



Committee on Trade and Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE FOR 2013

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT¹

1. The WTO Environmental Database (EDB) is prepared in response to a recommendation in the 1996 Report of the Committee on Trade and Environment (WT/CTE/1) for the Secretariat to compile and update annually all environment-related notifications to the WTO.²
2. The EDB for 2013 covers information on: (i) environment-related measures notified under WTO Agreements (Section 1); (ii) environment-related provisions of notified preferential or Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) (Section 2); and (iii) environment-related measures mentioned in Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) (Section 3).³
3. Information in the EDB is drawn from the 3,545 notifications submitted by WTO Members and the 15 TPRs circulated in 2013. The EDB is being circulated in two parts: this document, which contains a brief description and overall analysis of the environment-related notifications submitted by WTO Members and TPRs in 2013; and the database exclusively circulated electronically under WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1, which provides the underlying data, charts, and tables used for the analysis. The EDB is available at the WTO website: https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/envir_e/envdb_e.htm.
4. The electronic data in WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1 enables users to search through all EDB environment-related information according to specific criteria, for instance by Member, Agreement, type of measure, product, or environmental objective. The electronic file is divided into two main worksheets: "Notifications", listing all the environment-related notifications; and "TPRs", providing the environment-related information mentioned in TPRs. In addition, a third worksheet entitled "Summary" is included to allow users to retrieve pre-defined summary tables and graphs for the period 1997 - 2013. A detailed user's guide is included in Annex VI to this document.

¹ This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and is without prejudice to the positions of Members or to their rights and obligations under the WTO.

² Previous Environmental Databases have been circulated in the following documents: EDB 1996 in WT/CTE/W/46, EDB 1997 in WT/CTE/W/77, EDB 1998 in WT/CTE/W/118, EDB 1999 in WT/CTE/W/143, EDB 2000 in WT/CTE/W/195, EDB 2001 in WT/CTE/EDB/1, EDB 2002 in WT/CTE/EDB/2, EDB 2003 in WT/CTE/EDB/3, EDB 2004 in WT/CTE/EDB/4, EDB 2005 in WT/CTE/EDB/5, EDB 2006 in WT/CTE/EDB/6, EDB 2007 in WT/CTE/EDB/7, EDB 2008 in WT/CTE/EDB/8, EDB 2009 in WT/CTE/EDB/9 and Add.1, EDB 2010 in WT/CTE/EDB/10 and Add.1, EDB 2011 in WT/CTE/EDB/11 and Add.1, and EDB 2012 in WT/CTE/EDB/12 and Add.1.

³ The list of search words is contained in Annex I to this document. See also the following documents containing information on search words: WT/CTE/W/46, WT/CTE/W/78 and WT/CTE/W/102.

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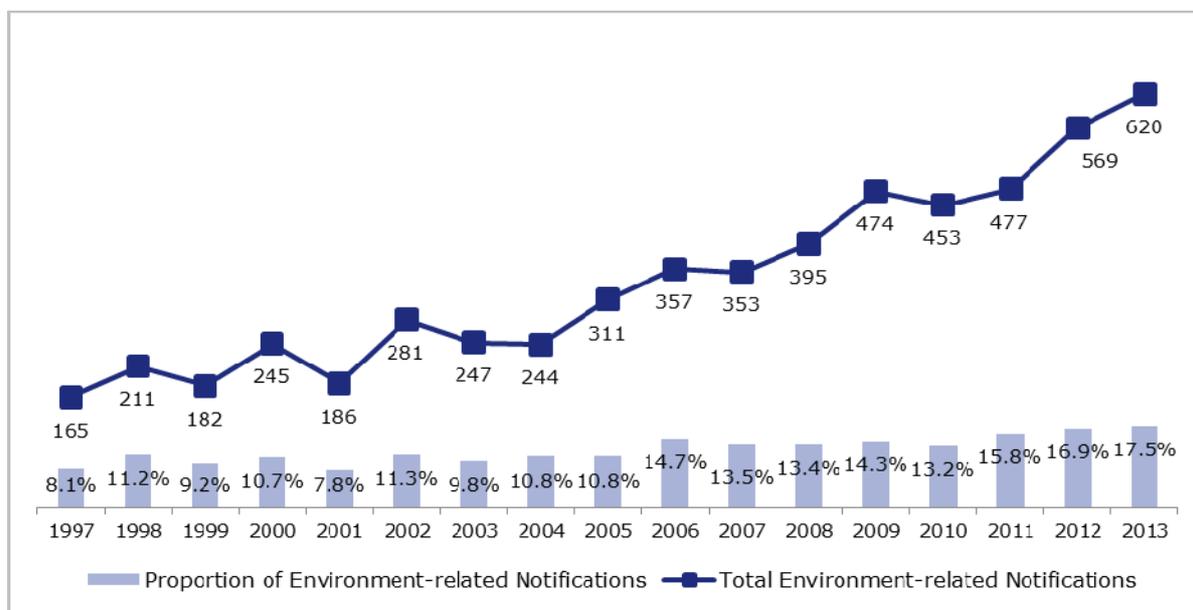
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1 WTO NOTIFICATIONS

1.1. In 2013, of the 3,545 notifications submitted by WTO Members⁴, 17.5% or 620 notifications were environment-related. Since 1997, there has been almost a four-fold increase in the number of environment-related notifications to the WTO (up from 165 notifications). The share of environment-related notifications as a percentage of total notifications has also more than doubled over the same time period albeit with year-on-year fluctuations (see Chart 1.1).

Chart 1.1 - Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2013)



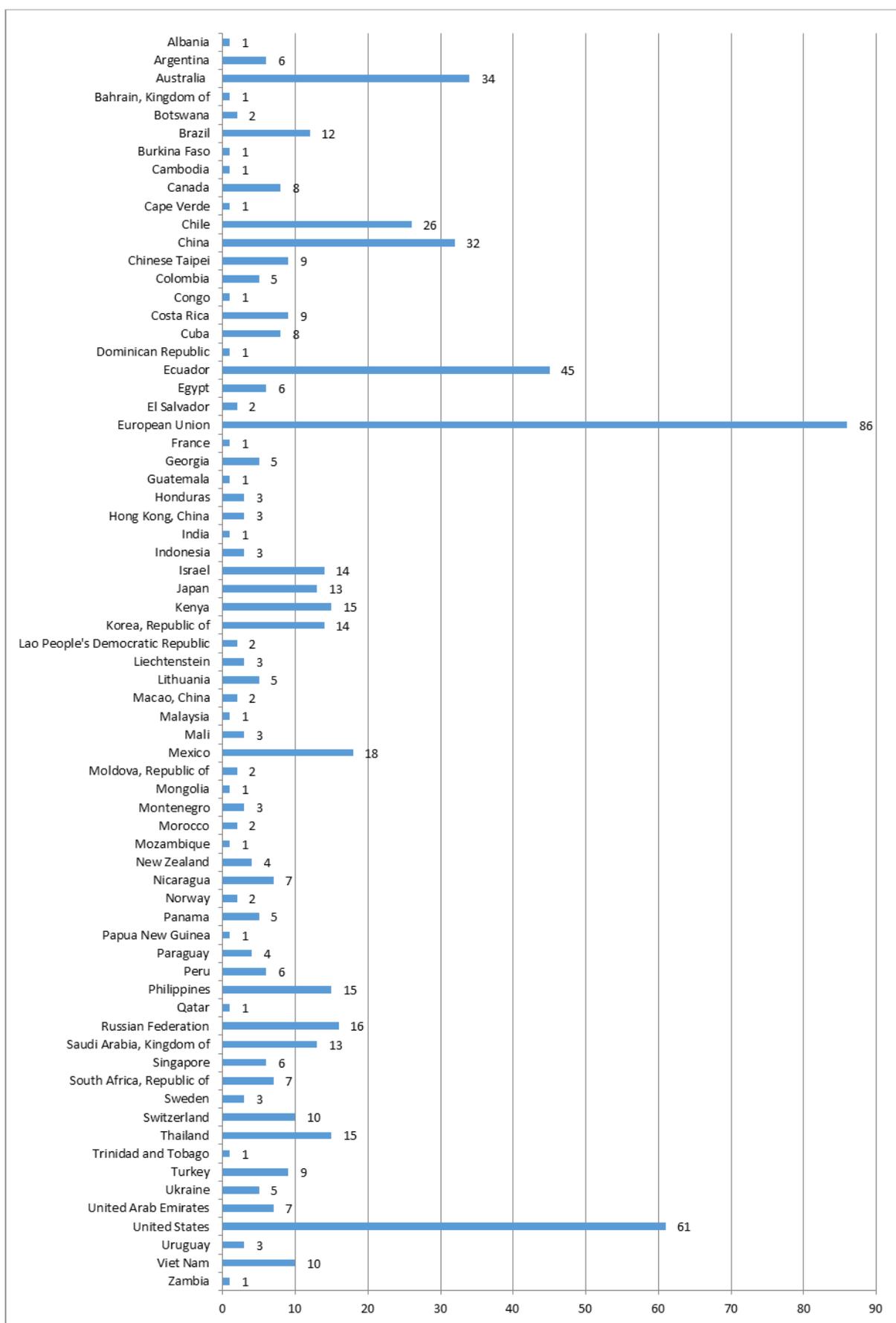
1.2. As shown in Chart 1.2 below, environment-related notifications have been submitted by WTO Members from all regions of the world and at all levels of development. Sixty nine Members submitted notifications of environment-related measures in 2013, with the European Union (86 notifications), the United States (61), Ecuador (45), Australia (34), and China (32) notifying the highest number of environment-related notifications.

1.3. Environment-related notifications appear under several WTO Agreements. In 2013, of the 3,545 notifications analysed, environment-related notifications were identified under the following WTO Agreements: Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT); Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS); Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM); Agreement on Agriculture; Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (ILP); Agreement on Safeguards; Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (Customs Valuation); the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXIV of the GATT 1994 (Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)); Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS); the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions (QRs); Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA); and other notifications such as preferential trade arrangements notified to the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD).⁵

⁴ This number includes regular notifications, as well as addenda, corrigenda and revisions, except in the case of TBT and SPS notifications where addenda, corrigenda and revisions are not covered.

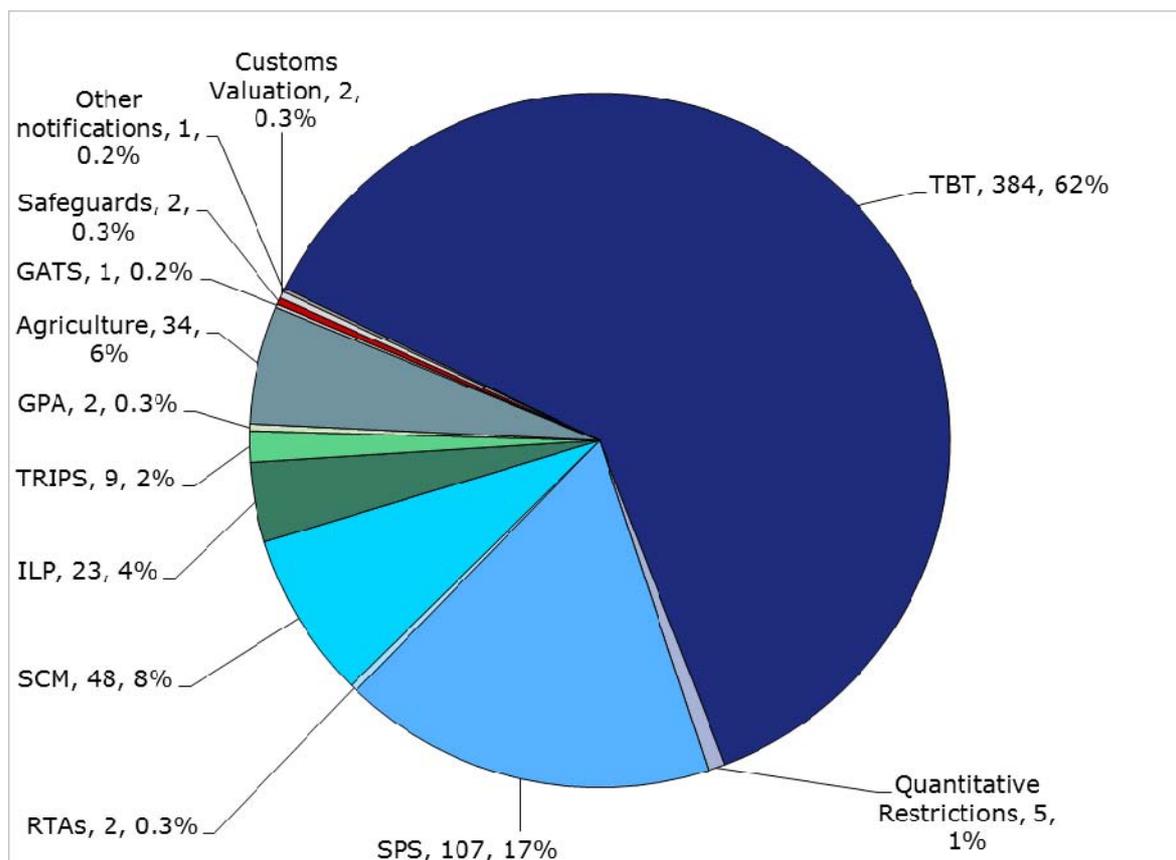
⁵ In 2013, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the following WTO Agreements: Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 (Anti-dumping), Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII of the GATT 1994 (State Trading Enterprises), Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions of the GATT 1994, Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection, Agreement on Rules of Origin, Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures and the Information Technology Agreement.

Chart 1.2 - Environment-related Notifications by Members (2013)



1.4. Chart 1.3 illustrates the incidence of environment-related notifications across WTO Agreements. As in previous years, the TBT and SPS Agreements have the highest number of environment-related notifications (384 and 107 notifications respectively), accounting for 62% and 17% of all WTO environment-related notifications in 2013. An important number of environment-related measures were also notified under the SCM Agreement (48), the Agreement on Agriculture (34), and the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (23 notifications). The number of environment-related notifications pursuant to the SCM Agreement displayed the highest growth in 2013, up from 17 environmental-related notifications in 2012 to 48 in 2013, representing a 182% year-on-year increase.

Chart 1.3 - Environment-related Notifications by Agreement (2013)



1.5. The environment-related notifications can be broadly grouped into two categories. The first consists of notifications that mention environmental considerations as the principal objective of the notified measure. The second category includes notifications that are not primarily aimed at environmental protection, but contain environment-related elements. Furthermore, some notifications are made separately for each and every measure (such as most notifications under the TBT or SPS Agreements) while others cover various or multiple measures in a single notification (such as SCM or agriculture subsidy notifications). In the latter case, the various measures are broken down and reported separately in the database.

