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(21-1996)

Page: 1/22

Committee on Trade and Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE FOR 2019

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 3}
2. In October 2018, a web-based EDB application was developed. The web-based EDB is available through the WTO website: <https://www.wto.org/edb> or through the URL address: <https://edb.wto.org/>.⁴
3. Information in the EDB for 2019 is drawn from the 4,706 notifications submitted by WTO Members and the 12 TPRs circulated in 2019. The full data set for 2019 can be accessed at: https://edb.wto.org/search?field_year%5B%5D=2019&search_api_fulltext=&field_ics_hs_code=.
4. This note is a summary report of the underlying data contained in the EDB web-application. It covers information on: (i) environment-related measures notified under WTO Agreements and notification obligations (Section 1); (ii) environment-related measures mentioned in Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) (Section 2); and (iii) EDB data for topic-specific analysis (Section 3).

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, EDB 2015 in WT/CTE/EDB/15 and Add.1, EDB 2016 in WT/CTE/EDB/16 and Add.1, EDB 2017 in WT/CTE/EDB/17 and EDB 2018 in WT/CTE/EDB/18.

³ The list of key 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.

⁴ Users are invited to access EDB directly from the web-based application which contains data from 2009 to 2019. More data will be uploaded to the database as and when ready.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 WTO NOTIFICATIONS	3
2 INFORMATION CONTAINED IN TRADE POLICY REVIEWS	9
3 EDB DATA FOR TOPIC-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS.....	14
4 ANNEXES.....	18
Annex I – EDB Keywords	18
Annex II – Number of Environment-related Notifications (1997 – 2019)	19
Annex III – EDB Harmonized Categories	21

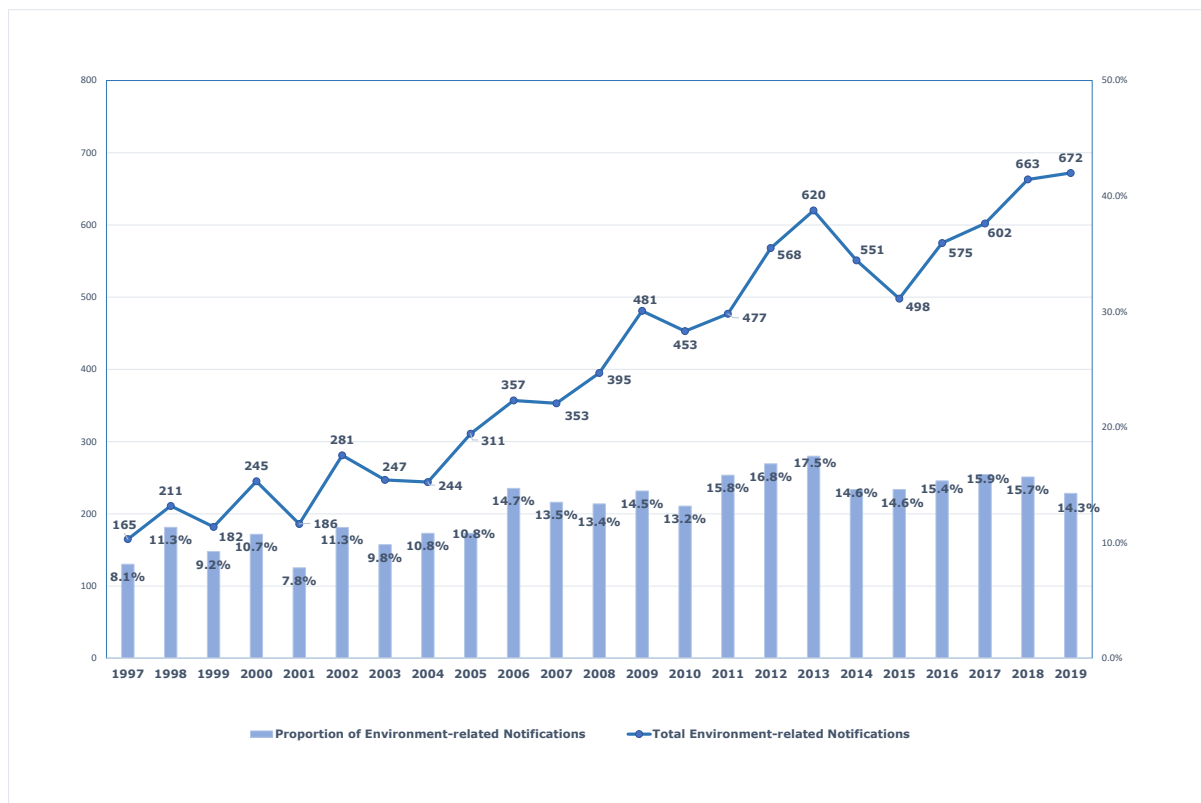
TABLE OF CHARTS

Chart 1.1 – Environment-related Notifications (1997 –2019)	3
Chart 1.2 – Environment-related Notifications by Members (2019).....	4
Chart 1.3 – Environment-related Notifications and Measures by Agreement (2019).....	6
Chart 1.4 – Types of Environment-related Objectives identified in the EDB (2019)	7
Chart 1.5 – Type of Measures identified in the EDB (2019).....	8
Chart 1.6 – Type of Sectors identified in the EDB (2019)	9
Chart 2.1 – Types of Environment-related Measures Mentioned in TPRs (2019)	13
Chart 2.2 – Sectors Covered by Environment-related Entries Mentioned in TPRs (2019).....	13
Chart 3.1 – Environment-related measures affecting the fisheries sector (2009 – 2019)	14
Chart 3.2 – WTO Members with environment-related measures in the fisheries sector	15
Chart 3.3 – Environment-related measures affecting the fisheries sector by Agreement.....	16
Chart 3.4 – TPR entries affecting the fisheries sector (2009 – 2019).....	16
Chart 3.5 – WTO Members with environment-related TPR entries in the fisheries sector.....	17

1 WTO NOTIFICATIONS

1.1. In 2019, of the 4,706 notifications submitted by WTO Members,⁵ 14.3% or 672 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).

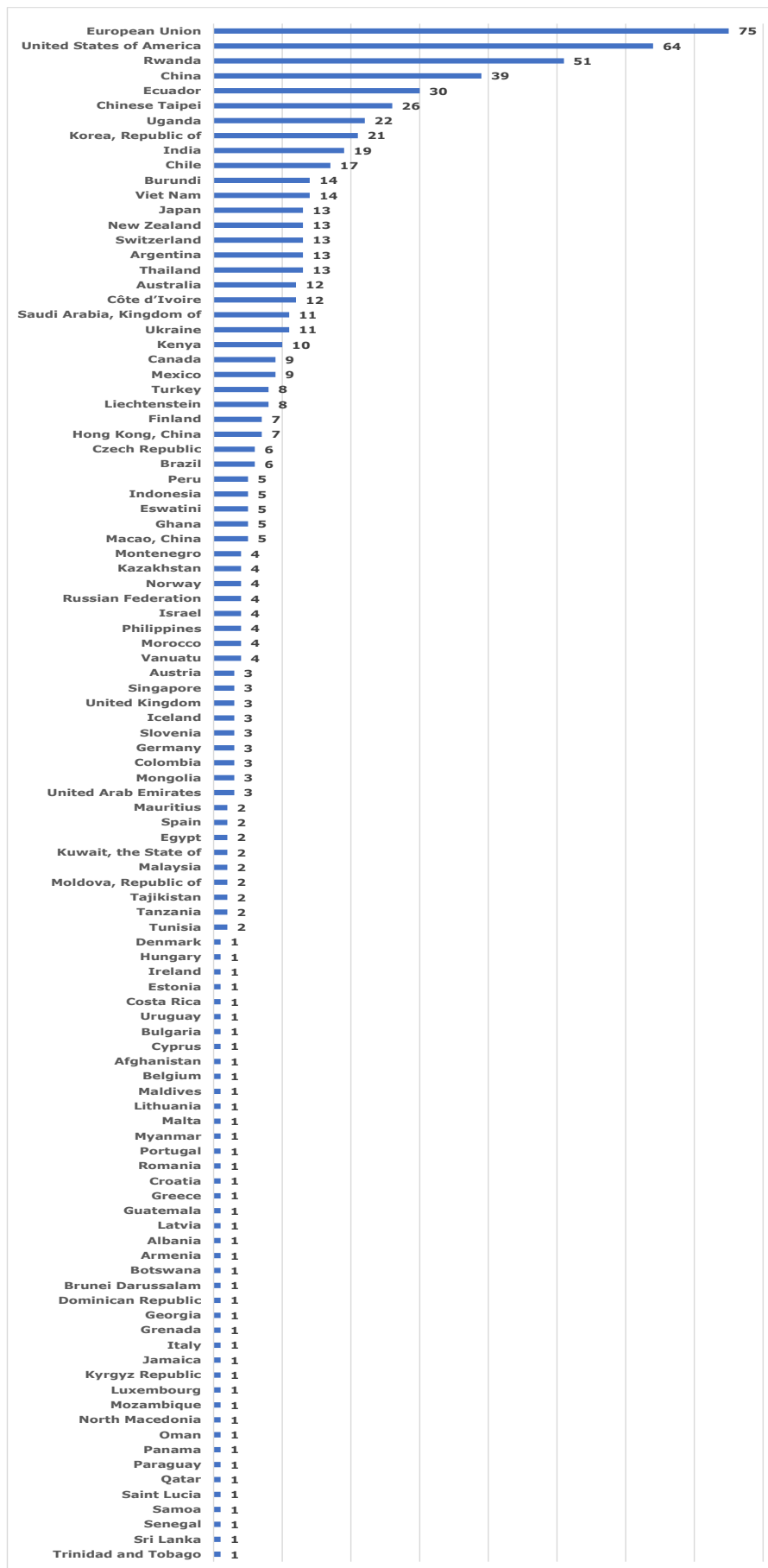
Chart 1.1 – Environment-related Notifications (1997 –2019)



