



23 February 2023

(23-1311)

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Committee on Trade and Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE FOR 2021

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 2021 is drawn from the 4,933 notifications submitted by 116 WTO Members. In 2021, there were a record 931 environment-related notifications with 2,250 distinct environment-related measures. In addition, there were 1,516 environment-related entries drawn from the 18 TPRs circulated in 2021. The full data set for 2021 can be accessed at: https://edb.wto.org/search?field_year%5B%5D=2021&search_api_fulltext=&field_ics_hs_code=.
4. This note is a summary report of the underlying data contained in the EDB. 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, EDB 2018 in WT/CTE/EDB/18, EDB 2019 in WT/CTE/EDB/19, and EDB 2020 in WT/CTE/EDB/20 and Corr.1.

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. The search strings and key words are for EDB data collection/entry purposes only. They do not constitute any legal interpretation and are without prejudice to the positions of WTO Members or to their rights and obligations under the WTO.

⁴ Users are invited to access EDB directly from the web-based application which contains data from 2009 to 2021. More data will be uploaded to the database as and when ready.

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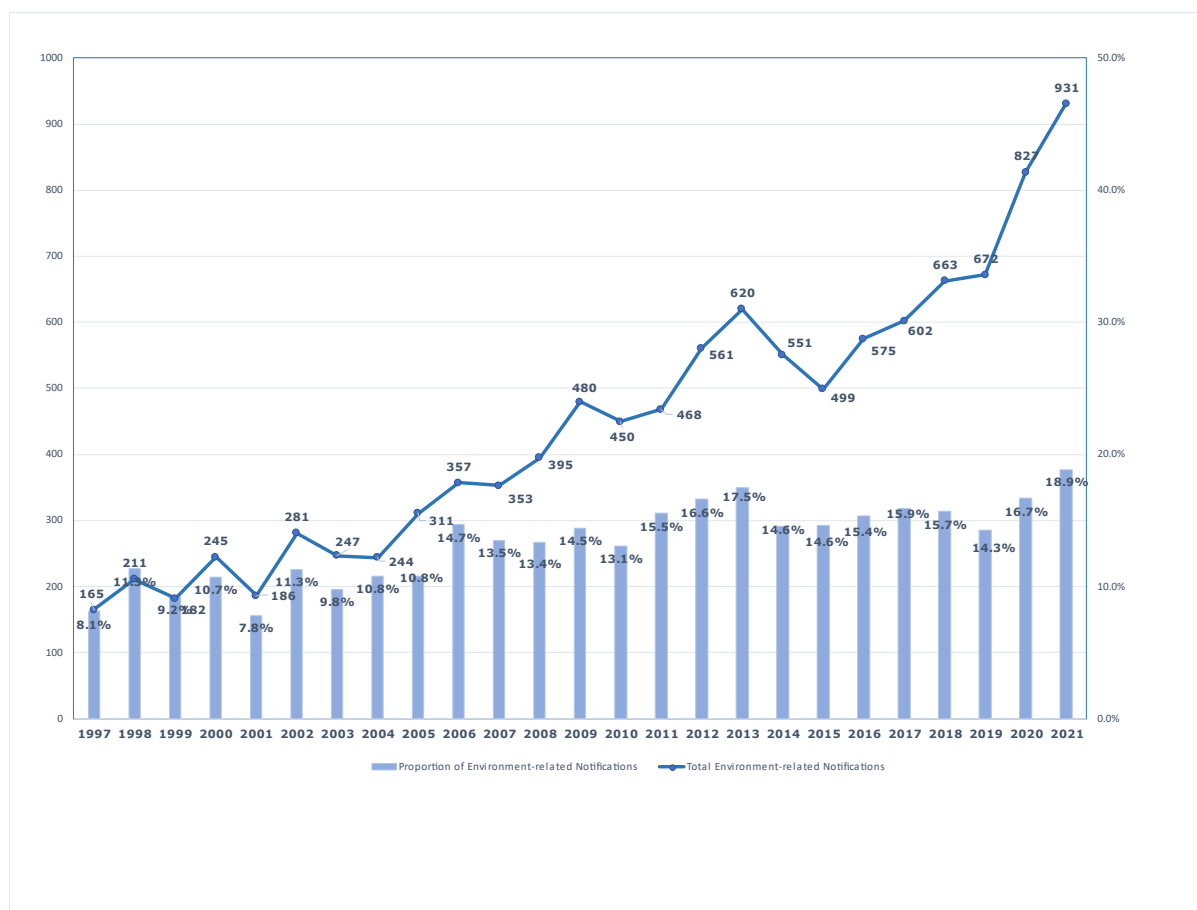
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1 WTO NOTIFICATIONS

1.1. In 2021, of the 4,933 notifications submitted by WTO Members,⁵ 931 notifications were environment related. Since 1997, there has been a marked 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 more than doubled over the same time period albeit with year-on-year fluctuations (see Chart 1.1).⁶

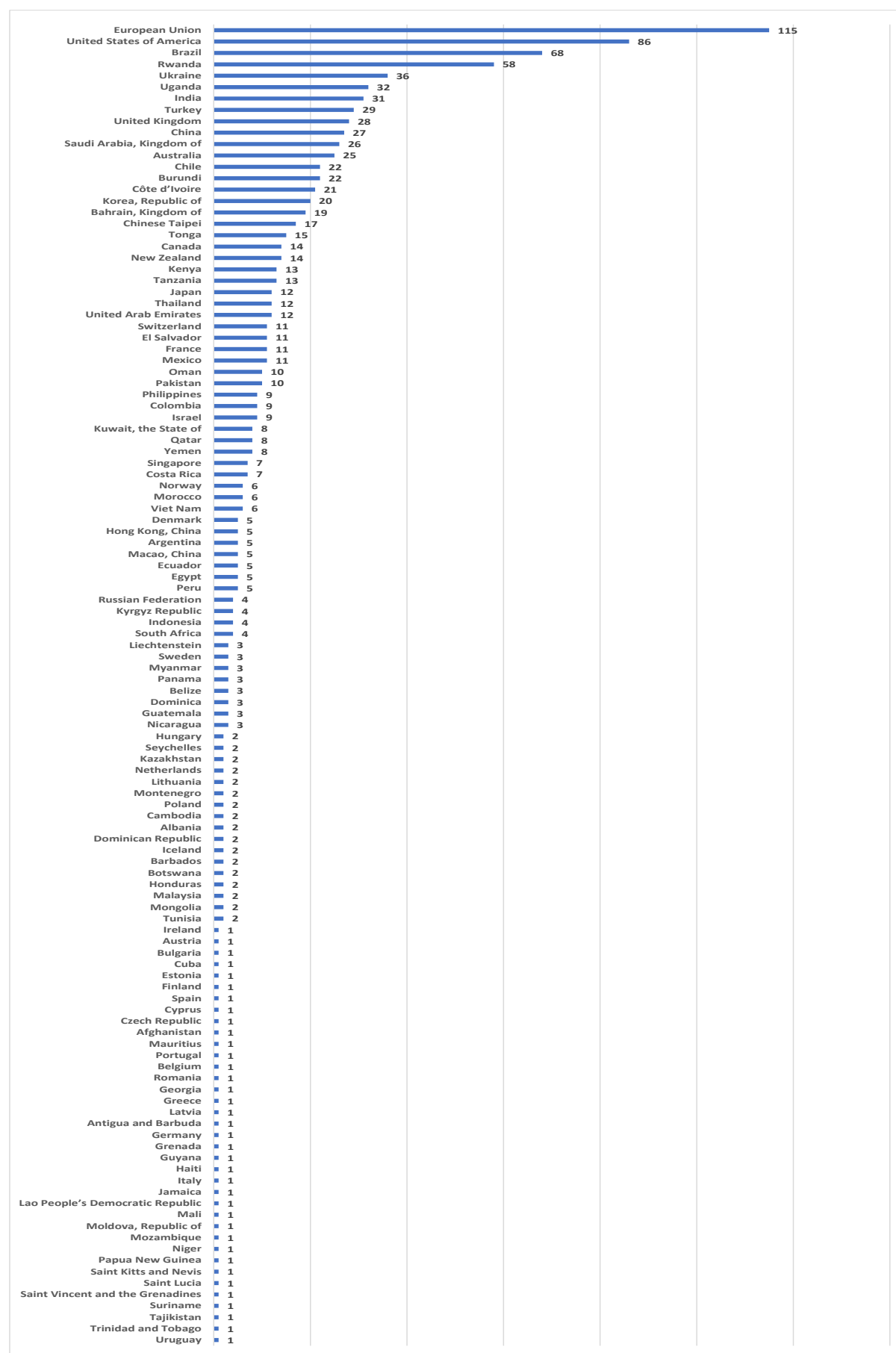
Chart 1.1 – Environment-related Notifications (1997–2021)



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 sixteen WTO Members submitted notifications of environment-related measures, with the European Union (115 notifications), the United States (86), Brazil (68), Rwanda (58), and Ukraine (36) notifying the highest number of environment-related notifications in 2021.

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.