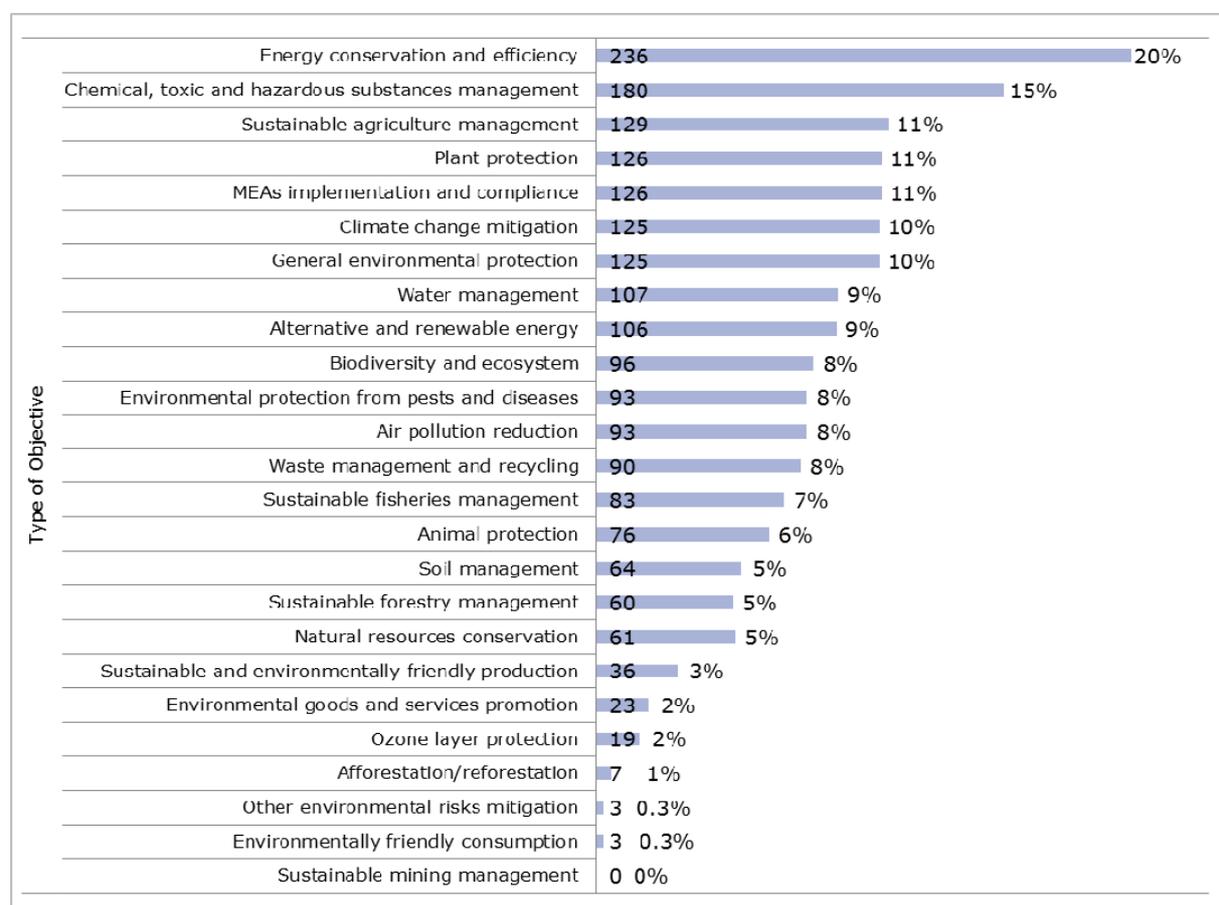
1.6. The number of separate environment-related measures included in the EDB increased from 963 environment-related measures in 569 notifications in 2012 to 1197 measures in 620 notifications in 2013. The TBT Agreement reported the highest number with 384 environment-related measures in 2013, followed by the SCM Agreement (321), the Agriculture Agreement (244), the SPS Agreement (107) and the Import Licensing Procedures Agreement with 80 environment-related measures (see Annex III).

1.7. The environment-related measures mentioned in the 2013 notifications addressed a broad range of environmental objectives, including energy conservation and efficiency (20% of all environment-related measures described in the notifications), chemical, toxic and hazardous

substances management (15%), sustainable agriculture management (11%), implementation and compliance with obligations under multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) (11%), such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol), the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention), the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention), the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Basel Convention), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

1.8. Other reported environmental objectives included climate change mitigation (10%), general environmental protection (10%), water management (9%), alternative and renewable energy (9%), biodiversity and ecosystem (8%), environmental protection from pests and diseases (8%), air pollution reduction (8%), waste management and recycling (8%), sustainable fisheries management (7%), animal protection (6%), soil management (5%), natural resources conservation (5%), and sustainable forestry management (5%) (see Chart 1.4).

Chart 1.4 - Types of Environment-related Objectives (2013)⁶



1.9. In 2013, the search words most commonly found in the environment-related measures notified continued to be "environment" (found in 57% of all environment-related notifications), "energy" (32%), and "bio" (17%). Other frequently mentioned search words include "conserv(ation)" (15%) and "emissions" (14%) (see Annex IV for the search word frequency in notifications).

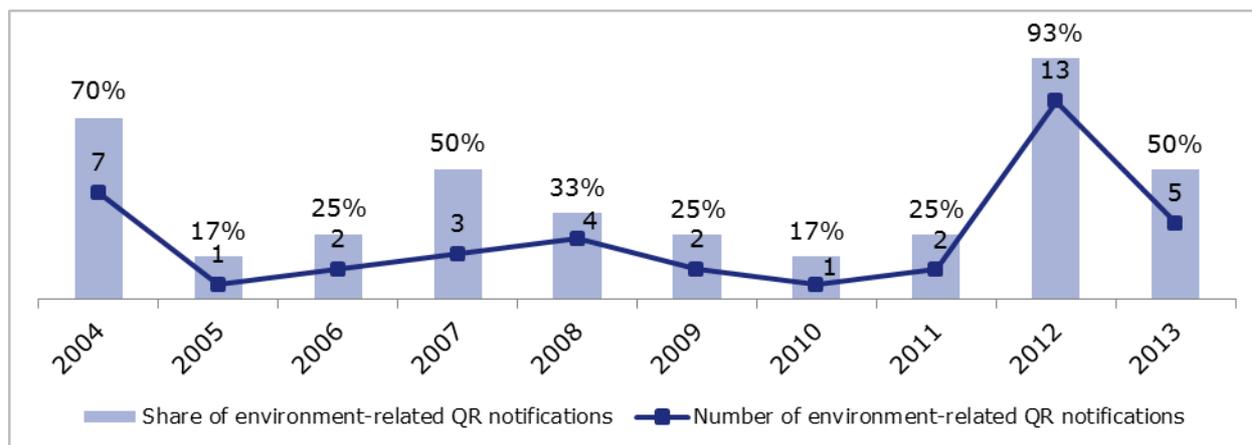
⁶ Since more than one environmental objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100 per cent. For example, a TBT notification in 2013 establishing a National Standard for The Maximum Allowable Values of the Energy, Water Consumption and Grades for Household Electric Washing Machines, indicates both energy efficiency and water management as its objectives.

1.1 Regulatory Measures

1.1.1 Quantitative Restrictions (QR)

1.10. In 2013, of the 10 notifications submitted by Members pursuant to the Council for Trade in Goods Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions, five (50% of all QR notifications) were environment-related (see Chart 1.5). These five notifications referred to 27 distinct environment-related measures.

Chart 1.5 - Environment-related QR Notifications (2004 – 2013)⁷



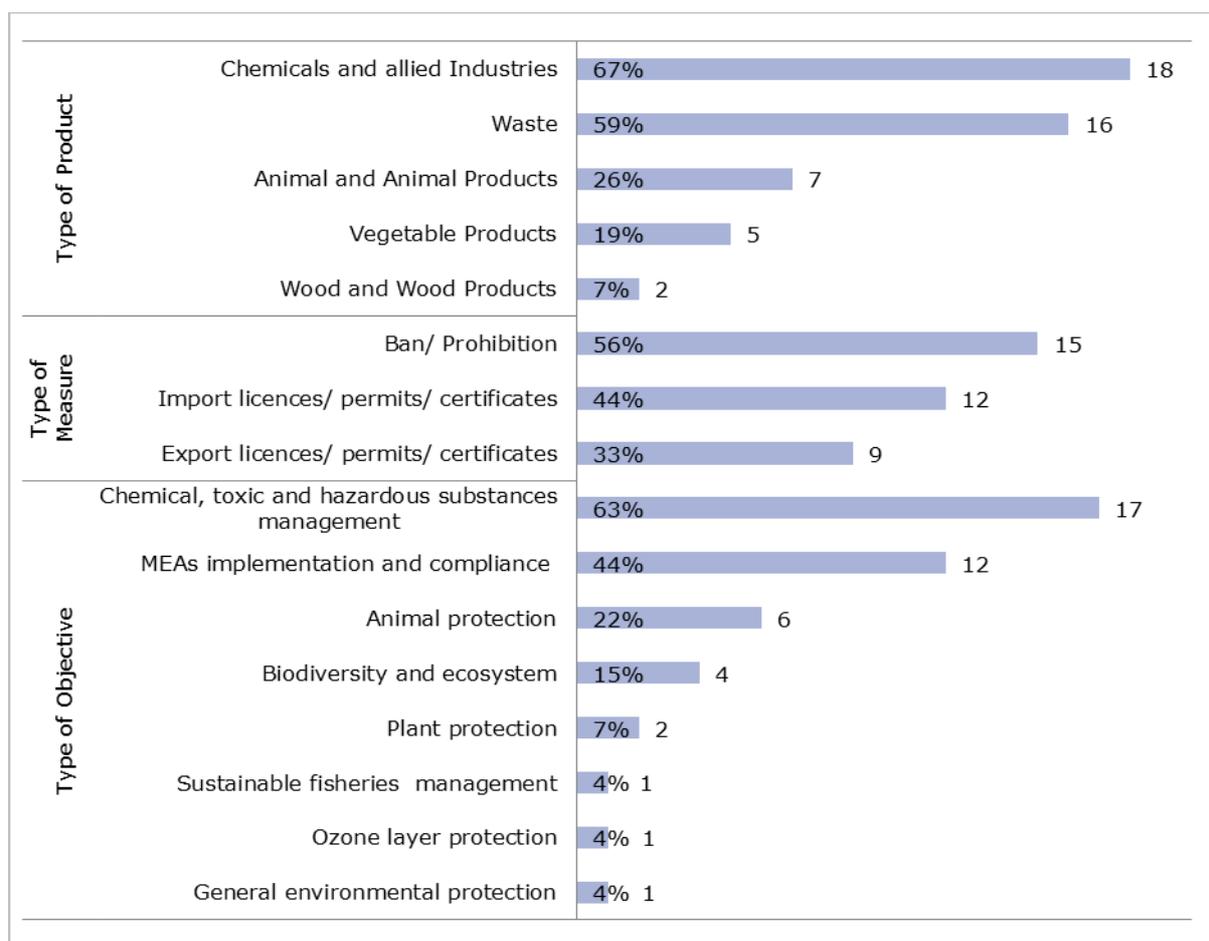
1.11. As illustrated in Chart 1.6, the products covered by the notified environment-related QR measures included: chemicals, such as ozone depleting or hazardous substances (67%), waste products (59%), animal/animal products (26%), vegetable products (19%), wood and wood products (7%).

1.12. Bans and prohibitions were mentioned in 56% of all the 2013 notified environment-related QR measures. Other types of measures reported included import licenses (44%) and export licenses (33%).

1.13. In terms of objectives, management of chemicals, toxic and hazardous substances were cited in 63% of all the environment-related notified QR measures. Compliance with obligations under various MEAs, such as the UNFCCC, CITES, Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, and Rotterdam Convention, were mentioned in 44% of all environment-related notified QR measures. Other environmental objectives included biodiversity and ecosystem conservation (15%), plant protection (7%), sustainable fisheries management (4%), ozone layer protection (4%) and general environmental protection (4%).

1.14. Developing and least developed country (LDC) Members notified 60% and 20% of the environment-related QR notifications respectively, while the remaining 20% were by developed Members.

⁷ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

Chart 1.6 - Types of Environment-related Measures in QR Notifications (2013)⁸

1.1.2 Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (ILP)

1.15. In 2013, of the 96 notifications submitted by Members under the ILP Agreement, 23 (24% of all ILP notifications) were environment-related (see Chart 1.7). These 23 notifications referred to 80 environment-related measures.

1.16. As indicated in Chart 1.8, the products covered by the notified environment-related ILP measures included: chemicals, such as ozone depleting substances, radioactive substances, explosives, pesticides and fertilizers (50%), waste (31%), animal and animal products (29%), vegetable products (23%), wood and wood products (21%).

1.17. On types of measures, import and export licenses accounted respectively for 98% and 8% of the 2013 environment-related ILP measures, while 20% of the notified measures referred to bans and prohibitions.

1.18. In terms of objectives, compliance with obligations under MEAs, such as CITES, the Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention and Montreal Protocol, was stated as the environmental objective of 35% of the notified environment-related ILP measures. Other environment-related objectives included chemical and hazardous substances management (33%), biodiversity and ecosystem conservation (28%), waste management and recycling (21%), animal protection (16%), plant protection (16%), protection of the ozone layer (15%), general environmental protection (9%), air pollution reduction (4%), environmental protection from pests and diseases (4%), energy conservation and efficiency (4%).

⁸ Since more than one product/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100 per cent. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1 for the full breakdown by product, measure or objective.

1.19. Developing and least developed country Members notified 63% and 16% of the environment-related ILP notifications respectively, while the remaining 21% were by developed Members.