1.2. Environment-related notifications have been submitted by WTO Members from all regions of the world and at all levels of development (Chart 1.2). One hundred and three Members submitted notifications of environment-related measures, with the European Union (75 notifications), the United States (64), Rwanda (51), China (39) and Ecuador (30) notifying the highest number of environment-related notifications in 2019.

⁵ 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.

Chart 1.2 – Environment-related Notifications by Members (2019)



1.3. Chart 1.3 illustrates the incidence of environment-related notifications and measures across the WTO Agreements in 2019.⁶ 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 subsidies or agriculture notifications).⁷ In the latter case, the various measures are broken down and reported separately in the database.

1.4. As in previous years, the TBT Agreement has the highest number of environment-related notifications (439), accounting for 65% of all WTO environment-related notifications in 2019. A number of environment-related measures were also notified under the SCM Agreement (66 notifications), the Agreement on Agriculture (49), the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (48), the SPS Agreement (29) and Quantitative restrictions (17).⁸

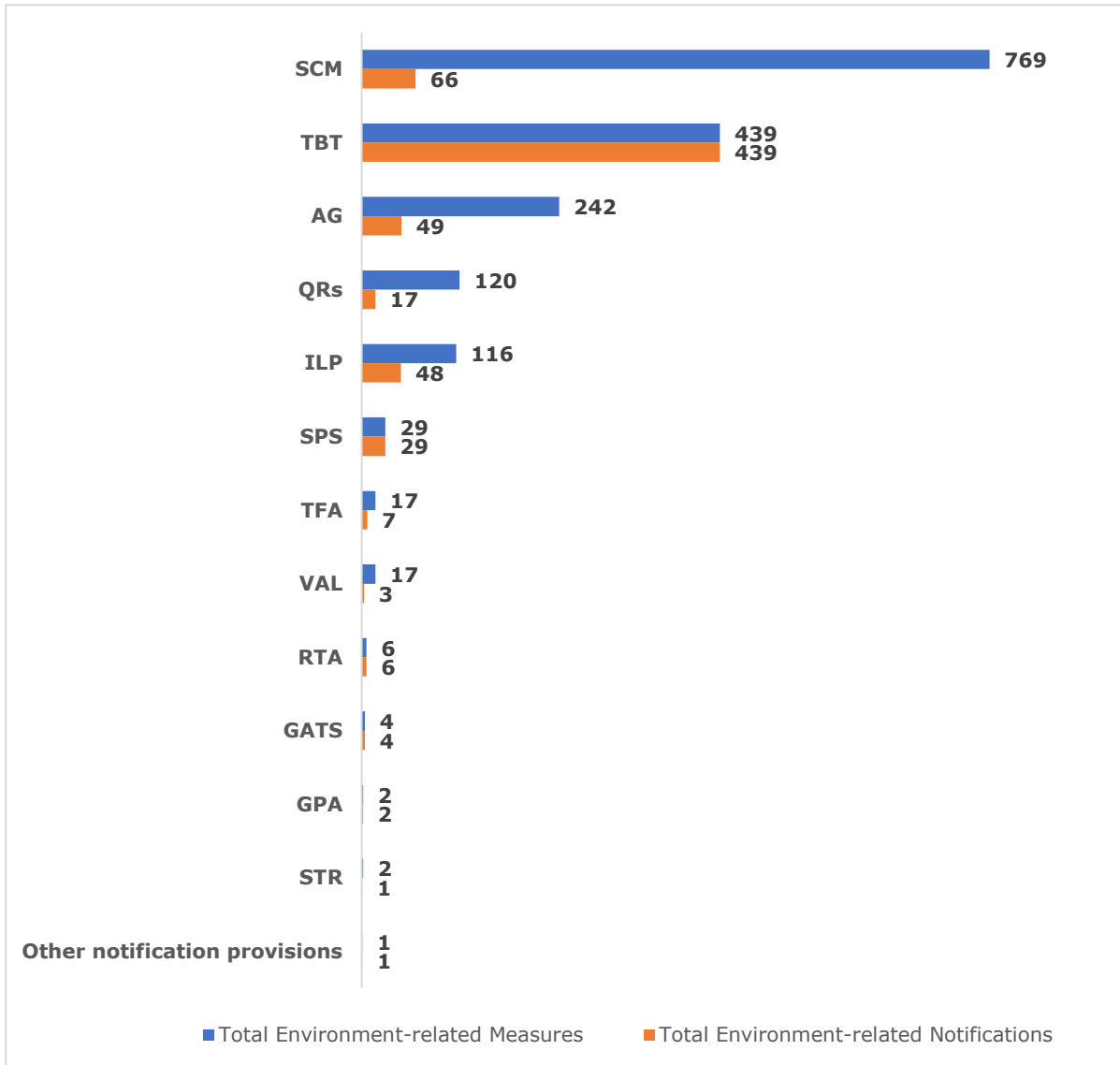
1.5. There were 1,764 separate EDB environment-related measures included from the 672 environment-related notifications in 2019. The SCM Agreement reported the highest number with 769 environment-related measures, followed by the TBT Agreement (439), the Agreement on Agriculture (242), Quantitative Restrictions (120), and the Import Licensing Procedures Agreement with 116 environment-related measures.

⁶ In 2019, 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 (AG); Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (Customs Valuation (VAL)); Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (ILP); Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII of the GATT 1994 (State Trading Enterprises (STR)); the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXIV of the GATT 1994 (Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)); the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions (QRs); Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA); the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA); and other notification provisions such as preferential trade arrangements notified to the Committee on Trade and Development.

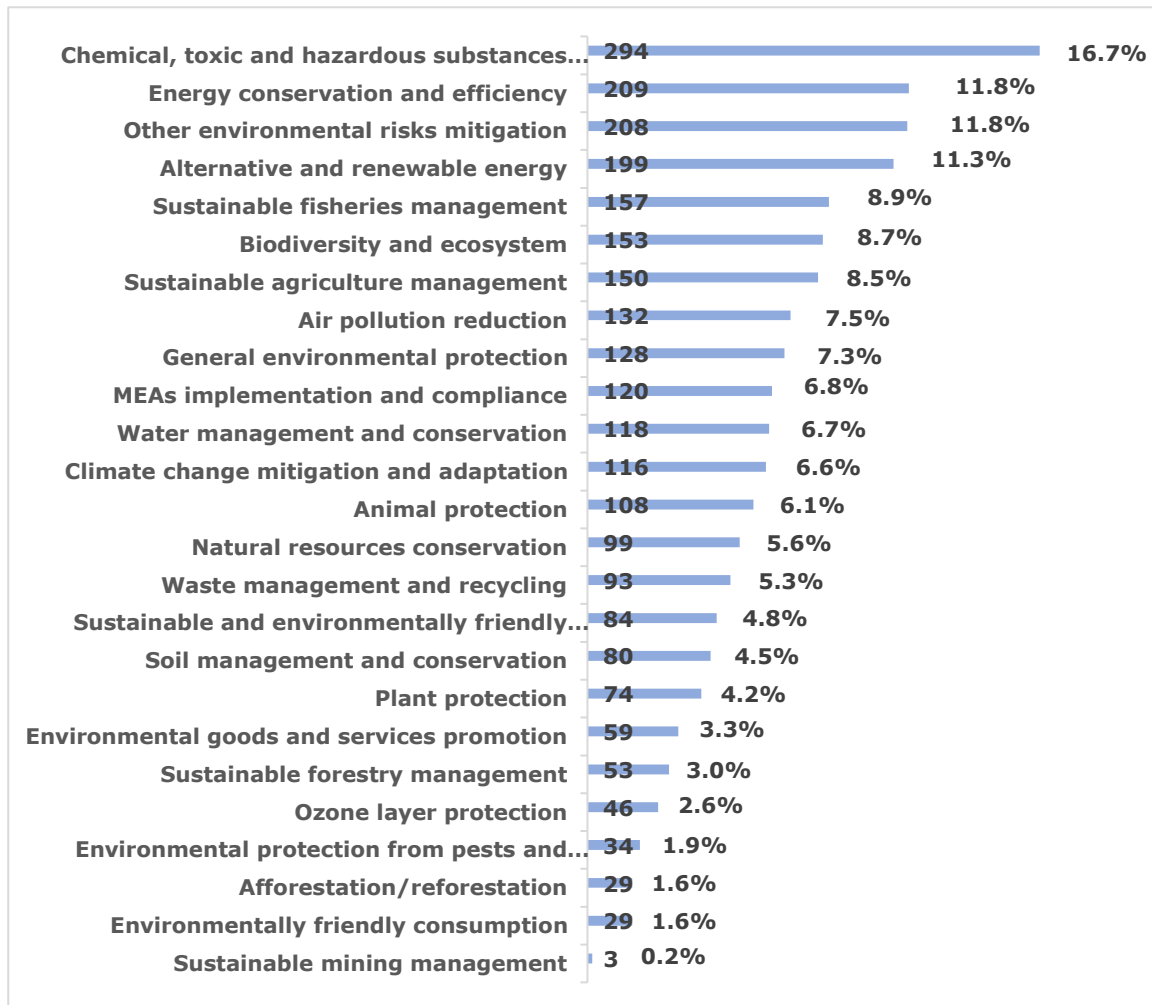
⁷ Since 2018, trade remedy measures (antidumping, safeguards, countervailing measures) have only been included in the EDB if the environment-related hit pertains to the WTO Member making the notification.

