

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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Committee on Trade and Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE FOR 2008

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.

This Note contains the WTO Environmental Database (EDB) for 2008¹. The EDB was established in 1998² in fulfilment of the recommendation in the 1996 Report of the Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) to the Singapore Ministerial Conference³ for the Secretariat to compile and update annually all environment-related notifications to the WTO. This Note constitutes a list of environment-related measures or provisions that were notified under the WTO agreements in 2008 (Section I). It also includes environment-related measures, provisions or programmes noted in Trade Policy Reviews carried out in 2008 (Section II).

It has been prepared in accordance with the views expressed by Members⁴, using the search methodology adopted in WT/CTE/W/78⁵, and building on the search words set out in WT/CTE/W/102. The list of search words is attached as Annex I to this Note; the list of abbreviations is contained in Annex II.

¹ For ease of reference, the Environmental Database for 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 are contained in documents WT/CTE/EDB/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; and for 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 in documents WT/CTE/W/46, 77, 118, 143 and 195 respectively.

² See WT/CTE/3.

³ See WT/CTE/1.

⁴ See WT/CTE/W/46.

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

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I. NOTIFICATIONS

1. This Note contains results of a search⁶ on 3,636 documents issued in respect to notifications submitted by Members in 2008 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 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. In 2008, out of the 3636 notifications submitted, 444 (12.2 per cent) were environment related.⁷ The 1997-2007 average is 263 notifications and 11.6 per cent.⁸

5. While environment-related notifications had the highest proportion in notifications made under the Agreement on Government Procurement (57.10 per cent), Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions (57.10 per cent), Agreement on ILP (40 per cent) and Agreement on Agriculture (17.5 per cent)⁹, the TBT Agreement and SPS Agreement had the highest number of environment-related notifications (270 and 101 notifications respectively).¹⁰ The TBT and SPS

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

⁷ See Charts 1 and 2.

⁸ See Table 1.

⁹ See Charts 6 and 7.

¹⁰ See Charts 3 and 4.

Agreements accounted for respectively 60.9 per cent and 22.7 per cent of all WTO environment-related notifications submitted in 2008.¹¹

Chart 1: Total Number of Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2008)

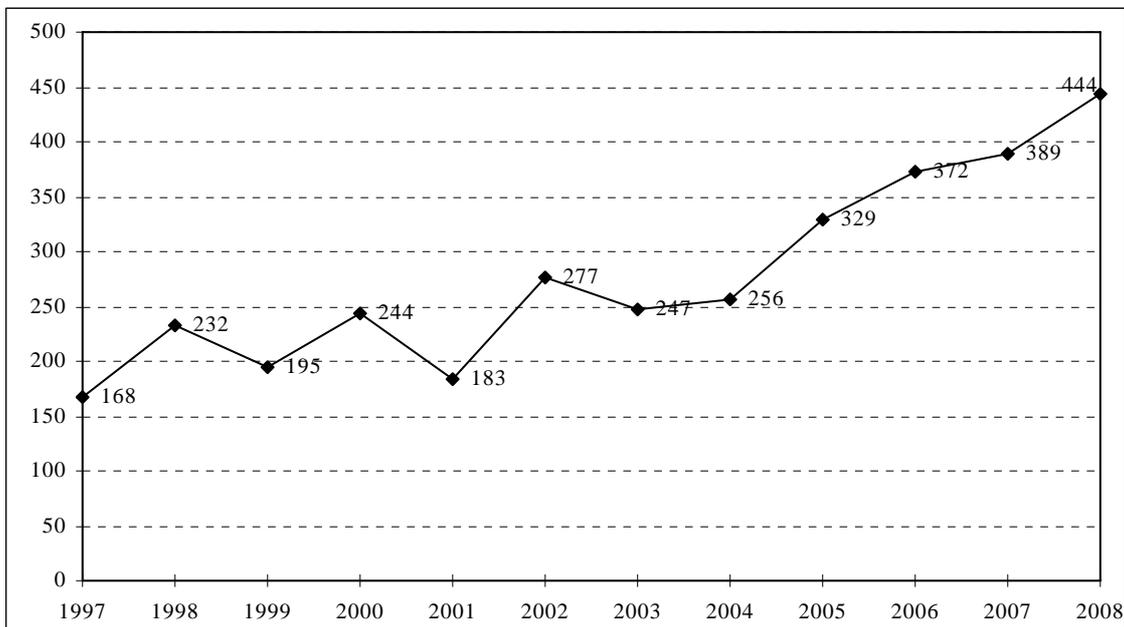
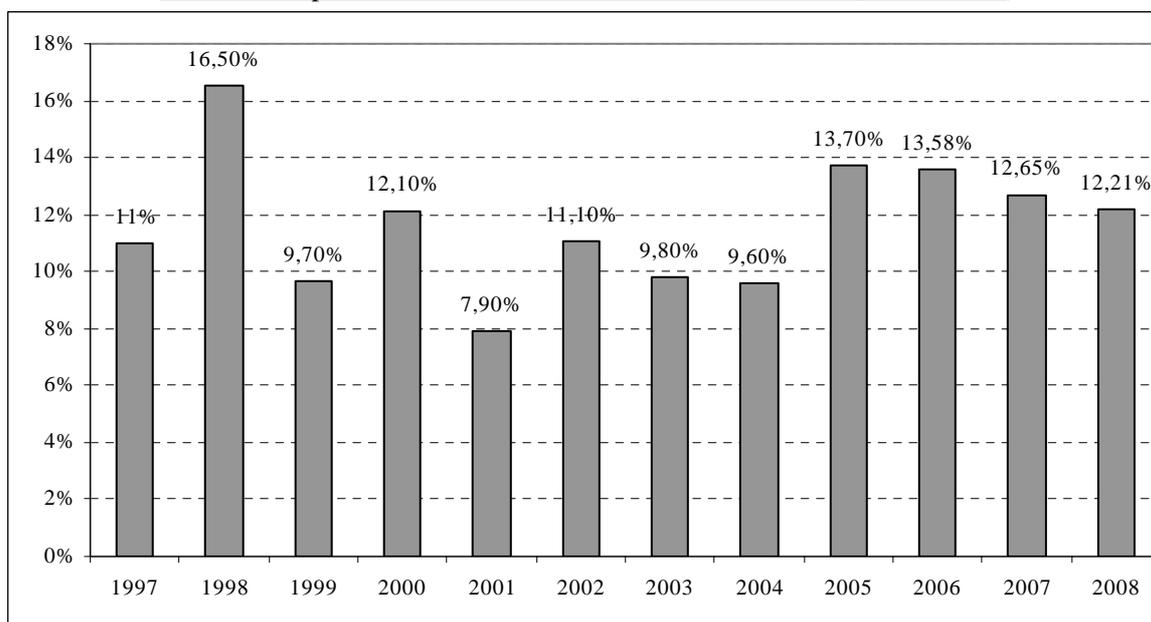


Chart 2: Proportion of Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2008)



¹¹ See Chart 5.

Table 1: Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2008)

| GATT 1994 and WTO Agreements | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| TBT Agreement | 89(794) | 98(648) | 84(1162) | 97(651) | 67(601) | 114(622) | 100(896) | 110(718) | 122(902) | 156(1037) | 180(1235) | 270(1654) |
| SPS Agreement | 9(300) | 21(300) | 12(450) | 27(468) | 26(763) | 48(803) | 51(852) | 67(924) | 127(855) | 154(1156) | 120(1196) | 101(1263) |
| SCM Agreement | 22(100) | 36(90) | 27 | 32(133) | 21(198) | 29(159) | 33(138) | 13(118) | 27(139) | 8(92) | 33(147) | 5(86) |
| Agreement on Agriculture | 20(230) | 22(190) | 28(220) | 40(229) | 40(235) | 32(193) | 34(174) | 29(157) | 25(148) | 24(123) | 34(119) | 24(137) |
| Agreement on Anti-Dumping | 4(18) | 1(12) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1(145) | 2(142) | 3(121) | 0(120) | 0(98) | 0(106) | 0(121) |
| Agreement on ILP | 15(50) | 20(60) | 10(66) | 17(70) | 7(57) | 13(89) | 16(50) | 12(34) | 15(39) | 19(59) | 13(64) | 20(50) |
| Agreement on Safeguards | 0 | 1(30) | 1 | 1(87) | 1(130) | 1(120) | 1(94) | 2(56) | 1(47) | 0(48) | 0(31) | 0(43) |
| Agreement on Customs Valuation | 0 | 1(13) | 1(58) | 3(36) | 1(44) | 1(41) | 0 | 0(17) | 1(12) | 0(1) | 0(9) | 0(12) |
| State Trading | 0 | 1(30) | 0 | 0 | 1(39) | 2(36) | 3(29) | 0(30) | 1(6) | 1(20) | 0(11) | 1(19) |
| Regional Trade Agreements | 6(14) | 26 | 24 | 16 | 10(15) | 0 | 0 | 0(172) | 0(23) | 0(20) | 0(20) | 4(33) |
| TRIPS Agreement | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5(328) | 5(227) | 16(218) | 5(139) | 7(205) | 2(40) | 2(38) | 3(69) | 7(130) |
| GATS | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7(43) | 0 | 4(53) | 1(54) | 1(31) | 0(42) | 0(50) |
| Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) | - | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4(10) | 2 | 7(8) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4(7) |
| TRIMS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0(1) | 0(2) | 0(4) |
| Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions of GATT 1994 | 1(23) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0(1) | 0 |
| Agreement on Preshipment Inspection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0(1) |
| Agreement on Rules of Origin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0(1) | 0(7) | 0(4) |
| Agreement on Government Procurement | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2(9) | 9(21) | 0 | 1(44) | 5(11) | 4(10) | 3(8) | 8(14) |
| Information Technology Agreement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| GATT 1994 and WTO Agreements | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Other notification provisions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1(1) | 1(3) | 1(2) | 0(5) | 0(8) |
| Total number of environment-related notifications | 168 | 232 | 195 | 244 | 183 | 277 | 247 | 256 | 329 | 372 | 389 | 444 |
| Total number of notifications | (1531) | (1404) | (2016) | (2024) | (2320) | (2500) | (2516) | (2658) | (2400) | (2739) | 3075 | 3636 |
| Proportion of environment-related notifications (%) | 11.0 | 16.5 | 9.7 | 12.1 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 12.2 |

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

Chart 3: Environment-related Notifications in Selected Agreements (1997-2008)

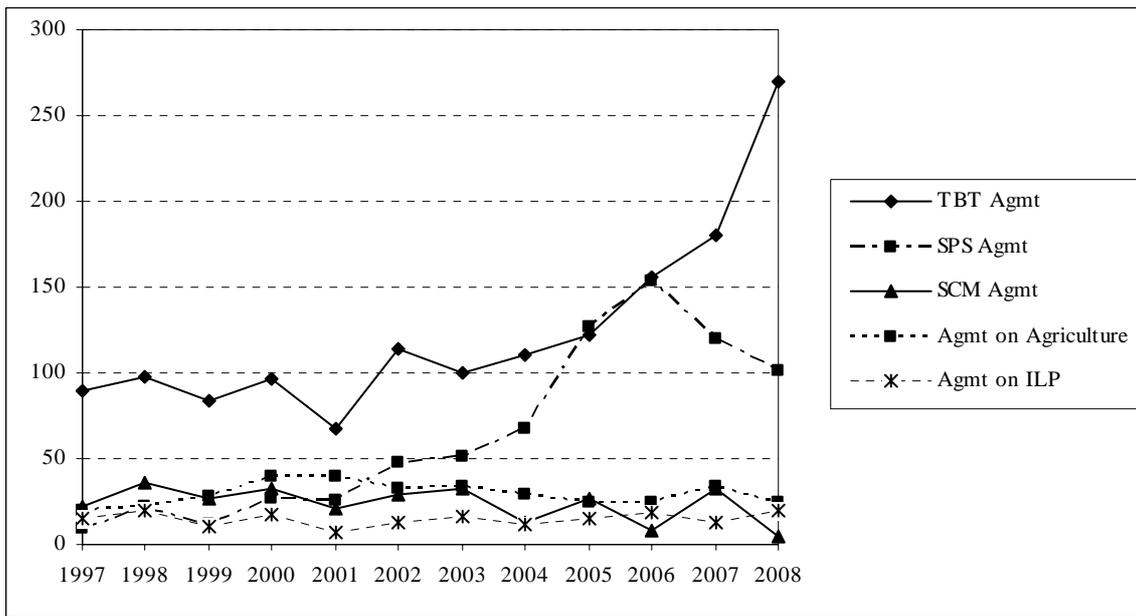


Chart 4: Number of Environment-related Notifications under Selected Agreements (2008)

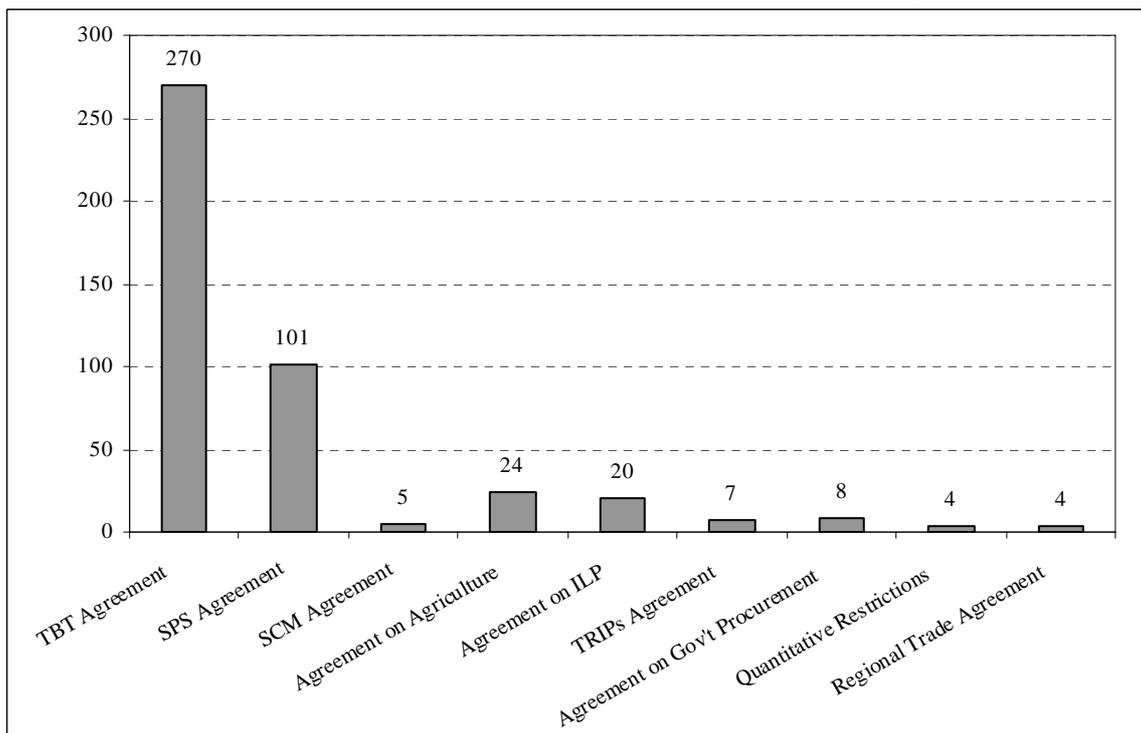


Chart 5: Distribution of the WTO Environment-related Notifications (2008)

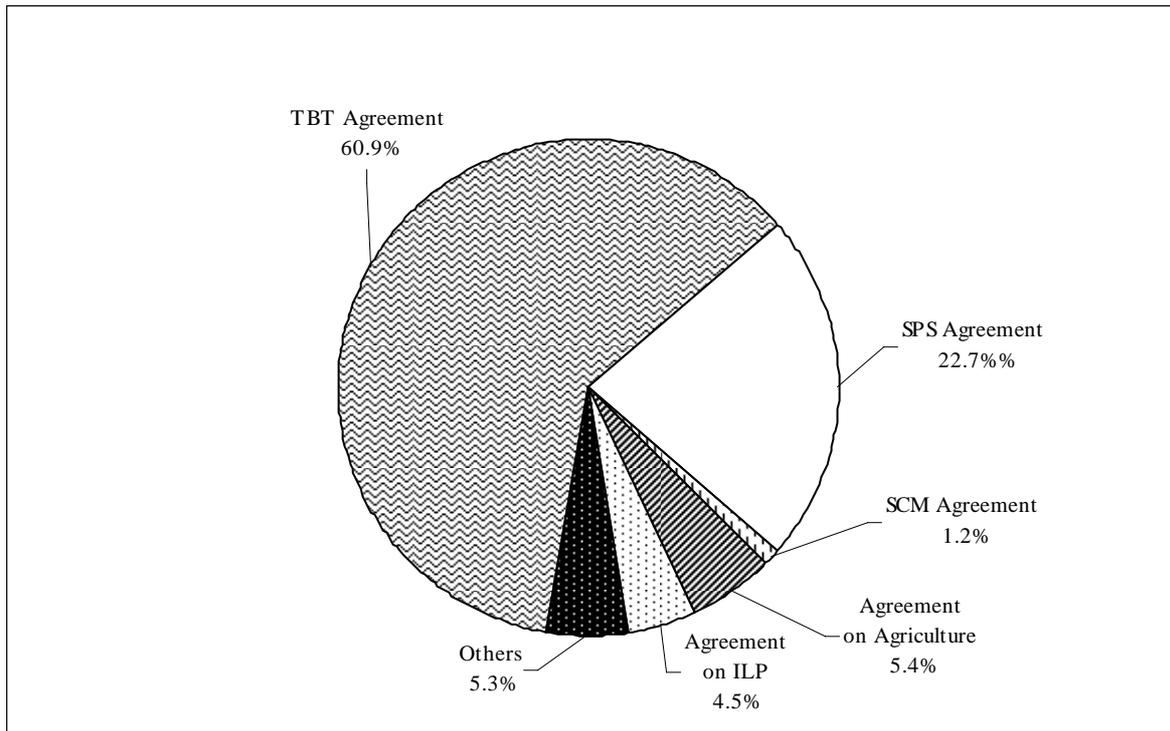


Chart 6: Share of Environment-related Notifications in Selected Agreements (2008)

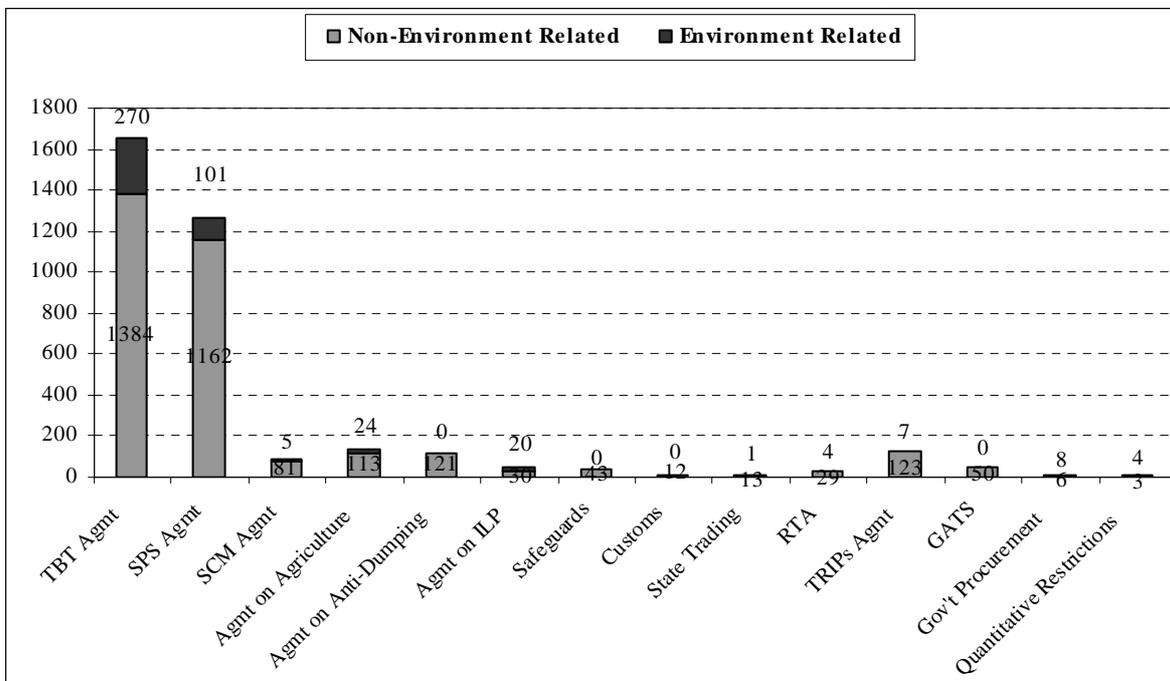
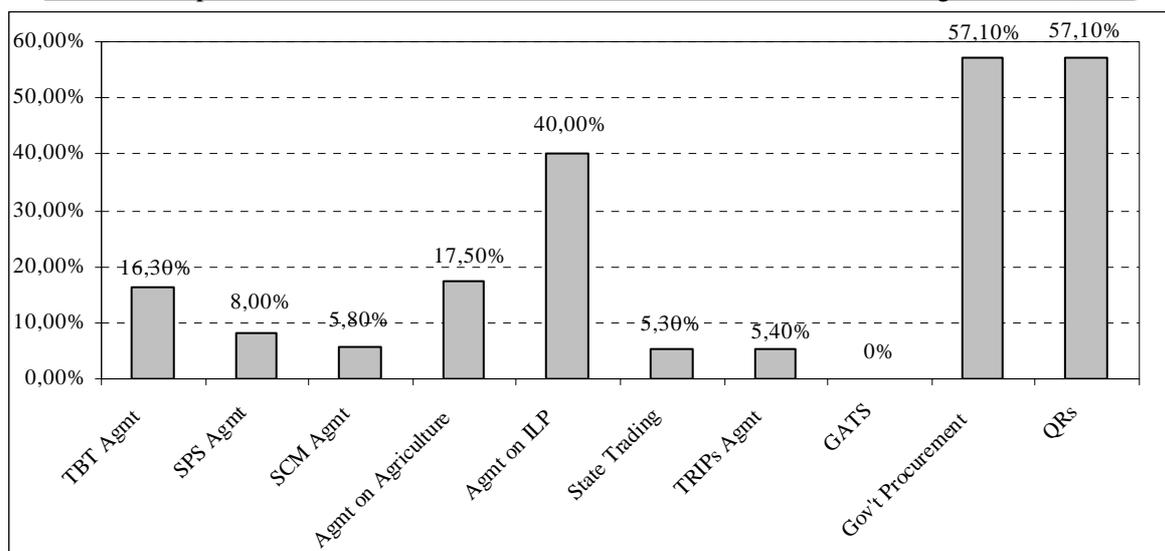


Chart 7: Proportion of Environment-related Notifications under Selected Agreements (2008)



A. AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (TBT)

6. In 2008, among the 1654 notifications¹² submitted by Members under Articles 2 and 5 of the TBT Agreement, 270 (16.3 per cent) cited environment as the main objective, or among the objectives of the notified technical regulations or conformity assessment procedures.¹³

7. Over the years, the number of TBT environment-related notifications has been steadily rising (from 35 notifications in 1991 to 270 in 2008¹⁴, and from 9.8 per cent in 1991 to 16.3 per cent in 2008).¹⁵

8. In 2008, the notified environment-related measures related to, among others, chemicals, ozone depleting substances, volatile organic compound (VOC), waste, toxic and hazardous substances, fertilisers and pesticides, plant protection products, gas, oil, bio-fuels, other liquid fuels and petroleum products, fuel tanks and gas containers, electrical conductors, lamps and luminaries, refrigerators, air-conditioners, heaters and boilers, washing machines and other household electrical appliances, electricity generation, vehicles, vessels, engines and motors, generators, buildings, batteries, tyres, drugs, wood, food and agricultural products.

9. These measures included general environmental requirements, ban and prohibition, performance and efficiency standards, technical or quality specifications, safety specifications, eco-design requirements, classification, harmonization, labelling and packages requirements, handling, transportation, storage and distribution requirements, testing, certification and other conformity assessment procedures.

10. They aimed at environmental protection in areas such as increased energy/fuel efficiency, energy/resources conservation, greenhouse gas emission reduction (including meeting national emission or renewable energy targets), pollution reduction, waste, radioactive waste, chemicals and toxic substances management, recycling and recovery, protection of animal and plant health, biodiversity, promotion of sustainable production and consumption, compliance with multilateral

¹² This number includes all addenda, corrigenda and revisions.

¹³ See Table 2, Charts 8 and 9.

¹⁴ See Chart 8.

¹⁵ See Chart 9.

environmental agreements (e.g. Kyoto Protocol and Montreal Protocol), and contribution to mitigation of climate change.¹⁶ Among the above, measures related to energy conservation and efficiency were the most frequently notified.

11. Out of the 270 environment-related notifications made in 2008, approximately 50 per cent were made by the People Republic of China (63 notifications), the United States (41 notifications) and the European Communities (36 notifications).

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

| Year | Number of environment-related TBT notifications | Total number of TBT notifications | Per centage 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 |
| 2005 | 122 | 902 | 13.5 |
| 2006 | 156 | 1037 | 15.0 |
| 2007 | 180 | 1235 | 14.6 |
| 2008 | 270 | 1654 | 16.3 |

¹⁶ See Table 3.