Chart 1.7 - Environment-related ILP Notifications (2004 – 2013)⁹

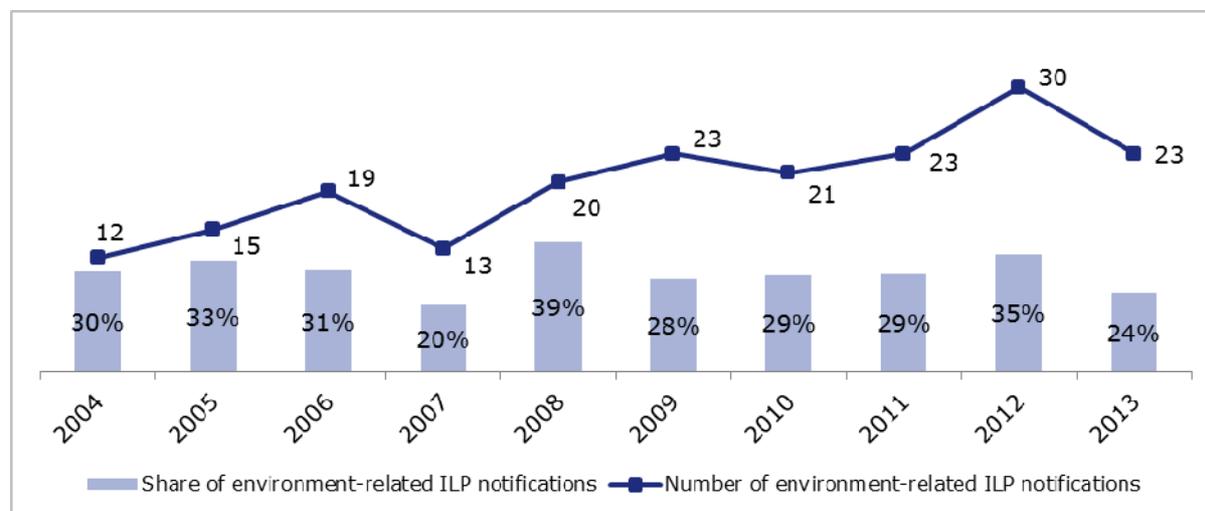
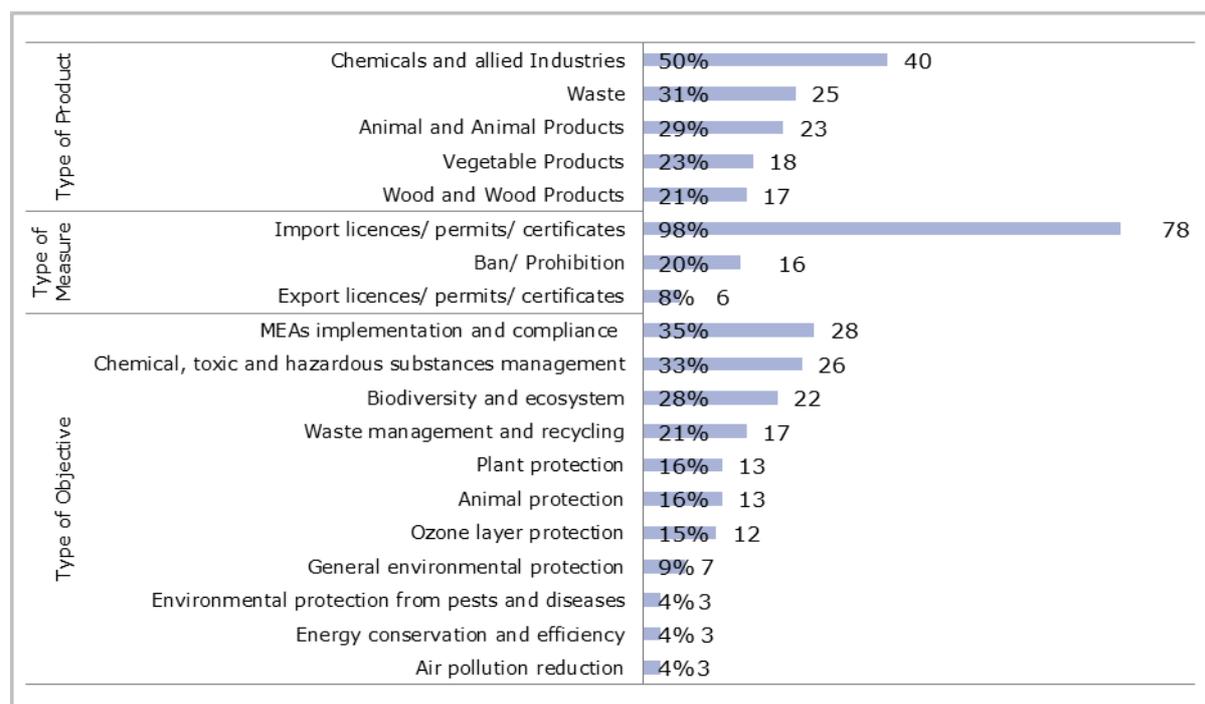


Chart 1.8 - Types of Environment-related Measures in ILP Notifications (2013)¹⁰

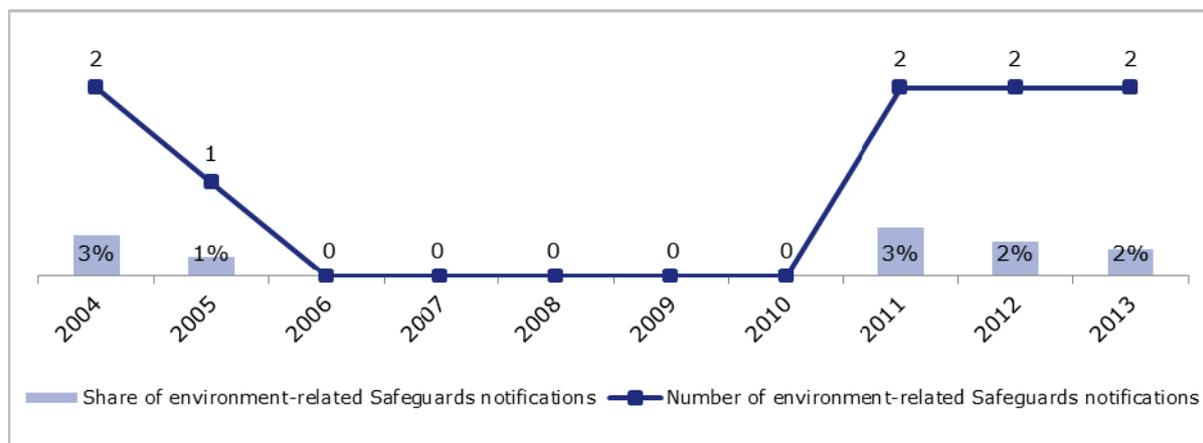


1.1.3 Agreement on Safeguards

1.20. In 2013, of the 112 notifications submitted by Members under the Agreement on Safeguards, only two were environment-related (see Chart 1.9). The environment-related objectives of these two notifications are energy efficiency and awareness of social and environmental standards.

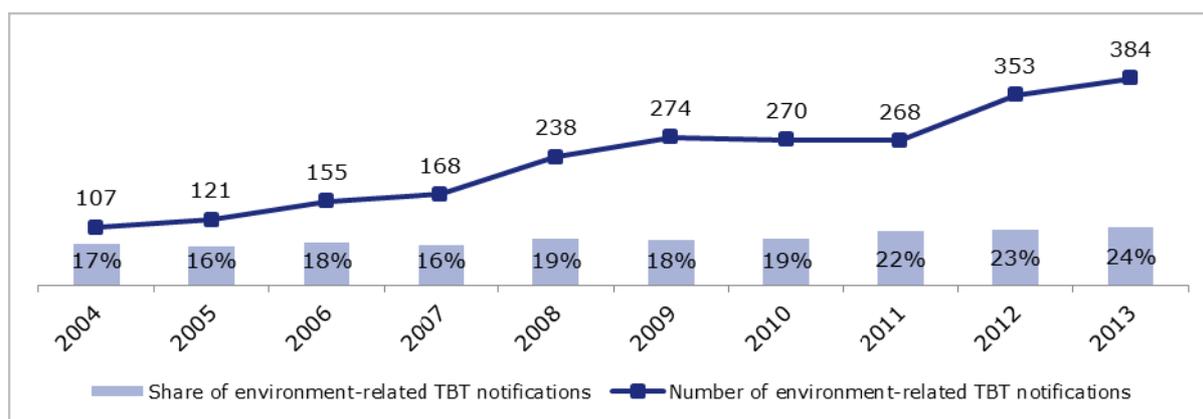
⁹ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

¹⁰ Since more than one product/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100 per cent. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1 for the full breakdown by product, measure or objective.

Chart 1.9 - Environment-related Safeguards Notifications (2004 - 2013)¹¹

1.1.4 Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

1.21. In 2013, of the 1,605 regular TBT notifications submitted by Members, 384 (24%)¹² were environment-related (see Chart 1.10). The TBT Agreement continues to be the agreement under which most environment-related notifications are submitted (on average 176 environment-related TBT notifications have been submitted annually over the period 1997-2013).

Chart 1.10 - Environment-related TBT Notifications (2004 - 2013)¹³

1.22. Eighty per cent of the 2013 environment-related TBT notifications were notified as technical regulations under Article 2 of the TBT Agreement, while five per cent were notified as conformity assessment procedures under Article 5. Thirteen per cent were simultaneously notified as both a technical regulation and a conformity assessment procedure, while the remaining two per cent were notified as technical regulations under Article 3 of the TBT Agreement.

1.23. As indicated in Chart 1.11, the products most frequently associated with the 2013 environment-related TBT notifications were machinery and electrical appliances mentioned in 46% of the notifications. Other products covered in the environment-related notifications included chemicals (23%), miscellaneous products (7%), mineral products (6%), vegetable products (5%), and foodstuffs (4%).

1.24. On types of measures, the 2013 environment-related TBT measures were: technical/quality specifications (61%), conformity assessment procedures (47%), performance/efficiency

¹¹ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

¹² This number only includes regular notifications but excludes addenda, corrigenda and revisions.

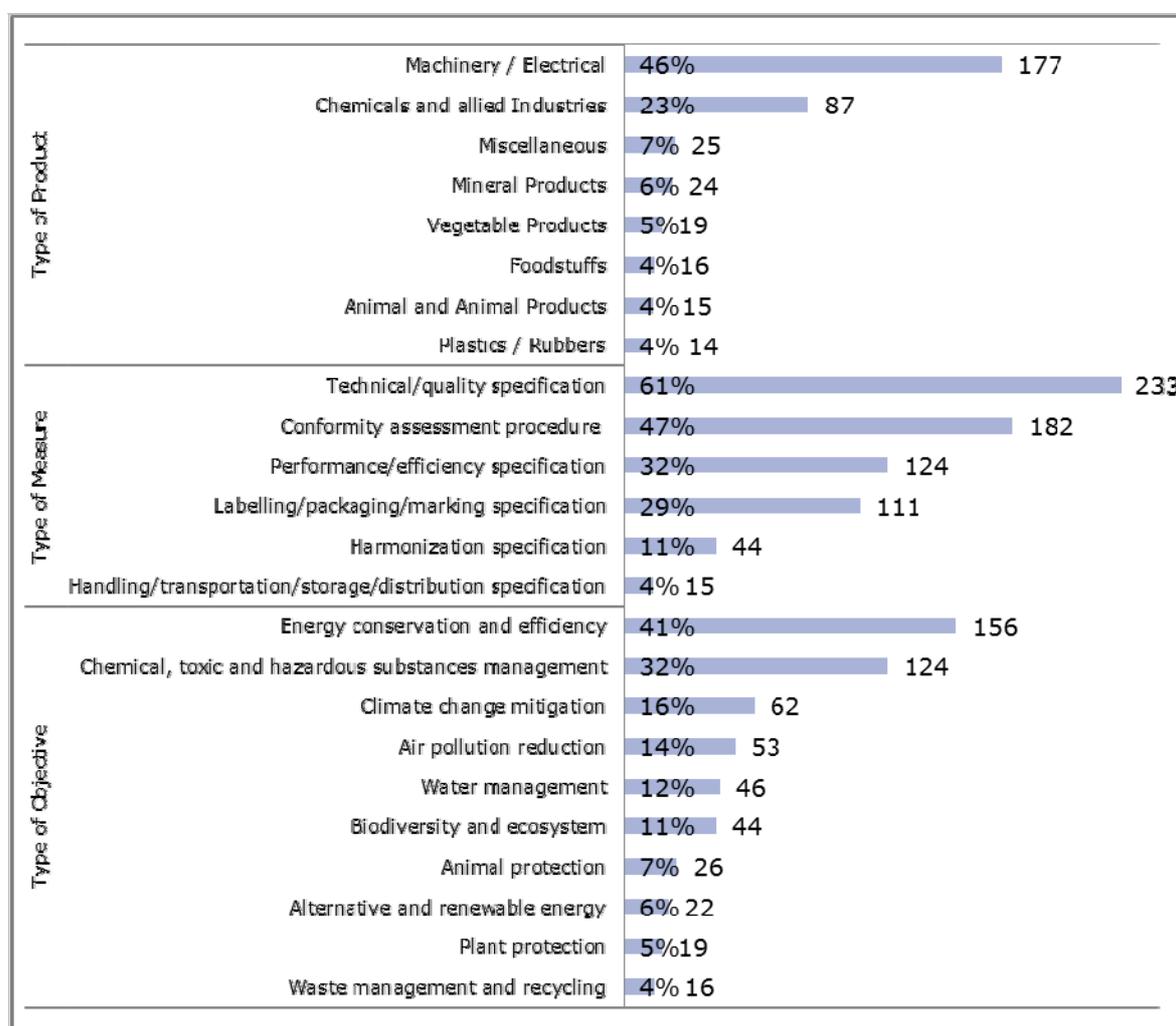
¹³ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

specifications (32%), labelling/packaging/marketing specifications (29%), harmonization provisions (11%) and handling/distribution specifications (4%).

1.25. In terms of objectives, energy conservation and efficiency was the most frequent environmental objective mentioned in 41% of the environment-related TBT notifications. Other environmental objectives included the management of chemical and hazardous substances (32%), climate change mitigation (16%), air pollution reduction (14%), water management (12%), biodiversity and ecosystem protection (11%), animal protection (7%), alternative and renewable energy (6%), plant protection (5%), waste management and recycling (4%).

1.26. Environment-related TBT notifications were submitted by both developing and developed Members (58% and 42%, respectively). The United States (US) and the European Union (EU) submitted 54 notifications each, followed by China (29), Australia and Ecuador with 21 notifications each.

Chart 1.11 - Types of Environment-related TBT Notifications (2013)¹⁴



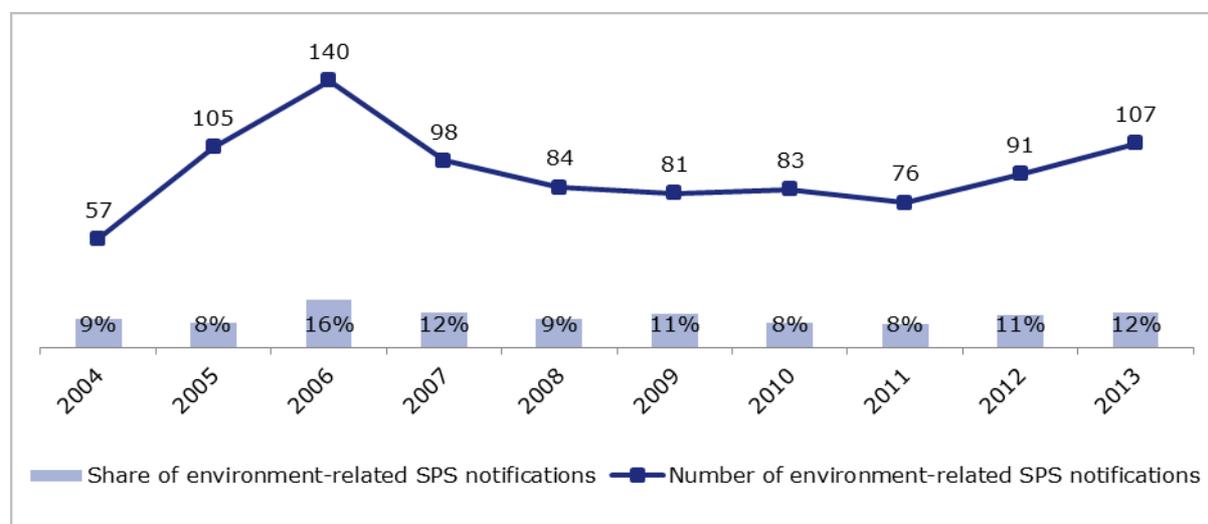
1.1.5 Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)

1.27. In 2013, of the 929 regular notifications¹⁵ submitted by Members under the SPS Agreement, 107 (12%) were environment-related (see Chart 1.12). The share of environment-related SPS

¹⁴ Since more than one product/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100 per cent. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1 for the full breakdown by product, measure or objective.

notifications has increased marginally from 11% in 2012 to 12% in 2013 (on average 65 environment-related SPS notifications have been submitted annually over the period 1997-2013).

Chart 1.12 - Environment-related SPS Notifications (2004 - 2013)¹⁶



1.28. As illustrated in Chart 1.13, the products that were most frequently associated with the 2013 environment-related SPS notifications were vegetable products covered in 70% of the notifications. Other products included animal and animal products found in 21% of the notifications and wood and wood products (7%).

