



Committee on Trade and Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE FOR 2015

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 2015 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 3,408 notifications submitted by WTO Members and the 20 TPRs circulated in 2015. 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 2015; and the database exclusively circulated electronically under WT/CTE/EDB/15/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/15/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 – 2015. A detailed user's guide is included in Annex V 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, EDB 2012 in WT/CTE/EDB/12 and Add.1, EDB 2013 in WT/CTE/EDB/13 and Add.1, and EDB 2014 in WT/CTE/EDB/14 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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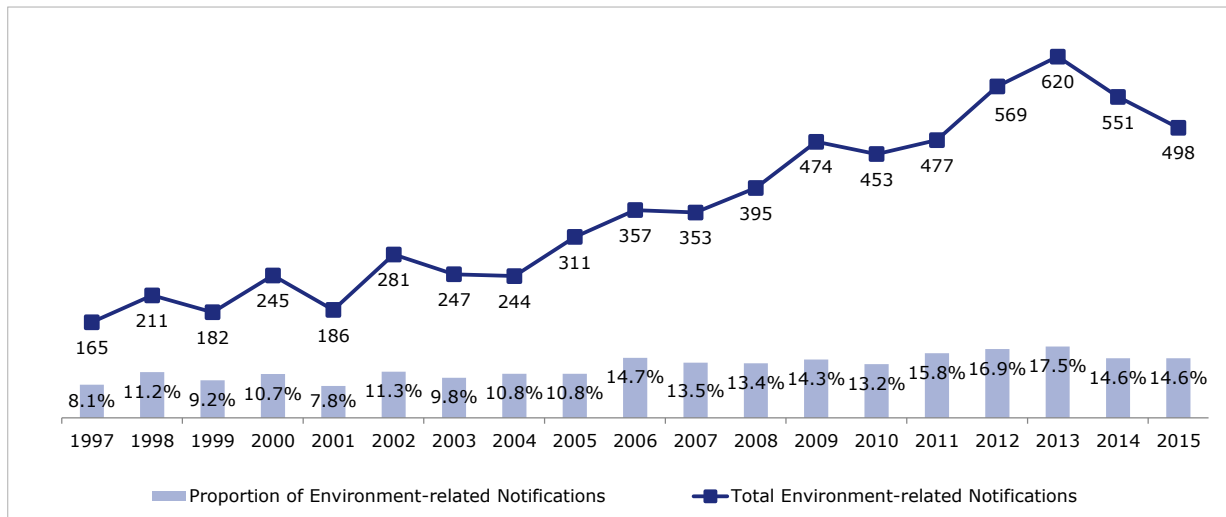
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1 WTO NOTIFICATIONS

1.1. In 2015, of the 3,408 notifications submitted by WTO Members,⁴ 14.6% or 498 notifications were environment-related. Since 1997, there has been a sustained increase in the number of environment-related notifications to the WTO. The share of environment-related notifications as a percentage of total notifications has also increased substantially over the same time period albeit with year-on-year fluctuations (see Chart 1.1).⁵

Chart 1.1 - Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2015)

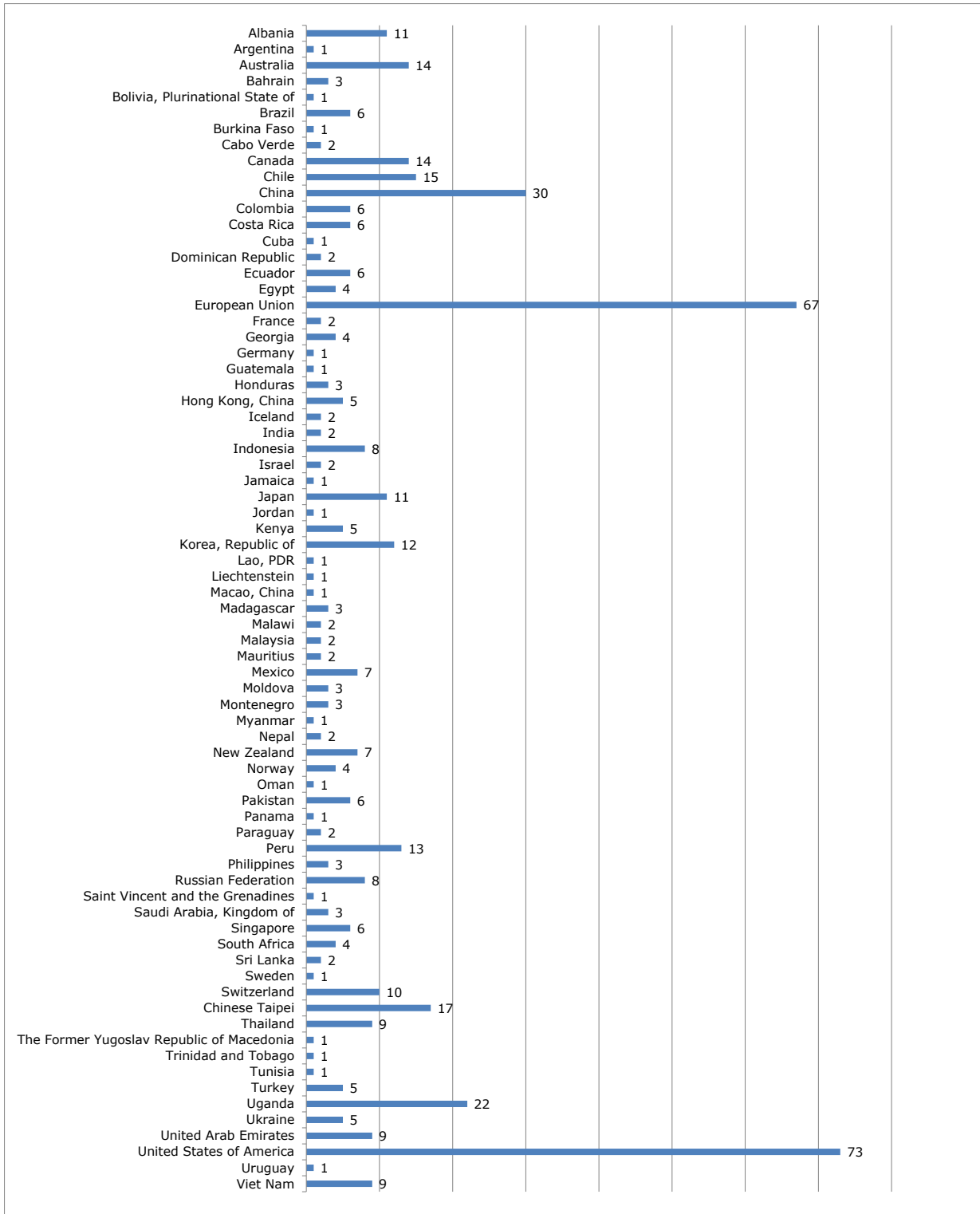


1.2. As shown in Chart 1.2 below, environment-related notifications have been submitted by WTO Members from all regions of the world and at all levels of development. Seventy three Members submitted notifications of environment-related measures, with the United States (73 notifications), the European Union (67), China (30), and Uganda (22) notifying the highest number of environment-related notifications in 2015.

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

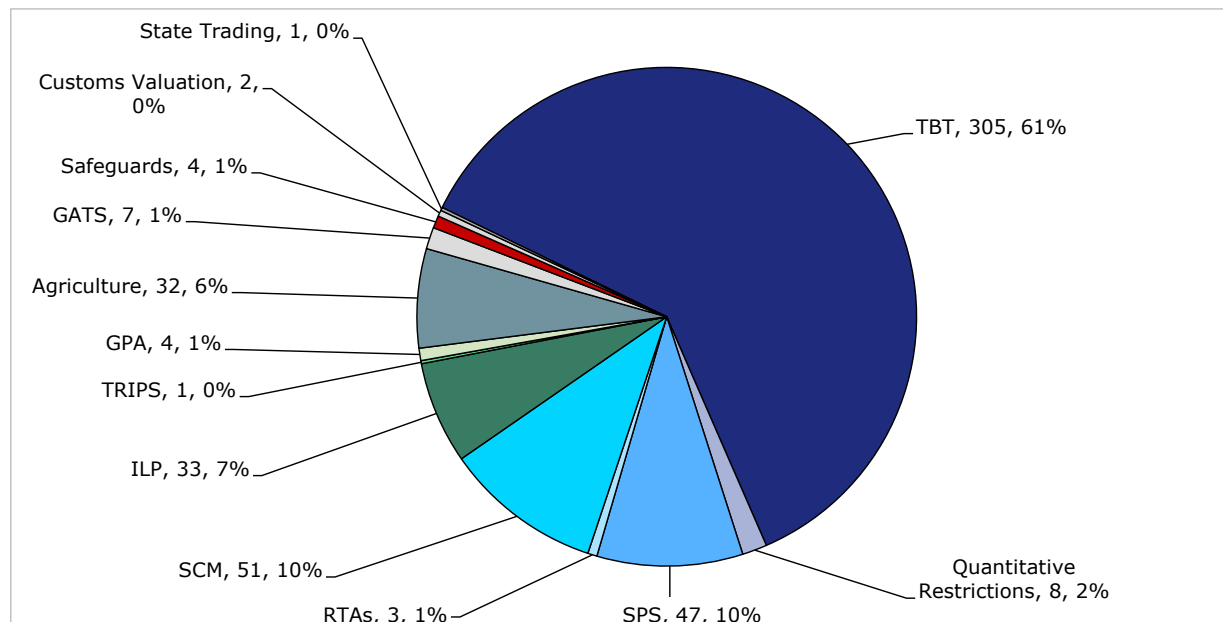
⁵ The drop in total number and share of environment-related notifications from 2013 onwards, can be partially explained by a change in methodology regarding environment-related SPS notifications. See section 1.1.6 for more detailed information.

Chart 1.2 - Environment-related Notifications by Members (2015)



1.3. Chart 1.3 illustrates the incidence of environment-related notifications across WTO Agreements.⁶ As in previous years, the TBT Agreement has the highest number of environment-related notifications (305 notifications), accounting for 61% of all WTO environment-related notifications in 2015. A number of environment-related measures were also notified under the SCM Agreement (51), the SPS Agreement (47), the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (33), and the Agreement on Agriculture (32 notifications).⁷

Chart 1.3 - Environment-related Notifications by Agreement (2015)



1.4. 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.

1.5. 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 notifications). In the latter case, the various measures are broken down and reported separately in the database.

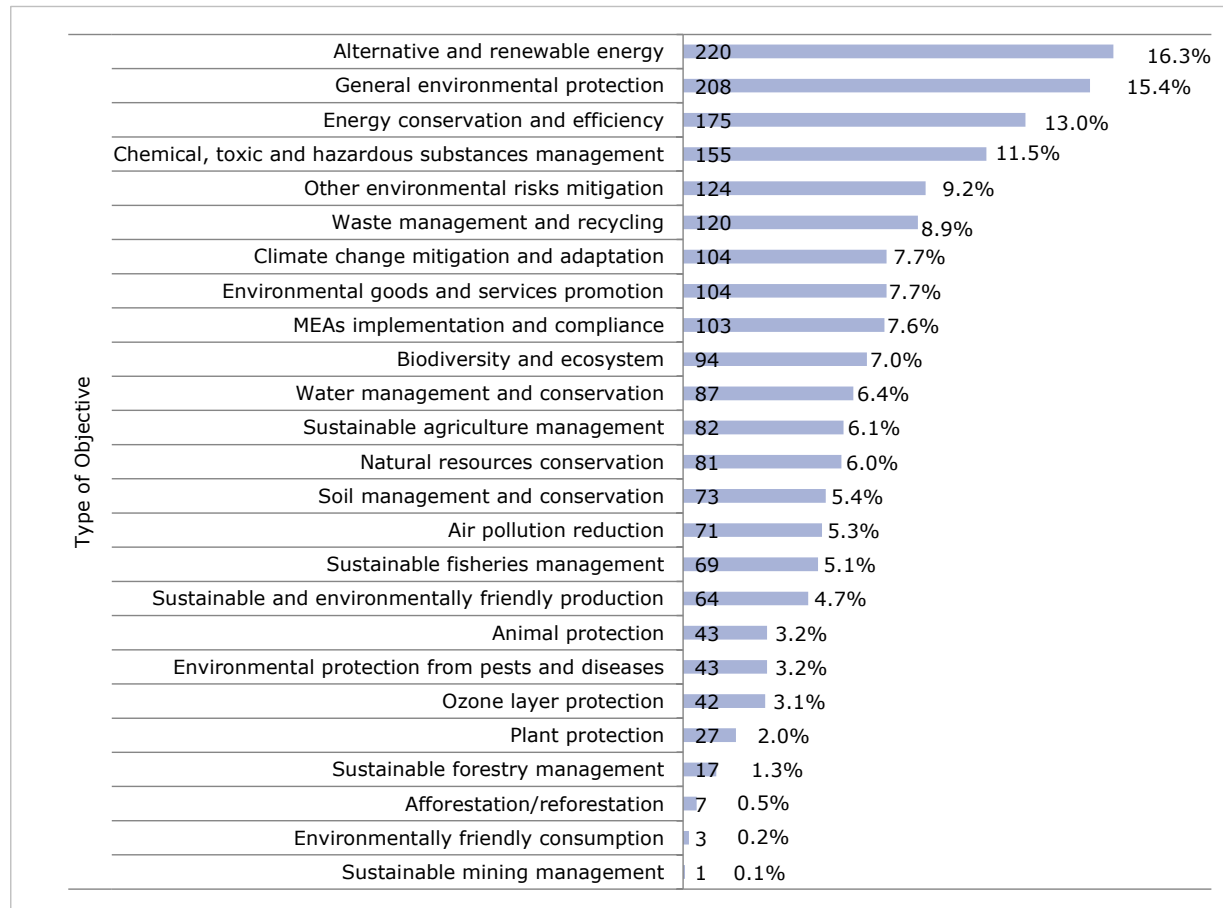
1.6. The number of separate environment-related measures included in the EDB increased from 1277 measures in 551 notifications in 2014 to 1349 measures in 498 notifications in 2015. The SCM Agreement reported the highest number with 544 environment-related measures in 2015, followed by the TBT Agreement (305), the Agriculture Agreement (213), and the Import Licensing Procedures Agreement with 137 environment-related measures (see Annex III).

⁶ In 2015, 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); Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII of the GATT 1994 (State Trading Enterprises); 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 (QR); and Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA).