Chart 8: Number of Environment-related TBT Notifications (1991-2008)

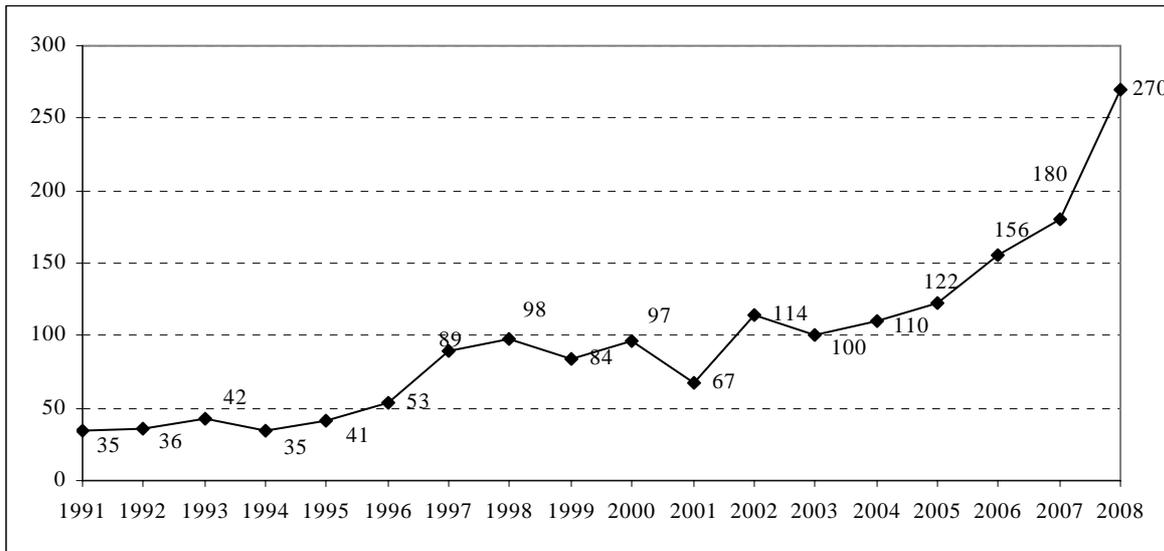


Chart 9: percentage of Environment-related TBT Notifications (1991-2008)

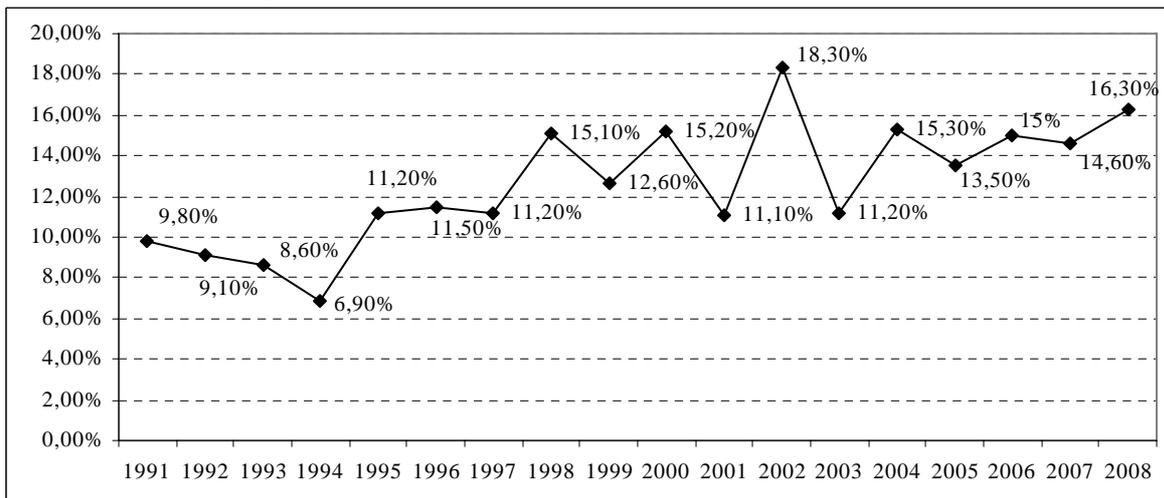


Table 3: Environment-related TBT Notifications (2008)

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| G/TBT/N/ALB/27 | Albania, Republic of | Draft Law of Council of Ministers on approval of the Regulation "On some additional and changes (amending) of Law No 8025, dated 9 November 1995 "On protection by the ionising radiation" | To protect human life and the environment from the risks of radiation |
| G/TBT/N/ARM/64 | Armenia, Republic of | Draft Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On Making Changes and Amendments to the Government Decision No. 2313-N "On the Approval of the Technical Regulation on the Requirements for Food Providing Services" | To protect human life, health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ARM/65 | Armenia, Republic of | Draft Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On Making Changes and Amendments to the Government Decision No. 1843-N ("On the Approval of the Technical Regulation on Technical Exploitation Rules of the Elements of Gas Economy and the Requirements for Work Safety") | To ensure safe work conditions protecting human life, health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ARM/67 | Armenia, Republic of | Draft Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On the Approval of the Technical Regulation on Safety Areas of Electricity Systems" | To protect human life and health, to reduce the risk of damaging the property of natural and legal persons, and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ARM/68 | Armenia, Republic of | Draft Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On the Approval of the Technical Regulation on Steamers with up to 0.07 MPa Pressure Power, Water Heating Boilers with up to 388 K temperature, Boiler locations and Safe Exploitation Rules" | To protect human life and health, to reduce the risk of damaging the property of natural and legal persons, and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ARG/233 | Argentina | Draft Resolution "MERCOSUR Technical Regulation on Minimum Safety and Energy Efficiency Requirements for Gas-Fuelled Domestic Appliances" | To set forth minimum safety and energy efficiency requirements for gas-fuelled domestic appliances marketed in the States parties |
| G/TBT/N/AUS/61 | Australia | National Measurement Institute (NMI): Part M10-2 Meters Intended for the Metering of Non-urban Water in Full Flowing Pipes; Part M11-2 Meters Intended for the Metering of Non-urban Water in Open Channels and Partially Filled Pipe. Australian Technical Specification (ATS 4747): Part 2: Specification of meters for closed conduits fully charged; Part 3: Specifications for open channel meters; Part 5: Installation and commissioning of meters for closed conduits fully charged; Part 6: Installation and commissioning of open channel meters | To accurately measure extractions from river and groundwater systems in order to ensure the environmental health of these systems through environmentally sustainable extraction levels |
| G/TBT/N/BRA/273 | Brazil | Ministerial Act N° 42, 7 March 2008 | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/BRA/301 | Brazil | Draft Ministerial Act for Electric motors three-phase of induction | To protect the environment and prevent deceptive practises |
| G/TBT/N/CAN/189/Add.2 | Canada | Proposed Regulations Adding Perfluorooctane Sulfonate and Its Salts to the Virtual Elimination List | To virtually eliminate the releases of PFOS to the Canadian environment |
| G/TBT/N/CAN/234 | Canada | Proposed Amendment to the Energy Efficiency Regulations | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CAN/236 | Canada | Proposed Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Concentration Limits for Architectural Coatings Regulations | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CAN/237 | Canada | Proposed Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Concentration Limits for Automotive Refinishing Products Regulations | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CAN/238 | Canada | Proposed Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Concentration Limits for Certain Products Regulations | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CAN/241 | Canada | Draft Regulation - Wood -Fired Heating Appliances | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CAN/247 | Canada | Proposed Amendment to the Phosphorus Concentration Regulations | To protect the environment |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| G/TBT/N/CAN/253 | Canada | Proposed Order Adding Toxic Substances (chlorinated paraffins) to Schedule 1 to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CAN/254 | Canada | Proposed Order Adding Toxic Substances (Propanedinitrile, Methyloxirane, Ethyloxirane Naphthalene, Toluene diisocyanates, 1,2-Benzenediol and 1,4-Benzenediol) to Schedule 1 to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CAN/255 | Canada | Regulation Proposal Notice: New General Regulation under the Pesticides Act, 1990 to implement the Cosmetic Pesticides Ban Act, 2008 | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/329 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for AC Contactors | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/329/Add.1 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard GB 21518-2008 "Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for AC Contactors", has been promulgated by the Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China, and will enter into force as of 1 November 2008 | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/329/Rev.1 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for AC Contactors | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/329/Rev.1/Add.1 | China, The People's Republic of | The National Standard GB 21518-2008 "Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for AC Contactors", has been promulgated by Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China, and will enter into force as of 1 November 2008 | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/330 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Computer Monitors | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/330/Rev.1 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Computer Monitors | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/331 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Copy Machines | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/331/Rev.1 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Copy Machines | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/332 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Electrical Storage Water Heaters | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/332/Rev.1 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Electrical Storage Water Heaters | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/335 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Safety in Electroheat Installations Part 13: Particular Requirements for Electroheat Installation with Explosive Atmosphere | To ensure the safety of people and to protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/335/Rev.1 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Safety in Electroheat Installations Part 13: Particular Requirements for Electroheat Installation with Explosive Atmosphere | To ensure the safety of people and to protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/338 | China, The People's Republic of | Inner Liner for Cigarette (draft standard for approval) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/339 | China, The People's Republic of | Tolerance Values of Volatile Organic Compounds in Cigarette Carton and Packet Packaging Papers (draft standard for approval) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/340 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., The General Requirement for Environment, Safety, Identification and Marking of Shopping Plastics Bags | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/345 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Phoxim Technical | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| G/TBT/N/CHN/346 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., 40% Phoxim Emulsifiable Concentrates | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/347 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl Technical | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/348 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl Wettable Powders | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/349 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Fomesafen Technical | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/350 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Fomesafen Aqueous Solution | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/351 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Paclobutrazol Technical | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/352 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., 15% Paclobutrazol Wettable Powders | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/353 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Oxadiazon Technical | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/354 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Oxadiazon Emulsifiable Concentrates | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/355 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Diniconazole Technical | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/356 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Diniconazole Wettable Powders | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/357 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Pendimethalin Technical | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/358 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Pendimethalin Emulsifiable Concentrates | To protect the health of human, animals and plants, and reduce the harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/365 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Safety Code of Gas Burning Appliances | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/367 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Footwear - Healthy and Safe Properties Specification | To protect human safety and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/380 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., The Maximum Allowable Values of the Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency Grades for Household Refrigerators | To save energy |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| G/TBT/N/CHN/391 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Automobile Fuel Consumption Labels | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/392 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Packing Containers Plastic Jerrican for Packages of Dangerous Goods | To protect human safety and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/393 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Packing Containers Plastic Drum for Packages of Dangerous Goods | To protect human safety and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/399 | China, The People's Republic of | Draft Amendment to Regulations on Compulsory Product Certification | To protect human life or safety, animal or plant life or health, and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/416 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Automatic Electric Rice Cookers | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/417 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades of AC Electric Fans | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/424 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Buried Polyethylene (PE) Piping Systems for the Supply of Gaseous Fuels: Part 3: Valves | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/430 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., the Limits and Measurement Methods of Fuel Consumption for Mopeds | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/431 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., the Limits and Measurement Methods of Fuel Consumption for Motorcycles | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/443 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Electrical Equipment of Industrial Machines-Electromagnetic Compatibility-Emission Limits | To reduce electromagnetic pollution |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/447 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Requirements of Restricting Excessive Package Foods and Cosmetics | To save resources and protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/456 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Clethodim Technical | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/457 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Clethodim Emulsifiable Concentrates | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/458 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Fenoxaprop-P-Ethyl Technical | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/459 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Fenoxaprop-P-Ethyl Emulsion, Oil in Water | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/460 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Fenoxaprop-P-Ethyl Emulsifiable Concentrates | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/461 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Bifenthrin Technical | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/462 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Bifenthrin Emulsifiable Concentrates | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/463 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Prochloraz Technical | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
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| G/TBT/N/CHN/464 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Prochloraz Emulsion, Oil in Water | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/465 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Prochloraz Emulsifiable Concentrates | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/466 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Propamocarb Technica | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/467 | China, The People's Republic of | Standard of the P.R.C., Propamocarb Hydrochloride Aqueous Solution | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/468 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Drinking Natural Mineral Water | To protect the health of humans, animals and plants, and reduce harm to the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/469 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Indoor Decorating and Refurbishing Materials-Limit of Harmful Substances of Solvent Coatings for Woodenware | To decrease pollution and protect human health |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/470 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Indoor Decorating and Refurbishing Materials-Limit of Harmful Substances of Water Based Woodenware Coatings | To decrease pollution and protect human health |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/471 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Limit of Harmful Substances of Exterior Wall Coatings | To decrease pollution and protect human health |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/472 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Limit of Harmful Substances of Automobile Coatings | To decrease pollution and protect human health |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/473 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Limit of Harmful Substances in Coatings for Toys | To decrease pollution and protect human health |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/475 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., General Rule for Classification and Hazard Communication of Chemicals | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CHN/510 | China, The People's Republic of | National Standard of the P.R.C., Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Displacement Air Compressors | To save energy |
| G/TBT/N/COL/20/Add.3 | Colombia | Resolution No. 18 0632 of 29 April 2008 extends the period of validity of the Technical Regulation on Electrical Equipment and Installations of the Ministry of Mines and Energy , notified in document G/TBT/N/COL/20/Add.1 of 29 April 2004 | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/COL/60/Add.2 | Colombia | Decree No. 4299 of 25 November 2005 on fuels "Laying down regulations under Article 61 of Law No. 812 of 2003 and establishing other provisions" of the Ministry of Mines and Energy has been amended pursuant to Ministry of Mines and Energy Decree No. 1333 of 19 April 2007 | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/COL/60/Add.3 | Colombia | Draft amendment to Decree No. 4299 of 25 November 2005 on fuels "Laying down regulations under Article 61 of Law No. 812 of 2003 and establishing other provisions" of the Ministry of Mines and Energy | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/COL/60/Add.4 | Colombia | "Amending Decree No. 4299 of 2005 and establishing other provisions" of the Ministry of Mines and Energy has been issued pursuant to Ministry of Mines and Energy Decree No. 1717 of 21 May 2008 | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/COL/96/Add.2 | Colombia | Proposed amendment of Decree No. 2629 of the Ministry of Mines and Energy "Establishing provisions to promote the use of bio-fuels in Colombia, and measures applicable to motor vehicles and other engine-powered machinery and equipment which are fuel-operated" | To protect the environment |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| G/TBT/N/COL/107 | Colombia | Draft Resolution of the Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development "regulating the permissible levels for pollutant emissions from land-based mobile sources, specifying the equipment and procedures for measuring such emissions, establishing regulations under Article 91 of Decree No. 948 of 1995, and adopting other provisions" | To establish the maximum permissible levels for pollutant emissions from land-based mobile sources |
| G/TBT/N/COL/114 | Colombia | Draft Decree of the Ministry of Mining and Energy "Issuing the measures geared towards rational and efficient use of electrical power" | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/COL/114/Add.1 | Colombia | Draft Implementing Order "Establishing the technical requirements for high-efficiency lighting sources" | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/COL/115 | Colombia | Draft Resolution of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and the Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development "Issuing the Technical Regulation on the labelling of zinc-carbon and alkaline cells and batteries, and repealing Resolutions Nos. 1273 of 2005, 3093 of 2005, 1341 of 2006, 0782 of 2007 and 3126 of 2007" | To protect the environment and to prevent deceptive practises to consumers |
| G/TBT/N/COL/119 | Colombia | Draft Technical Regulations on Lights and Street Lighting- RETILAP, of the Ministry of Mining and Energy | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/COL/124 | Colombia | Resolution of the Ministry of Mines and Energy "Issuing the Technical Regulation on service stations, supply facilities, and fixed installations of major consumers, which store and handle liquid fuels" | To prevent potential risks to safety, life, health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CRI/73 | Costa Rica, Republic of | Costa Rican Technical Regulation (RTCR) No. 410:2008: Regulation governing outside laboratories, reference laboratories and laboratories conducting official National Animal Health Service (SENASA) tests and trials | To protect animal health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/CRI/84 | Costa Rica, Republic of | Central American Technical Regulation (RTCA) No. 65.05.51:08: Veterinary drugs and related products, and establishments engaged in the manufacture, marketing, fractioning or storage thereof. Sanitary registration and control requirements | To protect human and animal health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/DMA/11 | Dominica | Procedural Manual for the Import Monitoring and Standard Compliance Program | To protect human and animal health, and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ECU/17/Add.1 | Ecuador | Technical Regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute RTE 017 on "Control of pollutant emissions from land-based mobile sources, domestically produced or imported and marketed in Ecuador" Resolution No. 078-2008 of 21 July 2008 of the Board of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute | To protect human, animal and plant life and health, and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ECU/34 | Ecuador | Draft Technical Regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute RTE INEN 035: "Energy efficiency of domestic refrigeration appliances" | To prevent from risks to health, safety and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ECU/20/Add.1 | Ecuador | Technical Regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute RTE INEN 020 on the transportation, storage, packaging and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in cylinders and tanks has been issued pursuant to Resolution No. 080-2008 of 21 July 2008 of the Board of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute | To prevent from risks to human, animal and plant life and health, the environment and property |
| G/TBT/N/ECU/35 | Ecuador | Mandatory Emergency Technical Regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute RTE INEN 039: Operation of vehicles powered by liquefied petroleum gas, (LPG) domestically produced or imported and marketed in the Republic of Ecuador | To prevent from risks to human, animal and plant life and health and the environment and practices likely to mislead users |
| G/TBT/N/ECU/36 | Ecuador | Mandatory Emergency Technical Regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute RTE INEN 038 on Domestically produced or assembled or imported urban buses, marketed in the Republic of Ecuador | To protect human life and safety, the environment and property and prevent deceptive practices |
| G/TBT/N/ECU/37 | Ecuador | Mandatory Emergency Technical Regulation of the Ecuadorian Standardization Institute RTE INEN 036 " Energy efficiency. Compact fluorescent lamps. Energy performance ranges and labelling" concerning domestically produced and imported lamps marketed in the Republic of Ecuador | To prevent health, safety and environmental risks and practices likely to mislead users of electrical energy |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
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| G/TBT/N/SLV/117 | El Salvador | Salvadoran Mandatory Standard 13.11.02:07 - Atmospheric emissions. Stationary point sources | To protect the environment and human health by defining maximum permissible pollutant levels |
| G/TBT/N/SLV/117/Add.1 | El Salvador | Salvadoran Mandatory Standard 13.11.02:07 - Atmospheric emissions. Stationary point sources | To protect the environment and human health by defining maximum permissible pollutant levels |
| G/TBT/N/SLV/121 | El Salvador | Salvadoran Mandatory Standard (NSO) No. 97.47.03:08: Energy efficiency of self-contained commercial refrigeration appliances. Maximum energy consumption limits, test methods and labelling | To protect the environment and to promote electrical energy savings |
| G/TBT/N/SLV/121/Add.1 | El Salvador | Salvadoran Mandatory Standard (NSO) No. 97.47.03:08: Energy efficiency of self-contained commercial refrigeration appliances. Maximum energy consumption limits, test methods and labelling | To protect the environment and to promote electrical energy savings |
| G/TBT/N/SLV/125 | El Salvador | Salvadoran Mandatory Standard (NSO) No. 97.47.04:08: Energy efficiency of self-contained household refrigeration appliances. Maximum energy consumption limits, test methods and labelling | To protect the environment and electrical energy saving |
| G/TBT/N/SLV/126 | El Salvador | Salvadoran Mandatory Standard (NSO) / Central American Technical Regulation (RTCA) No. 65.05.51:08: Veterinary drugs and related products, and establishments engaged in the manufacture, marketing, fractioning or storage thereof. Sanitary registration and control requirements | To protect human and animal health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/151/Add.1 | European Communities | Commission Directive 2008/58/EC amending, for the purpose of its adaptation to technical progress, for the 30 th time, Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/174 | European Communities | Draft Commission Regulation establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the form of labels and additional labelling requirements as regards products and equipment containing certain fluorinated greenhouse gases | To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to help the Community and the Member States to meet their Kyoto Protocol objectives |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/177 | European Communities | Draft Commission Directives amending Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council to include [respectively] difenacoum, carbon dioxide, propiconazole and tebuconazole as active substances in Annex I thereto; Draft Commission Decision concerning the non-inclusion of certain substances in Annex I, IA or IB to Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market | To protect public health and the environment and to harmonize the EU market on biocidal products |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/187 | European Communities | Draft Commission Decision concerning the non-inclusion of azocyclotin, cyhexatin and thidiazuron in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing those active substances | 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/190 | European Communities | Draft Commission Directives amending Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council to include [respectively] cyclohexylhydroxydiazene 1-oxide, potassium salt (K-HDO), thiabendazole, thiamethoxam and IPBC as an active substance in Annex I thereto | To protect public health and the environment and to harmonize the EU market on biocidal products |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/193 | European Communities | Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on type-approval of motor vehicles and engines with respect to emissions from heavy duty vehicles (Euro VI) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information | To provide a high level of environmental protection regarding atmospheric emissions and to protect human health |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
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| G/TBT/N/EEC/194 | European Communities | Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community's integrated approach to reduce CO2 emissions from light-duty vehicles | To protect public health and the environment, and to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU consistently with its target under the Kyoto protocol and with its policy on acting against climate change |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/196 | European Communities | Draft Commission Decisions concerning the non-inclusion of [respectively] beauveria brogniartii and potassium permanganate, buprofezin, butralin, cyanamide, dichlobenil, dicloran, dicofol, diniconazole, methyl bromide, propachlor, propanil, tricyclazole, triflumizole, in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing these substances | To protect public health and the environment and to harmonize the EU market on biocidal products |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/197 | European Communities | Draft Commission Directives amending Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council to include [respectively] alphachloralose, aluminium phosphide, bromadiolone, indoxacarb, and thiacloprid as an active substance in Annex I thereto; Draft Commission Decision concerning the non-inclusion of certain substances in Annex I, IA or IB to Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/199 | European Communities | Draft Commission Regulation amending Regulation (EC) No. 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to fertilisers for the purposes of adapting Annexes I to IV thereto to technical progress | To abate acidification, eutrophication and groundlevel ozone |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/200 | European Communities | Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (COM(2008)19 final) | To establish national renewable energy targets that result in an overall binding target of a 20% share of renewable energy sources in energy consumption in 2020 and a binding 10% minimum target for bio-fuels in transport to be achieved by each Member State |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/201 | European Communities | Chlorate (pesticide active substance) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/202 | European Communities | Bromuconazole (pesticide active substance) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/203 | European Communities | Napropamide (pesticide active substance) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/207 | European Communities | pesticide active substances | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/208 | European Communities | Electrical and electronic household and office equipment; Draft Commission Regulation implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for standby and off-mode electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment | To reduce the electricity consumption related to standby and off mode and the associated CO2 emissions by fostering the application of existing cost effective and non proprietary technology. |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|------------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| G/TBT/N/EEC/209 | European Communities | Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Community Ecolabel scheme (COM(2008)401) | To encourage the sustainable production and consumption of products, and the sustainable provision and use of services, by setting benchmarks for the good environmental performance of products and services |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/212 | European Communities | Draft Commission Directive amending, for the purpose of its adaptation to technical progress, for the 31 st time, Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/214 | European Communities | Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on machinery for pesticide application, amending Directive 2006/42/EC of 17 May 2006 on machinery (COM(2008) 535) | To protect human life and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/214/Corr.1 | European Communities | Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on machinery for pesticide application, amending Directive 2006/42/EC of 17 May 2006 on machinery (COM(2008) 535) | To protect human life and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/219 | European Communities | Antraquinone (plant protection products active substance) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/220 | European Communities | Bone oil (plant protection products active substance) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/221 | European Communities | Carbon monoxide (plant protection products active substance) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/222 | European Communities | Sulphuric acid (plant protection products active substance) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/223 | European Communities | Flurprimidol (pesticide active substance) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/224 | European Communities | Nicotine (plant protection products active substance) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/225 | European Communities | Pesticide active substances. | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/228 | European Communities | Draft Commission Regulation implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for simple set-top boxes | To fight against climate change and increase energy efficiency in the EU |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/229 | European Communities | Draft Commission regulation implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, for high intensity discharge lamps, and for ballasts and luminaries able to operate such lamps, and repealing Directive 2000/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council | To fight against climate change and increase energy efficiency in the EU |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/231 | European Communities | Commission Directive amending Directive 2006/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down technical requirements for inland waterway vessels | To protect human health and safety, and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/232 | European Communities | Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on substances that deplete the ozone layer (Recast) (COM(2008) 505) | To ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol as adjusted in 2007 and the timely recovery of the ozone layer and to avoid adverse impacts on human health and ecosystems |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------|----------------------|---|--|
| G/TBT/N/EEC/233 | European Communities | Draft Commission Decision concerning the non-inclusion of 2-Naphtyloxyacetic acid in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing that 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/234 | European Communities | External power supplies | To fight against climate change and increase energy efficiency in the EU |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/236 | European Communities | Triflumuron (pesticide active substance) | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/237 | European Communities | Commission regulation implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for non-directional household lamps | To fight against climate change and increase energy efficiency in the EU |
| G/TBT/N/EEC/240 | European Communities | Draft Commission Directives amending Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council to include [respectively] sulfuryl fluoride, boric acid, boric oxide, disodium tetraborate, disodium octaborate tetrahydrate as an active substance in Annex I thereto; Draft Commission Decision concerning the non-inclusion of certain substances in Annex I, IA or IB to Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market | To protect public health and the environment and to harmonize the EU market on biocidal products |
| G/TBT/N/FIN/25 | Finland | Draft Decree of Ministry of the Environment on Energy Performance of Buildings | To meet the targets laid down in the national climate strategy and to contribute to meeting EU's commitments on climate change |
| G/TBT/N/FIN/26 | Finland | Draft Decree of Ministry of the Environment on Energy Performance of Buildings | To meet the targets laid down in the national climate strategy and to contribute to meeting EU's commitments on climate change |
| G/TBT/N/FIN/27 | Finland | Draft Decree of Ministry of the Environment on indoor climate and ventilation in buildings | To meet the targets laid down in the national climate strategy and to contribute to meeting EU's commitments on climate change |
| G/TBT/N/FIN/28 | Finland | Draft Decree of Ministry of the Environment on Thermal Insulation of Building | To meet the targets laid down in the national climate strategy and to contribute to meeting EU's commitments on climate change |
| G/TBT/N/FRA/74 | France | Order on the energy performance of existing buildings with a surface area exceeding 1,000 m ² which are subject to major renovation work | To reduce energy consumption and CO ₂ emissions in the construction industry by improving their energy performance |
| G/TBT/N/FRA/76 | France | Order approving the calculation methodology Th-C-E-ex provided for by the Order on the energy performance of existing buildings with a surface area exceeding 1,000 m ² which are subject to major renovation work | To reduce energy consumption and CO ₂ emissions in the construction industry by improving their energy performance |
| G/TBT/N/FRA/83 | France | Draft decree concerning the collection and disposal of unused medicinal products and amending the Public Health Code (regulatory provisions) | To ensure environmental protection |
| G/TBT/N/FRA/89 | France | Order establishing the technical requirements for non-collective waste water installations receiving a gross organic waste load not exceeding 1.2 kg./j of BOD ₅ | To reduce the environmental and health risks linked to waste water discharge |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
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| G/TBT/N/DEU/7 | Germany | Ordinance on the Amendment of the 10 th Ordinance on the Implementation of the Federal Immission Control Act (Ordinance on the Quality and Labelling of Fuels, 10 th BImSchV) | To protect the climate |
| G/TBT/N/HND/56 | Honduras, Republic of | Central American Technical Regulation (RTCA) No. 65.05.51:08: Veterinary drugs and related products, and establishments engaged in the manufacture, marketing, fractioning or storage thereof. Sanitary registration and control requirements | To protect human and animal health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/HKG/26/Add.2 | Hong Kong, China | The Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Products) Ordinance, Chapter 598 | To increase public awareness of the importance of using energy-efficient products, provide consumers with more energy-efficient products and provide incentive to product suppliers to market more energy-efficient products |
| G/TBT/N/HKG/29 | Hong Kong, China | Hong Kong Voluntary Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme for Hot/Cold Bottled Water Dispensers | To promote the awareness of energy efficiency among consumers |
| G/TBT/N/IND/35 | India | Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules No. G.S.R. 522(E) dated 15 July 2008 | To ensure safety and pollution control |
| G/TBT/N/IND/36 | India | Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and manners of their display on labels of Frost Free Refrigerators) regulations, 2008 | To ensure energy efficiency and conservation |
| G/TBT/N/IND/37 | India | Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Particulars and manners of their display on labels of Tubular Fluorescent Lamps) regulations, 2008 | To ensure energy efficiency and conservation |
| G/TBT/N/IDN/11/Add.1 | Indonesia | Mandatory Indonesia National Standard for Switches for household and similar fixed electrical insulations - Part 1: General requirements | To support energy conversion program of kerosene into gas fuel consumption |
| G/TBT/N/IDN/19 | Indonesia | Decree of Minister of Industry No. 92/M-IND/PER/11/2007 on Mandatory Implementation of Indonesia National Standard for 5 industry products | To support energy conversion program of kerosene into gas fuel consumption |
| G/TBT/N/ISR/207 | Israel | Kerosene | To protect human health and safety, and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ISR/231 | Israel | Automotive gasoline: Lead replacement gasoline | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/JAM/13 | Jamaica | Jamaican Quality Management Requirements for Manufacturers, Processors and Packers of Cement | To reduce structural failures and environmental deterioration |
| G/TBT/N/JAM/17 | Jamaica | Application Document for the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) | To promote an efficient use of energy and energy diversification |
| G/TBT/N/JPN/257 | Japan | Revision to Enforcement Regulation under the Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy and Ministerial Notification of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry | To promote rationalization of the use of energy |
| G/TBT/N/JOR/7 | Jordan | Safety Instructions for Appliances burning gaseous fuels | To ensure rational use of energy in relation to appliances burning gaseous fuels |
| G/TBT/N/KGZ/9 | Kyrgyz Republic | Safe Operation and recycling of machines and the equipment | To protect life or health of animals and plants and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/KGZ/10 | Kyrgyz Republic | Safety of ground vehicles | To protect life or health of animals and plants and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/KOR/138/Add.1 | Korea, Republic of | Enforcement Ordinance No. 20480 (named The Enforcement Ordinance for Resource Recycling of Electrical/Electronic Products and Automobiles); Enforcement Regulations No. 268 (named The Enforcement Regulations for Resource Recycling of Electrical/Electronic Products and Automobiles) | To enhance recycling and reduce environmental risks from electrical/electronic products and automobiles |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|--|
| G/TBT/N/KOR/191 | Korea, Republic of | "e-Standby Program Application Regulation" (MKE Notice No. 2008-116) | To protect the environment by encouraging adoption of energy efficient products with low standby power |
| G/TBT/N/KOR/194 | Korea, Republic of | "Regulation on Energy Efficiency Labelling and Standards" (MKE Notice No. 2008-99) | To protect the environment by encouraging the adoption of energy efficient products |
| G/TBT/N/MEX/133 | Mexico | Draft Mexican Official Standard PROY-NOM-021-ENER/SCFI-2007: Energy efficiency of and user safety requirements for room air-conditioners. Limits, test methods and labelling | To increase energy efficiency and saving |
| G/TBT/N/MEX/134 | Mexico | Draft Mexican Official Standard PROY-NOM-017-ENER/SCFI-2005: Energy efficiency of and user safety requirements for self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps. Limits and test methods | To increase energy efficiency and saving |
| G/TBT/N/MEX/135 | Mexico | Draft Mexican Official Standard PROY-NOM-022-ENER/SCFI-2005: Energy efficiency of and user safety requirements for self-contained commercial refrigeration appliances. Limits, test methods and labelling | To increase energy efficiency and saving |
| G/TBT/N/MEX/136 | Mexico | Draft Mexican Official Standard PROY-NOM-004-ENER-2005: Energy efficiency of clean-water pumps and motor pumps with a power rating of 0.187 kW to 0.746 kW. Limits and test methods | To increase energy efficiency and saving |
| G/TBT/N/MEX/149 | Mexico | Draft Mexican Official Standard PROY-NOM-015-CONAGUA-2007: Artificial infiltration of water into aquifers. Characteristics of and specifications for installations and water | To preserve the quality of water in aquifers and to use rainwater and surface runoff to increase available groundwater through artificial infiltration |
| G/TBT/N/MEX/150 | Mexico | Mexican Official Standard NOM-019-SEMARNAT-2006 establishing technical guidelines in respect of methods to combat and control bark insects | To combat and control bark insects in Coniferous, Quercus and Fraxinus plant species |
| G/TBT/N/MEX/152 | Mexico | Mexican Official Standard PROY-NOM-038-PESC-2006: Responsible fishing in the Netzahualc6yotl (Malpaso) reservoir in the State of Chiapas. Specifications for the exploitation of fishery resources | To establish the terms and conditions for the exploitation of aquatic animal resources in the Netzahualc6yotl (Malpaso) reservoir |
| G/TBT/N/MEX/158 | Mexico | Mexican Official Standard NOM-004-ENER-2008: Energy efficiency of clean-water pumps and motor pumps with a power rating of 0.187 kW to 0.746 kW. Limits and test methods | To establish the minimum energy efficiency levels and the maximum energy consumption levels for residential water pumps and residential water motor pumps |
| G/TBT/N/MEX/161 | Mexico | Draft Mexican Official Standard PROY-NOM-028-NUCL-2008, Management of radioactive waste in radioactive installations using open sources | To establish the requirements to be met in administrative and operational activities involved in managing radioactive waste in installations using open sources |
| G/TBT/N/MEX/164 | Mexico | Mexican Official Standard PROY-NOM-153-SEMARNAT-2006 establishing the environmental specifications for the injection of drill cuttings into receiving formations | To establish the requirements for the handling and injection of drill cuttings into receiving formations throughout the Mexican territory and in Mexican marine areas by Petroleos Mexicanos |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|---|
| G/TBT/N/MDA/14 | Moldova, Republic of | Technical Regulation "On package and package waste administration" | To assure a high level of environmental protection |
| G/TBT/N/NIC/95 | Nicaragua | Nicaraguan Mandatory Technical Standard (NTON) No. 18 002-07 for the Certification of Seeds and Plants of Forest Species | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/NIC/97 | Nicaragua | Nicaraguan Mandatory Technical Standard (NTON) No. 05 031-07 on the use of waste water from the sugar industry and alcohol distilleries for the irrigation of sugar cane plantations | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/NIC/100 | Nicaragua | Nicaraguan Mandatory Technical Standard (NTON) No. 10 008-08: Energy efficiency. Self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps. Energy efficiency requirements | To promote energy-efficient lamping |
| G/TBT/N/NIC/103 | Nicaragua | Nicaraguan Mandatory Technical Standard (NTON) No. 10 013-08: Energy efficiency. Household refrigerators and household freezers. Maximum energy consumption limits | To establish the maximum energy consumption limits for household refrigerators and freezers |
| G/TBT/N/NZL/41 | New Zealand | "Biodiesel and Ethanol Specifications and Labelling Requirements - Final Proposals for Comment" | To protect the interests of consumers and provide minimum standards covering fuel performance, safety and environmental effects |
| G/TBT/N/NZL/42 | New Zealand | The Minister of Energy has proposed that Schedules 1 and 2 of the Energy Efficiency (Energy Using Products) Regulations 2002 be amended to update a Standard currently cited for Air conditioners and heat pumps | To increase the stock of energy-efficient products by influencing purchase decisions; to contribute to indicative savings of 30PJ in non-transport energy per year by 2025 as targeted in the 2007 New Zealand Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy, and to contribute to reduced national greenhouse gas emissions as targeted under the Kyoto Protocol |
| G/TBT/N/PRY/17 | Paraguay | Draft Resolution "MERCOSUR Technical Regulation on Minimum Safety and Energy Efficiency Requirements for Gas-Fuelled Domestic Appliances" | To establish minimum safety and energy efficiency requirements for gas-fuelled domestic appliances marketed in the State parties |
| G/TBT/N/PER/17 | Peru | Draft Technical Regulation on safety matches | To protect human life, health and safety and the environment, and to prevent from practices likely to mislead users |
| G/TBT/N/PHL/101 | Philippines | Draft Philippine National Standard (CDPNS) 2050-6:2008 - Lamps and related equipment - Energy performance requirements - Part 6: Incandescent lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes | To promote energy-efficient products as one of the strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions |
| G/TBT/N/ZAF/76 | South Africa | Proposed amendment to the Waste Tyre Regulations | To ensure environmental protection |
| G/TBT/N/ZAF/78 | South Africa | Proposed compulsory specification for electrical and electronic apparatus | To ensure consumer safety and environmental protection |
| G/TBT/N/CHE/98 | Switzerland | Draft of Amendment of the Ordinance on Organic Farming of 22 September 1997 (910.181) | To promote sustainable development |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| G/TBT/N/CHE/101 | Switzerland | Draft of Amendment of the Ordinance on Organic Farming and the Labelling of Organically Produced Products and Foodstuffs (Organic Farming Ordinance) of 22 September 1997 (910.18) | To promote sustainable development |
| G/TBT/N/CHE/104 | Switzerland | Draft revision of the Energy Ordinance, Draft 6 October 2008, Annexes 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15 | To strongly encourage energy efficiency in order to provide a secure and environmentally-sound supply of electricity |
| G/TBT/N/CHE/105 | Switzerland | Draft of Ordinance of the Federal Office of Public Health (OFOPH) concerning the inscription of active substances for the use in biocidal products according to the Annexe 1 of the Swiss Ordinance on Biocidal Products (OBP) | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/TPKM/64 | Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, The Separate Customs Territory of | Draft of the minimum energy efficiency requirements for incandescent lamps for general service | To achieve the goal of energy conservation and environmental protection |
| G/TBT/N/TPKM/66 | Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, The Separate Customs Territory of | Draft Amendments to Articles 4, 4-1, 4-2, 5, 6 and addition of Article 11-1 to the Fuel Economy Standards and Regulations on Vehicle Inspection and Administration | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/THA/174/Rev.1 | Thailand | Draft Ministerial Notification No. ... (B.E. ...) Issued under the Industrial Product Standards Act B.E. 2511(1968) : Amendment No.1 to TIS 739-2549 (2006) Synthetic Dyestuffs: Direct Dyes | To protect consumers and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/THA/177/Rev.1 | Thailand | Draft Ministerial Notification No. ... (B.E. ...) Issued under the Industrial Product Standards Act B.E. 2511(1968) : Amendment No.1 to TIS 740-2549 (2006) Synthetic Dyestuffs: Reactive Dyes | To protect consumers and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/THA/255 | Thailand | Draft National Standardization Act B.E. ... establishing the National Standardization Council | To protect health, safety and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/THA/258 | Thailand | TIS 2315-2551(2008) Heavy motor vehicles equipped with compression ignition engines: safety requirements: emission from engine, level 4 | To ensure safety and environmental protection |
| G/TBT/N/THA/266 | Thailand | TIS 2350-2551(2008) Motorcycles: Safety Requirements; Emission from Engine, Level 6 | To ensure safety and environmental protection |
| G/TBT/N/THA/273 | Thailand | Draft Ministerial Regulation on electric water heater for energy efficiency, B.E. ... | To ensure energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/THA/274 | Thailand | Draft Ministerial Regulation on air conditioners for energy efficiency, B.E. ... | To ensure energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/THA/275 | Thailand | Draft Ministerial Regulation on chillers for energy efficiency, B.E. ... | To ensure energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/THA/276 | Thailand | Draft Ministerial Regulation on AC electric fans for energy efficiency, B.E. ... | To ensure energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/THA/277 | Thailand | Draft Ministerial Regulation on electric kettles for energy efficiency, B.E. ... | To ensure energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/THA/278 | Thailand | Draft Ministerial Regulation on glazing for energy efficiency, B.E. ... | To ensure energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/THA/279 | Thailand | Draft Ministerial Regulation on refrigerators for energy efficiency, B.E. ... | To ensure energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/THA/280 | Thailand | Draft Ministerial Regulation on rice cookers for energy efficiency, B.E. ... | To ensure energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/NLD/83 | The Netherlands | Draft Regulation of the Secretary of State for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality amending the Regulation exempting endangered animal and plant species under the Flora and Fauna Act in connection with the prohibition of trade in Cape fur seal products | To protect the health of animals, the environment and biodiversity |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| G/TBT/N/TUN/23 | Tunisia | Order of the Minister of Industry, Energy and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises approving the Tunisian Standard on school exercise books and similar articles | To promote the conservation of natural resources, energy saving and waste reduction |
| G/TBT/N/UKR/1 | Ukraine | Technical Regulation No. 536 on medical products, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/UKR/2 | Ukraine | Technical Regulation on active medical products which are implanted No. 621, implemented by Decree of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/UKR/3 | Ukraine | Technical Regulation on medical products for laboratory diagnostics in vitro No. 641, implemented by the Decree of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/UKR/7 | Ukraine | Technical Regulations on Maximally Settled Consumption of Electric Power by the Devices of Refrigeration, approved by Decree No. 787 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 3 September 2008 | To set forth the maximum allowed consumption of electric power by refrigerating equipment |
| G/TBT/N/UKR/12 | Ukraine | Technical Regulations on Containers for Storing and Burying Radioactive Waste and Plan of Measures for Its Application, approved by Decree No. 939 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 18 July 2007 | To ensure a safe use of containers for storing and/or burying radioactive waste generated as a result of civil activities |
| G/TBT/N/UKR/13 | Ukraine | Technical Regulations on Sealed Sources of Ionizing Radiation, approved by Decree No. 1382 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 5 December 2007 | To ensure radiation protection of personnel, the population and the natural environment against ionizing radiation |
| G/TBT/N/UKR/16 | Ukraine | Technical regulation on construction products, buildings and structures, approved by Resolution No. 1764 of the Cabinet of ministers of Ukraine of 20 December 2006 | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ARE/11 | United Arab Emirates | UAE and GCC draft technical regulation: GSO2/FDS 144 Motor vehicles allowable limits of gaseous pollutants emitted to the atmosphere from heavy duty diesel engine vehicles | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ARE/12 | United Arab Emirates | UAE and GCC draft technical regulation: GSO2/FDS 145 Motor vehicles - methods of testing gaseous pollutants to the emitted atmosphere from heavy duty diesel engine vehicles – Part 1 : determination of exhaust gaseous pollutants | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ARE/13 | United Arab Emirates | UAE and GCC draft technical regulation: GSO2/FDS 146 Motor vehicles - methods of testing gaseous pollutants to the emitted atmosphere from heavy duty diesel engine vehicles - Part 2: Determination of smoke density uniform provisions | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/ARE/14 | United Arab Emirates | Draft conformity assessment procedure: Product certification process for lubricating oil | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/181/Add.1 | United States | DOE is proposing to amend the energy conservation standards for residential gas kitchen ranges, ovens and microwave ovens, and commercial clothes washers | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/273/Add.1 | United States | Control of Emissions from Non-road Spark-Ignition Engines and Equipment; Final Rule | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/284/Add.1 | United States | Proposal of Amendment to the National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Aerosol Coatings which establishes national reactivity-based emission standards for the aerosol coatings category (aerosol spray paints) under the Clean Air Act (CAA) | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/284/Add.2 | United States | National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Aerosol Coatings: Direct Final Rule | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/284/Add.3 | United States | Proposal of Amendment to the National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Aerosol Coatings, which establishes national reactivity-based emission standards for the aerosol coatings category (aerosol spray paints) under the Clean Air Act (CAA) | To protect the environment |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------------|---------------|--|---|
| G/TBT/N/USA/305/Add.2 | United States | Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Test Procedures for Clothes Dryers and Room Air Conditioners: Notice of proposed rulemaking and notice of public meeting: | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/308/Add.1 | United States | Proposed Amendments To Appliance Efficiency Regulations, California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Sections 1601 Through 1608 | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/332 | United States | Recycling of Computer Equipment, SB 895 | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/333 | United States | Manufacturer Responsibility and Consumer Convenience Computer Equipment Collection and Recovery Act, HB 1499 | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/338 | United States | An Act Relating to the Sale or Distribution of Brominated Flame Retardants, S260 | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/340 | United States | An Act Relating to the Disposal of Electronic Waste, S256 | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/341 | United States | Flame retardants and toxic chemicals, HB 271 | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/342 | United States | Computer and Television Recovery and Recycling Act, HB 344 | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/348 | United States | Environment-Brominated Flame Retardants-Decabrominated Diphenyl Ether - Prohibition, HB1 | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/352 | United States | Electronic Waste Recycling Act, A817 | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/355 | United States | Plastic Containers, H233 | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/358 | United States | Phosphous in Dishwashing Detergent, H822 | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/362 | United States | Energy Efficiency Program for Consumer Products: Public Meeting and Availability of the Framework Document for Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/372 | United States | Product Efficiency Standards | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/380 | United States | Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for General Service Fluorescent Lamps and Incandescent Reflector Lamps; Proposed Rule | To promote energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/USA/381 | United States | Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedures for General Service Fluorescent Lamps, Incandescent Reflector Lamps, and General Service Incandescent Lamps | To promote energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/USA/387 | United States | Combe, Inc.: Filing of Color Additive Petition | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/389 | United States | Energy Conservation Program for Commercial and Industrial Equipment: Packaged Terminal Air Conditioner and Packaged Terminal Heat Pump Energy Conservation Standards | To promote energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/USA/392 | United States | Average Fuel Economy Standards, Passenger Cars and Light Trucks; Model Years 2011-2015; Proposed Rule | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/393 | United States | Proposed Amendments to the California Consumer Products Regulations | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/397 | United States | 310 CMR 7.26 (50) Outdoor Hydronic Heaters | To protect consumers and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/399 | United States | Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/400 | United States | Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Refrigerated Bottled or Canned Beverage Vending Machines; Proposed Rule | To promote energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/USA/403 | United States | Exhaust Emission Standards for 2012 and Later Model Year Snowmobiles | To protect the environment |

