



Committee on Trade and Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE FOR 2016

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 2016 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 3,744 notifications submitted by WTO Members and 21 TPRs circulated in 2016. 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 2016; and the database exclusively circulated electronically under WT/CTE/EDB/16/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/edb>.
4. The electronic data in WT/CTE/EDB/16/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 – 2016. 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, EDB 2014 in WT/CTE/EDB/14 and Add.1, and EDB 2015 in WT/CTE/EDB/15 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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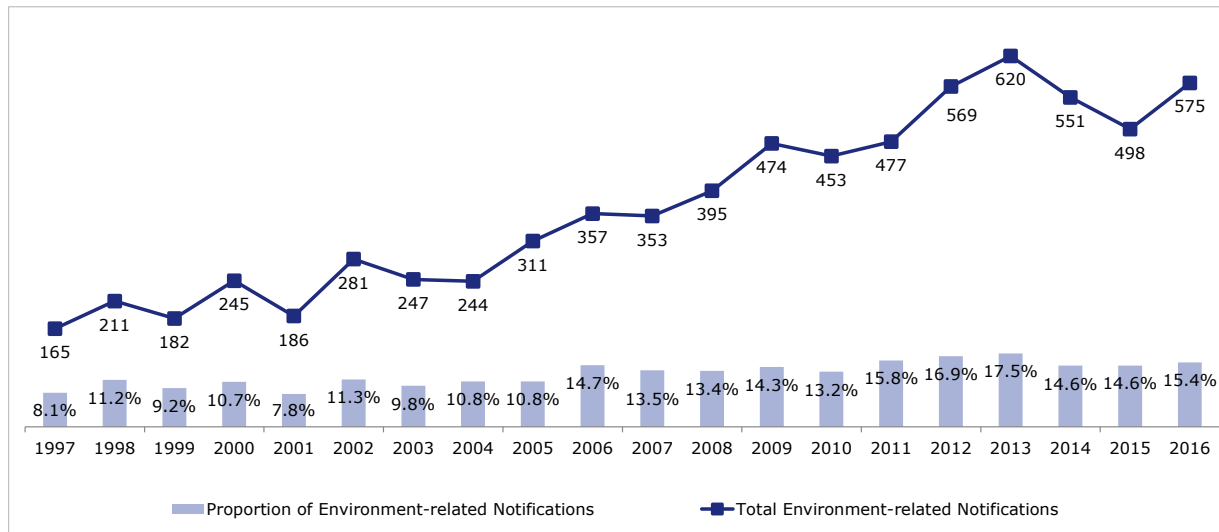
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1 WTO NOTIFICATIONS

1.1. In 2016, of the 3,744 notifications submitted by WTO Members,⁴ 15.4% or 575 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 almost doubled over the same time period albeit with year-on-year fluctuations (see Chart 1.1).⁵

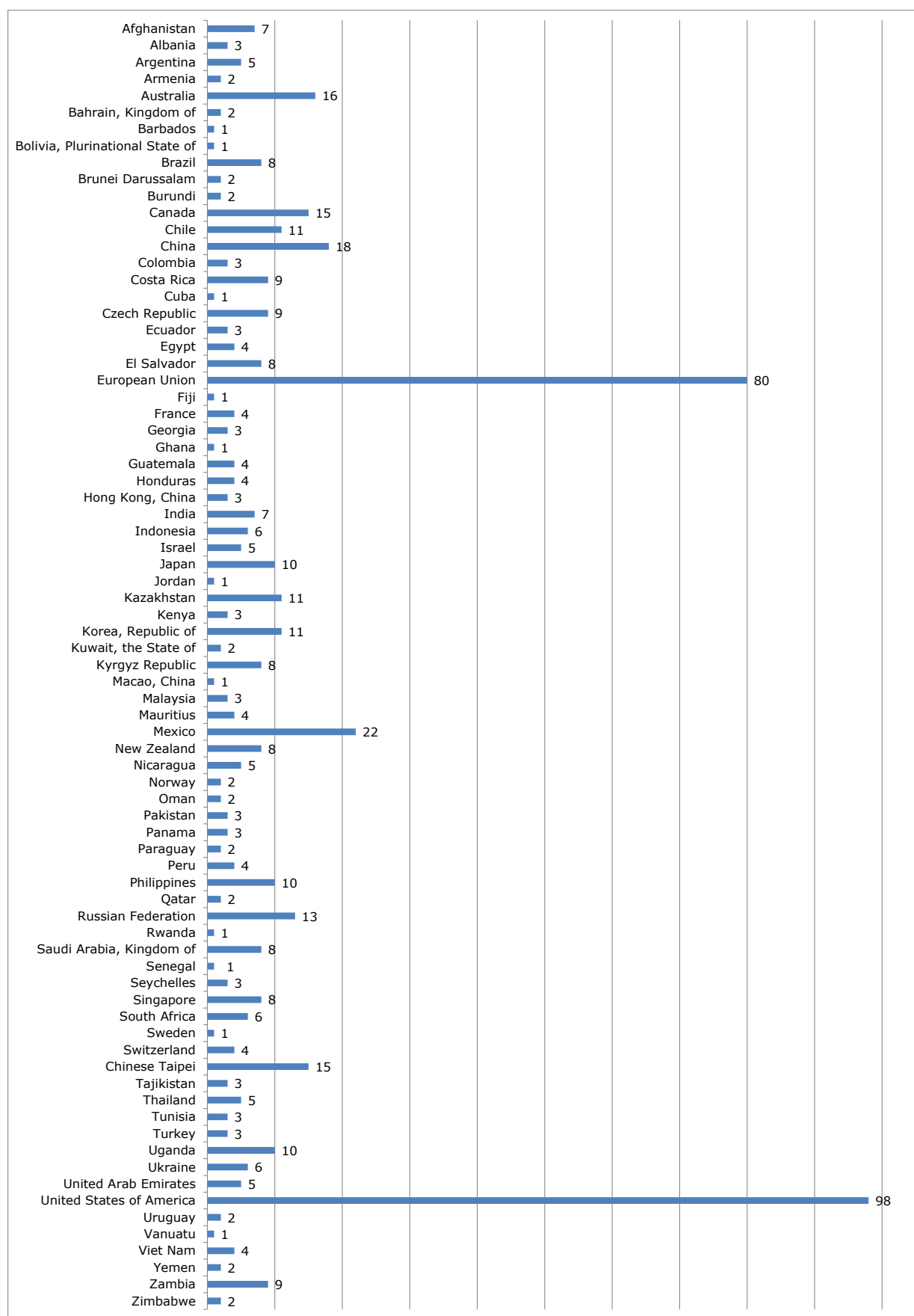
Chart 1.1 - Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2016)



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 seven Members submitted notifications of environment-related measures, with the United States (98 notifications), the European Union (80), Mexico (22), and China (18) notifying the highest number of environment-related notifications in 2016.

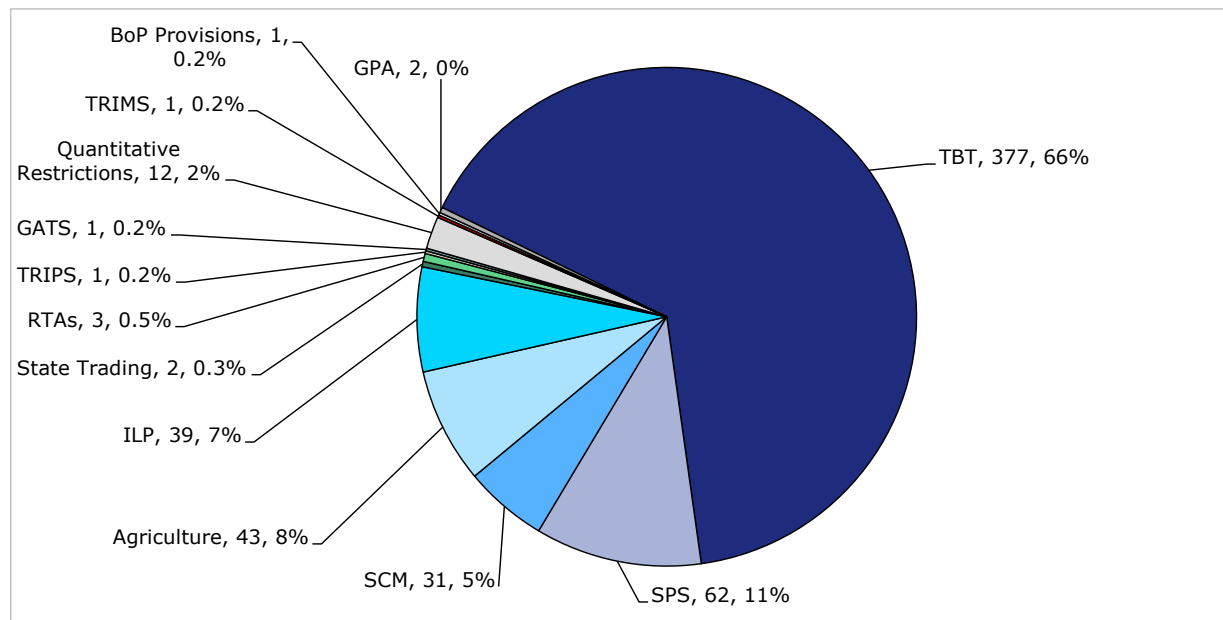
⁴ This number includes regular notifications, as well as addenda, corrigenda and revisions, except in the case of TBT and SPS notifications where addenda and corrigenda are not covered.

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 1.1.4 for more detailed information.

Chart 1.2 - Environment-related Notifications by Members (2016)

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 (377 notifications), accounting for 66% of all WTO environment-related notifications in 2016. A number of environment-related measures were also notified under the SPS Agreement (62), the Agreement on Agriculture (43), the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (39), and the SCM Agreement (31 notifications).⁷

Chart 1.3 - Environment-related Notifications by Agreement (2016)



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.

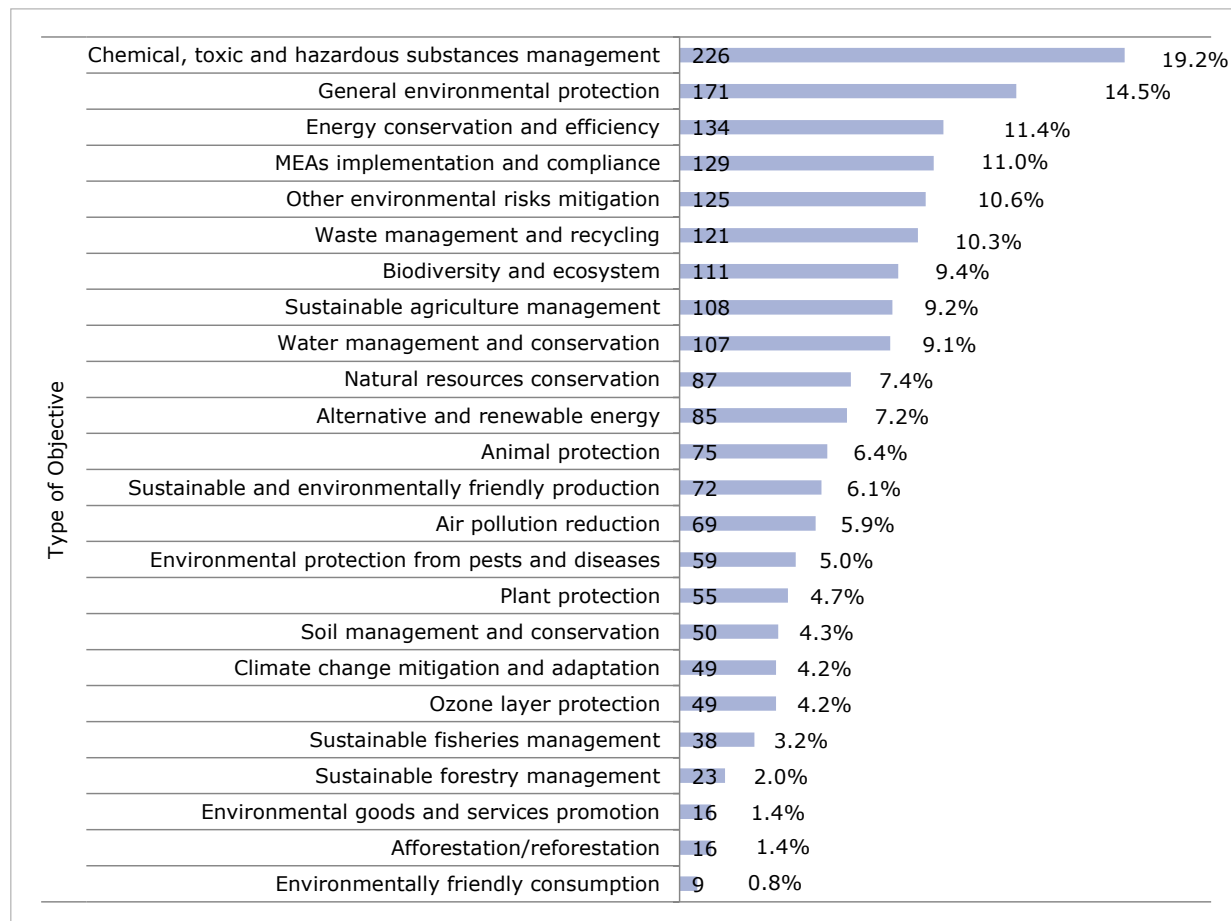
1.6. There were 1,176 separate environment-related measures included in the EDB in 2016 from the 575 environment-related notifications in 2016. The TBT Agreement reported the highest number with 377 environment-related measures, followed by the Agreement on Agriculture (259), the SCM Agreement (190), and the Import Licensing Procedures Agreement with 153 environment-related measures (see Annex III).

