granted for soil conservation, country planning and the realisation of water supply and irrigation facilities.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance for planting and restructuring forests and afforestation</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Sylviculturists</li> <li>• HUF2,607 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 2000</li> </ul>	<p>To provide assistance for planting and restructuring forests and afforestation.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payments for relief from environmental degradation of forests</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Owners and tenants of forests</li> <li>• HUF245 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 2000</li> </ul>	<p>To compensate for losses of income due to the environmental degradation of forests.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the maintenance of recreational and park woods</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Operators of forest facilities</li> <li>• HUF201 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 2000</li> </ul>	<p>To co-finance the costs of maintaining forest facilities such as botanical gardens, parking lots, green corridors and hiking paths.</p>

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the transition to organic production</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Producers</li> <li>• HUF50 million</li> <li>• 1 January to 31 December 2000</li> </ul>	To promote organic production.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to regional development</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Individuals and organisations</li> <li>• HUF1,470 million</li> <li>6 July to 31 December 2000</li> </ul>	To promote sustainable development in regions with special ecological advantages.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the trade of products originating from the ecological fishing of silver carp in Lake Balaton</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Producers</li> <li>• HUF20.9 million</li> <li>26 February to 1 March 2001</li> </ul>	To support the fishing of silver carp for the purpose of environmental protection.
G/SCM/N/71/HUN/Suppl.1	Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to fishery activities</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Stock breeders</li> <li>• HUF227 million</li> </ul>	To facilitate the protection, preservation and replacement of fish stocks in natural waters, prevent the perishing of fish and eliminate the consequences thereof.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to mending, cultivating and preserving the quality and the quantity of forests</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Sylvicultrists</li> <li>• HUF4,682 million</li> </ul>	To facilitate afforestation, treatment and cultivation of young forests; preserve the ecosystem, the ecological balance and physical condition of the forests.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to game husbandry</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Hunters, institutions, companies operating in the field of the game</li> <li>• HUF543 million</li> </ul>	<p>To protect and preserve natural stocks of the species hunted as game and of their habitats; protect and preserve natural stocks of special areas, propagate hunting, regional game husbandry planning that is consistent with forestry plans.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the protection of arable land</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Producers, institutions and companies engaged in protection of croplands</li> <li>• HUF2,011 million</li> </ul>	<p>To provide assistance to improve land registration related to land quality preservation; assistance to research related to quantitative and qualitative protection of cropland.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to food industrial technology investments</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant and interest subsidy</li> <li>• Processors</li> <li>• HUF2,057 million</li> </ul>	<p>To assist the development of technology used in the food industry especially: quality improvement, development of environmentally-friendly packaging; reducing energy use and environmental damage.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to soil melioration and to irrigation investment</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grants</li> <li>• HUF1,125 million</li> </ul>	<p>To help maintain and improve fertility of arable lands and facilitate the security of production and provide funding for soil conservation.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance for planting and restructuring forests and afforestation</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Sylviculturists</li> <li>• HUF5,558 million</li> </ul>	<p>To provide assistance to planting and restructuring forests and afforestation.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payments for relief from environmental degradation of forests</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Owners and tenants of</li> </ul>	<p>To compensate for income losses due to the environmental degradation of forests.</p>

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<p>forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HUF292 million</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the maintenance of recreational and park woods</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Operators of forest facilities</li> <li>• HUF130 million</li> </ul>	<p>To co-finance the costs of maintaining forest facilities such as botanical gardens, parking lots, green corridors and hiking paths.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the transition to organic production and to establish environment protection pilot projects</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Producers</li> <li>• HUF66 million</li> </ul>	<p>To promote organic production and environment friendly agricultural production.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to rural development</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Inhabitants and organisations</li> <li>• HUF1,102 million</li> </ul>	<p>To assist rural development especially sustainable development in regions with special ecological advantages; saving the natural and artificial environment; environment protective, ecological development programmes.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the trade of products originating from the ecological fishing of silver carp in Lake Balaton</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Producers</li> </ul>	<p>To support the ecological fishing of silver carp.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax concession for bank credits financing other investments</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Deduction from the Corporate tax</li> <li>• Companies investing from bank credits in projects of environment protection</li> </ul>	<p>To reduce the interest burden in an economy with high inflation rate on credits financing investments of production, environment protection, tourism and distribution services.</p>

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central environment protection fund</li> <li>• 2001</li> <li>• Grant, repayable contribution free of interest or at preferential rates and credit guarantee</li> <li>• Domestic legal persons and organisations and self employed persons</li> <li>• HUF29,6 billion</li> </ul>	<p>To help achieve an environment-friendly economic structure, prevent environmental nuisances, reduce and alleviate damages to the environment.</p>

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
G/SCM/N/95/HUN	Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to genetic development</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Producers</li> <li>• HUF1,208 million</li> </ul>	To assist the preservation or development of biological bases, the establishment of plantations for gene-preservation, the modernisation of related systems of qualification, the establishment and maintaining of farms for education and promotion purposes.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to mending, cultivating and preserving the quality and the quantity of forests</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Sylviculturists</li> <li>• HUF5,624 million</li> </ul>	To facilitate afforestation, treatment and cultivation of young forests; support the natural and artificial renewal of forests; preserve the ecosystem, the ecological balance and physical condition of the forests.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to game husbandry</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Hunters, Institutions, Companies operating in the field of game husbandry</li> <li>• HUF856 million</li> </ul>	To protect and preserve natural stocks of game species and their habitats; protect and preserve natural stocks of special areas, ensure regional game husbandry planning consistent with forestry plans.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the protection of arable land</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Producers, institutions, companies engaged in protection of croplands</li> <li>• HUF2,291 million</li> </ul>	To provide assistance to improve land registration related to land quality preservation; research related to quantitative and qualitative protection of cropland.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to food industrial technology investments</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant and interest subsidy</li> <li>• Processors</li> <li>• HUF1,612 million</li> </ul>	To develop environmentally-friendly packaging, reduce energy use and environmental damage.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance for planting and restructuring forests and afforestation</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> </ul>	To provide assistance to planting and restructuring forests and afforestation.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sylviculturists</li> <li>• HEF5,704 million</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payments for relief from environmental degradation of forests</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Owners and tenants of forests</li> <li>• HUF316 million</li> </ul>	To compensate for income losses due to the environmental degradation of forests.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the maintenance of recreational and park woods</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Operator of forest facilities</li> <li>• HUF262 million</li> </ul>	To co-finance the costs of maintaining forest facilities such as botanical gardens, parking lots, green corridors and hiking paths.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the transition to organic production and to the establishment of agro-environmental regions</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Producers</li> <li>• HUF73 million</li> </ul>	To promote organic production and environment friendly agricultural production.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to rural develop</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Inhabitants and organisations</li> <li>• HUF6,955 million</li> </ul>	To promote sustainable development in regions with special ecological advantages, environment protective, ecological development programmes, saving the natural and artificial environment.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to the implementation of the National Agricultural Environment Protection Programme</li> <li>• 2002</li> <li>• Grant</li> <li>• Producers and organisations</li> </ul>	To provide assistance to the environment protection in agriculture

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HUF1,116 million</li> </ul>	
G/SCM/N/95/KOR	Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for the Stone Industry through the Special Account for Energy and Resources</li> <li>• 2001 – 2002</li> <li>• Grants and loans</li> <li>• Stony mountain developers, owners of stone-quarrying rights, individuals with recommendations;</li> <li>• Quarries and stone processors</li> <li>• KRW1,018 million</li> </ul>	To support rational exploitation of domestic stone resources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Improvement Programme Loan</li> <li>• 2001 – 2002</li> <li>• Loan</li> <li>• SMEs</li> <li>• KRW130 billion</li> </ul>	To encourage and promote private firm's environmental investment.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for R&amp;D of Environmental Technology Development Projects</li> <li>• 2001 – 2002</li> <li>• Government contribution</li> <li>• Research institutions, universities and private enterprises</li> <li>• KRW120 billion</li> </ul>	To develop cutting-edge environmental technologies in order to improve the nation's environment.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automobile Low Emission Technology Development Support</li> <li>• 2001 – 2002</li> <li>• Government contribution for R&amp;D</li> <li>• Research institutions</li> <li>• KRW3 billion</li> </ul>	To develop low emission technology for large-size diesel vehicles.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Environment-Related Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidy for the natural gas bus procurement and/or fuel expenses</li> <li>• 2000 – 2002</li> <li>• Grants for vehicle and fuel procurement</li> <li>• Natural gas bus purchase;</li> <li>• Parties intending to purchase natural gas</li> <li>• KRW28 billion</li> </ul>	To expedite air quality amelioration in metropolitan areas, required to replace diesel engine buses that offer more frequent commuter services and are responsible for air pollution in urban areas, into cleaner and low- emission vehicles.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loan Programme for recycling industry promotion</li> <li>• 2001 – 2002</li> <li>• Loan</li> <li>• Parties intending to engage in recycling equipment, technology development</li> <li>• KRW120 billion</li> </ul>	To promote and encourage recycling and recycling industry by offering long-term, low interest loan to private firms engaged in recycling business for the development in recycling equipment and related technology, management of distribution & sales.
G/SCM/N/95/TUR	Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The General Investment Encouragement Programme (GIEP)</li> <li>• Turkish firms</li> <li>• Exemptions from Custom duties and Fund levies; Value added tax exemption; other exemptions from certain taxes, duties and fees; credit allocation</li> </ul>	To promote general investments in activities related the production of goods and services, research and development (R&D), environmental protection and improvement of quality and standards.

#### D. AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

16. In 2004, 157 notifications were submitted by Members under the various Articles of the Agreement on Agriculture. Out of these notifications, 29 (approximately 18.5 per cent) were environment-related.<sup>22</sup> 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.

17. The notified environment-related measures related to, 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;

<sup>22</sup> See Chart 12.

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.<sup>23</sup>

Chart 12: Environment-related Agriculture Notifications (1997 -2004)



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<sup>23</sup> See Table 6.

Table 6: Environment-related Agriculture Notifications (2004)

Symbol	Member	Measure Or Programme	Objective
G/AG/N/ARM/2	Armenia (2003)	Research	To determine sub soil water levels and quality.
	<i>Green Box Measure</i> General services	Extension and advisory services	To put in place hydro-meteorological measures to implement environmental and other programs.
G/AG/N/AUS/52	Australia (2002 - 2003) <i>Green Box Measure</i>	Red Meat Research and Development	To further the sustainable use and management of natural resources.
		Rural Industries Research and Development	To provide support for management of research and development programmes for the rural sector focussing on generic programmes such as agribusiness, extension, rural education and climate change.
		National Weeds Program	To reduce the detrimental impact of nationally significant weeds on the sustainability of Australia's natural ecosystem and production capacity.
		Natural Resources Management Program	To minimize land degradation, identify impacts on crops, predict movements through the environment and develop ways of understanding, recognizing and achieving long-term viability.
		Tasmania	To develop and improve efficient and sustainable practices in agriculture
		Rabbit Management	To minimize the economic, environmental and social impacts caused by rabbits by encouraging farmers to implement integrated rabbit control programmes.
		Pest Animal Management	To provide advisory services to minimise the economic, environmental and social impact on all lands in Victoria of actual and potential animal pests.
		Western Australia	To provide training support for sustainable rural management, trade and market development.
		QDPI: - Natural Resources Management Program	To help increase awareness about the sustainable management of natural resources.
		South Australia	To provide extension advice to enhance sustainable economic development.
		Western Australia	To enhance production practices, promote ecologically sustainable development and pest and disease control.
		Tasmania	To ensure the continued development of efficient and sustainable agriculture.
		Environmental programmes	To support natural resource management.