⁸ In 2019, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the following WTO Agreements: Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 (Anti-dumping (ADP)); Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection (PSI); Agreement on Rules of Origin (RO); Agreement on Safeguards (SG); Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS); Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS); Information Technology Agreement (ITA); and the Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments (BOP) Provisions of GATT 1994.

Chart 1.3 – Environment-related Notifications and Measures by Agreement (2019)



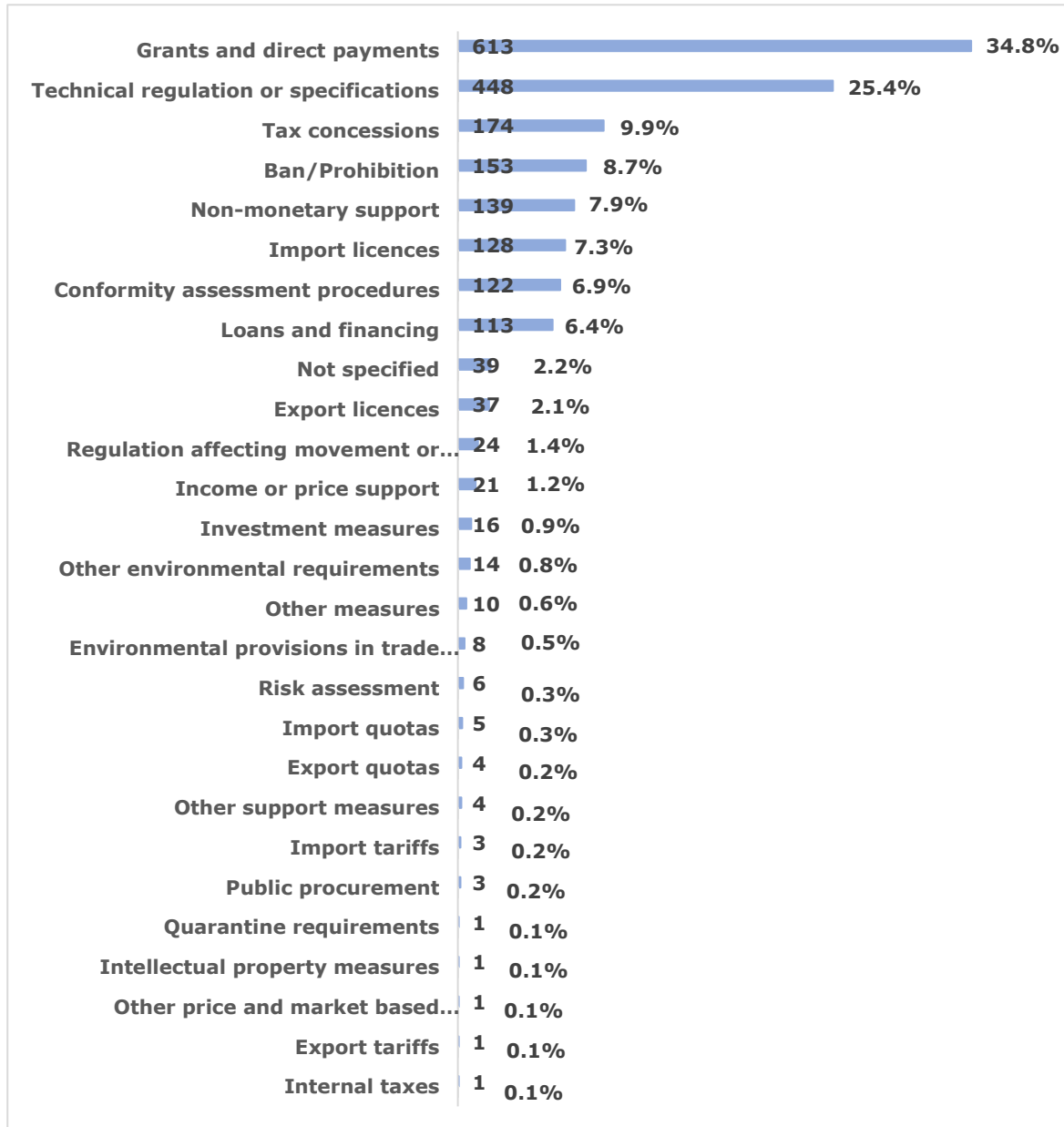
1.6. The environment-related measures mentioned in the 2019 notifications addressed a range of environmental objectives (see Chart 1.4), including chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (16.7%), energy conservation and efficiency (11.8%), other environmental risks mitigation (11.8%), alternative and renewable energy (11.3%), sustainable fisheries management (8.9%), and biodiversity and ecosystem (8.7%).

Chart 1.4 – Types of Environment-related Objectives⁹ identified in the EDB (2019)¹⁰

1.7. In terms of types of measure (see Chart 1.5), grants and direct payments accounted for the largest share in the 2019 notifications (34.8%), followed by technical regulation or specifications (25.4%), tax concessions (9.9%), ban/prohibitions (8.7%), and non-monetary support (7.9%).

⁹ See Annex III for a list of the harmonized categories by types of measures, objectives or sectors.

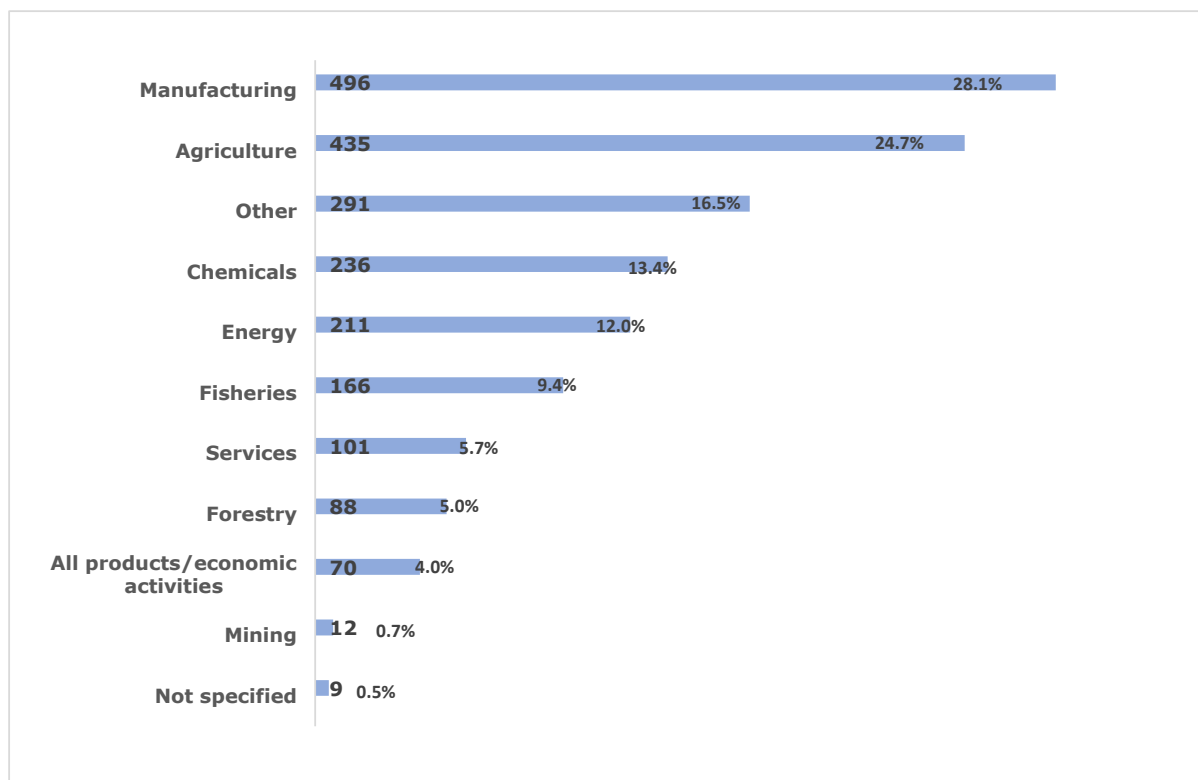
¹⁰ Since more than one environmental objective/measure/sector can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%.