⁶ In 2016, 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); 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); Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs); the Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments (BoP) Provisions of GATS 1994; 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); Agreement on Safeguards; Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (Customs Valuation); Agreement on Textiles and Clothing; Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection; Agreement on Rules of Origin; the Information Technology Agreement; the Trade Facilitation 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 2016 notifications addressed a range of environmental objectives (see Chart 1.4), including chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (19.2%), general environmental protection (14.5%), energy conservation and efficiency (11.4%), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) implementation and compliance (11.0%), other environmental risks mitigation (10.6%), and waste management and recycling (10.3%).

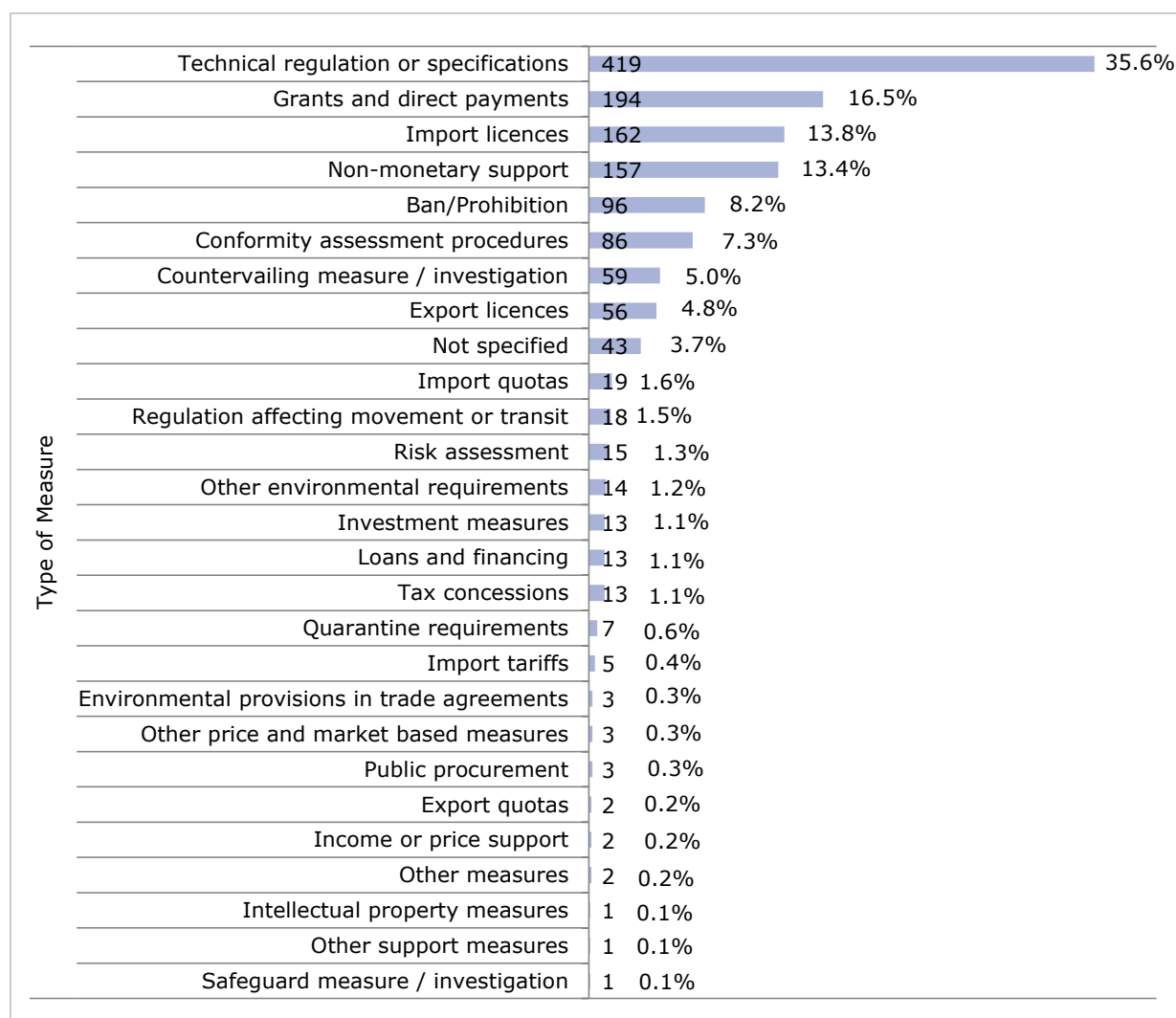
Chart 1.4 - Types of Environment-related Objectives⁸ identified in the EDB (2016)⁹



1.8. In terms of types of measure (see Chart 1.5), technical regulation or specifications accounted for the largest share of the total measures analysed in the 2016 notifications (35.6%), followed by grants and direct payments (16.5%), import licences (13.8%), and non-monetary support (13.4%). These numbers are not surprising since most of the environment-related measures identified in 2016 were notified under the TBT Agreement, the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures, the Agreement on Agriculture, and the SCM Agreement.

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

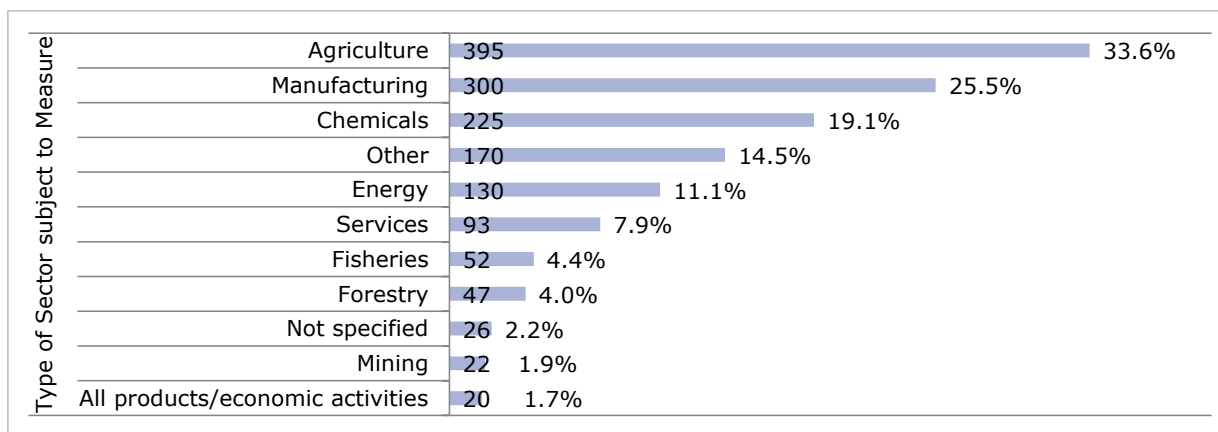
⁹ Since more than one environmental objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%.

Chart 1.5 - Type of Measures¹⁰ identified in the EDB (2016)¹¹

1.9. In the sectoral analysis (Chart 1.6), the sector that was most frequently associated with environment-related measures was agriculture with 33.6% of all the identified measures, followed by manufacturing (25.5%), chemicals (19.1%), energy (11.1%), and services (7.9%). Sectors such as wildlife or waste are captured under the heading "Other" and accounted for 14.5% of the total measures. About two per cent of the measures did not specify any particular sector. Another nearly two per cent of the measures applied to all products or economic activities.

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%.

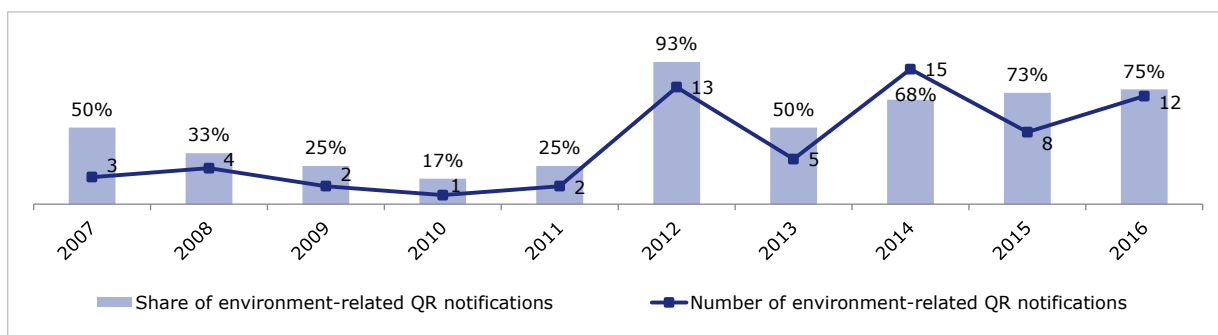
Chart 1.6 - Type of Sectors¹² identified in the EDB (2016)¹³

1.10. In 2016, the search words most commonly found in the environment-related measures notified continued to be "environment" (found in 44.3% of all environment-related notifications), "energy" (19.8%), "hazardous" (11.8%), "organic" (11.1%), and "bio" (10.3%). Other frequently mentioned search words include "waste" (9.4%), "emissions" (8.3%), "conserv(ation)" (8.2%), and "sustainable" (7.7%) (see Annex IV for the search word frequency in notifications).

1.1 Regulatory Measures

1.1.1 Quantitative Restrictions (QR)

1.11. In 2016, of the 16 notifications submitted by Members pursuant to the Council for Trade in Goods Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions, 12 (75% of all QR notifications) were environment-related (see Chart 1.7). These 12 notifications referred to 113 distinct environment-related measures.

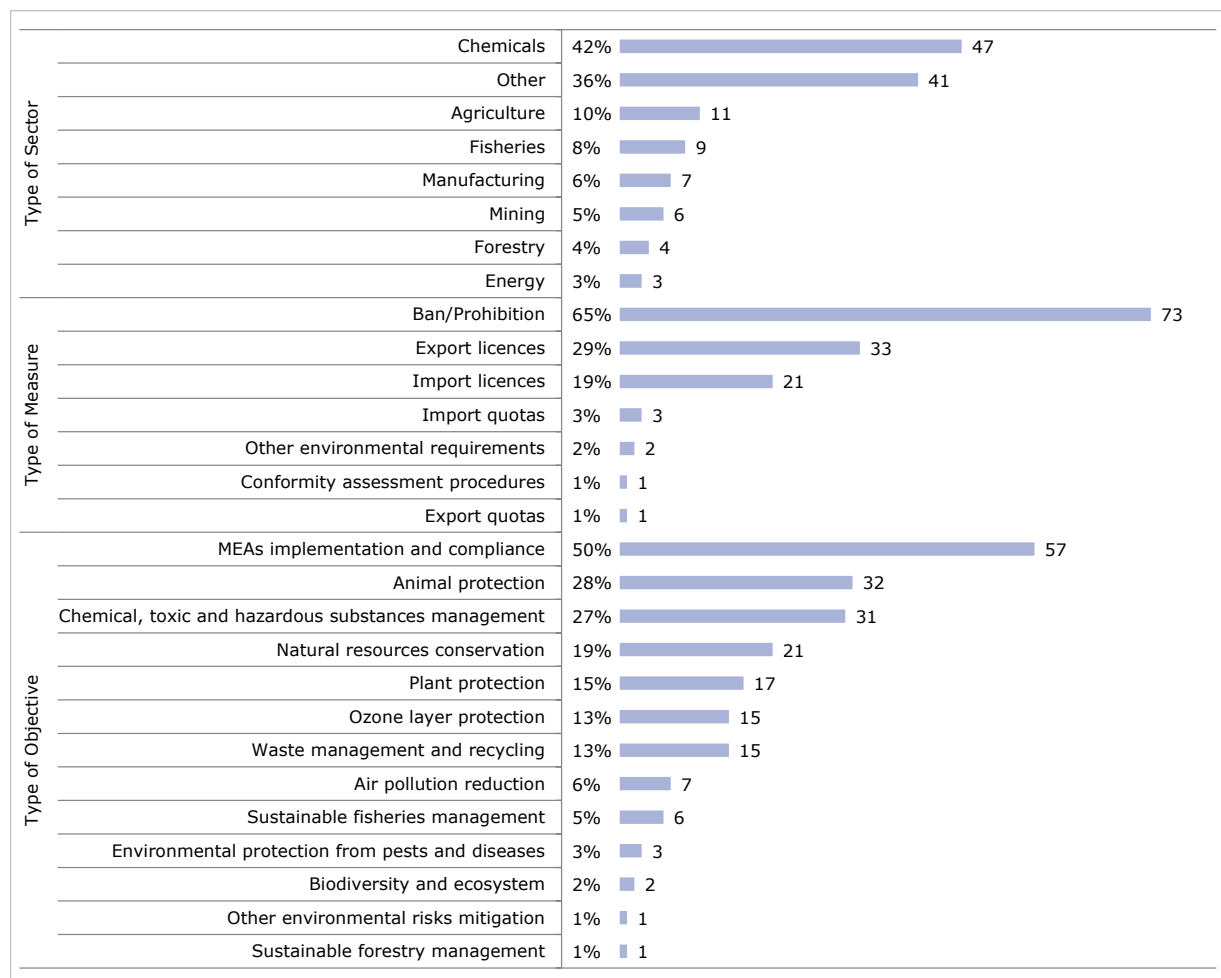
Chart 1.7- Environment-related QR Notifications (2007 – 2016)¹⁴

1.12. As illustrated in Chart 1.8, the sectors covered by the notified environment-related QR measures included: chemicals (42%), agriculture (10%), fisheries (8%), manufacturing (6%), mining (5%), forestry (4%), and energy (3%). Other sectors including waste and wildlife were covered in 36% of the measures.

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 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

Chart 1.8 - Types of Environment-related Measures in QR Notifications (2016)¹⁵

1.13. The most frequently mentioned environment-related QR measures were ban/prohibition (65%), followed by export licences (29%), and import licences (19%).