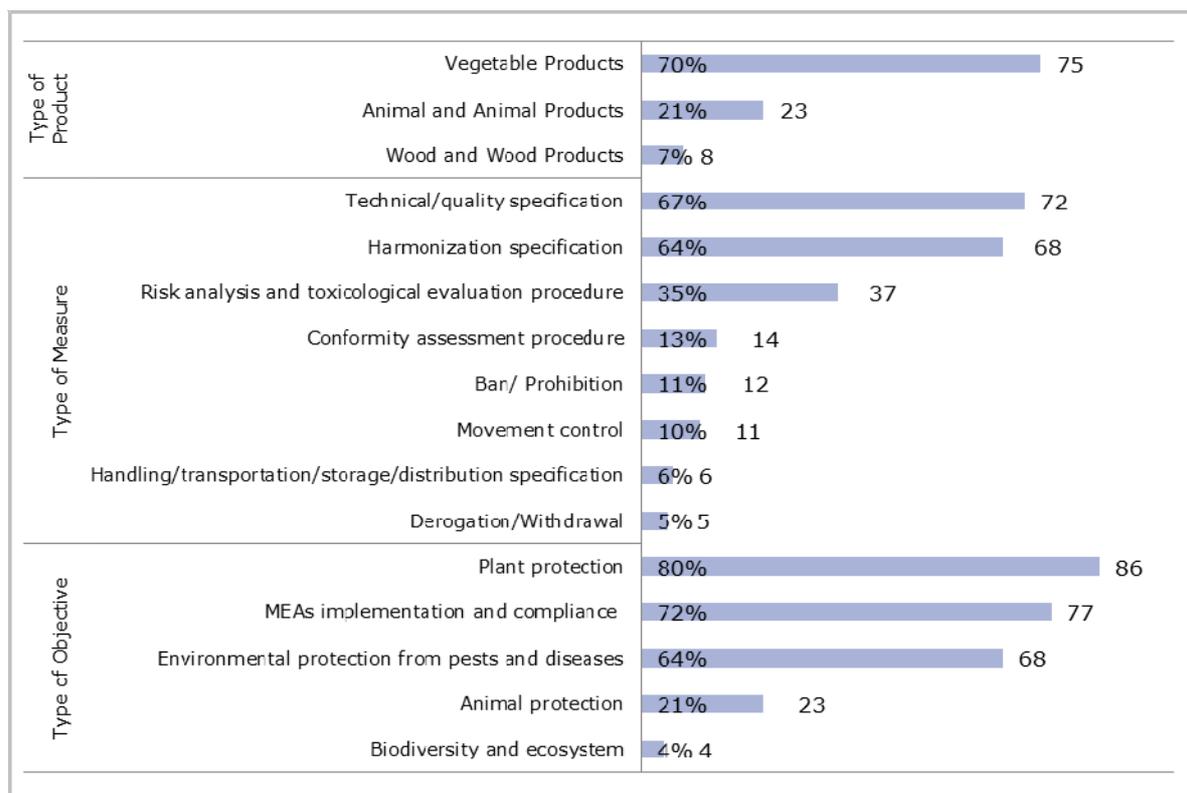
1.29. On types of measures, technical/quality specifications accounted for 67% of the environment-related SPS notifications. Other SPS measures included harmonization specifications (64%), risk analysis and toxicological evaluation (35%), conformity assessment procedures (13%), bans and prohibitions (11%), controls on movement (10%), handling, transportation, storage and distribution specifications (6%).

1.30. In terms of objectives, plant protection was the most frequent environmental objective, mentioned in 80% of the environment-related SPS notifications, followed by implementation and compliance with MEAs (72%). Other environmental objectives included environmental protection from pests and diseases (64%), animal protection (21%), biodiversity and ecosystem (4%).

1.31. In 2013, environment-related SPS notifications were submitted by both developing and developed Members (78% and 22%, respectively). Members that submitted the most environment-related SPS notifications were Ecuador (23), Chile (13), Mexico (11), Australia (8) and the European Union (7).

¹⁵ This number only includes regular notifications but excludes addenda, corrigenda and revisions.

¹⁶ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

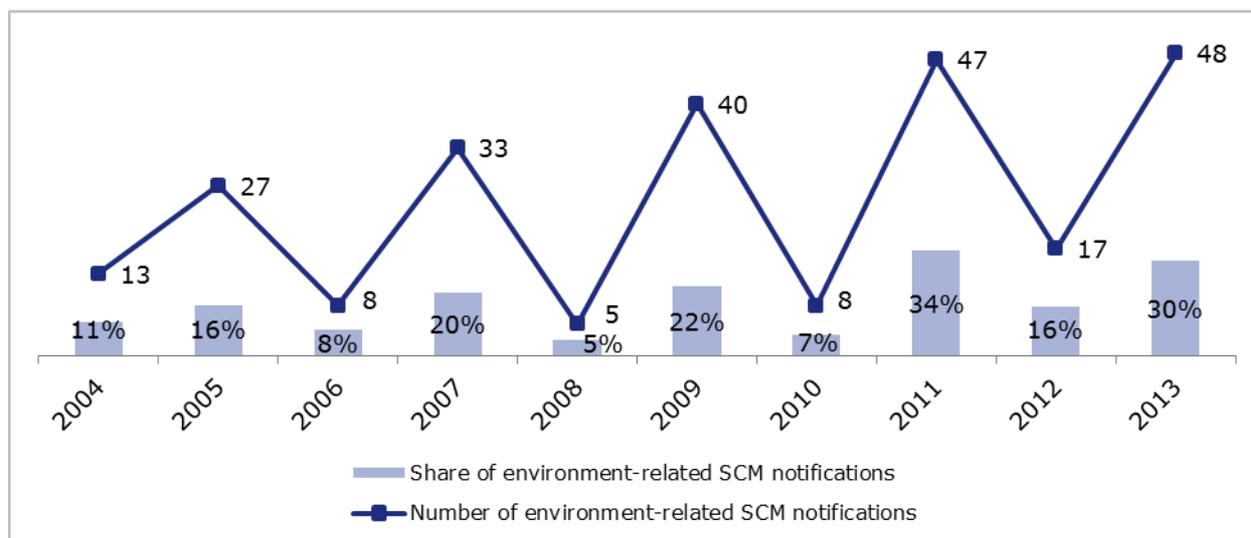
Chart 1.13 - Types of Environment-related SPS Notifications (2013)¹⁷

1.2 Support Measures

1.2.1 Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)

1.32. In 2013, of the 158 notifications submitted by Members under the SCM Agreement, 48 (30%) were environment-related (see Chart 1.14). These 48 notifications referred to a total of 321 environment-related measures. Over the period 1997-2013, the number of environment-related SCM notifications varied, ranging from five to 48 notifications, with an average of around 26 notifications per year.

¹⁷ Since more than one product/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100 per cent. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1 for the full breakdown by product, measure or objective.

Chart 1.14 - Environment-related SCM Notifications (2004 - 2013)¹⁸

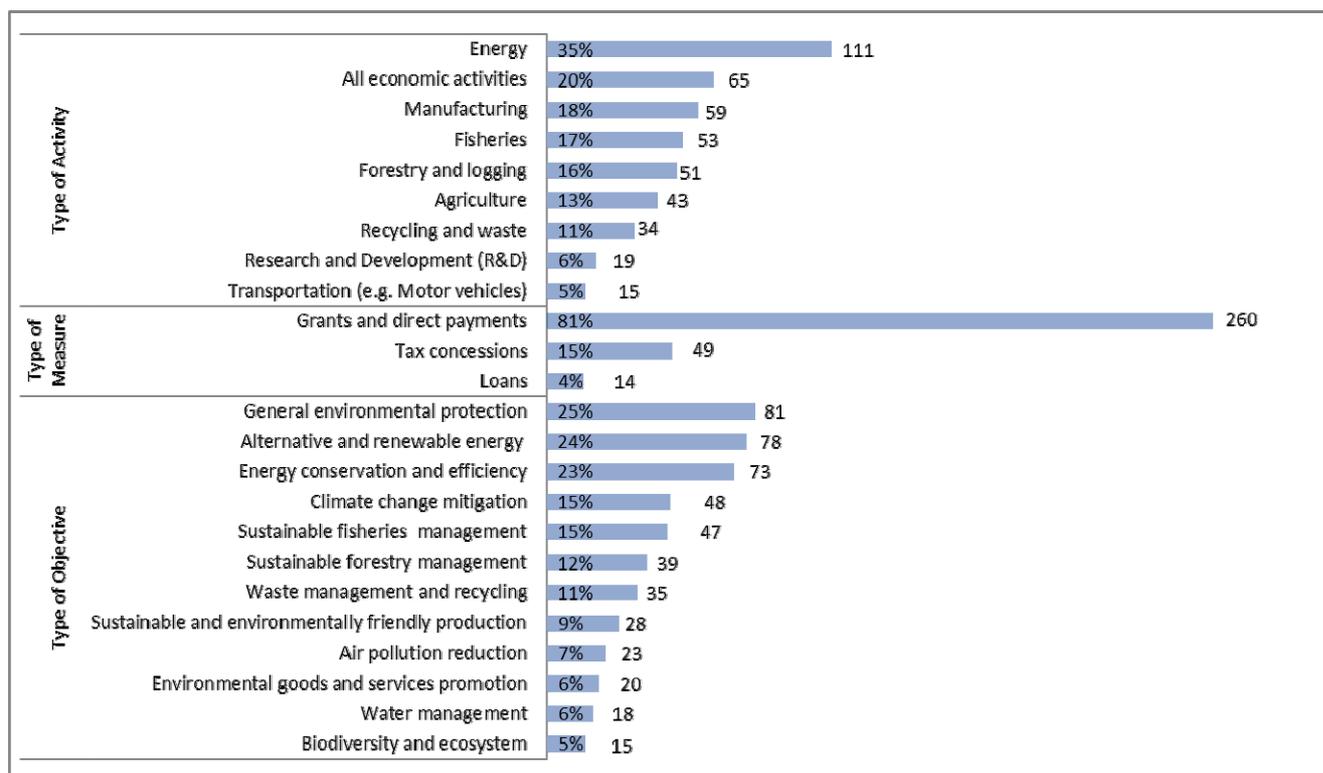
1.33. As illustrated in Chart 1.15, 35% of the measures referred in the 2013 environment-related SCM notifications specifically concerned the energy sector, while 20% of the measures concerned all economic activities. Other specific activities identified included manufacturing (18%), fisheries (17%), forestry and logging (16%), agriculture (13%), recycling and waste (11%), research and development (R&D) (6%), and transportation (5%).

1.34. As in previous years, the notified measures predominantly took the form of grants and direct payments (81% of all the environment-related SCM measures). Other forms of support included tax concessions (15%) and loans (4%).

1.35. In terms of objectives, the most frequently mentioned environmental objectives in the 2013 environment-related SCM notifications were general environmental protection (25%), the promotion of alternative and renewable energy (24%), energy conservation and efficiency (23%). Other environment-related objectives cited included, climate change mitigation (15%), sustainable fisheries management (15%), sustainable forestry management (12%), waste management and recycling (11%), sustainable and environmentally friendly production (9%), air pollution reduction (7%), promotion of environmental goods and services (6%), and water management (6%).

1.36. The environment-related SCM notifications were submitted by both developed and developing Members (67% and 31%, respectively). The European Union submitted the most environment-related SCM notifications (22).

¹⁸ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

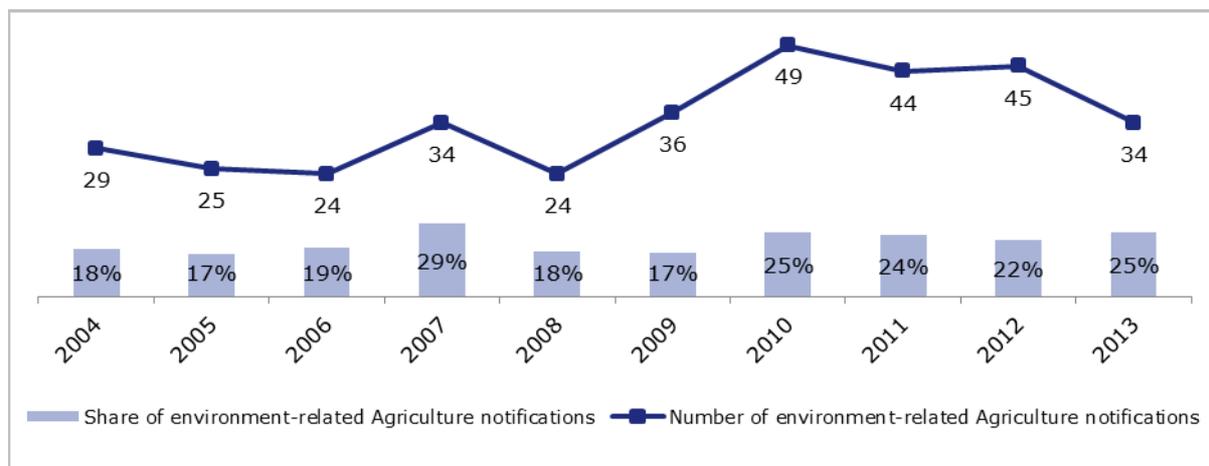
Chart 1.15 - Types of Environment-related Measures in SCM Notifications (2013)¹⁹

1.2.2 Agreement on Agriculture

1.37. In 2013, of the 135 notifications submitted by Members under the Agreement on Agriculture, 34 (25%) were environment-related and covered 244 environment-related measures (see Chart 1.16). Compared to 2012, the number of environment-related agriculture notifications decreased from 45 to 34 in 2013, while the environment-related measures reported in these notifications increased from 221 to 244.

1.38. Ninety one per cent of the environment-related measures were notified as Green Box measures, while seven per cent were notified pursuant to Article 18.3 concerning new domestic support measures or modification of existing measures. The remaining environment-related agriculture measures were notified under Article 16 on Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries (1%) and under Article 6 on Development Programmes (1%).

¹⁹ Since more than one activity/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100 per cent. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1 for the full breakdown by activity, measure or objective.