Symbol	Member	Measure Or Programme	Objective
		NHT - National Rivercare Program	To assist community groups to contribute towards the sustainable management, rehabilitation and conservation of rivers and to improve the health of these river systems.
		NHT - Murray-Darling 200114	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.
		NHT - Farm Forestry Program	To encourage the incorporation of commercial tree growing and management into farming systems.
		Australian Capital Territory	To assist the community groups for sustainable production and conservation of biodiversity and natural resource management.
		Rural Conservation Fund	To provide financial assistance for projects that address conservation criteria such as the management of protected species and habitats and aquatic ecosystems.
		New South Wales	To provide funding for programmes for preventing and mitigating degradation of land and water resources associated with agricultural production.
		Northern Territory - Land Resource Conservation	To identify land resources and evaluate their opportunities and constraints in order to facilitate sustainable development; develop and promote land management practices which conserve, enhance, and rehabilitate land resources including the pastoral estate.
		South Australia - Revegetation	To help communities initiate revegetation projects.
		Tasmania	To limit environmental damage and encourage sound practices to minimise soil erosion and water damage.
		Western Australia	To provide environmental services for all agricultural industries.
G/AG/N/AUS/57	Australia (2003 -2004) <i>Article 16.2 of the Agreement</i>	Technical and financial assistance under paragraph 3 (iii) of the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed	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.
		Bilateral and regional programmes	To support programmes in forestry and fisheries, environmental management, management of water resources.
G/AG/N/BRB/16	Barbados (2000 -2002)	Scotland District Development and Protection	To provide for activities for the continuing programme of soil stabilisation and maintenance activities.

Symbol	Member	Measure Or Programme	Objective
	<i>Green Box Measure</i> General Services	Regulatory programme	To provide the regulatory basis for the protection of the environment from the potentially dangerous side-effects of the production of agriculture crops using modern technology.
G/AG/N/CHL/14	Chile (2001 -2002) <i>Green Box Measure</i> General Services	Agricultural research	To generate, adapt and disseminate scientific and technological knowledge and products that contribute to the sustainable (social, economic and environmental) development of the competitiveness of the various actors involved in the agricultural sector.
G/AG/N/CYP/14	Cyprus (2002) <i>Green Box Measure</i> General services	Research services	To provide support for research including general research, research in connection with environmental programmes, and research programmes relating to particular products.
		Training services	To provide agricultural training services.
		Infrastructural services	To assist in the development of livestock areas and zones and other infrastructural works for livestock (including works for environmental protection such as treatment of waste, etc.).
		Subsidies for soil conservation works	To provide financial assistance for the construction of soil conservation works for agricultural development.
G/AG/N/CZE/52		Czech Republic (2002) <i>Green Box Measure</i>	Investment aids.
G/AG/N/DOM/9	Dominican Republic (2003) <i>Green Box Measure</i>	Other non-product-specific support	To restructure crop production through afforestation and planting of fast growing trees.
		Environmental Programmes	To support use of environmentally sound fuels. To support forest and water management.
G/AG/N/EEC/49	European Communities (2000 – 2001) <i>Green Box Measure</i> General Services	Infrastructural services	To promote natural resource development.
G/AG/N/EEC/50	European Communities (2003) <i>Green Box Measure</i>	Resource Retirement Programmes	To support arterial drainage; collective irrigation schemes; provide electricity and water supply; farm roads; construction of reservoirs; flood protection.
		Environmental Programmes	To set-aside; at least 20 per cent cultivated land to be left fallow, wooded or used for non-agricultural purposes.

Symbol	Member	Measure Or Programme	Objective
		Development projects with other countries:- Bhutan	To protect environment and preserve the countryside; control soil erosion; give aid for environmentally sensitive areas; support and protect organic production by providing aid for forestry measures in agriculture.
G/AG/N/EEC/51	European Communities (2001 – 2002) <i>Green Box Measures</i>	Egypt	To provide extension support in Renewable Natural Resources (1997 – 2005). To assist in the Wang Watershed Management (1997 – 2005).
		Honduras	To provide support for the Kafr El Sheik soil improvement.
	General Service	Laos	To provide support for the Phong Sali Forest Conservation and Rural Development.
		Tunisia	To provide support for the Phong Sali Forest Conservation and Rural Development.
		Infrastructural services	To provide support for the Integrated Rural Development and Management of Natural Resources.
G/AG/N/GEO/5	Structural Adjustment Assistance	Resource Retirement Programmes	To provides services in arterial drainage; collective irrigation schemes; provision of electricity and water supply; farm roads; construction of reservoirs; flood protection.
		Environmental Programmes	To set aside at least 20 per cent cultivated land to be left fallow, wooded or used for non-agricultural purposes.
	Georgia (2002 – 2003) <i>Green Box Measure</i>	Infrastructural services	To protect environment and preserve the countryside; control soil erosion; provide aid for environmentally sensitive areas; support and protect organic production by giving aid for forestry measures in agriculture.
G/AG/N/HND/16	Honduras (2001 – 2003) <i>Green Box Measure</i>	Forest Policy Support Project (PROFOR) AFE, COHDEFOR	To promote reforestation.
G/AG/N/HND/16/Rev.1		Launch and development of PRONADERS Programme DINADERS, SAG	To apply elements of a forest policy based on the conceptualization of social forestry as an essential part of the n development plans and on the implementation of social forestry concepts in specific areas of the country as a strategy to alleviate poverty and reduce ecological vulnerability.
	Training Services	Regional Forest Health and Management Strategy for Latin America	To contribute to raising the living standards of the population and maximizing the potential of natural resources through human, social, environmental and production-oriented development.

Symbol	Member	Measure Or Programme	Objective
		Mangrove Management and Conservation Project	To develop, implement and release a national and regional strategy to prevent the spread of the bark beetle pest, which is damaging the pine forests of Central America, and provide training for staff at national level in forest management and protection.
	Other services	Tri-National Sustainable Development Programme for the Upper Lempa River Basin	To provide training in environmental protection and conservation for communities in the coastal maritime zone in the Gulf of Fonseca.
	Other services Honduras (2001 – 2003) <i>Green Box measure</i>	Land-use planning and protection of watersheds and protected areas	To raise the living standards of the inhabitants of the upper Lempa River basin by way of measures encouraging the sustainable development of the intervention area, with a view to breaking the poverty-degradation of natural resources cycle.
		Forest Policy Support Project (PROFOR) AFE, COHDEFOR	To ensure the conservation, delimitation and legalization of small watersheds and water sources.
		Launch and development of PRONADERS Programme DINADERS, SAG	To apply elements of a forest policy based on the conceptualization of social forestry as an essential part of the development plans and implement social forestry concepts in specific areas of the country as a strategy to alleviate poverty and reduce ecological vulnerability.
G/AG/N/HND/17	Other services	Tri-National Sustainable Development Programme for the Upper Lempa River Basin	To raise the living standards of the population and maximize the potential of natural resources through human, social, environmental and production-oriented development.
	Other services Honduras (2001 - 2003) <i>Article 18.3 of the Agreement</i>	Land-use planning and protection of watersheds and protected areas	To raise the living standards of the inhabitants of the upper Lempa River basin by way of measures encouraging the sustainable development of the intervention area, with a view to breaking the poverty-degradation of natural resources cycle.
		Forest Policy Support Project (PROFOR). AFE, COHDEFOR	To ensure the conservation, delimitation and legalization of small watersheds and water sources.
G/AG/N/HND/17/ Rev.1		Tri-National Sustainable Development Programme for the Upper Lempa River Basin (SAG)	To apply elements of a forest policy based on the conceptualization of social forestry as an essential part of the development plans and implement social forestry concepts in specific areas of the country as a strategy to alleviate poverty and reduce ecological vulnerability.
	Honduras (2001 – 2003) <i>Article 18.3 of the Agreement</i>	Mangrove Management and Conservation Project (PROMANGLE). AFE, COHDEFOR	To raise the living standards of the inhabitants of the upper Lempa River basin by way of measures encouraging the sustainable development of the intervention area, with a view to breaking the poverty-degradation of natural resources cycle.

Symbol	Member	Measure Or Programme	Objective
		Land-use planning and protection of watersheds and protected areas (Land programme). AFE, COHDEFOR.	To provide training in environmental protection and conservation for communities in the coastal maritime zone in the Gulf of Fonseca.
		Regional Forest Health and Management Strategy for Latin America	To promote the conservation, delimitation and legalization of small watersheds and water sources in conjunction with communities.
		Tri-National Sustainable Development Programme for the Upper Lempa River Basin (SAG)  Land-use planning and protection of watersheds and protected areas	To develop, implement and release a national and regional strategy to prevent the spread of the bark beetle pest, which is damaging the pine forests of Central America, and to provide training for staff at national level in forest management and protection.
G/AG/N/HUN/33	Hungary (1999 - 2000)  <i>Green Box Measure</i>	Investment aid	To raise the living standards of the inhabitants of the upper Lempa River basin by way of measures encouraging the sustainable development of the intervention area, with a view to breaking the poverty-degradation of natural resources cycle.  To assist in the conservation, delimitation and legalization of small watersheds and water sources in conjunction with communities in the departments of Ocotepeque, Intibucá and Colón.
G/AG/N/HUN/37	Hungary (2001- 2002)  <i>Green Box Measure</i>  General services	Environmental programmes	To provide assistance to soil melioration and to irrigation investment.
		Other assistance	To provide assistance to the protection of arable land.
		Investment aid	To provide assistance to mending, cultivating and preserving the quality of forests.
G/AG/N/ISR/33		Environmental programmes	To provide assistance to soil melioration and irrigation investment.
	Israel (2002)  <i>Green Box Measure</i>	Other	To provide assistance to the protection of arable land.  To provide assistance to the implementation of the National Agricultural Environment Protection Programme.
		Services provided for farmers	To provide assistance to mending, cultivating and preserving the quality of forests.
	Regional Assistance Programme	Clean Arava Project	To promote soil conservation and drainage.

Symbol	Member	Measure Or Programme	Objective
G/AG/N/JPN/98	Japan (2000) <i>Green Box</i> General Services	Research programmes	To clean the Arava area from pesticides (a part of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Project).
G/AG/N/NZL/39	New Zealand (2001 – 2003) <i>Article 16.2</i>	Environmental programmes	To provide assistance in general research and research in connection with environmental programmes.
		Bilateral Programmes:- Vanuatu	To provide funding for maintaining paddy fields in environmentally good condition through growing any plants other than rice or other appropriate managements.  To support programme for reduction of environmental burden due to dairy farming: payments to dairy farmers who practice appropriate management to tackle environmental problems.
G/AG/N/NZL/40	New Zealand (2003 -2004) <i>Article 16.2 of the Agreement</i>	Technical and financial assistance:- bilateral – Vanuatu	To support plantation forestry development.
G/AG/N/NIC/16/Rev.1	Nicaragua (2002) <i>Green Box Measure</i> General Services	Kenya	To promote plantation forestry development.
		Tanzania	To support the Lake Victoria Fisheries Management.
		Research	To support the Meru Diocese tree nursery.
G/AG/N/POL/60	Poland (2002) <i>Green Box Measure</i>	Training and advisory service Other services	To research into and promote sustainable forestry and facilitate access to forestry information.
		Training and advisory service	To promote production techniques to boost productivity and climatic and environmental vulnerability.
		Other services Structures and infrastructures	To support for green municipalities with regard to the transformation and diversification of sustainable production, increasing productivity, rehabilitation, reduction of vulnerability and environmental education.
G/AG/N/SVK/42	Slovak Republic (2002) <i>Green Box Measure</i>	Environmental programmes	To modernise rural infrastructure and environment protection.
G/AG/N/SVN/28	Slovenia (2003) <i>Green Box Measure</i> General services	Research subsidy services	To provide ecological procedures.