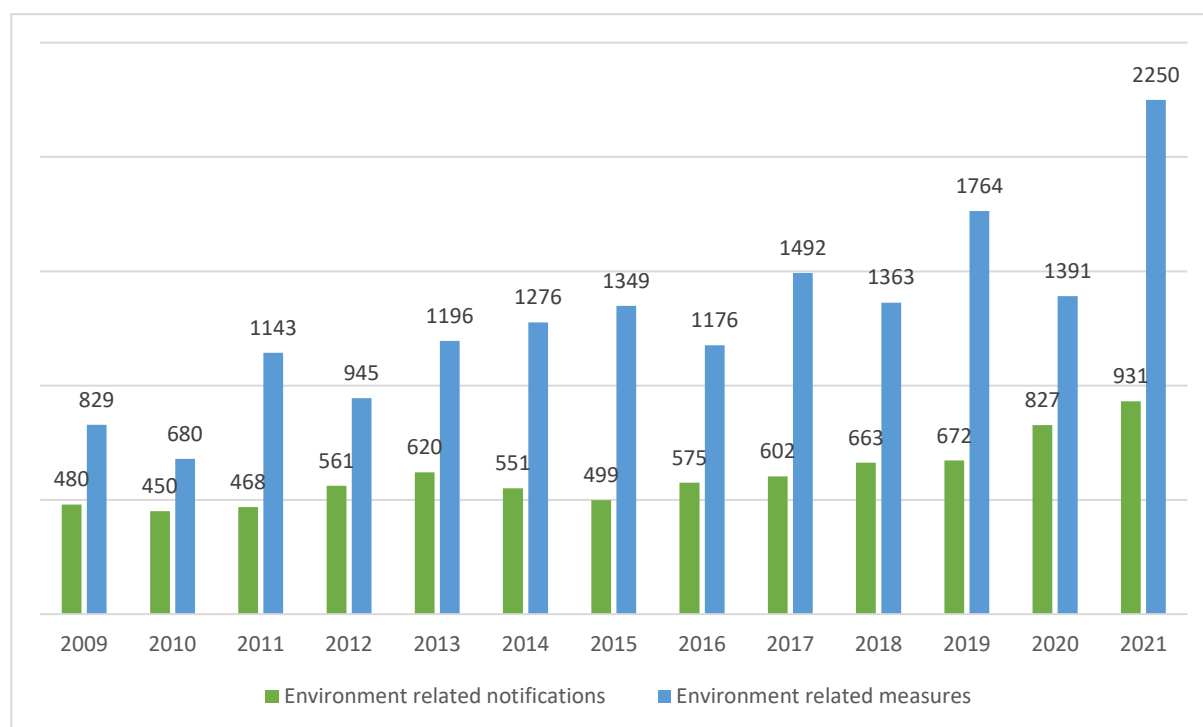
⁶ In 1997, 8.1% or around one in 12 notifications were environment-related whereas in 2021 18.9% or nearly one in five WTO notifications were environment-related.

Chart 1.2 – Environment-related Notifications by Members (2021)

1.3. In addition to the number of notifications, it is useful to see the trends in the environment-related measures contained therein. Some notifications are made separately for each and every measure (such as notifications under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)) while others cover various or multiple measures in a single notification such as notifications pursuant to the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures, the Agreement on Agriculture, and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, among others. For these notifications, the various environment-related measures are broken down and each one is reported separately in the database.

1.4. Chart 1.3 therefore tracks the total number of environment-related notifications and the total number of environment-related measures contained in them. There are year-on-year fluctuations in the numbers, but the overall trend suggests a steady increase in environment-related notifications and measures over the period 2009 to 2021. In 2021, there were a record-high 2,250 environment-related measures drawn from 931 environment-related notifications. The sharp rise in environment-related measures (62% increase from 2020) was driven by measures reported in WTO Members' subsidy notifications submitted on a biennial basis.

Chart 1.3 – Environment-related Notifications and Measures (2009-2021)



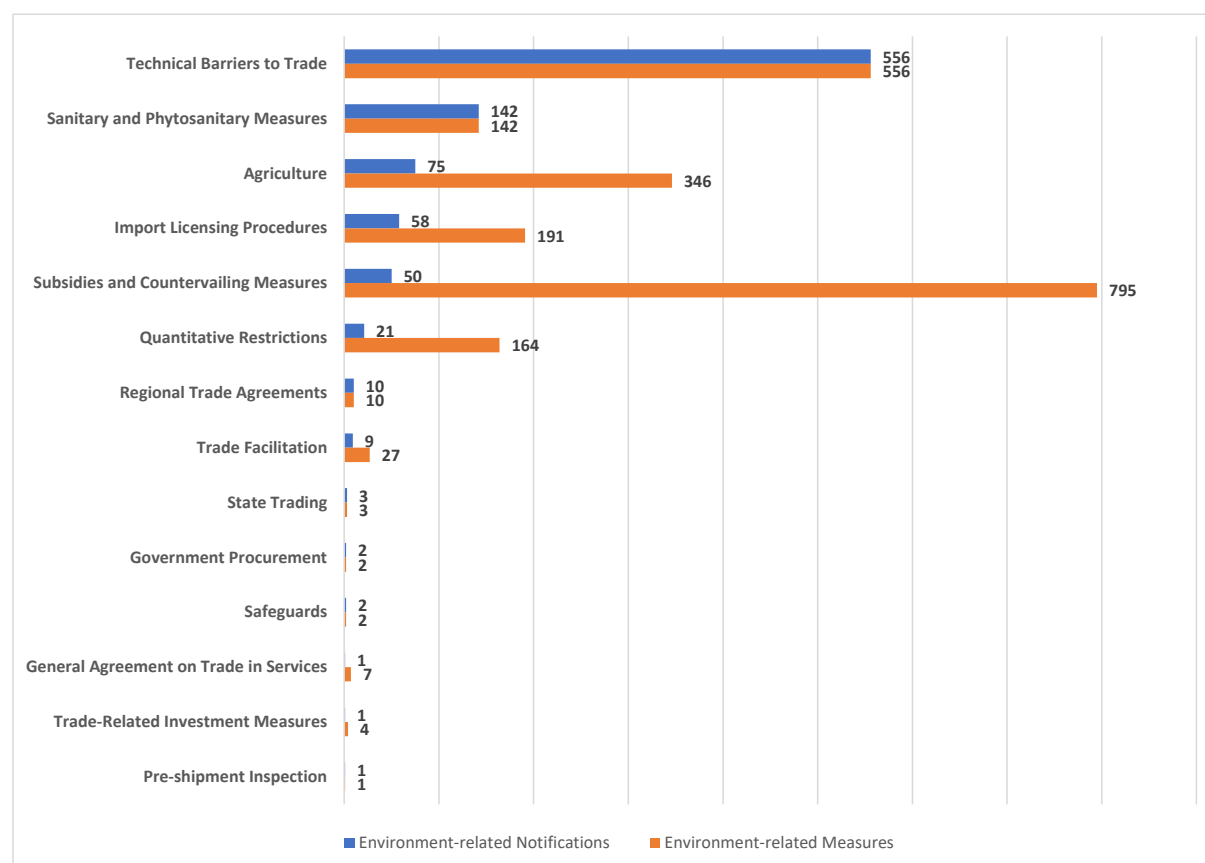
1.5. Chart 1.4 illustrates the incidence of environment-related notifications and measures across the WTO Agreements in 2021.⁷ As in previous years, the TBT Agreement has the highest number of environment-related notifications (556), accounting for nearly 60% of all WTO environment-related notifications in 2021. A number of environment-related measures were also notified under the SPS

⁷ In 2021, 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 (ASCM); Agreement on Agriculture (AG); Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (ILP); Agreement on Safeguards (SG); Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII of the GATT 1994 (State Trading Enterprises (STR)); Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XXIV of the GATT 1994 (Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)); General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); Decision on Notification Procedures for Quantitative Restrictions (QRs); Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS); Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection (PSI); Government Procurement Agreement (GPA); and the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).

Agreement (142 notifications)⁸, the Agreement on Agriculture (75), the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (58), and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (50).⁹

1.6. In terms of environment-related measures in 2021, the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures reported the highest number of measures with 795 environment-related measures, followed by the TBT Agreement (556), the Agreement on Agriculture (346), the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (191) and Quantitative Restrictions with 164 environment-related measures.¹⁰

Chart 1.4 - Environment-related Notifications and Measures by Agreement (2021)