Chart 1.16 - Environment-related Agriculture Notifications (2004 - 2013)²⁰

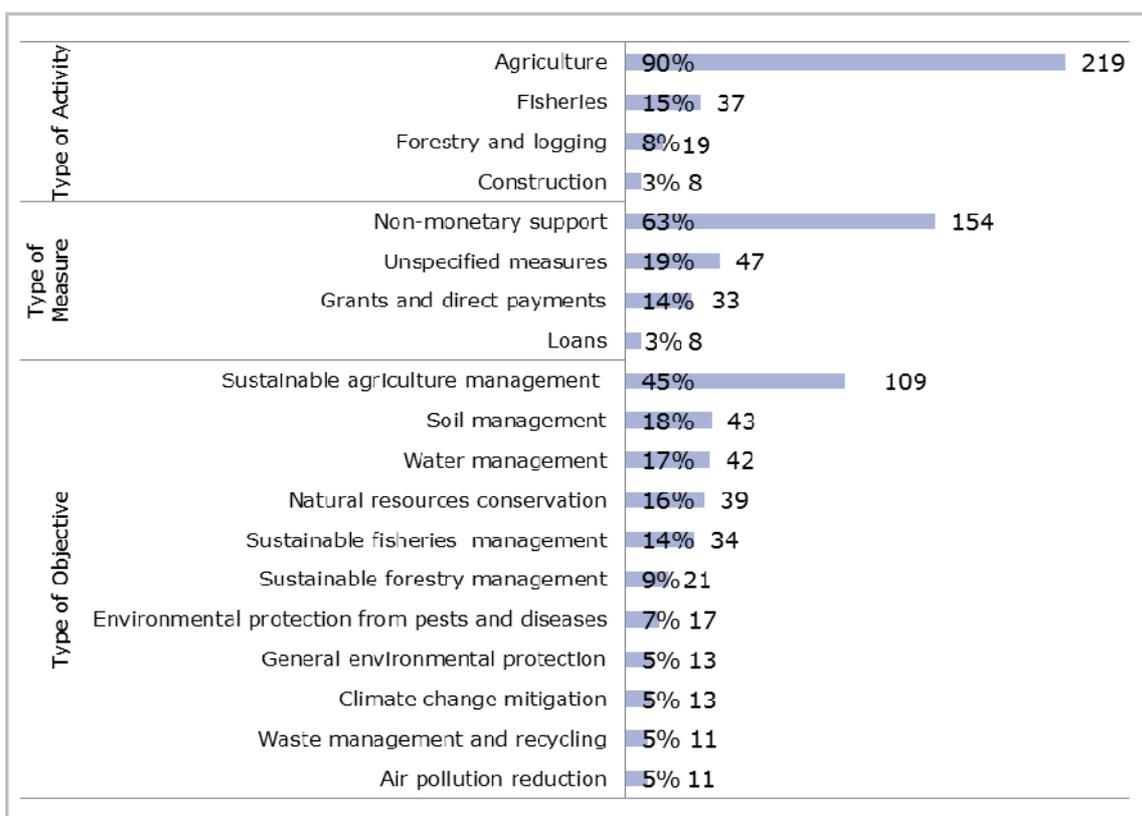
1.39. As indicated in Chart 1.17, most environment-related agriculture notifications pertained directly to the agriculture sector (90%). However, there were environment-related agriculture notifications, in which fisheries, forestry, logging, and construction activities were also mentioned.

1.40. On types of measures, the environment-related agriculture notifications pertained mainly to non-monetary domestic support measures, such as training, advisory services or research programs (63%), grants and direct payments (14%), and loans (3%). Unspecified measures accounted for 19% of the environment-related agriculture measures notified in 2013.

1.41. In terms of objectives, sustainable agriculture management was mentioned in 45% of all environment-related measures notified under the Agreement on Agriculture in 2013. Other objectives included soil management (18%), water management (17%), natural resources conservation (16%), sustainable fisheries management (14%), sustainable forestry management (9%), environmental protection from pests and diseases (7%), general environmental protection (5%), climate change mitigation (5%), waste management (5%) and air pollution reduction (5%).

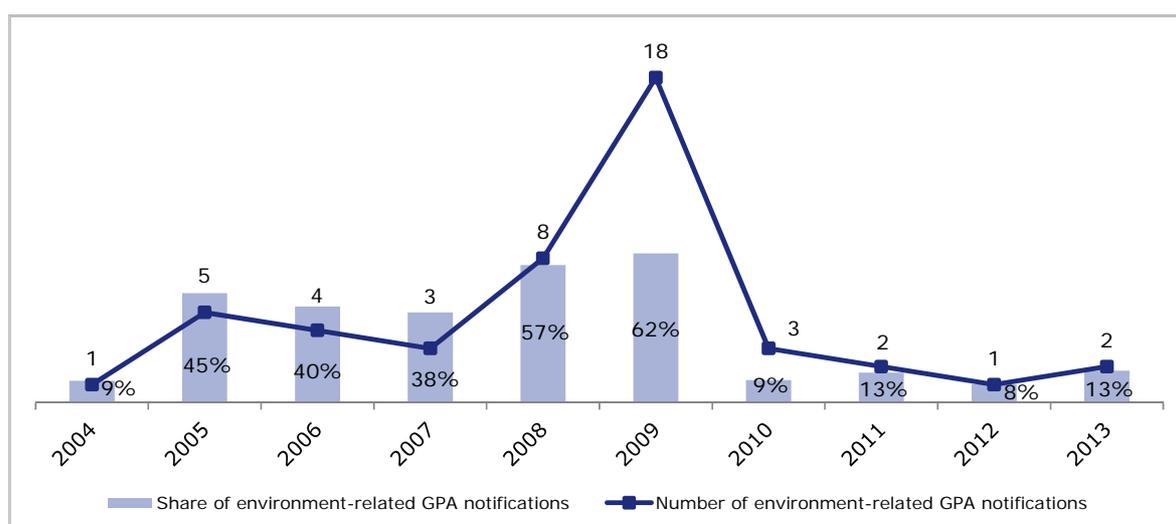
1.42. In 2013, developed Members submitted 38% of all environment-related notifications under the Agreement on Agriculture, while 56% and 6% of the notifications were submitted by developing and LDCs, respectively. Indonesia, Switzerland and Liechtenstein with 3 notifications each submitted the most environment-related notifications under the Agreement on Agriculture. However, the notifications by Philippines and Australia encompassed the highest number of environment-related programmes, with 76 and 25 measures, respectively.

²⁰ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

Chart 1.17 - Types of Environment-related Measures in Agriculture Notifications (2013)²¹

1.2.3 Government Procurement Agreement (GPA)

1.43. In 2013, of the 15 notifications submitted under the plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement, two, both notified by Japan were environment related (see Chart 1.18). The objectives of these notifications related to energy efficiency, hazardous chemicals management, waste management and recycling, and water conservation, amongst other environment-related objectives.

Chart 1.18 - Environment-related GPA Notifications (2004 - 2013)²²

²¹ Since more than one activity/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100 per cent. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1 for the full breakdown by activity, measure or objective.

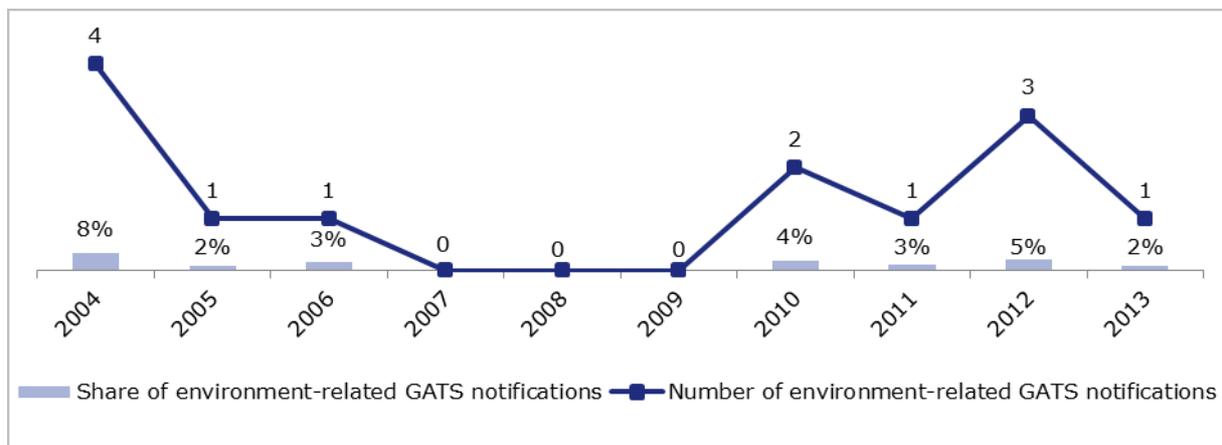
²² The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

1.3 Other Measures

1.3.1 General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

1.44. In 2013, of the 48 notifications submitted by Members pursuant to the GATS, one was environment-related (see Chart 1.19). The objective of this notification by South Africa related to maritime safety, health and environmental protection.

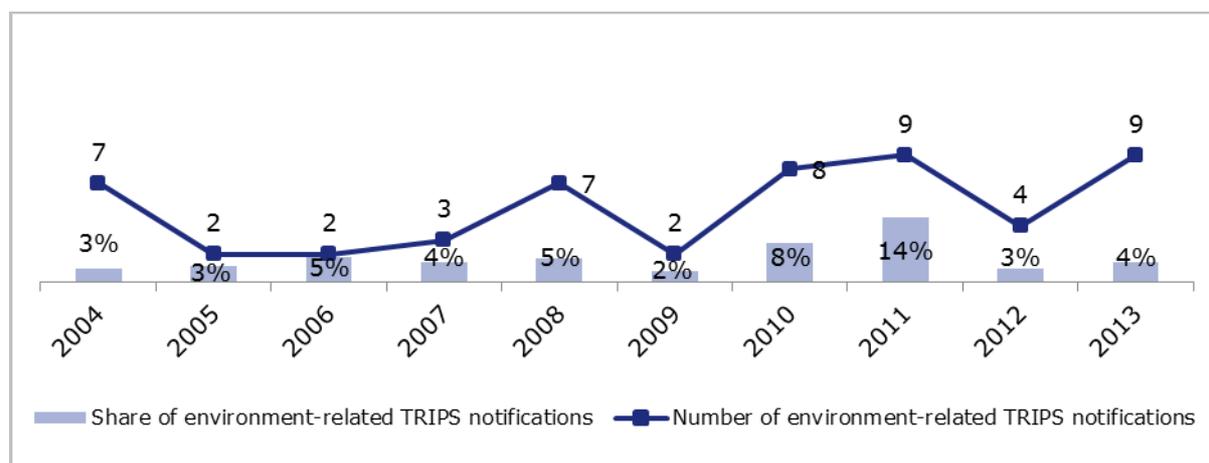
Chart 1.19 - Environment-related GATS Notifications (2004 – 2013)²³



1.3.2 Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

1.45. In 2013, of the 209 notifications submitted by Members under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement, nine (4% of TRIPS notifications) contained environment-related provisions referring to the non-patentability exception and protection of undisclosed information necessary to protect the environment (see Chart 1.20). These notifications were submitted by Viet Nam (five notifications), Montenegro (two), Cape Verde and Moldova (one each).

Chart 1.20 - Environment-related TRIPS Notifications (2004 – 2013)²⁴



1.3.3 Customs Valuation

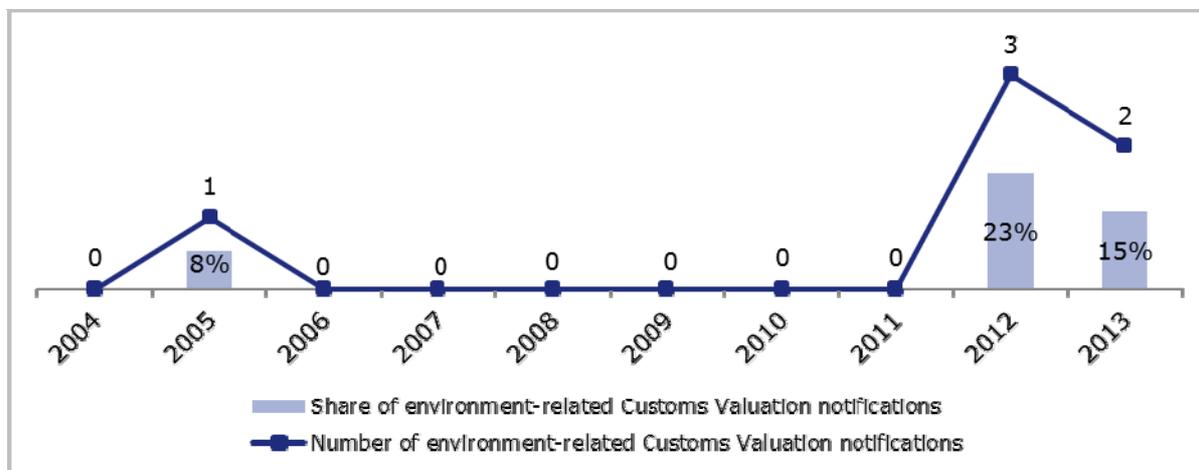
1.46. In 2013, of the 13 customs valuation notifications submitted by Members, two (15% of the customs valuation notifications) were environment-related (see Chart 1.21). The objectives of these

²³ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

²⁴ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

notifications by Ecuador and Lao People's Democratic Republic related to environment protection, protection of animal and plant species and climate change adaptation, among others.

Chart 1.21 - Environment-related Customs Valuation Notifications (2004 - 2013)²⁵



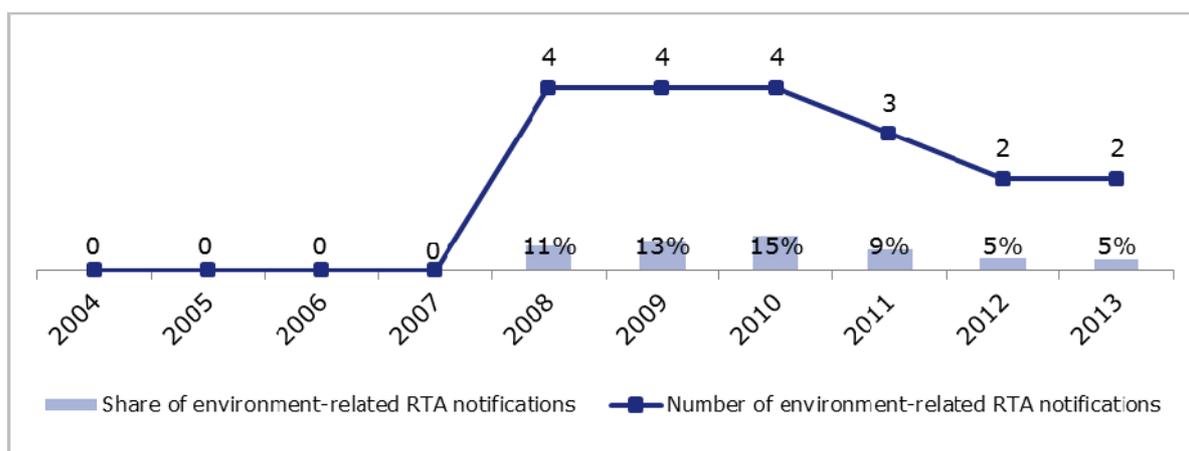
2 NOTIFICATIONS OF TRADE AGREEMENTS

2.1 Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)

2.1. In 2013, of the 40 RTA notifications submitted by Members pursuant to the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXIV of the GATT 1994, two (5% of the notifications) mentioned an environment-related topic (see Chart 2.1), in particular specific chapters related to trade and sustainable development or trade and environment.²⁶

2.2. The two notifications involve both developed and developing countries, and refer to the Trade Agreements between the European Union and Colombia and, the European Union and Peru, respectively. These Agreements establish cooperation on trade and sustainable development, namely the improvement of policies and practices related to, inter alia, environmental protection in mutual areas of interest such as biological diversity, forest, and fisheries sectors. Parties also agreed to consider actions to address climate change through their trade and investment policies.