⁷ 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 Balance-of-Payments Provisions of the GATT 1994; Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection; Agreement on Rules of Origin; Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures; the Information Technology Agreement; and other notifications such as preferential trade arrangements notified to the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD).

1.7. The environment-related measures mentioned in the 2015 notifications addressed a range of environmental objectives (see Chart 1.4), including alternative and renewable energy (16.3%), general environmental protection (15.4%), energy conservation and efficiency (13.0%), and chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (11.5%).

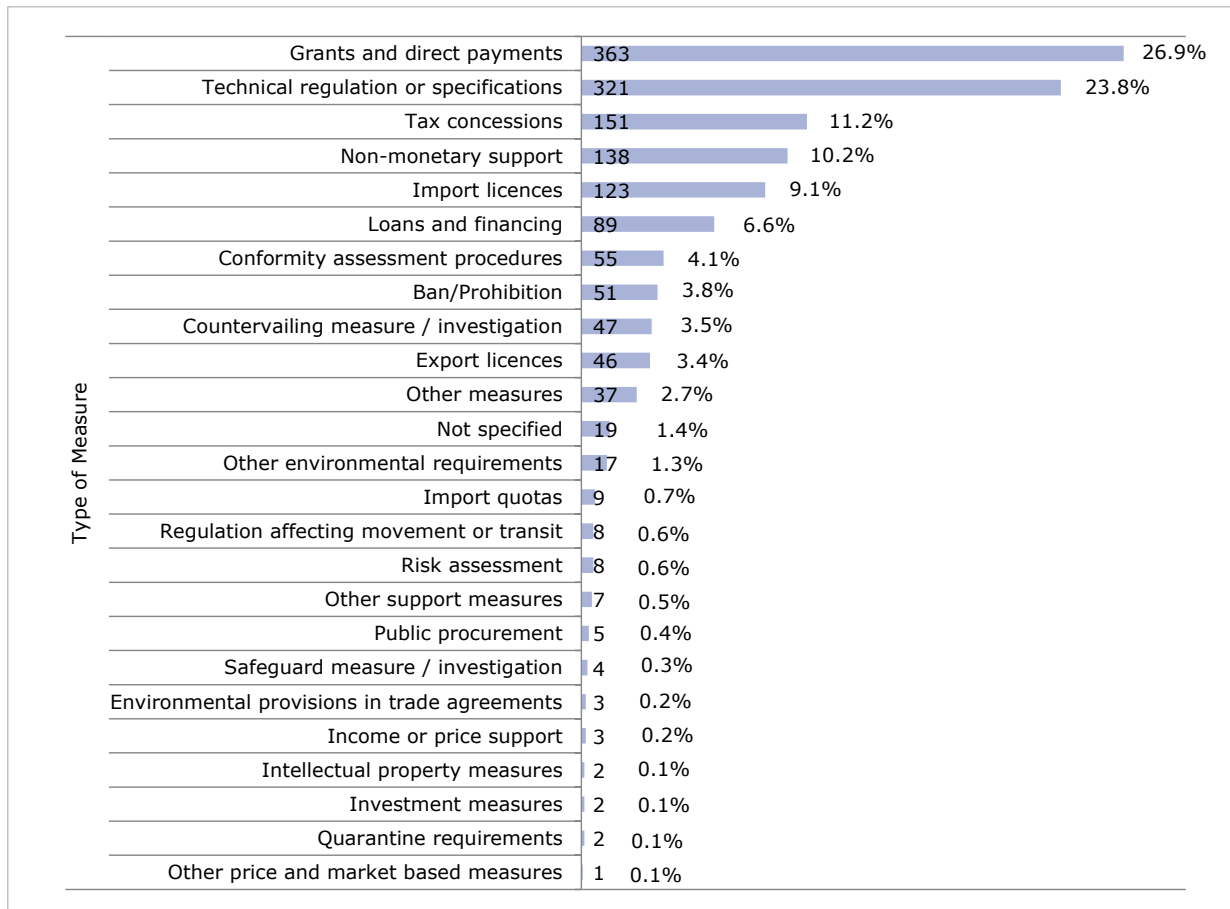
Chart 1.4 - Types of Environment-related Objectives⁸ identified in the EDB (2015)⁹



1.8. In terms of types of measure (see Chart 1.5), grants and direct payments accounted for the largest share of the total measures analysed in the 2015 notifications (26.9%), followed by technical regulation or specifications (23.8%), tax concessions (11.2%), and non-monetary support such as training or research projects (10.2%). These numbers are not surprising since most of the environment-related measures identified in 2015 were notified under the SCM Agreement, the TBT Agreement, and the Agreement on Agriculture.

⁸ See Annex V, Section III for a list of the harmonized categories by types of measures, objectives or sectors.

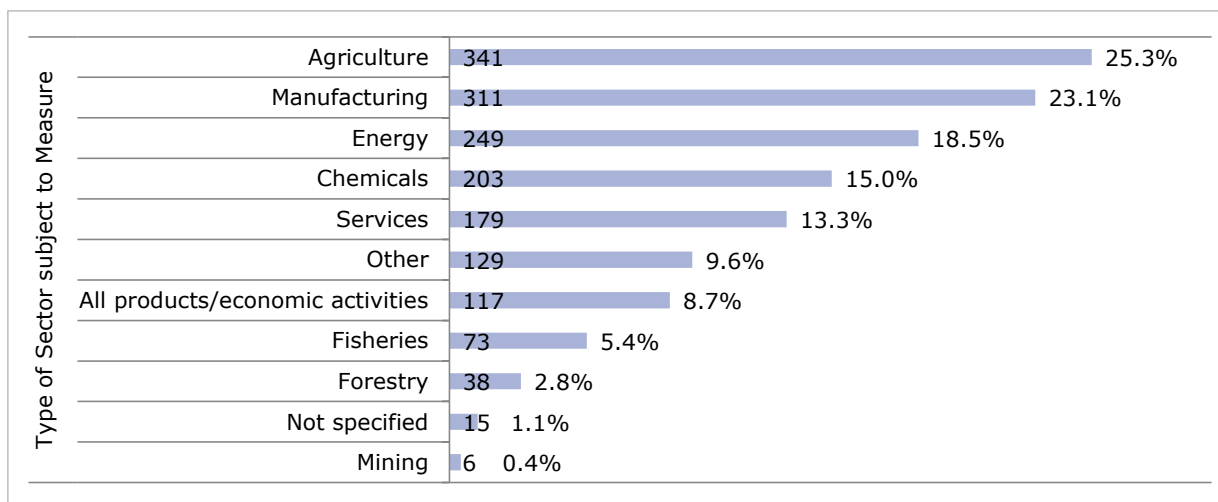
⁹ Since more than one environmental objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%.

Chart 1.5 - Type of Measures¹⁰ identified in the EDB (2015)¹¹

1.9. In the sectoral analysis, the sector that was most frequently associated with environment-related measures was agriculture with 25.3% of all the identified measures. Followed by manufacturing (23.1%), energy (18.5%), chemicals (15.0%), services (13.3%), fisheries (5.4%), and forestry (2.8%). About 1% of the measures did not specify any particular sector. Almost 9% of the measures were applied to all products or economic activities (see Chart 1.6).

¹⁰ The harmonized categories "type of measures" and "type of sectors" were updated in EDB 2014. See Annex V, Section III for a list of the harmonized categories by types of measures, objectives or sectors.

¹¹ Since more than one environmental objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%.

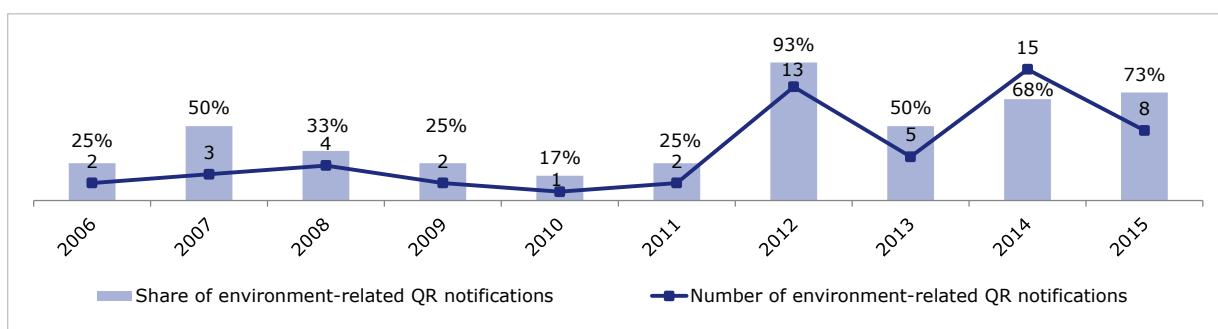
Chart 1.6 - Type of Sectors¹² identified in the EDB (2015)¹³

1.10. In 2015, the search words most commonly found in the environment-related measures notified continued to be "environment" (found in 37.3% of all environment-related notifications), "energy" (27.5%), "bio" (16.7%), and "hazardous" (11.0%). Other frequently mentioned search words include "waste" (9.8%), "sustainable" (9.0%), and "organic" (8.8%) (see Annex IV for the search word frequency in notifications).

1.1 Regulatory Measures

1.1.1 Quantitative Restrictions (QR)

1.11. In 2015, of the 11 notifications submitted by Members pursuant to the Council for Trade in Goods Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions, eight (73% of all QR notifications) were environment-related (see Chart 1.7). These eight notifications referred to 47 distinct environment-related measures.

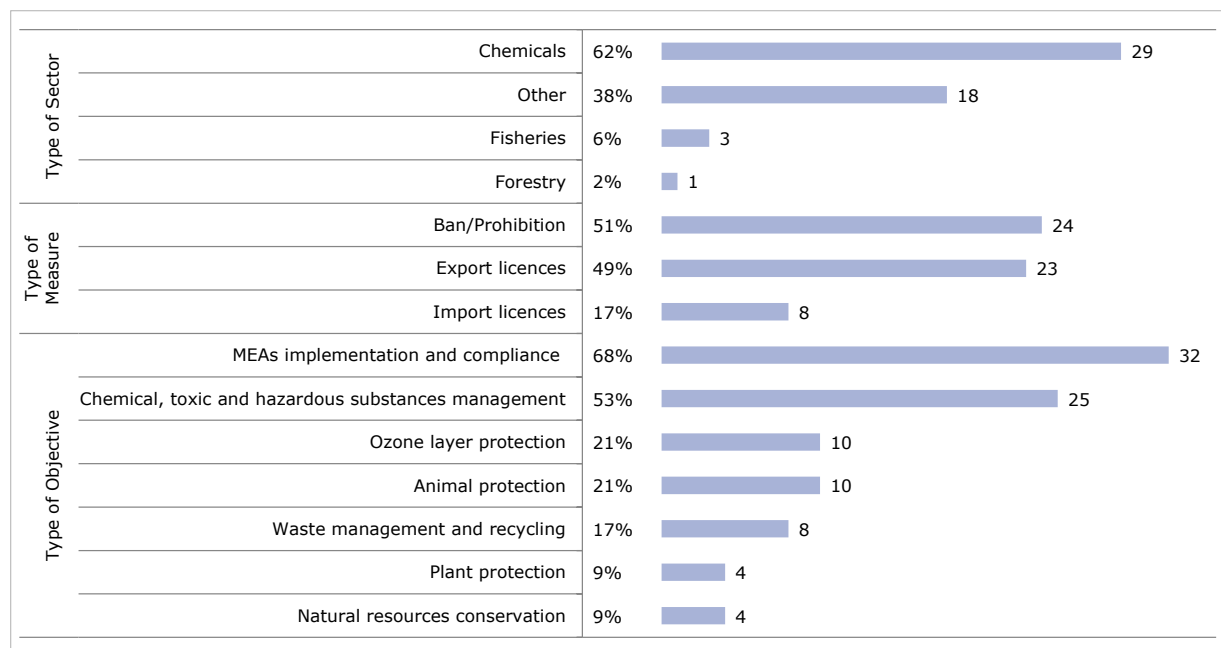
Chart 1.7 - Environment-related QR Notifications (2006 – 2015)¹⁴

1.12. As illustrated in Chart 1.8, the sectors covered by the notified environment-related QR measures included: chemicals, such as ozone depleting or hazardous substances (62%), fisheries (6%), and forestry (2%). Other sectors were covered in 38% of the measures, including waste and wildlife.

¹² The harmonized categories "type of measures" and "type of sectors" were updated in EDB 2014. See Annex V, Section III for a list of the harmonized categories by types of measures, objectives or sectors.

¹³ Since more than one environmental objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%.

¹⁴ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

Chart 1.8 - Types of Environment-related Measures in QR Notifications (2015)¹⁵

1.13. The most frequently mentioned environment-related QR measures were ban/prohibition (51%), followed by export licences (49%), and import licences (17%).

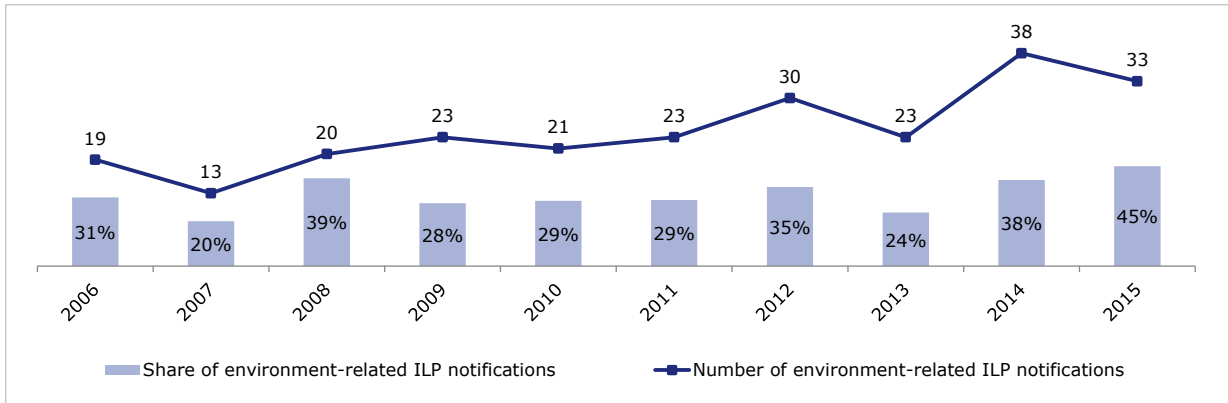
1.14. In terms of objectives, multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) implementation and compliance were cited in 68% of all the notified environment-related QR measures. These MEAs include the Conference on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Montreal Protocol, the Basel Convention, the Stockholm Convention, and the Rotterdam Convention. Chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management was mentioned in 53% of all notified environment-related QR measures. Other environmental objectives included animal protection (21%), ozone layer protection (21%), waste management and recycling (17%), plant protection (9%), and natural resources conservation (9%).