Chart 1.5 – Type of Measures¹¹ identified in the EDB (2019)¹²

1.8. In the sectoral analysis (Chart 1.6), the sector that was most frequently associated with environment-related measures in 2019 was manufacturing with 28.1% of all the identified measures, followed by agriculture (24.7%), chemicals (13.4%), and energy (12.0%). Sectors such as wildlife or waste are captured under the heading "Other" and accounted for 16.5% of the total measures.

¹¹ See Annex III for a list of the harmonized categories by types of measures, objectives or sectors.

¹² Since more than one environmental objective/measure/sector can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%.

Chart 1.6 – Type of Sectors¹³ identified in the EDB (2019)¹⁴

1.9. Further infographics, charts and EDB measures and notification data can be accessed from the EDB web-based interface available through the WTO website: <https://www.wto.org/edb>.

2 INFORMATION CONTAINED IN TRADE POLICY REVIEWS

2.1. The EDB covers information on the environment-related policies, measures or programmes contained in the Secretariat and Government Trade Policy Review (TPR) reports. Twelve TPRs were considered in 2019, namely (in alphabetical order): Bangladesh, Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, East African Community (EAC)¹⁵, Lao PDR, North Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Samoa, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

2.2. There were 758 entries with references to environment-related policies, measures or sectors in these TPRs.¹⁶ 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 quantitative restrictions (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 2019 TPRs include agriculture, chemicals, energy, fisheries, forestry, manufacturing, mining, services, and others.

2.3. The TPR of Bangladesh¹⁷ includes 48 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the Export Policy 2015-2018 to promote and facilitate export

¹³ See Annex III for a list of the harmonized categories by types of measures, objectives or sectors.

¹⁴ Since more than one environmental objective/measure/sector can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%.

¹⁵ The EAC consists of the following WTO Members: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ WT/TPR/G/385 and WT/TPR/S/385/Rev.1.

and the use of environment-friendly technologies; the emphasis placed on environment mitigation plans and energy saving plans when evaluating an investment proposal; and the options available and being explored for a graduated least developed country (LDC) to pursue preferential exports, including the ratification of conventions relating to core human and labour rights, and environmental and governance principles. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: Bangladesh's plans to establish 100 environment-friendly Economic Zones; and the Industrial Policy Act, 2016 which provides incentives for green, high-tech, or transformative industries. In the sectoral analysis, the TPR entries include the National Agriculture Policy (NAP 2013) with the specific objectives of enhancing sustainability and profitability in agricultural production and promoting adaptability to climate change; and Bangladesh's energy policy focus on reducing extreme dependence on natural gas, through diversification of the energy mix and the use of alternative/renewable energy resources.

2.4. The TPR of Canada¹⁸ includes 101 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the Canada-European Union Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) to foster inclusive growth and ensure strong environmental protections; Canada pursuing an inclusive approach to trade building on past achievements by improving labour and environment protections, and pursuing new chapters, focused on cooperation and information-sharing. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the Pan-Canadian Approach to Pricing Carbon Pollution, a federal system or provincial schemes being put in place to ensure that carbon pollution pricing will apply to a broad set of emission sources throughout Canada, with increasing stringency over time; and the regulations governing the exportation, importation, inter-provincial movement and recycling of hazardous waste and ozone-depleting substances. In the sectoral analysis, the TPR entries include targets for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reductions for the oil and gas sector set by both the federal and provincial governments; a national dialogue to enhance and develop clean growth strategies; and Canada's precautionary and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, to ensure that Canadian fishing activities are conducted in a manner that supports conservation and sustainable use.

2.5. The TPR of Costa Rica¹⁹ includes 46 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) in four specific areas, including clean technology; and that Costa Rica remains committed to the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) negotiations and hopes that these negotiations will resume in the near future. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: tax incentives for electric vehicles; fiscal and financial incentives to support micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), promote the green economy and assist women entrepreneurs; and compulsory licences issued for a biodiversity patent. In the sectoral analysis, the TPR entries include Costa Rica's National Energy Plan with the key objectives of improving energy efficiency and optimizing the use of renewable sources of energy generation; and support to all efforts to bring the negotiations on fisheries subsidies to a satisfactory conclusion.

2.6. The TPR of Ecuador²⁰ includes 41 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the National Development Plan "A Lifetime" 2017-2021 with a focus on environmental sustainability and risk management; and the general outline and objectives of Ecuador's trade policy as set out in the Constitution, which stipulates that the State shall have sole control of strategic sectors, including: energy in all its forms, non-renewable natural resources, biodiversity and genetic heritage. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the redeemable tax on plastic bottles (IRBP) to reduce pollution and encourage recycling; technical regulations and phytosanitary measures issued to protect human, animal and plant life and to preserve the environment; and the "pollution abatement, public transport fuel subsidy rationalization and vehicle scrapping programme" which prohibits the export of scrap. In the sectoral analysis, examples of TPR entries include the National Fisheries Control Plan of Ecuador with its guidelines to make fishery products traceable, discourage illegal fishing and to ensure that the country's hydrobiological resources are used sustainably; and on the energy consumption front, Ecuador's aim to reduce its use of fossil fuels.

¹⁸ WT/TPR/G/389 and WT/TPR/S/389/Rev.1.

¹⁹ WT/TPR/G/392 and WT/TPR/S/392/Rev.1.

²⁰ WT/TPR/G/383 and WT/TPR/S/383/Rev.1.

2.7. The TPR of East African Community²¹ (EAC) includes 142 environment-related entries.²² The EAC comprises of the following WTO Members: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include long-term development strategies, vision documents and national development plans whose strategic objectives entail environmental protection and sustainable economic development. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: fostering cooperation among the EAC countries; the harmonization of national measures for the sustainable utilization of resources; and the development and adoption of conservation and management measures. In the sectoral analysis, examples of TPR entries include: forestry as a key subsector in sustenance of the ecosystem and socio-economic wellbeing of the EAC countries, with forest ecosystems enhancing resilience to climate change; the EAC Treaty that calls for the harmonization of countries' mining regulations, to ensure environmentally-friendly and sound mining practices; and the EAC Tourism and Wildlife Management Bill that seeks to establish a cooperative framework for the management of tourism and wildlife resources in the region.

2.8. The TPR of Lao PDR²³ includes 77 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include Lao PDR's domestic and foreign trade policies being primarily guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and, now by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030; and that Lao PDR's sustainable development strategy will also address the longer-term issues related to its graduation from LDC status. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: prohibition or restriction of the import of certain goods on the grounds of conservation of natural resources; and an environmental management system to supervise, monitor, control and inspect processes including to control and limit pollution and emissions. In the sectoral analysis, examples of TPR entries include Lao PDR's efforts on sustainable recovery and effective management of its forests to help ensure sustainable development of the forest sector and to stop illegal logging; and the diversification of its energy generation with the development of renewable energy.

2.9. The TPR of North Macedonia²⁴ includes 60 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with the European Union with provisions on, *inter alia*, environment and cooperation on a wide range of activities; and the "Strategy for Energy Development until 2030" to ensure security in the supply of various types of energy and obligations undertaken to ratify international agreements including on energy and climate change. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the support measures under the Programme for Competitiveness, Innovation and Entrepreneurship, 2019, to increase businesses' competitiveness with specialized training on the greening of manufacturing industries and on the concept of circular economy; and the new Law on Public Procurement with new provisions for the promotion of socially and environmentally responsible procurement. In the sectoral analysis, examples of TPR entries include North Macedonia's energy policy is geared at transposing to the EU's energy *acquis* including its energy security, energy efficiency and environmental objectives; and the Programme for Promotion of Tourism for 2019 mainly focused on campaigns of eco-action.

2.10. The TPR of Papua New Guinea²⁵ includes 36 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include environmental sustainability and climate change considered as one of the focus areas in Vision 2050, the development framework which establishes the country's overall strategic direction. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the import prohibition on non-biodegradable plastic shopping bags; and export controls and restrictions in place, for the purposes of protecting wildlife, cultural heritage, and the environment. In the sectoral analysis, examples of TPR entries include Papua New Guinea's commitment to the sustainable management of its fisheries resources; and the key policy objective for the mining sector to double mineral exports, while minimizing the adverse impact on the environment.