Symbol	Member	Measure Or Programme	Objective
G/AG/N/THA/50	Thailand (1999) <i>Green Box Measure</i>	Extension and advisory services	To assist in research programmes and projects in forestry and agriculture.
		Infrastructural services	To provide support in public forestry services and agricultural advisory services.
	General Services	Environmental Programme	To assist the development of infrastructure connected with agricultural development, the reconstruction of forestry roads, land drainage and accumulation programmes.
G/AG/N/TUN/30	Tunisia (2001) <i>Green Box Measure</i> General services	Environnemental conservation	To encourage producers to use soil and water resources appropriately in order to prevent soil and water problems which may affect the environment; encourage the use of non-chemical substances in farming.
G/AG/N/USA/51	United States (2000 - 2001)	Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	To promote land and afforestation works.
		Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	To conducts research on a wide variety of topics, including soil and water conservation, plant and animal sciences, human nutrition, and integrated agricultural systems.
		Waste management program	To conducts research on problems related to agricultural development, environmental quality; and to prevent pollution.
		Conservation Program Technical Assistance	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.
		Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)	To help producers participate in environmental and conservation programs, such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Environmental Quality Incentives Program, and the Wetland Reserve Program.
		Conservation Reserve Program (revised)	To promote conservation of soil and water, NRCS provides technical assistance, conducts soil surveys, and assesses erosion factors; assists individuals and localities to develop area-wide plans for resource conservation and development.
		Environmental payments	To reduce soil erosion.
		Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	To assist farmers to use sound soil and water conservation practices; help landowners implement long term conservation measures; conserve wetlands.

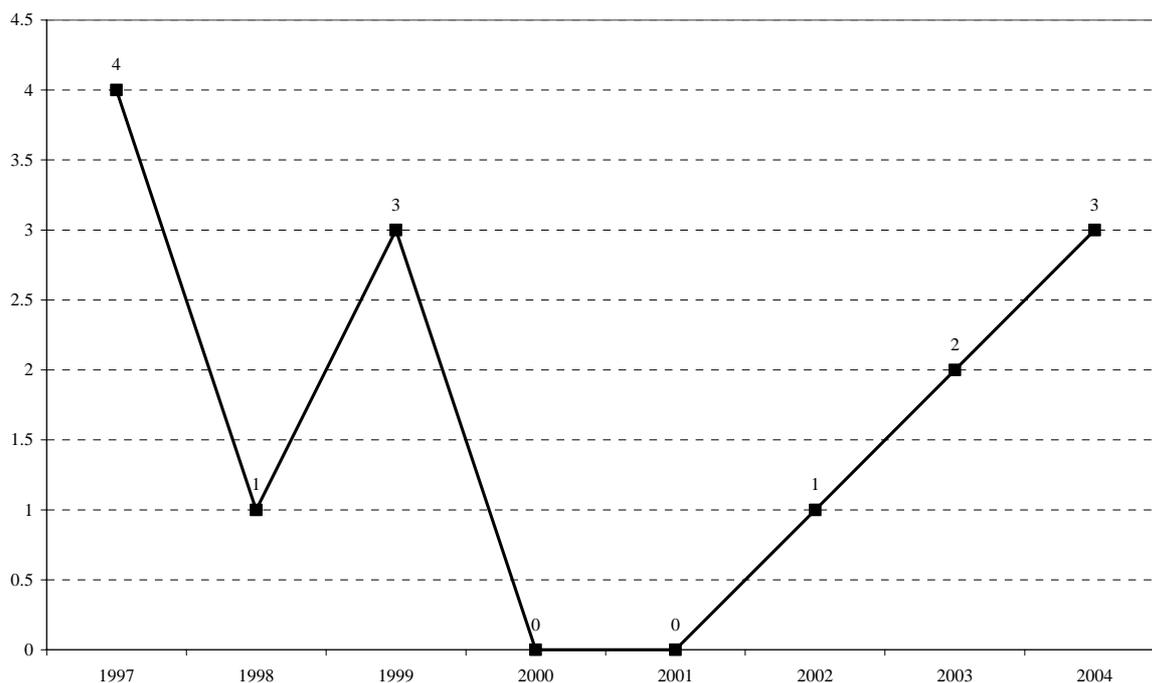
Symbol	Member	Measure Or Programme	Objective
		Wetland Reserve Program	To provide technical assistance and cost-share assistance to landowners to develop habitat for upland wildlife, wetlands wildlife, endangered species, fish and other wildlife.
		Farmland Protection Program	To conserve and restore wetlands through long-term agreements.
		Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	To protect top soil by limiting conversion to non-agricultural uses.

E. AGREEMENT ON ANTI-DUMPING

18. In 2004, 121 notifications were submitted by Members under the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 on Anti-dumping. Out of these, 3 notifications were related to the environment, which accounted for approximately 2.5 per cent of the total.<sup>24</sup>

19. They contained restrictions, prohibitions and regulations of imports and exports of goods and services to protect human and animal life; to ensure the use of non-renewable natural resources in their production process; and to reduce the impact of their life-cycle on the natural environment.<sup>25</sup>

Chart 13: Environment-related Anti-dumping Notifications (1997 – 2004)



<sup>24</sup> See Chart 13.

<sup>25</sup> See Table 7.

Table 7 :Environment-related Antidumping Notifications (2004)

Symbol	Member	Measure Or Programme	Objective
G/ADP/N/1/CAN/4 G/SCM/N/1/CAN/4	Canada	Subsidy	To provide assistance for the adaptation of existing facilities to new environmental standards.
G/ADP/N/1/CHN/2/S appl.4	China, Republic of	Restriction or prohibition of imports and exports of relevant goods and technologies	To protect human health or safety, the life or health of animals or plants, or to protect environment.
		Restriction or prohibition of relevant international trade in services	To protect human health or safety, the life or health of animals or plants or to protect environment.
G/ADP/N/1/ZAF/2 G/SCM/N/1/ZAF/2	South Africa	Regulation of imports and exports of goods	To ensure use of non-renewable natural resources in their production, and their life-cycle impact on the natural environment.

F. AGREEMENT ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES (ILP)

20. In 2004, 34 notifications were submitted by Members under the ILP Agreement. Out of these, 12 notifications were environment-related<sup>26</sup>, representing 35.3 per cent of the total.

21. 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.

22. The notified measures consisted of, among others, bans and prohibitions, permits, automatic and non-automatic import licenses, import quotas, export licenses and control of movement on wild animals, plants, fishery, ozone depleting substances, hazardous waste and chemicals aimed at protecting the environment and preserving biodiversity.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>26</sup> See Chart 14.

<sup>27</sup> See Table 8.

Chart 14: Environment-related ILP Notifications (1997 – 2004)

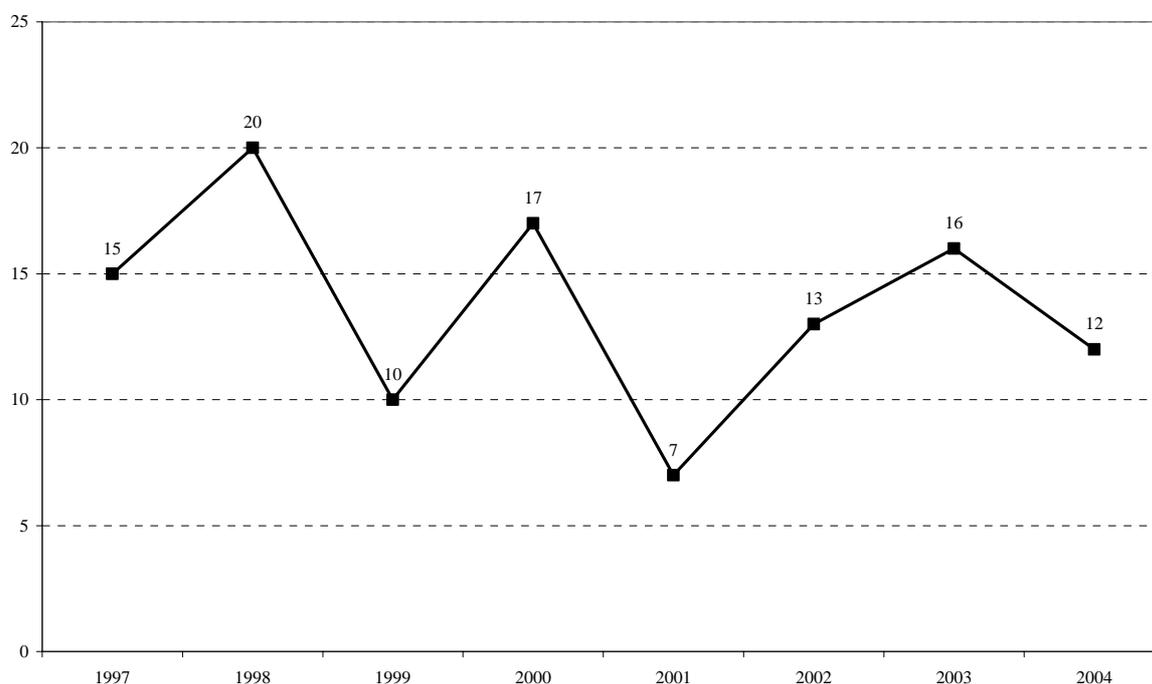


Table 8: Environment-related Import Licensing Procedures (ILP) Notifications (2004)

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Objective
G/LIC/N/2/AUS/1	Australia	Non automatic import licences	To facilitates implementation of Australia's obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Convention) in regard to synthetic green house gases (SGG) used as replacements to ozone depleting substances (ODS).
G/LIC/N/3/GTM/2	Guatemala	Law on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment on imports of animal or human waste	To ensure public health and environmental protection.
G/LIC/N/3/HKG/8	Hong Kong, China	Import control on ozone-depleting substances	To ensure safety, health, environmental protection and comply with the Montreal Protocol.
		Import licences for endangered species	To protect endangered species and to prevent them from over-exploitation in accordance with CITES.
		Permit system to import waste	To comply with the Basel Convention and control movement of hazardous waste.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Objective
G/LIC/N/3/ISL/3	Iceland	Import licences of ozone depleting substances	To restrict HCFC and CFC quantities allowable in the country and to comply with the Montreal Protocol.
		Licensing of any radioactive material or substance	To protect the environment and community health.
		Prohibition and import licensing of certain toxic substances	To reduce threat to consumer welfare, human health and safety or threat to the environment.
G/LIC/N/3/IND/6	India	Import licence of capital goods, raw material and accessories	To ensure safety, security and protect of the environment.
G/LIC/N/3/JPN/3	Japan	Import Quotas for animals ad plants	To comply with CITES.
		Imports licences of ozone depleting substances and hazardous substances	To perform the functions of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Basel Convention on the Control of Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, Waste Disposal and the Public Cleansing Law, the Law on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Regulation of Specific Chemicals.
G/LIC/N/3/MAC/6	Macao, China	Import licensing system for import of endangered species of animals and plants under CITES	To preserve animal and plant health, animal life, as well as to prevent exploitation of endangered wildlife in accordance with the CITES.
		An import licence for import of ozone depleting substances	To comply with and abide by the rights and obligations set out in the Montreal Protocol.
G/LIC/N/1/MEX/1	Mexico	Non automatic import licensing system for import (and export) of sensitive goods	To protect morals, security and law and order, the use of natural resources and the conservation of flora and fauna, and protect consumers, health and the environment.
G/LIC/N/1/SGP/4	Singapor	Licensing procedure for Hazardous Substances	To ensure public safety and environmental protection.
G/LIC/N/1/TPKM/4 G/LIC/N/3/TPKM/2	Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	Import licensing system	To ensure environmental/ecological protection, compliance with the Montreal Protocol
		Licensing of imports of oil and petroleum products	To promote the sound development of the oil industry and give equal consideration to environmental protection.