1.15. Members that submitted the most environment-related QR measures were: China (19 measures in three notifications), Australia (ten measures in one notification) and Singapore (ten measures in one notification).

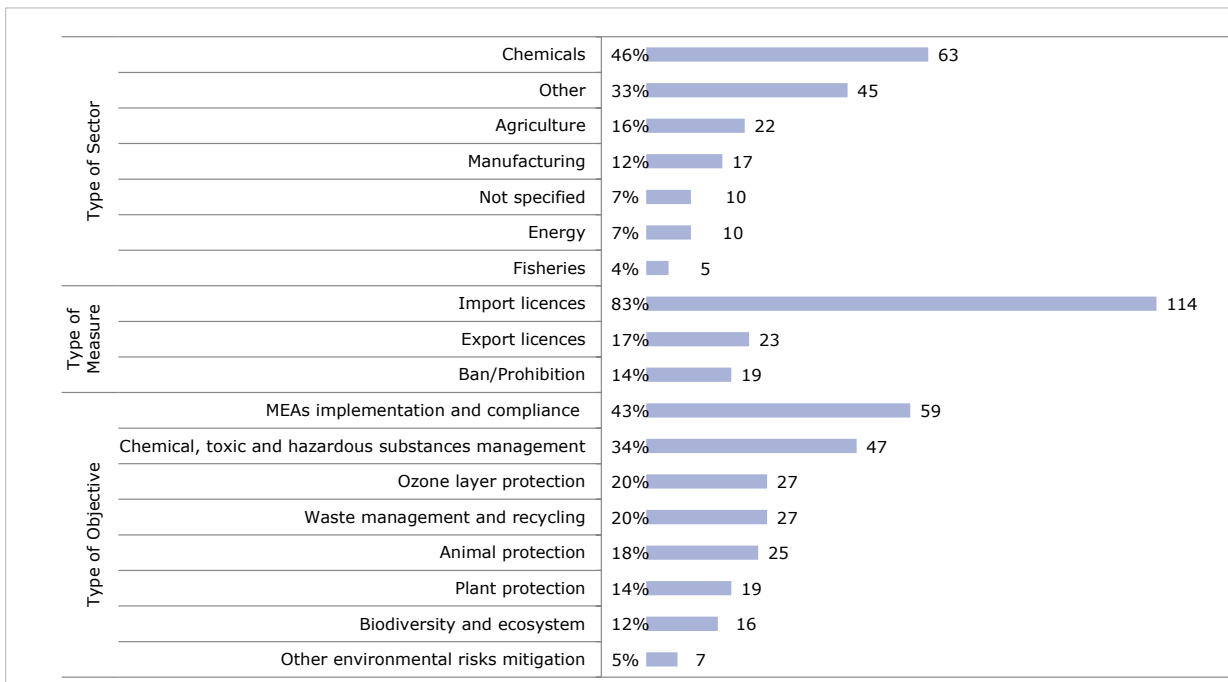
1.1.2 Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (ILP)

1.16. In 2015, of the 74 notifications submitted by Members under the ILP Agreement, 33 (or 45% of all ILP notifications) were environment-related (see Chart 1.9). These 33 notifications referred to 137 environment-related measures.

¹⁵ Since more than one activity/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1 for the full breakdown by sector, measure or objective.

Chart 1.9 - Environment-related ILP Notifications (2006 – 2015)¹⁶

1.17. As indicated in Chart 1.10, the sectors covered by the notified environment-related ILP measures included: chemicals (46%), such as ozone depleting substances and radioactive substances; agriculture (16%); manufacturing (12%); energy (7%) and fisheries (4%). Other sectors were covered in 33% of the measures, such as waste and water, while 7% of the measures did not specify any particular sector or product.

Chart 1.10 - Types of Environment-related Measures in ILP Notifications (2015)¹⁷

1.18. On types of measures, import and export licenses accounted for 83% and 17% of the 2015 environment-related ILP measures respectively, while 14% of the notified measures referred to a ban or prohibition.

1.19. In terms of objectives, compliance with obligations under MEAs, such as CITES, the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Montreal Protocol, was stated as the environmental objective of 43% of the notified environment-related ILP measures. Other environment-related objectives included chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management

¹⁶ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

¹⁷ Since more than one activity/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1 for the full breakdown by sector, measure or objective.

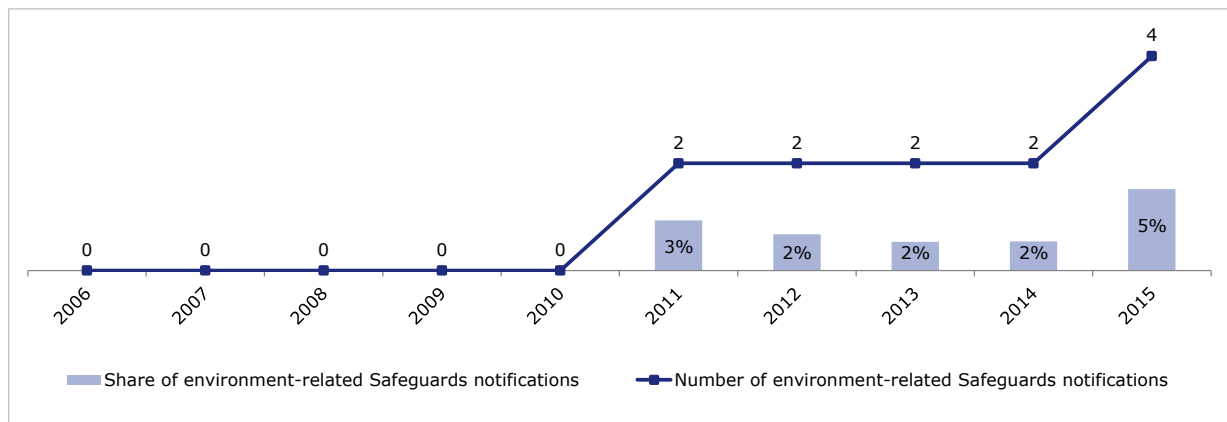
(34%), ozone layer protection (20%), waste management and recycling (20%), animal protection (18%), plant protection (14%), biodiversity and ecosystem (12%), and other environmental risk mitigation (5%).

1.20. Members that submitted the most environment-related ILP measures were: the Philippines (21 measures in two notifications), Australia (16 measures in three notifications), and the Republic of Korea (15 measures in one notification).

1.1.3 Agreement on Safeguards

1.21. In 2015, of the 79 notifications submitted by Members under the Agreement on Safeguards, four were environment-related (see Chart 1.11). The environment-related objectives of these four notifications include general environmental protection, sustainable and environmentally friendly production, sustainable forestry management, alternative and renewable energy, energy conservation and efficiency as well as environmental goods and services promotion.

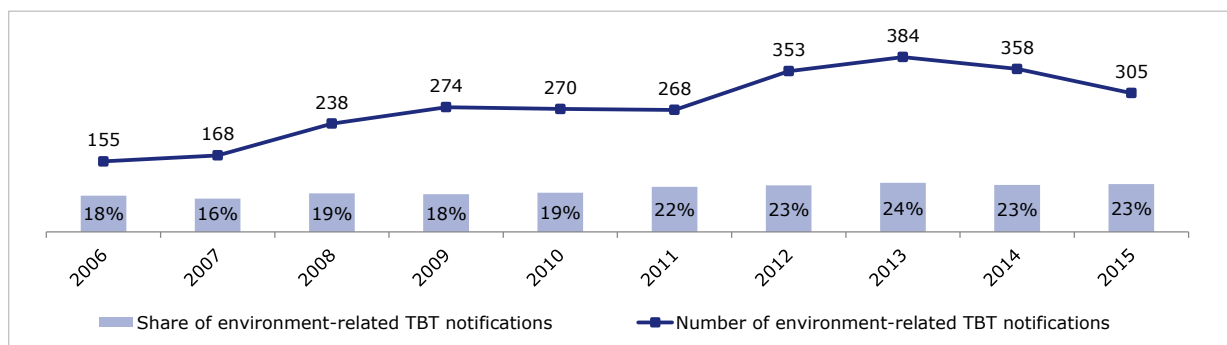
Chart 1.11 - Environment-related Safeguards Notifications (2006 – 2015)¹⁸



1.1.4 Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

1.22. In 2015, of the 1,305 regular TBT notifications submitted by Members, 305 (23%)¹⁹ were environment-related (see Chart 1.12). The TBT Agreement continues to be the agreement under which most environment-related notifications are submitted (on average 192 environment-related TBT notifications have been submitted annually over the period 1997-2015).

Chart 1.12 - Environment-related TBT Notifications (2006 – 2015)²⁰



1.23. As indicated in Chart 1.13, the sectors most frequently associated with the 2015 environment-related TBT notifications were manufacturing mentioned in 52% of the notifications.

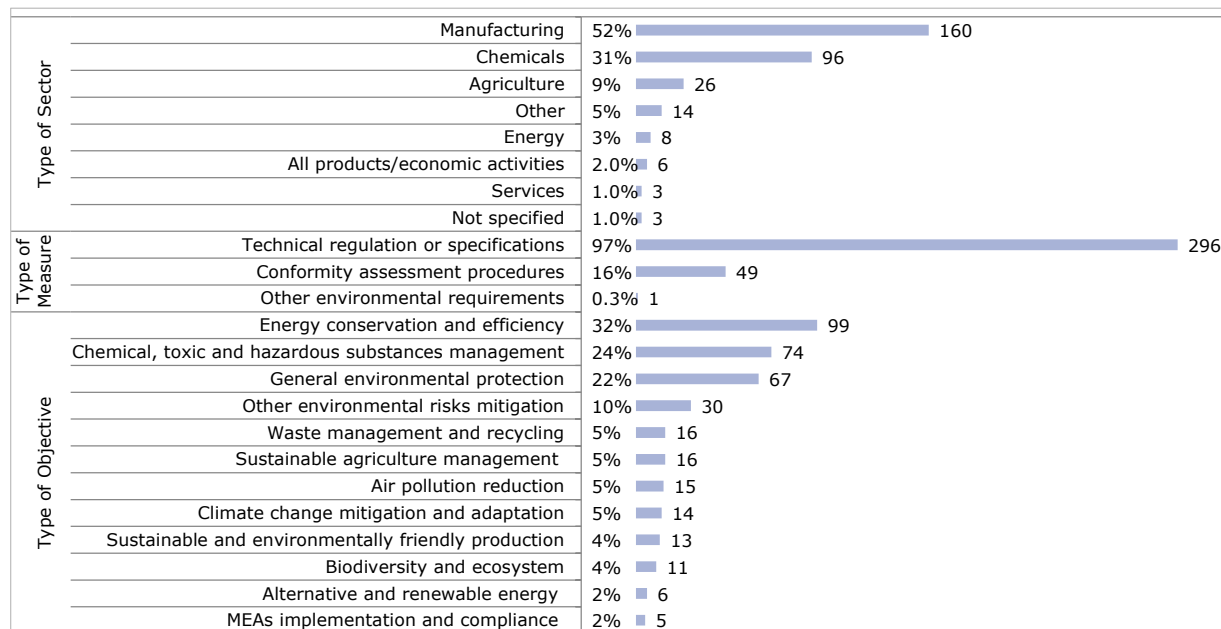
¹⁸ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

¹⁹ This number excludes addenda and corrigenda.

²⁰ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

Other sectors covered in the environment-related notifications included chemicals (31%), agriculture (9%), other (5%), and energy (3%). One per cent of the measures did not specify any particular sector or product.

Chart 1.13 - Types of Environment-related TBT Notifications (2015)²¹



1.24. On types of measures, the 2015 environment-related TBT measures were either technical regulation or specifications (97%) or conformity assessment procedures (16%). Only one TBT notification referred to other environmental requirements.

1.25. In terms of objectives, energy conservation and efficiency was the most frequent environmental objective mentioned in 32% of the environment-related TBT notifications. Other environmental objectives included chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (24%), general environmental protection (22%), other environmental risk mitigation (10%), sustainable agriculture management (5%), waste management and recycling (5%), air pollution reduction (5%), climate change mitigation and adaptation (5%), sustainable and environmentally friendly production (4%), biodiversity and ecosystem (4%), alternative and renewable energy (2%), and MEAs implementation and compliance (2%).

1.26. In 2015, Members that submitted the most environment-related TBT notifications were the United States (64), the European Union (41), Uganda (22), and China (20).