2.11. The TPR of Peru²⁶ includes 82 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include foreign trade being incorporated in Peru's National Strategic Development Plan, setting the course for Peru's sustainable development; and PENX 2025, the goal of which is to increase in a sustainable and diversified manner the export of value-added goods and

²¹ WT/TPR/G/384 and WT/TPR/S/384/Rev.1.

²² Examples provided in this paragraph pertain to the EAC as a whole. Country-specific information is also available and can be accessed directly from the EDB (www.wto.org/edb).

²³ WT/TPR/G/394 and WT/TPR/S/394/Rev.1.

²⁴ WT/TPR/G/390 and WT/TPR/S/390.

²⁵ WT/TPR/G/387/Rev.1 and WT/TPR/S/387/Rev.1.

²⁶ WT/TPR/G/393/Rev.1 and WT/TPR/S/393/Rev.2.

services. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the imports of products or substances that deplete the ozone layer must be authorized by one or more competent bodies; and the ban on the export of wild species to preserve or protect the environment and to comply with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In the sectoral analysis examples of TPR entries include, the environmental management approval for mineral exploration, exploitation, and processing, in line with the new Regulations on Environmental Protection for Mining Exploration Activities; and the main objectives of Peru's fisheries policy to ensure hydrobiological resources are used consistently with the preservation of the environment and the conservation of biodiversity.

2.12. The TPR of Samoa²⁷ includes 46 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) which reflects the integration and mainstreaming of gender, human rights, and climate and disaster resilience in national planning. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: import restrictions and prohibitions for health, safety or environmental reasons or to meet international obligations; export prohibitions on logs and timber for the conservation of the country's forest areas; and a technical regulation on energy efficiency standards. In the sectoral analysis, examples of TPR entries include sustainable catch practices and an ecosystem approach to fisheries management; and the need to strengthen agriculture data collection systems to ensure evidence-based policy decisions, relating to addressing the threat of climate change and natural disasters.

2.13. The TPR of Suriname²⁸ includes 38 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include Suriname's membership of the Association of Caribbean States whose objectives include promoting the sustainable development of the Greater Caribbean and preserving the environmental integrity of the Caribbean Sea. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: import prohibitions on chemicals, certain pesticides, and second-hand vehicles for environmental protection reasons; a fast track procedure for developing standards in cases of high importance or if a specific standard is needed for the protection of human, animal or plant health or safety, or for protection of the environment; and national standards developed for labelling of organic agriculture. In the sectoral analysis, examples of TPR entries include a new law needed for greater emphasis on the environmental and social aspects of mining; a Tourism Strategic Plan being directed towards the development of sustainable tourism, including eco and cultural tourism; and, for the fisheries sector, the Government's general policy objective to preserve biological diversity and ensure the sustainable exploitation of marine resources.

2.14. The TPR of Trinidad and Tobago²⁹ includes 41 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include Vision 2030 – placing the environment at the centre of the country's social and economic development; and the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between CARICOM members, the Dominican Republic and the European Union which covers goods and services liberalization and, *inter alia*, environmental protection. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: an environmental tax on imports of used tyres to cover the proper disposal of these tyres; and incentives for the adoption of good agricultural practices and soil conservation methods. In the sectoral analysis, examples of TPR entries include a Tourism Road Map, 2016-20 for Trinidad, which offers guidance and frames strategies and programmes for the sustainable development of the tourism sector; and investment incentives to the agriculture sector for waste management and the use of environmentally-friendly chemicals.

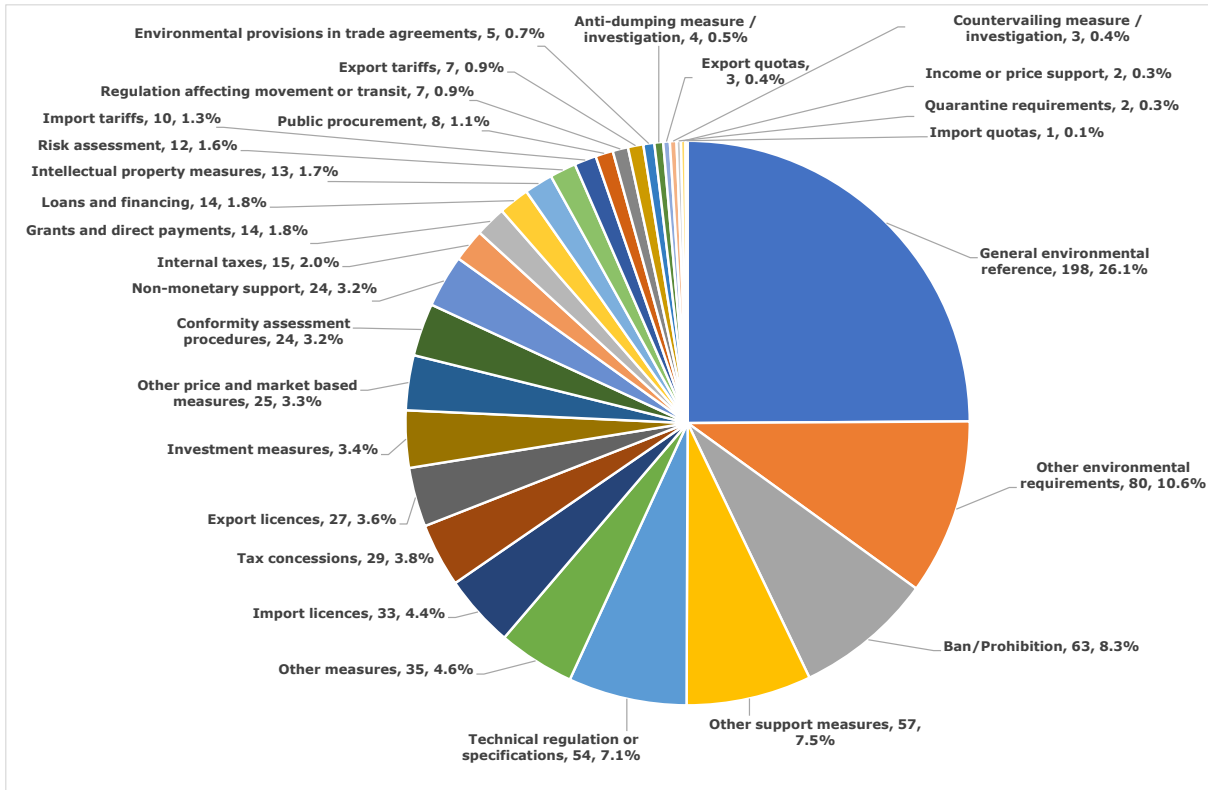
2.15. To illustrate the range of TPR entries, Chart 2.1 below provides a detailed breakdown of the types of environment-related measures reported in the TPRs. Apart from general environmental references, the environment-related measures most frequently mentioned in the TPRs of 2019 include other environmental requirements (10.6%), ban/prohibition (8.3%), other support measures (7.5%), technical regulation or specifications (7.1%), other measures (4.6%), import licences (4.4%), tax concessions (3.8%), export licences (3.6%), investment measures (3.4%), and other price and market-based measures (3.3%).