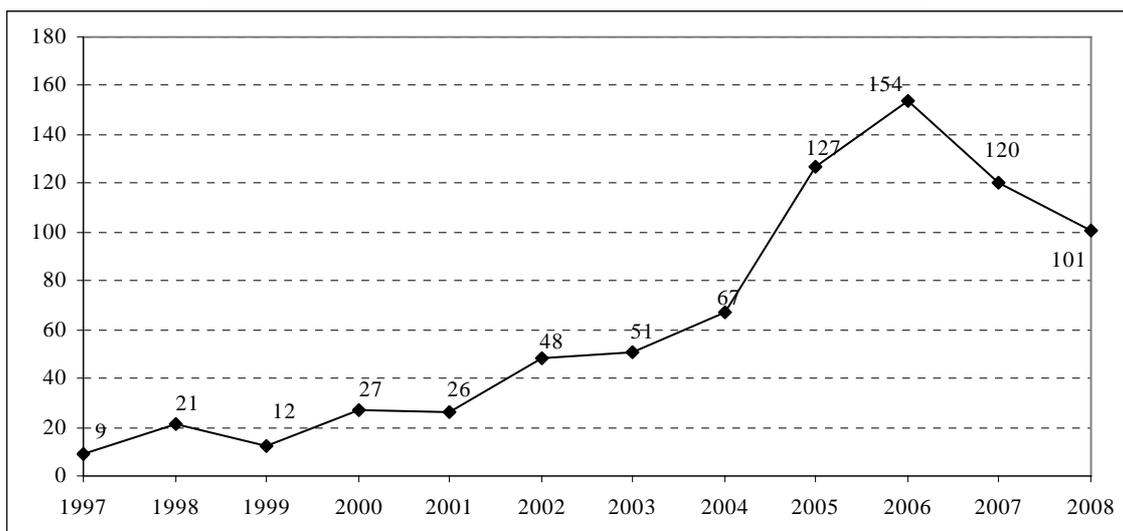
| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment-Related Objective |
|-----------------|---------------|--|---|
| G/TBT/N/USA/407 | United States | Testing of Certain High Production Volume Chemicals; Second Group of Chemicals; Proposed Rule | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/409 | United States | Test Procedures for Battery Chargers and External Power Supplies (Standby Mode and Off Mode) and for Multiple-Voltage External Power Supplies | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/410 | United States | Energy Conservation Program for Commercial and Industrial Equipment: Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Ice-Cream Freezers; Self-Contained Commercial Refrigerators, Commercial Freezers, and Commercial Refrigerator-Freezers Without Doors; and Remote Condensing Commercial Refrigerators, Commercial Freezers, and Commercial Refrigerator-Freezers; Proposed Rule | To ensure energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/USA/412 | United States | 18839 2008, Proposed Rule, Outboard Marine Tanks and Components | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/414 | United States | VT 1163 2008, Low Emission Vehicles | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/415 | United States | FL 33851 2008, FAC 62-285.400, Proposed Rule: Adoption of California Motor Vehicle Emissions Standards | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/425 | United States | Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Test Procedure for Microwave Ovens | To promote energy conservation |
| G/TBT/N/USA/426 | United States | California CCR, Title 13, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 4.5, Off-Road Large Spark-Ignition Engines Components | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/427 | United States | California CCR, Title 13, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1, Small Off-Road Engines | To protect human health and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/430 | United States | Draft Regulations Implementing the Massachusetts Mercury Management Act, Chapter 190 of the Acts of 2006 | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/432 | United States | Formaldehyde Emissions from Pressed Wood Products; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/USA/434 | United States | Regulation of Fuel and Fuel Additives: Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Test Methods | To protect the environment |
| G/TBT/N/VNM/1 | Vietnam | National technical regulation on biodiesel fuel blend stock (B100) and denatured fuel ethanol | To protect consumers and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/VNM/3 | Vietnam | Draft of the national technical regulation on safety in the storage, transportation, use and disposal of industrial explosive materials | To protect human safety and the environment |
| G/TBT/N/VNM/4 | Vietnam | Technical regulation on usage the International Standard ISO 11119:2002 for examining the quality of gas composite cylinder before importation to Vietnam | To protect employees, consumers and the environment |

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

12. In 2008, 1263 notifications¹⁷ 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 2008, 101 environment-related SPS notifications were submitted by Members. They accounted for 8 per cent of all 2008 SPS notifications. The number of SPS environment-related notifications has increased significantly over the years (from 9 notifications in 1997 to 101 in 2008).¹⁸

13. In 2008, the notified measures related to, among others, sanitary and phytosanitary requirements for the importation of nursery stocks of forest and plant species; fruits and seeds; wild birds and eggs; live fish, live animals and animal products; animal feed and veterinary products; fertilizers and pesticides; toxic chemicals and bio-chemical products. Some other measures related to wood packaging material; quarantine requirements; import risk analysis (IRA); environmental and toxicological evaluation procedures. They aimed solely or partly at protecting animal health, plants from animal/plant pests or diseases, and the territory from other damage from pests (e.g. protection against the outbreak of Avian Influenza).¹⁹

Chart 10: Environment-related SPS Notifications (1997-2008)



¹⁷ This number includes all revisions, addenda and corrigenda.

¹⁸ See Chart 10.

¹⁹ See Table 4.

Table 4: Environment-related SPS Notifications (2008)