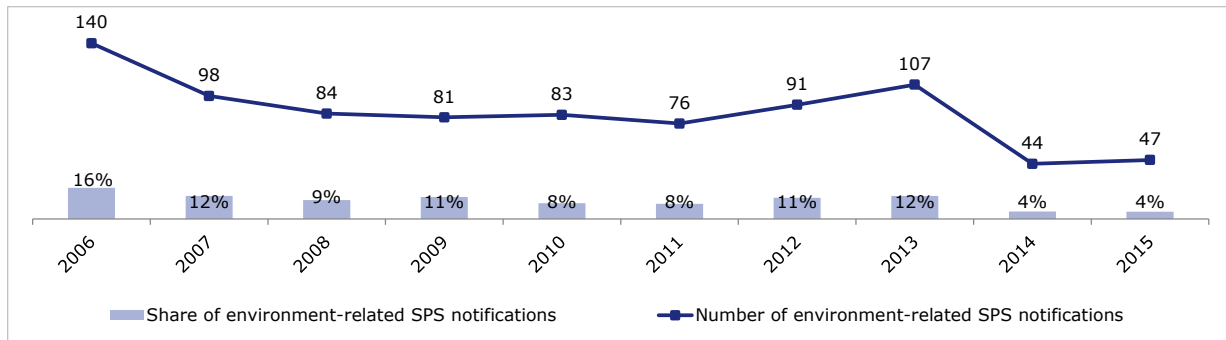
1.1.5 Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)

1.27. In 2015, of the 1,283 regular SPS notifications²², 47 (4%) were environment-related (see Chart 1.14).²³

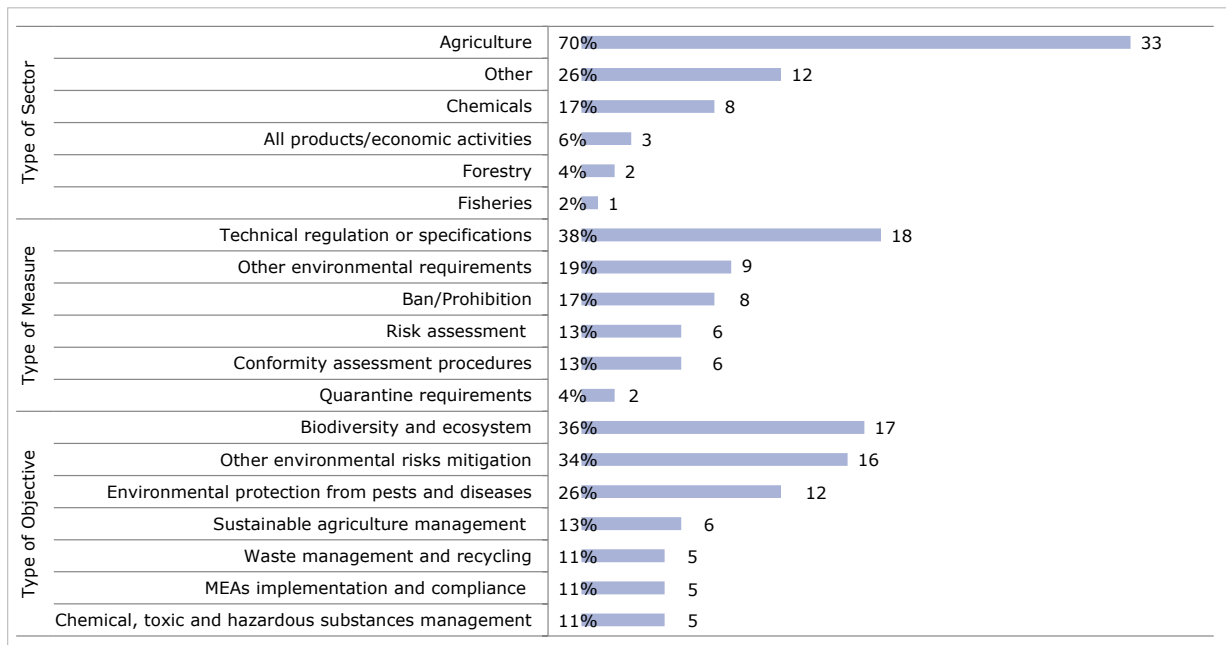
²¹ Since more than one activity/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1 for the full breakdown by sector, measure or objective.

²² This number excludes addenda and corrigenda.

²³ The share of environment-related SPS notifications dropped from 12% in 2013 to 4% in 2014 and 2015 due to a modified approach used for identifying environment-related SPS notifications. From 2014 onwards, only the environment-related content in the "description" of the SPS notification is considered for inclusion in the EDB.

Chart 1.14 - Environment-related SPS Notifications (2006 – 2015)²⁴

1.28. As illustrated in Chart 1.15, the sectors that were most frequently associated with the 2015 environment-related SPS notifications were agriculture covered in 70% of the notifications, followed by other sectors, such as relating to waste and wildlife (26%), chemicals (17%), all products/economic activities (6%), forestry (4%), and fisheries (2%).

Chart 1.15 - Types of Environment-related SPS Notifications (2015)²⁵

1.29. On types of measures, technical regulation or specifications accounted for 38% of the environment-related SPS notifications. Other SPS measures included ban/prohibition (17%), conformity assessment procedures (13%), risk assessment (13%), and quarantine requirements (4%). Around 19% of SPS measures reported contained other environmental requirements.

1.30. In terms of objectives, biodiversity and ecosystem (36%) as well as other environmental risks mitigation (34%) were the most frequent environmental objectives mentioned in the environment-related SPS notifications, followed by environmental protection from pests and diseases (26%), sustainable agriculture management (13%), waste management and recycling (11%), MEAs implementation and compliance (11%), and chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (11%).

²⁴ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

²⁵ Since more than one activity/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1 for the full breakdown by sector, measure or objective.

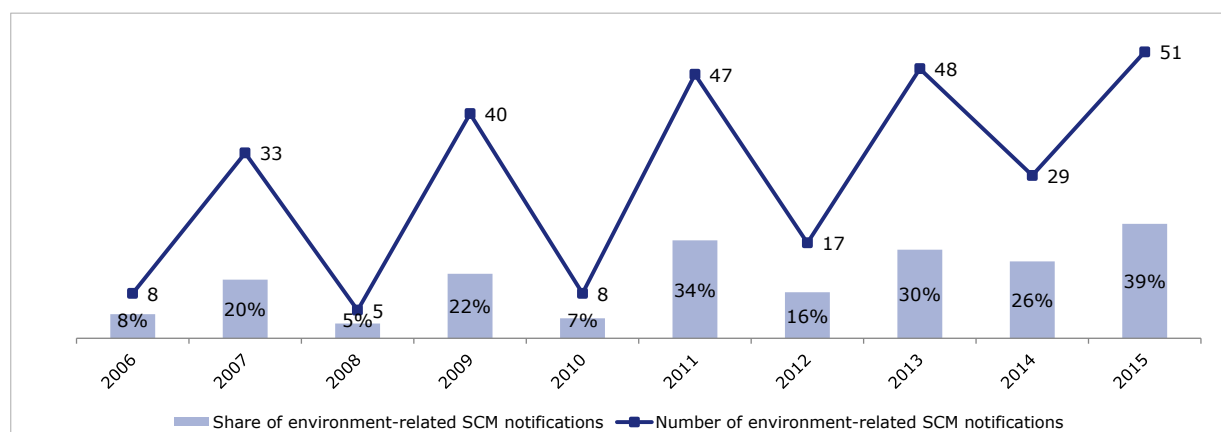
1.31. In 2015, Members that submitted the most environment-related SPS notifications were: Australia, Albania, Costa Rica, Madagascar, and the United States.

1.2 Support Measures

1.2.1 Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)

1.32. In 2015, of the 130 notifications submitted by Members under the SCM Agreement, 51 (39%) were environment-related (see Chart 1.16). Compared to 2014, the number of environment-related SCM notifications increased from 29 to 51 in 2015,²⁶ while the environment-related measures reported in these notifications increased from 334 to 544.

Chart 1.16 - Environment-related SCM Notifications (2006 – 2015)²⁷



1.33. As illustrated in Chart 1.17, 42% of the measures referred in the 2015 environment-related SCM notifications specifically concerned the energy sector. Other specific activities identified included manufacturing (24%), all products/economic activities (18%), and fisheries (12%).

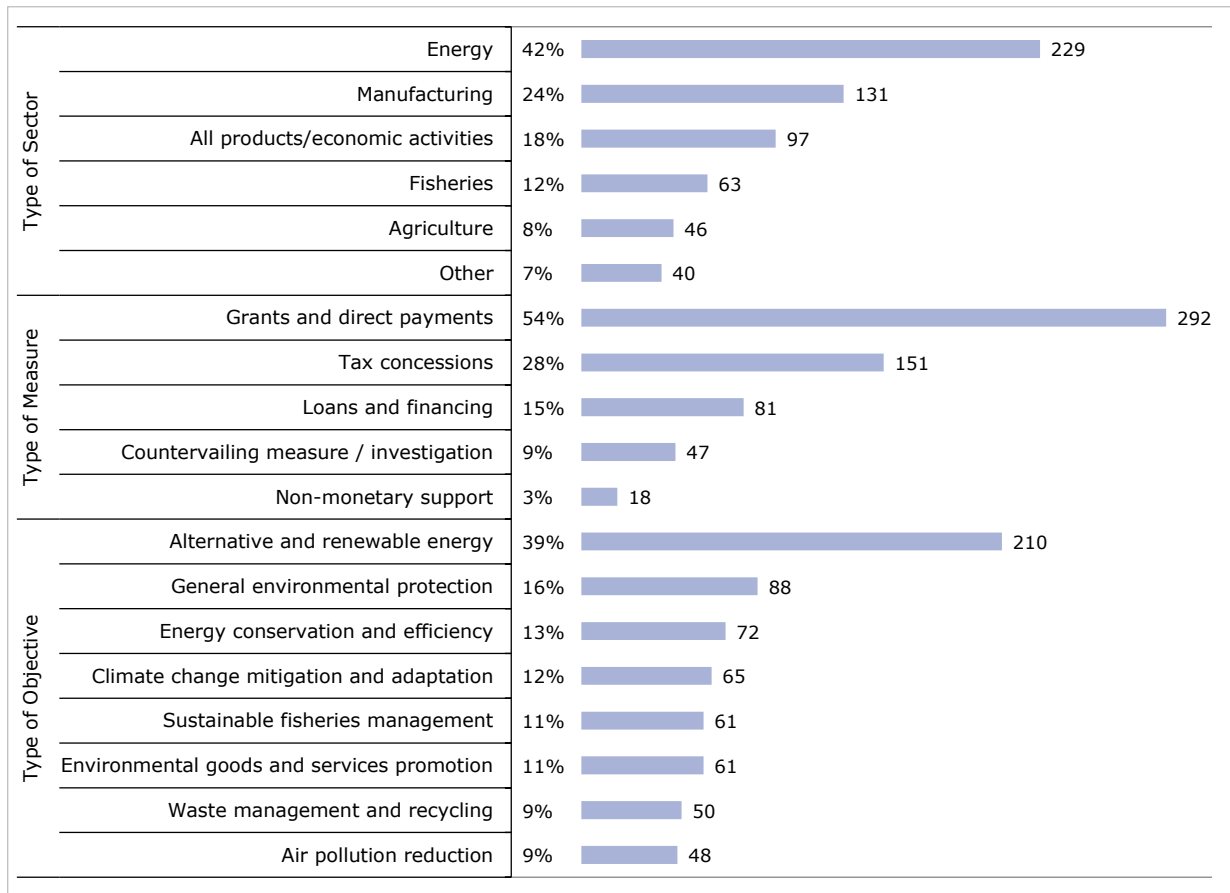
1.34. As in previous years, the notified measures predominantly took the form of grants and direct payments (54% of all the environment-related SCM measures). Other forms of support included tax concessions (28%), and loans and financing (15%).

1.35. In terms of objectives, the most frequently mentioned environmental objectives in the 2015 environment-related SCM notifications were the promotion of alternative and renewable energy (39%), general environmental protection (16%), energy conservation and efficiency (13%), climate change mitigation and adaptation (12%), sustainable fisheries management (11%), as well as environmental goods and services promotion (11%).

1.36. Members that submitted the most environment-related SCM measures were: the United States (195 measures in three notifications), the European Union (179 measures in 21 notifications), Canada (45 measures in three notifications) and China (40 measures in one notification).

²⁶ Over the period 1997-2015, the number of environment-related SCM notifications ranged from five to 51 notifications, with an average of around 28 notifications per year. Since 2001, WTO Members notify SCM measures once every two years, which explains the year-on-year variation in environment-related SCM notifications. See G/SCM/M/30, para. 6 and G/SCM/M/46, para. 43.

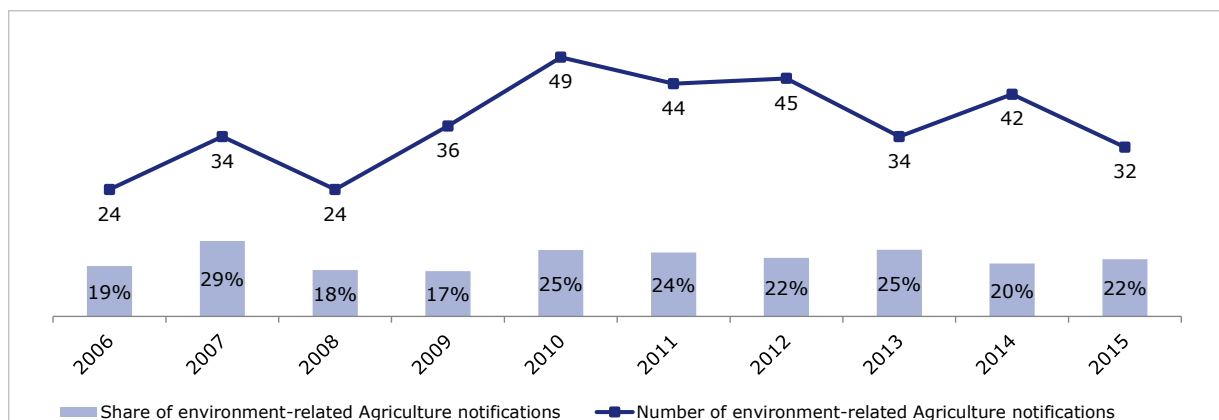
²⁷ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

Chart 1.17 - Types of Environment-related Measures in SCM Notifications (2015)²⁸

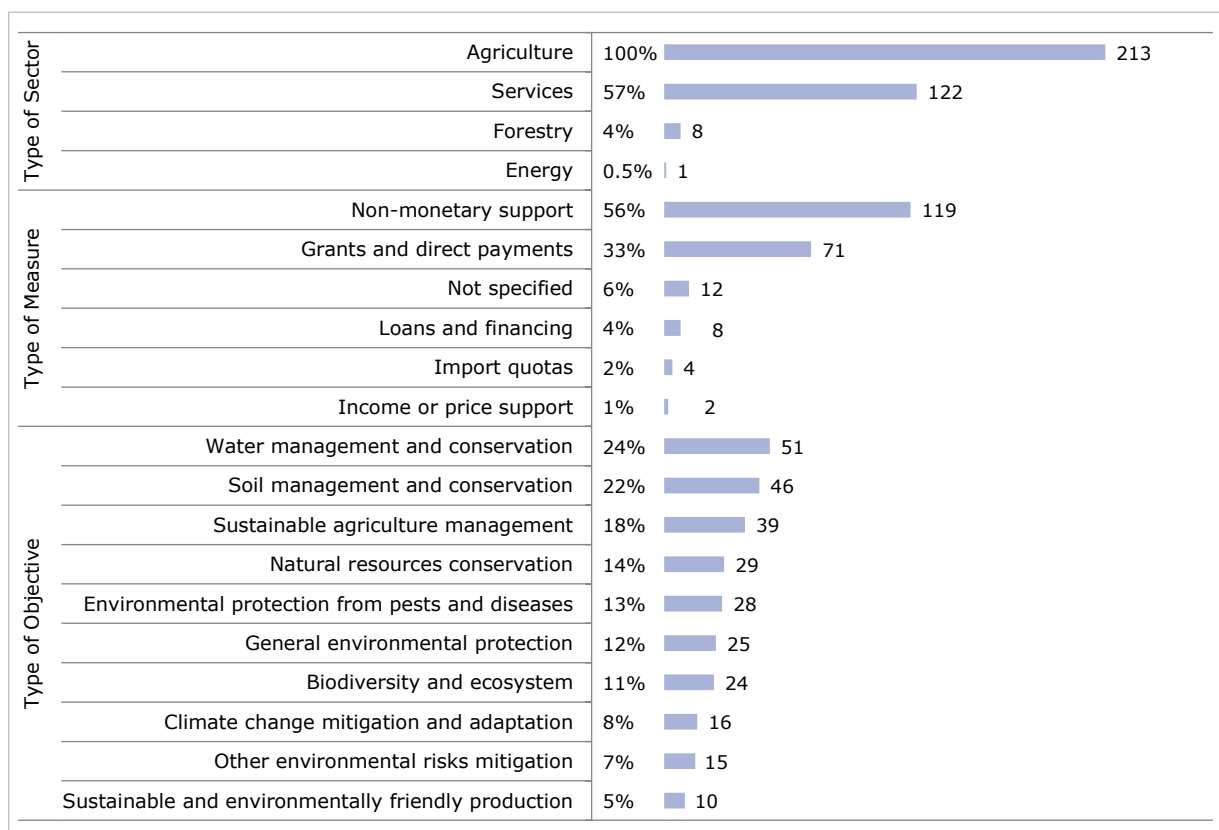
1.2.2 Agreement on Agriculture

1.37. In 2015, of the 148 notifications submitted by Members under the Agreement on Agriculture, 32 (22%) were environment-related and covered 213 environment-related measures (see Chart 1.18). Over the period 1997-2015, the number of environment-related agriculture notifications varied, ranging from 20 to 49 notifications, with an average of around 33 notifications per year.