1.14. In terms of objectives, multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) implementation and compliance were cited in 50% of all the notified environment-related QR measures. These MEAs include the Convention 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. Animal protection was mentioned in 28% of all notified environment-related QR measures. Other environmental objectives included chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (27%), natural resources conservation (19%), plant protection (15%), ozone layer protection (13%), and waste management and recycling (13%).

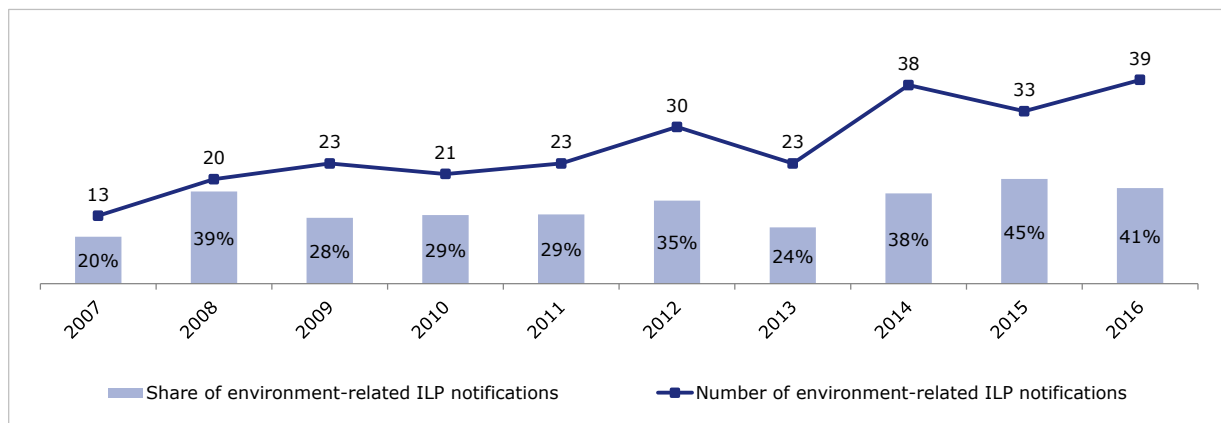
1.15. Members that submitted the most environment-related QR measures in their notification were: Russian Federation and the United States (with 15 measures each); and Mexico, Nicaragua, and Singapore with 14 measures each.

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/16/Add.1 for the full breakdown by sector, measure or objective.

1.1.2 Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (ILP)

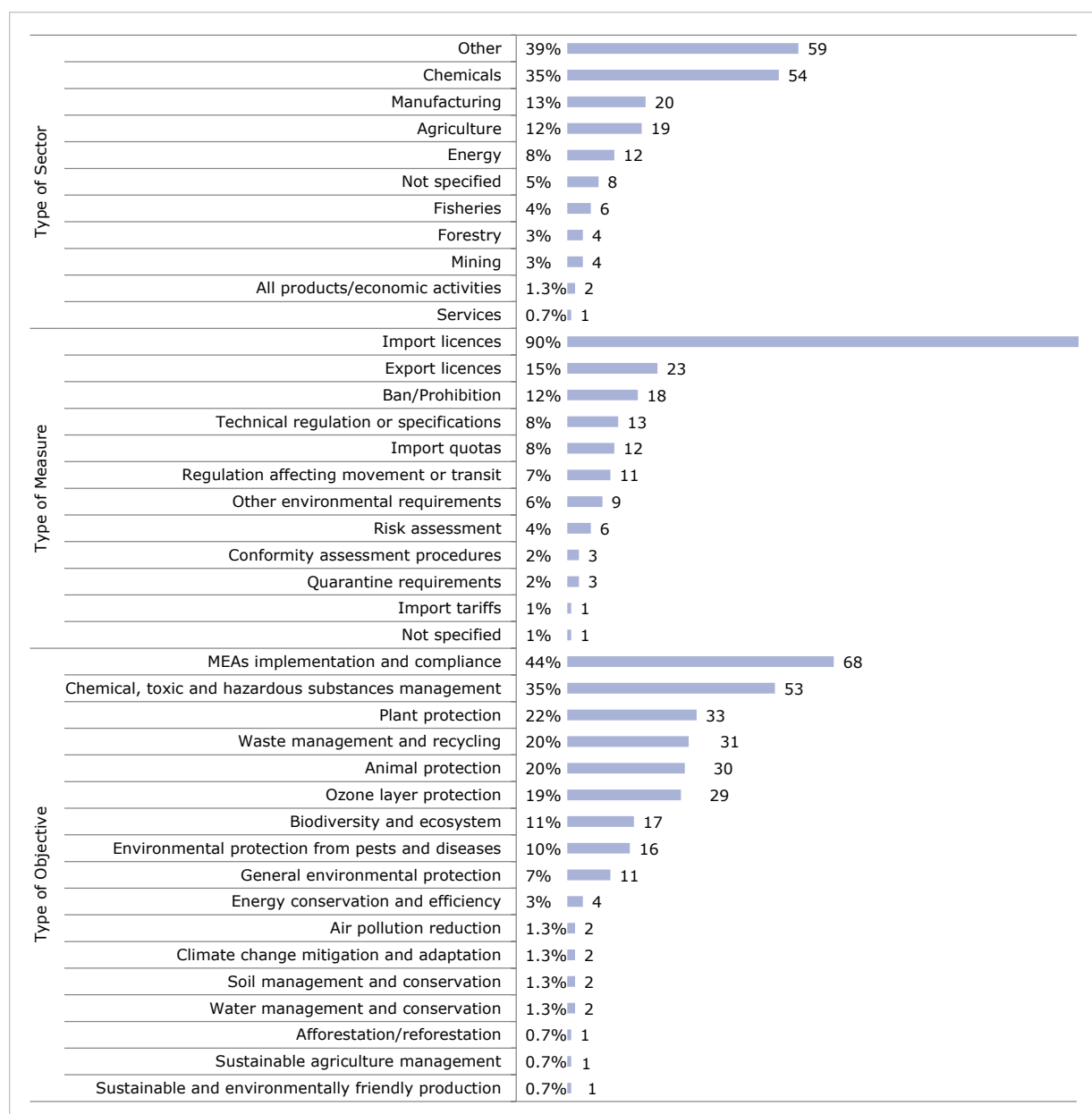
1.16. In 2016, of the 96 notifications submitted by Members under the ILP Agreement, 39 (or 41% of all ILP notifications) were environment-related (see Chart 1.9). These 39 notifications referred to 153 environment-related measures.

Chart 1.9 - Environment-related ILP Notifications (2007 – 2016)¹⁶



1.17. As indicated in Chart 1.10, the sectors covered by the notified environment-related ILP measures included: chemicals such as ozone depleting substances and radioactive substances (35%), manufacturing (13%), agriculture (12%), and energy (8%). Other sectors such as waste and water were covered in 39% of the measures while five per cent of the measures did not specify any particular sector or product.

¹⁶ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

Chart 1.10 - Types of Environment-related Measures in ILP Notifications (2016)¹⁷

1.18. On types of measures, import and export licenses accounted for 90% and 15% of the 2016 environment-related ILP measures respectively, while 12% 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 44% of the notified environment-related ILP measures. Other environment-related objectives included chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (35%), plant protection (22%), waste management and recycling (20%), animal protection (20%), ozone layer protection (19%), biodiversity and ecosystem (11%), and environmental protection from pests and diseases (10%).

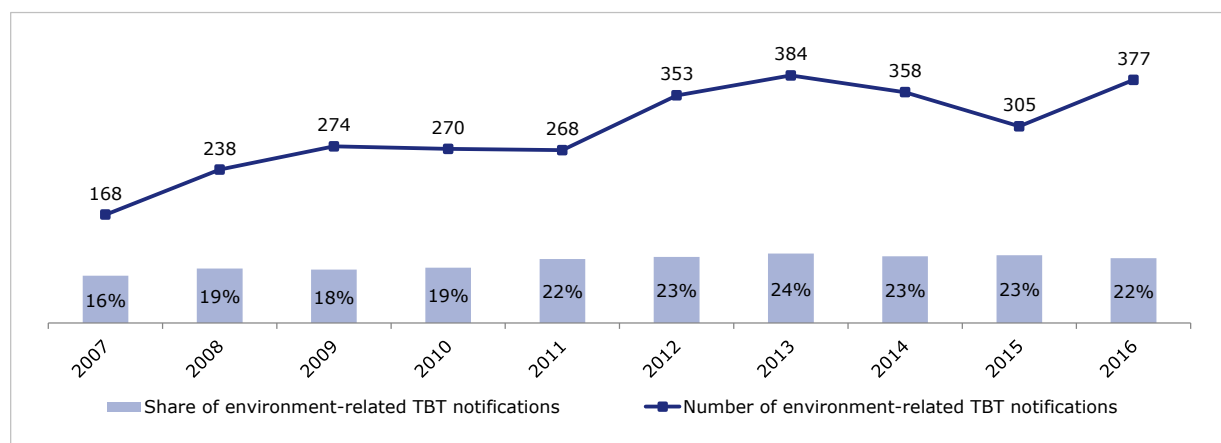
¹⁷ Since more than one activity/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1 for the full breakdown by sector, measure or objective.

1.20. Members that submitted the most environment-related ILP measures were: the Philippines (27 measures in two notifications), Malaysia (16 measures in two notifications), Cuba (15 measures in one notification), Australia (14 measures in one notification), and Singapore (10 measures in two notifications).

1.1.3 Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

1.21. In 2016, of the 1,686 regular TBT notifications submitted by Members, 377 (22%)¹⁸ were environment-related (see Chart 1.11). The TBT Agreement continues to be the agreement under which most environment-related notifications are submitted (on average 201 environment-related TBT notifications have been submitted annually over the period 1997-2016).

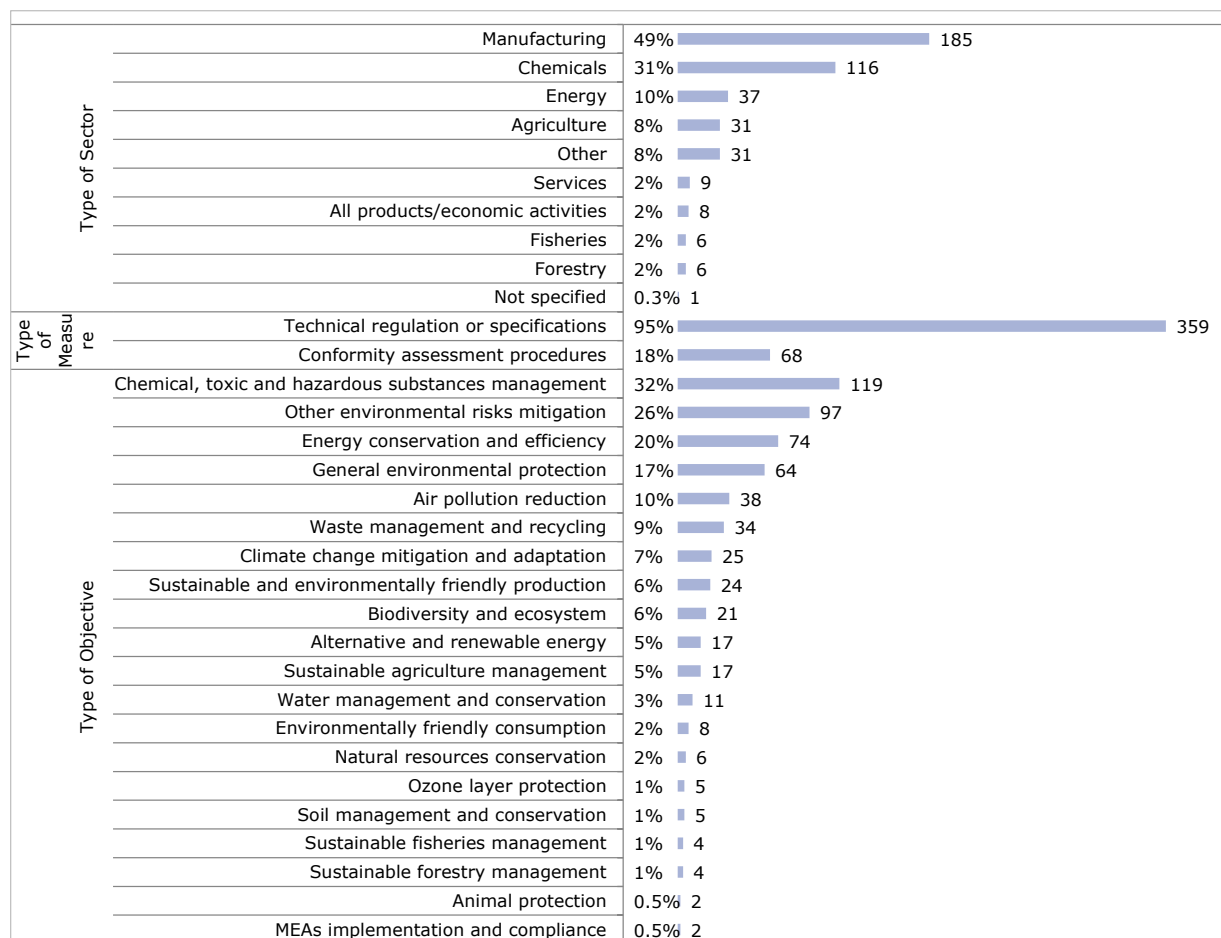
Chart 1.11 - Environment-related TBT Notifications (2007 – 2016)¹⁹



1.22. As indicated in Chart 1.12, the sectors most frequently associated with the 2016 environment-related TBT notifications were manufacturing mentioned in 49% of the notifications. Other sectors covered in the environment-related notifications included chemicals (31%), energy (10%), and agriculture (8%).