Chart 2.1 - Environment-related RTA Notifications (2004 - 2013)²⁷



²⁵ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

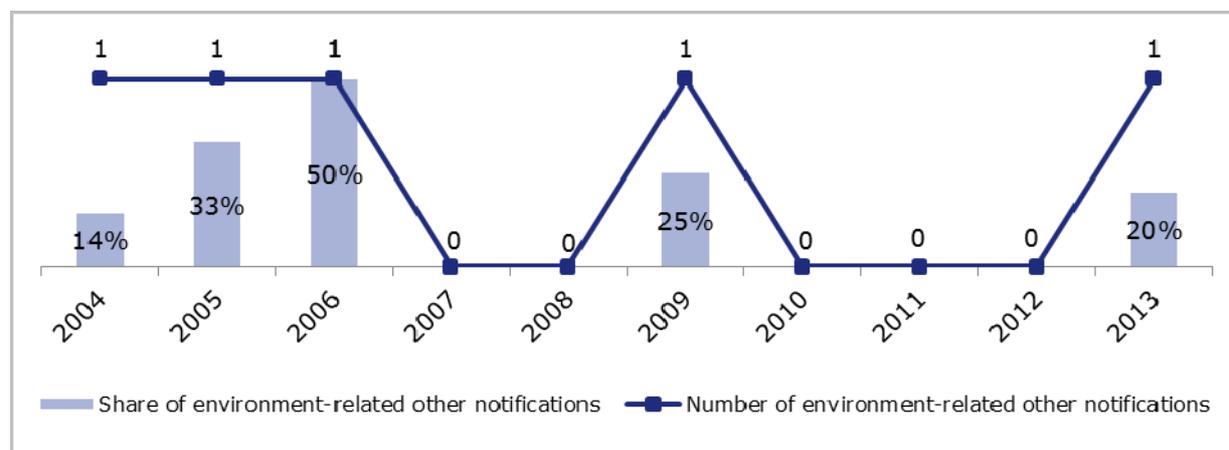
²⁶ The statistics only reflects information captured through keywords in the text of the notification.

²⁷ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

2.2 Other Notifications

2.3. In 2013, of the five notifications of preferential trade arrangements submitted by Members to the Committee on Trade and Development, one was environment-related (see Chart 2.2). The European Union notified its revised Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) scheme under the GATT Enabling Clause. The GSP notification included sections referring to sustainable development and implementation of MEAs for the protection of the environment.

Chart 2.2 - Environment-related Other Notifications Provisions (2004 - 2013)²⁸



3 INFORMATION CONTAINED IN TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

3.1. The EDB covers information on the environment-related policies, measures or programmes contained in the Secretariat and Government Trade Policy Review (TPR) reports. Environment-related information is usually found in the following sections of the TPRs: trade policy framework; trade policies and practices by measure; and trade policies by selected sector. In general, the trade policy framework includes information on government environmental policies, plans, programmes and investment policies. Environment-related trade policies and practices by measure include quantitative restrictions (e.g. bans and prohibitions, import and export restrictions, quotas, controls, licenses and permits); technical requirements (e.g. standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures); taxes, levies, subsidies and other government support. The environment-related sectors mentioned in the TPRs include agriculture, manufacturing, services, energy, fisheries, forestry, transport, mining and tourism.

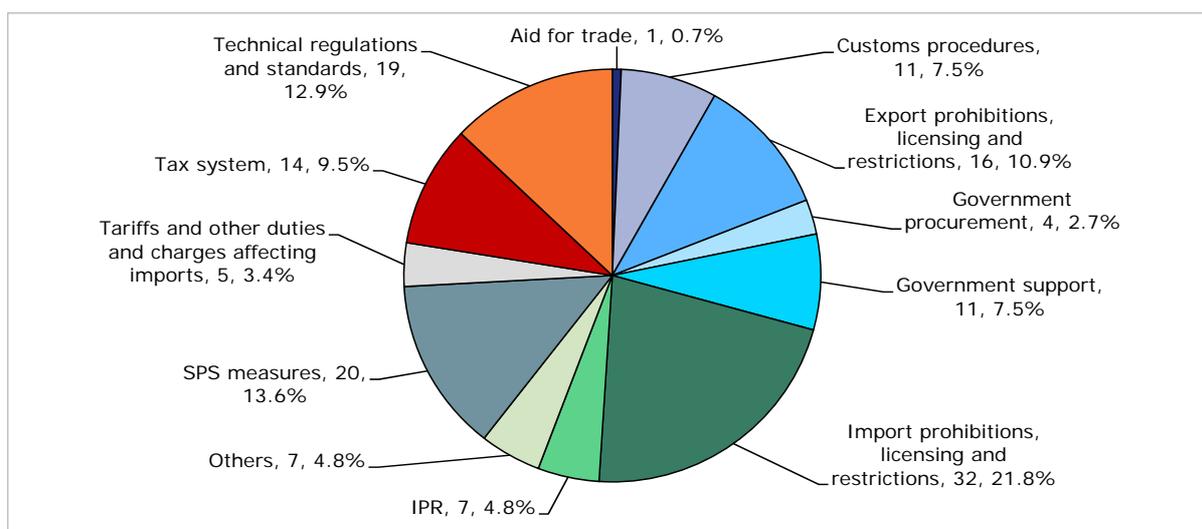
3.2. The TPRs of 15 Members were circulated in 2013.²⁹ There were 447 entries with references to environment-related policies, measures or sectors in these TPRs.³⁰ The highest number of environment-related entries were found in the TPRs of the EU (34), followed by Switzerland – Liechtenstein (32), Viet Nam (27), Brazil and Mexico (26 entries each). Examples of the environment-related entries identified in the TPRs are presented in Annex V.

3.3. As illustrated in Chart 3.1, the most frequently reported environment-related measures in the TPRs of 2013 were import prohibitions, licensing and restrictions (22% of all environment-related measures identified), sanitary and phytosanitary measures (14%), technical regulations (13%), export prohibitions, licensing and restrictions (11%), and tax systems (10%). Other environment-related measures mentioned in the TPRs related to, inter alia, customs procedures (7%), government support (7%), intellectual property rights (5%), other measures (e.g. free trade zones and regimes) (5%), tariffs and other duties and charges affecting imports (3%), and government procurement measures (3%).

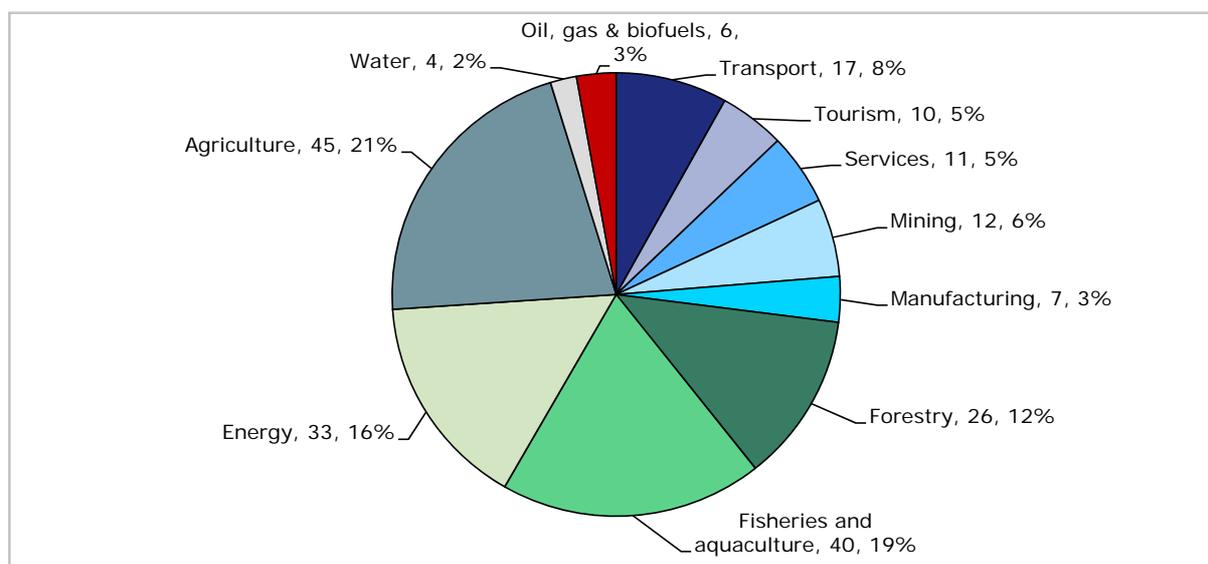
²⁸ The most recent 10 year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2013 see WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

²⁹ The TPRs (in alphabetical order) are: Argentina; Brazil; Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC); Costa Rica; the European Union (EU); the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM); Indonesia; Japan; Kyrgyz Republic; Switzerland and Liechtenstein; Macao, China; Mexico; Peru; Suriname; and Viet Nam.

³⁰ The number of environment-related TPR entries corresponds to the number of times environment-related policies, measures or programmes are mentioned in the Secretariat or Government TPR Reports.

Chart 3.1 - Type of Environment-related Measures Mentioned in TPRs (2013)

3.4. Regarding environment-related trade policies by sector, the most frequently mentioned sectors were agriculture (21% of the sector entries), followed by fisheries and aquaculture (19%), energy (16%), forestry (12%), transport (8%), and mining (6%). Other sectors subject to environment-related measures and programmes included, inter alia, services (5%), tourism (5%), manufacturing (3%), and oil, gas and biofuels (3%) (see Chart 3.2).

Chart 3.2 - Sectors Covered by Environment-related Measures Mentioned in TPRs (2013)

4 ANNEXES

Annex I - Environment-related Search Words³¹

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

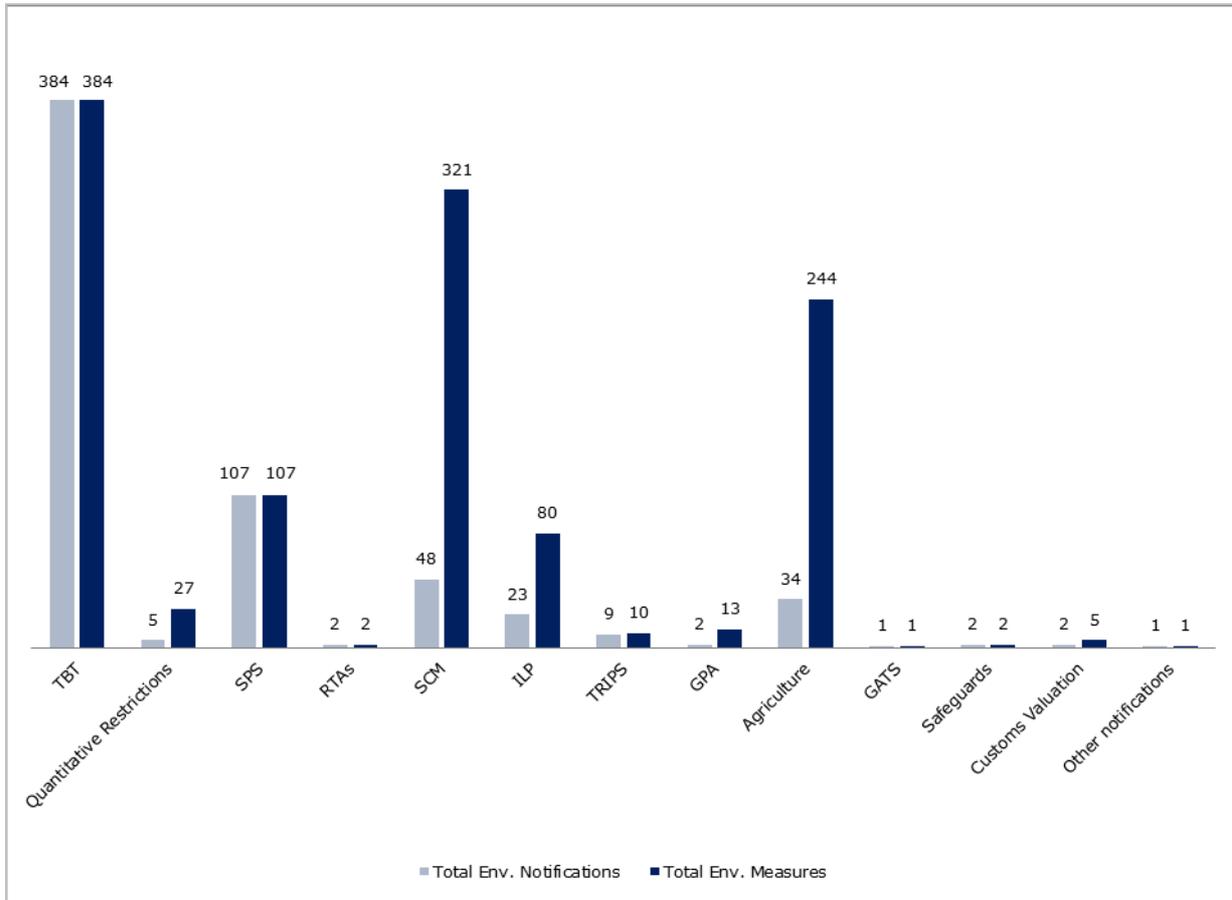
³¹ See also the following documents containing information on search words: WT/CTE/W/46, WT/CTE/W/78 and WT/CTE/W/102.