²⁸ Since more than one activity/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1 for the full breakdown by activity, measure or objective.

Chart 1.18 - Environment-related Agriculture Notifications (2006 – 2015)²⁹

1.38. As indicated in Chart 1.19, all environment-related agriculture measures pertained directly to the agriculture sector (100%). However, there were environment-related agriculture measures in which services, forestry, and energy activities were also mentioned.

Chart 1.19 - Types of Environment-related Measures in Agriculture Notifications (2015)³⁰

1.39. On types of measures, the environment-related agriculture measures included mainly non-monetary domestic support measures, such as training, advisory services or research programs (56%), grants and direct payments (33%), as well as loans and financing (4%). Unspecified measures accounted for 6% of the environment-related agriculture measures notified.

²⁹ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

³⁰ Since more than one activity/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1 for the full breakdown by activity, measure or objective.

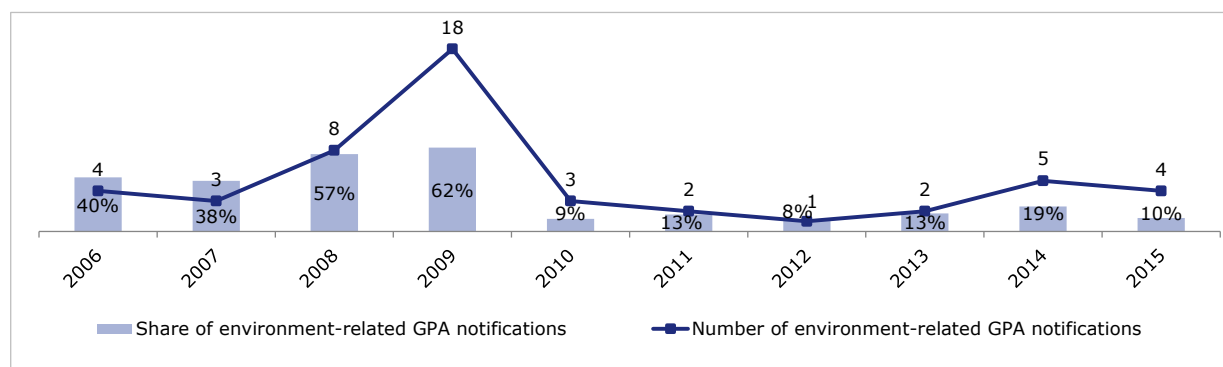
1.40. In terms of objectives, water management and conservation was mentioned in 24% of all environment-related measures notified under the Agreement on Agriculture in 2015. Other objectives included soil management and conservation (22%), sustainable agriculture management (18%), natural resources conservation (14%), environmental protection from pests and diseases (13%), general environmental protection (12%), and biodiversity and ecosystem (11%).

1.41. Members that submitted the most environment-related agricultural measures were: Australia (87 measures in two notifications), Costa Rica (18 measures in two notifications), the Republic of Korea (15 measures in one notification), South Africa (12 measures in one notification) and Mexico (11 measures in one notification).

1.2.3 Government Procurement Agreement (GPA)

1.42. In 2015, of the 40 notifications submitted under the plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement, four notifications (by Japan, Norway, Canada, and Montenegro) were environment-related (see Chart 1.20). The objectives of these notifications related to environmental goods and services promotion as well as general environmental protection.

Chart 1.20 - Environment-related GPA Notifications (2006 – 2015)³¹



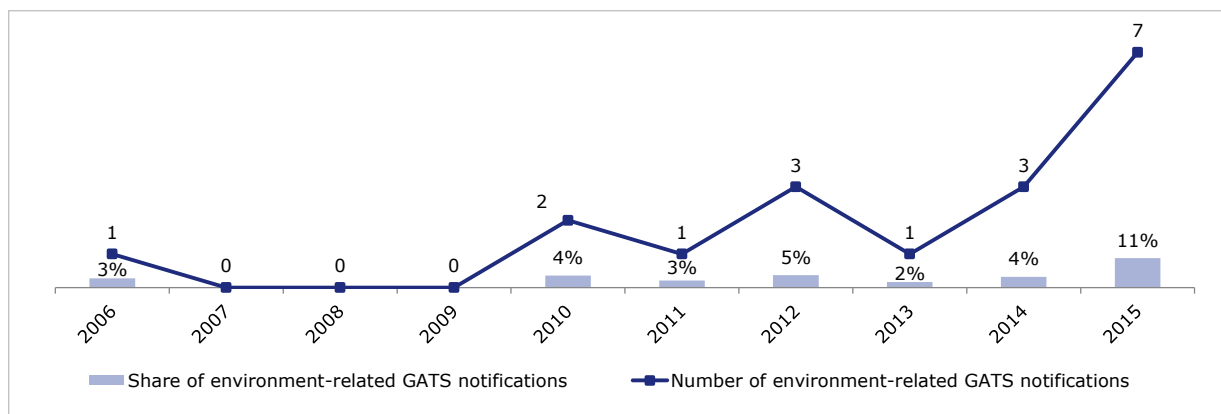
1.3 Other Measures

1.3.1 General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

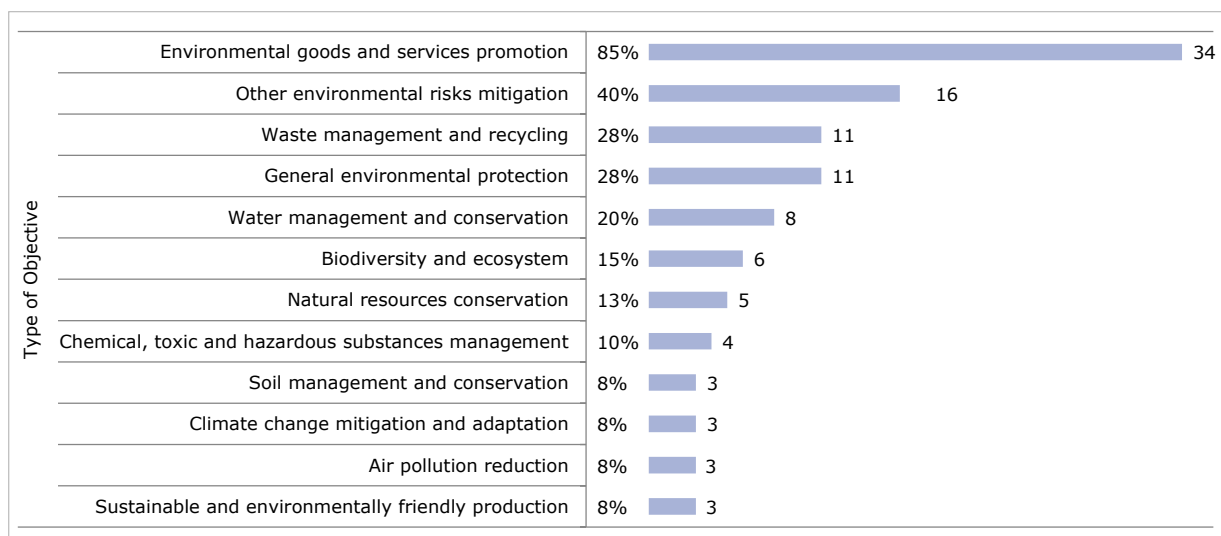
1.43. In 2015, of the 64 notifications submitted by Members pursuant to the GATS, seven were environment-related and covered 40 environment-related measures (see Chart 1.21). The number of environment-related GATS notifications more than doubled in 2015 compared to 2014. All such notifications referred to environmental services covered by preferential treatment to services and service suppliers from LDCs.³² Five were notified by developed country members, while two were notified by developing country members.

³¹ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

³² The preferential treatment was granted in accordance with the Decision by Ministers at the WTO's Eighth Ministerial Conference on Preferential Treatment to Services and Service Suppliers of Least-Developed Countries (WT/L/847).

Chart 1.21 - Environment-related GATS Notifications (2006 – 2015)³³

1.44. As illustrated in Chart 1.23, in terms of objectives, environmental goods and services promotion was the most frequent environmental objective mentioned in 85% of the environment-related GATS measures. Other environmental objectives included other environmental risk mitigation (40%), waste management and recycling (28%), general environmental protection (28%), water management and conservation (20%), biodiversity and ecosystem (15%), natural resources conservation (13%), and chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (10%).

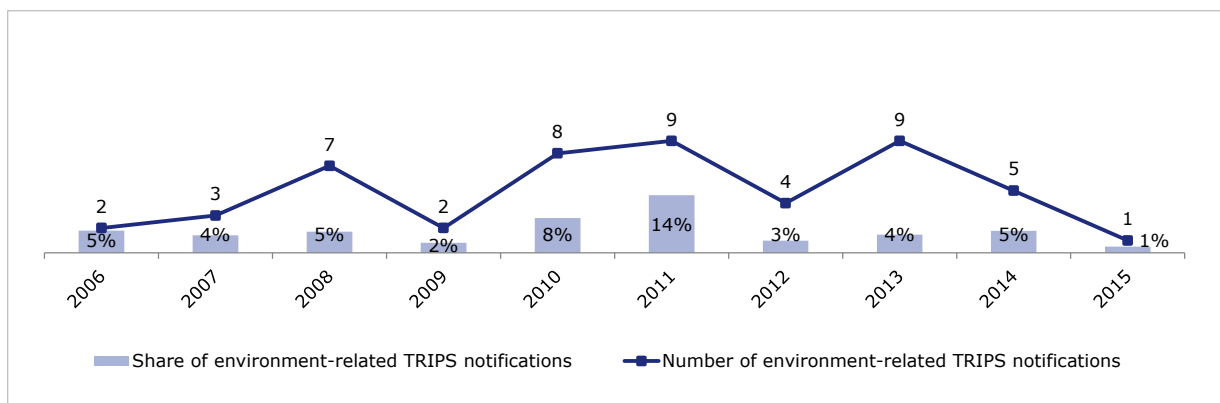
Chart 1.22 - Types of Environment-related Objectives in GATS Notified Measures (2015)³⁴

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

1.45. In 2015, of the 67 notifications submitted by Members under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement, only one contained environment-related provisions (see Chart 1.23). The environment-related provisions in this notification referred to the non-patentability exception as well as patentability procedures for inventions pertaining to genetic resources or traditional knowledge of indigenous people.

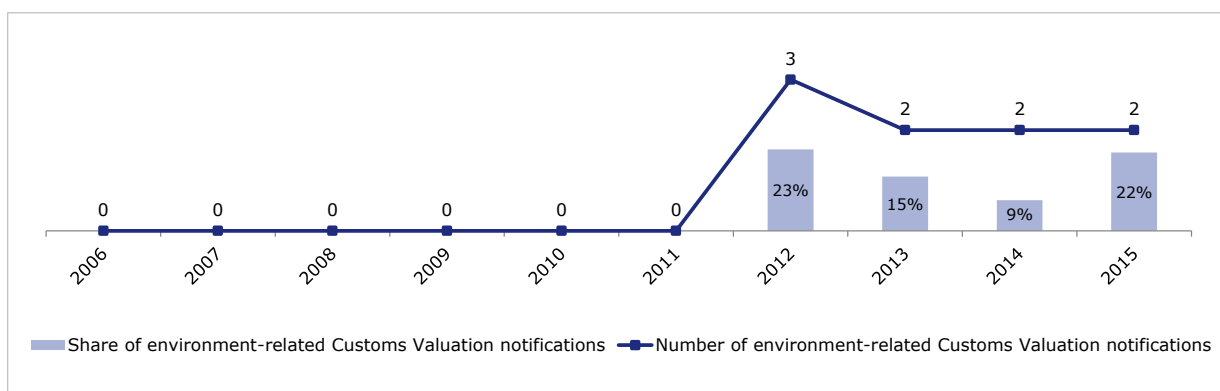
³³ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

³⁴ Since more than one activity/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1 for the full breakdown by activity, measure or objective.

Chart 1.23 - Environment-related TRIPS Notifications (2006 – 2015)³⁵

1.3.3 Customs Valuation

1.46. In 2015, of the nine customs valuation notifications submitted by Members, two were environment-related (see Chart 1.24). The objectives of the two notifications related to general environmental protection and other environmental risks mitigation.