¹⁸ This number excludes addenda and corrigenda.

¹⁹ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

Chart 1.12 - Types of Environment-related TBT Notifications (2016)²⁰

1.23. On types of measures, the 2016 environment-related TBT measures were either technical regulation or specifications (95%) or conformity assessment procedures (18%).

1.24. In terms of objectives, chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management was the most frequent environmental objective mentioned in 32% of the environment-related TBT notifications. Other environmental objectives included other environmental risks mitigation (26%), energy conservation and efficiency (20%), general environmental protection (17%), air pollution reduction (10%), waste management and recycling (9%), climate change mitigation and adaptation (7%), sustainable and environmentally friendly production (6%), and biodiversity and ecosystem (6%).

1.25. In 2016, Members that submitted the most environment-related TBT notifications were the United States (89), the European Union (67), Mexico (17), Chinese Taipei (13), China (12), and Uganda (10).

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

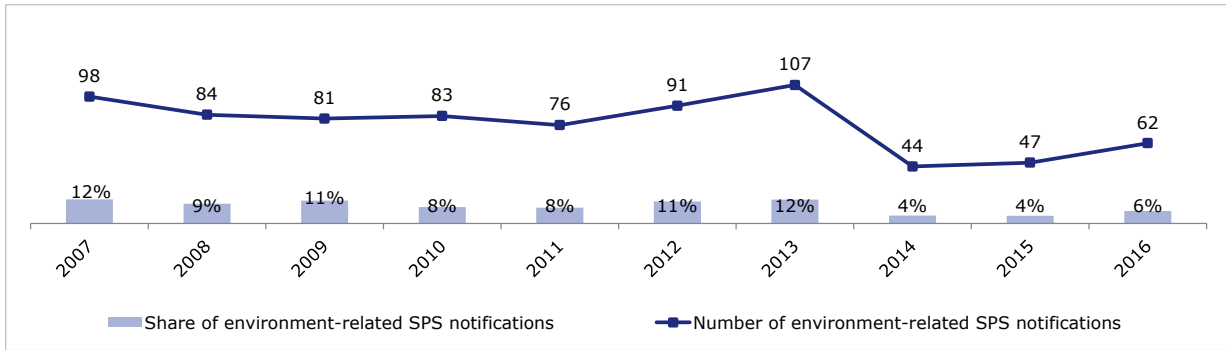
1.26. In 2016, of the 1,037 regular SPS notifications²¹, 62 (6%) were environment-related (see Chart 1.13).²²

²⁰ 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/16/Add.1 for the full breakdown by sector, measure or objective.

²¹ This number excludes addenda and corrigenda.

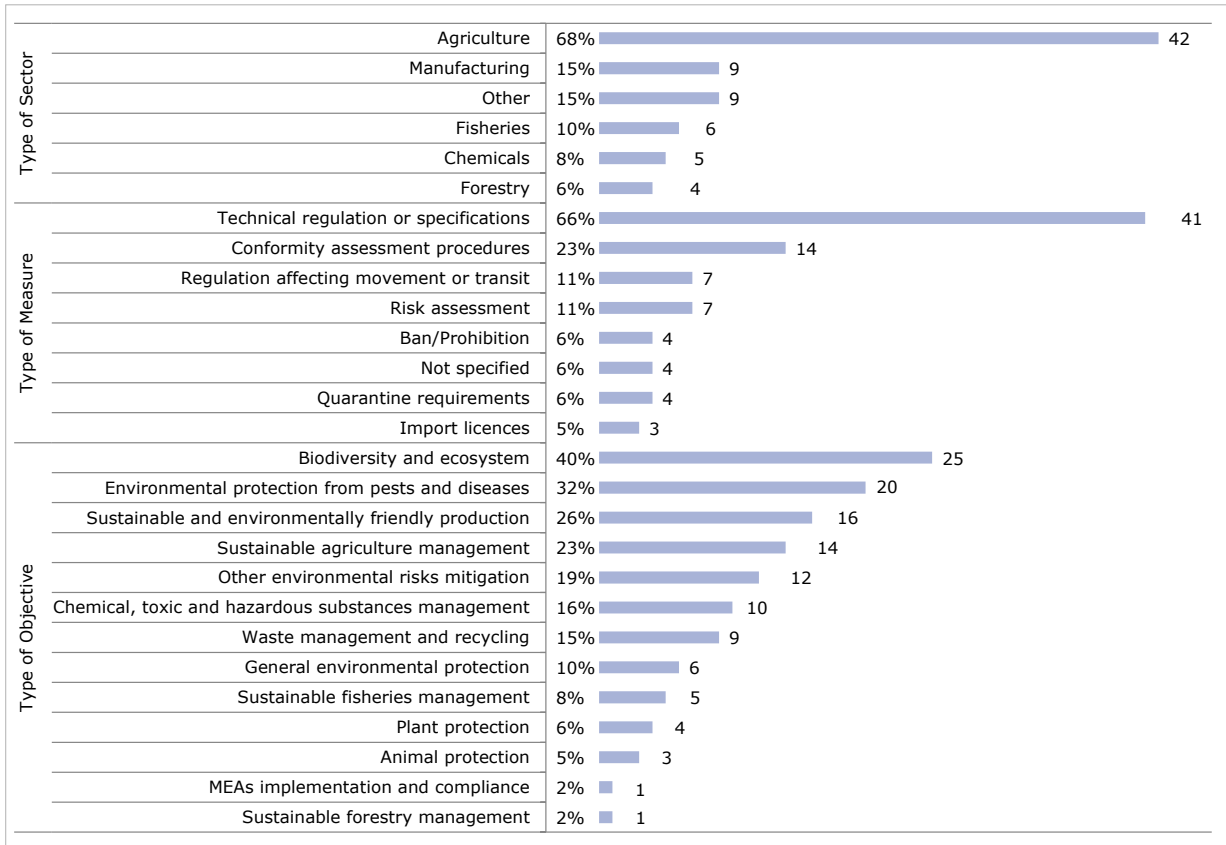
²² The share of environment-related SPS notifications dropped in 2014 compared to previous years due to a modified approach used for identifying environment-related SPS notifications. From 2014 onwards, only

Chart 1.13 - Environment-related SPS Notifications (2007 – 2016) ²³



1.27. As illustrated in Chart 1.14, the sectors that were most frequently associated with the 2016 environment-related SPS notifications were agriculture covered in 68% of the notifications, followed by manufacturing (15%), other sectors such as those relating to waste and wildlife (15%), fisheries (10%), chemicals (8%), and forestry (6%).

Chart 1.14 - Types of Environment-related SPS Notifications (2016) ²⁴



1.28. On types of measures, technical regulation or specifications accounted for 66% of the environment-related SPS notifications. Other SPS measures included conformity assessment procedures (23%), regulation affecting movement or transit (11%), and risk assessment (11%).

the environment-related content in the "description" of the SPS notification is considered for inclusion in the EDB.

²³ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

²⁴ 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/16/Add.1 for the full breakdown by sector, measure or objective.

1.29. In terms of objectives, biodiversity and ecosystem was the most frequent environmental objective mentioned in the environment-related SPS notifications (40%), followed by environmental protection from pests and diseases (32%), sustainable and environmentally friendly production (26%), sustainable agriculture management (23%), other environmental risks mitigation (19%), chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (16%), waste management and recycling (15%), and general environmental protection (10%).

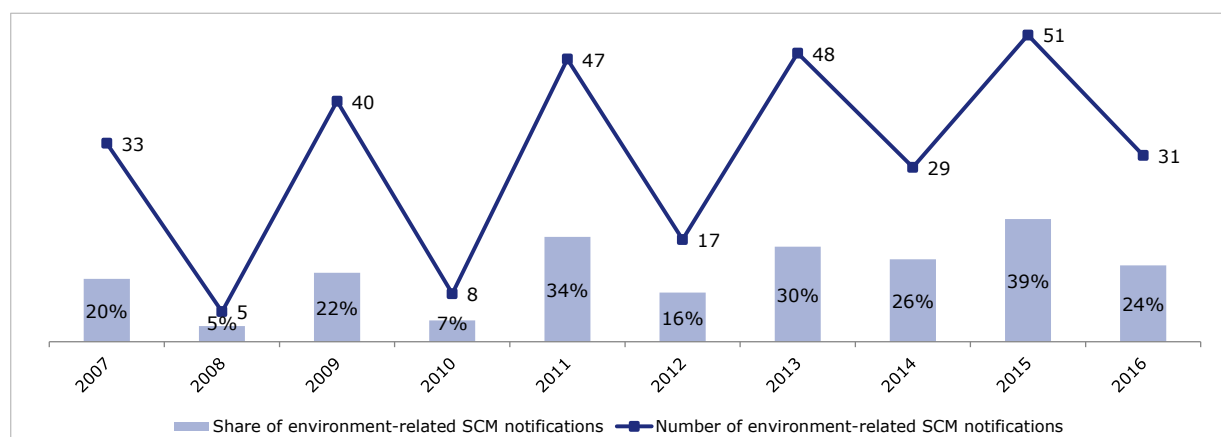
1.30. In 2016, Members that submitted the most environment-related SPS notifications were: Australia (8); the Philippines (7); Costa Rica (4), New Zealand (4) and the United States (3).

1.2 Support measures

1.2.1 Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM)

1.31. In 2016, of the 127 notifications submitted by Members under the SCM Agreement, 31 (24%) were environment-related (see Chart 1.15). Over the period 1997-2016, the number of environment-related SCM notifications ranged from five to 51 notifications, with an average of around 28 notifications per year.²⁵

Chart 1.15 - Environment-related SCM Notifications (2007 – 2016)²⁶



1.32. As illustrated in Chart 1.16, 42% of the measures referred in the 2016 environment-related SCM notifications specifically concerned the manufacturing sector. Other specific activities identified included energy (34%), agriculture (20%), other sectors such as wildlife or waste (9%), and fisheries (9%).

1.33. As in previous years, the majority of environment-related SCM measures notified in 2016 took the form of grants and direct payments (60% of all the identified measures), followed by countervailing measure/ investigation (31%), other forms of support included tax concessions (7%), and loans and financing (4%).

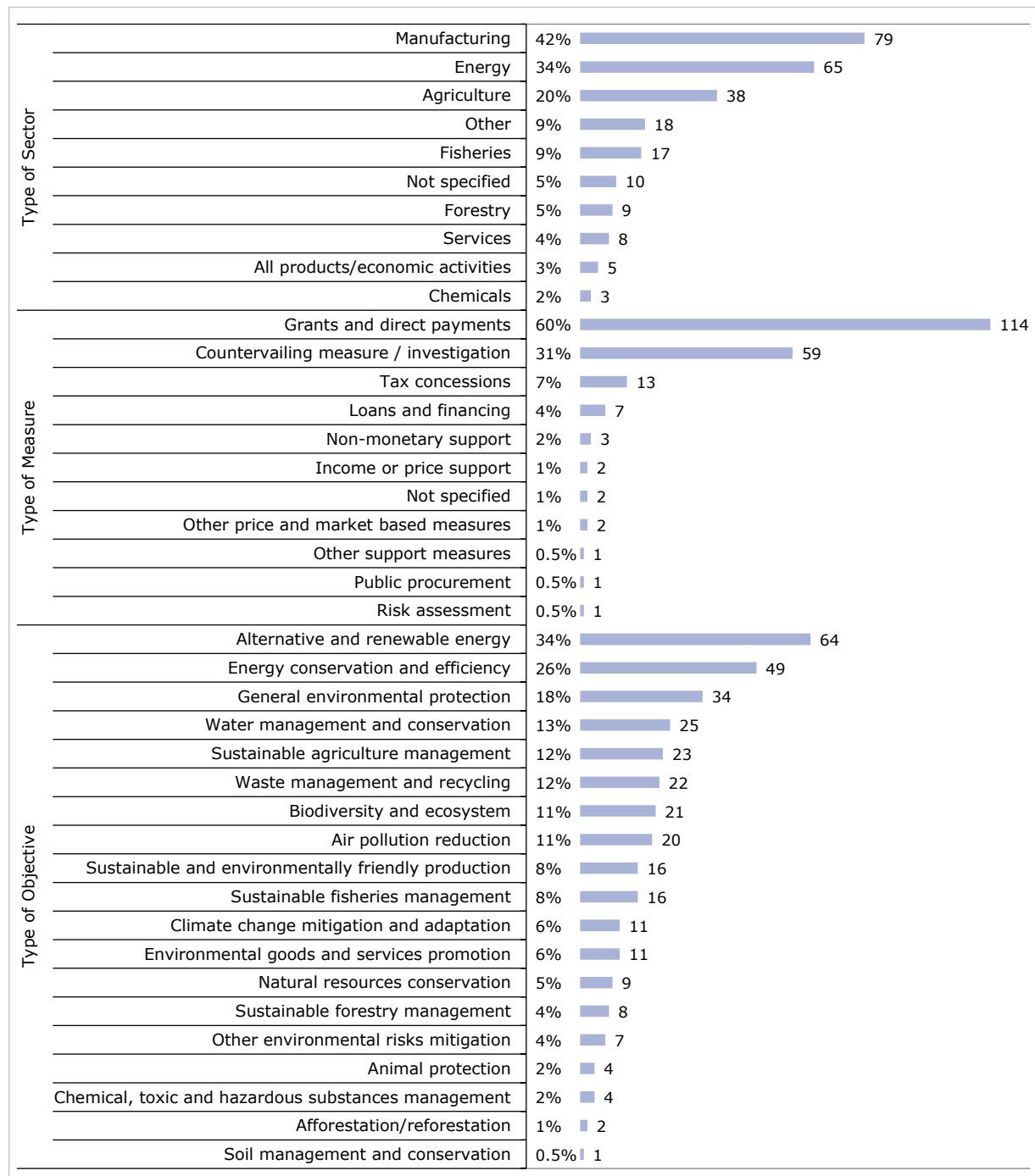
1.34. In terms of objectives, the most frequently mentioned environmental objectives in the 2016 environment-related SCM measures were the promotion of alternative and renewable energy (34%), energy conservation and efficiency (26%), general environmental protection (18%), water management and conservation (13%), sustainable agriculture management (12%), waste management and recycling (12%), biodiversity and ecosystem (11%), and air pollution reduction (11%).