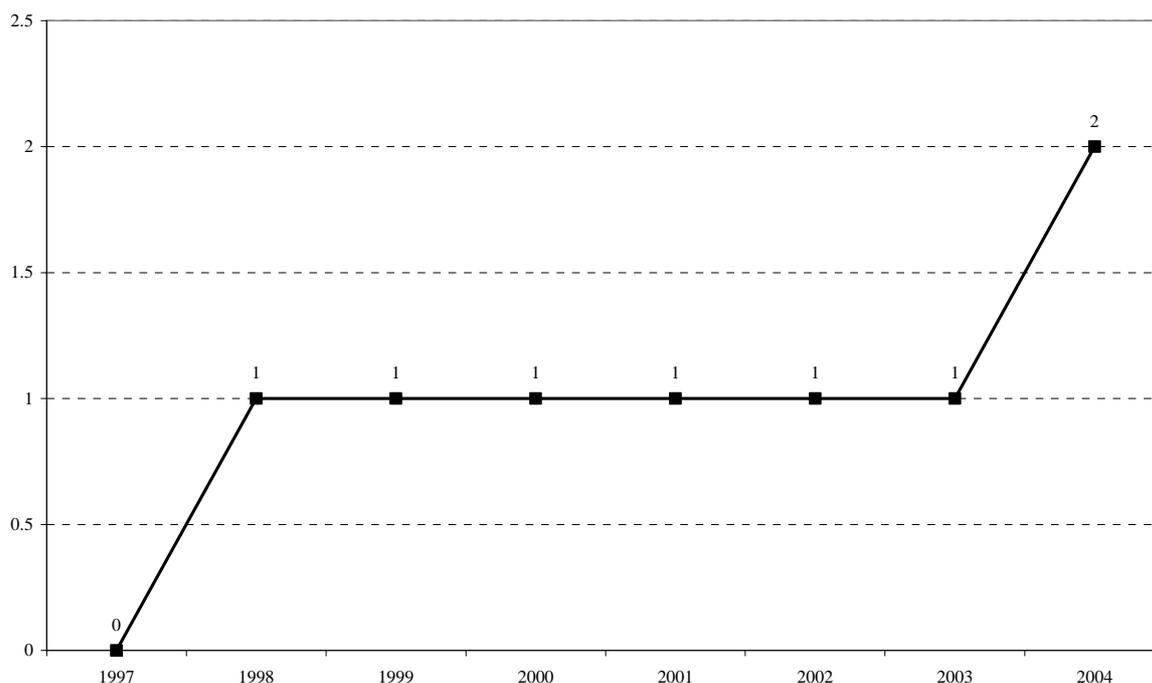
Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Objective
		Non-automatic licensing of Sword fish and import permits of fishing boats	To protect marine ecology and ensure continued use of fishery resources.
G/LIC/N/3/TTO/4	Trinidad and Tobago	Automatic licensing of mixture and equipment using ozone depleting substances, and non automatic licensing for ODS	To meet the obligations of the Montreal protocol and for health and environmental reasons.

G. AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS

23. In 2004, 56 notifications were submitted by Members under the Agreement on Safeguards. Out of these, two notification were environment related.<sup>28</sup>

24. These notification referred to provisional safeguard measured aimed at protecting human and animal health and safety as well as reducing the threat or serious injury to natural resources.<sup>29</sup>

Chart 15: Environment-related Safeguards Notifications (1997 – 2004)



<sup>28</sup> See Chart 15.

<sup>29</sup> See Table 9.

Table 9: Environment-related Safeguards Notifications (2004)

Symbol	Member	Measure Or Product	Objective
G/SCM/N/1/MKD/1 G/SG/N/1/MKD/1	Macedonia, Republic of	Measures for restriction of performing trade activities and protection measures	To reduce damage caused to consumers and the environment.
		Licence for the export and import of goods	To protect the environment and urban planning.
		Safeguard Measures for Protection of Natural Resources	To reduce threat or serious injury to natural resources.
G/ADP/N/1/CHN/2/S uppl.4 G/SCM/N/1/CHN/1/ Suppl.4 G/SG/N/1/CHN/2/Su ppl.4	China, Republic of	Restriction or prohibition of import and export of goods and technologies	To protect human health or safety, the life or health of animals or plants, or to protect environment.
		Restriction or prohibition of relevant international trade in services	To protect human health or safety, the life or health of animals or plants or to protect environment.

#### H. AGREEMENT ON CUSTOMS VALUATION

25. In 2004, out of the 17 notifications submitted under the Customs Valuation Agreement, none was related to the environment.

#### I. AGREEMENT ON STATE TRADING

26. In 2004, out of the 30 notifications submitted under the Agreement on State Trading, none was related to the environment.

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

27. In 2004, out of 172 notifications submitted under the RTAs Agreement, none was related to the environment.

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

28. In 2004, among the 205 notifications submitted by Members under Article 63.2, seven of them contained environment-related provisions<sup>30</sup>, which accounted for around 3.4 per cent of the total.

29. These measures related to general provision regulations and exemption of protection by patents. They aimed at the protection of human, animal or plant life or health and the environment and the sustainable development in industry.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>30</sup> See Chart 16.

<sup>31</sup> See Table 10

Chart 16: Environment Related TRIPS Notifications (1997 – 2004)

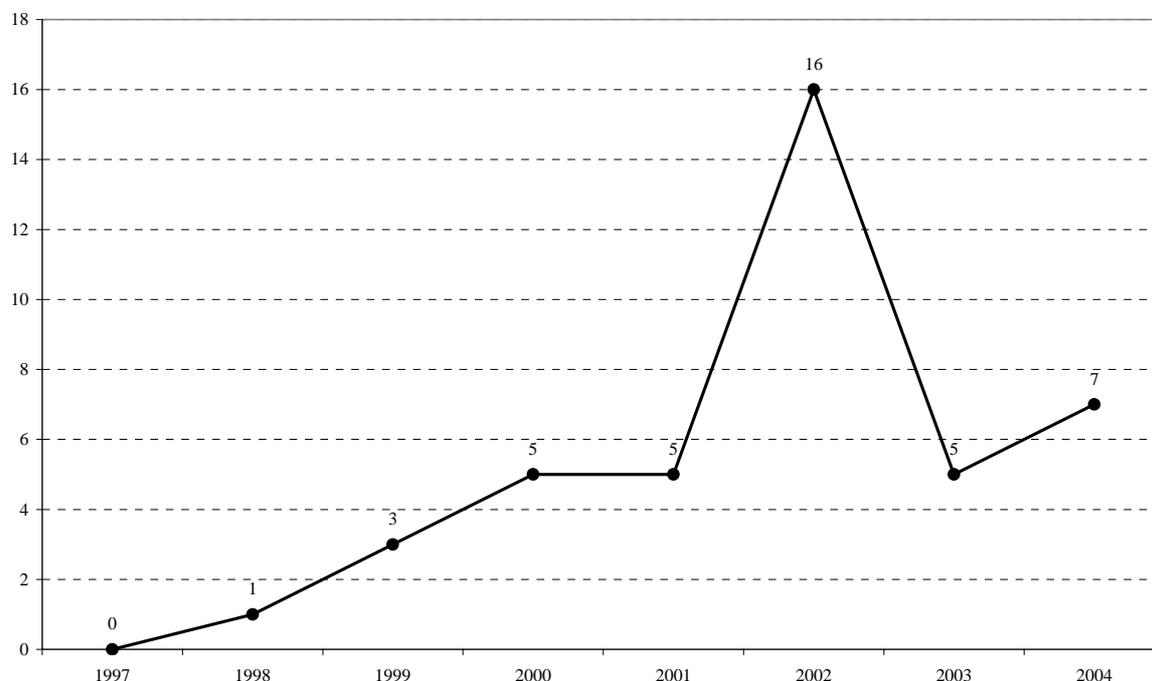


Table 10: Environment-related TRIPS Notifications (2004)

Symbol	Member	Measure or Product	Objective
IP/N/1/CMR/1	Cameroon	Application of provisions of the Law on Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries; and the Convention on Biological Diversity	
IP/N/1/EST/O/2	Estonia	Provisions for exemptions	To protect the environment.
IP/N/1/EST/1/Ad d.1	Estonia	Laws and regulations on intellectual property rights	To ensure the safety of plant protection products for human and animal health and the environment.
IP/N/1/JPN/C/3 IP/N/1/JPN/I/3	Japan	Measures for the creation, protection and exploitation of intellectual property	To promote sustainable development in industry.
		Promotion of Research and Development	To promote sustainable development in industry.
IP/N/1/SVK/P/2	Slovak	Exceptions to patentability on plant and animal varieties, essentially biological processes for the production plants or animals	
IP/N/1/USA/I/2	United States	Interim extension of patent based on the environmental effects of a product	

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

30. In 2004, among the 53 notifications made under Article III, paragraph 3, of the General Agreement on Trade in Services, four related to the environment.<sup>32</sup> These notifications include regulations and agreements in trade of services mentioning environment issues.<sup>33</sup>

Chart 17: Environment-related GATS Notifications (1997-2004)

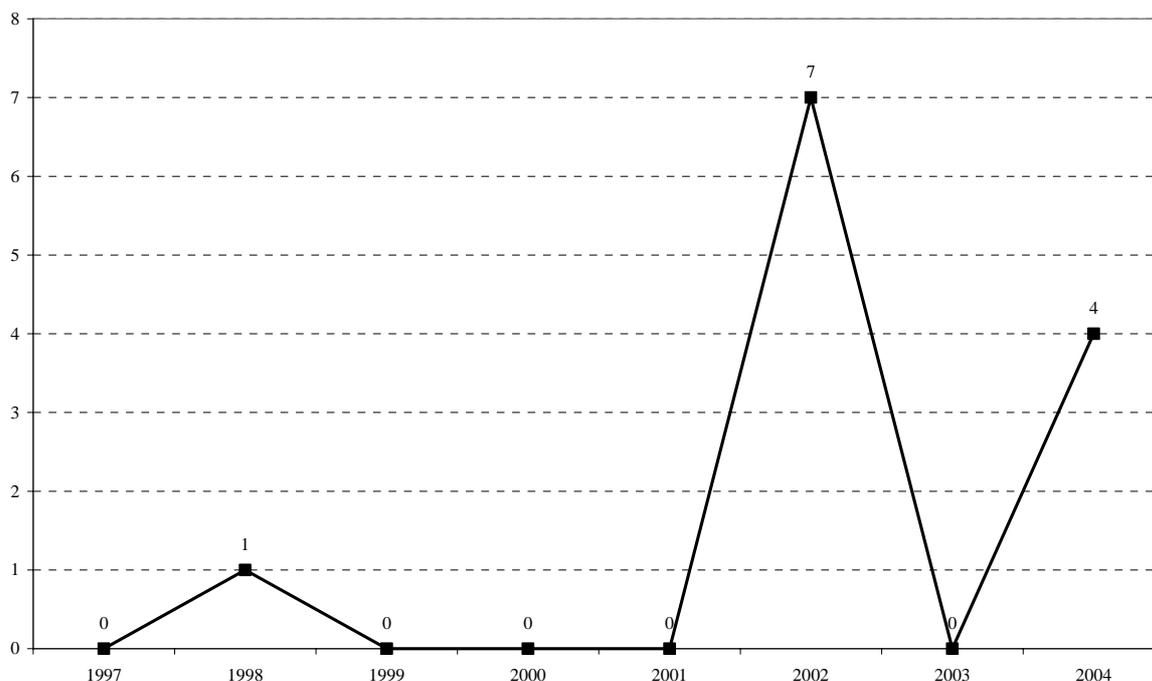


Table 11 : General Agreement on Trade in Services – GATS (2004)

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
S/C/N/284	Switzerland	Amendment of 19 December 2001 to the Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC) Order	
S/C/N/285	Switzerland	Amendment of 24 February 2003 to the Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC) Order	

<sup>32</sup> See Chart 17.

<sup>33</sup> See Table 11.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
S/C/N/286	Switzerland	Amendment of 20 August 2001 to the Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC) Order	
S/C/N/279	Switzerland	Amendment of 19 December 2001 to the Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications (DETEC) Order on Telecommunication Connections Located Outside Inhabited Areas of 15 December 1997	

#### M. QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

31. In 2004, there were 7 notifications submitted pursuant to the decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions which contained environment-related issues.<sup>34</sup>

32. The environment-related measures concerned 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/or meeting obligations under the CITES and the Montreal Protocol.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> See Chart 18.

<sup>35</sup> See Table 12.