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment – Related Objective |
|----------------|---------|---|---------------------------------|
| G/SPS/N/ALB/44 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in Germany" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/45 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5N2) disease in Dominican Republic" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/48 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5) disease in Portugal" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/49 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5) disease in Israel" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/50 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in India" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/51 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in Iran" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/52 | Albania | Order of Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in Ukraine" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/53 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in Turkey" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/54 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in Thailand" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/58 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in Lao" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/60 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in Turkey" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/64 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in Korea" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/70 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection on Protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H7N7) disease in Oxfordshire " | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/72 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection on Protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H7N3) in Washington Country (Arkansas), United States" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/73 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection on Protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N2) in the provinces of Cap Haitein and Miragoane (Haiti)" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/74 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection on Protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) in the region of Guandong (China) | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/75 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in Pakistan, Tordhair region" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/81 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5) disease in Benin, Lokossa region" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/84 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in the regions of Luanprabang and Oudomxay (Lao People's Democratic Republic)" | To protect animal health |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment – Related Objective |
|--------------------------------|------------|--|---|
| G/SPS/N/ALB/86 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in the region Maritime (Togo)" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/89 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N2) in South Korea, Ch'ungch'ong-Namdo region" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/91 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5N1) disease in Germany, Sachsen region" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ALB/93 | Albania | Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection "On some protective measures against the outbreak of Avian Influenza (H5n!) disease in the Sukhothai region (Thailand)" | To protect animal health |
| G/SPS/N/CAN/157/ Rev. 19-21 | Canada | Phytosanitary Requirements to Prevent the Entry of Phytophthora ramorum into Canada | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/CAN/350 | Canada | Directive D-08-04: Plant Protection Import Requirements for Plants and Plant Parts for Planting | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/CHL/281 | Chile | National Fisheries Service Resolution No. 1803 of 2008 "provisionally establishing alternative and additional protection and control measures to prevent the introduction of high-risk diseases through the roe of Salmonidae species" | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/CHL/284 | Chile | Amendment to Resolution No. 633 of 2003 establishing requirements for the importation into Chile of plant material as in vitro tissue cultures | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/CHL/288 | Chile | Phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Chile of seeds of ornamental species from the United States of America | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/CRI/69 | Costa Rica | Central American Technical Regulation (RTCA) No. 65.05.51:08: Veterinary drugs and related products and establishments in this sector. | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/CUB/16 | Cuba | Resolution No. 50/2008 establishing Cuban regulations for the implementation of International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 15 | To protect the territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/23 | Ecuador | Directive establishing precautionary and preventive measures to prevent the introduction of avian influenza | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/24 | Ecuador | Suspension of the importation of poultry for breeding, fertile eggs and products, by-products and derivatives of avian origin from the State of Virginia, United States of America | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/32 | Ecuador | Phytosanitary Certification Programme for ornamental plant species for export | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/32/Add.1 | Ecuador | Ministerial Decision No. 390 approved Phytosanitary Certification Programme for ornamental plant species for export | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/34 | Ecuador | Updated phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Ecuador of in vitro Musaceae plants derived using modern biotechnology | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/46 | Ecuador | The notified Resolution establishes the technical procedure for regulating the import into and release in Ecuador of biological control agents and other beneficial organisms, together with the documentary requirements | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/55 | Ecuador | Declaration of a phytosanitary emergency in the Province of Galápagos and of the Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis Capitata Wiedemann) as a regulated pest owing to its presence on two inhabited islands | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/61 | Ecuador | Phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Ecuador of green coffee beans (Coffea arabica and Coffea canephora) for industrial processing from the Republic of Ghana | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment – Related Objective |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| G/SPS/N/ECU/63 | Ecuador | Phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Ecuador of green coffee beans (<i>Coffea arabica</i> and <i>Coffea canephora</i>) for industrial processing from Guatemala | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/65 | Ecuador | Phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Ecuador of green coffee beans (<i>Coffea arabica</i> and <i>Coffea canephora</i>) for industrial processing from Mexico | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/66 | Ecuador | Phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Ecuador of biological control agents (<i>Phytoseiulus persimilis</i>) from the Netherlands | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/67 | Ecuador | Phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Ecuador of biological control agents (<i>Amblyseius californicus</i> and <i>Amblyseius swirskii</i>) from the Netherlands | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/72 | Ecuador | Suspension of the importation into Ecuador of poultry for breeding, fertile eggs and products, by-products and derivatives of avian origin of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> and Gallopavo and other susceptible avian species from the French and German Republics | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/73 | Ecuador | Suspension of the importation into Ecuador of poultry for breeding, fertile eggs and products, by-products and derivatives of avian origin of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> and Gallopavo and other susceptible avian species from the State of Arkansas, United States of America | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/74 | Ecuador | Suspension of the importation into Ecuador of poultry for breeding, fertile eggs and products and by-products of avian origin of the species <i>Gallus domesticus</i> and Gallopavo from areas affected by avian infectious laryngotracheitis in the Republic of Peru | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/ECU/75 | Ecuador | Phytosanitary requirements for the importation into Ecuador of biological control agents from the State of Israel | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/SLV/85 | El Salvador | Mandatory Standard (NSO) / Central American Technical Regulation (RTCA) No. 65.05.51:08: Veterinary drugs and related products, and establishments engaged in the manufacture, marketing, fractioning or storage thereof. | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/EEC/221/Add.5 | European Community | Draft Commission Directive amending Annex IV to Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the European Communities | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/EEC/221/Add.6 | European Community | Commission Directive 2008/109/EC of 28 November 2008 amending Annex IV to Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/EEC/323 | European Community | Draft Commission Decision amending Annexes I and II to Council Decision 79/542/EEC as regards certification requirements for imports into the Community of certain live ungulate animals and their fresh meat | To ensure animal health and protect territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/EEC/325 | European Community | Draft Commission Regulation on certain animal health requirements for placing on the market and import of aquaculture animals and products thereof | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/EEC/325/Add.1 | European Community | The amended proposal "Draft Commission Regulation implementing Directive 2006/88/EC as regards conditions and certification requirements for the placing on the market and the import into the Community of aquaculture animals and products thereof and laying down a list of vector species " broadens the scope of the transitional measures and includes a list of vector species (Annex I to the Decision) | To ensure animal health |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment – Related Objective |
|------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| G/SPS/N/EEC/326 | European Community | Draft Commission Regulation amending Commission Regulation No 2074/2005 as regards the animal health certification requirements for import of fish, molluscs and crustaceans intended for human consumption | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/EEC/327 | European Community | Draft Commission Directive amending Annexes I, II, IV and V to Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/IND/53/Add.1 | India | Draft Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) (First Amendment) Order, 2008 | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/IDN/38 | Indonesia | Draft Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries concerning Requirement for Importation of Carrying-Media in the Form of Live Fish | To ensure animal health and to protect territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/IDN/39 | Indonesia | Draft Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries concerning Requirement for Importation of Carrying-Media in the Form of Live Fish | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/JPN/218 | Japan | Amendments of the Ministerial Ordinance of the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/KOR/98/Add.117 | Korea, Republic of | The National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS), Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in the Republic of Korea, has modified the "Tentative phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction of Sudden Oak Death (SOD) Disease" | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/KOR/212/Add.3 | Korea, Republic of | Amendment to the quarantine pest list based on the result of Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) to add 34 quarantine pest species | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/KOR/212/Add.4 | Korea, Republic of | Amendment to the quarantine pest list based on the result of Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) to add 34 quarantine pest species | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/KOR/284 | Korea, Republic of | Aquatic Animal Diseases Control Act | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/NZL/380/Add.1 | New Zealand | Import health standard for importation into New Zealand of frozen canine semen from specified countries | To ensure animal health and protect territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/NZL/392 | New Zealand | Import health standard for the importation of zoo Crocodylia into New Zealand from Australia; Import health standard for the importation of zoo Crocodylia hatching eggs into New Zealand from Australia | To ensure animal health and protect territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/NZL/393 | New Zealand | Import health standard for the importation of for specified processed freshwater fish for human consumption into New Zealand from specified countries | To ensure animal health and protect territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/NZL/395 | New Zealand | Import health standard for the importation of Durian (<i>Durio zibethinus</i>) from Thailand | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/NZL/398 | New Zealand | Draft import health standard: Importation of Coco Peat and Coir Fibre Products May 2008 | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/NZL/400 | New Zealand | Import health schedules Avena, Hordeum, Phaeolus, Triticum, Vicia and Zea seed for sowing October 2005 contained within the MAF standard 155.02.05 Importation of seed for sowing | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/NZL/403 | New Zealand | Import Health standard for the importation of shelf-stable petfoods into New Zealand from all countries | To ensure animal health and protect territory from other damage from pests |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment – Related Objective |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| G/SPS/N/NZL/404 | New Zealand | Import health standard for the importation of boneless sheep meat for human consumption from the United States of America | To ensure animal health and protect territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/NZL/406 | New Zealand | Import health standard for salmonids for human consumption into New Zealand from specified countries | To ensure animal health and protect territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/NZL/407 | New Zealand | Import health standard for the Importation of Zoo Primates from Australia and the United Kingdom | To ensure animal health and protect territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/NZL/412 | New Zealand | Import health standard schedule for the importation of Wollemia nobilis plants in vitro (nursery stock) into New Zealand from Australia | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/NZL/413 | New Zealand | Import health standard for processed tilapia and cat fish for human consumption from specified countries | To ensure animal health and protect territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/NIC/32 | Nicaragua | Partial Amendment to Nicaraguan Mandatory Technical Standard (NTON) No. 21 001-04 regulating phytosanitary measures for wood packaging material in international trade | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/NIC/42 | Nicaragua | Nicaraguan Mandatory Technical Standard (NTON) No. 18 002-07 on the certification of seeds and plants of forest - tree species | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/NOR/29 | Norway | Regulations of 8 September 2008 concerning measures against Chalara fraxinea | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/PER/209 | Peru | Directorial Resolution No. 22-2008-AG-SENASA-DSV establishes the mandatory phytosanitary requirements specific to the importation into Peru of moringa (Moringa oleifera) seeds from Bolivia | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/PER/210 | Peru | Directorial Resolution No. 26-2008-AG-SENASA-DSV establishes the mandatory phytosanitary requirements specific to the importation into Peru of moringa (Moringa oleifera) seeds from Mexico | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/PER/216 | Peru | The notified Resolution establishes mandatory phytosanitary requirements specific to the importation into Peru of cacao tree (Theobroma cacao) scions from Ecuador | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/TPKM/119/Add.1 | Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, The Separate Customs Territory of | Final Amendment of article 3 of the "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Animals and Animal Products" | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/TPKM/124/Add.1 | Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, The Separate Customs Territory of | Draft of the "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Wood Packaging Materials (WPM)" | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/TPKM/124/Corr.1 | Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, The Separate Customs Territory of | Draft of the "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Wood Packaging Materials (WPM)" | To prevent forest pests from being introduced via importing WPM and to safeguard domestic forests |

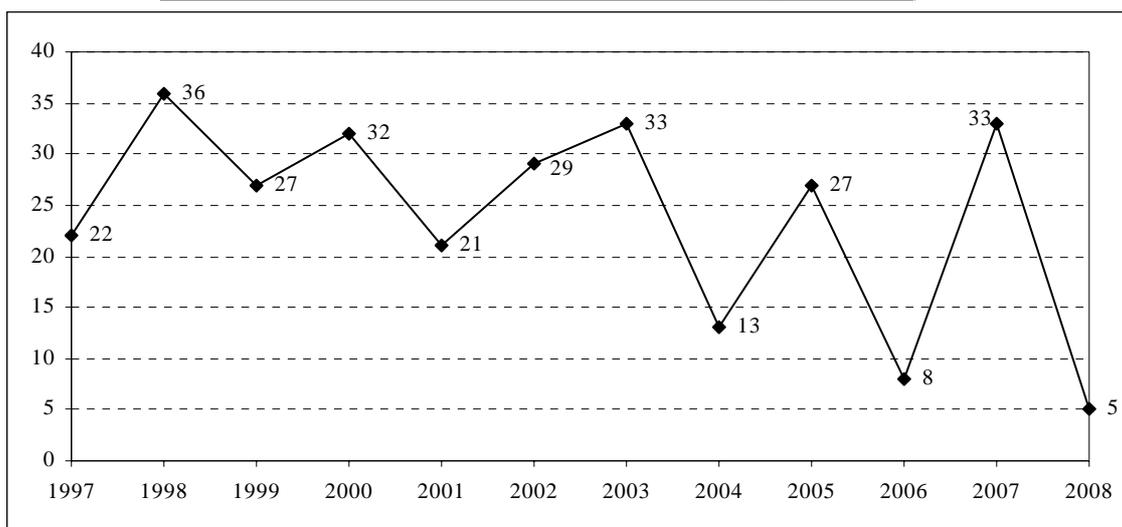
| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment – Related Objective |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| G/SPS/N/TPKM/143 | Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, The Separate Customs Territory of | "Quarantine Requirements for the Importation of Laboratory Animals" | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/THA/142/Rev.2 | Thailand | Notification of the Department of Fisheries entitled "A review of the requirements for importation of live carps, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , into Thailand for culture purpose dated 21 March 2008" | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/NLD/66 | The Netherlands | Order on quarantine facilities for live bivalve molluscs 2007 and associated implementing Decree under Article 2(1) of the Order on quarantine facilities for live bivalve molluscs 2007 | To protect territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1666/Add.1 | United States | Notice of Decision To Issue Permits for the Importation of Ribes Species Fruits From South Africa Into the Continental United States | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1753 | United States | This notice announces the availability of EPA's risk assessments, and related documents for the pesticide organic esters of phosphoric acid, and opens a public comment period on these documents | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1783 | United States | This notice announces the availability of EPA's revised risk assessments for the restricted use antimicrobial pesticide chromated copper arsenate (CCA) and solicits public comment on risk reduction options for CCA. CCA is a chemical wood preservative used in pressure treated wood to protect wood from rotting due to insects and microbial agent | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1786 | United States | This notice announces the availability of EPA's revised risk assessments for the restricted use antimicrobial pesticide pentachlorophenol (PCP) and its micro-contaminants, dioxin/furan (CDDs CDFs) and hexachlorobenzene (HCB) and solicits public comment on risk reduction options for PCP and its micro- contaminants CDDs/CDFs and HCB. Pentachlorophenol is a general biocide which is used extensively in the United States (as is its salt, sodium pentachlorophenate or NaPCP) as a wood preservative | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1787 | United States | This notice announces the availability of EPA's revised risk assessments for the pesticide creosote and solicits public comment on risk reduction options for creosote as well as solicits comments on the qualitative economic impacts analysis. Creosote, a restricted use pesticide, is a wood preservative | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1789 | United States | This notice announces receipt of a pesticide petition which proposes to amend the tolerance exemption for residues of the plant-incorporated protectant <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> Cry2Ab2 protein and residues of the plant-incorporated protectant <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> Cry1A.105 protein and the genetic material necessary for their respective productions in food and feed commodities of field corn, sweet corn, and popcorn | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1824 | United States | Proposed Rule: Importation of Tomatoes From Souss-Massa, Morocco (Docket No. APHIS-2008-0017) | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1827 | United States | Proposed Rule: Movement of Hass Avocados From Areas Where Mexican Fruit Fly or Sapote Fruit Fly Exist | Plant protection |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Environment – Related Objective |
|------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| G/SPS/N/USA/1845 | United States | This notice announces receipt of applications to register pesticide products containing new active ingredients not included in any currently registered products: MIR162 Maize. Plant-Incorporated Protectant. Active ingredient: Bacillus thuringiensis Vip3Aa20 and the genetic material necessary for its production in event MIR162 maize; Bt11 x MIR162 Corn. Plant-Incorporated Protectant. Active ingredients: Bacillus thuringiensis Vip3Aa20 and the genetic material necessary for its production in event MIR162 maize and Bacillus thuringiensis Cry1Ab delta-endotoxin and the genetic material necessary for its production in corn; Bt11 x MIR162 x MIR604 Corn. Plant-Incorporated Protectant. Active ingredients: Bacillus thuringiensis Vip3Aa20 and the genetic material necessary for its production in event MIR162 maize and Bacillus thuringiensis Cry1Ab delta-endotoxin and the genetic material necessary for its production in corn and Modified Cry3A protein and the genetic material necessary for its production in corn | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1868 | United States | Interim Rule: Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia; Interstate Movement and Import Restrictions on Certain Live Fish | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1868/Add.1 | United States | Interim Rule, delay of effective date: Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia; Interstate Movement and Import Restrictions on Certain Live Fish (APHIS-2007-0038) | To ensure animal health |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1877 | United States | Proposed Rule: Importation, Interstate Movement, and Release into the Environment of Certain Genetically Engineered Organisms (Docket No. APHIS-2008-0023) | To bring the regulations into alignment with provisions of the Plant Protection Act |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1878/Add.1 | United States | This regulation establishes a time-limited tolerance for combined residues of linuron and its metabolites in or on lentils in response to EPA's granting of an emergency exemption under section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorizing use of the pesticide on lentils | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |
| G/SPS/N/USA/1889 | United States | This regulation establishes time-limited tolerances for combined residues of the insecticide diflubenzuron, (N-[[[4-chlorophenyl]amino]carbonyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide and its metabolites 4-chlorophenylurea and 4-chloroaniline to control Mormon crickets and grasshoppers on alfalfa grown for hay to protect pollinators of Spalding's catchfly, a threatened plant species endemic to the proposed treatment area in Montana | Plant protection |
| G/SPS/N/VNM/3 | Vietnam | Regulations on Biosafety Management of Genetically Modified Crops | To protect plant and territory from other damage from pests |

C. AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES (SCM)

14. In 2008, out of the 86 notifications submitted by Members under the SCM Agreement, five (approximately 5.8 per cent) included environment-related measures.²⁰ These measures related to a variety of subsidies, loans, grants, preferential tax treatments, exemptions from taxes, customs exemptions and promotion measures. They aimed at the conservation of natural resources (forestry, fisheries), development of energy-saving technology and alternative/renewable energy sources, and promotion of recycling and pollution control industries.²¹

Chart 11: Environment-related SCM Notifications (1997 -2008)



²⁰ See Chart 11.

²¹ See Table 5.

Table 5: Environment –related SCM Notifications (2008)²²

| SYMBOL | MEMBER | MEASURE OR PRODUCT | ENVIRONMENT-RELATED OBJECTIVE |
|-----------------|-----------|--|---|
| G/SCM/N/155/ARG | Argentina | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 13.273 on promotion of forestry activity (regulatory enactment by Decree No. 710/95) • Customs exemptions and promotion measures • Up to thirty years from the date of approval of the corresponding project • Undertakings which purchase equipment, tools, drugs, seeds, cuttings and other elements needed for afforestation and reforestation of the country | To promote afforestation and reforestation activities in order to exploit the environmental potential of Argentina's forestry sector |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 711/95 on promotion of forest plantations • Tax credits • Up to thirty years from the date of approval of the corresponding project • Natural and legal persons owning cultivated forests classified as eligible for the forestry activities of planting, pruning, thinning and other silvicultural treatments | To promote forestry activities of planting, pruning, thinning and other silvicultural treatments in order to exploit the environmental of Argentina's forestry sector |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 24.857 on tax stability • Tax stability • Up to thirty years from the date of approval of the corresponding project • Enterprises engaged in forestry activities | To promote forestry activities in order to exploit the environmental of Argentina's forestry sector |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 25.080 on promotion of investment for cultivated forest s (regulatory enactment by Decree No. 133/99), and Amendment Resolutions Nos. 610/99, 152/00 and 22/01 (amended by Resolution No. 45/05), Resolution No. 260/05 (provision of security for receipt of the benefit) and Resolution No. 686/2006 (deadline for submission of sworn statements and relevant security) • Tax credits (Value-added tax refund, non-repayable economic support) • Up to thirty years from the date of approval of the corresponding project • Value-added tax is refunded on the purchase or definitive importation of goods, leases or the provision of services effectively intended as an investment under the forestry project; Non-repayable economic support is granted for planted forests of not less than 500 hectares on a scale established by the Law | To exploit the environmental potential of Argentina's forestry sector |

²² The description of the Measure or programme is arranged (wherever possible) as follows:

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

| SYMBOL | MEMBER | MEASURE OR PRODUCT | ENVIRONMENT-RELATED OBJECTIVE |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| G/SCM/N/155/MAC | Macao, China | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Development and Support Fund • Interest-free loans • On-going • Fishermen resident of Macao working on a registered fishing vessel | To facilitate the sustainable development of local fishery industry |
| G/SCM/N/177/PAN | Panama | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export Processing Zones • Complete exemption from national direct and indirect taxes, contributions, duties and levies • Not specified • All natural and legal persons, whether nationals or foreigners, engaged, among others, in recycling of waste activities (cardboard, steel, wood, plastic etc.) | To encourage investment creation in, among others, the recycling of waste sector |
| G/SCM/N/155/TPKM/Corr.1 | Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, The Separate Customs Territory of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants for development of products of the new leading industries • Grants • No time-limit • Private enterprises | To encourage research and development on new leading products and upgrade the technical capability of the leading newly-emerging industries, such as the pollution control industry |
| G/SCM/N/155/UKR | Ukraine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realization of advanced energy-saving technologies and alternative fuel sources production technologies • Credit support: Intermediate credit (from one to three years); Long-term credit (from three to five years) • Projects which have got a positive decision of the National Agency on Effective Use of Energy Resources as to their efficiency in the sphere of implementation of advance energy-saving technologies and alternative fuel sources production technologies and have a certificate on state registration of innovation project | To encourage research and development of new technologies, realization of advanced energy-saving technologies and alternative fuel sources production technologies |

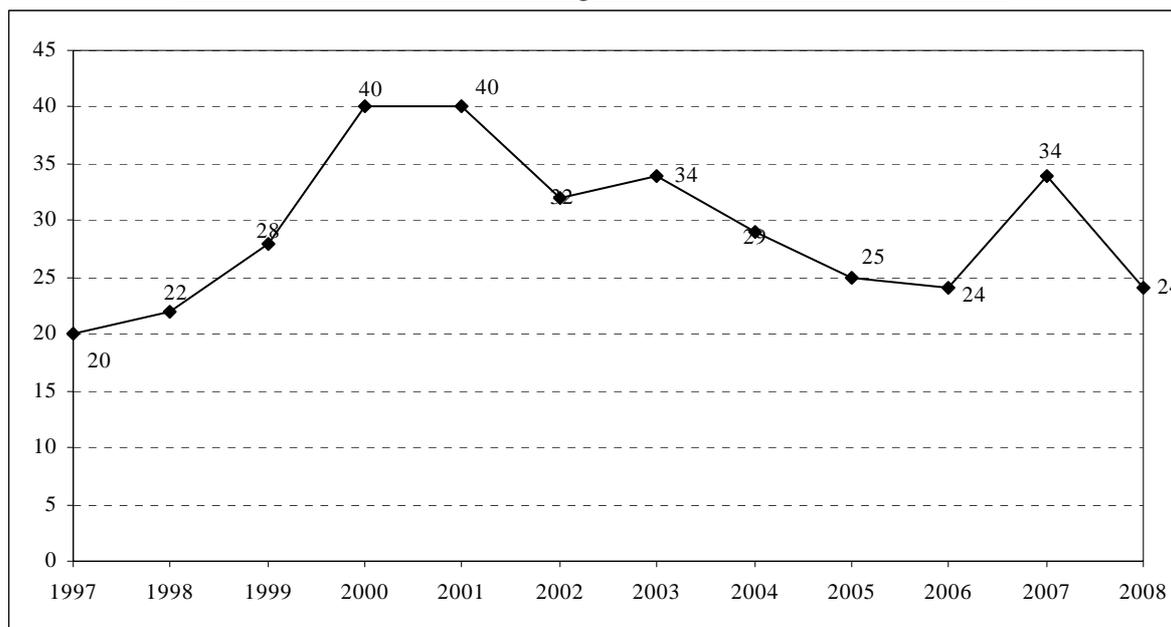
D. AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

15. In 2008, out of the 137 notifications²³ submitted by Members under the Agreement on Agriculture, 24 (approximately 17.5 per cent) were environment-related.²⁴ They were notified as Green Box measures, under Article 18.3 on any new domestic support measure or modification of an existing measure, and under Article 16 on bilateral assistance projects for Least-Developed Net Food Importing Countries (LDFNICs).

16. These environment-related measures included domestic support on research; infrastructural services; training, extension and advisory services; environmental, bilateral and regional programmes; plant health programmes; water quality programmes; farm-assistance, rural-conservation and land-use programmes; soil, irrigation and drainage systems; natural resource management and sustainability initiatives.

17. They aimed at soil and water conservation; afforestation and reforestation; reduction of negative environmental impact from agricultural activities and the use of pesticides; plant health protection; promoting organic and environmentally sound farming practices; fostering sustainable land use and agribusiness; improving natural resources management; preventing water pollution and soil erosion; and improving rural income and living conditions within a framework of long-term sustainable development.²⁵

Chart 12: Environment-related Agriculture Notifications (1997 -2008)



²³ This number includes all revisions, addenda and corrigenda.

²⁴ See Chart 12.

²⁵ See Table 6.

Table 6: Environment-related Agriculture Notifications (2008)

| Symbol | Member | Measure Or Programme | Objective |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| G/AG/N/ALB/2 | Albania (2000-2007) Green Box Meaasures | Infrastructural Services, including those for environmental measures | To provide funding for environmental protection and conservation measures of the following types: dams for rivers to avoid flooding, to prevent brush fires, soil erosion, and the salination of land, etc. |
| G/AG/N/ARM/14 | Armenia, Republic of (2007) Article 18.3 of the Agreement | Primary measures for cleaning channels of rivers and streams | To prevent riverside agricultural lands, buildings and engineering structures from being submerged, flooded and inundated during spring and autumn floods |
| | | The implementation of reinforcement works of the banks of the River Araks in the area of Meghri in Syunik Region | To prevent riverside agricultural lands, buildings and engineering structures from being submerged, flooded and inundated during spring and autumn floods |
| G/AG/N/ARM/16 | Armenia, Republic of (2007) Green Box Measures General services | Research | To promote land agrochemical research and fertility enhancement |
| | | Infrastructural services | To put in place capital works of land improvement, such as the amelioration and irrigation of natural pastures, the improvement and maintenance of agricultural lands, primary measures for cleaning channels of rivers and streams and for reinforcement of banks, hydro-meteorological measures and the implementation of reinforcement works of the banks of the River Araks in the area of Meghri in Syunik Region |
| G/AG/N/AUS/69 | Australia (2006-2007) Green Box Measures General Services – Australian Government | 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 programmes such as agribusiness, extension, rural education and climate change |
| | | Land and Water Resources Research and Development | To stimulate the productive and sustainable management of land, water and vegetation resources |
| | | NHT ³ - National Weeds Strategy | To reduce the detrimental impact of nationally significant weeds on the sustainability of Australia's natural ecosystem and production capacity |
| | | National Feral Animal Control Programme | To reduce the damage caused to agriculture and the environment by feral animals |
| | | Great Artesian Basin Sustainability Initiative | To eliminate wastage of water and manage the artesian water resource |
| | General Services – State/Territories – Governments | National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality | To implement integrated catchment or regional natural resource management plans targeting salinity and water quality |
| | | Research (Queensland) - Natural Resources Management Program | To promote research and data collection on land, water and native vegetation - including nutrients, salt, agri-chemicals and pesticides - to minimize land degradation, identify impacts on crops, predict movements through the environment, and develop ways of understanding and achieving long-term viability |
| | | Research (Tasmania) | To develop and improve efficient and sustainable practices in agriculture |
| | | Research (Western Australia) | To promote research and development of sustainable land management |
| | | Rabbit Management (Victoria) | To minimize the economic, environmental and social impacts caused by rabbits by encouraging farmers to implement integrated rabbit control programmes, particularly those that maximize the gains from the introduction of the rabbit Calicivirus |
| Pest Animal Management (Victoria) | To minimise the economic, environmental and social impact on all lands in Victoria of actual and potential animal pests (rabbits included) | | |
| Training services (New South Wales) | To provide sustainability training for agricultural producers | | |

| Symbol | Member | Measure Or Programme | Objective |
|---------------|--|---|--|
| | | Training services: FarmBis (Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia) | To increase sustainability of farm business enterprises |
| | | Training and development (Western Australia) | To provide training support for sustainable rural management |
| | | Rural Water Use Efficiency Initiative (Queensland) | To provide extension services leading towards the improvement of water use efficiency |
| | | Extension Services (South Australia) | To provide extension advice to enhance sustainable economic development |
| | | South-East Queensland Irrigation Futures Program | To provide extension services leading towards the adoption of better water management/effluent management practices |
| | | Infrastructural services (South Australia) | To sustain the rehabilitation of irrigation supply infrastructure in the Riverland |
| | | Infrastructural services (Tasmania) | To provide assistance in the provision of rural infrastructure and associated services to ensure the continued development of efficient and sustainable agriculture |
| | Environmental Programs Australian Government | NHT – Landcare | To provide assistance to community groups to reverse land degradation and to promote sustainable agriculture |
| | | NHT – Bushcare | To reverse the long-term decline in the quality of native vegetation cover |
| | | NHT – Rivercare | To provide assistance for community groups to contribute towards the sustainable management, rehabilitation and conservation of rivers and to improve the health of these river systems |
| | | National Landcare Program | To provide assistance to facilitate the development and implementation of integrated approaches to sustainable agriculture and natural resource management in Australia |
| | Environmental Programs State/Territories Governments | NHT – Landcare (Australian Capital Territory) | To provide assistance to community groups to reverse land degradation and to promote sustainable agriculture |
| | | NHT – Rivercare (Australian Capital Territory) | To provide assistance for community groups to contribute towards the sustainable management, rehabilitation and conservation of rivers and to improve the health of these river systems |
| | | (New South Wales) | To provide funding for programmes for preventing and mitigating degradation of land and water resources associated with agricultural production |
| | | Natural Resource Management (Northern Territory) | To identify land resources and to evaluate their opportunities and constraints to ensure appropriate land management practices which conserve, enhance, and - where appropriate - rehabilitate land resources, and to promote and support community Landcare |
| | | (Tasmania) | To provide services to agricultural producers covering policy and regulatory frameworks to ensure equitable and sustainable provision of surface and groundwater resources and to limit environmental damage, and to encourage sound practices to minimise soil erosion, salinisation and water damage |
| | | Salinity and natural resource management (Western Australia) | To promote salinity control, soil conservation and nutrient management; land resource assessment and monitoring; engineering and water management |
| G/AG/N/AUS/70 | Australia (2007) Article 18.3 of the Agreement | Western Australia Natural Disaster Relief Arrangements – Cyclone Isobel | To provide grants aimed at obtaining professional advice directly related to addressing issues arising from the destruction caused by Cyclone Isobel, such as hydrological or soil conservation issues |

| Symbol | Member | Measure Or Programme | Objective |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| G/AG/N/AUS/71 | Australia (2006-2007) Article 16.2 of the Agreement | 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 and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries | 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 provide assistance focusing on agricultural productivity and sustainability, crop storage, forestry and fisheries, environmental management, management of water resources |
| G/AG/N/CAN/71 | Canada (2004) Green Box Measures | Environmental programmes | To provide assistance to the management of soil, water and manure in Quebec |
| G/AG/N/CAN/72 | Canada (2005-2006) Article 16.2 of the Agreement | 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 and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries | To support the sectors of fisheries and agro- forestry |
| G/AG/N/EEC/56 | European communities (2004-2005) Article 16.2 of the Agreement | 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 and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries | To support the efforts of the developing countries, particularly of Africa, as regards to poverty reduction and sustainable development among others |
| G/AG/N/HND/25 | Honduras (2006-2007) Green Box Measures General Services | Consolidation of the development of rural enterprises belonging to the National Association of Honduran Farmers(ANACH) | To increase the competitiveness of rural enterprises through efficient use and preservation of productive and natural resources |
| G/AG/N/HND/26 | Honduras (2006-2007) Article 18.3 of the Agreement | Consolidation of the development of rural enterprises belonging to the National Association of Honduran Farmers (ANACH) | To increase the competitiveness of rural enterprises through efficient use and preservation of productive and natural resources |
| G/AG/N/HKG/24 | Hong Kong (2007-2008) Green Box measures General Services | Research - Controlled- environment greenhouse production systems | To investigate the technology and local development potential of controlled-environment greenhouse production system |
| | | Extension and advisory services - Promotion of organic farming | To develop and promote organic farming |
| G/AG/N/JPN/132 | Japan (2005) Green Box Measures General Services | Research | To foster research in relation to environmental programs |
| | | Environmental Programs | Payments for conversion from rice production |
| | | Support programme for reduction of environmental burden due to dairy farming | To maintain paddy fields in environment ally good condition To provide payments to dairy farmers who practice appropriate management to tackle environmental problems |