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

1.35. Members that submitted the most environment-related SCM measures were: the European Union (95 measures in 10 notifications); Australia (27 measures in three notifications); the United States (19 measures in two notifications); China (16 measures in two notifications); and Canada (12 measures in two notifications).

Chart 1.16 - Types of Environment-related Measures in SCM Notifications (2016)²⁷

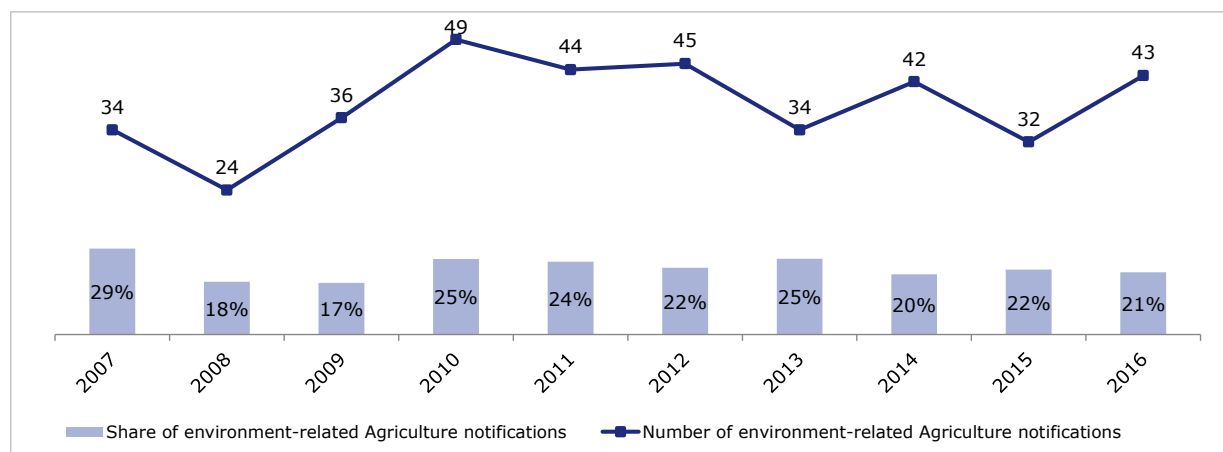


²⁷ Since more than one activity/measure/objective can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%. See also the Summary section in WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1 for the full breakdown by activity, measure or objective.

1.2.2 Agreement on Agriculture

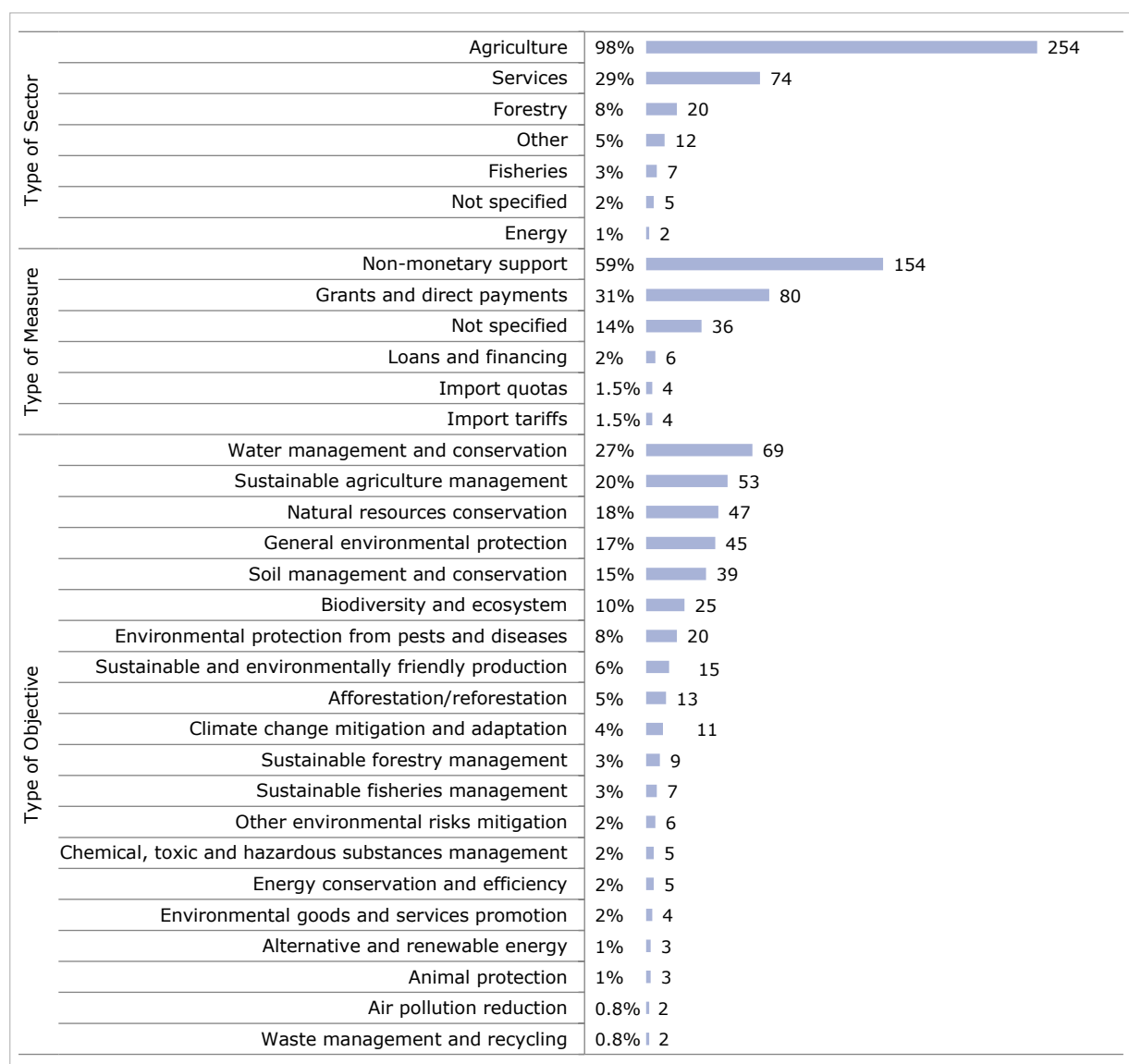
1.36. In 2016, of the 208 notifications submitted by Members under the Agreement on Agriculture, 43 (21%) were environment-related and covered 259 environment-related measures (see Chart 1.17). Over the period 1997-2016, the number of environment-related agriculture notifications varied, ranging from 20 to 49 notifications, with an average of around 34 notifications per year.

Chart 1.17 - Environment-related Agriculture Notifications (2007 – 2016)²⁸



1.37. As indicated in Chart 1.18, 98% of all environment-related agriculture measures pertained directly to the agriculture sector. There were environment-related agriculture measures, in which services, forestry, fisheries, and energy activities were also mentioned.

²⁸ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

Chart 1.18 - Types of Environment-related Measures in Agriculture Notifications (2016)²⁹

1.38. On types of measures, the environment-related agriculture measures included mainly non-monetary domestic support measures, such as training, advisory services or research programs (59%), grants and direct payments (31%), as well as loans and financing (2%). Unspecified measures accounted for 14% of the environment-related agriculture measures notified.

1.39. In terms of objectives, water management and conservation was mentioned in 27% of all environment-related measures notified under the Agreement on Agriculture in 2016. Other objectives included sustainable agriculture management (20%), natural resources conservation (18%), general environmental protection (17%), soil management and conservation (15%), and biodiversity and ecosystem (10%).

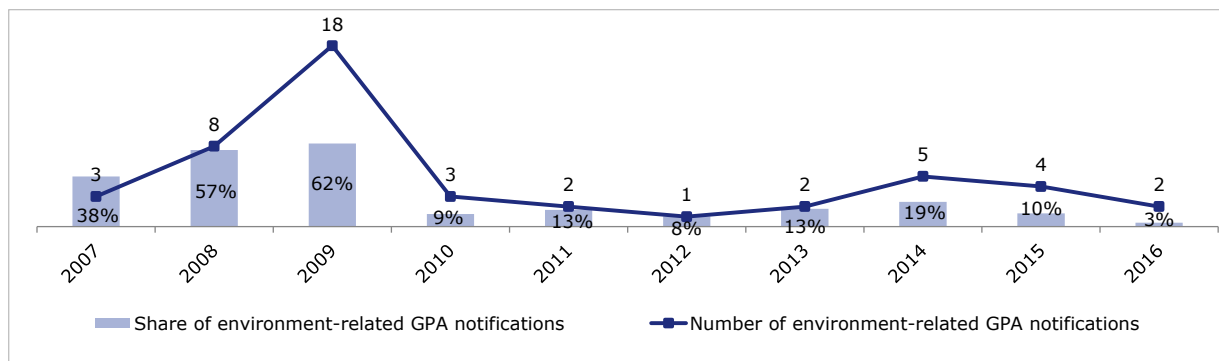
1.40. Members that submitted the most environment-related agricultural measures were: Peru (56 measures in two notifications); Australia (43 measures in four notifications); Canada (21 measures in two notifications); Norway (16 measures in two notifications); and Argentina (15 measures in two notifications).

²⁹ 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/16/Add.1 for the full breakdown by activity, measure or objective.

1.2.3 Government Procurement Agreement (GPA)

1.41. In 2016, of the 66 notifications submitted under the plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement, two notifications (by Japan and Ukraine) were environment-related (see Chart 1.19). The objectives of these notifications related to environmental goods and services promotion and general environmental protection, respectively.

Chart 1.19 - Environment-related GPA Notifications (2007 – 2016)³⁰

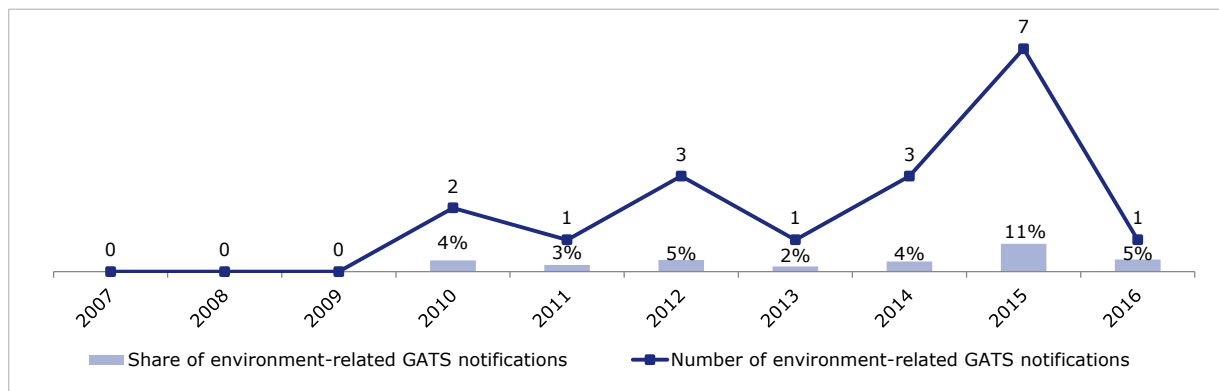


1.3 Other Measures

1.3.1 General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

1.42. In 2016, of the 21 notifications submitted by Members pursuant to the GATS, one notified by the European Union was environment-related (see Chart 1.20). The notified environment-related measure related to the promotion of projects on alternative and renewable energy as well as energy conservation and efficiency.

Chart 1.20 - Environment-related GATS Notifications (2007 – 2016)³¹

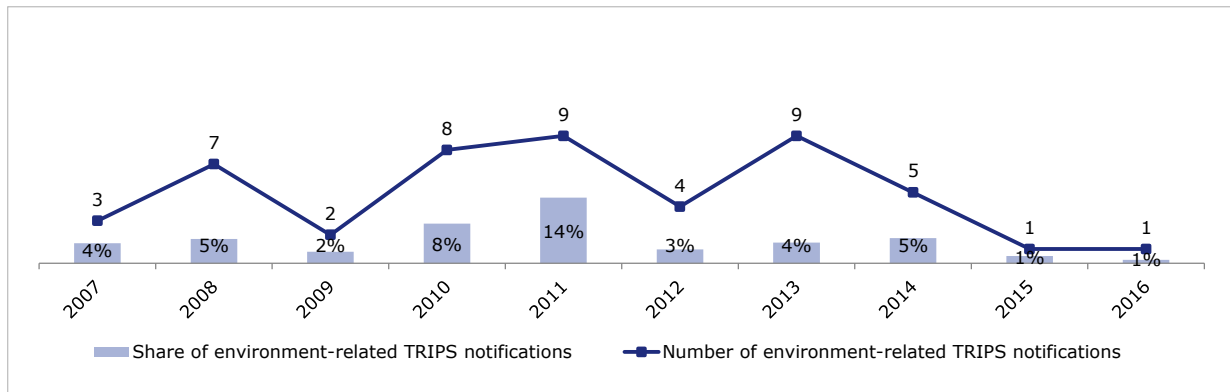


1.3.2 Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

1.43. In 2016, of the 142 notifications submitted by Members under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement, only one contained environment-related provisions (see Chart 1.21). The environment-related provisions in this notification referred to the protection of the environment from improper destruction of infringing goods.