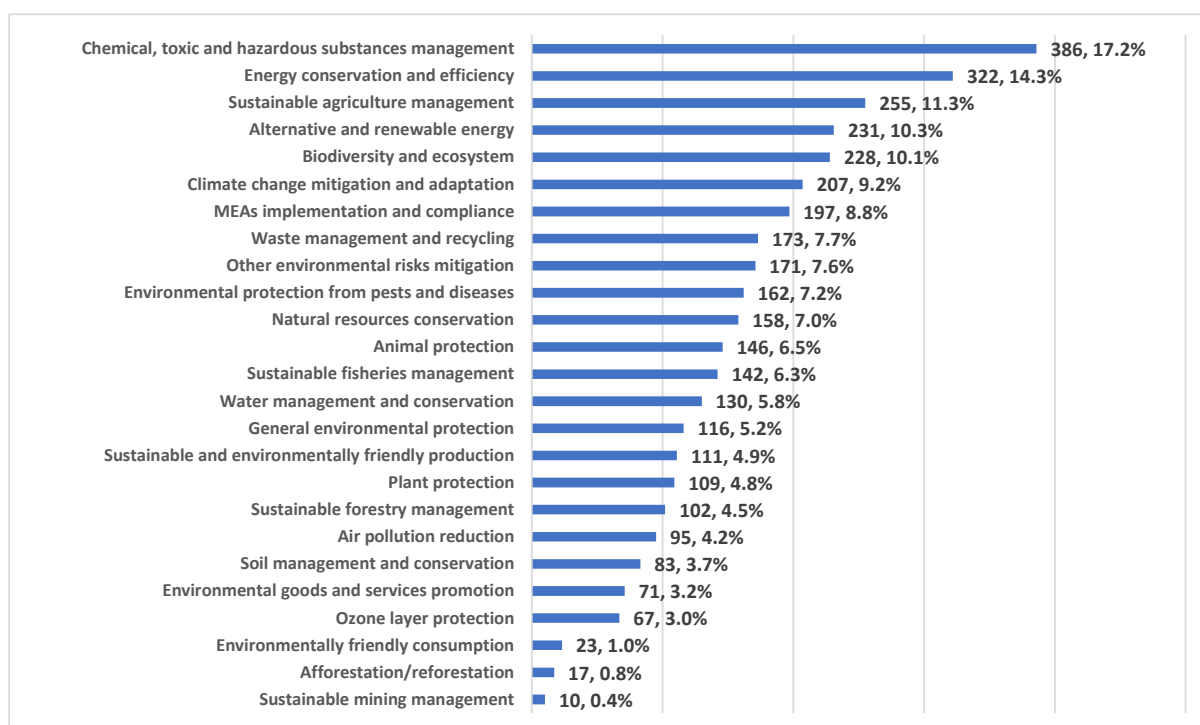


1.7. The environment-related measures mentioned in the 2021 notifications addressed a range of environmental objectives (see Chart 1.5). Chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (17.2%), Energy conservation and efficiency (14.3%), Sustainable agriculture management (11.3%), Alternative and renewable energy (10.3%), and Biodiversity and ecosystem (10.1%) were among the most common objectives covered in 2021 EDB notified measures.

⁸ In 2020 and 2021, the number of environment-related notifications recorded under the SPS Agreement are significantly higher than in previous years. Food safety measures are usually not included in the database. However, since 2020, some Members, while notifying pesticides and household chemicals, noted that their own standards may differ from Codex standards due to varying environmental factors and these notifications have been included in the EDB.

⁹ In 2021, 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 Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (Customs Valuation (VAL)); Agreement on Rules of Origin (RO); Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS); Information Technology Agreement (ITA); Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments (BOP) Provisions of GATT 1994; and Other notification provisions such as preferential trade agreements notified to the Committee on Trade and Development.

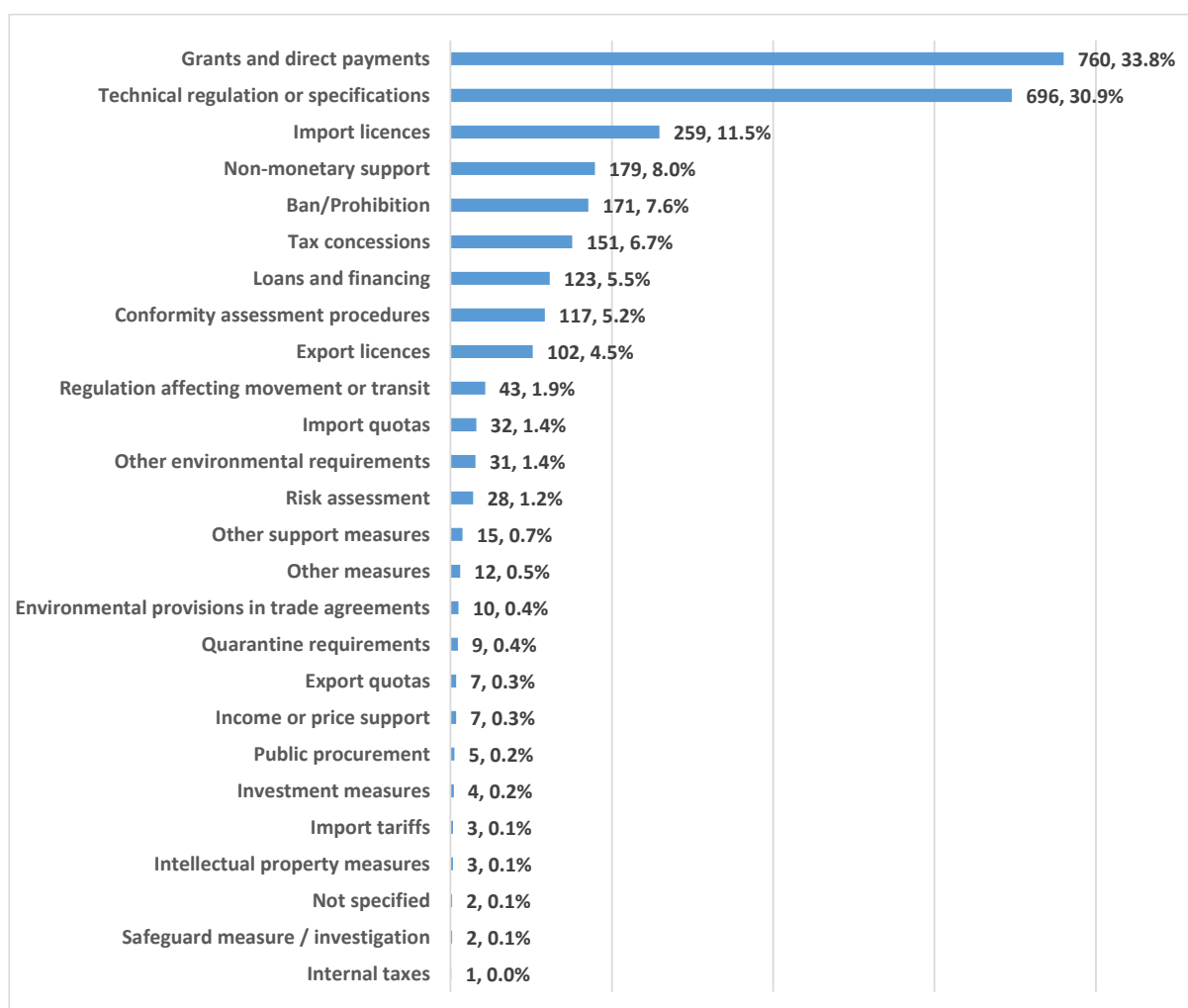
¹⁰ Under the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, WTO Members notify once every two years, which explains the year-on-year variation in environment-related ASCM notifications and measures. See G/SCM/M/30, para. 6 and G/SCM/M/46, para. 43. In 2021, the number of notifications and measures notified under the ASCM was significantly higher than in 2020.

Chart 1.5 – Types of Environment-related Objectives¹¹ identified in the EDB (2021)¹²

1.8. In terms of types of measure (see Chart 1.6), grants and direct payments accounted for the largest share in the 2021 notifications (33.8%), followed by technical regulation or specifications (30.9%), import licenses (11.5%), non-monetary support (7.9%), and bans/prohibition (7.6%).

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

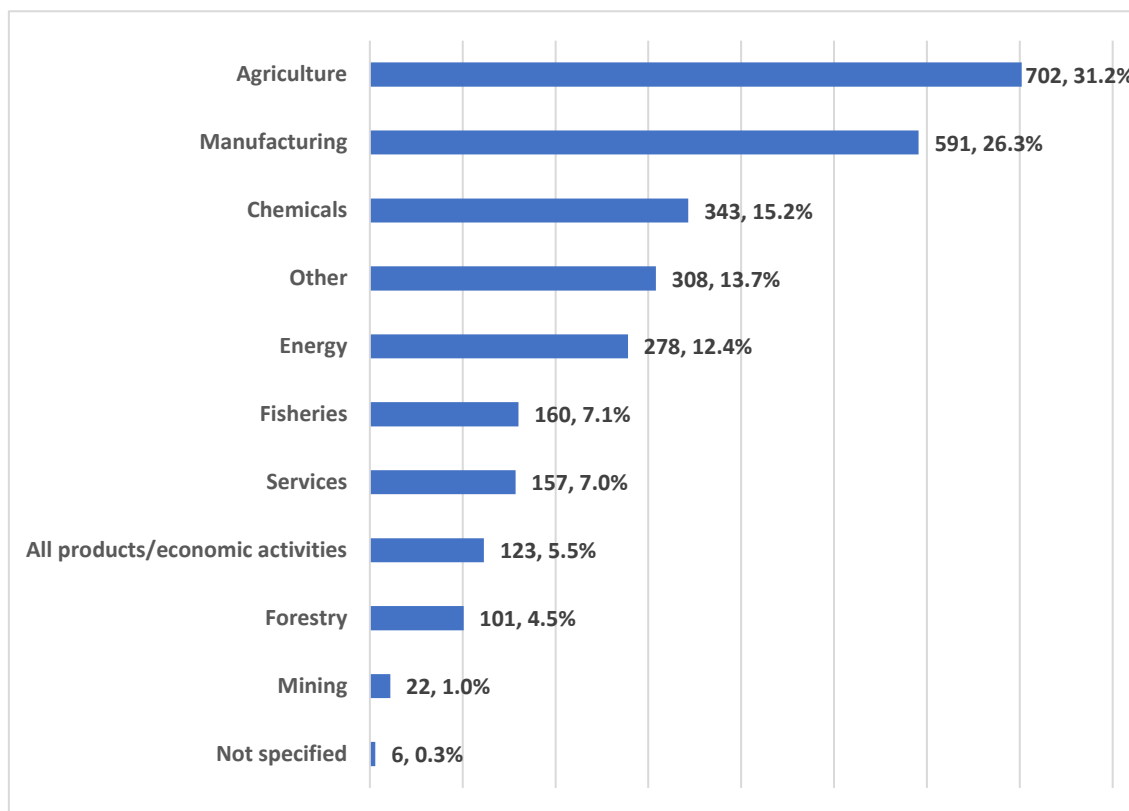
¹² Since more than one environmental objective/measure/sector can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%.