| Symbol | Member | Measure Or Programme | Objective |
|---------------------|---|--|---|
| G/AG/N/JPN/137 | Japan (2006) Green Box Measures General Services Environmental Programs | Research | To foster research in relation to environmental programs |
| | | Payments for conversion from rice production | To maintain paddy fields in environmentally good condition |
| | | Support programme for reduction of environmental burden due to dairy farming | To provide payments to dairy farmers who practice appropriate management to tackle environmental problems |
| G/AG/N/NZL/45/Rev.1 | New Zealand (2004-2005) Article 16.2 of the Agreement | 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 and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries | To provide technical and financial assistance to partner countries in order to improve, among others, their agricultural productivity and sustainability |
| G/AG/N/NZL/52 | New Zealand (2006-2007) Green Box Measures General Services Environmental Programmes | Sustainable Farming Fund | To support community driven programmes aimed at improving the financial and environmental performance of the land based sectors |
| | | East Coast Afforestation Grants | To provide funding to agricultural producers and others to plant trees, primarily as a means of erosion control, particularly on severely erodible land in the East Coast region of the North Island |
| | | Regional Council soil conservation | To provide 50% to 70% of the cost of soil conservation practices undertaken by farmers in order to fulfil the national policy for sustainable management under the Resource Management Act and the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act |
| G/AG/N/NZL/56 | New Zealand (2005-2007) Article 16.2 of the Agreement | 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 and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries | To provide technical and financial assistance to partner countries in order to improve, among others, their agricultural sustainability |
| G/AG/N/NOR/47 | Norway (2002-2004) Green Box Measures General Services Environmental Programmes | Subsidy to Ecological Production | To support farmers changing to ecological production method |
| | | Subsidy to producers who refrain from field work on areas exposed to erosion in autumn | To combat erosion |
| | | Acreage Support to Ecological Production | To support ecological production |
| G/AG/N/PAN/15 | Panama (2003-2005) Green Box Measures General Services | Information services and training services - Subsistence farming and sustainable agriculture programmes, including crop promotion, use of accessible technology and environmental protection | To provide support for programmes promoting among others the sustainability of productive resources |
| G/AG/N/ZAF/65 | South Africa, Republic of (2005) Green Box Measures General Services Environmental Programmes | Erection of waterworks | To construct approved waterworks to enable producers to utilise land more effectively |
| | | Resource conservation and environmental management | To promote sustainable utilization of the natural agricultural resources, the soil, water resources and vegetation, and to protect the environment |
| | | Auxiliary and associated services | To render auxiliary services associated with soil conservation activities |
| | | Agricultural Engineering Services | To promote the sustainable utilisation of natural agricultural resources |
| | Soil Conservation works | To provide financing of essential soil conservation works to improve and protect the soil | |

| Symbol | Member | Measure Or Programme | Objective |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| G/AG/N/CHE/45 | Switzerland – (2005-2006) Green Box Measures | Environmental Programmes | To sustain special ecological services such as organic farming |
| G/AG/N/TPKM/61 | Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, The Separate Customs Territory of (2005) Green Box measures General Services | Research | To foster research in relation to environmental programs |
| | | Land retirement programs | To stimulate the conversion of farmland to forestry use and island-wide reforestation |
| | Environmental Programs | Interest subsidy for pollution reduction: | To provide low interest loans to hog farmers for the purchase of pollution prevention facilities |
| | | Environmental Programs | To prevent pollution, manage agricultural waste and monitor the pollution of water and soil; to promote the sustainable use of farm land |
| | | Land conservation subsidy | To provide payments for the maintenance of farmland in environmentally good condition by growing green manure crops or setting-aside |
| Regional Assistance Programs | Programs for disadvantaged farms | To provide integrated agricultural construction and environmental improvement programs for disadvantaged farms | |
| G/AG/N/URY/32 | Uruguay (2004-2006) Green Box Measures | Responsible Production Project (PPR) | To provide payments under environmental programs |
| G/AG/N/URY/35 | Uruguay (2007) Green Box Measures | Responsible Production Project (PPR) | To provide payments under environmental programs |

E. AGREEMENT ON ANTI-DUMPING

18. In 2008, out of the 121 notifications submitted by Members under the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 on Anti-dumping, none was environment-related.

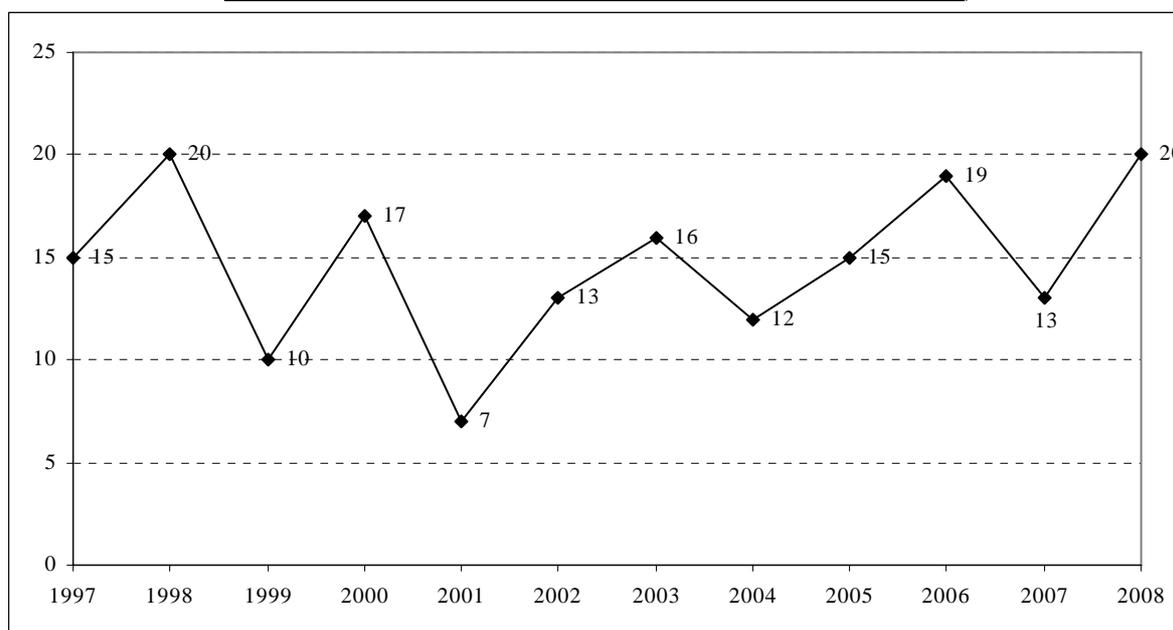
F. AGREEMENT ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES (ILP)

19. In 2008, out of the 50 notifications submitted by Members under the ILP Agreement, 20 (40 per cent) were environment-related.²⁶

20. The notified measures consisted of, among others, permits, automatic and non-automatic import licenses, export licenses and control of movement on wild animals, endangered species, ozone depleting substances, wastes, hazardous waste, nuclear substances, chemicals and fertilizers. They aimed at protecting the environment and exhaustible natural resources, and preserving biodiversity. Some measures were adopted to monitor trans-boundary movements of hazardous material and toxic substances, for example, to control hazardous wastes destined for recovery or recycling and to ensure environmentally sound management of such wastes and to guard against illegal trafficking.²⁷

21. A significant number of these measures were developed for compliance with international obligations under MEAs, such as the CITES on endangered species, Montreal Protocol on ozone-depleting substances, Basel Convention on hazardous and toxic waste, the International Plant Protection Convention, Stockholm Convention and Rotterdam Convention.

Chart 13: Environment-related ILP Notifications (1997 – 2008)



²⁶ See Chart 13.

²⁷ See Table 7.

Table 7: Environment-related Import Licensing Procedures (ILP) Notifications (2008)

| Symbol | Member | Measure Or Programme | Objective |
|------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| G/LIC/N/2/ALB/2 | Albania | Non-automatic import permit (certificate) system for all wild animal and plant species listed in the Appendices I and II of the CITES Convention | To restrict the number of species and number of wild animals and plants listed in the Appendices of the convention in order to improve their conservation status and in the same time to comply with the obligations and requirements of the Convention |
| | | Non-automatic import licensing procedure for all products included in Chapter 3 of the Custom Code as live fish | To protect Albanian waters from introducing aquatic species from an environmental point of view |
| G/LIC/N/3/ALB/2 | Albania | Import licensing system for plant protection products | To avoid a careless utilization of these poisonous products which could affect plants, animals, human beings and the environment |
| | | Import licensing system for endangered species covered by Appendixes I, II and III of CITES | To improve the conservation of these species and, at the same time, to comply with the obligations and requirements of the Convention |
| | | Import licensing procedure for all products included in Chapter 3 of the Custom Code as live fish | To protect Albanian waters from introducing aquatic species from an environmental point of view |
| | | Import licensing system for all wastes coming from all countries from social and economic activities and physically consumed products that are not included in the definition of non-dangerous waste | To protect the life and health of the population, and to protect the environment |
| G/LIC/N/3/CAN/7 | Canada | Nuclear Safety and Control Act establishing an import licenses system for nuclear substances | To regulate the use of nuclear energy in Canada to prevent undue risk to health, safety, security and the environment |
| | | Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA) establishing an import licenses system for endangered species | To allow importation in endangered species and their by-products in internationally agreed circumstances (in accordance with CITES) |
| G/LIC/N/3/CHN/7 | China, People's Republic of | Import license administration for ozone-depleting materials | To comply with the obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete Ozone Layer |
| G/LIC/N/3/COL/6 | Colombia | Automatic import licenses | To apply environmental protection controls to guarantee the protection of the environment under international treaties, conventions and protocols |
| G/LIC/N/2/HKG/3 | Hong Kong | Non-pesticides hazardous chemicals that have potentially harmful or adverse effects on human health or the environment listed under the Hazardous Chemicals Control Ordinance, Chapter 595 of the Laws of Hong Kong are subject to import licensing procedures | To regulate, inter alia, the import of non-pesticide hazardous chemicals in accordance with the principles of Stockholm Convention and Rotterdam Convention |
| G/LIC/N/3/HKG/12 | Hong Kong | Import license system for ozone-depleting substances | To ensure that the amount of ozone-depleting substances retained for local consumption does not exceed levels agreed under the Montreal Protocol |
| | | Quota system for the importation of some ozone-depleting substances (viz. hydrochlorofluorocarbons) for local consumption | To comply with the requirements of the Montreal Protocol |
| | | Import licensing system for the import of endangered animals and plants listed in CITES Appendix I and live endangered species of wild origin in CITES Appendix II | To protect endangered species and to prevent them from over-exploitation in accordance with CITES |
| | | Import licensing system for wastes originating in and coming from any places outside HKSAR | To fulfil the international obligations under the Basel Convention and to ensure environmentally sound management of waste in the HKSAR |
| | | Import licensing system for non-pesticides hazardous chemicals | To protect human health and the environment in accordance with, inter alia, the principles of the Stockholm Convention and the Rotterdam Convention |

| Symbol | Member | Measure Or Programme | Objective |
|------------------|--------------|---|---|
| G/LIC/N/3/IND/10 | India | Import license system for ozone-depleting substances and items covered under CITES | To protect safety, security and the environment |
| G/LIC/N/3/JPN/6 | Japan | Import approval system for substances which deplete the ozone layer, specified hazardous wastes, waste chemical weapons goods | 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 |
| | | Import approval system for animals and plants included in Appendix I, II and III of CITES | To perform the duty of the CITES |
| G/LIC/N/3/MAC/11 | Macao, China | Import licences system for ozone-depleting substances | To comply with the Montreal Protocol. |
| | | Import license system for endangered species of wild fauna and flora | To ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival in accordance with CITES |
| G/LIC/N/3/MDG/3 | Madagascar | Import licences system for ozone-depleting substances | To safeguard public health and the environment |
| G/LIC/N/3/MYS/3 | Malaysia | Non-automatic import licensing for ChloroFluoroCarbon (CFC) | To comply with the Montreal Protocol |
| | | Plant Quarantine Act 1976 and Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981 establishing an import licence system for plant and planting materials | To protect the Malaysian environment from pest and species of plants by controlling or restricting the importation of plants which are host of quarantine pests and diseases |
| | | Importation of wildlife animals or products thereof requires a written permission from the Wildlife Department subject to CITES regulation | To ensure conservation of endangered species of wild fauna and flora |
| | | Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 establishing an import licence system for radioactive material/irradiating apparatus | To ensure security though a regulatory monitoring on atomic energy activities |
| | | Pesticides (Registration) Rules 2005 under the Pesticides Act 1974 requiring a certificate of registration from the Pesticides Board of Malaysia for the importation of all pesticides | To avoid any adverse effect to man and the environment |
| | | Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order 2005 regulating the importation of scheduled wastes or toxic and hazardous wastes into Malaysia through an import/export permit system | To control the trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes destined for recovery or recycling and to ensure the environmentally sound management of such wastes in order to protect the Malaysian environment from illegal trafficking |
| G/LIC/N/3/MYS/4 | Malaysia | Non-automatic import licensing for ChloroFluoroCarbon (CFC) | To comply with the Montreal Protocol |
| | | Plant Quarantine Act 1976 and Plant Quarantine Regulations 1981 establishing an import licence system for plant and planting materials | To protect the Malaysian environment from pest and species of plants by controlling or restricting the importation of plants which are host of quarantine pests and diseases |
| | | Importation of wildlife animals or products thereof requires a written permission from the Wildlife Department subject to CITES regulation | To ensure conservation of endangered species of wild fauna and flora |
| | | Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 establishing an import licence system for radioactive material/irradiating apparatus | To ensure security though a regulatory monitoring on atomic energy activities |
| | | Pesticides (Registration) Rules 2005 under the Pesticides Act 1974 requiring a certificate of registration from the Pesticides Board of Malaysia for the importation of all pesticides | To avoid any adverse effect to man and the environment |
| | | Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order 2005 regulating the importation of scheduled wastes or toxic and hazardous wastes into Malaysia through an import/export permit system | To control the trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes destined for recovery or recycling and to ensure the environmentally sound management of such wastes in order to protect the Malaysian environment from illegal trafficking |

| Symbol | Member | Measure Or Programme | Objective |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|---|
| G/LIC/N/2/SGP/4 | Singapore | Environment Protection and Management Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2008 establishing a non-automatic import licensing procedure for 18 additional hazardous substances | To ensure public safety and environmental protection |
| G/LIC/N/3/SGP/6 | Singapore | Import licensing system for endangered species of wild fauna and flora, hazardous substances and ozone-depleting substances | To fulfil Singapore's obligations under international agreements and to ensure that health, safety and environment objectives are met |
| G/LIC/N/3/TTO/7 | Trinidad and Tobago | Automatic licensing system for ozone-depleting substances | To comply with the Montreal Protocol obligations |
| G/LIC/N/1/TUR/7 | Turkey | Import control on species listed on the Import Communiqué 2008/22 | To comply with the requirements of CITES |
| G/LIC/N/3/TUR/8 | Turkey | Import control on species listed on the Import Communiqué 2008/22 | To ensure the control of imports for the sake of sustainability of the endangered species |
| G/LIC/N/3/UKR/1 | Ukraine | Import licensing system for ozone-depleting substances | To protect the environment from ozone-depleting substances in conformity with requirements of the Montreal Protocol |
| G/LIC/N/3/USA/5 | Unites States | Endangered Species Act, which implements provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) establishing a permit system for certain plants on the endangered species list | To prevent the entry of plant pests and diseases, and to protect endangered plant species |
| | | Import/export licence system for fish or wildlife, including endangered species | To conserve endangered and threatened species and identify species which may be threatened or endangered |

G. AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS

22. In 2008, out of the 43 notifications submitted by Members under the Agreement on Safeguards, none was environment-related.

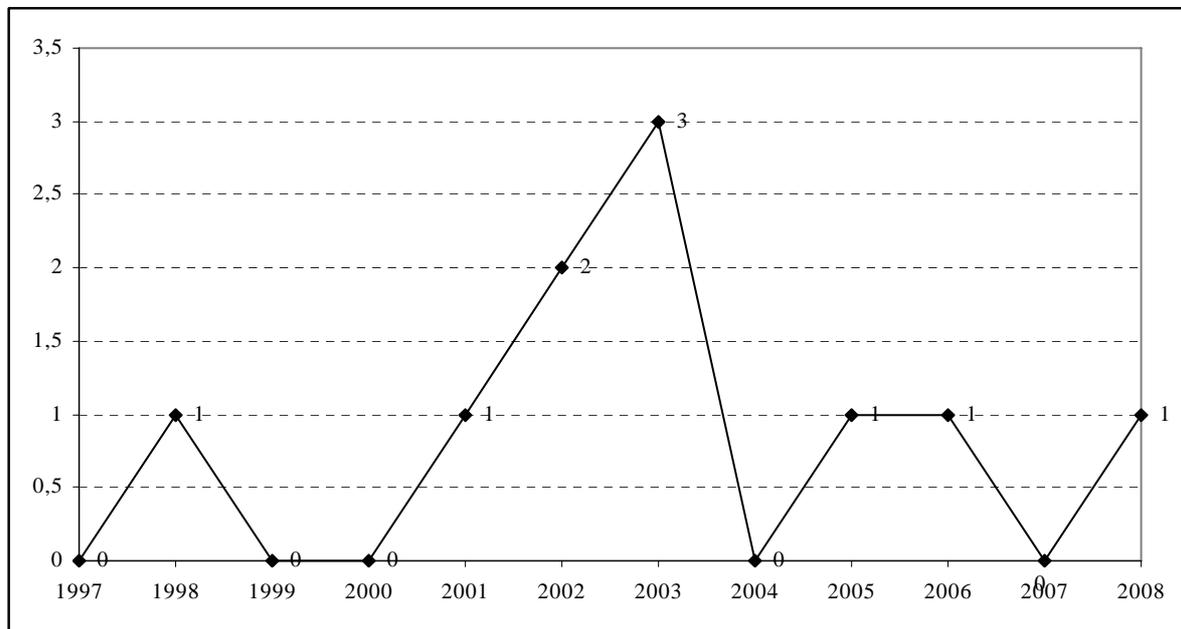
H. AGREEMENT ON CUSTOMS VALUATION

23. In 2008, out of 12 notification submitted under the Customs Valuation Agreement, none was environment-related.

I. AGREEMENT ON STATE TRADING

24. In 2008, out of the 19 notifications submitted under the Agreement on State Trading, one (5.3 per cent) was environment-related.^{28 29}

Chart 14: Environment Related State Trading Notifications (1997-2008)



²⁸ See Chart 14.

²⁹ See Table 8.

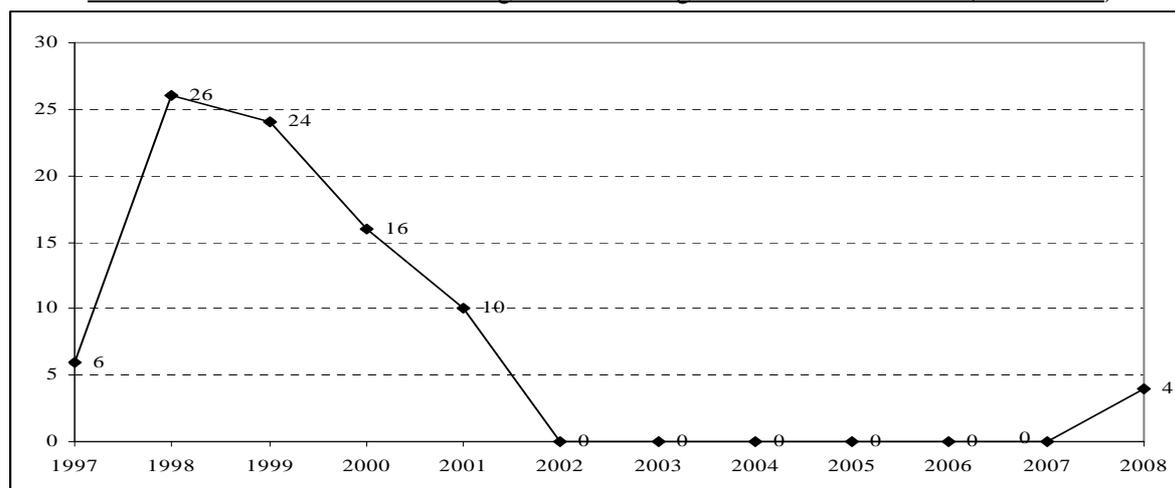
Table 8: Environment Related State Trading Notifications (2008)

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Programme | Objective |
|----------------|---------------|--|--|
| G/STR/N/11/USA | United States | The Isotope Production and Distribution Programme within the Department of Energy | One of the mission of the programme is to assure that critical isotope production infrastructure is operated in a safe, secure, environmentally compliant and cost-effective manner. |
| | | <p>The Bonneville Power Administration and Western Area Power Administration within the Department of Energy</p> <p>The Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) market wholesale electricity generated at hydroelectric dams owned and managed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation)</p> | <p>The Corps and the Reclamation operate projects to provide or manage water for such purposes as irrigation, flood control, navigation, recreation, water supply, and environmental enhancement.</p> <p>The Bonneville is obligated to encourage conservation, develop renewable energy resources and to protect, mitigate and enhance the fish and wildlife of the Columbia River and its tributaries.</p> |

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

25. In 2008, out of the 33 notifications submitted under the RTAs Agreement, four (12.1 per cent) were environment-related.³⁰ In general, these notified regional trade agreements included environmental provisions or cover cooperation activities in areas regarding the environment.³¹

Chart 15: Environment Related Regional Trade Agreements Notifications (1997-2008)



³⁰ See Chart 15.

³¹ See Table 9.

Table 9: Environment Related Regional Trade Agreements Notifications (2008)

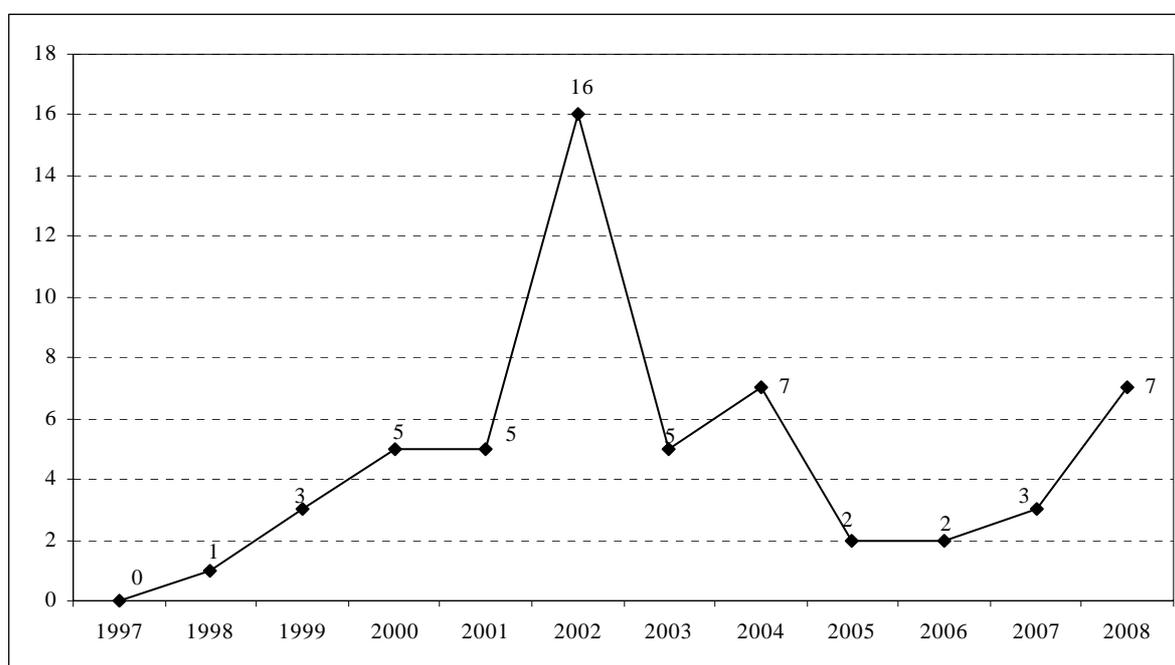
| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Objective |
|--|---|--|-----------|
| S/C/N/466 WT/REG244/N/1 | Brunei Darussalam and Japan | The Agreement provides for cooperation in various fields including forestry, fisheries and environment | |
| S/C/N/469 WT/REG255/N/1 | CARIFORUM States and the European Community | The Agreement also includes provisions on environment | |
| S/C/N/469/Rev.1 WT/REG255/N/1/Rev.1 | CARIFORUM States and the European Community | The Agreement also includes provisions on environment | |
| S/C/N/470 WT/REG/257/N/1 | Japan and Philippines | The Agreement covers cooperation in many areas including energy and environment | |

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

26. In 2008, out of the 130 notifications submitted by Members under Article 63.2, seven (5.4 per cent) contained environment-related provisions.³²

27. They related to law on patents, regulations and exemption of protection by patents, including non-patentability of plant and animal varieties for the production of plants or animals, and the patentability of biotechnological inventions.³³

Chart 16 Environment Related TRIPS Notifications (1997 – 2008)



³² See Chart 16.

³³ See Table 10.