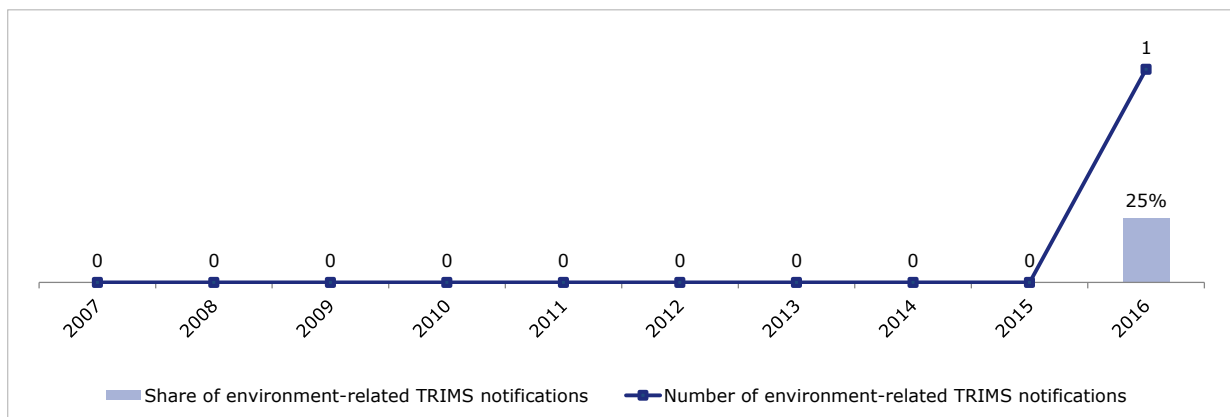
³⁰ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

³¹ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

Chart 1.21 - Environment-related TRIPS Notifications (2007 – 2016)³²

1.3.3 Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)

1.44. In 2016, of the four notifications submitted under the TRIMs Agreement, one submitted by Kazakhstan contained 12 environment-related measures. This notification was the first TRIMs notification to be included in the EDB (see Chart 1.22).

Chart 1.22 - Environment-related TRIMs Notifications (2007 – 2016)³³

1.45. Chart 1.23 illustrates the classification of the 12 environment-related measures identified in the notification. These measures pertained to the mining sector (100%) and the energy sector (83%). All were investment measures, but some in addition referred to technical regulation or specifications (50%) and other environmental requirements (25%). The environment-related objectives identified included waste management and recycling (58%), general environmental protection (50%), chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (33%), and natural resources conservation (33%).

³² The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

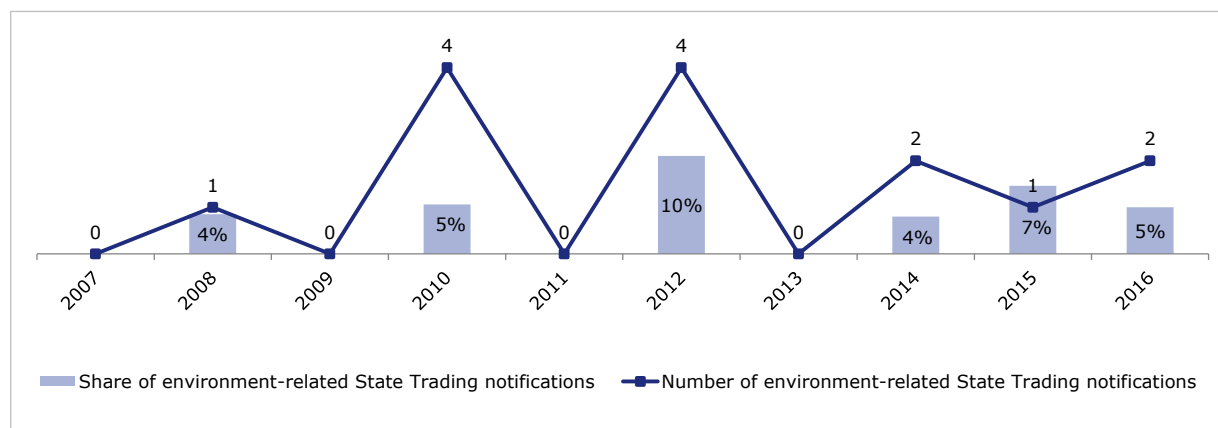
³³ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

Chart 1.23 - Types of Environment-related Measures in TRIMs Notifications (2016)³⁴

Type of Sector	Mining	100%	12
	Energy	83%	10
Type of Measure	Investment measures	100%	12
	Technical regulation or specifications	50%	6
	Other environmental requirements	25%	3
	Ban/Prohibition	8%	1
	Other measures	8%	1
	Risk assessment	8%	1
	Type of Objective	Waste management and recycling	58%
	General environmental protection	50%	6
	Chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management	33%	4
	Natural resources conservation	33%	4
	Soil management and conservation	25%	3
	Other environmental risks mitigation	17%	2
	Plant protection	8%	1

1.3.4 State Trading

1.46. In 2016, of the 41 notifications submitted under the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII of the GATT 1994 (State Trading Enterprises), two by Afghanistan and Kazakhstan were environment-related (see Chart 1.24). These notifications referred to tariff rates differentiation to stimulate energy saving behaviour and export quotas and state control to preserve sturgeon species in compliance with the CITES, respectively.

Chart 1.24 - Environment-related State Trading Notifications (2007 – 2016)³⁵

1.3.5 Balance of Payments Provisions

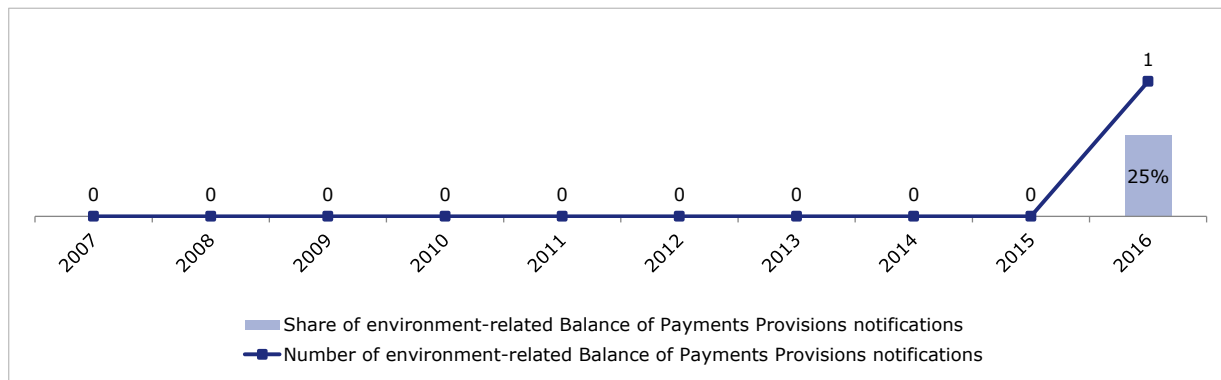
1.47. In 1997, there was one environment-related notification submitted under the Understanding on the Balance-of-payments Provisions of the GATT 1994. Since then, there had been no such notifications identified until 2016, when one out of the four BoP Provisions notifications was environment-related (see Chart 1.25). This notification referred to the modification of Ecuador's

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/16/Add.1 for the full breakdown by activity, measure or objective.

³⁵ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

safeguard measure to address the country's needs to protect persons, communities and nature against the adverse effects of natural or manmade disasters through risk prevention, disaster mitigation, restoration and the improvement of social, economic and environmental conditions.

Chart 1.25 - Environment-related State Trading Notifications (2007 – 2016)³⁶



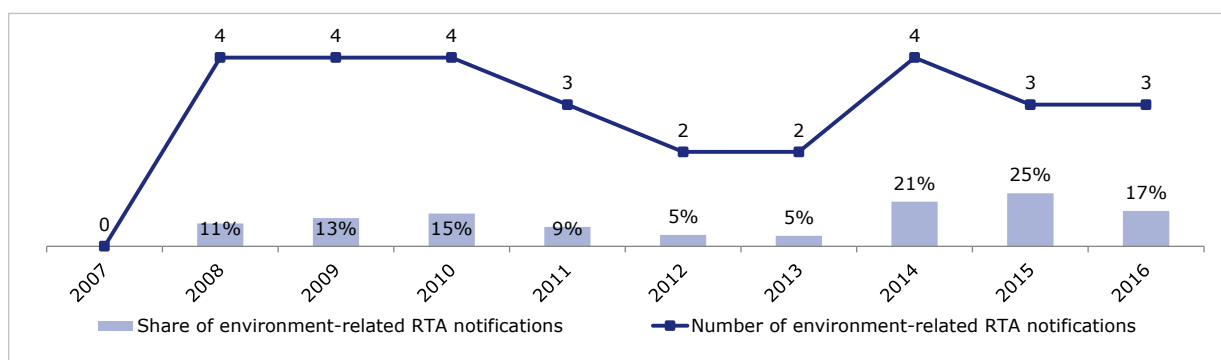
2 NOTIFICATIONS OF TRADE AGREEMENTS

2.1 Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)

2.1. In 2016, of the 18 RTA notifications submitted by Members pursuant to the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXIV of the GATT 1994, three (17%) were environment-related (see Chart 2.1). In particular, these notifications related to the RTAs' inclusion of environmental provision.³⁷

2.2. The three notifications referred to the Bilateral Trade Agreements between the Republic of Korea and China, Colombia and New Zealand, respectively. These Agreements established cooperation on trade in goods and services with the inclusion of provisions on environmental issues related to all products/economic activities.

Chart 2.1 - Environment-related RTA Notifications (2007 – 2016)³⁸



³⁶ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

³⁷ 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 MONTEIRO, Jose, "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).

³⁸ The most recent ten year period is covered in the chart. For the full EDB time series covering the period 1997 to 2016 see WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

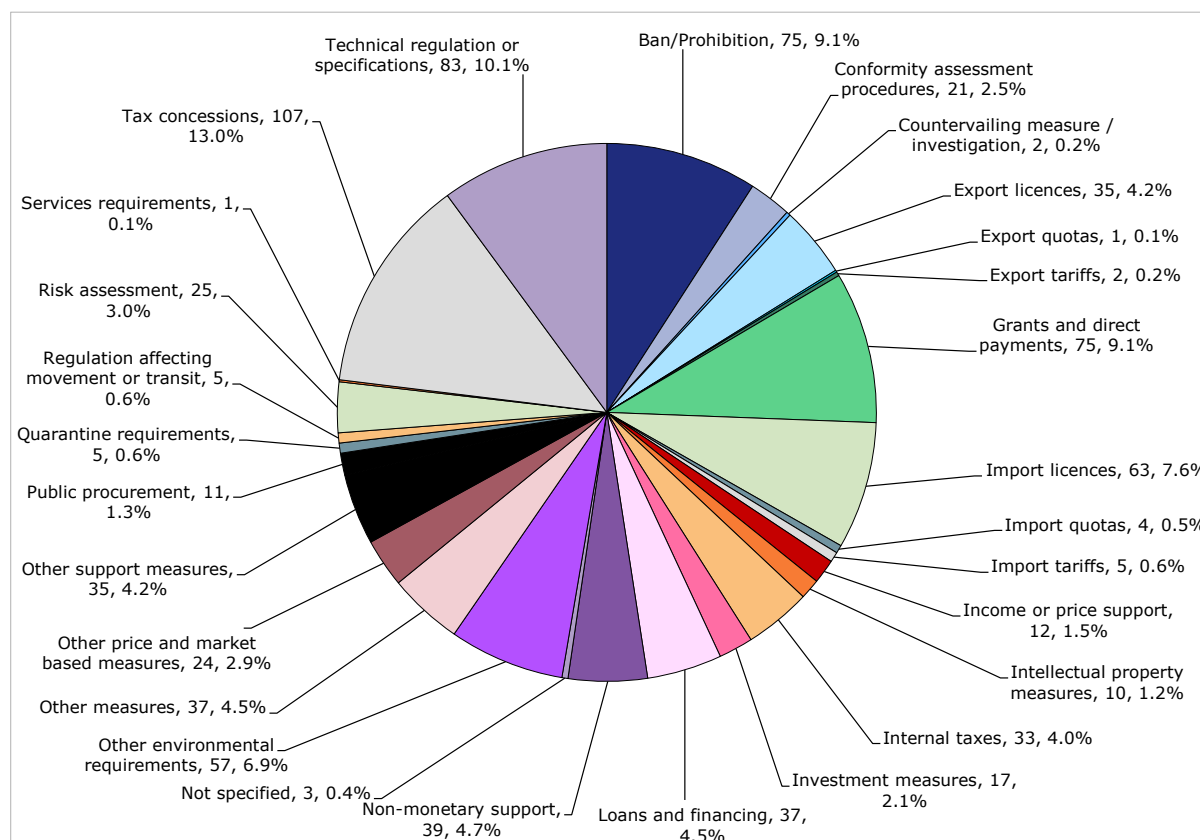
3 INFORMATION CONTAINED IN TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

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.

3.2. Twenty one TPRs were circulated in 2016. There were 1148 entries with references to environment-related policies, measures or sectors in these TPRs.³⁹ The highest number of environment-related entries were found in the TPRs of the United States (147), followed by the Republic of Korea (90), China (76), Maldives (67), and Tunisia (65). 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 2016 were tax concessions (13%), technical regulation or specifications (10.1%), ban/prohibition (9.1%), grants and direct payments (9.1%), and import licences (7.6%).