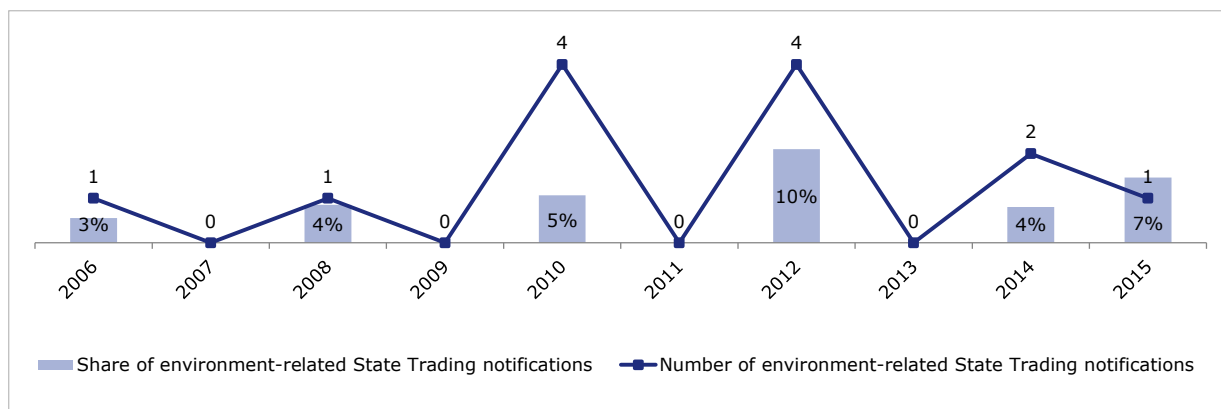
Chart 1.24 - Environment-related Customs Valuation Notifications (2006 – 2015)³⁶

1.3.4 State Trading

1.47. In 2015, of the 14 notifications submitted under the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII of the GATT 1994 (State Trading Enterprises), one was environment-related (see Chart 1.25). This notification referred to exclusive or special rights or privileges related to, *inter alia*, agriculture products, chemical fertilizer, crude oil and processed oil, and tobacco, with the stated purpose of protecting exhaustible and non-recyclable resources as well as achieving sustainable development goals.

³⁵ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

³⁶ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

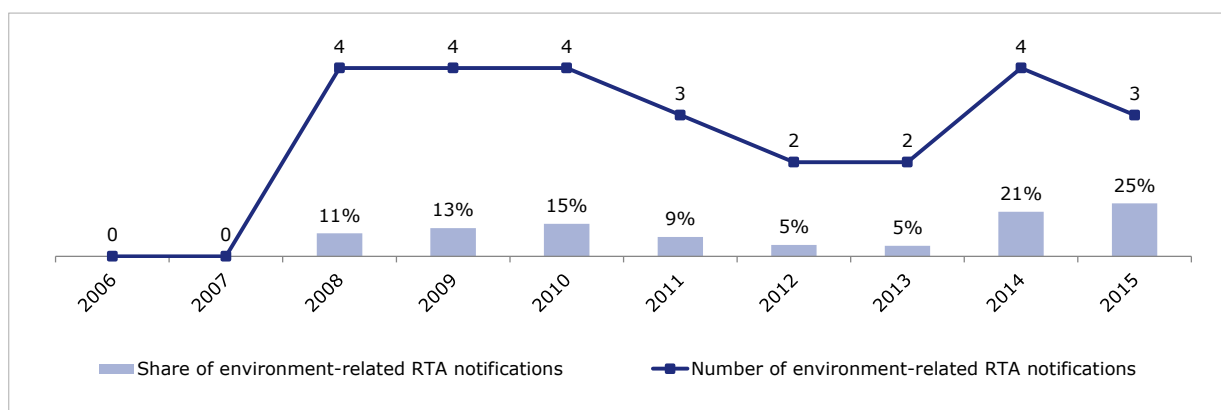
Chart 1.25 - Environment-related State Trading Notifications (2006 – 2015)³⁷

2 NOTIFICATIONS OF TRADE AGREEMENTS

2.1 Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)

2.1. In 2015, of the 12 RTA notifications submitted by Members pursuant to the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXIV of the GATT 1994, three (25%) were environment-related (see Chart 2.1). In particular, these notifications alluded to specific chapters or provisions in the RTAs related to trade and sustainable development or trade and environment.³⁸

2.2. The three notifications involved both developed and developing country Members, and referred to the Trade Agreement among Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, the Trade Agreement between Canada and the Republic of Korea, and the Trade Agreement between Canada and Honduras. These Agreements established cooperation on trade and sustainable development, through improvement of policies and practices related to all products/economic activities.

Chart 2.1 - Environment-related RTA Notifications (2006 – 2015)³⁹

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-

³⁷ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2014 see WT/CTE/EDB/14/Add.1.

³⁸ The statistics only reflect information captured through keywords in the text of the notification. For a deeper analysis capturing the texts of the RTAs notified to the GATT/WTO since 1957, see "Typology of Environment-Related Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements", WTO ERSD working paper, 2016 (available at https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/reser_e/ersd201613_e.htm).

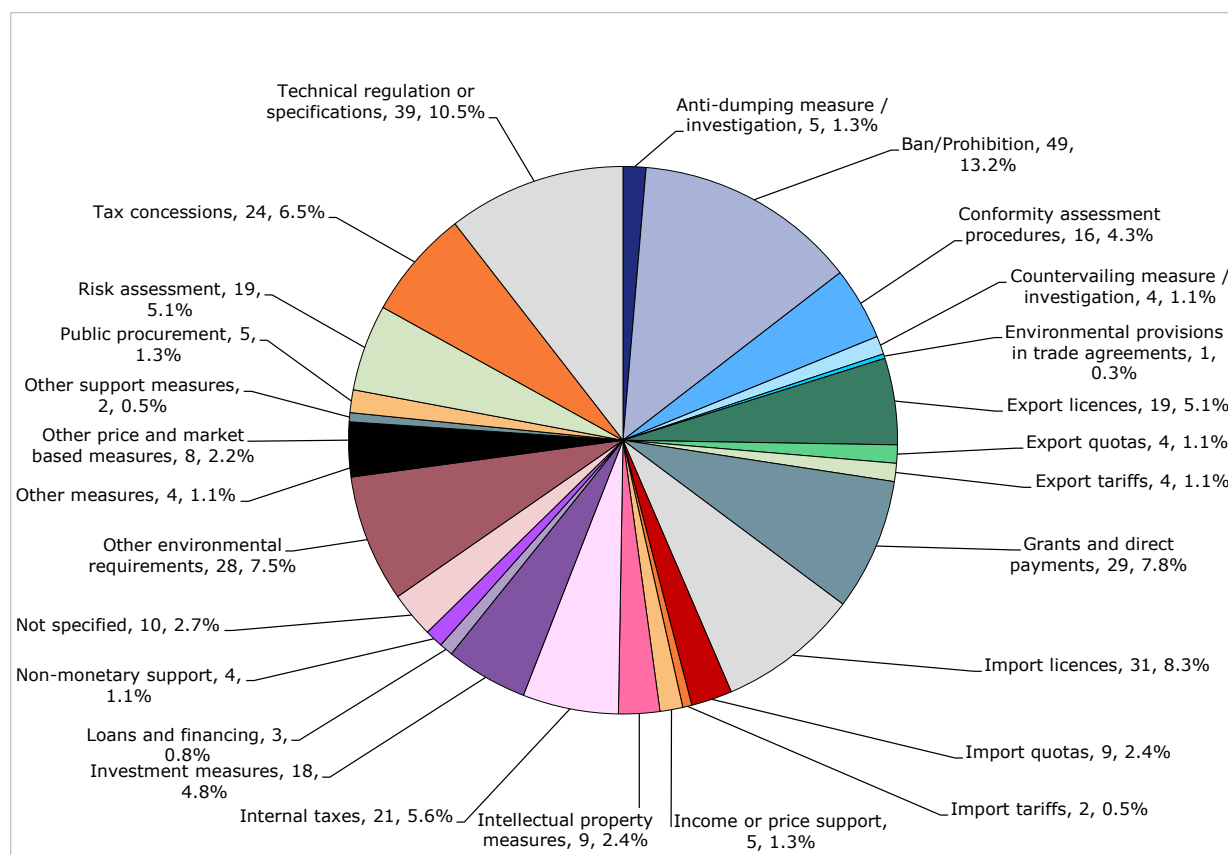
³⁹ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2015 see WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

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.

3.2. Twenty TPRs were circulated in 2015. There were 951 entries with references to environment-related policies, measures or sectors in these TPRs.⁴⁰ The highest number of environment-related entries were found in the TPRs of Thailand (69), followed by Australia (67), Madagascar (66), Canada (65), Chile (58), and Georgia (52). Examples of environment-related entries identified in the TPRs are presented in Section 3.1 below.

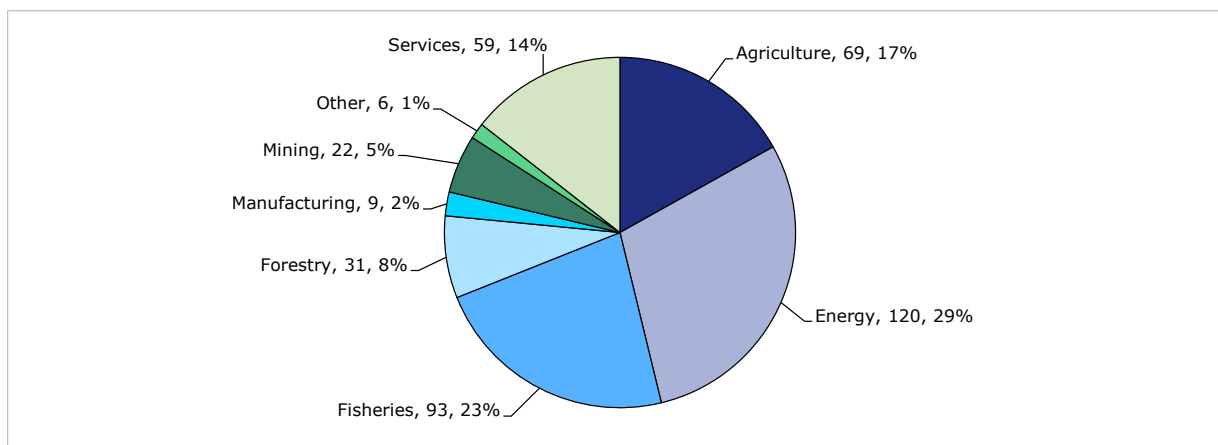
3.3. Chart 3.1 provides a detailed breakdown of the types of environment-related measures reported in the TPRs. Environment-related measures most frequently mentioned in the TPRs of 2015 were bans and prohibition (13.2%), technical regulation or specifications (10.5%), import licences (8.3%), and grants and direct payments (7.8%).

Chart 3.1 - Types of Environment-related Measures Mentioned in TPRs (2015)



3.4. Regarding environment-related trade policies by sector, the most frequently mentioned sectors were energy (29%), followed by fisheries (23%), agriculture (17%), and services (14%) (see Chart 3.2).

⁴⁰ The number of environment-related TPR entries corresponds to the number of times particular environment-related policies, measures or programmes are mentioned in the Secretariat or Government TPR Reports.

Chart 3.2 - Sectors Covered by Environment-related Entries Mentioned in TPRs (2015)

3.1 TPRs of WTO Members in 2015

3.5. Twenty TPRs were circulated in 2015, namely (in alphabetical order): Angola, Australia, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, European Union, Georgia, Guyana, Haiti, India, Japan, Jordan, Madagascar, Moldova, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and Thailand.

3.6. The environment-related TPR entries are reported under the headings: trade policy framework; trade policies and practices by measure; and trade policies by sector. In general, trade policy framework entries include information on government environmental policies, plans, programmes and investment policies. Environment-related trade policies and practices by measure include environmental requirements and QRs (e.g. bans and prohibition, import/export licences, conformity assessment procedures, and technical regulation or specifications); price and market based measures (e.g. import/export tariffs, import/export quotas, and internal taxes); and support measures (e.g. grants and direct payments, loans and financing, tax concessions, non-monetary support measures, income or price support, and public procurement). The environment-related sectors mentioned in the 2015 TPRs include agriculture, energy, fisheries, forestry, manufacturing, mining, and services.

3.7. The TPR of [Angola](#)⁴¹ includes 29 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: Angola's National Development Strategy ("Angola 2025"), whose key objectives cover the sustainability of natural resources management and long term development; and the country's efforts to conserve fish populations (e.g. tuna and other species of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas). On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the implementation of fishing quotas; and the requirement for mining companies to prove their ability to satisfy the environmental conditions stipulated in laws and international conventions, and to set aside provisions to cover environmental restoration costs. In the sectoral analysis, the TPR entries include Angola's renewable energy potential and the promotion of wind and photovoltaic energy (e.g. "Solar Village" Program); a satellite system to monitor fishing activities; and the Manufacturing Program of Angola ("Programa de Industrialização de Angola"-PIANG) 2013-2017 featuring recycling as a priority sector.

3.8. The TPR of [Australia](#)⁴² includes 67 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: Australia's contribution to the 2012 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) List of Environmental Goods; its efforts to pursue environmental objectives and enhance international cooperation in environmental matters through FTA negotiations and the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) negotiations; several programmes to promote clean technologies; and the country's biosecurity reform process. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: import risk analysis processes to minimise the risk of exotic pests and disease incursions in Australia; motor vehicle emission standards; mandatory energy consumption labelling requirements; and environmental assessments on port developments. In the sectoral

⁴¹ WT/TPR/G/321/Rev.1 and WT/TPR/S/321/Rev.1.

⁴² WT/TPR/G/312 and WT/TPR/S/312/Rev.1.

analysis, TPR entries include Australia's focus on the development of a sustainable agriculture sector with measures on drought relief and water and land management; initiatives and measures to improve fisheries' management and thus the sustainability of fish stocks; and the promotion of ethanol, biodiesel and renewable diesel used in transport.

3.9. The TPR of Cabo Verde⁴³ includes 28 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the 2011-2016 Government Program with the aim of promoting sustainable development; the country's exposure to climate change as a small island developing state; and the allocation of the Ecological Tax revenue to specific projects aimed at reducing waste, the promotion of eco-efficient consumer goods, improved waste management, and other environmental purposes. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the Ecological Tax on goods sold in non-biodegradable packaging or packaging generating waste; and corporate income tax reduction for investments in renewable energy. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: public investments in environmental measures in the agriculture sector; the sustainable fish catch level estimation; the promotion of renewable energy; and the inclusion of environmental services in Cabo Verde's commitments under the GATS.