Table 10: Environment-related TRIPS Notifications (2008)

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Product | Objective |
|----------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| IP/N/1/ARM/P/2 | Armenia | Law on Patents provides for non-patentability of plant and animal varieties, as well as the essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals | |
| | | Law on Patents provides for supplementary legal protection which may be granted to preparation of pharmaceutical compositions or components, which are considered to be subject matter of patented invention and have features of preventive or medicinal effect on people or animals, to chemical or biological substances for plants protection | |
| IP/N/1/SVK/P/3 | Slovak Republic | Patentability of biotechnological inventions if they concern: (a) biological material, which is isolated from its natural environment or produced by means of a technical process, even if it previously occurred in nature; (b) plants or animals, if the technical feasibility of the invention is not confined to a particular plant ¹ or animal ¹ variety; or (c) microbiological or other technical process and a product, other than a plant or animal variety, obtained by this way | |
| | | Non-patentability of plant and animal varieties or essential biological processes for the production of plants or animals (among others) | |
| IP/N/1/SVK/P/4 | Slovak Republic | Exceptions to protection by utility model include plant and animal varieties and essential biological processes for production of plants or animals (among others) | |
| IP/N/1/CHE/P/9 | Switzerland | Non-patentability of plant and animal varieties or essential biological processes for the production of plants or animals | |
| IP/N/1/UKR/P/1 | Ukraine | Non-patentability of plant varieties and animal breeds or processes of the reproduction of plants and animals that are biological in their basis and do not belong to non-biological and microbiological processes | |
| IP/N/1/VNM/I/1 | Vietnam | Processes of plant or animal production which are principally of biological nature other than microbiological ones shall not be protected as inventions according to article 59 of the Order No. 28/2005/L-CTN of December 12, 2005, on the Promulgation of Law - Law on Intellectual Property | |
| IP/N/1/VNM/P/1 | Vietnam | Point a, Clause 1, Article 195 of the Intellectual Property Law provides for compulsory licensing of protected plant varieties to overcome urgent social needs such as natural disasters, epidemics, wars and widespread environmental pollution | |

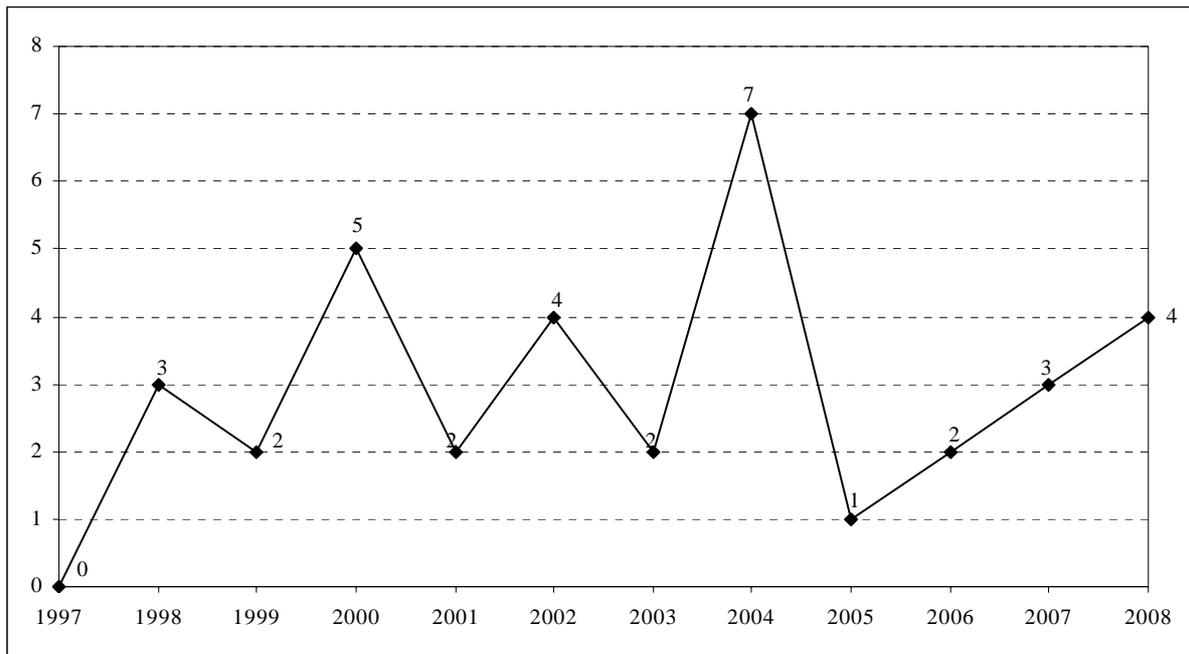
L. THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TRADE IN SERVICES (GATS)

28. In 2008, among the 50 notifications made under Article III, paragraph 3, of the General Agreement on Trade in Services, none was related to the environment.

M. QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

29. In 2008, out of the seven notifications submitted pursuant to the decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions, four (57.10 per cent) contained environment-related issues.³⁴ They related to prohibitions or restrictions on the imports of wild fauna, ozone depleted substances and vehicles for the protection of the environment.³⁵

Chart 17 Environment-related Quantitative Restrictions Notifications (1997 – 2008)



³⁴ See Chart 17.

³⁵ See Table 11.

Table 11: Environment -related Quantitative Restrictions notifications (2008)

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Programme | Objective |
|--------|--------------------------|--|---|
| | Central African Republic | Prohibition on imports of wild fauna | To protect wild species of animals and to safeguard the natural ecosystems |
| | Macao, China | Trichlorofluoromethane, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Trichlorotrifluoroethanes, Dichlorotetrafluoroethanes and chloropentafluoroethane, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Bromochlorodifluoromethane, bromotrifluoromethane and dibromotetrafluoroethanes, Other perhalogenated derivatives, Other halogenated derivative of acyclic hydrocarbon containing two or more different halogens, Carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform and Bromomethane are subject to import quota | To fulfil the obligations under the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer |
| | | Prohibition on imports of used tractors, used motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver, used motor cars and other used motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons including station wagons and racing cars, used motor vehicles for the transport of goods | To protect human life and the environment |
| | | Automatic Import Licensing on Road tractors for semi-trailers, track-laying tractors, other tractors | To protect human life and the environment |
| | | Automatic Import Licensing on Motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), Other motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons, including the driver, except with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel) | To protect human life and the environment |
| | | Automatic Import Licensing on vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow, golf cars and similar vehicles | To protect human life and the environment |
| | | Automatic Import Licensing on motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, with spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1,000 cc/ exceeding 1,000 cc but not exceeding 1,500 cc/ exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc/ exceeding 3,000 cc | To protect human life and the environment |
| | | Automatic Import licensing on motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1,500 cc/ exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 2,500 cc./exceeding 2,500 cc, other motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons including station wagons and racing cars, dumpers designed for off-highway use, other motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression -ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), g.v.w. not exceeding 5 tonnes/ g.v.w. exceeding 5 tonnes but not exceeding 20/ g.v.w. exceeding 20 tonnes | To protect human life and the environment |
| | | Automatic Import licensing on other motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine, G.V.W. not exceeding 5 tonnes/ G.V.W. exceeding 5 tonnes, other motor vehicles for the transport of goods | To protect human health and the environment |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Programme | Objective |
|--------|---------|---|---|
| | | Prohibition on imports of special purpose motor vehicles, other than those principally designed for the transport of persons or goods (for example, breakdown lorries, crane lorries, fire fighting vehicles, concrete-mixer lorries, road sweeper lorries, spraying lorries, etc.),used, chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05, second hand, tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorised, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles, used, Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars,used | To protect human health and the environment |
| | | Automatic Import Licensing on crane lorries, mobile drilling derricks, fire fighting vehicles, concrete-mixer lorries, other special purpose motor vehicles, other than those principally designed for the transport of person or goods | To protect human health and the environment |
| | | Automatic Import Licensing on chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05, tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorised, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles | To protect human health and the environment |
| | | Automatic Import Licensing on motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars, with reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cc/ exceeding 50 cc but not exceeding 250 cc/ exceeding 250 cc but not exceeding 500 cc/ exceeding 500 cc but not exceeding 800 cc/ exceeding 800 cc, Motorcycles or cycles equipped with an auxiliary motor; side-cars | To protect human health and the environment |
| | | Prohibitions on imports of trailers and semi-trailers, other vehicles, not mechanically propelled, parts thereof, used | To protect human life and the environment |
| | | Trailers and semi-trailers of the caravan type, for housing or camping, self-loading or self-unloading trailers and semi-trailers for agricultural purposes, tanker trailers and tanker semi-trailers for the transport of goods, other trailers and semi-trailers for the transport of good, other trailers and semi-trailers, except for the transport of goods, other vehicles, not mechanically propelled, parts of trailers and semi-trailers | To protect human life and the environment |
| | Tunisia | Prohibitions on a list of products, including certain vehicles, motors, electronic waste, used tyres and other waste materials | To protect the environment |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Programme | Objective |
|--------|--------|---|---|
| | Turkey | Prohibition on Carbontetrachlore, 1,1,1, - Trichloroethane (methylchloroform), Chlorotrifluoromethane, Pentachlorofluoroethane, Tetrachlorodifluoroethane, Heptachlorofluoropropanes, Heptachlorodifluoropropanes, Pentachlorotrifluoropropanes, Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropanes, Trichloropentafluoropropanes, Dichlorohegzafluoropropanes, Chloroheptafluoropropanes | To comply with Copenhagen Amendment to Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer - Import Regime Nos 2006/14 and 2008/14, Annex II |
| | | Prohibition on Bromomethane (methyl bromure), Dibromo-, Bromodifluoromethane, Bromofluoromethane, Tetrabromo-, Tribromodi-, Dibromotri-, Bromotetra-, Tribromo- Dibromodi- Bromotri-, Dibromo-, Bromodi- Bromofluoroethane (all isomers), Hekzabromo-Pentabromodi-Tetrabromodi-Tetrabromotri-Tribromotetra-Dipromopentafluoropropane (all isomers), Bromohegzafluoropropane (all isomers), Pentabromofluoropropane (all isomers), Tetrabromodifluoropropane (all isomers), Tribromotrifluoropropane (all isomers), Dibromotetrafluoropropane (all isomers), Bromopentafluoropropane (all isomers), Tetrabromofluoropropane (all isomers), Tribromodifluoropropane (all isomers), Dibromotrifluoropropane (all isomers), Bromotetrafluoropropane (all isomers), Tribromo-, Dibromo-, Bromotri-Dibromodi-, Bromodi-, Bromofluoropropanes (all isomers) | To comply with Beijing Amendment to Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer - Import Regime No. 2006/14 and 2008/14, Annex IV |
| | | Prohibition on Fluorodichloromethane (HCFC - 21), Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC - 22), Chlorofluoromethane (HCFC - 31), Fluorotetrachloroethane (all isomers) (HCFC - 121), Difluorotrchloroethane (all isomers) (HCFC - 122), Dichlorotrifluoroethane (all isomers) (HCFC - 123), Chlorotetrafluoroethane (all isomers) (HCFC - 124), Fluorotrchloroethane (all isomers) (HCFC - 131), Dichlorodifluoroethane (all isomers) (HCFC - 132), Chlorotrifluoroethane (all isomers) (HCFC - 133), Fluorodichloroethane (all isomers) (HCFC - 141), Chlorodifluoroethane (all isomers) (HCFC - 142), Chlorofluoroethane (all isomers) (HCFC - 151), Fluorohegzafluoropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 221), Difluoropentachloropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 222), Trifluorotetrachloropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 223), Trichlorotetrafluoropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 224), Dichloropentafluoropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 225), Chlorohegzafluoropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 226), Fluoropentachloropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 231), Difluorotetrachloropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 232), Trichlorotrifluoropropane (all isomers) (HCFC - 233), Dichlorotetrafluoropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 233), Dichlorotetrafluoropropanes all isomers (HCFC - 234), Chloropentafluoropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 235), Fluorotetrachloropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 241), Dichlorotrifluoropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 243), Chlorotetrafluoropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 244), Fluorotrchloropropane (all isomers) (HCFC - 251), Difluorodichloropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 252), Chlorotrifluoropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 253), Fluorodichloropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 261), Chlorodifluoropropanes (all isomers) (HCFC - 262), Chlorofluoropropanes (all isomers) | To comply with Beijing Amendment to Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer - Import Regime No. 2006/14, Annex IV |

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Programme | Objective |
|--------|--------|---|---|
| | | isomers) (HCFC - 271), 142 B [mixture of (Chlorodifluoroethane), R-22 (chlorodifluoromethane)], Others | |
| | | Prohibition on Trichlorofluoromethane (freon 11), Dichlorodifluoromethane (freon 12), Trichlorotrifluoromethane, Dichlorotetrafluoroethane, Chloropentafluoroethane, Bromochlorodifluoromethane, Bromotrifluoromethane, Dibromotetrafluoromethane | To comply with Copenhagen Amendment to Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer - Import Regime Nos 2006/14 and 2008/14 - Annex I |
| | | Broochloromethane or consisting of bromomethane (methylbromure) | To comply with Beijing Amendment to Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer - Import Regime No 2008/14, Annex III |

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

30. In 2008, out of the four notifications made under Article 6.2 of the TRIMS Agreement, none was environment related.

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

31. In 2008, there was no environment-related notification submitted pursuant to the Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions.

P. AGREEMENT ON PRE-SHIPMENT INSPECTION

32. In 2008, one notification was made under Article 5 of the Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection, and it was not environment-related.

Q. AGREEMENT ON RULES OF ORIGIN

33. In 2008, out of four notifications made under Article 5 and Paragraph 4 of Annex II to the Agreement on Rules of Origin, none was environment related.

R. PLURILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS: AGREEMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

34. In 2008, out of the 14 notifications submitted under the Agreement on Government Procurement, eight (57.1 per cent) were environment-related.³⁶

35. These notifications related to public procurement statistics covering environmental services, and policies to promote the procurement of environmentally friendly goods and services.³⁷

³⁶ See Chart 18.
³⁷ See Table 12.

Chart 18: Environment-related Government Procurement Notifications (1997-2008)

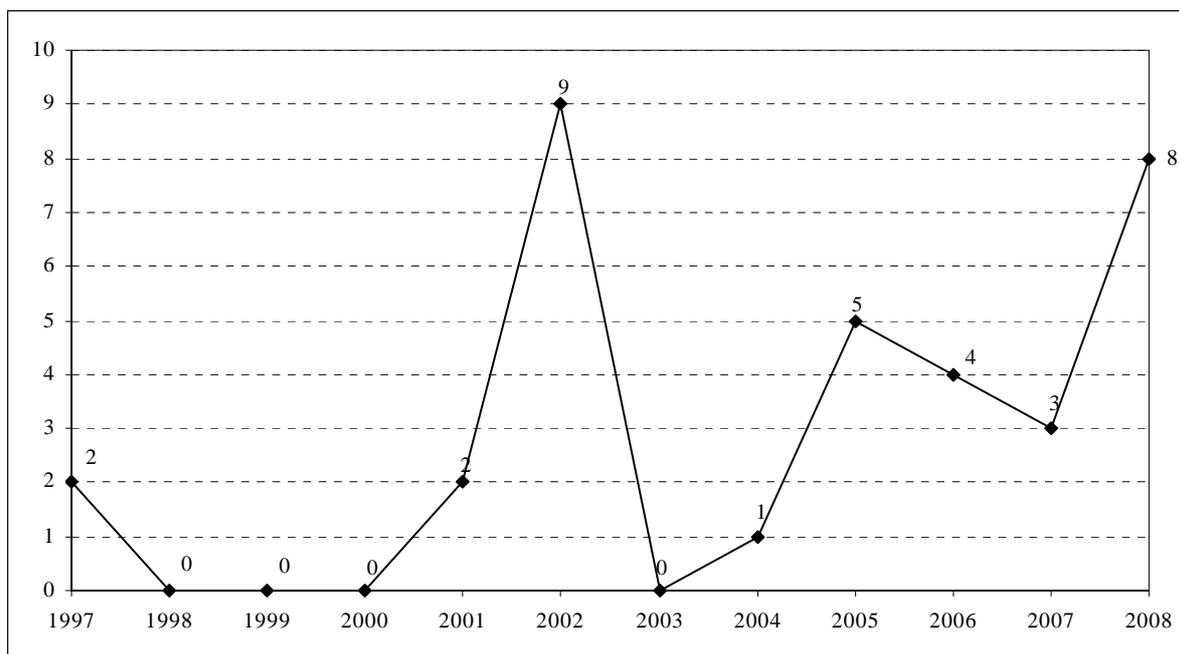


Table 12: Agreement on Government Procurement (2008)

| Symbol | Member | Measure or Programme | Objective |
|--------------|---------------|--|-----------|
| GPA/37/Add.5 | Japan | Partial Revision of the "Basic Policy for the Promotion of the Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services" based on the "Law Concerning the Promotion of the Procurement of Eco-Friendly Goods and Services by the State and Other Entities" | |
| GPA/62/Add.4 | United States | Statistical report for 2000 on public procurement, including information on environmental goods and services | |
| GPA/70/Add.4 | United States | Statistical report for 2001 on public procurement, including information on environmental goods and services | |
| GPA/76/Add.5 | United States | Statistical report for 2002 on public procurement, including information on environmental goods and services | |
| GPA/80/Add.5 | United States | Statistical report for 2003 on public procurement, including information on environmental goods and services | |
| GPA/84/Add.3 | United States | Statistical report for 2004 on public procurement, including information on environmental goods and services | |
| GPA/88/Add.2 | United States | Statistical report for 2005 on public procurement, including information on environmental goods and services | |
| GPA/91/Add.1 | United States | Statistical report for 2006 on public procurement, including information on environmental goods and services | |

S. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

36. In 2008, there was no environment-related notification submitted under the Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products.

T. OTHER NOTIFICATION PROVISIONS

37. In 2008, out of the eight notifications made to the Committee on Trade and Development, none was environment related.

II. TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

38. Sixteen Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) were carried out in 2008.³⁸ In this note, references have been made to environment-related measures, provisions or programmes contained in the Secretariat and Government TPR Reports. The information has been summarized under the following three headings: trade policy framework; trade policies and practices by measure; and trade policies by selected sector.³⁹

39. In 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). Environment-related references pertain mainly to import/export restrictions, MEA implementation, and national environmental and resource conservation programmes.

A. BARBADOS⁴⁰

| Trade policy framework | |
|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barbados' principal sectoral interests in the services negotiations include environmental services. (G-VII§58) Barbados is committed to implement aggressive policies providing significant incentives to encourage ownership of fuel efficient vehicles, particularly motor cars and the use of solar energy. (G-VIII§69) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Import licensing, prohibitions and other restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imports licensing required for items listed in the Miscellaneous Controls (General Open Import Licence) Regulations 2004 for, inter alia, environmental purposes. (S-III§37) A draft framework for the import and use of genetically modified organisms has been completed and approved by the Barbados Cabinet and will be implemented as harmonized law adopted by all CARICOM countries. (S-III§72) |
| Intellectual property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-patentability for plant and animal varieties and biological processes for the production of plants other than microbiological processes, and the products of those processes and inventions, the commercial exploitation of which would be contrary to public order or morality or which is prejudicial to human or animal health or to plant life or to the environment. (S-III-Table III.7) |
| Taxes and charges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An environmental levy is applied only on imports to preserve and enhance the environment. (S-I§12) (S-III§1, 28) An excise tax applies to four categories of goods (domestically produced and imported) including motor vehicles and petroleum products. (S-III§33) |

³⁸ TPRs on Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, China, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Madagascar, Mauritius, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Singapore, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, Unites States of America.

³⁹ On each point, reference is made to the paragraph number "§" of the original TPR document, with the Secretariat report indicted with "S" and the Government report with "G".

⁴⁰ WT/TPR/G/203 and WT/TPR/S/203/Rev.1

| Sector Policy | |
|----------------------|---|
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first draft of a Sustainable Agricultural Development Bill is to be considered in June 2008. (S-IV§11) • The Government of Barbados sees agriculture as making an important contribution to the social and environmental fabric of the country. (S-IV§15) • The Agricultural Incentives Programme provides duty-free concessions on organic farming among others. (S-IV-Table IV.1) |

B. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM⁴¹

| Trade policy framework | |
|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei is a member of the Brunei Indonesia Malaysia Philippines - East Asian Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), which is pioneering environmental initiatives to address global concerns on climate change with the Heart of Borneo and Coral Triangle initiatives. (G-III§11) • As a Member of the Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement, Brunei is also committed to fulfil the obligation arising out of the side Environment Cooperation Agreement, which reflects the shared desire to encourage and promote sound environmental practises. (G-III§14-5) (S-II§37) • Established in 2002, the Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), to which Brunei is a member, strengthens cooperation in a number of areas, including: energy, biotechnology, and environmental education. (S-II§39) • A Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) was signed in 2002 with the United States to enhance bilateral trade and investment liberalization in areas such as biotechnology and eco-tourism. (S-II§40) • Apart from registration with the Registrar of Business Names or Registrar of Companies, companies doing certain types of business must, among others, obtain special approval and a licence before commencement of business activities on environmental grounds. (S-III§71) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export prohibitions, restrictions and licensing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions are maintained on timber for environmental reasons. (S-III§4) (S-IV§18) |
| Import licensing, prohibitions and other restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-tariff measures in the form of various import limitations are maintained only to discharge Brunei's obligations under international commitments or for, among others, environmental considerations. (G-V§20) (S-III§32) |
| Sector Policy | |
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the objectives of the National Development Plan for Agriculture is to conserve and protect the country's biological diversity. (S-IV§9) |
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Petroleum Unit ensures, among others, that internationally acceptable standards on environmental grounds are adhered to. (G-VI§40) (S-IV§36) |
| Fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government has emphasized the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources. (S-IV§20) |

⁴¹ WT/TPR/G/196 and WT/TPR/S/196/Rev.1

| | |
|----------|--|
| Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forestry Department under the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources aims at supporting the national economic diversification policy through the development of the forestry sector and the creation and facilitation of viable business opportunities while preserving biological forest resources for the well-being of the nation in accordance with international and sustainable forest management obligations. (G-VI§49) • Brunei signed up to the Heart of Borneo Initiative, which is a voluntary trans-boundary cooperation initiative aimed at ensuring the effective management of forest resources and conservation of a network of protected areas, productive forests and other sustainable land uses for the benefit of present and future generations. (G-VI§50) • The Forestry Act of Brunei (revised in 1984) provides the legal framework for the protection and conservation of forestry resources, and the National Forest Policy (NFP), issued in 1989, guides and governs forestry activities in accordance with international sustainable forest management obligations and standards. (S-IV§17) • Logging and other forestry activities are limited in large part due to Brunei's emphasis on sustainable use of natural resources and the preservation of biological diversity. (S-IV§17) |
| Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Marine Department is upgrading institutional capacity to ensure maritime safety and sustainable development. (S-IV§87) |
| Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tourism Development Department in the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, acting under the advice of the Brunei Tourism Board, intends to develop Brunei as the region's most exclusive tourism destination, while placing utmost importance in the sustainability of its environment. (G-VI§50,73) (S-IV§94) • Tourism planning focuses on the economic and social benefits for Brunei, while ensuring, among others, conservation of the environment. (S-IV§94) |

C. CHINA⁴²

| Trade policy framework | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chinese Government believes that sustainable and coordinated economic development can only be achieved by following a path that is pro-innovation, resource-conserving and environmental-friendly. (G-I§5) (G-II§20) (G-III§21) • The Government action towards a transformation of the economic and trade development mode has included measures such as policy incentives for the development of new and high-tech industries, energy-saving and environmental-friendly industries and service sectors; restrictions on resource and energy-intensive industries as well as high-emission industries; more efforts on energy conservation and emission reduction, reinforcement of environmental protection measures. (G-III§21) (G-IV§65) • The new "2007 Industrial Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment" has added entries to encourage foreign investment in the development of clean production, renewable energy and ecological environmental protection. (G-III§22) • Academics from China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea have been conducting a feasibility study for a trilateral free-trade agreement covering, among others, environmental provisions. (S-II§51) • The current Catalogue of Advantaged Industries for Foreign Investment in Central-Western China, entered into force on 1 September 2004, identifies as "encouraged" projects that use improved technology and are less polluting, while "restricted" and "prohibited" projects are those that use outdated technologies, over-exploit scarce natural resources, and tend to harm the environment. (S-II§74-5) (S-IV§5) |

⁴² WT/TPR/G/199 and WT/TPR/S/199/Rev.1

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "11th Five-Year Programme" sets energy saving and emission reduction as targets, particularly a key compulsory target of a 20% reduction in energy intensity by 2010, to be achieved by governments of all levels. (G-III§23) (S-I§3) (S-III§169-170) (S-IV§4) • In 2006-2007, the Comprehensive Work Plan for Energy-saving and Emission Reduction has been drafted and put on track of implementation. (G-III§23) • Energy consumption per unit of GDP declined in 2007 by 3.27% compared with the previous year due to the latest measures on energy-saving and emission reduction taken by the Chinese Government. (G-III§24) • The Chinese Government is committed to encourage foreign capital in industries such as high-tech and new technology, infrastructure and environmental protection in order to redirect foreign investment. (G-IV§71) • Chinese GDP is projected to grow by about 8% on the basis of further economic structural reform, improved productivity, enhanced energy efficiency and better environmental protection. (G-V§110) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| <p>Export prohibitions, restrictions and licensing</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regulations on the Administration of the Import and Export of Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora entered into force in 2006. (S-II§32) • Export restraints are implemented to meet China's international obligations and to, inter alia, reduce exports of products using large amounts of natural resources and energy. (S-III§5) • The Administration Methods for Import and Export Commodities Spot-Check requires spot checks on products on grounds of safety, sanitary and environmental protection. (S-III§87) • In 2007, 617 items at the HS 8-digit level were subject to export prohibition under processing trade with a view to discouraging exports of products using large amounts of raw materials for processing and products that consume relatively large amounts of energy or are highly polluting. (S-III§119) (S-IV§27) • Quotas on certain exports, including items using large amounts of exhaustible natural resources, can be allocated through a bidding process. (S-III§125) • Non-automatic export licensing requirements are implemented mainly to fulfil China's obligations under international agreements, such as Articles XX and XXI of GATT 1994 and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. (S-III§127) |
| <p>Import prohibitions, restrictions and licensing</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2005, various products, such as some iron and steel; alumina and ferro-alloy ore; and certain "highly energy-consuming" or "highly polluting" items, have been subject to "import prohibition under processing trade" (meaning the exclusion from preferential treatment) to reduce energy consumption and protect the environment. (S-III§38) • Import prohibitions are maintained on grounds of, inter alia, public interest, environmental protection, or in accordance with international commitments. (S-III§42) • As at 2007, non-automatic import licenses are maintained mainly over ozone-depleting substances and toxic materials in accordance with China's obligations under international conventions. (S-III§46-8) • The Administration Methods for Import and Export Commodities Spot-Check require spot checks on products on grounds of safety, sanitary, and environmental protection. (S-III§87) |