Chart 1.6 – Type of Measures¹³ identified in the EDB (2021)¹⁴

1.9. In the sectoral analysis (Chart 1.7), the sector that was most frequently associated with environment-related measures in 2021 was agriculture with 31.2% of all the identified measures, followed by manufacturing (26.3%), chemicals (15.2%) and energy (12.4%). Sectors such as wildlife or waste are captured under the heading "Other" which accounted for 13.7% of the total measures.

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%.

Chart 1.7 – Type of Sectors¹⁵ identified in the EDB (2021)¹⁶

1.10. Further infographics, charts, and the full set of EDB 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 (TPRS)

2.1. The EDB covers information on the environment-related policies, measures or programmes contained in the Secretariat and Government TPR reports. Eighteen TPRs were considered by the Trade Policy Review Body in 2021, namely (in alphabetical order): Argentina, China, India, Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kyrgyz Republic, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Tajikistan, Tonga and Viet Nam.

2.2. There were 1516 entries with references to environment-related policies, measures or sectors in these TPRs.¹⁷ 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 2021 TPRs include agriculture, chemicals, energy, fisheries, forestry, manufacturing, mining, services, and others.

¹⁵ See Annex III for a list of the harmonized categories by types of measures, objectives or sectors.

¹⁶ Since more than one environmental objective/measure/sector can be mentioned in a notified measure, the total number may exceed 100%.

¹⁷ 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.

2.3. The TPR of Argentina¹⁸ includes 106 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include Argentina's negotiations with Mexico and Peru to expand and strengthen their Economic Complementarity Agreement, covering several issues, including provisions on trade and environment. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: import duties reduction on vehicles using hydrogen fuelled hybrid engines, electric engines and fuel cells, to promote clean new technologies; a tax on carbon dioxide emissions in the fuel tax; and import duties exemptions for new components and inputs for renewable energy investment projects. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the National Fund for the Enrichment and Conservation of Native Forests, with the aim of compensating jurisdictions that preserve native forests for the environmental services they provide; and the project for the promotion of biomass-derived energy (PROBIOMASA).

2.4. The TPR of China¹⁹ includes 181 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the implementation of a national strategy on climate change through, *inter alia*, the establishment of a carbon emissions trading market, and expanding the forest carbon sink; and the Protocol to Upgrade the Free Trade Agreement between China and New Zealand, that added new chapters to the Agreement, including on environment and trade. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the extension of support measures for electric and hybrid vehicles until end-2022; and policies to provide more favourable treatment to energy-saving and environmentally friendly products in government procurement. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include a new environmental tax policy aimed at promoting environmental protection and reducing pollution in the manufacturing sector; and the reduction of coal consumption, in line with objectives set for green and low-carbon energy development.

2.5. The TPR of India²⁰ includes 76 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include investment incentives in the form of lending targets for all banks to priority sectors, including renewable energy. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: incentive programmes to promote investment in specific industries/sectors, such as hybrid and electric vehicles; and the amendments to the General Financial Rules to include environmental considerations in procurement processes. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include a traceability system to prevent and discourage illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; and a Renewable Purchase Obligation established to promote the use of renewable energies, stipulating that 21% of the total electricity supplied by 2021/22 must be from renewable sources.

2.6. The TPR of the Kingdom of Bahrain²¹ includes 64 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include seeking direct investments towards technologies that reduce carbon emissions, minimize pollution, and promote the sourcing of more sustainable energy; and the Vision 2030 action plan, which aims to, *inter alia*, optimize the use of resources and ensure their sustainability. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: import prohibitions on waste, parings, and scrap of plastic; and support measures for key industries, including recycling and energy saving. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include efforts to build an environmentally friendly manufacturing sector through the shifting to cleaner production activities; and the establishment of a legislative framework regulating the connection of renewable energy generators to the electricity distribution system.

2.7. The TPR of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia²² includes 83 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the goals of Vision 2030 on developing non-oil activities, notably renewable energy; and increasing private investment, both foreign and local, to stimulate and diversify the Saudi economy, generate employment, and achieve sustainable development. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: import restrictions of recycled plastic waste under the Basel and Rotterdam Conventions and import restrictions of ozone-depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol; and environmental laws replaced with a new law and executive regulations, standards, requirements and guidelines that aimed to protect, develop and sustain the environment. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the national strategy for Agriculture to enhance food security, promote the sustainable use of natural resources, contribute effectively in achieving water security and preserve the environment; and the

¹⁸ [WT/TPR/G/412](#) and [WT/TPR/S/412/Rev.1](#).

¹⁹ [WT/TPR/G/415](#) and [WT/TPR/S/415/Rev.1](#).

²⁰ [WT/TPR/G/403](#) and [WT/TPR/S/403/Rev.1](#).

²¹ [WT/TPR/G/419](#) and [WT/TPR/S/419/Rev.1](#).

²² [WT/TPR/G/407](#) and [WT/TPR/S/407/Rev.1](#).

National Renewable Energy Programme launched in 2017 to substantially increase the share of renewable energy in the national power energy mix.

2.8. The TPR of Kyrgyz Republic²³ includes 68 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include Kyrgyz Republic's participation in the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA), to provide a platform for cross-border cooperation for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; and the Law on State Regulation of Foreign Trade Activity, which identifies responsibilities of the Government with respect to environmental standards and requirements. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: fiscal incentives to produce energy from renewable sources; and an environmental pollution fee on foreign freight carriers applied at the border during the period 2015-19. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include sustainable tourism as a priority area of development in the National Development Strategy for 2018-2040, and in mining, the need for the introduction of modern technologies with minimal environmental impact.

2.9. The TPR of Mauritius²⁴ includes 88 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the Vision 2030 Strategy, to transform Mauritius into an Ocean State by promoting the blue economy as one of its main pillars of development, to tap into the economic potential of the ocean while protecting this resource; and the Government Programme 2020-2024 (Inclusiveness at the Heart of the Nation) that sets out a road map for socio-economic policy, including policy priorities, such as environmental enhancement. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: excise duty reduction for hybrid or electric vehicles to promote sales of vehicles emitting less CO₂; and an import ban on certain types of plastic bags. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include a new Fisheries Bill that contributes to the development of the fisheries sector in a sustainable manner based on conservation and management principles; tourism services that rely on environmental policy to market Mauritius as a zero-carbon footprint destination; and the establishment of the Agricultural Risk-Management Framework to increase the resilience of farmers to address their vulnerability to climate change.

2.10. The TPR of Mongolia²⁵ includes 121 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the Roadmap for Trade and Investment of Mongolia for diversification of exports, including with renewable energy; and national programmes that address trade policy such as the Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the import prohibition of equipment which are harmful to the ozone layer and contribute to global warming; and implementing green procurement, for the efficient use of energy and natural resources, the sustainability of ecosystem services and climate change adaptation. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the adoption of the Green Development Policy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to ensure that the share of renewables used in total energy production reaches 30% by 2030; and amendments to the Mineral Law, to implement tax and royalties on natural resources, mineral reserves, air, soil and water pollution.

2.11. The TPR of Myanmar²⁶ includes 113 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan, with a strategy to strengthen the monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulations, act against environmental crimes, and to support skills development in preparation for Myanmar's transition to a green economy. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: grants for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) working on energy efficiency, water use efficiency, waste treatment and recycling; the import prohibition on wildlife and endangered species; and tax exemptions for certain domestically produced solar goods and services. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the implementation of Myanmar reforestation and rehabilitation programme to increase forest cover and to reduce greenhouse gas emission in the context of sustainable forest management; and a tourism policy to benefit from a growing global demand for ecotourism and sustainable travel.

2.12. The TPR of Nicaragua²⁷ includes 58 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include Nicaragua viewing trade as a key tool in sustainable development; and the main sectoral objectives of the National Human Development Plan 2018-2021

²³ [WT/TPR/G/411](#) and [WT/TPR/S/411/Rev.1](#).

²⁴ [WT/TPR/G/417](#) and [WT/TPR/S/417/Rev.1](#).

²⁵ [WT/TPR/G/406/Rev.1](#) and [WT/TPR/S/406/Rev.1](#).

²⁶ [WT/TPR/G/405](#) and [WT/TPR/S/405/Rev.1](#).

²⁷ [WT/TPR/G/404/Rev.1](#) and [WT/TPR/S/404/Rev.1](#).

include to sustainably increase production and added value in the agricultural sector. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: imported goods subject to physical or documentary inspections, depending on the level of risk and criteria related to health, public safety and the environment; and tax concessions for specific sectors with export potential, such as tourism, renewable energy, and forestry plantations. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include incentives for renewable energy projects for the public electricity service; and the Mine Monitoring and Surveillance Fund established to finance monitoring and control of the mining sector, including environmental protection.

2.13. The TPR of Oman²⁸ includes 25 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include a common environment programme for 2020 within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: measures taken by Oman as a participant of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, the Montreal Protocol, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), among others; and export restrictions on specific species of fish during breeding and reproduction season, for environmental reasons. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include a solar rooftop initiative, allowing private customers to sell extra electricity generated to the Oman Power and Water Procurement Company; and research activities to improve the agricultural sector, *inter alia*, genetic resources, toxic residuals, soil and water management, and biological control.