Chart 18: Environment-related Quantitative Restrictions Notifications (1997 – 2004)



Table 12: Environment -related Quantitative Restrictions notifications (2004)

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
	Bahrain	Protection of ivory, and articles of Ivory	To preserve natural Environment.
	China, People's Republic of	Regulations on Fluorinated, brominated, iodinated derivatives of acrylic hydrocarbons, and methane, ethane and propane holo-genated derivatives only with fluorine and chlorine	To comply with the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone.
	Hong Kong, China	Ban of imports and exports of Methyl Bromide and HCFCs for local consumption	To protect the environment and fulfil its national obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
		Regulation on highly endangered species of	To fulfil obligations under the CITES.

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
		animals listed in Appendix I and II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)	
	Japan	Import Quota on animals and plants, and their derivatives of the Washington Convention	To fulfil obligations under the CITES.
		Import Quotas on controlled substances listed in the Montreal Protocol and Stockholm Convention	To fulfil the obligations under the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
	Macao, China	Regulations on new and used motor cars and other motor vehicles, tractors, motorcycles, and parts and accessories thereof	To protect the environment.
		Regulations on Ozone Depleting Substances	To fulfil the obligations under the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
	Oman	Import Prohibition of Hemp, its leaves, flowers, seeds, stems, any part thereof	To protect the environment.
		Import Prohibition of daisy plant, its leaves, flowers, stems, seeds, or any part thereof	To protect the environment.
	Trinidad and Tobago	Import and export control regulations of ozone depleting substances except those using R11, R12, R113, R114, R115, Halon 1211, 1321, 2402	To meet national obligations of the Montreal Protocol.
		Import and export control regulations of persistent organic chemicals	To ensure safety of health and protect the environment.
		Quota requirements for Trichlorofluoromethane and 1,1,1- Trichloroethan (methylchloroform)	

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

33. In 2004, there were no environment-related notifications submitted under the TRIMS Agreement.

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

34. In 2004, no environment-related notifications were submitted pursuant to the Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions.

P. AGREEMENT ON TEXTILES AND CLOTHING

35. In 2004, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

Q. AGREEMENT ON PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION

36. In 2004, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection.

R. AGREEMENT ON RULES OF ORIGIN

37. In 2004, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the Agreement on Rules of Origin.

S. PLURILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS: AGREEMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

38. In 2004, one environment-related notification was submitted under the Agreement on Government Procurement.<sup>36</sup> It included energy conservation laws, public works and services aiming at the enhancement of energy efficiency; the promotion of the recycling treatment of construction sludge and concrete mass; and at the use of recycled material.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> See Chart 19.

<sup>37</sup> See Table 13.

Chart 19: Environment-related Government Procurement Notifications (1997-2004)

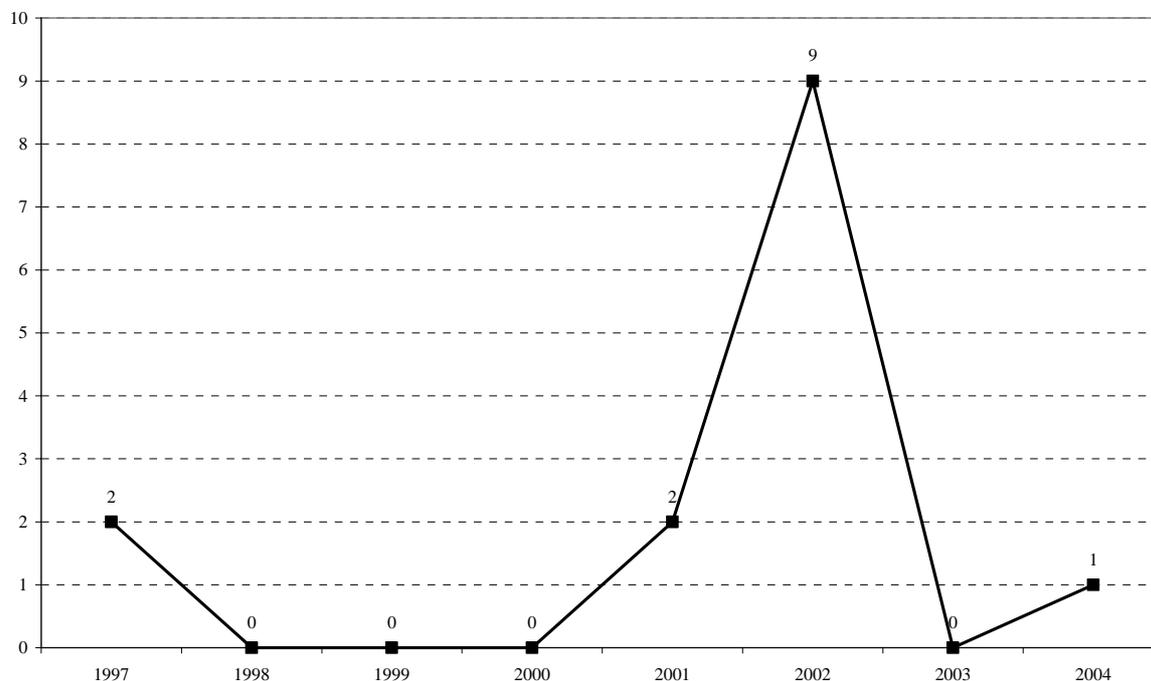


Table 13: Agreement on Government Procurement (2004)

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
GPA/37/Add.1	Japan	Adjustment made to energy conservation law regarding fuel efficiency criteria for LP gas vehicles	To enhance energy efficiency.
		Public-works projects	To promote low emission and noise machines, recycling treatment of construction sludge and concrete mass.
		Services	To promote energy conservation diagnosis, cafeteria, printing, recycling of automobile tires, and use of recycled material.

T. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

39. In 2004, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products.

U. OTHER NOTIFICATION PROVISIONS

40. In 2004, one environment-related notification was made to the Committee on Trade and Development under generalized system of preferences regarding tariff reduction to least-developed countries.<sup>38</sup>

Table 14: Other (2004)

Symbol	Member	Measure or Programme	Objective
WT/COMTD/N/7/Add.2	Switzerland	Exemption from custom duties for natural honey, edible products of animal origin	
		Exemption from custom duties for live trees and other plants, bulbs, roots and the like, cut flowers and ornamental foliage	
		Exemption from custom duties for residues and waste from the food industries	

II. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

41. Sixteen Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) were carried out in 2004.<sup>39</sup> References have been made to the environment-related measures and provision or programmes contained in the Secretariat and Government reports for TPRs. Environment-related references pertain mainly to import/export restrictions, some pursuant to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and national environmental and resource conservation programmes. The information is summarized<sup>40</sup> under the following three headings: trade policy framework; trade policies and practices by measure; and trade policies by selected sector.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>38</sup> See Table 14.

<sup>39</sup> TPRs on Belize, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, European Communities, Gambia, Jamaica, Japan, Mali, Norway, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland and Liechtenstein

<sup>40</sup> 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".

<sup>41</sup> 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).

A. BELIZE<sup>42</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belize has raised concerns under the DDA regarding sustainable development of fisheries. (S-II§36)</li> <li>• Belize has ratified a number of conventions through the International Maritime Organization including the Prevention of Pollution by Ships. (S-IV§120)</li> <li>• Adoption of strategic plan in 1998 by tourism board focussing on sustainable tourism development policy. (G§34)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All imports subject to environment tax except basic items like medicines, basic foodstuffs, etc.; domestic products not subject to environmental tax (justified on basis that tax is to mitigate negative effects of imported products like plastic packaging). (S-III§38, 45)</li> <li>• Proceeds of tax for fund to clean rivers, enhance environment, etc. (S-III§46)</li> </ul>
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import prohibitions maintained for environmental considerations. (S-III§50)</li> <li>• Other import restriction for purposes of preservation of the environment. (S-III§58)</li> <li>• Licenses for utility poles made of wood with purpose to assist sustainable forestry initiatives. (S-III§55)</li> </ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft law on GMOs has been prepared but not yet adopted. (S-III§85)</li> <li>• No patents for inventions whose commercial exploitation would harm the environment. (S-III§157)</li> </ul>

B. BENIN<sup>43</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment Code covers environmental protection activities and activities having a negative impact on the environment are excluded. (S-II§35)</li> <li>• Government intends to develop renewable energy sources through renovation of solar power stations, creation of research centre, etc. (G-III§69, 70)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exports of teak in the rough and charcoal prohibited with a view to preserving natural resources. (S-III§70)</li> </ul>
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory standards exist for management of waste and used oils. (S-III§47)</li> <li>• Permit needed for the import of any fresh or chilled fruit or vegetables, for environmental protection reasons. (S-IV§18)</li> </ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of imports involves physical inspection for environmental contaminants. (S-III§50)</li> </ul>

<sup>42</sup> TPR/134

<sup>43</sup> TPR/131

<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture, livestock and forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective of Rural Development policy includes diversifying and intensifying agricultural production in a sustainable way without jeopardizing ecological heritage. (S-IV§11)</li> <li>• Consumption of energy in the form of bio mass energy, agricultural clearing, etc. have accelerated process of deforestation; reforestation campaigns undertaken since 1980s. (S-IV§29)</li> <li>• Policy doesn't focus on preserving natural resources and protecting the environment. (S-IV§30)</li> </ul>

C. BRAZIL<sup>44</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MERCOSUR Framework Agreement on Environment which recognises linkages between trade and environment, establishes principles aiming at the future harmonization of environmental policies, etc.; meeting of environment ministers established as forum for coordination of environmental policies. (S-II§73)</li> <li>• National agency created in 2000 which goal is to implement mechanisms for sound management of water and to search solution for problem of pollution in rivers. (G-II§30)</li> <li>• Initiatives to support local community in the Amzon in biotrade being implemented and being examined as part of a national programme. (G-II§31)</li> <li>• Ecotourism development programme adopted in 2000; programme to encourage sustainable tourism projects extended to the whole country. (G-II§32)</li> <li>• Participant in Amazon Cooperation Treaty to promote environmental conservation and sustainable development. (G-III§80)</li> <li>• The Draft Law on Public-Private Partnerships is a key policy instrument to expand infrastructure investments crucial for sustainable economic and social development. (G§102)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exports of certain woods and organic chemicals being prohibited due to extinction reasons and under the Montreal Protocol, etc.; export of certain woods subject to quotas. (S-III§181,182)</li> <li>• Import prohibitions in accordance with CITES, Basel Convention and Montreal Protocol. (S-III§84)</li> </ul>

<sup>44</sup> TPR/140

<p>Technical regulations and standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Products containing GMOs can only be imported with prior authorization. (S-III§85)</li> <li>• Exports of products subject to prior authorization for environmental reasons. (S-III§186)</li> <li>• States and public bodies encouraged to concentrate on environment issues with respect to technical standards. (S-III§141)</li> <li>• 24 environmental management system accreditation bodies present. (S-III§154)</li> <li>• Products and services that affect the environment are subject to mandatory certification. (S-III§155)</li> <li>• Brazil has enacted several new laws covering GM foods and imported seeds. (S-III§164)</li> <li>• Use of GMOs regulated and includes compulsory labelling for products containing GMOs over specified limits. (S-III§169)</li> </ul>
<p><i>Taxes, levies and subsidies</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institution of an environmental tax in 2000. (S-III§231)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sector Policy</b></p>	
<p>Agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry mandated to integrate environmental considerations in formulating policy. (S-IV§11)</li> </ul>
<p>Forestry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood use for cellulose and paper production resulted in deforestation, promotion reforestation campaigns and the introduction of plans for the sector's sustainable development. (S-IV§62)</li> <li>• Main actions of National Forest Programme includes expansion of forests in sustainable way, restoration of degraded lands, etc. (S-IV§65)</li> <li>• Exports of certain woods, especially endangered species are restricted or prohibited and required prior approval. (S-IV§64)</li> <li>• In case of plantations, certain areas must be maintained as preservation areas, firms consuming timber and consuming significant raw materials from forests have to comply with reforestation norms. (S-IV§69)</li> <li>• Forestry Code allows government to reforest, establish forest areas of permanent preservation; programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development of forestry sector being extended. (S-IV§70)</li> <li>• Several sources provide funding for forestry projects promoting sustainable management. (S-IV§71)</li> <li>• Certain private sector projects were directed towards forestation or reforestation. (S-III§264)</li> </ul>
<p>Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The law stipulates that the revenue generated by economic domain (CIDE) may be used to finance environmental projects related to the gas and petroleum industry. (S-IV§131)</li> <li>• Passenger motor vehicles manufactured to run partially or totally on ethanol to lower emissions of polluting gases; 1998 law mandated official vehicles to run on renewable fuels. (S-IV§139)</li> <li>• Regulations establishing maximum allowable electricity consumption levels for domestic and imported equipment were enacted during an energy crisis period. (S-IV§154)</li> </ul>
<p>Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With respect to maritime transport and ports, Brazil has ratified the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes. (S-IV§289)</li> </ul>