²⁷ WT/TPR/G/386 and WT/TPR/S/386/Rev.1

²⁸ WT/TPR/G/391 and WT/TPR/S/391/Rev.1

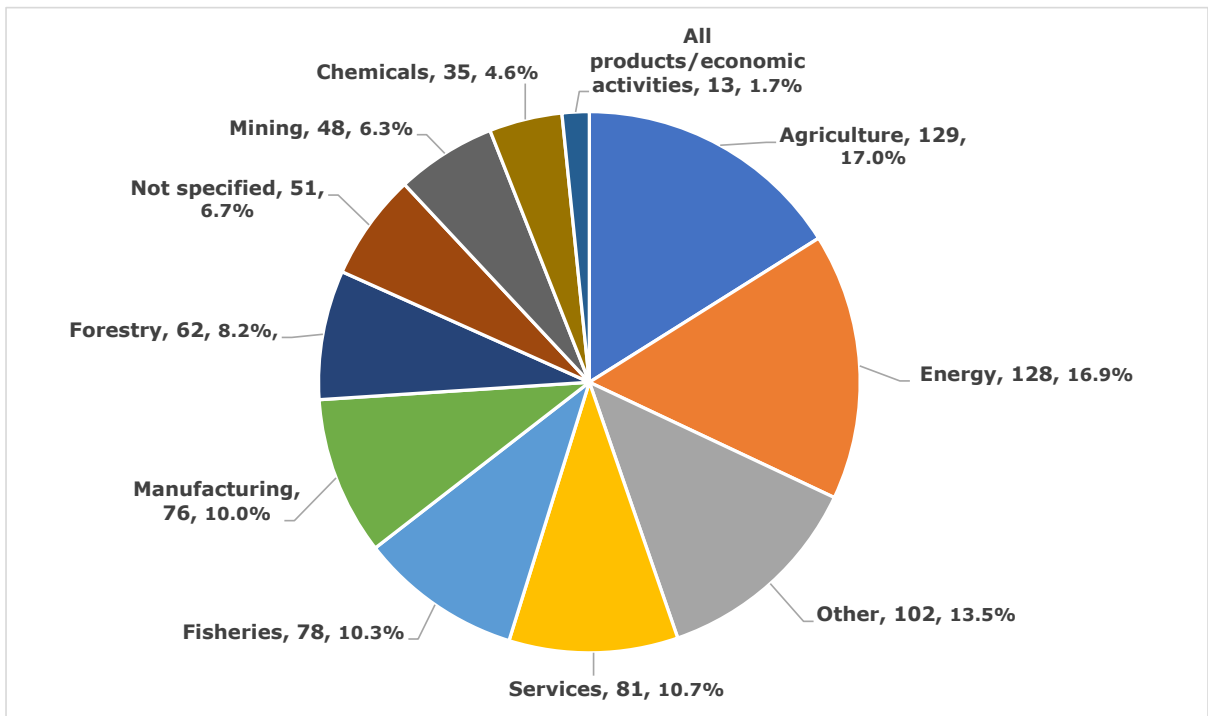
²⁹ WT/TPR/G/388 and WT/TPR/S/388/Rev.1

Chart 2.1 – Types of Environment-related Measures Mentioned in TPRs (2019)



2.16. Regarding environment-related trade policies by sector (see Chart 2.2), the most frequently mentioned sectors in the 2019 TPRs were agriculture (17.0%), followed by energy (16.9%), services (11.3%), and fisheries (10.3%). Wildlife or waste was captured under the heading "Other" and accounted for 13.5% of the TPR sector-specific entries.

Chart 2.2 – Sectors Covered by Environment-related Entries Mentioned in TPRs (2019)



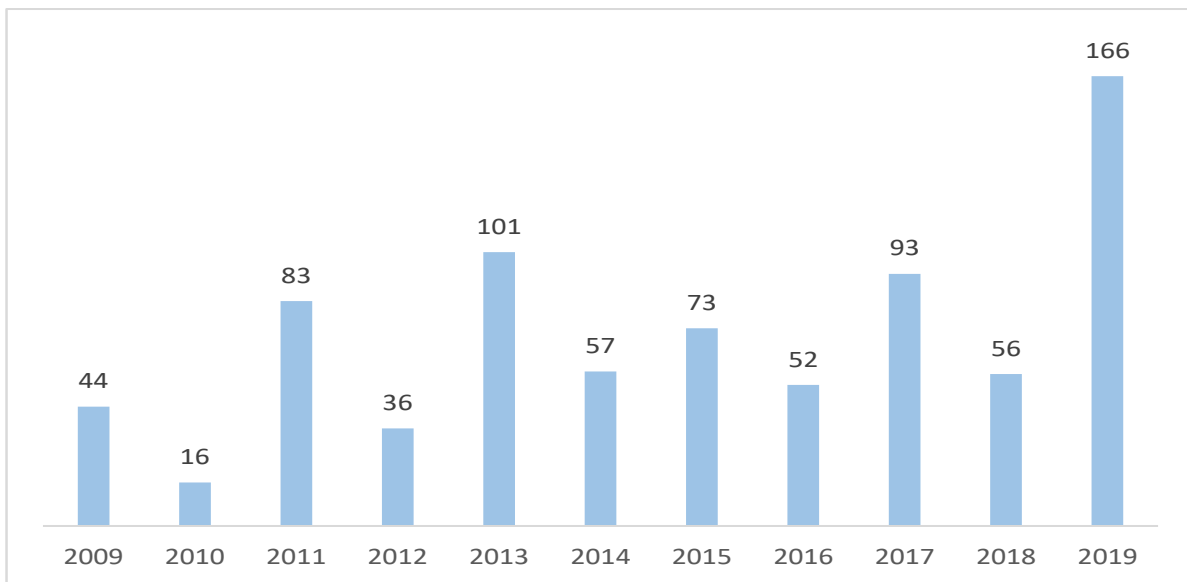
2.17. The information provided above is only illustrative to highlight the wide range and depth of data available in the EDB. Further infographics, charts and EDB TPR data can be accessed from the EDB web-based interface available through the WTO website: <https://www.wto.org/edb>.

3 EDB DATA FOR TOPIC-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

3.1. Building on previous EDB presentations and the feedback received from Members at the CTE,³⁰ Section 3 has been added to the EDB report to provide an illustration of the notifications and TPR data available for thematic or topic-specific analysis. Data on fisheries is presented in the EDB 2019 report. For fisheries, the database search functionalities can be used to filter data by sector (fisheries), environment-related objective (sustainable fisheries management) or by keywords (fish).^{31 32} This section has analysed EDB fisheries data by using the sector search filter.

3.2. An increasing number of environment-related trade measures affect the fisheries sector. Since 2009, WTO Members have notified over 775 measures affecting the fisheries sector. In the last five years alone, 88 measures have on average been notified each year, with a recent increase of environment-related fisheries measures notified in subsidies notifications (see Chart 3.1).

Chart 3.1 – Environment-related measures affecting the fisheries sector (2009 – 2019)

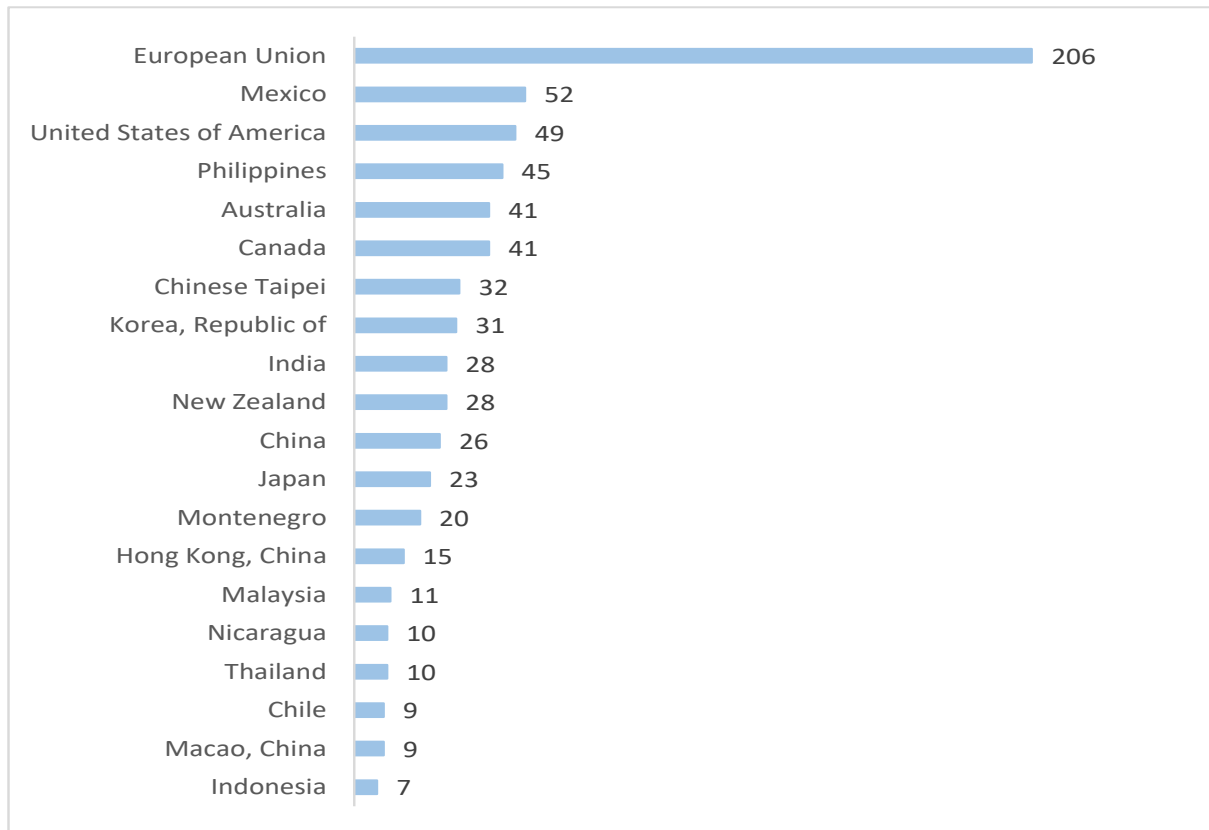


3.3. Between 2009 and 2019, nearly 60 WTO Members notified environment-related measures that affect the fisheries sector. These measures have been notified by WTO Members from all regions of the world. The European Union (EU) and its member States account for 206 or more than one-fourth (26.5%) of all such measures in the EDB database. The EU is followed by Mexico, United States, Philippines, Australia and Canada (see Chart 3.2 for the top 20 WTO Members).