2.14. The TPR of Qatar²⁹ includes 41 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include Qatar's trade policy formulated within the framework of Qatar National Vision 2030 which is a roadmap towards becoming an advanced society with sustainable development by 2030; and Qatar Investment Authority as a founding member of the One Planet Sovereign Wealth Fund Initiative, which integrates climate change considerations into financial decision-making. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the Technical Regulation GSO 42:2015 with general requirements for motor vehicles, ensuring high levels of safety, environmental protection, energy efficiency, as well as fuel consumption labelling; and the support measures for the development of sectors that are environment friendly and use renewable energy sources. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include Qatar's agricultural strategy, to increase agricultural production in areas where production does not deplete the country's groundwater sources; and Qatar's National Tourism Sector Strategy to promote a sustainable and diverse tourism industry.

2.15. The TPR of the Republic of Korea³⁰ includes 146 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the Green New Deal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050; and the bilateral Korea–United Kingdom Trade Agreement that establishes commitments on, *inter alia*, trade and sustainable development. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: support measures to assist research and development on environmental technology and environmental protection activities; and environmental waste charges on certain items that contain harmful substances and are difficult to recycle. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the target of gradually phasing out coal and nuclear power generation, and increasing the share of renewable energy in electricity generation to reach 20% of power generation by 2030; and the tax incentives in the manufacturing sector, to facilitate the development of eco-friendly cars.

2.16. The TPR of the Russian Federation³¹ includes 49 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the BRICS³² Economic Partnership Strategy which sets out key areas of interaction, including sustainable development; and the Russian Federation developing its climate legislation in full compliance with international environmental agreements and WTO rules. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: export duties on waste and scrap imposed to address environmental protection problems; and in public procurement the consideration given to criteria such as, ecological characteristics of the procured products. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the fisheries policy that aims to ensure national food security, sustainable use of marine living resources, human resources development and minimization of negative environmental impact; and the improvement of production and exports of a broad range of forestry products in the context of a sustainable management of forests.

²⁸ [WT/TPR/G/418](#) and [WT/TPR/S/418/Rev.1](#).

²⁹ [WT/TPR/G/408/Rev.1](#) and [WT/TPR/S/408/Rev.1](#).

³⁰ [WT/TPR/G/414/Rev.1](#) and [WT/TPR/S/414/Rev.1](#).

³¹ [WT/TPR/G/416](#) and [WT/TPR/S/416/Rev.1](#).

³² Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China, and South Africa.

2.17. The TPR of [Singapore](#)³³ includes 73 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include Singapore being committed to work with other Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) economies, to advance the work on environmental goods and services; and that Singapore has participated in the Trade and Environmental Sustainability Structured Discussions (TESSD) since December 2020. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: the Resource Efficiency Grant for Energy, a non-tax incentive scheme that provides co-funding of up to 50% of costs to manufacturing companies, to help them become more energy efficient and reduce carbon emissions; and import prohibitions and import licensing requirements for health, safety, security, and environmental purposes. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include a carbon tax on greenhouse gas emissions that applies to all sectors, as part of Singapore's comprehensive suite of mitigation measures to reduce emissions; and the Maritime Singapore Green Initiative, which seeks to reduce the environmental impact of shipping and related activities and to promote decarbonization of shipping.

2.18. The TPR of [Tajikistan](#)³⁴ includes 53 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include reforms to the business environment through incentives for investors in priority sectors, such as the construction of hydroelectric power plants. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: imports of ozone-depleting substances being controlled; and customs fees not being charged for the movement of goods directly related to the prevention of natural disasters and other emergency situations. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the Agriculture Reform Programme, to ensure domestic food security and to foster high-yield, export-oriented production based on the rational use and sustainable management of natural resources; and the construction of the largest hydropower project, scheduled for completion in 2032.

2.19. The TPR of [Tonga](#)³⁵ includes 65 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include that Tonga continues to face significant sustainability risks, given its economy's vulnerability to natural disasters and global shocks; and that Tonga would like issues, such as vulnerability to climate change, to be reflected into the WTO Work Programme on Small Economies. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: non-automatic licensing requirements on ozone-depleting substances and endangered species; import prohibition of hazardous waste; and prior approval needed for the import of living and genetically modified organisms. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include a strong focus on sustainability and building resilience against climate change and natural disasters within the Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan 2016-2020; and the Ministry of Fisheries supporting the creation of special management areas, which give the coastal community the authority to lead in the protection of the area, prevent illegal fishing and improve sustainability.

2.20. The TPR of [Viet Nam](#)³⁶ includes 106 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include a legal framework that allows for the granting of investment incentives to produce clean and renewable energy, forest planting and protection, and for waste management activities. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*: programmes and projects including afforestation activities financed by the Viet Nam Development Bank; and the environmental protection tax applied on petroleum products, coal, ozone-depleting substances, plastic bags, and various pesticides and herbicides. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the establishment of a national committee to coordinate efforts by central agencies and local authorities to combat IUU fishing; and the National Action Plan for Green Growth to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the use of clean and renewable sources of energy in a wide range of activities in agriculture and industry.

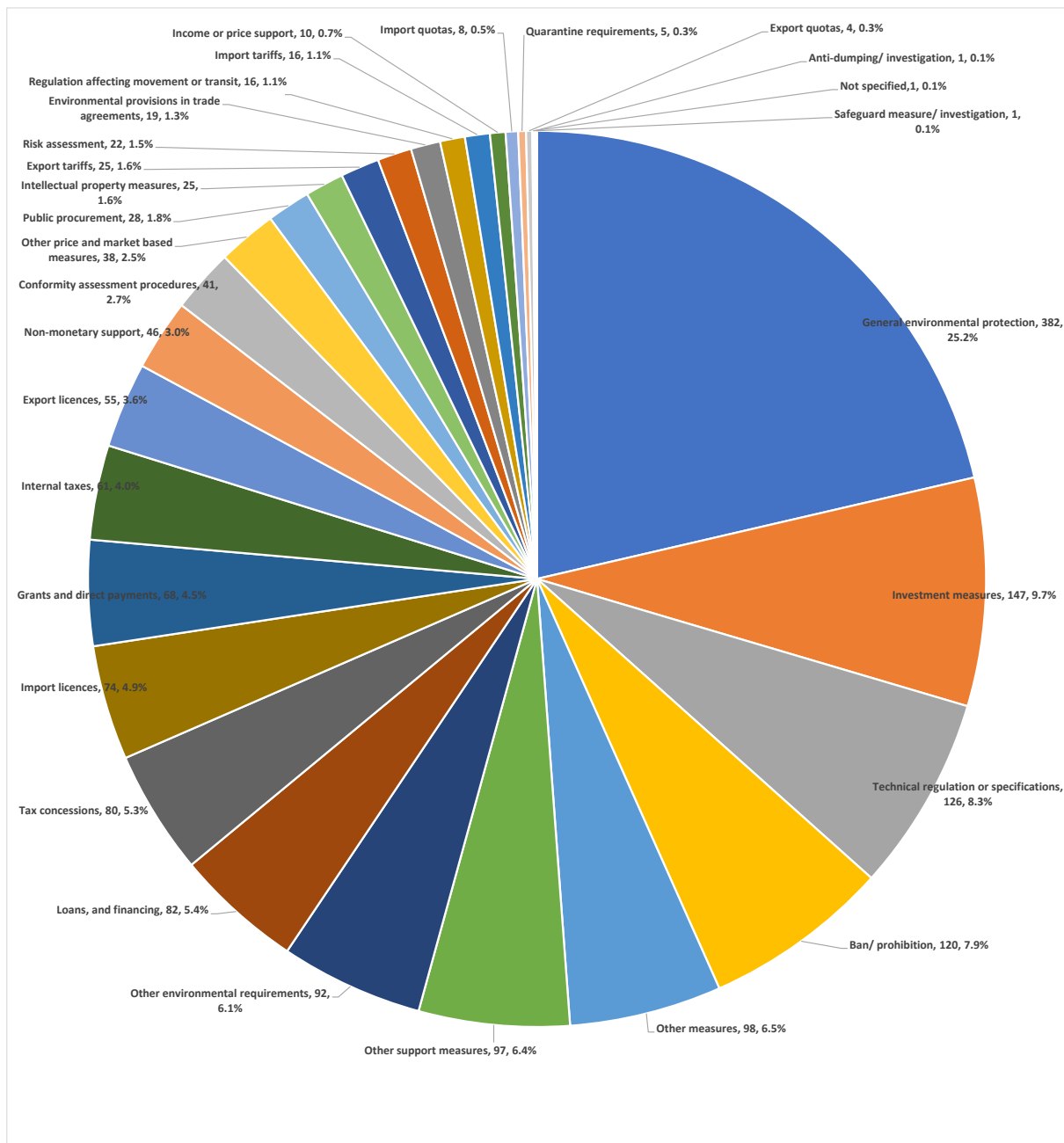
2.21. To illustrate the range of TPR entries, Chart 2.1 below provides a detailed breakdown of the types of environment-related measures reported in the TPRs. Apart from general environmental references, the environment-related measures most frequently mentioned in the TPRs of 2021 include investment measures (9.7%), technical regulations and specifications (8.3%), ban/prohibition (7.9%), other measures (6.5%), other support measures (6.4%), other environmental requirements (6.1%), loans and financing (5.4%) tax concessions (5.3%) and import licences (4.9%).

³³ [WT/TPR/G/413](#) and [WT/TPR/S/413/Rev.1](#).

³⁴ [WT/TPR/G/399/Rev.1](#) and [WT/TPR/S/339/Rev.1](#).

³⁵ [WT/TPR/G/409](#) and [WT/TPR/S/409/Rev.1](#).