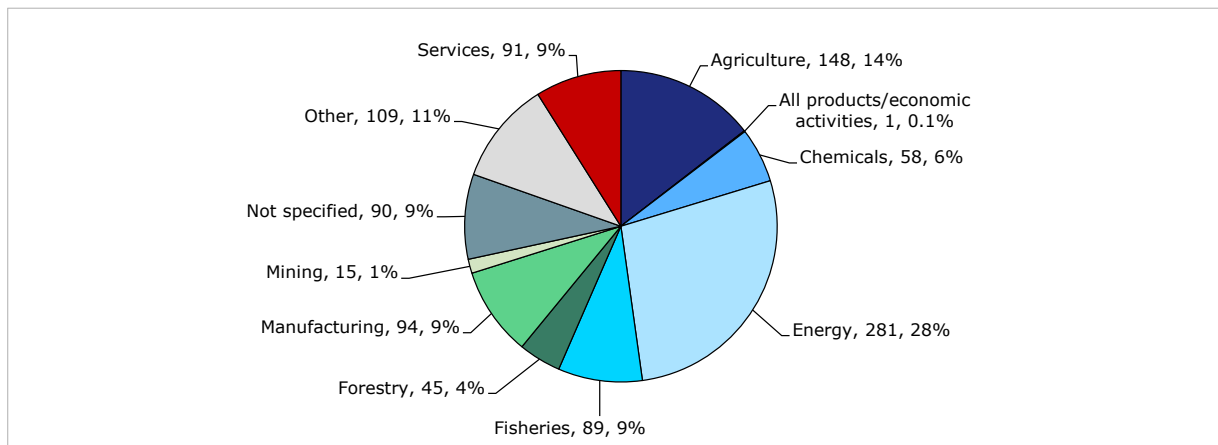
Chart 3.1 - Types of Environment-related Measures Mentioned in TPRs (2016)



³⁹ 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.

3.4. Regarding environment-related trade policies by sector, the most frequently mentioned sectors in the TPRs were energy (28%), followed by agriculture (14%), manufacturing (9%), services (9%), and fisheries (9%) (see Chart 3.2).

Chart 3.2 - Sectors Covered by Environment-related Entries Mentioned in TPRs (2016)



3.1 TPRs of WTO Members in 2016

3.5. Twenty one TPRs were circulated in 2016, namely (in alphabetical order): Albania; China; Democratic Republic of the Congo; El Salvador; Fiji; Guatemala; Honduras; Republic of Korea; Malawi; Maldives; Russian Federation; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Tunisia; Turkey; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; United States; and Zambia.

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. technical regulation or specifications, conformity assessment procedures, import/export licences, bans and prohibitions); 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 2016 TPRs include agriculture, energy, chemicals, fisheries, forestry, manufacturing, mining, and services.

3.7. The TPR of [Albania](#)⁴⁰ includes 40 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the emphasis on the need to undertake deep structural reforms to boost economic growth, safeguard macroeconomic stability and ensure sustainable development; and concessions/ public-private partnerships being awarded for the administration of waste water, cleaning of canals and dams, waste management, and rehabilitation of land and forests. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries include import licensing requirements on waste, plant protection products, certain fish and fish products, and wild species of flora and fauna listed in the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In the sectoral analysis, the TPR entries cover, inter alia: tourism being a key channel for Albania to achieve sustainable growth while safeguarding the environment; the mining laws providing for control and rehabilitation of the environment; and Albania's support for renewable energy.

3.8. The TPR of [China](#)⁴¹ includes 76 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the Chinese government's focus on promoting the development of emerging industries such as energy conservation and environment protection; and the country's revised Investment Catalogue aiming at channelling foreign direct investment (FDI)

⁴⁰ WT/TPR/G/337 and WT/TPR/S/337/Rev.1.

⁴¹ WT/TPR/G/342 and WT/TPR/S/342/Rev.1.

towards the use of greener technologies. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, inter alia: consumption tax levied on products that are harmful to the environment; prohibited items related to solid waste listed in the Catalogue of Prohibited Imports for Solid Waste; and the export licensing requirement on substances that deplete the ozone layer. In the sectoral analysis, the TPR entries include the government's support for small farmland water conservancy facilities and national key construction projects on water and soil conservation.

3.9. The TPR of the Democratic Republic of the Congo⁴² includes 51 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the National Programme on the Environment, Forestry, Water Resources and Biodiversity; and the requirement for private investors to comply with environmental protection and nature conservation regulations. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, inter alia: permits for import, export and re-export of animals, wildlife products and by-products; and requirements for packaging to be reusable, recyclable and/or biodegradable. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the country's commitment to the protection of the environment and sustainable management of forests and natural resources; and the new law to introduce "responsible" fishing that respects the ecosystem.

3.10. The TPR of El Salvador⁴³ includes 39 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: El Salvador's Five Year Development Plan 2014-2019 giving priority to renewable and sustainable sources and developing sustainable tourism; and the country's membership in the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), whose objectives include preserving the environmental integrity of the Caribbean Sea and promoting the sustainable development of the region. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia: co-financing provided for cleaner production and energy efficiency; and the national intellectual property policy issued in 2014 to protect biodiversity. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: establishing the basis for the adaptation of crop farming, livestock farming, fishing and aquaculture to climate change; and the contribution of renewable energy (e.g. from hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass sources) to the country's energy mix.

3.11. The TPR of Fiji⁴⁴ includes 58 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: Fiji's participation in the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus negotiations, with discussions on the environment and renewable energy; and the country's legislation including the Ozone Depleting Substances Act 1998 and the Endangered and Protected Species Act 2002. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia: loans at concessional interest rates for renewable energy businesses; and tax and customs incentives for renewable energy plant and machineries, biofuel production, and renewable energy goods. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Fiji's proactive domestic, sub-regional and regional measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and to ensure sustainability of fisheries resources; and the Fijian Tourism Development Plan 2007-2016, which sets the framework for the sustainable development of the tourism sector.

3.12. The TPR of Guatemala⁴⁵ includes 41 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: Guatemala being designated a megadiverse country in 2010 at the Tenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity; and the National Competitiveness Agenda (2012-2021) that focuses on the sustainable management of natural resources. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia: standards and technical regulations concerning the environment, climate change and energy efficiency; and import licensing requirements for animals and seafood products included in the CITES. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Guatemala's participation in the Central American Agricultural Policy (PACA) 2008-2017, to, among other objectives, contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture in the region; and the Guatemalan Sustainable Tourism Master Plan 2015-2025 aimed at developing tourism in a sustainable way at the environmental, economic, social and cultural levels.

⁴² WT/TPR/G/339 and WT/TPR/S/339.

⁴³ WT/TPR/G/344 and WT/TPR/S/344/Rev.1.

⁴⁴ WT/TPR/G/330 and WT/TPR/S/330/Rev.1.

⁴⁵ WT/TPR/G/348 and WT/TPR/S/348.

3.13. The TPR of Honduras⁴⁶ includes 53 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the Canada-Honduras Free Trade Agreement that also includes cooperation commitments relating to the environment. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia: eco-tax on used vehicles; Employment and Economic Development Zones for the development of renewable energy areas; and environmental impact being considered when evaluating bids for public procurement. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the implementation of an integrated tourism model which takes the environment into account while consolidating existing tourism products and designing new ones; and "Green Box" measures that strengthen local management of natural resources and reduce the environmental vulnerability of poor rural households.

3.14. The TPR of the Republic of Korea⁴⁷ includes 90 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: Korea's active participation in the WTO Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) negotiations. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia: support measures involving grants, tax concessions or low-interest loans to encourage environmental protection activities (e.g. new renewable energy dissemination and green technology R&D); and the Advance Informed Agreement Procedure and labelling requirements applied to genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and living modified organisms (LMOs). In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Korea's efforts to manage fishery resources more efficiently, restore the coastal ecosystem, and create spawning grounds and habitats; and the plan to facilitate the development of "green cars", including electric vehicles.

3.15. The TPR of Malawi⁴⁸ includes 34 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include restrictions on foreign investment applied to industries whose operations pose environmental concerns (including those involving hazardous waste and radioactive materials). On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia: tariff rebates for biodiesel; and trade permit requirement on importation of wild animals, trophies and products. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: various afforestation, forestry conservation and management programmes towards the sustainable development of the country's forestry sector.

3.16. The TPR of Maldives⁴⁹ includes 67 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: Maldives' leading role in international efforts on climate change; and the adoption of economic and social policies with environment considerations as key priorities during the review period. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia: import duty at the rate of 400% levied on non-biodegradable plastic bags and polythene sheets to protect the fragile ecosystem and environment; hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) import quota in accordance with Maldives' commitments under the Montreal Protocol; and tax concessions granted to environmentally-friendly products. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: investments in alternative fuels and renewable energy in the country; and the Tourism Master Plans striving for global excellence in environmentally-responsible tourism.

3.17. The TPR of the Russian Federation⁵⁰ includes 44 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: sustainable development considered as one of the country's main trade policy objectives. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia, licensing requirements for imports and exports of ozone depleting substances, hazardous waste, and species of wild fauna and flora controlled under the CITES. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the State Programme for the sustainable development of rural areas and the promotion of environmentally-friendly production in the agriculture sector; and the National Plan to prevent IUU fishing.

3.18. The TPR of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia⁵¹ includes 40 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include one of the country's economic development objectives being to increase value added of natural resources while ensuring sustainability, environmental and wildlife protection. On environment-related measures, TPR

⁴⁶ WT/TPR/G/336 and WT/TPR/S/336/Rev.1.

⁴⁷ WT/TPR/G/346 and WT/TPR/S/346.

⁴⁸ WT/TPR/G/335 and WT/TPR/S/335/Rev.1.

⁴⁹ WT/TPR/G/332 and WT/TPR/S/332/Rev.1.

⁵⁰ WT/TPR/G/345 and WT/TPR/S/345/Rev.1.

⁵¹ WT/TPR/G/333 and WT/TPR/S/333/Rev.1.

entries cover, *inter alia*: export licensing requirements for ozone depleting materials and certain wild fauna and flora, and products thereof; and technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures regarding the labelling of organic products. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the government's mining strategy study to ensure environmental sustainability of the sector; and several projects to promote renewable energy applications.

3.19. The TPR of Singapore⁵² includes 26 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: strategies to enhance infrastructure and develop sustainable urban spaces. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*, non-automatic export licensing requirements for endangered animal and plant species, hazardous substances and waste, and pesticides. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Singapore's participation in all major International Maritime Organization (IMO) conventions on ship safety and marine pollution prevention; and policies to reduce Singapore's Greenhouse Gas Emissions by switching from fuel oil to natural gas.

3.20. The TPR of Solomon Islands⁵³ includes 48 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: Solomon Islands considering excessive fisheries subsidization by distant water fishing nations as a key contributor to overfishing; and the country's vulnerability to natural disaster and climate change. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: licensing requirements for imports of live fish, wildlife specimens, and ozone depleting substances; and import duty and goods tax exemption for imported solar equipment. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the policy objectives set out in Forestry Development Strategy 2009-13 including encouraging reforestation and smallholder plantation schemes, establishing parks and conservation areas, and encouraging participation in initiatives aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

3.21. The TPR of Sri Lanka⁵⁴ includes 50 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include the Government aligning its economic reforms aimed at achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs). On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: certification of environmental management systems and the accreditation scheme for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies; and export duties and export cess on certain goods to protect the environment. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the clothing sector pursuing sustainable environment policies (Green Factories); and Sri Lanka's efforts to promote alternative energy sources such as wind and solar energy.

3.22. The TPR of Tunisia⁵⁵ includes 65 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include the importance of the green economy in reducing environmental risks and shortages of natural resources in Tunisia. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: environmental assessment becoming a mandatory requirement when evaluating a business since 2004; grants to encourage the protection of the environment (e.g. for pollution clean-up and damage repair facilities); and prior authorization requirement for exportation of wastes included in list A of the Basel Convention. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the fisheries development plan for 2016-2020 with an emphasis on protecting, conserving, and developing marine resources while continuing to develop the biological recovery system and combat unregulated fishing; and various programmes for the enhancement of energy efficiency and the promotion of renewables and alternative energy sources.

3.23. The TPR of Turkey⁵⁶ includes 47 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the country's support for the liberalization of trade in environmental goods for the SDGs and to address climate change. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: import licensing requirements for endangered species of wild fauna and flora; and state aid programmes supporting environmental protection activities (e.g. aid to support SMEs during the certification of environmental management systems and energy efficiency support given to low-capacity SMEs). In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Turkey's main agricultural law providing for the protection of biodiversity and genetic

⁵² WT/TPR/G/343 and WT/TPR/S/343/Rev.1.

⁵³ WT/TPR/G/349 and WT/TPR/S/349.

⁵⁴ WT/TPR/G/347 and WT/TPR/S/347.

⁵⁵ WT/TPR/G/341 and WT/TPR/S/341/Rev.1.

⁵⁶ WT/TPR/G/331/Rev.1 and WT/TPR/S/331/Rev.1.

resources; and Turkey's Chemicals Industry Strategy and Course of Action Document setting the target to promote environmentally-friendly products.

3.24. The TPR of Ukraine⁵⁷ includes 55 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement (CUFTA), which addresses environmental issues; and the emergence of a new competitive and efficient market for recycling and packaging waste in Ukraine. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: value added tax (VAT) exemption for imports of energy-saving equipment and equipment using renewable energy; and import and export licensing requirements for ozone depleting substances. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the government's role in restocking fish species; and pollutant spill prevention services being exclusively provided by state-owned enterprises, institutions and organizations.