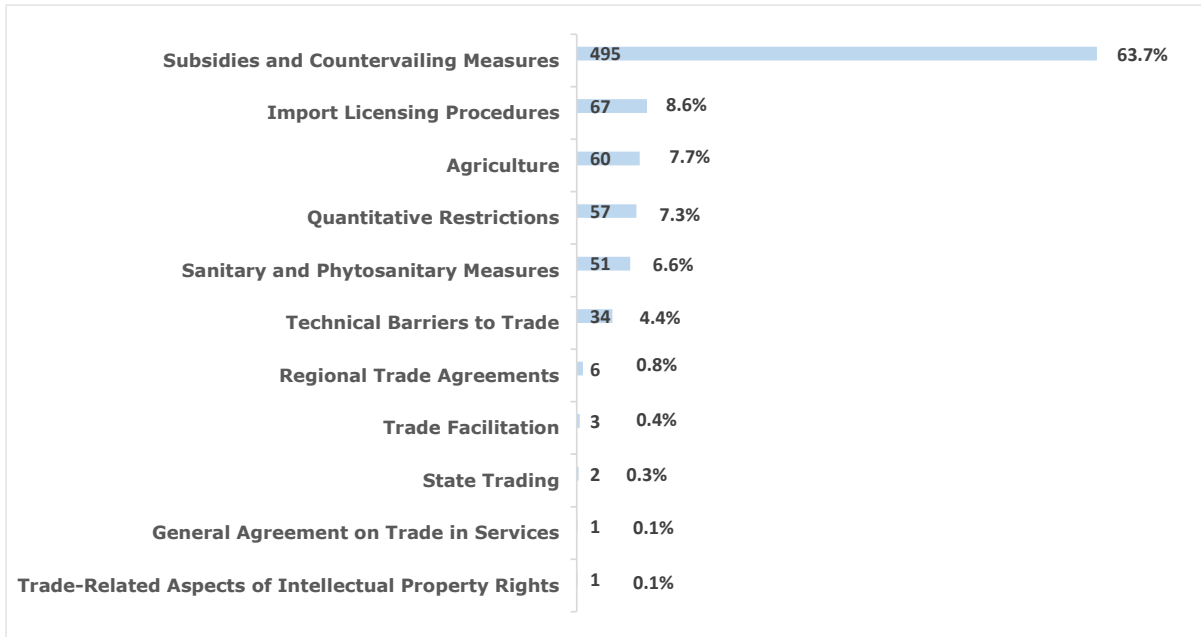
³⁰ See WT/CTE/M/67 (pages 16-17) and WT/CTE/M/68 (pages 28-30).

³¹ See Annex I for the list of Keywords and Annex III for the list of harmonized categories used to tag EDB data by types of measures, objectives or sectors.

³² Other topics or themes may be examined based on the keywords or the harmonized categories used to categorize data in the EDB.

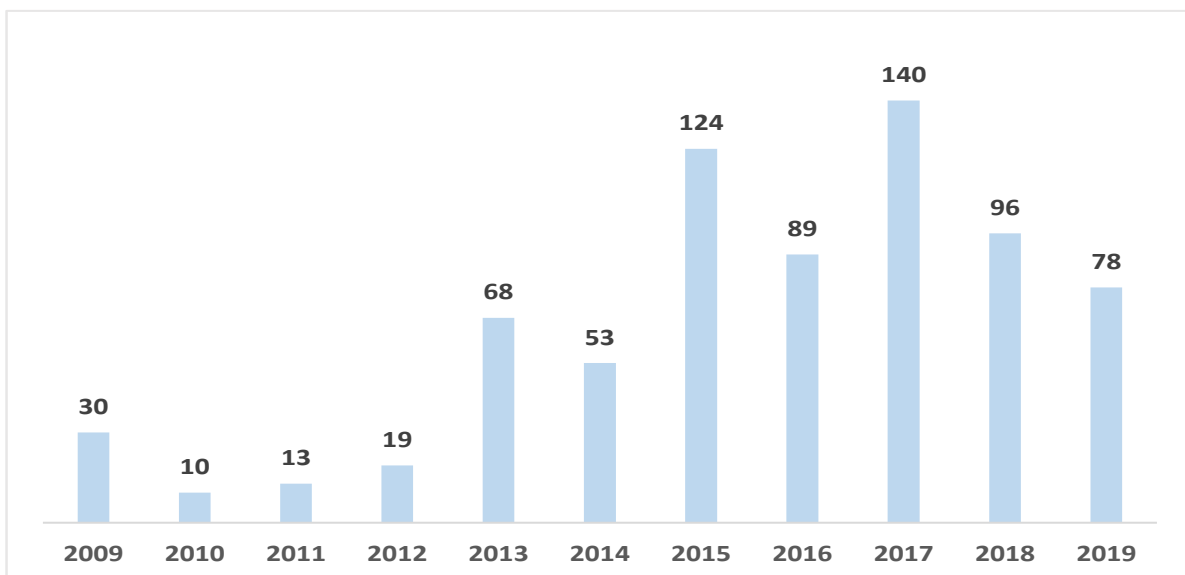
Chart 3.2 – WTO Members with environment-related measures in the fisheries sector

3.4. In terms of types of measures affecting the fisheries sector, most measures notified from 2009 onwards were support measures, usually in the form of grants and direct payments. Other support measures, income or price support, loans and financing, and non-monetary support were also provided to the fisheries sector. Nearly two-thirds (63.7%) or 495 of the environment-related measures in the fisheries sector were notified under the SCM Agreement. Other measures in the EDB were environmental requirements in the form of licensing requirements, bans or quantitative restrictions, technical regulations, conformity assessment procedures or other regulatory requirements notified pursuant to the Import Licensing Agreement, SPS Agreement or the TBT Agreement among others (Chart 3.3).

Chart 3.3 – Environment-related measures affecting the fisheries sector by Agreement

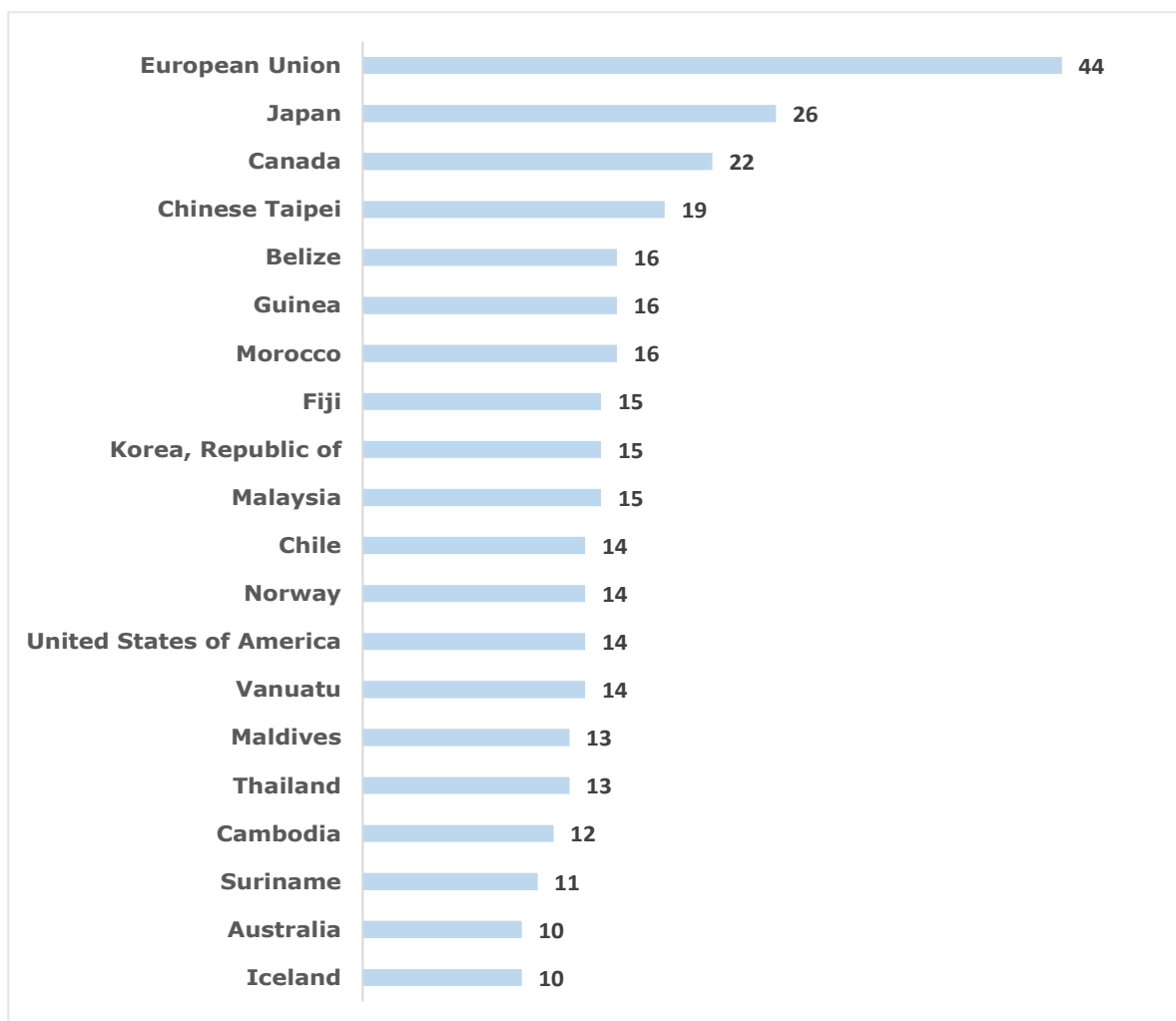
3.5. Examples of the environment-related fisheries sector measures notified in 2019, included: the Maldives' import/export ban on trading of all species of dolphins and whales; Mexico's support measures and Programme for the Promotion of Fisheries and Aquaculture Productivity within a framework of sustainability; and Switzerland's import licensing regulations to ensure that only fishery products of lawful origin (i.e. not derived from Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing) were imported into the country. The bulk (over 75%) of the EDB fisheries sector measures included "sustainable fisheries management" as the underlying environment-related objective. Other objectives that were commonly cited in the fisheries entries were "biodiversity and ecosystem", "animal protection" and "natural resource conservation", for example, to avoid the negative impacts of fishing on marine mammals and endangered species.