³⁶ [WT/TPR/G/410/Rev.1](#) and [WT/TPR/S/410/Rev.1](#).

Chart 2.1 - Types of Environment-related Measures Mentioned in TPRs (2021)

3 EDB DATA FOR TOPIC-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

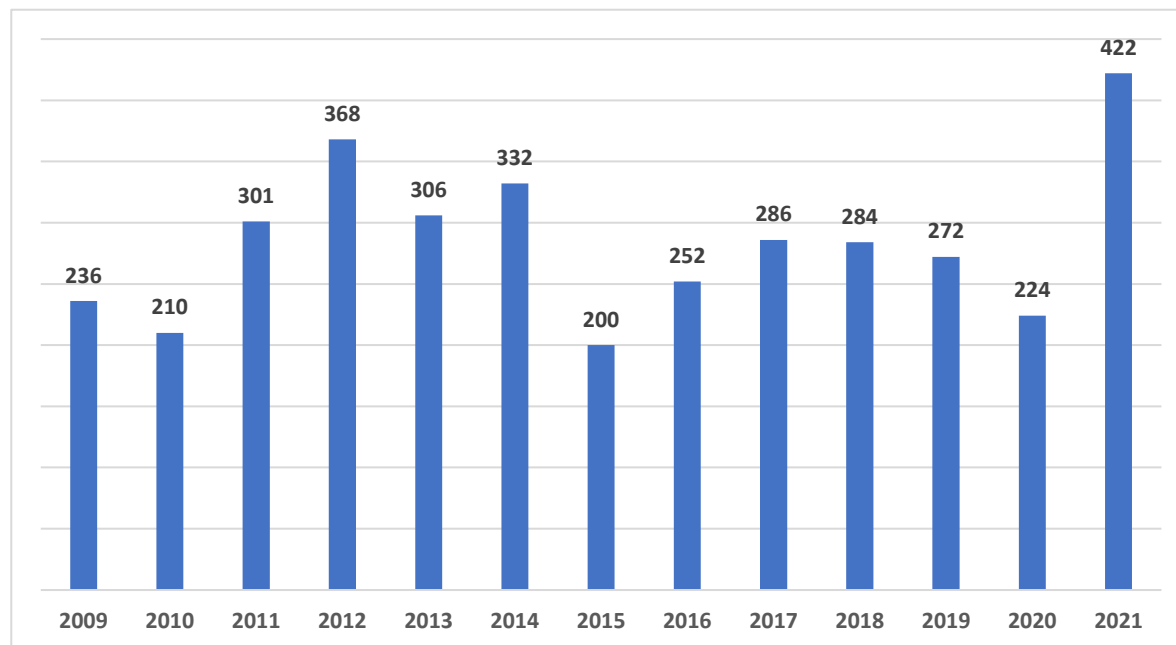
3.1. Building on previous EDB presentations and the feedback received from Members at the CTE,³⁷ Section 3 in the 2021 EDB report focuses on biodiversity and provides an illustration of the notifications and TPR data available in the EDB for thematic or topic-specific analysis.

³⁷ See WT/CTE/M/67 (pages 16-17), WT/CTE/M/68 (pages 28-30), WT/CTE/M/71 (pages 32-33), and WT/CTE/M/74 (pages 17-19).

3.2. For biodiversity, the database search functionalities³⁸ can be used to filter data by environment-related objectives³⁹ or by the updated free-text search.⁴⁰ Biodiversity-related data in the EDB notifications have been analysed by using the environment-related objectives search filter, while the EDB biodiversity-related data in the TPRs has been analysed using the free-text search filter.⁴¹

3.3. As shown in Chart 3.1, a number of environment-related trade measures notified are addressing biodiversity.⁴² In total, WTO Members have notified 3,693 measures since 2009 (21.9% of all EDB measures), with a record-high 422 measures notified in 2021.

Chart 3.1 – EDB biodiversity-related notified measures (2009-2021)



3.1 EDB environment-related objectives addressing biodiversity

3.4. To facilitate thematic or topic-specific analysis, the notified trade measures included in the EDB are tagged to harmonized environment-related objectives listed in Annex III. Harmonized objectives which may be either directly or indirectly linked to biodiversity, include animal protection; biodiversity and ecosystem; natural resources conservation; and plant protection. A single measure entered in the database may be assigned multiple or more than one harmonized objective.⁴³

³⁸ See Annex I for the full list of Keywords and Annex III for the full list of harmonized categories used to tag EDB data by types of measures, objectives, or sectors.

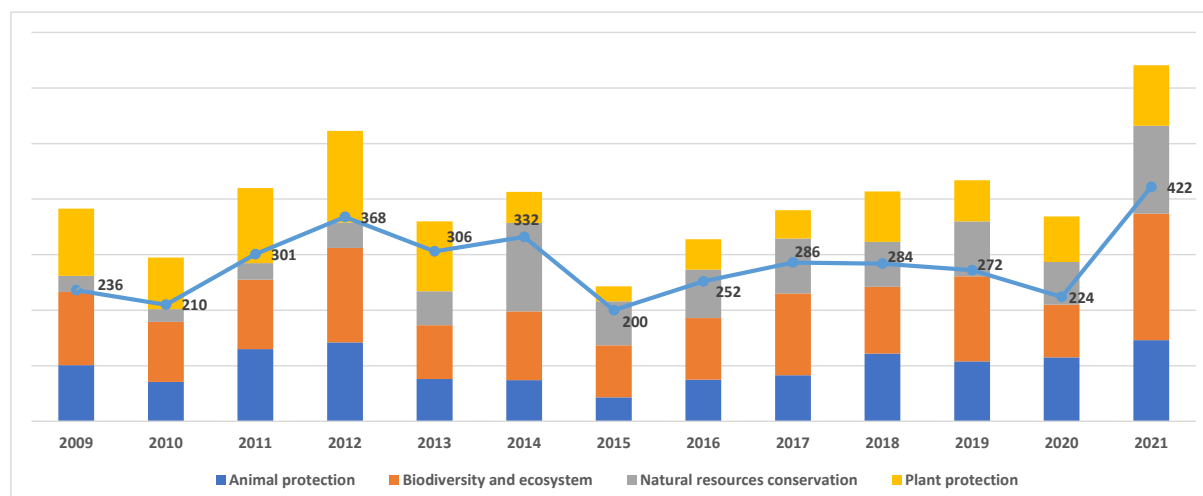
³⁹ The harmonized environment-related objectives that have been used to filter biodiversity-related information for this section of the EDB report are: animal protection, biodiversity and ecosystem, natural resources conservation, plant protection.

⁴⁰ The free text search words that have been used to filter biodiversity-related information for this section of the EDB report are: "biodiversity" "ecosystem" "wildlife" "endangered" "CITES" "CBD" "Convention on Biological Diversity".

⁴¹ Other topics or themes may be examined in subsequent EDB reports based on the keywords or the harmonized categories used to categorize data in the EDB.

⁴² The year-on-year fluctuations may partly be attributable to the variations in the number of notified measures pursuant to the ASCM (see also Chart 1.4 and footnote 9).

⁴³ For example, the 2021 quantitative restriction measure notified by Afghanistan ([G/MA/QR/N/AFG/3](#)) on endangered species listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) has been tagged to multiple EDB harmonized environment-related objectives, namely: animal protection, biodiversity and ecosystem, MEAs implementation and compliance, and plant protection.

Chart 3.2 – Biodiversity-related measures by environmental objectives (2009-2021)

3.5. Chart 3.2 provides the year-wise break-up of different biodiversity-related measures notified to the WTO. Since 2009, the objective "biodiversity and ecosystem" was specifically identified in 1,704 or over 46% of the biodiversity measures in the EDB. These included, for instance, grants provided to farmers and landowners to enhance and aid biodiversity by creating optimum habitats and increasing stock management by Ireland,⁴⁴ or the non-monetary support provided by the Republic of Korea for promoting research on managing biodiversity loss,⁴⁵ or the technical regulation notified pursuant to the TBT Agreement by Chile, regarding a draft national strategy to reduce marine litter which has an adverse impact on biodiversity and the marine environment.⁴⁶

3.6. In addition, "animal protection" and "plant protection" are two harmonized objectives, together accounting for 1861 or 50.4% of all biodiversity-related measures recorded in the EDB. Examples include, for instance, licensing regulations established by Seychelles regulating the import of fur skins and hides,⁴⁷ the customs valuation procedures of Burundi for endangered species of wild flora and fauna covered by CITES,⁴⁸ and the research services carried out on production of seeds and planting material, as well as on genetic and sustainable crop production systems by Tonga.⁴⁹

3.7. "Natural resources conservation", constituted 1,028 or 27.8% of the biodiversity-related EDB measures. This included, for example, instituting of a program to develop new technologies to effectively recover oil products spilled in the marine environment by Canada,⁵⁰ programs by India to support the conservation of natural resources,⁵¹ and the research services notified by the Dominican Republic to restore forest cover.⁵²

3.2 WTO Members with biodiversity-related measures

3.8. Since 2009, 114 WTO Members have notified one or more measures linked to biodiversity. These measures have been notified by Members from all regions of the world and at all levels of development. Over 40% of the measures covered in this analysis have been notified by developing (1,520 measures) and least developed country Members (113 measures). The top ten Members alone account for nearly 56% of all notified biodiversity-related measures recorded in the EDB (Chart 3.3). This includes the European Union and its member States (579), the United States (419), Australia (274), Canada (151), and New Zealand (127).