3.10. The TPR of Canada⁴⁴ includes 65 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: environmental protection being covered in Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) between Canada and its trading partners (e.g. Colombia, European Union, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea, and Panama); Canada's 2014 Economic Action Plan focusing on, *inter alia*, the conservation of Canada's natural heritage and tax support for clean energy; the expenditures of businesses operating in Canada for environmental protection; and sustainable technologies being a priority sector in Canada's Global Markets Action Plan. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the environmental tax on new tyres; Canada's green procurement policy to reduce environmental impacts by integrating environmental performance considerations in the procurement process; and the Strategic Environmental Assessments of trade negotiations and agreements to ensure the environmental sustainability of Canada's trade negotiations. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Canada's support for further liberalization of environmental services; and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans having the lead role in the management and protection of fisheries resources including addressing concerns related to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

3.11. The TPR of Chile⁴⁵ includes 58 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the establishment of the Environmental Assessment Service, the Environmental Regulatory Authority, the Council of Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change, the Social Responsibility Council for Sustainable Development (CNRS), and the Environmental Courts; and Chile's compliance with international environmental agreements signed by Chile (e.g. the Montreal Protocol and CITES). On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: environmental taxes imposed on fixed source carbon dioxide emissions, on particulate material, nitrogen oxide and sulphur dioxide emissions; the exclusion from protection of inventions contrary to the environment; and income tax deduction offered to construction companies investing in solar heating systems. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Chile's abundant potential of wind, solar, biomass, and tidal resources; the development of legislation to promote energy efficiency; and agricultural programmes (e.g. System of Incentives for the Agri-Environmental Sustainability of Agricultural Land - SIRSD S - and Native Woodland Management) that support reforestation, soil reclamation, and conservation activities.

3.12. The TPR of the Dominican Republic⁴⁶ includes 27 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the National Development Strategy 2030's objective to consolidate an articulated, innovative and environmentally sustainable economy; and the important role of the Customs Laboratory in environmental protection (with respect to ozone, chemical weapons, heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants and pesticides). On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: import permit requirement for ozone depleting gases and substances; export permit requirement for plants, wild animals and their products subject to CITES; and a 50% deduction in the tax on vehicles running on non-conventional energy (e.g. electric or hydrogen engines). In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: a law on

⁴³ WT/TPR/G/322 and WT/TPR/S/322/Rev.1.

⁴⁴ WT/TPR/G/314/Rev.1 and WT/TPR/S/314/Rev.1.

⁴⁵ WT/TPR/G/315/Rev.1 and WT/TPR/S/315/Rev.1.

⁴⁶ WT/TPR/G/319 and WT/TPR/S/319/Rev.1.

Incentives for the Development of Renewable Energy Sources and Special Regimes for the production of clean electricity and biofuels; and the support for eco-tourism.

3.13. The TPR of the European Union (EU)⁴⁷ includes 46 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the EU's trade policy aiming at ensuring sustainable development; its Investment Plan that supports "strategic investments" in renewable energy; the EU's active role in removing tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in environmental goods and services; and its efforts in addressing illegal shipment of waste. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the adoption of new EU rules on public procurement to better serve public policies such as environmental protection; taxes linked to CO₂ emissions of cars, promotion of alternative energy fuels and of environmentally-friendly vehicles; and greening payments granted to eligible farmers to encourage organic production. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the adoption of the "Energy Union Package" for secure, affordable and climate-friendly energy for EU citizens and businesses; and the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aiming at making European agriculture more sustainable.

3.14. The TPR of Georgia⁴⁸ includes 52 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: environmental issues being addressed in the Association Agreement between Georgia and the European Union, and the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) signed by Georgia and the United States. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: import permit requirements for certain products such as endangered wild flora and fauna specimens, nuclear materials, and radioactive wastes; and mandatory labelling requirement of genetically modified products. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the 2015-2020's Agriculture Development Strategy targets including dealing with climate change, protecting the environment, and maintaining biodiversity; the government's preparation of a new Forestry Code to ensure the protection and sustainable use of forests; the Electricity Market Rules that give new hydropower and renewable energy projects priority access to the transmission grid; and the Georgian National Tourism Administration's promotion of sustainable tourism.

3.15. The TPR of Guyana⁴⁹ includes 26 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the priority attached by the government to improve trade and environment relations through promotion of a "green economy", sustainable harvesting of Guyana's forest products and rigorous enforcement of environmental legislation; and the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between CARIFORUM and the EU that contains environmental provisions. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: environmental taxes imposed on non-returnable metal, plastic, glass and cardboard containers of beverages; licensing requirements for imports of endangered species of fauna and flora protected under the CITES; tax concessions for machinery, equipment, and components used in the generation of renewable energy using agricultural by-products; and labelling requirement for equipment, items, and parts containing ozone depleting substances. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: certain grading and preservation requirements with which all timber exporters need to comply; and the potential for hydroelectric power generation.

3.16. The TPR of Haiti⁵⁰ includes 34 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the deterioration in Haiti's environment, which accelerated in the early 1960s and has been critical since 1985; and the government's objective to pursue sustainable development. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the exemption from customs duty of materials for environmental protection; authorization requirement for exports of fauna and flora products and certain endangered species (e.g. green anoles, mabuya, snails); and the environmental protection tax applied to imports of used vehicles, tyres, batteries, and second hand clothing. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the establishment of Haiti's first agricultural free zone in 2013 to produce organic bananas and other organic farming products; a provision concerning forest protection being introduced into the Constitution in 2012; and the promotion of renewable energies, in particular, hydro, wind, and solar energy.

⁴⁷ WT/TPR/G/317 and WT/TPR/S/317/Rev.1.

⁴⁸ WT/TPR/G/328 and WT/TPR/S/328.

⁴⁹ WT/TPR/G/320 and WT/TPR/S/320.

⁵⁰ WT/TPR/G/327 and WT/TPR/S/327.

3.17. The TPR of India⁵¹ includes 40 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the International Maritime Organization (IMO) conventions and protocols ratified by India (e.g. the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships (MARPOL) 1973, 1978, and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (Fund Convention) 1971); and the regulation of imports of genetically modified food, feed, and organisms, and Living Modified Organisms (LMOs). On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the Bureau of Indian Standards' special licensing scheme and ECO mark award for environment friendly products; preferential tariff for renewable-based electricity; and the mandatory renewable purchase obligation for State utilities. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the launch of the Soil Health Card Scheme in order to improve soil fertility on a sustainable basis; India's 12th Five-Year Plan (2012-17) aiming at the promotion and extension of modern technologies and resource-use efficiency for sustainable agriculture; and the support schemes for tourism involving the improvement in solid-waste and sewerage management.

3.18. The TPR of Japan⁵² includes 41 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: Japan's engagement in the EGA negotiations; and the Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora providing legal basis to draft guidelines on the conservation of endangered species and related trade measures. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: mandatory labelling standards for genetically modified foods, organic plants, and organic processed foods of plant origin; the implementation of fishing rights and permits for the management of fisheries resources; and the direct payment programme to help farmers address environmental concerns such as flooding, erosion, and stability of hillsides. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Japan's primary energy supply mix (including energy generated from geothermal, solar, biofuels, waste, and nuclear sources) following the accident at the Fukushima nuclear plant in 2011 and the subsequent shut-down of other nuclear power plants; and measures taken to prevent and deter IUU fishing.

3.19. The TPR of Jordan⁵³ includes 26 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: Jordan seeking technical support to achieve full compliance with WTO agreements while enhancing the use of renewable energy by industries; and protecting the environment being one of the targets of the country's public procurement regime. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the feed-in tariffs scheme applied to solar power and wind energy; and sales tax and customs duties exemptions for renewable energy and energy efficient systems. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the Agriculture Law of 2015, which sets out the sector's main objectives that include conserving the environment and natural resources; and the promotion of nuclear and renewable energy (e.g. bio-gas generated from organic waste, wind and solar power).

3.20. The TPR of Madagascar⁵⁴ includes 66 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the government's priority to focus on sustainable development in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (Post 2015 Development Agenda); and UNCTAD's support to develop trade in organic products. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: charges (certificate of origin and permits) on exports of crocodile skins and other wildlife products; and the requirement for investment projects to be subject to an in-depth environmental impact study and management plan. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Madagascar's exceptional fauna and flora being one of the main pillars of its eco-tourism; the World Bank's support to help the country develop sustainable and transparent management of its mining sector; and the cultivation of Vetiver (bush grass) in Madagascar for a sustainable environment, especially in the effort to combat soil erosion.

3.21. The TPR of the Republic of Moldova⁵⁵ includes 25 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the long term strategic objectives set under the National Development Strategy "Moldova 2020" including reducing energy consumption by increasing energy efficiency and using renewable energy sources; and the RTA between the EU and Moldova covering trade and sustainable development. On environment-related measures, TPR

⁵¹ WT/TPR/G/313 and WT/TPR/S/313/Rev.1.

⁵² WT/TPR/G/310 and WT/TPR/S/310/Rev.1.

⁵³ WT/TPR/G/325 and WT/TPR/S/325.

⁵⁴ WT/TPR/G/318 and WT/TPR/S/318/Rev.1.

⁵⁵ WT/TPR/G/323 and WT/TPR/S/323.

entries cover, *inter alia*: import licensing requirement for toxic chemical substances and materials, and halogenated hydrocarbons that deplete the ozone layer; and feed-in tariffs regime for the promotion of renewable energy. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Moldova's vulnerability to adverse climatic conditions and soil erosion; and the country's commitment to adopt and implement legal acts to harmonize its legislation with EU aviation rules, including with regard to environment protection.

3.22. The TPR of Morocco⁵⁶ includes 38 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: Article 31 of the new Constitution guaranteeing sustainable development and every citizen's access to water and a healthy environment; and Morocco's negotiations with the EU on a Deep and Comprehensive FTA, which covers trade and sustainable development issues. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: import licensing requirements for certain halogenated hydrocarbon by-products (CFCs), endangered species and their products (CITES), and waste (Basel Convention); and value-added tax (VAT) reduction for solar water heating equipment. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the Morocco Green Plan (PMV) launched in April 2008, which aims to develop and modernize the agricultural sector while taking into account the sustainability of natural resources and environmental protection; sustainable management and exploitation of fishery resources; and Morocco's efforts to promote renewable energy (e.g. wind and solar power).

3.23. The TPR of New Zealand⁵⁷ includes 48 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: New Zealand's active engagement in EGA negotiations and its leading role in the implementation of APEC commitments to reduce tariffs on a list of 54 environmental goods by the end of 2015; and domestic support in the agriculture sector being limited to biosecurity border control for pest and disease and relief against climate disasters. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: biosecurity requirements for import of plant and animal products; the synthetic greenhouse gas levy on goods containing hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) under the Climate Change Response Act 2002 and the Climate Change (SGG Levies) Regulations 2013; and the grants for irrigation projects provided under the existing Sustainable Farming Fund to improve sustainable management of resources, in particular water and land. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the overall contribution of renewable sources to the total energy supply; and New Zealand's Emissions Trading Scheme (NZETS) aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture sector.

3.24. The TPR of Pakistan⁵⁸ includes 31 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: Pakistan being a signatory to the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, the Montreal Protocol, and CITES; and the conclusion of eleven mutual recognition agreements for Environmental Management Systems (EMS), i.e. ISO-14000. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the requirement to comply with Euro-II emission standards for some imported second-hand vehicles; and import of ozone depleting substances being subject to the policy/quota allocations laid down by the Ministry of Climate Change. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: global climate change, through rising temperatures and increasingly unpredictable rain patterns, becoming a major concern for Pakistan's agriculture sector; the country's support for the prohibition of harmful subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity; and the contribution of nuclear, solar, wind power and energy from bagasse to Pakistan's energy mix.

3.25. The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) consists of the following WTO Members: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland. The TPR of the SACU⁵⁹ has one environment-related entry, on the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) projects in climate change and natural resource management.⁶⁰ Regarding the environment-related entries identified in the country-specific annexes to the TPR of the SACU, examples of the policy framework entries include: the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), expected to boost intra-African Trade through promotion of social and economic transformation for sustainable

⁵⁶ WT/TPR/G/329 and WT/TPR/S/329.

⁵⁷ WT/TPR/G/316 and WT/TPR/S/316/Rev.1.

⁵⁸ WT/TPR/G/311 and WT/TPR/S/311/Rev.1.

⁵⁹ WT/TPR/G/324 and WT/TPR/S/324.

⁶⁰ This number does not include the environment-related entries identified in the country-specific annexes to the TPR of the SACU. Information from the country-specific annexes can be accessed in WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

development in line with the African Union Agenda 2063 (Namibia); and South Africa's New Growth Plan, which prioritizes the promotion of a green economy. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: Botswana's import licensing requirement for second-hand goods, motor vehicles and clothing; and Lesotho's requirement for investors who apply for mining lease to obtain an environmental impact assessment licence. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Swazi authorities considering the introduction of a requirement that 10% of total fuel be mixed with ethanol in the 2009 National Bio-Fuels Development Strategy and Action Plan; the policy framework for exploration, mining and mineral processing in Botswana being reviewed continuously to safeguard the environment; and campaigns in South Africa aimed at supporting sustainable agriculture, addressing land degradation problems, and encouraging sustainable use of natural resources.

3.26. The TPR of Thailand⁶¹ includes 69 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS) on environmental conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; and Thailand's priorities including tackling waste management problem, turning garbage into energy, regulating and imposing measures to manage, monitor, and prevent any illegal dumps of industrial waste. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: import licensing requirements for imports of endangered species, including fish, molluscs, amphibians, and corals; and genetically modified plant varieties being excluded from IP protection if they are not officially appraised as safe for the environment. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the establishment of the Roadmap for Eliminating IUU Fishing and the Command Centre for Combating Illegal Fishing; the National Tourism Development Plan 2012-16 strategy to provide for the rehabilitation and sustainable development of tourism sites; various incentives being offered to support renewable energy products; and Thailand's aim to consolidate its position as a global green automotive production base.

3.27. The information provided above is only illustrative to highlight the wide range and depth of data available in the EDB. A complete listing can be accessed in the TPR section of the electronic database (see also Annex V for the EDB User Guide).⁶²

⁶¹ WT/TPR/G/326 and WT/TPR/S/326.

⁶² See WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1.