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Taxes and charges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reform of resource tax system to improve the compensation mechanism for damage to ecological environment is to be needed in the next few years. (G-V§114) • The authorities have taken measures to arrest environmental deterioration including: the reduction of VAT rebates on exported goods deemed energy-intensive and highly polluting; and "green credit policies" that provide preferential credit to "environment-friendly endeavours" at the expense of energy-intensive industries. The authorities also intend to shut down small coal mines and small coal-based electricity producers, and to provide subsidized loans for desulphurization. (S-I§3, 21, 23) (S-III§112, 151) • On 1 July 2007, China eliminated VAT rebates for some 553 items regarded as highly energy consuming, highly polluting (such as iron and steel) and consuming large amount of raw materials. (S-III§116, 151) (S-IV§89) • As at 1 January 2008, 334 tariff lines are subject to interim export duties with a view to reducing exports of products that are highly energy consuming and polluting, as well as those consuming large amounts of raw materials. (S-III§112) • Impediments to the efficient allocation of land, energy, water and other natural resources, such as price controls, need to be gradually dismantled in order to help protect the environment, especially if supplemented by market-based tax and non-tax instruments based on the "polluter pays" principle. (S-I§47) • More use of economic instruments, such as tradeable pollution permits and increased taxes on energy resources, including coal (a possible form of "carbon tax") may be needed to achieve the Government's targets. (S-I§21) • On April 1 2006, China began to reform its consumption tax system, with a view to promoting both environmental protection and resource conservation. (G-III§44) • In 2006 and 2007, the Chinese Government adopted an integrated approach that incorporates a variety of fiscal policy instruments aiming, among others, at promoting resource conservation and environmental protection through increased budget allocations. (G-II§18) • Incentives are granted to investment in activities that the Government wishes to encourage, such as environmental protection, and renewable energy. (S-III§156) • According to the Enterprise Income Tax Law in 2008, enterprise income tax reductions or exemptions are granted to, inter alia, some environmental protection, energy or water saving projects. (S-III§160) |
| Government procurement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's government procurement framework aims at facilitating the achievement of state goals for economic and social development, including the protection of the environment. (S-III§99) • Under the Opinions on the Government Procurement of Products with Environmental Protection Marks, issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Environmental Protection Administration on 24 October 2006, preference is given to products with environmental protection marks when conducting government procurement activities. (S-III§106) |
| Preshipment inspection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the revised version of the Implementing Regulation of the Law on Import and Export Commodity Inspection (entered into force on 1 December 2005), preshipment inspection is required for imports of: certain commodities related to, among others, solid waste used as raw materials and certain used electronic products that are deemed to affect public health and environment . (S-III§13) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the past two years, the Chinese Government has established energy-consumption and environmental standards which require strict compliance. All new projects must undergo energy consumption appraisal and environmental impact assessment. Projects that fail to meet the energy-saving and environmental protection standards are not entitled to start operation. Enterprises whose on-going projects fail to meet the standards have to suspend their production and even shut down altogether if the failure continues after rectification. The obsolete production capacity featuring high energy-consumption and high pollution is to be eliminated through resolute actions. (G-III§23) Enforcement of standards needs to be improved in order to avoid significant negative effects on the health of humans, animals and plants, and the environment. (S-III§73) |
| State trading | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State trading is maintained to, inter alia, protect exhaustible and non-recyclable natural resources and the environment. (S-III§134) |
| Sector Policy | |
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds are provided for rural infrastructure including water supply for irrigation, training and environmental protection. (S-III§166) |
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to growing environmental concerns, China's energy policies have focussed on diversifying energy sources (switching from coal to cleaner sources of energy), developing renewable energy sources, reducing the energy intensity of the economy and safeguarding the environment. (S-IV§43, 74) The Renewable Energy Law, entered into force on 1 January 2006, provides for a series of incentives such as subsidies, tax incentives, and low-cost loans for the development of renewable energy projects. (S-IV§43) The 11th Five-Year Plan (2006-10) sets compulsory targets, requiring the entire country to reduce energy intensity by 20% by 2010. Energy consumption standards have also been set for each province; many small power plants will be replaced by bigger and more environmentally friendly companies. (S-IV§43, 56, 66) In 2007, the State Council approved a document stipulating a schedule to access the grid according to stipulated energy conservation standards, environmental protection standards and economic principles with a view to further encouraging the use of clean and renewable energy. (S-IV§75) An August 2007 NDRC directive on the utilization of natural gas is aimed, among others, at optimizing the use of natural gas, improving energy efficiency while reducing emissions. (S-IV§80) |
| Manufacturing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Steel Industry Development Policy, adopted in 2005, the Government aims to achieve "reasonable" production capacity by consolidating the industry, expanding the proportion of high-value-added products, saving energy and reducing pollution. (S-IV§85) In June 2006, the CNTAC and the NDRC issued the Development Guidelines of the Textile Industry in the Eleventh Five-Year (2006-10) Period, aimed at fostering, among others, the development of upgrading technology and energy-saving techniques. (S-IV§93) The Notice on Opinions to Restructure the Auto Industry was issued in December 2006 to, inter alia, curb investment in the automotive sector and develop more environmentally friendly auto manufacturers. (S-IV§103) |

D. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC⁴³

| Trade policy framework | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Foreign Investment Law of 1995 (Law No. 16-95) allows for investment in all sectors of the economy except the disposal and elimination of toxic, hazardous or radioactive waste not produced in the Dominican Republic and activities affecting public health and the country's environmental balance, governed by the provisions of the General Law on the Environment and Natural Resources (No. 64-00). (G-III§82) (S-II§4, 17) • An austerity plan containing a various range of fiscal policy measures, including energy-saving measures, was announced in July 2008 by the President of the Republic. (S-I§19) • DR-CAFTA entered into force on 1 March 2007, of which the Dominican Republic is a member, contains, <i>inter alia</i>, provisions on environmental issues. (S-II§39-40) • In 2006, the Dominican Republic became a signatory to the Cartagena Bio-safety Protocol. The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARENA), through the Bio-safety and Forestry Directorate, is responsible for coordinating the relevant national policy and for drafting legislation and technical regulations concerning genetic resources and bio-safety. The Dominican Republic does not yet have any bio-safety legislation, although a preliminary draft law is going through the adoption process. Current legislation does not allow the production, marketing or import of genetically modified organisms (GMO). (S-III§133) • The Directorate General of Customs (DGA) is the government body responsible for facilitating and supervising the Dominican Republic's international trade and one of its tasks is to build up environmental protection mechanisms. (S-III§7) • The process of setting up a company may require, where applicable, an environmental permit from the SEMARENA. (S-III§185) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export prohibitions, restrictions, and licensing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition on the exports of some products can be maintained for environmental reasons. (S-III§143) • The export of tortoiseshell in its natural raw state is prohibited by Law No. 95 of 1967 in accordance to CITES. (S-III§144) • In addition to the CITES certificate, exports of marine species and products, forest plants and animals require a licence from the SEMARENA. (S-§ 147) |
| Import licensing, prohibitions, and other restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with Dominican Republic's domestic legislation or international commitments, import prohibitions are maintained on some products in order to protect human and animal health, to preserve plants and for environmental reasons. (S-III§70) • Law No. 4-07 of January 2007 (amending Laws Nos. 12-01 and 147-00) prohibits the import of used motor vehicles more than five years old and heavy goods vehicles with a capacity exceeding 5 tonnes and over 15 years old, as well as the import of used electrical household appliances on environmental protection and energy efficiency grounds. (S-III§71) • Law No. 218 of 28 May 1984 prohibits the import of waste of human, animal or industrial origin, while Law No. 64-00 of 18 August 2000 on the Environment and Natural Resources bans that of toxic waste. (S-III§72, 117) • The import of some products is regulated by import licences in order to protect public security, the environment, flora, fauna and public health. (S-III§73) • Pursuant to CITES, Decree No. 1288-04 of October 2004 requires a permit to be issued by the SEMARENA for the import of plants and animals, their products, parts and by-products. (S-III§75, 126) |

⁴³ WT/TPR/G/207 and WT/TPR/S/207

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| Intellectual property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live material present in nature, plants and animals (with the exception of micro-organisms) and biological procedures for their production; and inventions that are contrary to human or animal health or life or susceptible of harming the environment may not be patented. (S-III-Table III.7) |
| Sector Policy | |
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 57-07, promulgated in May 2007, offers incentives for "increasing national energy diversity as regards self-sufficiency in the strategic inputs constituted by alternative fuels and energy". Producers of bio-fuels and energy from renewable sources may import equipment free of duties and taxes; their income from the sale of energy is exempt from income tax for 10 years; the income from the sale of equipment of domestic origin for producing bio-fuels or energy from renewable sources is also exempt from income tax. (S-IV§2, 32, 52) • Imports of bio-fuels are prohibited if there is no shortfall in domestic production. Bio-fuels may be exported "insofar as the domestic supply of such fuels is guaranteed".⁷⁴ (S-IV§53) • The comprehensive plan for the electricity sector defines an action plan aimed at, inter alia, ensuring the adoption of best management practices and approved standards of quality and service; promoting the efficient and rational use of energy; the exploitation of renewable resources; and the protection of the environment. (S-IV§38) |

E. GHANA⁴⁴

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| Trade policy framework | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Ghana Trade Policy, launched in February 2005, seeks to provide clear and transparent guidelines in seven thematic areas including Consumer Protection and Fair Trade, which deals, among others, with issues of consumption and the environment. (G-II§22-3) • The Ministries in charge of Lands and Forestry, Mines and Energy, and Environment are in some respects involved in trade policy formulation and implementation. (S-II§4) • According to the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) Act of 1994, foreign investors have to submit information on the environmental impact of the proposed investment project. (S-II§11) • Ghana is a founding member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which has been engaged in various environmental programmes. (S-II§26) • As a member of ECOWAS, Ghana participates in the EPA negotiations, whose primary aim is to foster sustainable development. (S-II§30) • As a member of the African Union (AU), Ghana has participated to the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), which, among its goals, comprises the promotion of sustainable development. (S-II§34) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Import prohibitions, restrictions and licensing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import prohibitions are maintained in compliance with international agreements such as CITES, the Montreal Protocol, and the Basel Convention on Hazardous Waste. (S-III§36) |
| Intellectual property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-patentability for plants and animals other than micro-organisms, biological processes for the protection of plants or animals other than non-biological and micro-biological processes, and plant varieties. (S-III-Table III.11) |
| Standards and technical regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for the formulation of environmental policies, including pollution standards and waste discharge. (S-IV§48) |

⁴⁴ WT/TPR/G/194 and WT/TPR/S/194/Rev.1

| Sector Policy | |
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| Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forestry Commission of Ghana, established in 1999, is responsible for the regulation of forest and wildlife resources and the coordination of policies related to them. (S-IV§35) • The Government has taken steps to support sustainable forestry and to address deforestation, in particular illegal logging. (S-IV§37) • The Forest Plantation Development Fund, launched in 2000, aims at providing financial assistance for the development of private forest plantations in order to combat deforestation. (S-IV§37) • The Validation of Legal Timber Programme, initiated in 2005, aims at contrasting the illegal logging which poses a threat to Ghana's forests. (S-IV§37) |

F. JORDAN⁴⁵

| Trade policy framework | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main objective of the 2006 National Agenda is to achieve sustainable development through a transformation program that puts Jordan on a higher economic growth trajectory to achieve an improvement in standards of living and the guarantee of social welfare. (G-I§3) (S-I§19-20) • The Government has utilized trade policies to promote sustainable development, including low customs tariffs on environmental goods and exemptions from sales tax and customs duties to most renewable energy and energy saving devices. (G-IV§54) • Jordan needs technical support in different areas, including economic and environmental impact assessment studies on trade related matters and sector specific studies; upgrading current testing facilities and establishing testing facilities and labs for energy efficiency in electrical equipment; and upgrading the capacities of Jordanian businesses to enhance their competitiveness and export capacities through, inter alia, improving energy efficiency and enhancing the use of renewable energy by industries. (G-V§64) • A permanent national Committee on Trade and Environment is entrusted with WTO-related matters. (S-II§5) • Free-Trade Agreement with the United States includes provisions on the environment. (S-II§21) • The Aqaba Special Economic Zone was launched in 2001 as a duty-free, low-tax, development zone, to serve as a model for sustainable development while positioning Jordan as a leading business hub and tourism destination in the region. (S-III§104) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Import licensing, prohibitions, and other restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-automatic licences are used for the protection of health, safety, the environment, and the conservation of natural resources. (S-III§43) |
| Standards and technical regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jordanian Institution for Standards and Metrology (JISM) has published 706 technical regulations covering, inter alia, vehicles, electrical and electronic products, and energy systems. (S-III§56) • In 2005, Jordan adopted instructions on the treatment of wood packaging material in international trade, based on the International Standard of Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 15. (S-III§68) |

⁴⁵ WT/TPR/G/206 and WT/TPR/S/206

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| Tax incentives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Investment Promotion Law, nature reserves and environmental protection areas are granted special consideration as to exemptions from income and social services taxes. (S-III§113) |
| Sector Policy | |
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Energy Master Plan approved in 2004, which seeks to diversify the energy mix, nuclear energy is expected to contribute 6% of Jordan's energy mix by 2020. (S-IV§38, 47) |
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Strategy for Agricultural Development (adopted in 2002 until 2010) focuses on, inter alia, conserving Jordan's natural resources. (S-IV§14) |
| Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national afforestation campaign was launched in 2006. (S-IV§9) |
| Industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the objectives of the Government's industrial policy is energy conservation. (S-IV§54) |
| Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A project concerning the construction of a light railway, which will connect Amman with the neighbouring industrial city of Zarqa, is under way. One of its aims is to reduce pollution in the greater Amman area. (S-IV§141) |
| Water management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government decided to gradually reduce the quantity of water available for irrigation (beginning in 2005), and irrigation water will increasingly come from treated waste water. (S-IV§50) |

G. KOREA, REPUBLIC OF⁴⁶

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| Trade policy framework | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the context of the DDA negotiations, Korea has been playing an active role as to the definition of the disciplines on fisheries subsidies, promoting an approach aimed at preserving the sustainability of fish resources while avoiding unnecessary adverse effects that the prohibition of subsidies may bring on the fisheries sector, particularly to socially and economically vulnerable groups. (G-III§47) In the context of the DDA negotiations, Korea recognizes that the relationship between WTO rules and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) needs to be defined in order to enhance the mutual supportiveness of trade and environment. Korea also recognizes the importance of establishing procedures for information exchange between MEA Secretariats and the relevant WTO committees. (G-III§49) Korea continues to believe that liberalization of environmental goods and services could result in substantial benefits to Members and will commit to working toward a positive outcome in the DDA negotiations. (G-III§49) Free-Trade Agreement with the United States includes provisions on the environment. (G-III§66-7) (S-II§40) FDI restrictions can be applied on environmental protection grounds. (S-II§51) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export restrictions and quotas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export prohibitions or restrictions are imposed to meet international commitments under multilateral export control regimes with respect to security, conservation of wildlife (CITES) and environmental protection. (S-III§117-8) |
| Import licensing, quota and prohibitions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import licensing requirements and prohibitions are maintained, inter alia, for the protection of animal and plant life and environmental conservation in compliance with domestic legislation requirements or international commitments (e.g. CITES). (S-III§4, 65) Korea prohibits a few imports, among others, to protect the environment and natural resources, in accordance with multilateral trade and other agreements. (S-III§4, 70) |

⁴⁶ WT/TPR/G204 and WT/TPR/S/204/Rev.1

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| Government procurement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The comprehensive 2004 Law on the Promotion of Environmentally Friendly Product (implemented in July 2005) requires government agencies to give top priority to environment-friendly products. (S-III§7, 110) |
| Intellectual property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidential data of pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals submitted for marketing approval are prohibited from public disclosure, unless the authorities find a public interest need, e.g. for the protection of the environment. (S-III§183) |
| Taxes and charges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Korean tax system comprises, inter alia, a transportation (energy-environment) tax. (S-III§127-8, 133) According to the Act on Promotion of Saving and Recycling of Resources, Korea imposes environmental waste charges on certain products, materials and containers that contain harmful substances and are difficult to recycle. (S-III§136) |
| Standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental risk assessments on biotechnology crops became mandatory when Korea ratified the Cartagena Bio-safety Protocol on 3 October 2007, entered in force on 1 January 2008. (S-III§89) The Korean Accreditation Board (KAB) is one of the accreditation bodies dealing with certification of quality (ISO 9000) and environmental management systems. (S-III§92, 94) The Consolidated Notice on the Transboundary Movement of Genetically Modified Organisms, which applies equally to domestic and imported GMAPs, requires a prior approval of the importation/production by the Administrator of Rural Development Administration. It is based on the applicant's environment risk assessment, that must provide supporting scientific and risk-assessment data. The Government also conducts its own environment risk assessment. (S-III§103) |
| Subsidies and Tax incentives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of measures (e.g. grants, tax concessions or low-interest loans) are used to support the production and trade of a range of agricultural, forestry, fishing and manufactured products, as well as to encourage environmental-protection activities. (S-III§6) Grants, tax concessions or concessional loans are used to assist a range of agricultural, forestry, fishing, manufacturing R&D and environmental protection activities. (S-III§149) |
| Sector Policy | |
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2005, a new pilot project of direct payments was introduced for landscape conservation. (S-IV§21) Policies for promoting environmentally friendly farming have been continued. The programme of Direct Payments for Environmentally Friendly Farming aims at encouraging environmentally friendly farming practices, such as the reduction of fertilizer and pesticide use. (S-IV§15, 18) Through increased promotional efforts, the share of environmentally friendly products in total agriculture production increased to 9.7% in 2007. (S-IV§18) |
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Korea's "Energy Vision 2030", launched in November 2006, has three basic directions: energy security, energy efficiency and environment-friendly. (S-IV§44) The National Energy Committee, launched under the Basic Act on Energy in November 2006, is committed to raise the ratio of renewable energy use to 9% and reduce dependence on petroleum to 35%, and plans to help the country to convert into a society of low energy consumption by the target year 2030. (S-IV§45) |

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| Fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts have been made to reduce over-fishing, despite retaining fisheries-related subsidies. (S-IV§2, 36) • Following the Fishery Act, launched in 2007, Korea is implementing a coastal and offshore fishery restructuring project aimed at establishing a sustainable fishery through the reduction of the number of fishing vessels; a re-adjustment of fishing zones; and the development of environment-friendly fishing methods. (S-IV§36) • A total allowable catch (TAC) is calculated by the TAC Committee and the Central Committee for Fisheries Coordination for each species, based on an annual assessment of fish stocks by the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute. (S-IV§37) • Korea is laying a foundation for environmentally friendly aquaculture, and is working to prevent contamination of the ocean environment through mandatory management of fishing grounds by fishers, as well as a programme for the improvement of the fishing ground environment . (S-IV§40) • The Marine Environment Management Act and the Act for Conservation and Management of the Marine Ecosystem aim at implementing systematic and efficient ecosystem approaches to fisheries as well as oceans. (S-IV§40) • Under the Farming Ground Management Act of 2000, mariculture grounds are left idle for certain periods to facilitate sustainable production, sanitary inspection and cleaning. (S-IV§40) |
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H. MEXICO⁴⁷

| Trade policy framework | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Foreign Investment Commission has, among its responsibilities, to approve the terms and conditions under which foreign investment participates in activities and acquisitions based on criteria, including those regarding compliance with environmental standards. (S-II§21) • The Interministerial Commission on Bio-safety and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) is responsible for coordinating government policy on the production, consumption, import, export and transport of GMOs. (S-III§161) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export restrictions, prohibitions and licensing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export prohibition on some goods, including certain products of animal origin, plants and narcotics, is maintained for Mexico's compliance with international agreements (e.g. CITES). (S-III§170) |
| Import prohibitions, restrictions and licensing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico requires prior import licensing in order to protect the environment in respect of products such as used vehicles and clothing. (S-III§5, 84) • In accordance with the Law on the Bio-safety of Genetically Modified Organisms, published in the Official Journal of the Federation of 18 March 2005, liberalization of trade and import of any GMO is subject to the relevant licence issued by the competent authority after a risk analysis has been carried out on a case-by-case basis. (S-III§161) |
| Intellectual property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-patentability for biological processes for the reproduction and propagation of plants and animals; biological and genetic material present in nature; breeds of animals, the human body and its living parts; and new plant varieties. (S-III-Table III.16) |

⁴⁷ WT/TPR/G/195 and WT/TPR/S/195/Rev.1

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| Subsidies and tax incentives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax incentives is granted for generating energy from renewable sources in the form of a 100% depreciation for machinery and equipment used to generate energy from renewable sources. (S-III-Table III.12) • Incentive for companies purchasing equipment to be used to prevent or control contamination of the environment can be granted a 95.7 to 100% depreciation of the value of the purchase of the asset. (S-III-Table III.12) • Financial support is given, in some instances, for environmental protection projects. (S-III§263) |
| Technical regulations and standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico's technical regulations (NOMs) are binding and intended to establish specifications for goods, services or production processes in order to guarantee the safety of persons, protect human, animal and plant health, as well as natural resources and the environment. (S-III§111) • Regulatory measures and non-tariff restrictions may be imposed on imports for reasons, among others, of public health, animal and plant health or environmental protection. (S-III§80) • The National Advisory Committees on Standardization of Animal Health Protection (CONAPROZ), Phytosanitary Protection (CONAPROF) and the Environment and Natural Resources (COMARNAT) are responsible for drafting NOMs concerning animal health, phytosanitary and forestry matters, respectively. (S-III§144) |
| Sector Policy | |
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sectoral Programme for Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fishing and Food (2001-06) aims, among others, at stepping up the development of the rural communities; and to preserve and improve the environment. (S-IV§15) • The National Development Plan for 2007-12 establishes similar objectives, including to improve the income of agricultural producers through increased exports on value-added products and the production of bio-energy crops. (S-IV§15) • The Programme of Direct Support for the Countryside (PROCAMPO), instituted in 1994, provides for direct payments per hectare to producers on condition that the land continues to be used for agricultural production or for an environmental protection programme. (S-IV§39) |
| Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directorate-General of Forest and Soil Management is responsible for national policy on the health of forests. (S-III§139) |

I. MADAGASCAR⁴⁸

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| Trade policy framework | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After having embarked in July 2003 on implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), Madagascar set out in 2007 on the path of change by laying the foundations for rapid and sustainable development. (G-II§71) • As a member of the Eastern and Southern Africa Group within the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Madagascar is taking part in the EPA negotiations, whose main objective is, among others, to encourage sustainable development. (G-III§177) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export prohibitions, restrictions, and licensing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exportation of rough and semi-finished wood has been prohibited since July 2007. (S-III§2, 43) (S-IV§43) • A prior authorization is required for the exportation of certain species of wild fauna and flora in compliance with CITES. (S-III§43) |
| Import licensing, prohibitions, and other restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibitions and licences are maintained under multilateral environmental agreements to which Madagascar is party. (S-III§26) |

⁴⁸ WT/TPR/G/197 and WT/TPR/S/197/Rev.1

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| Taxes and charges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry charges are levied on the exportation of specimens of fauna and flora. (S-III§42) |
| Intellectual property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant or animal varieties, and essentially biological processes for the production of plants or animals, together with pharmaceutical, veterinary, cosmetic and food products are excluded from patentability. (S-III§62) |
| Sector Policy | |
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the major challenges of the Commitment No. 4 of the "Madagascar Action Plan" (MAP), concerning the country's economic and social development strategy for the period 2007-2011, is the launching of a sustainable green revolution. (G-II§104) (S-IV§1, 12-3) The National rural development programme, adopted in 2005, focuses on raising income in rural areas, taking into consideration of environmental aspects. (S-IV§12) |
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to provide energy for all consumers while conserving the environment, the Government has set as an overall objective in this sector the sustainable supply of high quality energy at an affordable price. This is done, among others, through the respect of fundamental environmental balances and a rational management of rural areas where forests are being exploited for energy purposes. (G-II§134-5) Work on developing the bio-fuels branch will be stepped up with a view to extend such activities to other regions. (G-II§112) |
| Fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the interests of conserving fishery resources, Madagascar intends to pursue measures aimed at gradually reducing fishing over the next five years, including a step up action against illegal fishing. (G-II§119-120) Cooperation has been established between the Association of Owners of Shrimp-Fishing Vessels of Madagascar and the WWF for the preparation of eco-certification criteria for aquaculture, and with the Marine Stewardship Council for eco-certification criteria for fishing. (G-II§122) (S-IV§38) Since 2000, the system for granting licences and monitoring the environmental aspects has been revised. The Association of owners of shrimp-fishing vessels of Madagascar is involved in identifying the periods for closure and reviewing production methods in order to optimize the catches, lower fuel consumption and reduce the incidental capture of other fishes and turtles. (S-IV§37-8) Since 2004, fishing gear on shrimp fishing vessels has been equipped with turtle exclusion devices. (S-IV§38) |
| Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of forestry policy is the sustainable management of forest resources and their beneficiation in order to contribute towards economic development. (S-IV§42) Commercial forestry policy is implemented by the Ministry of the Environment, Water Resources and Forests (MAEF) through forestry commissions. Operating forestry authorizations are issued annually in accordance with a management plan based on a model drawn up to ensure the sustainable management of the forests concerned. (S-IV§43) With regard to the eco-certification of forests, the rain forest areas in the east of the country offer considerable potential for sustainable exploitation. (G-II§126) The government is committed to make efforts to combat illegal trafficking in precious woods and CITES products. (G-II§125, 128) A system of traceability of wood products is currently being tested in several regions. (G-II§126, 128) |
| Industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Industry has embarked on and will pursue the introduction and implementation of Framework Law No. 99-021 of 19 August 1999 on industrial pollution management and abatement policy. (G-II§157) The government is committed to strengthening the standards and quality for industrial products under an ecologically sustainable industrial development approach. (G-II§158) |

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| Mining | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mining sector has attracted large-scale investment. According to current provisions, investment must obtain an environmental permit on the basis of an environmental impact assessment. (S-IV§3, 52) |
| Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2003, the Government has set a Master Plan for tourism. Incorporating as its main objective, is the sustainable development of high quality tourism with due regard for the environment. (G-II§81, 138) (S-IV§85) |

J. MAURITIUS⁴⁹

| Trade policy framework | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government is committed to commercially exploit the position of Mauritius on the Great Conveyor Belt through technologies and processes that are sustainable, environmental friendly and which result in niche products that are in great demand in the world. (G-III§64) Adoption of a programme for the Reform and Modernisation of Customs facilities that concentrates on vessels, consignments and travellers who represent, among others, the highest risks to the country in terms of environment. (G-V§68-70) As a member of the African Union (AU), Mauritius takes parts to the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), whose goals include the promotion of sustainable development. (S-II§50) Mauritius is a member of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), whose mission has evolved since 2005 with the adoption of new strategic orientations. Regional cooperation within the IOC is characterized by projects reflecting common interests and concerns of island countries in areas such as environment and the preservation of natural resources. (S-II§55, 57) Mauritius is taking part in the EPA negotiations, whose main objective is, among others, to encourage sustainable development. (S-II§60) Mauritius is a member of, inter alia, the International Plant Protection Convention, the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the 1985 Vienna Convention on the Protection of Ozone Layer, the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa. (S-III§76) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export prohibitions, restrictions and licensing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export bans are maintained under international conventions to which Mauritius is a signatory. (S-III§89) |
| Import prohibitions, restrictions and licensing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import controls are maintained for health, sanitary and phytosanitary, security, and environmental protection concerns. (G-IV§66) (S-III§8, 47, 73) Imports (and exports) of pesticides require a permit from the Dangerous Chemical Control Board under the Dangerous Chemicals Control Act 2004. Other technical requirements and/or restrictions on imports apply under the Hazardous Wastes Regulations 2001. (S-III§66, 74) Import requirements and/or restrictions are maintained under the Environment Protection (Plastic Carry Bags) Regulations 2003. (S-III§74) |