D. BURKINA FASO<sup>45</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over-exploitation of flora threatening environment. (G-I§2)</li> <li>• Adoption of rural development and poverty reduction strategy to ensure sustainable management of natural resources. (G-I§6, 7)</li> <li>• In agricultural sector government aims to improve management of natural resources and environment; achieve ecological balance by focussing environmental policy on fighting desertification, forestry management, etc. (G-II§8, 9)</li> <li>• The government will establish a permanent sectoral databank on mining and environment. (G-II§13)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goods prohibited for environmental reasons; special import authorization required for imports of certain products for environmental protection reasons. (S-III§46)</li> <li>• Export of live wild animals and hunting trophies requires certificate and CITES permit. (S-III§66)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture, livestock and forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government rural development strategy aims to promote sustainable development. (S-IV§15, 16)</li> </ul>
Mining, petroleum and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional methods of gold mining has an adverse impact on the environment. (S-IV§39)</li> </ul>
Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application for authorisation for setting up an industry must contain information on environmental impact. (S-IV§56)</li> </ul>

E. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES<sup>46</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed acts/agreements under negotiation are evaluated by external consultants with the main aim of identifying their environmental effects and proposing flanking measures to mitigate their adverse effects and amplify their benefits. (S-II§14)</li> <li>• EC's Common Commercial Policy has the objective of promoting sustainable development economic activities and a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. (S-II§15)</li> <li>• EC trade legislations take into account the protection of the environment and endangered species. Member states can take measure affecting imports and exports on grounds of protection of environment beyond the EC trade legislations. (S-II§18)</li> <li>• Negotiations with other regional groupings also take into account environmental considerations through a sustainability impact assessment. (S-II§27)</li> </ul>

<sup>45</sup> TPR/132

<sup>46</sup> TPR/136

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the DDA, the EC has spearheaded initiatives on the promotion of sustainable development. It has advocated the need for MEAs to be mutually supportive with the multilateral trading system, liberalization of environmental goods and services, etc. (S-II§33), (G-IV§50, 51)</li> <li>• Bilateral agreements with Switzerland provided for participation in various EC schemes on environment. (S-II§43)</li> <li>• Negotiations with MERCOSUR also seek to implement certain environmental provisions. (S-II§47, 48)</li> <li>• Establishment of Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area aims to take into account environmental concerns. (S-II§51)</li> <li>• The primary objectives of the EPAs were to foster sustainable development and fully comply with the prevailing WTO rules. (S-II§57)</li> <li>• The objectives of the EC's Generalized System of Preferences aims to also ensure the promotion of fundamental environmental standards through the provision of incentives such as reduction in tariffs for compliance with specific environmental standards. (S-II§60, 62)</li> <li>• Strengthening of policies in pursuit of strategies aimed at achieving sustainable development through environmental renewal. (G-II§5, 6)</li> <li>• A number of new initiatives were launched in the areas of environment and employment, e.g. a Community strategy for health and safety at work. (G§10)</li> <li>• Revised common agricultural policy provides for a new system of payments linked to the observance of environmental standards. (G-II§15)</li> <li>• EC views trade policy as means to promote sustainable development and strengthen coherence between trade and other areas like the environment and plays a leading role with respect to the same. (G-III§25, 26, 30)</li> <li>• The 'Cardiff process' calls for the integration of sustainable development objectives in all EC policies thus EC continued to reinforce interaction between economic, environmental and social policy in order to make parallel progress on the economic and social fronts to the benefit of all. (G-III§31)</li> <li>• The social and environmental policy was integral to the dynamic development of modern, open economies and societies and brought cumulative benefits including the social and environmental dimensions. (G-III§33)</li> <li>• EC believes that without environmental policies, the environmental implications arising from trade liberalization could prove extremely costly in medium and long run. (G-III§34)</li> <li>• Environmental policies were integral to development assistance to developing countries; proper management of environment underpin domestic reform. (G-III§38)</li> <li>• Launching of partnership with private sector in promotion of environmental standards by encouraging private sector to voluntarily integrate environmental concerns in their business activities, etc. (G-III§40, 41)</li> <li>• The EC launched reflection on a New European Neighbourhood policy aiming at fostering relations with its neighbours through a long-term strategy for promoting reform, sustainable development and trade. (G-III§67)</li> <li>• EC has co-operated with a number of developed countries with a view to tackling remaining regulatory barriers while preserving high level of protection of the environment. (G-III§78)</li> <li>• A roadmap and a work-plan to establish an initiative was agreed between EC and ASEAN Ministers with the aim to address trade and environment issues more closely. (G§81)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Quantitative restrictions and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of new mechanism by Commission for allocation of quotas to producers and importers of HCFCs; through common system of notification</li> </ul>

prohibitions	<p>and information on trade with third countries, EC controls trade in certain chemicals that are banned or restricted due to effect on environment; application of international notification and prior informed consent procedure established by the UNEP and FAO. (S-III§89)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import prohibitions, licensing requirements and other restrictions in accordance with CITES, Basel Convention, prescriptions of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) and other environmental requirements; adoption of 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment to Montreal Protocol. (S-III§45)</li> <li>• Export restrictions permitted to protect life of animals and plants. (S-III§102)</li> <li>• In non-harmonized areas, goods lawfully produced in one country cannot be banned from sale in the territory of another, except in cases of overriding general interest (such as environment protection), of which the Commission must be notified. (S-III§72)</li> </ul>
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The avoidance of unnecessary technical barriers to trade while pursuing a high level of environmental protection is key aspect of EC's internal market strategy and trade policy. (S-III§66)</li> <li>• "New-approach" regulations covering wide range of products, through voluntary European harmonized standards or manufacturers own initiatives to meet environmental objectives. (S-III§68)</li> <li>• With respect to sanitary and phytosanitary measures, the Council is empowered to adopt legislation for functioning of common market needs to take into account environmental concerns. (S-III§78)</li> <li>• EC Regulation of 2002 gives special powers to Commission to implement emergency sanitary and phytosanitary measures to contain serious risks to the environment in the EC. (S-III§79)</li> <li>• New regulations concerning applications for authorization to place GM food on the EC market, traceability and labelling of GMOs were adopted. (S-III§85)</li> <li>• "Customs 2007" programme aiming at ensuring the protection of EC's environmental concerns. (S-III§10)</li> <li>• EC envisages a greater role for national customs administrations in the application of environmental issues. (S-III§12)</li> </ul>
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval Of Proposal Aiming To Increase Incentives To Use More Efficiently And Allowing Member States To Offer Tax Incentives To Companies For Specific Undertakings To Reduce Emissions. (S-III§30)</li> <li>• Poland Has A 1 Year Transitional Agreement To Apply A Reduced Excise Duty Rate On Certain Ecological Fuels. (S-III§31)</li> </ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under certain circumstances, state aid that may distort intra-Community competition may be allowed for the purposes of environmental protection. (S-III§126)</li> <li>• Accessing countries to implement EC's acquis in competition policy upon accession, subject to transitional arrangements which provide for state aid for environmental protection. (S-III§130)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform of Common Agricultural Policy aimed at safeguarding the environment. (S-IV§25)</li> <li>• Member States may makes payments subject to requirement to keep all farmlands in good environmental conditions. (S-IV§26, 28)</li> <li>• No environmental improvement if current sugar regime extended. (S-IV§41)</li> </ul>

Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeated forest fires have affected capacity of forests to act as a carbon sink and as a result new scheme to safeguard Community's forests. (S-IV§7)</li> <li>• Rural development regulation includes agri-environmental measures, afforestation, etc. (S-IV§12)</li> </ul>
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common Fisheries Policy since 2003 aimed at achieving environmentally sustainable fisheries by conservation of marine environment, etc. (S-IV§2, 46, 53)</li> <li>• Regional Advisory Councils (RACs), comprising fishermen, scientists and other representatives from environmental and interested consumer groups, were established. (S-IV§52)</li> <li>• EC is a contracting party to Regional Fisheries Organizations for instance the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organisation (NASCO), Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR); etc. (S-IV§59)</li> </ul>
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in energy was granted for more efficient environmentally friendly energy. Under recently enacted legislation, the electricity and natural gas markets were further liberalized and became more efficient. (S-IV§3)</li> <li>• Financing of programme to promote renewable energy, energy efficiency, etc. (S-IV§63, 64)</li> <li>• In 2003, Council agreed to a proposed directive for taxation of energy products to meet environmental objective and the Tokyo Protocol. (S-IV§65)</li> </ul>
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With respect to textiles and clothing, in 2003, Commission proposed measures to explore the use of labelling to facilitate access of EC products that respect international environmental standards. (S-IV§80)</li> <li>• Aim of proposed regulatory system for chemicals (REACH) is to secure high level of protection for environment by various methods like testing of toxic bio-accumulative chemicals, etc. (S-IV§85)</li> <li>• Commission authorized aid for steel industry for environmental purposes. (S-IV§89)</li> </ul>
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport services face problems of environmental concerns; programme adopted in 2003 which aims to improve environmental performance of freight transport system. (S-IV§119, 122)</li> <li>• With respect to maritime transport, there has been a steady drift of EC fleet since the mid 1980s to countries that are more attractive to ship owners in terms of environmental standards. (S-IV§130)</li> <li>• New measures such as the creation of compensation funds were aimed to avoid environmental disasters caused by oil tankers. (S-IV§134)</li> <li>• With respect to air transport services, rules are under discussion to limit adverse impact of air traffic on the environment, including ban on noisiest aircrafts and reduction of greenhouse emissions, etc. (S-IV§138)</li> <li>• In 2003, Commission proposed an EC-drive to enhance environmental sustainability of European tourism; financial support for local tourism activities from Community programmes aimed at improving environmental protection. (S-IV§142, 143)</li> </ul>

F. GAMBIA<sup>47</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable sources of energy with respect to the energy sector, eco-tourism in tourism sector, etc. are qualifying activities for incentives in investment. (S-II§17)</li> <li>Zone enterprises need to avoid activities that have a deleterious impact on environment. (S-II§22)</li> <li>Objective to provide renewable energy at affordable prices. (G-III§58)</li> <li>Agricultural sector is facing problem of environmental degradation. (G-III§62)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application of CITES led to prohibition of ivory, wild animal skins, etc.; import controls apply to products containing CFCs. (S-III§32, 33)</li> </ul>
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental tax applied to second hand vehicles. (S-III§25)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of several government programmes aimed at improving soil management, erosion control, etc. (S-IV§30)</li> </ul>
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government policy in forestry sector is to increase extent of forest cover and area under community management so as to combat desertification. (S-IV§49)</li> <li>Exploitation of forest resources requires a license; regulations contain list of protected tree species that cannot be exploited. (S-IV§51)</li> </ul>
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy objective in fishery sector is sustainable management of fisheries resource which addresses problem of stock depletion. (S-IV§40, 41)</li> <li>Gambia participates in regional efforts for monitoring, control and surveillance of industrial fisheries activities under the auspices of a commission which aims to foster marine conservation. (S-IV§43)</li> <li>The Government needs to clarify how the various incentives would be reconciled with the aim of managing the fish stock on a sustainable basis. (S-IV§45)</li> </ul>
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government policy framework aimed at ensuring tourism is environmentally sustainable. (S-IV§98)</li> </ul>