Annex II - Number of Environment-related Notifications³² (1997-2013)

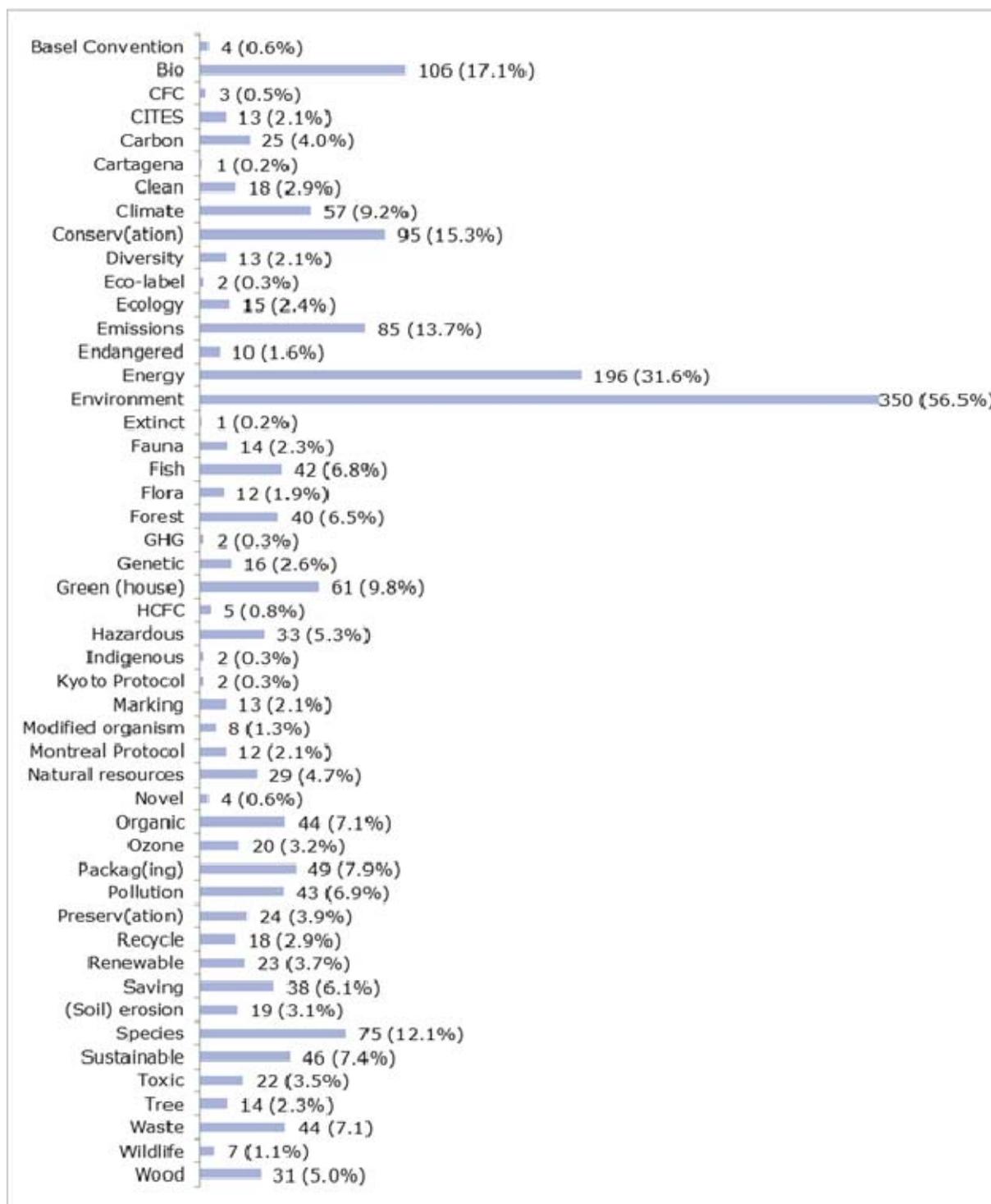
WTO Agreements	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TBT	89(795)	98(648)	83(671)	97(610)	67(539)	114(582)	100(794)	107(638)	121(771)	155(874)	168 (1032)	238 (1265)	274 (1490)	270 (1413)	268 (1216)	353 (1551)	384 (1605)
SPS	8(286)	21(296)	12(402)	26(402)	25(621)	47(610)	50(687)	57(612)	105 (1298)	140(901)	98(849)	84(889)	81(737)	83 (1051)	76 (1007)	91(856)	107 (929)
SCM	16(136)	32(133)	27(126)	38(160)	24(159)	31(177)	34(171)	13(122)	27(168)	8(97)	33(164)	5(99)	40(181)	8(117)	47(140)	17(108)	48(158)
Agriculture	20(237)	22(216)	27(195)	40(228)	40(242)	32(197)	34(173)	29(157)	25(148)	24(126)	32(119)	24(137)	36(210)	49(195)	44(182)	45(203)	34(135)
Anti-Dumping ILP	4(109)	1(133)	3(133)	0(127)	0(134)	1(166)	2(155)	3(134)	0(127)	0(112)	0(118)	0(134)	0(157)	0(164)	0(127)	0(133)	0(122)
Safeguards	13(51)	20(63)	10(68)	21(77)	7(55)	13(96)	16(57)	12(40)	20(45)	19(62)	13(65)	20(51)	23(82)	21(72)	23(78)	30(85)	23(96)
Customs Valuation	0(42)	1(47)	0(99)	1(110)	1(137)	1(170)	1(147)	3(75)	1(80)	0(86)	0(59)	0(73)	0(171)	0(106)	2(64)	2(89)	2(112)
State Trading	0(9)	1(14)	1(15)	3(36)	1(41)	1(41)	0(11)	0(17)	1(13)	0(1)	0(9)	0(12)	0(6)	0(4)	0(4)	3(13)	2(13)
RTAs	0(37)	2(36)	0(50)	0(50)	1(56)	5(58)	3(38)	0(43)	1(12)	1(37)	0(20)	1(24)	0(29)	4(77)	0(8)	4(39)	0(17)
TRIPS	6(55)	8(74)	14(75)	8(56)	10(64)	0(41)	0(56)	0(70)	0(63)	0(30)	0(25)	4(37)	4(30)	4(26)	3(33)	2(37)	2(40)
GATS	0(172)	1(106)	3(69)	5(333)	6(236)	16(225)	5(147)	7(251)	2(59)	2(38)	3(72)	7(139)	2(84)	8(97)	9(66)	5(139)	9(209)
QRs	0(24)	1(25)	0(21)	0(25)	0(46)	7(43)	0(41)	4(52)	1(53)	1(29)	0(41)	0(49)	0(68)	2(45)	1(38)	3(66)	1(48)
TRIMs	5(15)	3(11)	2(13)	5(18)	2(10)	4(14)	2(8)	7(10)	1(6)	2(8)	3(6)	4(12)	2(8)	1(6)	2(8)	13(14)	5(10)
BoP Provisions	0(18)	0(22)	0(12)	0(10)	0(2)	0(29)	0(13)	0(12)	0(14)	0(14)	0(13)	0(9)	0(21)	0(18)	0(4)	0(4)	0(6)
Preshipment Inspection	1(23)	0(11)	0(7)	0(9)	0(7)	0(4)	0(0)	0(1)	0(1)	0(0)	0(1)	0(0)	0(9)	0(6)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Rules of Origin	0(2)	0(1)	0(1)	0(0)	0(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(1)	0(0)	0(2)	0(2)	0(4)	0(3)
GPA	0(4)	0(6)	0(3)	0(4)	0(6)	0(4)	0(4)	0(3)	0(2)	0(1)	0(7)	0(4)	0(5)	0(4)	0(8)	0(14)	0(22)
ITA	2(7)	0(14)	0(9)	0(19)	2(14)	9(21)	0(8)	1(11)	5(11)	4(10)	3(8)	8(14)	18(29)	3(32)	2(16)	1(13)	2(15)
Other notifications	0(0)	0(18)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Total environment- related notifications	1(15)	0(5)	0(3)	1(8)	0(6)	0(4)	0(3)	1(7)	1(3)	1(2)	0(5)	0(8)	0(4)	0(6)	0(9)	0(6)	1(5)
Share of environment- related notifications	165 (2027)	211 (1879)	182 (1972)	245 (2282)	186 (2376)	281 (2482)	247 (2513)	244 (2256)	311 (2874)	357 (2428)	353 (2613)	395 (2957)	481 (3321)	453 (3441)	477 (3010)	569 (3374)	620 (3545)
	8.10%	11.20%	9.20%	10.70%	7.80%	11.30%	9.8%	10.8%	10.8%	14.7%	13.5%	13.4%	14.5%	13.2%	15.8%	16.9%	17.49%

³² Figures in parenthesis represent the total number of notifications submitted by Members under each relevant WTO Agreement. This number includes regular notifications as well as addenda, corrigenda and revisions, except in the case of TBT and SPS notifications, where addenda, corrigenda and revisions are not covered.

Annex III - Number of Environment-related Notifications and Measures³³ (2013)



³³ Notifications may contain more than one measure.

Annex IV - Search Word Frequency in Notifications in 2013³⁴

³⁴ Figures in parenthesis indicate the share of total environment-related notifications that included a given search word.

Annex V - Trade Policy Reviews of WTO Members - 2013

1. The TPRs of 15 Members were circulated in 2013, namely (in alphabetical order): Argentina; Brazil; Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC); Costa Rica; the European Union (EU); the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM); Indonesia; Japan; Kyrgyz Republic; Switzerland and Liechtenstein; Macao, China; Mexico; Peru; Suriname; and Viet Nam. The information provided below is illustrative with a complete listing of entries under the TPR section available in the electronic database.³⁵ The environment-related TPR entries are reported under: trade policy framework; trade policies and practices by measure; and trade policy by sector.

2. The TPR of Argentina³⁶ includes 21 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the policy thrust given through incentives to promote production, investment and innovation in the biofuels and renewable energy sectors; and fiscal incentives at the provincial level for investments in alternative energy sources. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, inter alia: Argentina's tax exemptions for biofuels under the "Promotion Scheme for the Sustainable Production and Use of Biofuels". In the sectoral analyses of the TPR, several entries pertain to Argentina's efforts on sustainable forestry management implemented through the Law on Investment in Cultivated Woodland with support from the World Bank. Other entries include: the promotion of biotech crops for reduced use of pesticides; administration of fishing permits and quotas; and information on the Sustainable Industrial Development Project.

3. The TPR of Brazil³⁷ includes 26 environment-related entries. Examples of policy framework entries in the TPR include: ethical, environmental and sustainable development considerations in financing programs of the Brazilian Development Bank; and Brazil's cooperation strategy on issues related to climate change and green growth, with priority to biofuels and agriculture projects in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Environment-related measures mentioned in the TPR include: the environmental requirements to avail benefits in the Free Trade Zones; government support for energy efficiency; and fast-track procedures for "Green Patent" applications. In the sectoral analyses of the TPR, reference is made to Brazil's domestic support programs in the agriculture sector, including the Low Carbon Agriculture Program ("Programa ABC") which aimed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, support the recovery of forests and sustainable agricultural production. Other entries cover, inter alia: support for biodiesel, organic and agro-ecological production; support for environmentally sustainable growth in the manufacturing sector (e.g. environmental and energy-efficiency requirements in the auto industry); and reference to Brazil's clean energy mix.

4. The Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) includes the following countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea³⁸ and Gabon. The TPR of CEMAC³⁹ has 19 environment-related entries.⁴⁰ On the policy framework, the TPR elaborates on CEMAC's aim to become a "green power" by 2025 with policies in selected green economy subsectors (e.g. forestry, fisheries and agriculture). Other policy framework entries cover, inter alia: the sustainable management of CEMAC's forest resources, which are a major carbon sink and source of biodiversity; and the African Great Green Wall Initiative project to protect against the effects of climate change and desertification. Environment-related measures mentioned in the TPR include import and export restrictions and licensing requirements pursuant to MEAs (e.g. Montreal Protocol and Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and CITES). In the sectoral analyses, TPR entries include, inter alia: sustainable fisheries' measures under the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; and the Voluntary Partnership Agreements in the forestry sector signed by some CEMAC countries under the European Forest, Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) initiative.

³⁵ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/envir_e/envldb_e.htm.

³⁶ WT/TPR/G/277 and WT/TPR/S/277/Rev.1

³⁷ WT/TPR/G/283/Rev.1 and WT/TPR/S/283/Rev.1

³⁸ Equatorial Guinea is a party to CEMAC, but is not a WTO Member and thus not covered in the TPR.

³⁹ WT/TPR/G/285 and WT/TPR/S/285/Rev.1

⁴⁰ This number does not include the environment-related entries identified in the country-specific annexes to the TPR of CEMAC. Information from the country-specific annexes can be accessed in WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1.

5. The TPR of Costa Rica⁴¹ includes 21 environment-related entries. Examples of policy framework entries in the TPR include: the government's policy to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) for clean technologies; provisions in the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement aimed at ensuring high levels of environmental protection; and partial liberalization of environmental services in the Free Trade Agreement that Costa Rica signed with China. Some of the entries identified regarding environment-related measures cover, inter alia: import permits and customs procedures for environmental protection, including implementation of MEAs (e.g. Basel Convention); mutual recognition procedures with Canada for accrediting agencies certifying organic products; and price controls based on criteria that include environmental sustainability and resource conservation. Regarding environment-related sectoral policies, several paragraphs in the TPR describe measures in the agriculture sector aimed at, inter alia, promoting organic farming and agro-environmental management. Other entries include: a regime to incentivize privately generated energy production from non-conventional sources (e.g. hydraulic, geothermal or wind); and the promotion of liquefied natural gas as a less emissions-intensive alternative to oil.

6. The TPR of the European Union⁴² includes 34 environment-related entries. Regarding the trade policy framework, the TPR elaborates on the Lisbon Treaty and the requirement therein for the European Union's trade policy to take account of environmental issues such as climate change and sustainable development, in its internal policies and external action (e.g. through preferential trade agreements). Other policy framework entries include: the Commission's common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency; the call for more investments for innovation in priority areas such as technologies for clean production, bio-based products, sustainable industrial and construction policies, clean vehicles and smart grids; and "sustainability impact assessments" (SIAs) covering both internal trade policies as well as trade agreements signed by the European Union to assess potential benefits and costs in economic, social and environmental terms. On environment-related measures, examples of the TPR entries cover, inter alia: the European Union's legislative framework regarding genetically modified organisms (GMOs); technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures adopted at EU level for environmental protection reasons; horizontal guidelines for the compatibility assessment of state aid provided for environmental objectives; and the inclusion of environmental considerations in the EU public procurement policy. In the sectoral analyses of the TPR, several paragraphs describe the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which includes measures aimed at, inter alia, the promotion of sustainable farming and addressing climate change and environmental concerns. Other entries include: measures to address overfishing and non-sustainable fishing practices; the regulatory framework for environmental services (e.g. solid waste management, noise and air pollution control); and measures to address GHG emissions in the maritime, road and air transport sectors.

7. The TPR of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia⁴³ (FYROM) includes 22 environment-related entries. The policy framework entries in the TPR cover, inter alia: the policy objective to develop a dynamic set of sustainable industries, including, organic wines and foods, eco-steel, eco-friendly construction, renewable energy, and tourism. Regarding environment-related measures, entries include: information on the Technological Industrial Development Zones (TIDZs) which apply high environmental standards to encourage the development of modern technologies and the efficient utilization of resources; and environmental compensation fees for import permits on used products (e.g. tyres) and ozone-depleting substances. Regarding environment-related trade policies by sector, several paragraphs in the TPR describe efforts to develop the organic farming sector. Other entries cover, inter alia: the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency; sustainable fisheries and forest management measures; and the promotion of ecological tourism.

8. The TPR of Indonesia⁴⁴ includes 24 environment-related entries. Trade policy framework entries in the TPR include: economic and fiscal policy reforms to meet green economy objectives; aspects of Indonesia's Low Carbon Development Strategy; and activities closed to investment (domestic and foreign) for environmental reasons. Regarding environment-related measures, the TPR describes measures to safeguard the environment covering products such as non-renewable natural resources, wood and endangered species. Other environment-related TPR entries include,

⁴¹ WT/TPR/G/286 and WT/TPR/S/286/Rev.1

⁴² WT/TPR/G/284 and WT/TPR/S/284/Rev.2

⁴³ WT/TPR/G/290 and WT/TPR/S/290

⁴⁴ WT/TPR/G/278 and WT/TPR/S/278/Rev.1

inter alia: Indonesia's import duty exemptions for pollution control equipment and materials. Regarding environment-related sectoral policies, several paragraphs in the TPR relate to sustainable forest management, such as the Indonesian Timber Legality Verification System, a licensing scheme introduced to combat illegal logging; and reference to a program launched in 2010 under the UN efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD). Other entries include: policies relating to sustainable fisheries management and combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing; support for renewable energy; and "pro-environment" tourism development.

9. The TPR of Japan⁴⁵ includes 25 environment-related entries. Examples of trade policy framework entries in the TPR include: the policy thrust to promote green innovation, growth and jobs in the 2012 Comprehensive Strategy; Japan's bilateral initiatives with China and Korea to promote cooperation on issues such as energy and the environment; and the green growth objectives pursued at APEC with a list of 54 environmental goods earmarked for tariff reduction. Regarding environment-related measures, the TPR describes efforts to encourage innovation and patenting activity in environmental technology, including, through the global comprehensive environmental technology information database aimed at facilitating the transfer of technology between prospective technology users and potential providers worldwide. Other entries include: measures to promote environmentally friendly procurement contracts by the national government; efforts to establish international standards in areas where assessment methods and standards play an important role in environmental protection; support for new environmentally friendly vehicles; and export and import restrictions in force for environmental protection, including under MEAs. In the sectoral analyses, entries cover, inter alia: measures for the conservation and restoration of the Japanese marine environment and of fisheries resources; membership to several Regional Fisheries Management Organizations regulating international tuna fishing; and plans for a feed-in-tariff system for renewable energy.