3.25. The TPR of the United Arab Emirates⁵⁸ includes 38 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the Abu Dhabi future energy initiative to develop Masdar City – the world's first carbon neutral, zero waste city completely powered by renewable energy; and the implementation of UAE Vision 2021 aimed at attaining sustainable development. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*, labels indicating energy efficiency required for household electrical products. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the Ministry of Environment and Water encouraging the use of modern technology in agriculture (e.g. modern irrigation and hydroponics) to conserve water; and the fisheries survey noting a sharp decline in demersal catch as a result of overfishing and degradation of the coast.

3.26. The TPR of the United States⁵⁹ includes 147 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include: the US' trade negotiating objectives defined in the 2015 Trade Promotion Authority including to ensure the mutual supportiveness of trade and environmental policies and to seek to protect and preserve the environment; and the President's Executive Order on Combating Wildlife Trafficking issued in 2013. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: renewable energy R&D support; grants for clean energy technologies; reforestation expenditures income tax concession; and the management and certification mechanisms to combat IUU fishing. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the Rural Energy for America Program, which encourages installations of renewable energy systems and energy efficiency; and the US Coast Guard being responsible for environmental protection in maritime transport.

3.27. The TPR of Zambia⁶⁰ includes 39 environment-related entries. Examples of the policy framework entries in the TPR include Zambia's commitment to supporting priority sectors in order to mainstream cross-cutting issues such as environment. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: licensing requirement for import of genetically-modified organisms; and zero value added tax rate for energy-saving appliances, machinery and equipment. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: the Mineral Resource Development Policy 2013 with environmental protection standards; and the National Forestry Policy issued in 2014 that aims to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, focusing on ensuring increased forest cover through integrated participatory forest management.

3.28. 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).⁶¹

⁵⁷ WT/TPR/G/334 and WT/TPR/S/334/Rev.1.

⁵⁸ WT/TPR/G/338 and WT/TPR/S/338/Rev.1.

⁵⁹ WT/TPR/G/350 and WT/TPR/S/350.

⁶⁰ WT/TPR/G/340 and WT/TPR/S/340/Rev.1.

⁶¹ See WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1.

4 ANNEXES

Annex I - Environment-related Search Words⁶²

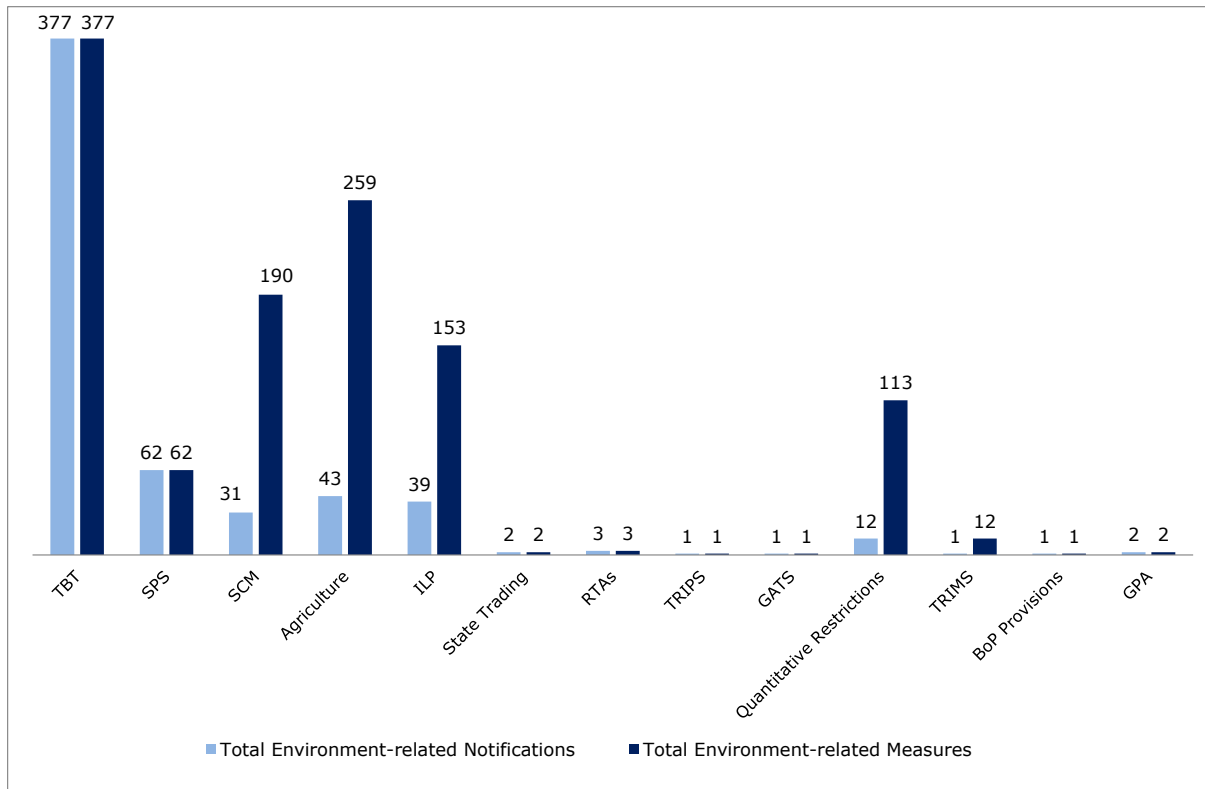
Basel Convention	HCFCs
Bio	Indigenous
Carbon	Kyoto Protocol
Cartagena	Modified organism
CFCs	Marking
CITES	Montreal Protocol
Clean	Natural resources
Climate	Novel
Conserv(ation)	Organic
Desertification	Ozone
Diversity	Package(ing)
Eco-label	Pollution
Ecology	Preservation
Emissions	Preserve
Endangered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

⁶² 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 Notifications⁶³ (1997 – 2016)

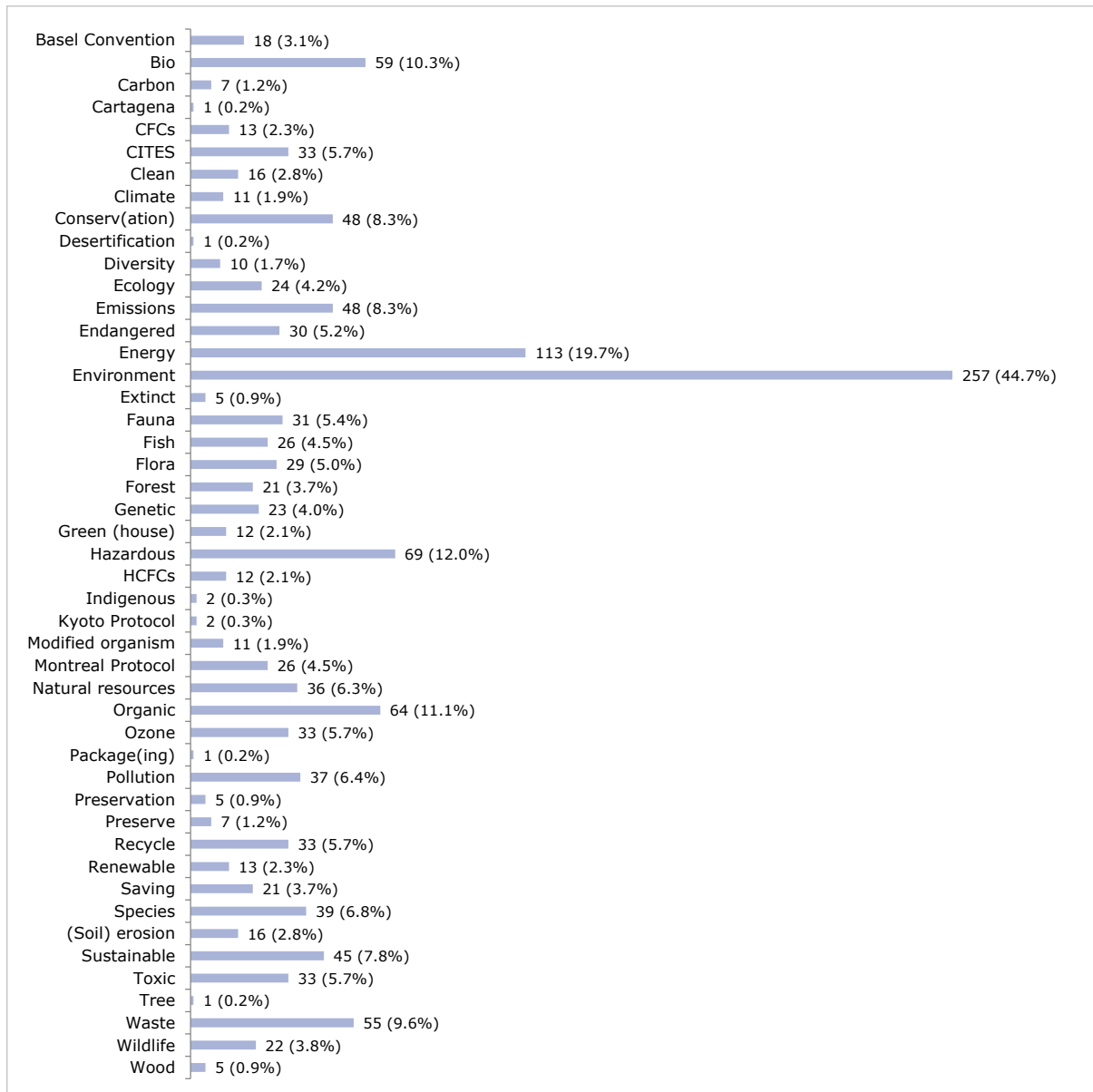
WTO Agreements	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TBT	89(795)	98(648)	83(671)	97(610)	67(539)	114(582)	100(794)	107(638)	121(771)	155(874)	168 (1032)	238 (1265)	274 (1490)	270 (1413)	268 (1216)	353 (1551)	384 (1605)	358 (1558)	305 (1305)	377 (1686)
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)	62 (1037)
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)	31 (127)
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)	43 (208)
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)	2(120)	0(114)	0(143)
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)	0(89)
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)	0(4)
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)	2(41)
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)	3(18)
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)	1(142)
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)	1(21)
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)	12(16)
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)	1(4)
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)	1(4)
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)	0(1)
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)	0(17)
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)	2(66)
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)	0(0)
Trade Facilitation																		0(55)	0(26)	0(17)
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)	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)	575 (3744)
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%	15.36%

⁶³ 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 Measures⁶⁴ (2016)

⁶⁴ Notifications may contain more than one measure.

Annex IV - Search Word Frequency in Notifications in 2016⁶⁵



⁶⁵ Figures in parenthesis indicate the share of total environment-related notifications that included a given search word.

Annex V - 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.⁶⁶ 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 – 2016.

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;
- Type of TPR: TPR reports prepared by either the Secretariat or the Member;
- 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. "III") and paragraph number "§" in the TPR document ("G" or "S" for government or secretariat TPR);

⁶⁶ WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1

- 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: the measure(s) associated with the environment-related information (for TPR, an additional category of type of measure is included to those used for notifications: General environmental reference);
- Type of sectors: the sector(s) 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.

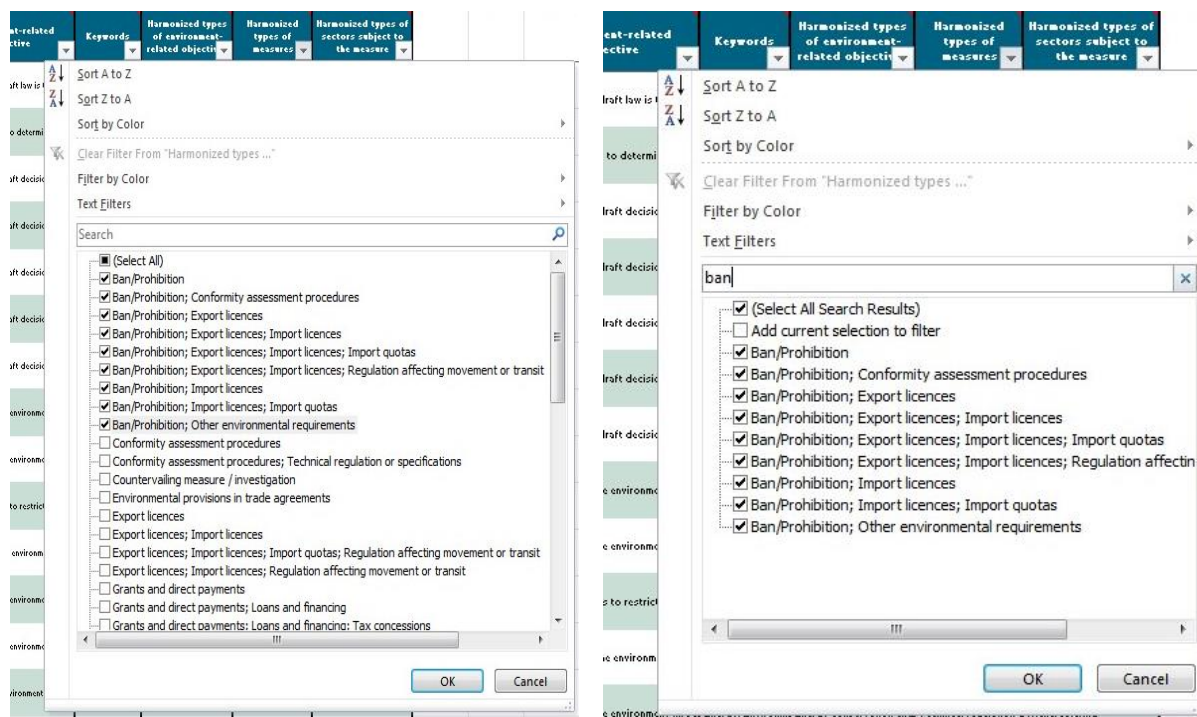
C. "Summary" worksheet

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" 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