⁴⁹ WT/TPR/G/198/Rev.1 and WT/TPR/S/198/Rev.1

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| Taxes and charges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Green Tax, equal to 0.75% of their monthly turnover, is imposed by the Ministry of Environment under the Environment Protection Act 2002, on: hotels, boarding houses with more than four bedrooms, enterprises engaged in stone crushing or in the manufacture or processing of aggregates, concrete blocks, pre-cast units, coral sand, rock and or basalt. The revenue from the tax is credited into the National Environment Fund. (S-III§75) (S-IV§52) |
| Standards and technical regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since its last TPR, Mauritius has notified two technical regulations to the WTO concerning hazardous wastes and requirements on plastic carry bags for environmental protection purposes. (S-III§56) • Regulations on imports, exports, and transit of GMOs are being drafted by the national bio-safety committee within the legal framework provided by the Genetically Modified Organisms Act (GMO) 2004 . (S-III§66, 73) • The Mauritanian Standardisation Body (MSB) has been promoting the adoption of Voluntary Environmental Management Systems Standards (EMS). (S-III§ 75) • A dozen Environmental Management Systems (EMS) have so far been certified by the MSB. (S-III§58) • The MSB has adopted the ISO14000 standards on environmental management. (S-III§75) |
| Sector Policy | |
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching of the Government Roadmap for the Sugarcane Industry for the 21st Century in 2005 and the Multi-Annual Adaptation Strategy (MAAS) Action Plan for 2006-15 aimed at rationalising and integrating the sugar sector by its conversion into major clusters; to build capacity to tap the fullest potential of the country's sugar cane biomass resource; and converting it into the most economically viable and sustainable production mix consisting of sugars, electricity and ethanol. (G-VI§132) • Launching of the Strategic Options in Crop Diversification and Livestock Sector (2007-15), which is complementary to the MAAS in the sugar sector, aimed at, on environmental grounds, keeping under cultivation areas formerly devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane and then released due to the reduction in the sugar price. (S-IV§7) |
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government, with the assistance of the EU and UNDP, has commissioned international experts for the preparation of a detailed long-term energy policy and an action plan, including a master plan for renewable energy development. (S-IV§85) |
| Fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government is committed to put emphasis on, among others, sustainable use of fisheries existing resources. (S-IV§60) • The Government continues to encourage fishing in off-lagoon areas, through the use of fish aggregating devices (FAD), which are maintained and renewed by the Government, in order to reduce fishing in the overexploited lagoon. (S-IV§61) • The Government provides incentives and training to fishermen willing to operate around FADs. (S-IV§61) • The Government continues to implement a buy-back programme for the phasing-out of net fishing. (S-IV§61) |
| Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some specific coastal guidelines have been elaborated with a view to combine judicious land use with environment friendly development in order to protect landscape and seascape characteristics. (G-VI§82) • A Tourism Authority was established in 2002, with the main function of promoting sustainable development of the tourism industry. (S-IV§153) • An environment protection fee of 0.75% is levied on the monthly turnover of hotels and boarding houses. (S-III§75) (S-IV§152) • Hotels with over 80 rooms are required to install their own waste treatment plant in order to lower the pressure of the rapid expansion of tourism on the ecology of the land and beach areas. (S-IV§152) |

K. NORWAY⁵⁰

| Trade policy framework | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development is a governing principle for the Norwegian Government's domestic and foreign policy, and the Government is committed to pursuing trade and environmental policies- including policies for climate change - that are mutually supportive. (G-I§4) • In addition to the traditional debate on the economic merits of trade and development, increasing emphasis is being put on aspects such as environment in the political debate in Norway. (G-I§7) • The Government's Ownership Policy, issued in 2007, sets out the Government's objectives for State ownership focusing, inter alia, on environmental considerations. (G-II§26) • Norway firmly believes that the best way to meet the challenges facing an increasingly globalised world economy is to continue to develop the net of international agreements and rules in areas as diverse as trade, environment and security. (G-III§42) • Norway is a founding member of the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA), which includes horizontal provisions related to areas such as the environment. (G-III§45) (S-II§28) • In the context of the EEA, safeguards may be taken in the event of "serious economic, societal or environmental difficulties of a sectoral or regional nature liable to persist", and must be applied to all EEA participants. (S-II§30) • In June 2008 the EFTA ministerial meeting agreed, at Norway's initiative, to establish a working group on trade and environment that will consider how environment may be approached in the context of EFTA's free trade agreements. (G-III§56) • Norway has been a strong advocate for non-trade concerns to be taken into account in the DDA negotiations, including environmental issues and those relating to the agricultural landscape and biodiversity. (S-IV§14) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export prohibitions, restrictions and licensing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export prohibitions and controls are mostly maintained to protect the environment and to comply with international obligations. (S-III§69, Table III.6) • License requirements are maintained on hazardous substances and GMOs. (S-III§73) |
| Import prohibitions, restrictions and licensing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import licences and prohibitions are maintained for environmental reasons among others. (S-III§36) |
| Taxes and charges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norway continues to apply excise duties and environmental taxes on various manufactured and imported products; final treatment of waste; electricity consumption; and emissions. (S-III§34) • A new tax on NOx emissions was introduced on 1st January 2007. (S-III§34) |
| Standards and technical regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Norwegian Gene Technology Act (1993), which corresponds to the EC legislation on genetically modified food and feed (Regulation No. 1829/2003), requires prior approval for deliberate release and contained use of GMOs based on an assessment of the risks to health and the environment. (S-III§67) • Regulations 2004-06-01(the Product Regulations) relates to restrictions on the use of chemicals and other products hazardous to health and the environment, such as ozone depleting substances. (S-III§51) |

⁵⁰ WT/TPR/G/205 and WT/TPR/S/205

| Sector Policy | |
|----------------------|---|
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norwegian agricultural policy continues to focus on, inter alia, protecting the cultural landscape and biodiversity. (S-IV§12) In recent years, there has been more emphasis on organic farming, and an increase in agri-environmental payments administered by a National Environmental Programme established in 2004. (S-IV§12) |
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norway imposes taxes on emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). (S-IV§83) Norway is the largest producer of hydropower in Europe: about 96% of electricity generation in Norway is hydroelectric. (S-IV§89) Norway's remaining water resources potentially exploitable for hydroelectric stations are subject to permanent environmental protection, thus potential for new large hydroelectric projects is limited. (S-IV§89) |
| Fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Aquaculture Act, announced in 2005, aims at promoting the profitability and competitiveness of aquaculture within the framework of sustainable development. (S-IV§59) Norway participates in various agreements and is a contracting party in international organizations relating to conservation and management of fish stocks. (S-IV§64) In order to manage fish resources, a system of licenses and permits is complemented by the establishment of total allowable catch (TAC) levels. (S-IV§62-4) |
| Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2004, the programme "Subsidies for industrial and environmental purposes in forestry", which is designed to stimulate value-adding activities and long-term investments, and to enhance biological diversity, landscape, culture and recreational activities, has replaced five support schemes that provided subsidies for afforestation and silviculture; construction of forest roads; conservation and enhancement of environmental values in forestry; harvesting of round wood in difficult terrain; and manual thinning. It aims at, among others, enhancing biological diversity. (S-IV§48, 51) A regulation on sustainable forestry, introduced in 2006, establishes specific environmental requirements for planning and carrying out forest operations. (S-IV§46) The Forest Trust Fund is a mandatory investment scheme to encourage long-term private investments in forestry based on sustainable utilization of forest resources. (S-IV§49) The Subsidies for Forest Management Planning programme makes grants available for all types of forest land and owners to stimulate forest management planning and promote sustainable forestry. (S-IV§51) |

L. OMAN⁵¹

| Trade policy framework | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oman received Sultan Qaboos Prize for the maintenance of the environment "first Arab Award" granted by UNESCO in the area of caring for the environment at the international level. (G-I§5) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export prohibitions and restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export restrictions are applied to three species of fish (i.e. lobster, abalone, and shrimp) during the breeding and reproduction season for environmental reasons. (G-III§74) (S-III§61) (S-IV§24) |
| Import prohibitions and restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import prohibitions are maintained for compliance with international conventions to which Oman is signatory. (S-III§27) Import restrictions are maintained, among others, on environmental grounds. (S-III-Table III.4) |

⁵¹ WT/TPR/G/201/Rev.1 and WT/TPR/S/201/Rev.1

| Sector Policy | |
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| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent policy measures aim at, among others, improving environmental control of greenhouses. (S-IV§11) The Ministry of Regional Municipality and Water Resource (MRMWR) succeeded to the 2001-constituted Ministry of Regional Municipality and Environment and Water Resource in September 2007, with the key mandate of limiting water consumption and improving irrigation through the implementation of water management and conservation measures. (S-IV§14) |
| Fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial fishing is subject to a quota system. (S-IV§22) One of the objectives of the MFW for the subsector is to promote sustainable use of resources. (S-IV§23) Under Oman's legal framework, fishing vessels must be fully equipped for handling and preserving fish and fish products. Any discards is prohibited, regardless of the type of fish, to help mitigate marine environment pollution and reduce waste in fish production. (S-IV§24) Oman is party to or has accepted: the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); UN Convention on the Law of the Sea; UN Convention on the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks; Agreement for the Establishment of the IOTC; Agreement for the Establishment of the Regional Commission for Fisheries, and the International Whaling Commission. (S-IV§26) |
| Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive development vision for the tourism sector has been developed in an attempt to help facilitate economic diversification, preservation of cultural integrity and environmental protection of the Sultanate. (G-IV§101) One of the objectives suggested for the tourism sector for the period 2006-2010 is to conserve and protect the natural environment. (G-IV§104) |

M. PAKISTAN⁵²

| Trade policy framework | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent regulatory bodies in the energy and the environment sectors have been established or strengthened since the last review in 2002. (G-III§62) The Government's Rapid Export Growth Strategy (REGS), announced in July 2005, includes the commitment to comply with social, environmental and security concerns among its main pillars. (S-II§8) Vision 2030, adopted in May 2005, aims at achieving a developed, industrialized, just, and prosperous country by 2030 through rapid and sustainable development. (S-II§9) Pakistan adopted the Bio-safety Guidelines of the Cartagena Protocol in May 2005 (Pakistan Bio-safety Rules and Regulations) and an implementation action plan, including the formation of the National Bio-safety Committee within the Ministry of Environment. (S-III§69) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export prohibitions and restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export prohibitions focus on health or environmental protection under international treaties (e.g. CITES). (S-III§81) |

⁵² WT/TPR/G/193 and WT/TPR/S/193/Rev.1

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| Import prohibitions and restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import restrictions are maintained on, among others, health, safety, and environmental grounds (e.g. compliance with the Montreal and Basel Conventions). (G-II§39) (S-III§4, 42) • Certain imports (e.g. second-hand specialized vehicles, ships, trawlers, aircraft and related parts, and equipment) are restricted unless they meet specified conditions, such as prior approval or clearance, passing certain testing arrangements, or satisfying procedural requirements for health, safety, security, and environmental reasons. (S-III§45) • The government-funded Engineering Development Board (EDB) has recommended banning imports of used compressed natural gas (CNG) buses to reduce pollution. (S-III§125) |
| Export subsidies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certification costs of eco-labelling are subsidized by 50%. (S-III§87) |
| Quantitative restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative limits are imposed on ozone-depleting substances and certain chemicals. (S-III§48) |
| Sector Policy | |
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Alternative Energy Development Board was formed in May 2003 to implement the Government's target of increasing the share of alternative energy to 10% by 2030 and devoting 2% of power investment to such measures by 2015. (S-IV§51) • The Renewable Energy Policy, announced in November 2006, aims at fostering private investments through fiscal incentives. (S-IV§51) |
| Fisheries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steps are being taken to strengthen the sector, including improved management and conservation practices. (S-IV§30) |

N. SINGAPORE⁵³

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| Trade policy framework | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2003 Economic Review Committee recommended remaking Singapore as a globalised, entrepreneurial, and diversified economy, identifying three new areas for the future: natural resources, new technology and clean energy. (G-II§15) • The five-year Science & Technology Plan 2010 promotes cross-disciplinary research platforms to foster collaboration and innovation and develop new growth sectors such as clean energy, water, and environment technologies. (S-II§10) • During the review period, there have been important revisions and/or new laws regarding trade and trade-related legislation in areas such as environmental pollution. (S-II§18) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export prohibitions and restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export restrictions are maintained on security, health and environmental grounds (e.g. endangered species under the CITES Convention, chemicals and radioactive materials). (S-III§69) |
| Import prohibitions and restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few border measures are maintained mainly for security, health and environmental reasons. (S-III§1) • Import restrictions and licensing are maintained on environmental, health, and public security grounds or to fulfil Singapore's obligations under international agreements. (S-III§2, 24) • Import prohibitions are maintained on some products mainly for health, safety and environmental reasons or under UN or other international agreements. (S-III§22) • Imports of cars of three years and older are banned for environmental and road-safety reasons. (S-III§23) |

⁵³ WT/TPR/G/202 and WT/TPR/S/202/Rev.1

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| Standards and technical regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore's Standards become mandatory when used by government bodies in regulations or administrative requirements for safety, environmental and health reasons. (S-III§33) • The Singapore Accreditation Council (SAC) is the national agency for accreditation of conformity assessment bodies. It operates, among others, accreditation programmes on certification bodies regarding environmental management system. (S-III§38-9) • From 1 January 2008, household air-conditioners and refrigerators which are sold in Singapore must be affixed with Energy labels containing energy efficiency information under the Environmental Protection and Management Act. The mandatory Energy Labelling Scheme, administered by the National Environment Agency, helps consumers identify and select energy-efficient appliances. (S-III§52) • The Singapore Green Label Scheme, administered by the Singapore Environment Council (SEC), presently covers 42 product categories. (S-III§52) |
| Sector Policy | |
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In November 2007, the National Energy Policy Report (NEPR) was launched, outlining a national energy policy framework that balances the three policy objectives of economic competitiveness, energy security and environmental sustainability. (S-IV§16) • The Government has been promoting the use of natural gas for environmental reasons and to diversify Singapore's energy sources away from oil. (S-IV§22) |
| Industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For certain activities listed under the Control of Manufactures Act, a permission must be obtained from the Ministry of Trade and Industry for, <i>inter alia</i>, health, safety and environmental concerns. (S-III§80) |
| Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the Land Transport Review, announced by the Minister for Transport in October 2006, the Land Transport Authority (LTA) identified the main principles to guide Singapore's land transport policies and developments for the next 10-15 years, including that public transport should be the travel mode of choice to ensure the best use of Singapore's limited land and maintain the sustainability of the urban environment. (S-IV§65) • Singapore maintains an open market to cars from any country as long as they meet the prevailing technical requirements and exhaust gas and noise emissions standards for registration. (S-IV§67) • Singapore is a party to all the major international conventions on maritime safety and pollution prevention. (S-IV§71) • The Singapore Registry of Ships (SRS) is recognized as a quality flag due to its sound safety and environmental records. (S-IV§74) |
| Water management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government is committed to increase efficiency of water consumption and encourage water conservation. (S-IV§25) |

O. SWITZERLAND AND LIECHTENSTEIN⁵⁴

| Trade policy framework | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the 1972 Free Trade Agreement, Switzerland has signed Bilateral Agreements I and II with the EU, which include, among others, provisions on the environment. (G-I§9) (S-II§41) • In the course of 2004, Switzerland signed nine additional agreements with the EU in order to strengthen its regional links with its main economic partner, covering cooperation in numerous areas, including the environment. (G-III§66) • Switzerland's trade-related technical cooperation programmes pursue sustainability as a horizontal objective, giving priority to the environmental and social dimensions of economic development. In addition, global issues such as climate change are becoming increasingly important because trade has the potential to address the challenge effectively. (G-III§73) • Switzerland's trade-related technical cooperation programmes, among others, promote the efficient use of resources in production, encourage transfer of technology that respects the environment, give priority to exports manufactured using sustainable methods, and, in particular in the agricultural sector, organic certification and good agricultural practices (GAP). (G-III§80) • As a member of the Climate Convention, Switzerland supports the promotion of pilot projects in the industrial sector through the clean production programme, the exchange of CO2 emission rights and the strengthening of Kyoto Protocol related institutions. (G-III§80) • Switzerland is also furthering trade-related technical assistance projects aimed at promoting sustainable development in mass markets. Minimum social and environmental criteria are defined in agreement with representatives of interest groups in the various links in the value-creating chain and with non-governmental organizations. (G-III§81) • Switzerland plays an active role in all the international negotiations on the environment in order to promote sustainable development worldwide. (G-III§88) • Switzerland considers that implementing trade-related measures that are both non-discriminatory and non-protectionist within the framework of multilateral environmental agreements is, under certain circumstances, the most effective way of ensuring that environmental objectives are met. (G-III§88) • The Federal Office for the Environment (OFEV) considers that environmental policy must also be designed as a policy for managing natural resources and long-term protection of natural capital. Likewise, policies on agriculture, electricity, transport, trade and development aid must automatically incorporate environmental concerns. (G-III§88) • Switzerland cooperates with other governments in order to ensure that the laws governing import and export of goods that might be hazardous to human health or the environment, including hazardous wastes, toxic chemicals, biocides and ozone-depleting substances, are consistent. In this connection, it advocates closer cooperation among the secretariats of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and the conclusion of a binding agreement on heavy metals (mercury, cadmium and lead). (G-III§89) • Switzerland has ratified the major multilateral environmental agreements. These cover the biological diversity, chemicals and the Kyoto Protocol, which was ratified in 2003. (G-III§90) • Switzerland's climate policy is based on the Law on CO2, which came into force in of 2000 but has already been revised with a view to the post-Kyoto period, and announces the objective of reducing consumption of fossil fuels (overall -10%, combustible liquids -15% and motor fuels -8%). (G-III§90) |

⁵⁴ WT/TPR/G/208 and WT/TPR/S/208

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In connection with the Biodiversity Convention, Switzerland supports the conduct of a study similar to the "Stern" report which should allow the economic value of biodiversity to be quantified within two years; the development of a resource mobilization strategy under the Convention that incorporates various sources of financing in a consistent manner and includes existing mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF); and considers the possibility of drawing up a national plan for biodiversity-related measures. (G-III§90) • In the context of the DDA negotiations, Switzerland supports a comprehensive round that not only increases market access but also improves existing trade rules, introduces new ones, and promotes coherence between the multilateral trading system and other issues such as environmental and development policies. (S-II§24) • In order to respect Swiss import requirements, Liechtenstein maintains a Market Control and Surveillance Mechanism (MCSM), which applies to imports subject to customs tariffs or non-tariff requirements that are different in the EEA and Switzerland, including goods dangerous to the environment and genetically modified organisms. (S-II§40) • The Federal Law on non-human gene technology (Gene Technology Law), which regulates the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in food production and of goods for daily use, entered into force on 1 January 2004. (S-III§93) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export prohibitions and restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switzerland and Liechtenstein continue to maintain export controls on certain products on grounds of safety, security, and environment, and to ensure compliance with international obligations under treaties and conventions to which they are signatories (e.g. the Basel Convention, CITES, the Convention on Chemical Weapons, the Rotterdam Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Montreal Protocol). (S-III§111) |
| Import prohibitions and restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import licensing is maintained on, inter alia, phytosanitary and environmental grounds. (S-III§4, 58) • Import controls are maintained on grounds of, among others, plant health, phytosanitary, environmental and species protection. (S-III§53) • The Ordinance on the protection of plants contains a list of forest products which importation is prohibited or that require a phytosanitary certificate in order to prevent the introduction of new pests that are dangerous for forestry. (S-III§92) |
| Standards and technical requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently Liechtenstein has three accredited bodies, including one for environment management systems. (S-III§77) • In addition to the standard information, labels on biological (or eco) products must show the name and address of the producer, and indicate "organic/biological product". (S-III§82) • Additional requirements on labelling are applied to certain products for, among others, environmental protection considerations as well as compliance with international and national standards. (S-III§84) |
| Taxes and charges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tax rates for natural gas and liquid gas used as fuel have been reduced since 1 July 2008, and a tax exemption for fuels produced with renewable resources has been put in place, as long as they meet the minimal requirements stipulated in the national ecological and social plans. (S-III§46) • The Federal Council has introduced, on 1 January 2008, an incentive tax on CO₂ for combustible liquids, which for the moment amounts to CHF 12/tonne of CO₂ equivalent. Firms which reach agreement with the State on the reduction of their emissions of CO₂ may be exempted. They then receive "CO₂ certificates" that can be exchanged in a similar way to the Community scheme for trading in greenhouse gas emission quotas. (G-III§90) (S-III§47) • A tax on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) of CHF 3/kg, introduced for environmental reasons in 2000, is charged on a positive list of imported and domestically produced VOCs and products containing VOCs. VOCs are exempt from this tax if used in such a way that they are not released into the environment or if they are exported. (S-III§48) |

| Sector Policy | |
|----------------------|---|
| Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agricultural Policy 2011 (PA 2011) is part of the reform process launched in the early 1990s with a view to enhancing the competitiveness and sustainability of the agricultural sector, and to ensure that it contributes to the conservation of natural resources. (G-III§40) |
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new Energy Strategy, launched by the Federal Council in February 2007, with a view to securing energy supply and reducing CO2 emissions, is based on four pillars: (i) increased energy efficiency through energy savings and use of new technologies; (ii) increased reliance on renewable energies; (iii) accelerated procedures for the construction of large energy infrastructure (grids, gas power stations) as a measure to avoid medium-term supply shortages; and (iv) increased international cooperation, in particular with the European Communities and other energy-producing countries, in order to ensure future supply security and allow Switzerland's participation in the European trade in CO2 certificates (pollution rights). (S-IV§4, 42) The Liechtenstein authorities' objective is to increase the share of renewable energies to 10% by 2013 through subsidies for improved insulation and sun-collectors, and tighter energy standards in construction. (S-IV§45) With a view to reducing CO2 emissions, Bio-fuels fulfilling certain ecological and social conditions have been partially or fully exempt from the mineral oil tax since July 2008. (S-IV§47) |
| Forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Forest Division of the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) is responsible for issuing the certificates required to import and export forest reproductive material with a view of ensuring the use of healthy and appropriate forest reproductive material at the time of reforestation. (S-III§91) Switzerland's forestry policy is based on the principles of protection against natural disaster, biological diversity, and efficient use of forest resources. (S-IV§40) Under the Forests Law of 1991 (RS 921.0), subsidies may be provided to forestry activities for measures such as tending and hauling; and indemnities may be paid for, inter alia, replanting or protection of valley areas against avalanches. (S-IV§40) Since 2008, federal subsidies are paid for the achievement of specific ecosystem services, such as protection against natural hazards or biological diversity losses. (s-IV§40) |

P. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA⁵⁵

| Trade policy framework | |
|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States continues to be committed to promote regional and bilateral initiatives for free trade areas, including environmental protection standards in the view of adding momentum to global trade liberalization. (G-I§10) (G-IV§48) • The private sector advisory committee system includes an advisory committee dealing with environment. (G-III§36) • The closer economic relationship promoted by NAFTA includes environmental cooperation agreements which contribute to the improvement of the environment protection in North America. (G-IV§49) • In 2007, the United States worked closely with Australia to lead APEC Member Economies in pursuing an ambitious trade and investment liberalization agenda, in particular in advancing trade in environmental goods and services. (G-IV§59) • The Administration has continued and enhanced its efforts to pursue opportunities to address environmental objectives through multilateral, regional and bilateral trade initiatives. (G-VIII§119) • The United States believes that increased market access for environmental goods and services is an effective means to enhance access to environmental technologies around the world. (G-VIII§120) • Pursuant to the Bipartisan Agreement on Trade Policy concluded in May 2007, the United States worked with its FTA partners Peru, Colombia, Panama and Korea to include in those FTAs provisions that require each country to adopt, maintain and implement laws, regulations and all other measures to fulfil obligations covered under multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). (G-VIII§122) (S-II§10) • In the context of the Multilateral Consultation on Global Imbalances in the IMF's International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC), the United States presented individual country policy plans to tackle global imbalances, which included measures aimed at enhancing energy efficiency. (S-I§9) |
| Trade policies and practices by measure | |
| Export prohibitions and restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) administers export controls, among others, under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. (S-III§174) |
| Import prohibitions and restrictions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-tariff import restrictions are maintained largely for non-commercial purposes. This includes a ban on imports of marine mammal products, shrimp, shrimp and tuna from countries found not to be in compliance with U.S. environmental provisions. (S-III§4, 109-111) • US quantitative restrictions and controls on imports are designed, <i>inter alia</i>, to safeguard the environment. (S-III§106) |
| Intellectual property | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Government has specific statutory authority in some cases to allow compulsory licensing of the subject matter of a patent, for example under the Clean Air Act. (S-III§260) |
| Technical regulations, conformity assessments and standards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures may be adopted by States at the sub-federal level on, among others, environmental grounds. (S-III§115) • EPA's registration for pesticides, including imported pesticides, is given after due evaluation that the pesticide will not have unreasonable adverse effects on humans, the environment or non-target species. (S-III§155) • As from 2006, the EPA intends to review pesticide registrations every 15 years to ensure that safety, health and environmental standards are met. (S-III§155) |

⁵⁵ WT/TPR/G/200 and WT/TPR/S/200/Rev.1

| Sector Policy | |
|----------------------|---|
| Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• U.S. energy policy provides tax and other incentives for the supply of alternative and renewable fuels. (S-IV§2, 64)• The National Energy Policy, issued in May 2001, <i>inter alia</i>, calls for measures to enhance energy efficiency and develop renewable energy. (S-IV§62)• The Energy Policy Act of 2005, signed into law in August 2005, establishes tax incentives for domestic energy production and energy efficiency valued at approximately US\$15 billion during 11 years. (S-IV§64)• Federal policy encourages biofuel production and use, through excise tax credits for ethanol and biodiesel blenders; tax credits for small ethanol and biodiesel producers; a tax credit for alternative fueling infrastructure development; and a special depreciation deduction for cellulosic ethanol facilities. (S-IV§65)• In December 2007, Congress amended the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, mandating standards for passenger automobiles and light trucks of model years 2011-2020 to ensure that the average fuel economy of the combined industry-wide fleet of passenger automobiles and light trucks in model year 2020 is at least 35 miles per gallon. (S-IV§68)• The Clean Air Act gives California special authority to enact air pollution standards for motor vehicles that are stricter than those of the federal Government. (S-IV§69) |

ANNEX I

**ENVIRONMENT-RELATED NOTIFICATIONS:
SEARCH WORDS**

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

ANNEX II

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| AMS | - | Aggregate measurement of support |
| Cartagena Protocol | - | Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CBD | - | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CFCs | - | Chlorofluorocarbons |
| CGP | - | Code of Good Practice, Annex III of the TBT Agreement |
| c.i.f. | - | Cost, insurance and freight |
| CITES | - | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora |
| CO ₂ | - | Carbon dioxide |
| EEA | - | European Economic Area |
| EIA | - | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| FAO | - | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FIFG | - | Financial Instrument of Fisheries Guidance structural measures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the European Communities |
| GMOs | - | Genetically modified organisms |
| HCFCs | - | Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbons |
| IDB | - | Inter-American Development Bank |
| ICCAT | - | International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna |
| ITTO | - | International Tropical Timber Organisation |
| Kyoto Protocol | - | Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| LDCs | - | Least-Developed Countries |
| LMOs | - | Living modified organisms |
| MEAs | - | Multilateral environmental agreements |
| Montreal Protocol | - | Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer |
| NFIDCs | - | Net Food-Importing Developing Countries |
| NGOs | - | Non-governmental organizations |
| 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 ₂ | - | Sulphur dioxide |
| SPS | - | Sanitary and phytosanitary |
| TBT | - | Technical barriers to trade |
| TPR | - | Trade Policy Review |
| UNEP | - | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNFCCC | - | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