10. The TPR of Kyrgyz Republic⁴⁶ includes 14 environment-related entries. Trade policy framework entries include: environment-related legislation adopted by the country on, inter alia, GHG emissions and MEAs implementation; and a national Strategy on Export Promotion developed in partnership with the International Trade Centre (ITC) which includes conservation and sustainable development related considerations. Regarding environment-related measures, entries cover, inter alia: the adoption of the Kyrgyz Law "On Charges for Use of Flora and Fauna Items" in 2008; and SPS measures to protect the environment from specific dangerous chemical substances and pesticides. Regarding environment-related trade policies by sector, entries include: environmental impact evaluations, environmental charges and monitoring of compliance with environmental regulations in the mining sector; and reference to the country's hydroelectric potential for a long term supply of renewable energy.

11. The TPR of Switzerland and Lichtenstein⁴⁷ includes 32 environment-related entries. Trade policy framework entries in the TPR, cover, inter alia: Swiss-European Union and Liechtenstein-European Union economic cooperation on the environment; and the revision of the Swiss Law on carbon dioxide (CO₂) and related implementation measures to reduce the country's GHG emissions by at least 20% from their 1990 levels by 2020. Regarding environment-related measures, TPR entries include: aid for trade encompassing support for measures to protect the climate and the environment; support for development of standards to promote organic farming and fair trade products in Switzerland; and incentive fees to reduce emissions of CO₂ and volatile organic compounds. In the sectoral analyses, the TPR outlines measures adopted in the agriculture sector to promote ecology and protect biodiversity. Other TPR entries cover, inter alia: changes in the Swiss energy policy (Energy Strategy 2050) for phasing out nuclear energy in the medium term; introduction of a cost-reflective feed-in tariff scheme to support the generation of renewable energy; and the possibility, since 2005, for independent power producers (generally small-scale hydroelectric and independent solar power producers) to sell electricity to any customer.

12. The TPR of Macao, China⁴⁸ includes 23 environment-related entries. Examples of trade policy framework entries in the TPR cover, inter alia: reference to the Environmental Protection

⁴⁵ WT/TPR/G/276 and WT/TPR/S/276/Rev.1

⁴⁶ WT/TPR/G/288 and WT/TPR/S/288

⁴⁷ WT/TPR/G/280 and WT/TPR/S/280/Rev.1

⁴⁸ WT/TPR/G/281 and WT/TPR/S/281/Rev.1

Planning of Macao (2010-2020) with the view to building a low carbon Macao; and the Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation Fund to encourage local enterprises to purchase products and equipment that are environmentally friendly, energy and water efficient. Regarding environment-related measures, TPR entries include: the import licensing scheme for CITES listed species; exemption from motor vehicle taxes for new purchases of environment-friendly motor vehicles; and interest rate subsidies for locally registered enterprises seeking to purchase energy-efficient equipment, energy management systems or heating/cooling systems operating on renewable energy. Regarding environment-related trade policies by sector, entries include, inter alia: the emergence of new green manufacturing industries (e.g. recycled plastics, electric motorcycles and solar technology); support under the Public Transport First strategy for more efficient and environmental-friendly modes of transport for residents and visitors; and the promotion of renewable energy, energy conservation and emission reduction in the energy sector.

13. The TPR of Mexico⁴⁹ includes 26 environment-related entries. Examples of trade policy framework entries in the TPR include: the aim, under Mexico's trade policy, to link foreign trade activities with international instruments for the protection of the environment and the management and conservation of natural resources. Regarding environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia: verification/validation bodies for the emission of GHGs; mutual recognition agreements covering environmental management and product certification systems; SPS measures to preserve animal, plant, forestry, aquaculture and wildlife health; and tax incentives for the acquisition of environmentally friendly machinery and for the generation of energy from renewable sources. Regarding environment-related trade policies by sector, several paragraphs describe measures in the agriculture sector covering, inter alia, bio-energy; the sustainable management of natural resources; and the impact assessment of GMOs on agricultural genetic resources. Other entries include: measures for the protection of forestry resources and to support sustainable forestry development; measures to facilitate the competitive and sustainable development of the country's fishing and aquaculture sector; and the reform of the energy sector with a focus on energy security and diversification, energy-saving and environmental protection.

14. The TPR of Peru⁵⁰ includes 22 environment-related entries. Examples of trade policy framework entries in the TPR include: measures to support environmental sustainability and the integrated management of Peru's natural resources; and provisions in the Peru - US Trade Promotion Agreement for institutional strengthening in the area of environmental management. Regarding environment-related trade policies by sector, several paragraphs in the TPR describe the regulation of and support for fisheries and aquaculture, including the Multi-Annual Strategic Plan for the Production Sector 2012-2016 to promote sustainable development of fishing. Other entries cover, inter alia: environmental impact assessments in the mining sector; measures in the agriculture sector, including the Southern Sierra Natural Resources Management Programme; and the Multi-Annual Strategic Plan for the Production Sector 2012-2016, which includes protection of the environment among other sectoral goals and objectives.

15. The TPR of Suriname⁵¹ includes 14 environment-related entries. Examples of policy framework TPR entries include: the goal under Suriname's Multi Annual Development Plan 2012-2016 to address urban planning from an environmental perspective; recognition of environmental challenges for the mining sector; and investment incentives for projects that are in the interest of environmental protection. Regarding environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia: a collaborative framework between FAO and Suriname institutions, including the Department of Environmental Inspection to address food safety issues; the ratification of the Cartagena Protocol and the development of a national biosafety framework for handling imports and exports of GMOs. In the sectoral analyses, the TPR in the agriculture sector refers to the Multi-Annual Development Plan 2012-2016, which calls for, inter alia, improvements in productivity in environmentally sustainable ways. Other entries include sustainable and equitable management of fisheries; sustainable use of culture and nature in the tourism sector; and reduction of the damage to the environment caused by unregulated and small-scale exploitation in the mining sector.

16. The TPR of Viet Nam⁵² includes 27 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: reference to environment protection laws and institutions

⁴⁹ WT/TPR/G/279/Rev.1 and WT/TPR/S/279/Rev.1

⁵⁰ WT/TPR/G/289 and WT/TPR/S/289/Rev.1

⁵¹ WT/TPR/G/282 and WT/TPR/S/282/Rev.1

⁵² WT/TPR/G/287 and WT/TPR/S/287/Rev.1

created since the promulgation of the 1992 Constitution; the possibility to prohibit investments considered detrimental to the environment; and priority given to high-technology, energy-efficient, and environmentally friendly investment projects in industrial zones. On environment-related measures, the TPR covers, inter alia: the Environmental Protection Tax applied on several products such as petroleum, ozone depleting substances and plastic bags; differential consumption taxes applied for some goods and services (e.g. biofuel, bio energy and electrical automobiles); tax incentives to promote environmental protection activities; environmental standards and regulations; and risk-assessment analysis on biosafety for GMOs. In the sectoral analyses of the TPR, there is reference to Viet Nam's efforts to promote renewable energy sources, energy saving and efficiency as part of its National Energy Development Strategy; the potential of geothermal, solar, wind and waste energy sources; investment credits from the Clean Development Mechanism; certificates for energy administration and energy auditing; and energy efficiency labelling. Other TPR entries include: assistance for coffee producers to obtain third party sustainability certificates; the effects of pollution and overfishing on the fisheries sector; and the use of environmentally friendly technologies in the mining sector.

Annex VI - Electronic EDB User's Guide

I. What information is available in the Electronic EDB?

1. The electronic EDB compiles all environment-related notifications made under the various WTO Agreements and environment-related measures/activities reported in the TPRs in an Excel Workbook.⁵³ It allows users to search through the EDB environment-related information according to specific criteria, for instance by Member, Agreement, type of measure, product, activity, or environmental objective.

2. The Excel Workbook is divided into two main worksheets: "Notifications", listing all the environment-related notifications; and "TPRs", providing the environment-related information mentioned in TPRs. In addition, a third worksheet entitled "Summary" is included to allow users to retrieve pre-defined summary tables and graphs for the period 1997 - 2013.

A. "Notifications" worksheet

3. The "Notifications" worksheet displays the following information:

- Agreement: the WTO Agreement being notified;
- Document symbol: the symbol of the notification document;
- Document link: the Web link to WTO Documents Online
- Notifying Member: the Member notifying the environment-related measure;
- Region group: the region of the notifying Member;
- Development status: the development status of the notifying Member;
- Year: the year of notification;
- Notification pursuant to: the provisions of the relevant Agreement under which the notification is made;
- Measure description: a description of the measure as indicated in the notification;
- Type of measure: the type of measure stated in the notification;
- Coverage of the measure: products/activities subject to the notified measure;
- ICS - HS code: ICS or HS classification of the relevant products (when available);
- Implementation period: the implementation period or date of the entry into force of the notified measure;
- Environment-related objective: the environment-related objective of the measure; and
- Keywords: the environment-related keyword search included in the notification (see Annex I).

4. Three harmonized categories have also been created to facilitate research:

- Category of environment-related objectives;
- Category of measures; and
- Category of products/activities.

B. "TPRs" worksheet

5. The "TPRs" worksheet displays the following information:

- Type of TPR: TPR reports prepared by either the Secretariat (S) or the Member (M);
- Document symbol: the symbol of the TPR document;

⁵³ WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1

- Document link: the web link to the TPR document through WTO Documents Online;
- Document reference: the reference made to the paragraph number "\$" in the TPR document;
- Member: the Member covered in the TPR;
- Region group: the region of the Member;
- Development status: the development status of the Member;
- Year: the year of publication of the TPR;
- Type of information: the type of environment-related information found in the TPR;
- Type of measures or sectors: the measure or sector associated with the environment-related information;
- Relevant information: the excerpt from the TPR in which the environment-related measure, provision or programme was identified; and
- Keywords: the keyword search included in the TPR reports.

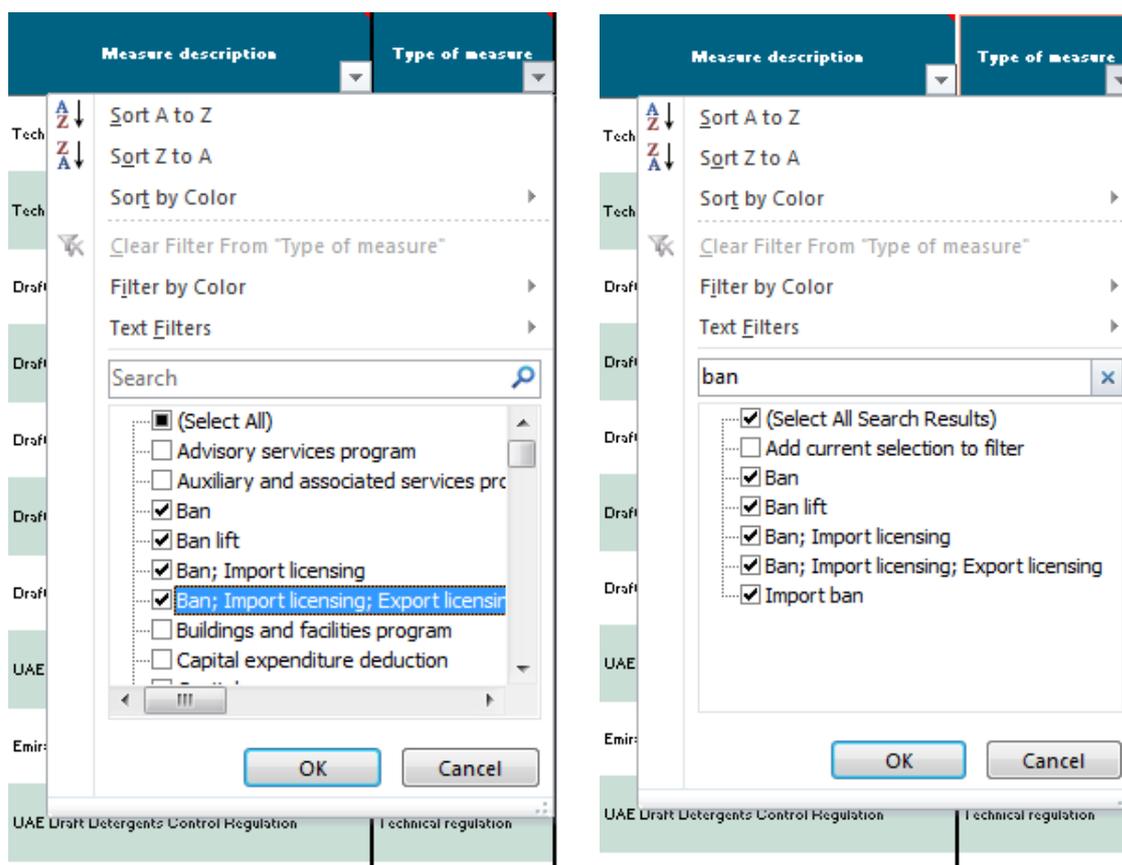
C. "Summary" worksheet

6. The "Summary" worksheet provides pre-defined information and graphs on environment-related notifications to each WTO Agreement and measures mentioned in TPRs.

II. How to use the electronic EDB?

7. The Excel Workbook allows searches through all the variables mentioned above by using the filter function. Users can, by clicking on the right-bottom arrow icon of the heading of the selected variable, either select the information on a drop-down list (see left image of Chart 4.1) or type in the relevant information (see right image of Chart 4.1).

Chart 4.1 - Search function



8. Multiple criteria search is also possible, for instance, to search all notifications made by a given country or region/development status group with a specific environment-related objective or a specific type of measure.

9. As an example, retrieving all TBT notifications that contain performance/efficiency specification measures to promote energy conservation and efficiency, can be done as follows:

- a. select the "Notifications" spreadsheet;
- b. select the TBT Agreement in the column "Agreement" by clicking on the bottom-right arrow icon and typing "TBT" in the search box;
- c. select the type of measure in the column "Category of type of measure" by clicking on the bottom-right arrow icon of the heading and typing "performance/efficiency specification" in the search box;
- d. select the type of measure in the column "Category of environment-related objective" by clicking on the bottom-right arrow icon of the heading and typing "energy conservation and efficiency" in the search box.

10. After the search, to go back to the full database, it is important to follow the reverse order of the selection:

- a. click on the bottom-right arrow icon of the heading of the variable "Category of environment-related objective" and select the "Select All" box;
- b. click on the bottom-right arrow icon of the heading of the variable "Category of type of measure" and select the "Select All" box; and

- c. click on the bottom-right arrow icon of the heading of the variable "Agreement" and select the "Select All" tick box.
11. Once the data is selected through the filter, the user can print the records by hiding the variables of no interest (select the column, right-click and select "hide" option). In addition, the user can apply the scaling option available, through their printer driver, to fit all the selected columns on one page.