3.6. Turning to the environment-related data extracted from TPRs, the fisheries sector accounted for a total of 720 TPR entries between 2009 and 2019. Recent reports have more sector-specific information, including on fisheries. In the last five years (2015 – 2019), there were on average more than 70 TPR entries related to the fisheries sector (Chart 3.4).

Chart 3.4 – TPR entries affecting the fisheries sector (2009 – 2019)

3.7. Overall, the EU had the highest number of TPR entries on fisheries, followed by Japan, Canada, Chinese Taipei, Belize, Guinea and Morocco (see Chart 3.5 for TPR entries by WTO Members (top 20)). The TPRs in 2019 also included a number of fisheries sector entries. As noted in Section 2 above, examples of the EDB 2019 entries include: Canada's precautionary and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management; Costa Rica's support to efforts to bring the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiations to conclusion; Ecuador's national plan and guidelines to discourage illegal fishing and make fishery products traceable; Papua New Guinea's commitment to the sustainable management of its fisheries resources; Peru's fisheries policy to sustainably develop fisheries while preserving the environment and conserving biodiversity; Suriname's policy objective to preserve biological diversity and ensure the sustainable exploitation of its marine resources; and Samoa's sustainable catch practices and ecosystem approach to fisheries management.

Chart 3.5 – WTO Members with environment-related TPR entries in the fisheries sector



3.8. To sum up, WTO Members are increasingly including environment-related concerns in their fisheries' trade policy frameworks. The growing number of database entries affecting the fisheries sector is evidence of the mutual supportiveness and the intertwining of trade, fisheries and environmental policies. As WTO Members continue to notify and adopt trade policies to contribute to the sustainable development of their fisheries sector and more broadly the blue economy, the WTO's EDB could serve as a transparency tool for thematic or topic-specific research and analysis.

4 ANNEXES

Annex I – EDB Keywords¹

Keywords		
Bio	Fish	Ozone
Clean	Forest	Pollution
Climate	Genetic	Recycle
Conservation	Green	Renewable
Desertification	Hazardous	Soil
Eco	Indigenous	Sustainable
Emissions	Labelling	Waste
Endangered	MEAs	Wildlife
Energy	Natural resources	
Environment	Organic	

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 II – Number of Environment-related Notifications¹ (1997 – 2019)

WTO Agreements	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
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)
ITA	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 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other notifications	1 (5)	0 (5)	0 (3)	1 (8)	0 (6)	0 (4)	0 (3)	1 (7)	1 (3)	1 (2)	0 (5)	0 (8)
Total environment-related notifications	165 (2027)	211 (1861)	182 (1972)	245 (2282)	186 (2376)	281 (2482)	247 (2513)	244 (2256)	311 (2874)	357 (2428)	353 (2613)	395 (2957)
Share of environment-related notifications	8.14%	11.3%	9.2%	10.7%	7.8%	11.3%	9.8%	10.8%	10.8%	14.7%	13.5%	13.4%

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, corrigenda and revisions are not covered.

WTO Agreements	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TBT	274 (1490)	270 (1413)	268 (1216)	353 (1551)	384 (1605)	358 (1558)	305 (1305)	377 (1686)	390 (1827)	483 (1881)	439 (2110)
SPS	81 (737)	83 (1051)	76 (1007)	91 (856)	107 (929)	44 (1169)	47 (1283)	62 (1037)	51 (1110)	40 (1255)	29 (1175)
SCM	40 (181)	8 (117)	47 (140)	17 (108)	48 (158)	29 (110)	51 (130)	31 (127)	61 (132)	18 (107)	66 (152)
Agriculture	36 (210)	49 (195)	44 (182)	45 (203)	34 (135)	42 (210)	32 (148)	43 (208)	44 (202)	49 (280)	49 (439)
Anti-Dumping	0 (157)	0 (164)	0 (127)	0 (133)	0 (122)	2 (120)	0 (114)	0 (143)	0 (107)	2 (125)	0 (125)
ILP	23 (82)	21 (72)	23 (78)	30 (85)	23 (96)	38 (99)	33 (74)	39 (96)	24 (54)	30 (79)	48 (99)
Safeguards	0 (171)	0 (106)	2 (64)	2 (89)	2 (112)	2 (110)	4 (79)	0 (89)	0 (61)	2 (80)	0 (150)
Customs Valuation	0 (6)	0 (4)	0 (4)	3 (13)	2 (13)	2 (23)	2 (9)	0 (4)	0 (6)	0 (3)	3 (23)
State Trading	0 (29)	4 (77)	0 (8)	4 (39)	0 (17)	2 (51)	1 (14)	2 (41)	8 (30)	4 (42)	1 (12)
RTAs	4 (30)	4 (26)	3 (33)	2 (37)	2 (40)	4 (19)	3 (12)	3 (18)	3 (16)	5 (10)	6 (12)
TRIPS	2 (84)	8 (97)	9 (66)	4 (139)	9 (209)	5 (96)	1 (67)	1 (142)	0 (80)	0 (144)	0 (109)
GATS	0 (68)	2 (45)	1 (38)	3 (66)	1 (48)	3 (75)	7 (64)	1 (21)	1 (25)	1 (17)	4 (71)
QRs	2 (8)	1 (6)	2 (8)	13 (14)	5 (10)	15 (22)	8 (11)	12 (16)	7 (10)	18 (24)	17 (20)
TRIMs	0 (21)	0 (18)	0 (4)	0 (4)	0 (6)	0 (6)	0 (5)	1 (4)	0 (2)	2 (4)	0 (4)
BoP Provisions	0 (9)	0 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (5)	1 (4)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Preshipment Inspection	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (2)	0 (4)	0 (3)	0 (2)	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (2)	0 (4)
Rules of Origin	0 (5)	0 (4)	0 (8)	0 (14)	0 (22)	0 (17)	0 (13)	0 (17)	0 (13)	0 (16)	0 (11)
GPA	18 (29)	3 (32)	2 (16)	1 (13)	2 (15)	5 (27)	4 (40)	2 (66)	3 (46)	3 (46)	2 (25)
ITA	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 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (55)	0 (26)	0 (17)	9 (57)	6 (108)	7 (162)
Other notifications	1 (4)	0 (6)	0 (9)	0 (6)	1 (5)	0 (4)	0 (7)	0 (7)	1 (5)	0 (2)	1 (3)
Total environment-related notifications	481 (3321)	453 (3441)	477 (3010)	568 (3374)	620 (3545)	551 (3773)	498 (3408)	575 (3744)	602 (3786)	663 (4225)	672 (4706)
Share of environment-related notifications	14.5%	13.2%	15.8%	16.8%	17.5%	14.6%	14.6%	15.4%	15.9%	15.69%	14.28%

Annex III – EDB 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 (31)

Anti-dumping measure / investigation
Ban/Prohibition
Conformity assessment procedures
Countervailing measure / investigation
Environmental provisions in trade agreements
Export licences
Export quotas
Export tariffs
General environmental reference ¹

¹ "General environmental reference" is a harmonized category that was introduced for EDB TPR entries from 2016 onwards.

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