⁴⁴ [G/SCM/N/372/EU/ADD.14.](#)

⁴⁵ [G/AG/N/KOR/82.](#)

⁴⁶ [G/TBT/N/CHL/550.](#)

⁴⁷ [G/LIC/N/3/SYC/4.](#)

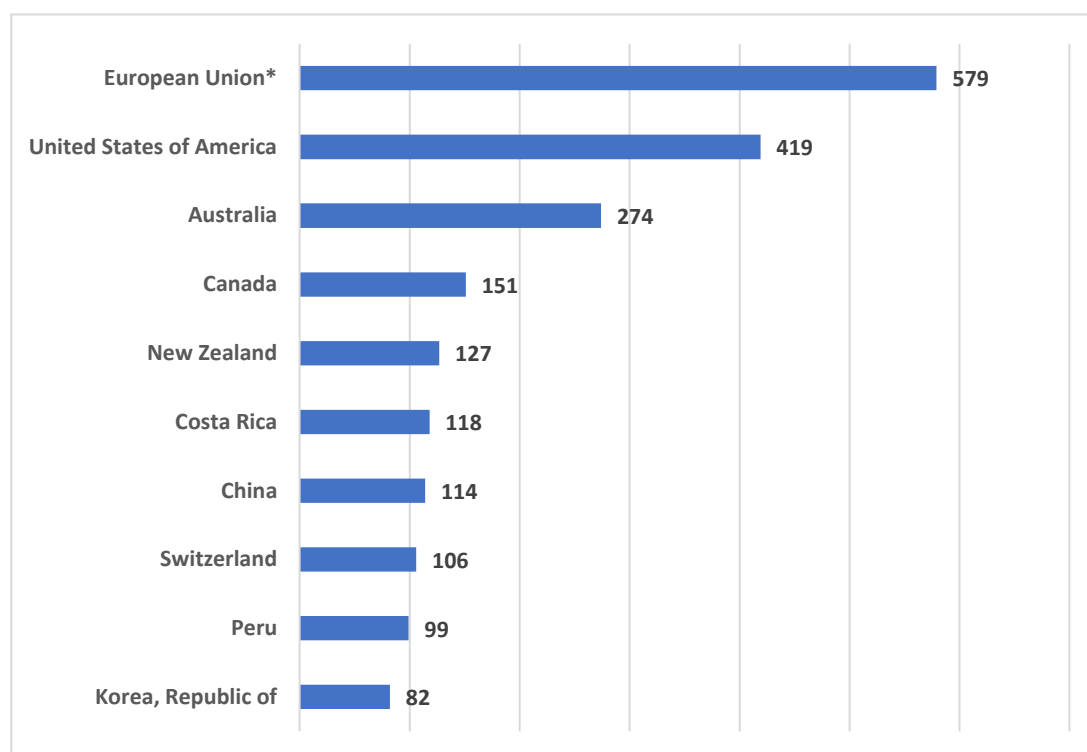
⁴⁸ [G/VAL/N/1/BDI/1.](#)

⁴⁹ [G/AG/N/TON/6.](#)

⁵⁰ [G/SCM/N/372/CAN.](#)

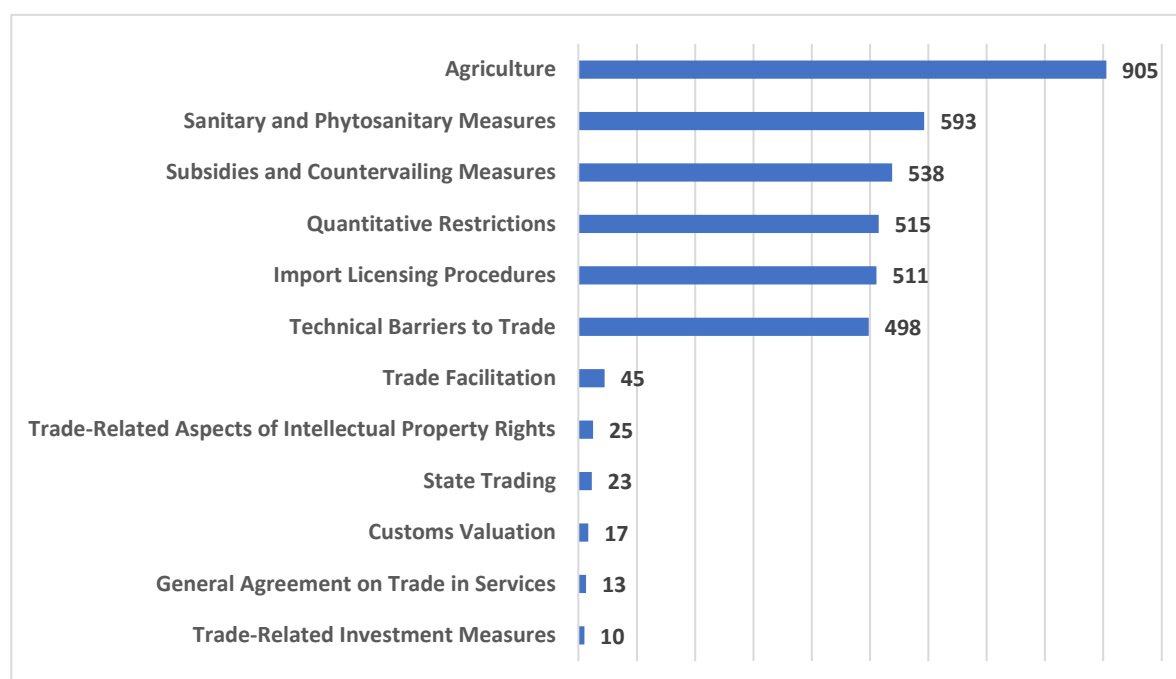
⁵¹ [G/AG/N/IND/19.](#)

⁵² [G/AG/N/DOM/46.](#)

Chart 3.3 – Top 10 WTO Members with biodiversity-related measures (2009-2021)

3.3 WTO Agreements and types of biodiversity-related measures

3.9. Biodiversity has been addressed using a wide variety of trade policy measures or instruments. Most of these measures were notified under the Agreement on Agriculture (24.5%) (Chart 3.4).

Chart 3.4 – Biodiversity-related measures by WTO Agreement (2009-2021)

3.10. Table 3.1, drawn from EDB data since 2009 shows that technical regulation or specifications (23.9%), followed by grants and direct payments (19.9%) and import licenses (19.1%) were the most common types of trade policy measures or instruments to address biodiversity considerations.⁵³ For example, the technical regulation notified by the United Kingdom banning single-use plastics to reduce negative impacts on oceans, rivers and land ecosystems⁵⁴ or among support measures, the supply of supporting materials and equipment by Thailand to restore local coastal ecosystems and manage fishery resources.⁵⁵

Table 3.1 - Top 10 types of biodiversity-related measures (2009–2021)

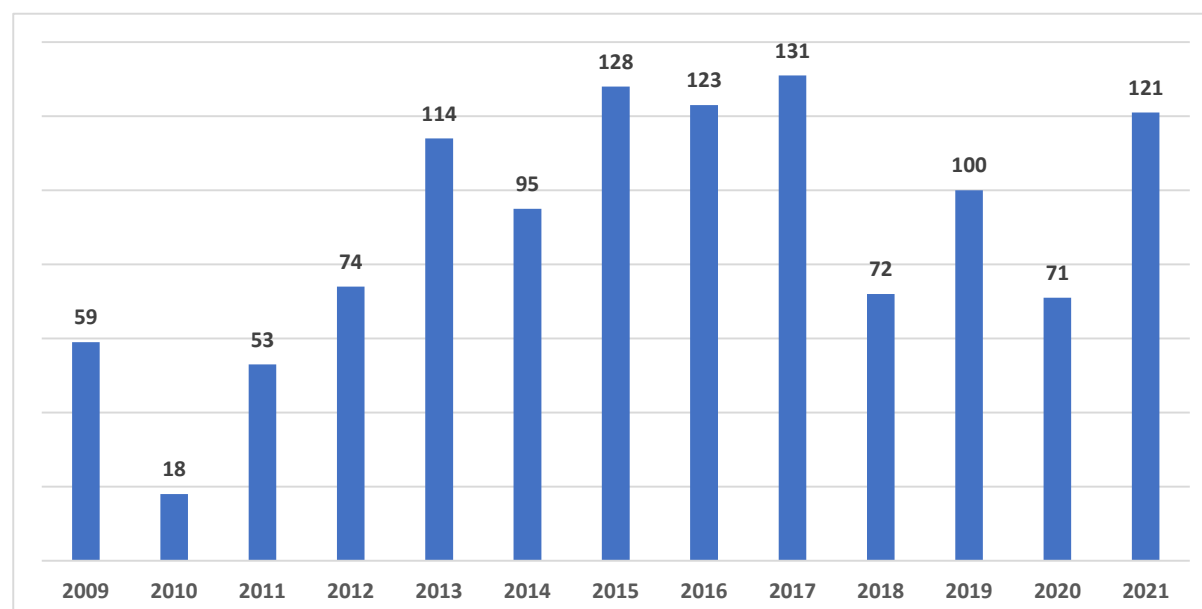
Harmonized type of Measures	Number of Measures	Share
Technical regulation or specifications	884	23.9%
Grants and direct payments	735	19.9%
Import licences	704	19.1%
Ban/Prohibition	562	15.2%
Conformity assessment procedures	392	10.6%
Non-monetary support	364	9.9%
Export licences	330	8.9%
Risk assessment	217	5.9%
Regulation affecting movement or transit	136	3.7%
Loans and financing	60	1.6%

3.4 Biodiversity coverage in the TPR entries of the EDB

3.11. Since 2009, information from a total of 215 Trade Policy Reports have been included in the EDB. Based on a free-text search analysis, nearly 95% of these TPRs included biodiversity-related trade policies, measures, or sectoral references.⁵⁶

3.12. Overall, there were 1,159 TPR entries that were biodiversity-related entries recorded in the EDB. This works out to an average of more than 89 TPR entries per year (Chart 3.5).