G. JAMAICA<sup>48</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government embarked on new energy policy focussing on energy diversification, development of mechanisms to increase indigenous renewable energy supply like wind, biomass, etc. (G§33)</li> <li>Depending on the planned activity, a company may be required to get an</li> </ul>

<sup>47</sup> TPR/127

<sup>48</sup> TPR/139

	<p>environmental impact assessment done by an authority. (S-II§30)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical cooperation has been instrumental in the implementation of sustainable development programmes and protection of the environment; UNEP provided technical assistance funds. (S-II§84)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import licenses required for products having potential impact on environment. (S-III§7, 60)</li> <li>• Import prohibitions are applied for environmental considerations, articles prohibited include those covered by the Basel Convention, Montreal Protocol and CITES. (S-III§56)</li> <li>• Quantitative restrictions on CFC to satisfy obligations under Montreal Protocol; quota to end in 2006 by when CFC consumption to be phased out. (S-III§57)</li> <li>• Export of some animal prohibited; export licenses required for environmental considerations, including those covered under CITES. (S-III§102, 103)</li> </ul>
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical regulations notified to the WTO primarily relate to the environment and products covered include environmentally hazardous products. (S-III§85)</li> <li>• The establishment of the CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality was meant to promote environmental protection. (G§45)</li> </ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instructions for drafting biosafety bill pending approval of cabinet (will enable accession to Convention on Biological Diversity) and implementation of Convention's Biosafety Protocol regarding GMOs. (S-III§97)</li> <li>• Procuring agencies are mandated to comply with environment preservation and protection legislations and to evaluate the "environmentally friendliness" of their programmes. (S-III§166)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture and related industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IICA helps promote better use and management of natural resources and the environment. (S-IV§21)</li> <li>• Agricultural projects have objectives of promoting sustainable development, encouraging environmental conservation measures. (S-IV§35, 37)</li> </ul>
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With respect to mining, a research institute makes recommendations regarding pollution controls and other environmental programmes. (S-IV§50)</li> <li>• To undertake mining activities, an applicant must hold an environmental permit. (S-IV§52)</li> </ul>
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues of renewable energy been given serious attention by government; first commercial wind farm commissioned in 2004. (S-IV§74)</li> </ul>
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ships inspected for purposes of prevention of marine pollution by maritime authority. (S-IV§156)</li> <li>• Jamaica has ratified a number of International Maritime Organization conventions, including ones on marine pollution. (S-IV§157)</li> <li>• Main tourism policies promote environmental management. (S-IV§166)</li> </ul>

H. JAPAN<sup>49</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the DDA agricultural negotiations, Japan aims to establish rules that would take into account environment protection concerns. (S-II§6)</li> <li>• Japan has carried out trilateral cooperation with China and Korea in the area of the environment. (S-II§15)</li> <li>• Under the DDA negotiations, Japan has participated actively to incorporate environmental concerns and has submitted a comprehensive list of environmental goods. (G-II§14)</li> <li>• Japan and EU conducted wide ranging consultations on environmental regulation. (G-V§58)</li> <li>• Recommendations were formulated that agricultural production should be made more environmentally friendly by incorporating environmental requirements into government programmes, etc. (G-VII§94)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importation of certain goods are subjected to licensing requirements in order to preserve the environment. (S-III§28)</li> <li>• A list of items require import approval, such as those controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol (S-III§29)</li> <li>• Import quotas are imposed on certain products. Controlled substances listed in Montreal Protocol have been removed from list of items subject to import quotas, while specific substances listed on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants have been added. (S-III§30)</li> <li>• Mandatory labelling regarding GMO is applied to specified foods. (S-III§58)</li> </ul>
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to achieve environmental objective, Japan has a complex system of tax breaks. (S-III§74)</li> </ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign companies can obtain low interest loans for supporting environment friendly management systems. (S-III§62)</li> <li>• Export of endangered animals and plants specified in international treaties, specified substances listed in the Montreal Protocol, etc. requires permission for export. (S-III§67, 68)</li> </ul>

I. MALI<sup>50</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives of rural development plan includes the protection of environment and improving management of natural resources. (G-III§24)</li> <li>• Policy in water sector will involve environmental protection of country's water resources. (G-III§64, 66)</li> </ul>

<sup>49</sup> TPR/142

<sup>50</sup> TPR/133

<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Export prohibitions and restrictions on hunting trophies as per CITES certificate. (S-III§58)</li> </ul>
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical committees carried out work in sector of chemicals and environment and brought together various actors in the area leading to the introduction of national standards. (S-III§48)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture, livestock and forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural policy, updated in 2000 has objectives of sustainable development and environmental protection; previous plan achieved adoption of modernization of regulatory texts on environment, adoption of environmental policy. (S-IV§12, 13)</li> </ul>
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With respect to mining, all applications for an operating permit must include an environmental assessment. (S-IV§43)</li> </ul>
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of renewable sources of energy for needs of populations located outside electricity network and to promote dissemination of solar, biomass etc. technologies. (G-III§61)</li> <li>Renewable sources of energy will be developed for populations located outside electricity network. (G-III§63)</li> </ul>

J. NORWAY<sup>51</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of an Environmental Fund in 2001 of which the assets are to be invested only in companies that satisfy certain environmental criteria. (S-I§4)</li> <li>Norway is seeking multilateral liberalization in environmental services. (S-II§7, 15, G-II§31)</li> <li>Under the DDA, Norway has submitted proposals on trade and environment. (S-II§14, 15)</li> <li>Norway is a member of European Economic Area (EEA); an agreement which contains environment activities. (S-II§30, 31)</li> <li>Norway maintains stricter regulations on pesticides and fertilizers on environmental grounds. (S-II§55)</li> <li>Sustainable development is a governing policy for the government and it is committed to pursuing mutually supportive trade and environment policies. (G-I§1, 3)</li> <li>Trade policy has increasingly become a topic for political debate with more emphasis being put on aspects like environment. (G§6)</li> <li>CO2 tax introduced in 1991 and government intended to introduce an emission allowance trading scheme for CO2 emissions from 2005. (G-II§17)</li> <li>Norway has supported the maintenance of agricultural production as a means of addressing important non-trade concerns such as the environment. (G§35)</li> <li>The Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA) includes areas such as the environment. (G§46)</li> </ul>

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<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import prohibitions for environmental reasons; products containing specified chemicals banned; import of some species listed in CITES prohibited. (S-III§39)</li> <li>• Exports of various animals and plants prohibited in accordance with CITES; export of hazardous waste to non-OECD countries prohibited; environmental controls on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes as per EC regulations. (S-III§71)</li> </ul>
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict regulations on pesticides and cadmium content in fertilizers containing phosphor on environmental grounds. (S-III§55)</li> <li>• Norway participates in voluntary eco-labelling scheme, covering chemical products, household detergents, etc; also participates in EC ecolabelling system; increased cooperation in ecolabelling with the EU, Japan and the Republic of Korea. (S-III§59)</li> <li>• Foods containing more than specified percentage of GMOs must be labelled. (S-III§60)</li> <li>• Food safety authority to ensure environmentally sound production. (S-III§62)</li> </ul>
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Green taxes” are levied on environmentally damaging chemicals and beverage packing. (S-III§32)</li> <li>• The country operates state aid programmes and schemes with a view to promoting sustainable production and consumption. (S-III§87)</li> <li>• Loan granted and guarantee to companies for building and operating a plant for treating hazardous waste. (S-III§104)</li> <li>• Fund to provide grants in form of investment support, etc. for projects in energy saving, renewable sources of energy, new technologies, etc. (S-III§105)</li> <li>• Subsidized loan scheme with objective to stimulate companies to invest in or develop environmentally friendly technologies in order to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other harmful emissions. (S-III§106)</li> </ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various programmes conducted to support enterprises engaged in environmental improvement including promotion of information, capacity building for sustainable production and consumption patterns, payments, etc. (S-III§103)</li> <li>• Introduction of new legislation to ensuring efficient legal framework to commit procuring entities to take into account environmental cost in public procurement. (S-III§125)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural policy is aimed at environmental concerns. (S-IV§9)</li> <li>• To receive headage and acreage support, certain environmental criteria must be met. (S-IV§25)</li> </ul>

Forestry, wood and paper products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry law's objective is to promote afforestation. New forest law under preparation whose objective it to clarify forest owner's responsibility with respect to environmental issues. (S-IV§42)</li> <li>• Scheme to encourage investments in forestry based on sustainable use of forest resources, including tax advantages and subsidies. (S-IV§44, 46, 47, 48)</li> </ul>
Fishing and aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine resource management is based on principles of sustainable harvesting, multi- species approach, etc. (S-IV§63)</li> <li>• Norway has ratified the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks, and is a contracting party to the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. (S-IV§64)</li> <li>• Fishing activities controlled through a stringent licensing system to prevent over- fishing (S-IV§67)</li> </ul>
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening areas for oil exploration, production, etc. takes place after authorities ensure that environmental impact of the activities have been assessed; production, exploration, etc. licensees required to carry out thorough assessment of environmental impact of their activities before development and decommissioning. (S-IV§89)</li> <li>• Carbon dioxide tax levied on petroleum operations. (S-IV§91)</li> <li>• Proposal by Ministry of Petroleum and Energy to stimulate environmentally friendly energy production. (S-IV§98)</li> </ul>
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitments on national treatment in environmental services been offered. (S-IV§117)</li> <li>• With respect to maritime transport services, main policy goal includes the development of uniform rules on environment at sea. (S-IV§152)</li> </ul>

K. REPUBLIC OF KOREA<sup>52</sup>

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities can restrict trade to preserve the environment. (S-II§14)</li> <li>• On fisheries, Korea believes that negotiations should focus primarily on harmonizing trade liberalization with the objective of sustainable use of exhaustible fish stocks. (S-II§29)</li> <li>• FDI restriction if they threaten environmental preservation. (S-II§54)</li> <li>• Exclusions are limited to land of military, cultural or environmental significance and farmland designated for rice and barley. (S-II§58)</li> <li>• With respect to the agriculture negotiations under the DDA, Korea is mindful of concerns like environmental protection. (G-IV§51)</li> <li>• Korea believes it is important to enhance mutual supportiveness of trade and environment policies through DDA negotiations. STOs set out in MEAs should includes only trade measures that are mandatory and specific and exclude those measures that parties can exercise discretion in implementation. Korea believes that successful negotiations on liberalization of environmental goods and services could contribute to achievement of sustainable development objectives. (G-IV§61)</li> </ul> <p>China and Korea agreed to strengthen cooperation in environmental industry in 2003. (G-IV§70)</p>

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<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import prohibitions and restrictions for environmental conservation. (S-III§59, 62)</li> <li>• Export prohibitions or restriction imposed on grounds of conservation of wildlife (CITES) and environmental protection. (S-III§113, 114, 115)</li> </ul>
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory technical regulations to meet environmental preservation objectives. (S-III§80)</li> <li>• Environmental risk assessments on biotechnology crops due to become mandatory when Korea ratifies the Cartagena Biosafety Protocol. (S-III§85)</li> <li>• Accreditation body for environmental management systems. (S-III§89)</li> <li>• Approval for importation/production of genetically modified agricultural products based on applicant's environmental risk assessment; government also conducts its own environmental risk assessment. (S-III§100)</li> <li>• Mandatory biotechnology labelling requirements for specified GMO food products. (S-III§104)</li> </ul>
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Korea imposes environmental waste charges on imports of certain products, materials that contain harmful substances and are difficult to recycle. (S-III§56)</li> <li>• Special excise tax applies to motor vehicles to minimize environmental pollution and enhance energy savings. (S-IV§58)</li> </ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agency approves special imports such as endangered species under CITES. (S-III§60)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct payments and more subsidies contingent on having environmentally friendly farming practices. (S-IV§15, 20)</li> </ul>
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Korea has suffered serious resource depletion due to overexploitation; Korea is implementing project aimed at establishing sustainable fishery system and developing environmentally friendly methods. (S-IV§30)</li> <li>• Aquaculture has generate some negative environmental consequences like water pollution; under 2000 law, mariculture grounds left idle for certain periods to facilitate sustainable production. (S-IV§33)</li> </ul>
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective of energy policy is to establish environment friendly energy systems. (S-IV§37)</li> <li>• Reference price system implemented in 2002 subsidises excess costs of power generated from renewable energy. (S-IV§44)</li> </ul>
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial vision for 2010 is to further expanding exports of bio and environmental industrial products. (S-IV§53)</li> </ul>