4 ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Environment-related Search Words¹

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	

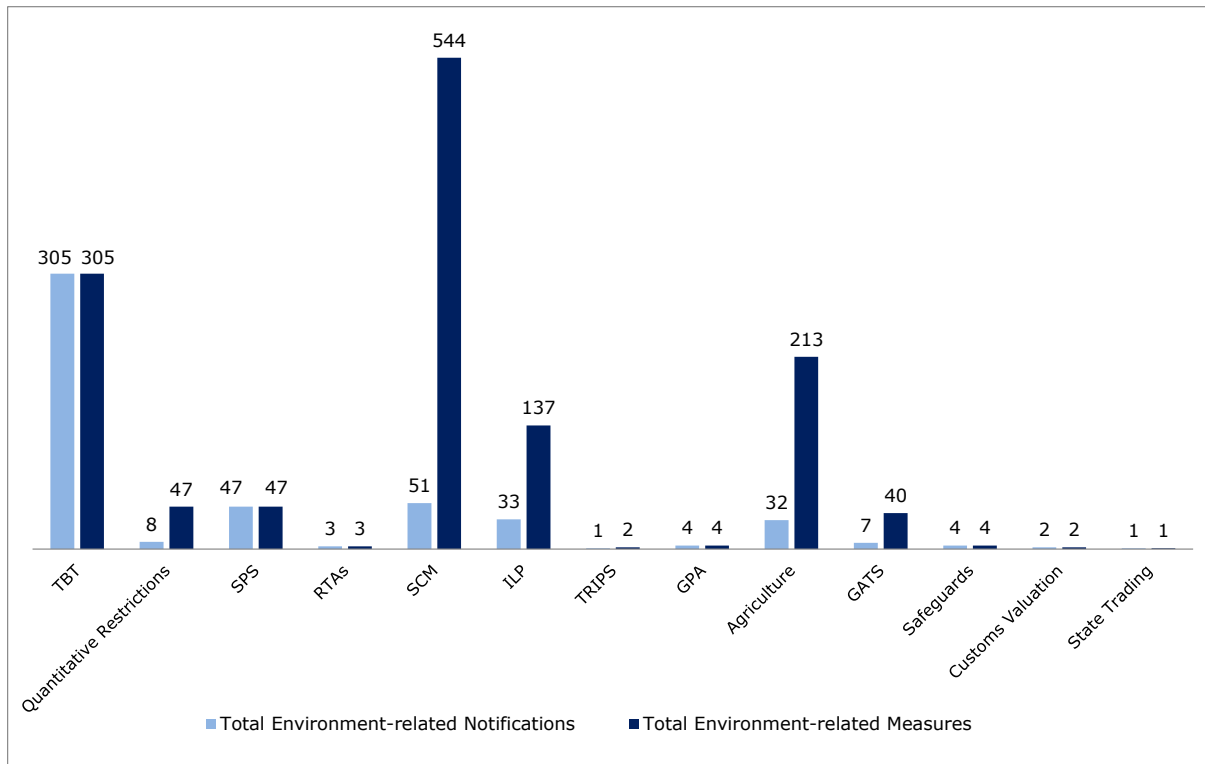
¹ See also the following documents containing information on search words: WT/CTE/W/46, WT/CTE/W/78 and WT/CTE/W/102.

Annex 2 - Number of Environment-related Notifications¹ (1997 – 2015)

WTO Agreements	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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)	358 (1558)	305 (1305)
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)	44 (1169)	47 (1283)
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)	29(110)	51(130)
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)	42(210)	32(148)
Anti-Dumping	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)	2(120)	0(114)
ILP	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)	38(99)	33(74)
Safeguards	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)	2(110)	4(79)
Customs Valuation	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)	2(23)	2(9)
State Trading	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)	2(51)	1(14)
RTAs	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)	4(19)	3(12)
TRIPS	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)	5(96)	1(67)
GATS	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)	3(75)	7(64)
QRs	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)	15(22)	8(11)
TRIMs	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)	0(6)	0(5)
BoP Provisions	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)	0(0)	0(5)
Preshipment Inspection	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)	0(2)	0(2)
Rules of Origin	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)	0(17)	0(13)
GPA	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)	5(27)	4(40)
ITA	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)	0(0)	0(0)
Trade Facilitation																		0(55)	0(26)
Other 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)	0(4)	0(7)
Total 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)	551 (3773)	498 (3408)
Share of environment-related notifications	8.10%	11.20%	9.20%	10.70%	7.80%	11.30%	9.80%	10.80%	10.80%	14.70%	13.50%	13.40%	14.50%	13.20%	15.80%	16.90%	17.49%	14.60%	14.61%

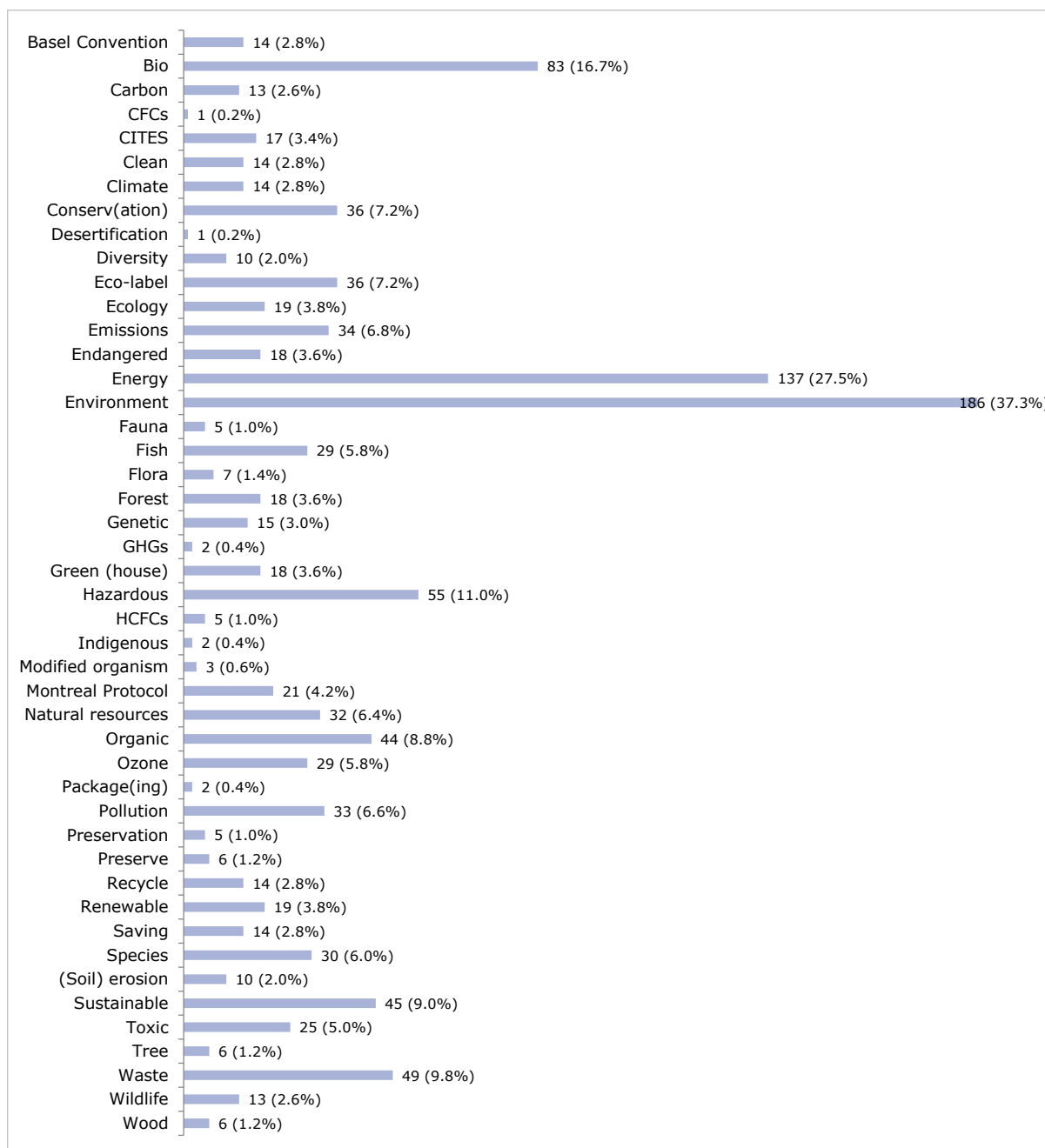
¹ Figures in parenthesis represent the total number of notifications submitted by Members under each relevant WTO Agreement. This number includes regular notifications as well as addenda, corrigenda and revisions, except in the case of TBT and SPS notifications, where addenda and corrigenda are not covered.

Annex 3- Number of Environment-related Notifications and Measures¹ (2015)



¹ Notifications may contain more than one measure.

Annex 4 - Search Word Frequency in Notifications in 2015¹



¹ Figures in parenthesis indicate the share of total environment-related notifications that included a given search word.

Annex 5 - 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.¹ It allows users to search through the EDB environment-related information according to specific criteria, for instance by Member, agreement, type of measure, sector 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 – 2015.

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;
 - 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:
 - Type of environment-related objectives;
 - Type of measures; and
 - Type of sectors subject to the measure.

B. "TPRs" worksheet

5. The "TPRs" worksheet displays the following information:
 - Entries: Each environment-related entry is numbered for each TPR (some entries are found repeatedly in different parts of the TPR);
 - Type of TPR: TPR reports prepared by either the Secretariat or the Member;

¹ WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1

- Document symbol: the symbol of the TPR document;
- Document link: the Web link to WTO Documents Online;
- Document reference: reference made to the chapter (e.g. "I") and paragraph number "§" in the TPR document ("G" or "S" for government or secretariat TPR);
- 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 (whether trade policy framework; trade policy by measure; or trade policy by sector);
- Type of measures or sectors: the measure or sector associated with the environment-related information;
- Relevant information: an excerpt of the environment-related information found in the TPR; and
- Keywords: the keyword search included in the TPR reports.

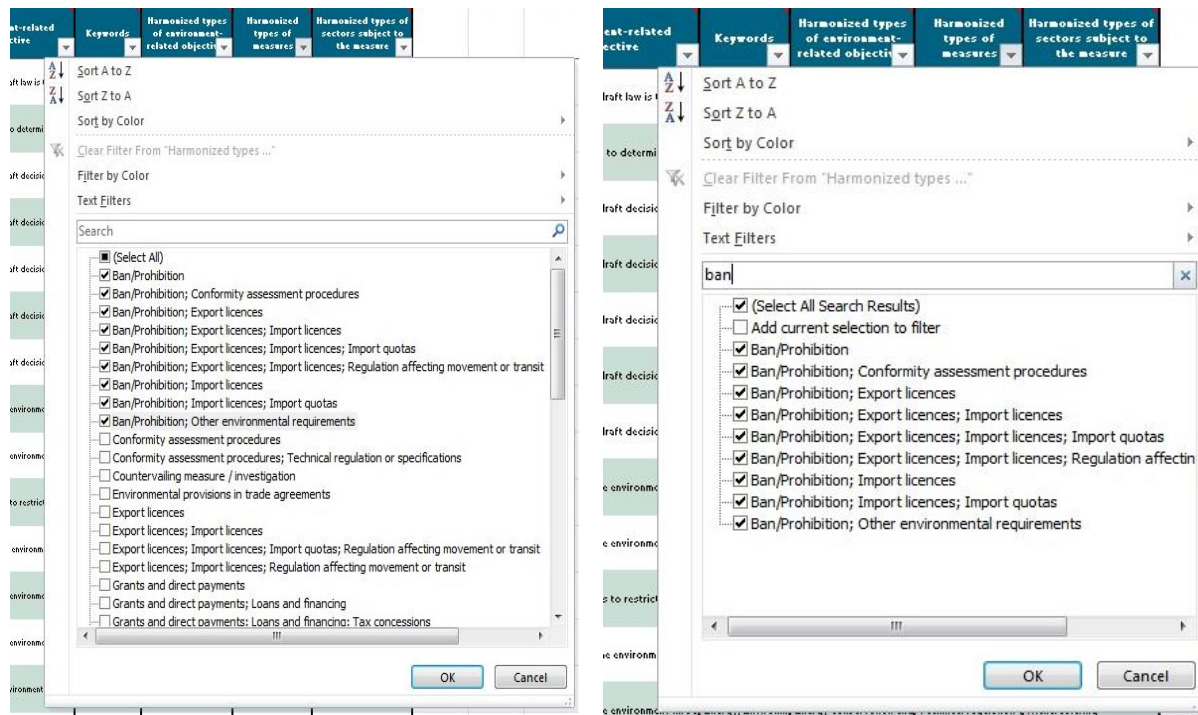
C. "Summary" worksheet

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. For example, retrieving all TBT notifications that contain "technical regulation or specifications" 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 "Technical barriers to trade" in the search box;
 - c. select the type of measure in the column "Harmonized types of measures" by clicking on the bottom-right arrow icon of the heading and typing "technical regulation or specifications" in the search box;
 - d. select the type of objective in the column "Harmonized types of environment-related objectives" 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 with the printer to fit all the selected columns on one page.

III. Harmonized Categories

Table 4.1 - Category of environment-related objectives (25)

Afforestation/reforestation
Air pollution reduction
Alternative and renewable energy
Animal protection
Biodiversity and ecosystem
Chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management
Climate change mitigation and adaptation
Energy conservation and efficiency
Environmental goods and services promotion
Environmental protection from pests and diseases
Environmentally friendly consumption
General environmental protection
MEAs implementation and compliance

Natural resources conservation
Other environmental risks mitigation
Ozone layer protection
Plant protection
Soil management and conservation
Sustainable agriculture management
Sustainable and environmentally friendly production
Sustainable fisheries management
Sustainable forestry management
Sustainable mining management
Waste management and recycling
Water management and conservation

Table 4.2 - Category of type of measures (30)

Anti-dumping measure / investigation
Ban/Prohibition
Conformity assessment procedures
Countervailing measure / investigation
Environmental provisions in trade agreements
Export licences
Export quotas
Export tariffs
Grants and direct payments
Import licences
Import quotas
Import tariffs
Income or price support
Intellectual property measures
Internal taxes
Investment measures
Loans and financing
Non-monetary support
Not specified
Other environmental requirements
Other measures
Other price and market based measures
Other support measures
Public procurement
Quarantine requirements
Regulation affecting movement or transit
Risk assessment
Safeguard measure / investigation

Tax concessions
Technical regulation or specifications

Table 4.3 - Category of sectors subject to the measure (11)

Agriculture
All products/economic activities
Chemicals
Energy
Fisheries
Forestry
Manufacturing
Mining
Not specified
Other
Services