Chart 3.5 – Number of biodiversity-related TPR entries by year (2009–2021)



⁵³ See Annex III for the full list of harmonized categories used to tag EDB data by types of measures.

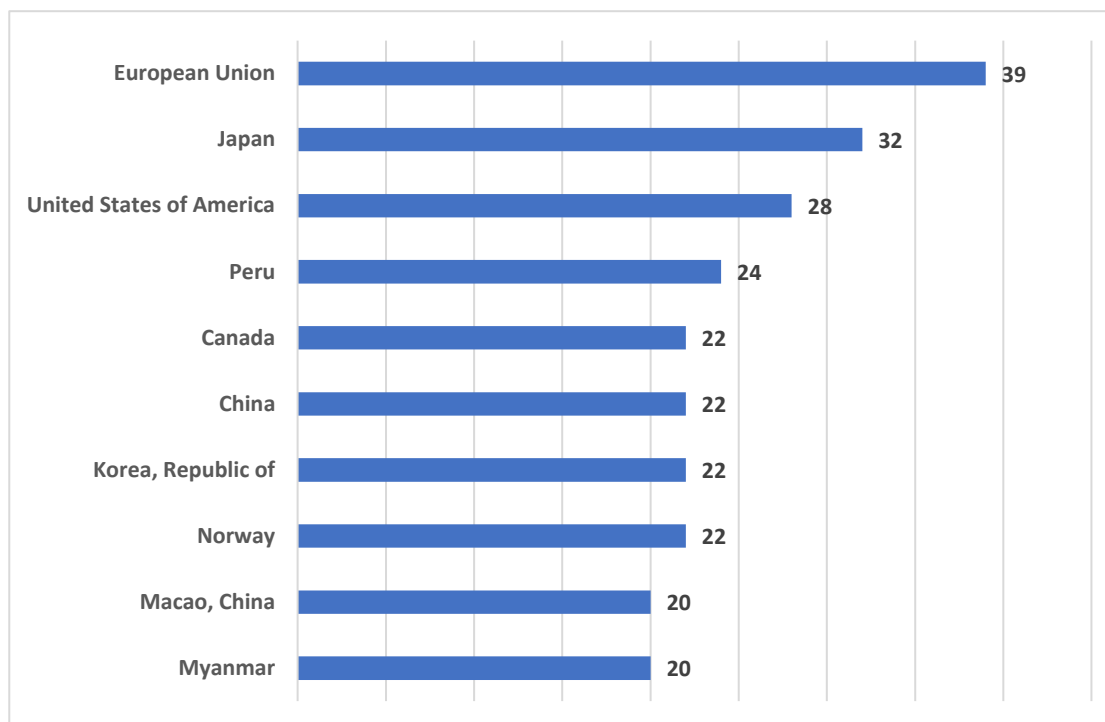
⁵⁴ G/TBT/N/GBR/41.

⁵⁵ [G/SCM/N/372/THA](#).

⁵⁶ The free text search words used to filter biodiversity-related TPR entries are: "biodiversity" "ecosystem" "wildlife" "endangered" "CITES" "CBD" "Convention on Biological Diversity".

3.13. A breakdown of the data shows that nearly 84% of TPR entries are from developing Members and least developed Members. The top 5 WTO Members with biodiversity-related information in the TPRs are: the European Union (39), followed by Japan (32), United States (28), Peru (24), and Canada (22).

Chart 3.6 – Top 10 WTO Members with biodiversity-related information in TPRs (2009-2021)



3.14. The TPRs in 2021 alone, included 121 biodiversity-related TPR entries. In addition to the information provided in Section 2 of this document, examples of TPR entries include: Nicaragua's Law on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity which attempts to ensure equitable participation in sharing benefits of biodiversity; Republic of Korea's export laws and regulations including its Plant Protection Act and Wildlife Protection and Management Act; Myanmar's policies to create a more sustainable fisheries sector; Argentina's signing of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources; India, Tajikistan and Tonga focusing their policies on incentivising ecotourism, wildlife tourism and marine parks respectively; the Kingdom of Bahrain, Mongolia, Qatar, Russian Federation, Singapore and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's licensing requirements to implement obligations undertaken under international conventions such as CITES; China's sharing of experiences on the conservation of forests and wildlife protection; Oman's licensing requirements to conserve the marine ecosystem; Vietnam and Mauritius's laws relating to combating IUU fishing, and the management, conservation and protection of fisheries and marine resources respectively; and Kyrgyz Republic's industrial policy focusing on conservation on biodiversity.

3.15. To conclude, the EDB data extracted from the TPRs illustrate the wide array of trade policy instruments being increasingly used by WTO Members to support biodiversity. The WTO's EDB, as a transparency tool, remains available for further thematic or topic-specific research.

4 ANNEXES

Annex I – EDB Keywords¹

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

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 – 2021)

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	2020	2021
TBT	274 (1490)	270 (1413)	268 (1216)	353 (1551)	384 (1605)	358 (1558)	305 (1305)	377 (1686)	390 (1827)	483 (1881)	439 (2110)	430 (1987)	556 (2231)
SPS	81 (737)	83 (1051)	76 (1007)	91 (856)	107 (929)	44 (1169)	47 (1283)	62 (1037)	51 (1110)	40 (1255)	29 (1175)	205 (1462)	142 (1262)
SCM	40 (181)	8 (117)	42 (140)	15 (108)	48 (158)	29 (110)	52 (130)	31 (127)	61 (132)	18 (107)	66 (152)	12 (110)	50 (129)
Agriculture	36 (210)	49 (195)	44 (182)	42 (203)	34 (135)	42 (210)	32 (148)	43 (208)	44 (202)	49 (280)	49 (439)	60 (351)	75 (320)
Anti-Dumping	0 (157)	0 (164)	0 (127)	0 (133)	0 (122)	2 (120)	0 (114)	0 (143)	0 (107)	2 (125)	0 (125)	0 (132)	0 (126)
ILP	23 (82)	20 (72)	23 (78)	30 (85)	23 (96)	38 (99)	33 (74)	39 (96)	24 (54)	30 (79)	48 (99)	64 (236)	58 (134)
Safeguards	0 (171)	0 (106)	1 (64)	1 (89)	2 (112)	2 (110)	4 (79)	0 (89)	0 (61)	2 (80)	0 (150)	1 (149)	2 (100)
Customs Valuation	0 (6)	0 (4)	0 (4)	3 (13)	2 (13)	2 (23)	2 (9)	0 (4)	0 (6)	0 (3)	3 (23)	0 (9)	0 (27)
State Trading	0 (29)	3 (77)	0 (8)	3 (39)	0 (17)	2 (51)	1 (14)	2 (41)	8 (30)	4 (42)	1 (12)	4 (37)	3 (11)
RTAs	4 (30)	4 (26)	3 (33)	2 (37)	2 (40)	4 (19)	3 (12)	3 (18)	3 (16)	5 (10)	6 (12)	3 (9)	10 (59)
TRIPS	2 (84)	7 (97)	9 (66)	4 (139)	9 (209)	5 (96)	1 (67)	1 (142)	0 (80)	0 (144)	0 (109)	0 (146)	0 (241)
GATS	0 (68)	2 (45)	1 (38)	3 (66)	1 (48)	3 (75)	7 (64)	1 (21)	1 (25)	1 (17)	4 (71)	2 (45)	1 (52)
QRs	1 (8)	1 (6)	1 (8)	13 (14)	5 (10)	15 (22)	8 (11)	12 (16)	7 (10)	18 (24)	17 (20)	29 (78)	21 (58)
TRIMs	0 (21)	0 (18)	0 (4)	0 (4)	0 (6)	0 (6)	0 (5)	1 (4)	0 (2)	2 (4)	0 (4)	1 (3)	1 (3)
BoP Provisions	0 (9)	0 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (5)	1 (4)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	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)	0 (4)	1 (3)
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)	0 (18)	0 (23)
GPA	18 (29)	3 (32)	2 (16)	1 (13)	2 (15)	5 (27)	4 (40)	2 (66)	3 (46)	3 (46)	2 (25)	1 (50)	2 (54)
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)	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)	15 (126)	9 (99)
Other notifications	1 (4)	0 (6)	0 (9)	0 (6)	1 (5)	0 (4)	0 (7)	0 (7)	1 (5)	0 (2)	1 (3)	0 (3)	0 (1)
Total environment-related notifications	480 (3321)	450 (3441)	470 (3010)	561 (3374)	620 (3545)	551 (3773)	499 (3408)	575 (3744)	602 (3786)	663 (4225)	672 (4706)	827 (4955)	931 (4,933)
Share of environment-related notifications	14.5%	13.1%	15.5%	16.6%	17.5%	14.6%	14.6%	15.4%	15.9%	15.7%	14.3%	16.7%	18.9%

Annex III – EDB Harmonized Categories**Table 4.1 – Harmonized Categories 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 - Harmonized Categories 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
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 - Harmonized Categories of sectors subject to the measure (11)

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

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