L. RWANDA<sup>53</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main objective of agricultural policy is protection of the environment. (G-II§12)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standards with respect to the environment; process of developing standards on environmental management systems. (S-III§52)</li> </ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of authorized pesticides drawn up taking into account their toxicity, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention. (S-III§61)</li> <li>Rwanda has ratified the Kyoto Protocol, Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention, CITES, etc. (S-III§62)</li> <li>Production and marketing of any product or toxic substance that affects the environment is prohibited; study underway providing for plastic waste management mechanism. (S-III§63)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural productivity declining for over a decade due to environmental degradation. (S-IV§7)</li> </ul>
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy objective in forestry sector is conservation. (S-IV§43)</li> <li>Forestry law's main objectives include laying down of measures for resource conservation, etc. (S-IV§44)</li> <li>Protected areas where all activities especially felling prohibited; felling permits issued only after environmental assessment; establishment of forest protection service envisaged. (S-IV§46)</li> </ul>
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of fisheries management policy and use of destructive fishing techniques. (S-IV§35)</li> <li>Objective of government policy is environmental protection through rational husbandry of fishery resources. (S-IV§37)</li> <li>Draft law on fisheries covers management of fisheries, measures for conserving fishery resources, etc. (S-IV§38)</li> </ul>
Mining and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government envisages use of geothermal, wind and solar energy. (S-IV§54)</li> </ul>

M. SINGAPORE<sup>54</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Singapore's commitments on environmental services have gone beyond its GATS commitments; FTA with the USA covers environment issues. (S-II§28)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	

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Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import prohibitions, restrictions and licensing on some products like old cars, etc. for environmental reasons. (S-III§24, 25)</li> <li>• Export prohibitions for environmental reasons, export prohibitions on rhinoceros horn under CITES. (S-III§66, 67)</li> </ul>
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% alignment with international standards in the area of environment. (S-III§38)</li> <li>• No specific labelling requirements for pre-packaged GM food; labelling of GM food being discussed; establishment of committee to provide factual and scientific information to public on GMOs. (S-III§50)</li> <li>• Stipulation of minimum construction standards to ensure environmental standards are met. (S-IV§66)</li> </ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Companies require permission for certain activities due to environmental considerations. (S-III§104)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Power and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government encourages water conservation through recycling, mandatory installation of water saving devices, etc. (S-IV§26, 27)</li> </ul>
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With respect to land transport, there is a ban on imported cars that are three years or older for environmental reasons. (S-IV§64)</li> <li>• Singapore party to all major international conventions on maritime pollution prevention. (S-IV§76)</li> </ul>

N. SRI LANKA<sup>55</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government investment strategy has increased attention towards environment. (G-II§57)</li> <li>• Agricultural policy aided by healthy environmental policy with introduction of soil conservation measures, sustainable management of water resources, etc. (G-IV§164, 165)</li> <li>• Energy intensive manufacturers utilizing energy saving methods and equipments and installing waste energy recovery processes. (G-IV§174)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import prohibitions and special licensing scheme on grounds of environmental protection. (S-III§33, 34)</li> <li>• Export prohibitions and licensing to protect the environment including endangered species in accordance with international conventions such as CITES. (S-III§76)</li> <li>• Ban on importation of GM food from 2001. (S-III§48)</li> </ul>
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning to implement an energy efficiency labelling scheme for household electrical appliances. (S-II§53)</li> </ul>
Taxes, levies and subsidies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border charges on certain exports on grounds of environmental protection. (S-III§72)</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Export duties and cesses may be imposed to protect the environment. (S-III§73)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National policy identified the need for closer integration of agriculture sector and conservation and sustainable use of resources. (S-IV§10)</li> </ul>
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental degradation constrains tourism sectors development; all hotel projects must undergo an environmental impact assessment study by government authority. (S-IV§122, 123)</li> </ul>

O. SURINAME<sup>56</sup>

<b>Trade policy framework</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of plan by government in 2001 which has the goals of sustainable development and protection of the environment. (S-II§21)</li> <li>• Incentives in form of deductions from taxable income from certain investments in the interest of environmental protection. (S-II§38)</li> <li>• Nature reserves covers range of ecosystems of a notable conservation value. (G§29)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import restrictions on grounds of environmental protection; party to CITES and Montreal Protocol. (S-III§52, 54)</li> <li>• Trade restrictions and licensing requirements for the protection of the environment. (S-III§94)</li> </ul>
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import measures on basis of technical regulations and international standards with a view to protect the environment. (S-III§70)</li> <li>• Legislation under preparation to allow use of precautionary principle and adoption of measures against risks associated with GMOs. (S-III§82)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture and food processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exclusion of large areas from exploitation for environmental purposes; environmental management capacity and resources to manage forest logging expansion very limited. (S-IV§28, 29)</li> </ul>

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Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate of deforestation has been relatively low, however recent expansion of small scale gold mining has had negative environmental consequences. (S-IV§56)</li> <li>• Initiatives taken since mid 1990s aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for sustainable forestry management, preservation of tropical rainforest, certification of sustainable production methods, etc. (S-IV§63, 64)</li> </ul>
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised mining legislations to provide for protection of the environment. (S-IV§2)</li> <li>• Mineral agreements between the government and individual enterprises often have provisions for the protection of the environment. (S-IV§68)</li> <li>• Policy initiative announced to enable the government to apply more stringent environmental protection requirements. (S-IV§73)</li> </ul>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master plan for energy sector aims at developing non-conventional sources of energy, efficiency of energy use, etc. (S-IV§100)</li> </ul>
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New law on air transport service sector deals with matters addressed in the annexes to the ICAO Convention including environmental protection. (S-IV§156)</li> <li>• With respect to maritime transport services, preparation of legislation to conform with obligations under convention on marine pollution. (S-IV§171)</li> <li>• Government aims to promote sustainable development of tourism and protect the local environment. (S-IV§177)</li> </ul>

P. SWITZERLAND AND LIECHTENSTEIN<sup>57</sup>

Trade policy framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the DDA negotiations, Switzerland aims to promote coherence between the multilateral trading system and environment especially in area of agriculture; Liechtenstein shares Switzerland's concerns. (S-II§10, 11)</li> <li>• Switzerland and EU continued to seek agreements in the area of environment. (S-II§28)</li> <li>• A fee is calculated on the basis of polluting emissions to internalize pollution costs on the "polluter pays" principle. (S-II§41)</li> <li>• Agreement on environment provides for full participation by Switzerland in activities and projects of European Environmental Agency. (S-II§66)</li> <li>• Switzerland maintains its goal of negotiating and implementing environmental agreements coherently and cooperating with foreign governments to ensure conformity with the laws on importing and exporting material that may pose a risk to the environment, including hazardous waste, toxic chemical products, etc. (G§6)</li> <li>• Switzerland implemented the first seven bilateral agreements and concluded negotiations with the EU on a second series of bilateral agreements in fields such as the environment. (G§8)</li> <li>• For Liechtenstein, the Agreement on the European Economic Area includes horizontal policies on the environment. (G§29)</li> <li>• The Swiss Government continued to implement the structural reforms with priorities on domestic policy areas such as the environment. (G§36)</li> <li>• Switzerland is actively taking in all international negotiations on the environment to promote sustainable development; believes in use of trade-</li> </ul>

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	<p>related measures within framework of MEAs. (G-III§62)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Switzerland has ratified all the multilateral environment agreements - the Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention , Stockholm Convention, Kyoto Protocol, etc.; it is committed to reduce its emissions of green house gasses; introduction of tax incentives in order to reduce consumption of fossil fuels. (G§64: S)</li> <li>• Switzerland seeks to ensure that international process in forums like UNEP, CSD, etc. are taken into account in ongoing environmental negotiations. (G-III§65)</li> <li>• Switzerland endorsed the recommendations of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization report on integrating economic, social and environmental aspects in national and international development policies (G§68)</li> <li>• In the course of 2000, Switzerland reached agreements with the EU in area of environment. (G-IV§71)</li> <li>• Switzerland maintains that negotiations under the DDA should also promote consistency between the multilateral trading system and environmental policies. (G§98)</li> <li>• Switzerland intends to pursue the reforms of its agricultural policy to have an agreement that takes into account non-trade related aspects of agriculture like the protection of the environment. (G§103)</li> </ul>
<b>Trade policies and practices by measure</b>	
Quantitative restrictions and prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import controls maintained for environmental reasons. (S-III§53)</li> <li>• Switzerland and Liechtenstein maintain export controls by licences for environmental reasons and to ensure compliance with Basel Convention and CITES, etc. (S-III§112)</li> </ul>
Technical requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorization required for use of GMOs in foodstuffs; mandatory labelling and packaging requirements apply to products containing GMOs. (S-III§67, 92, 93)</li> <li>• Liechtenstein has accredited certification body for environmental management systems. (S-III§71)</li> <li>• Eco-labelling systems used by companies on a voluntary basis. (S-III§80)</li> <li>• Inspection of vehicles addresses issues of pollutant emission, noise, etc. (S-IV§60)</li> </ul>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swiss measures for protection of environment contained in various laws; agency negotiates and implements international environmental agreements; Switzerland party to Basel Convention and Cartagena Protocol, etc. (S-III§94, 95)</li> <li>• Switzerland and Liechtenstein apply a number of trade measures to enforce environmental provisions for example import prohibitions on ozone depleting substances, etc. (S-III§97)</li> <li>• Tied aid restricted to environmental protection; mixed credit scheme is used for environmental protection. (S-III§121)</li> </ul>
<b>Sector Policy</b>	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural policy reforms focussed on sustainability of sector through environment friendly measures. (S-II§8)</li> <li>• Liechtenstein's agricultural sector has gone through tremendous structural changes from the environmental perspective. (G§24)</li> <li>• Agricultural policy objectives include the conservation of natural resources,</li> </ul>

	<p>allowing rural areas that meet sustainable development criteria to earn comparable incomes, etc. (S-IV§7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy initiative of 2002 included further efforts to promote environmental sustainability; ecological production conditions introduced as eligibility for direct payments; farmers must now comply with specified basic environmental standards. (S-IV§9)</li> <li>• Authorities consider that ecological objective of 2002 policy partly met. (S-IV§10)</li> </ul>
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform being debated to allow for differentiated tax rates based on environmental impact and CO2 content with full exemption for biofuels. (S-IV§65)</li> <li>• Swiss ratification of Kyoto Protocol in 2003; law provides for reduction of CO2 emissions primarily through voluntary means; proposal for “climate cent” on transport fuels. (S-IV§78)</li> <li>• Launch of programme to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy. (S-IV§79)</li> <li>• In Liechtenstein, law regulated emission targets, air pollution levels, etc.; revision in 2004 represents further commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (S-IV§80)</li> <li>• Promotion of energy saving is pillar of Liechtenstein’s energy policy; approval and ratification of Kyoto Protocol expected before end of 2004; framework to promote use of renewable energy. (S-IV§80)</li> </ul>

**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 <sub>2</sub>	-	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
ODSs	-	Ozone-depleting substances
PESCA	-	Community Initiative concerning the Restructuring of the Fisheries Sector
R&D	-	Research and development
SMEs	-	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SO <sub>2</sub>	-	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

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