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**Committee on Trade and Environment**

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE FOR 2022**

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2,3</sup>
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/>.<sup>4</sup>
3. In 2022, there were 768 environment-related notifications with 1,349 distinct environment-related measures. In addition, there were 1,364 environment-related entries drawn from the 15 Trade Policy Reviews (TPRs) presented to the Trade Policy Review Body in 2022. The full data set for 2022 can be accessed at: [https://edb.wto.org/search?field\\_year%5B%5D=2022&search\\_api\\_fulltext=&field\\_ics\\_hs\\_code=](https://edb.wto.org/search?field_year%5B%5D=2022&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 TPRs (Section 2); and (iii) EDB data for topic-specific analysis with a focus on the forestry sector (Section 3).

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Previous Environmental Database Reports 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 [WT/CTE/EDB/9/Add.1](#), EDB 2010 in [WT/CTE/EDB/10](#) and [WT/CTE/EDB/10/Add.1](#), EDB 2011 in [WT/CTE/EDB/11](#) and [WT/CTE/EDB/11/Add.1](#), EDB 2012 in [WT/CTE/EDB/12](#) and [WT/CTE/EDB/12/Add.1](#), EDB 2013 in [WT/CTE/EDB/13](#) and [WT/CTE/EDB/13/Add.1](#), EDB 2014 in [WT/CTE/EDB/14](#) and [WT/CTE/EDB/14/Add.1](#), EDB 2015 in [WT/CTE/EDB/15](#) and [WT/CTE/EDB/15/Add.1](#), EDB 2016 in [WT/CTE/EDB/16](#) and [WT/CTE/EDB/16/Add.1](#), EDB 2017 in [WT/CTE/EDB/17](#), EDB 2018 in [WT/CTE/EDB/18](#), EDB 2019 in [WT/CTE/EDB/19](#), EDB 2020 in [WT/CTE/EDB/20](#) and [WT/CTE/EDB/20/Corr.1](#), and EDB 2021 in [WT/CTE/EDB/21](#).

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

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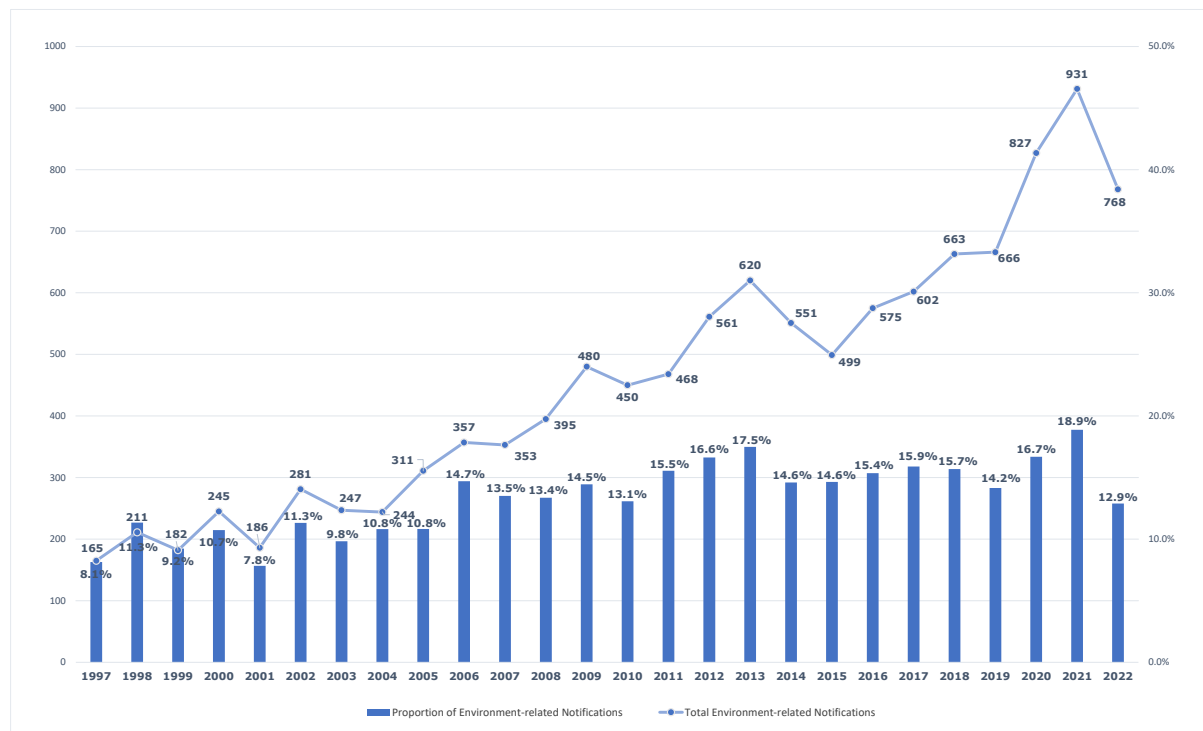
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## 1 WTO NOTIFICATIONS

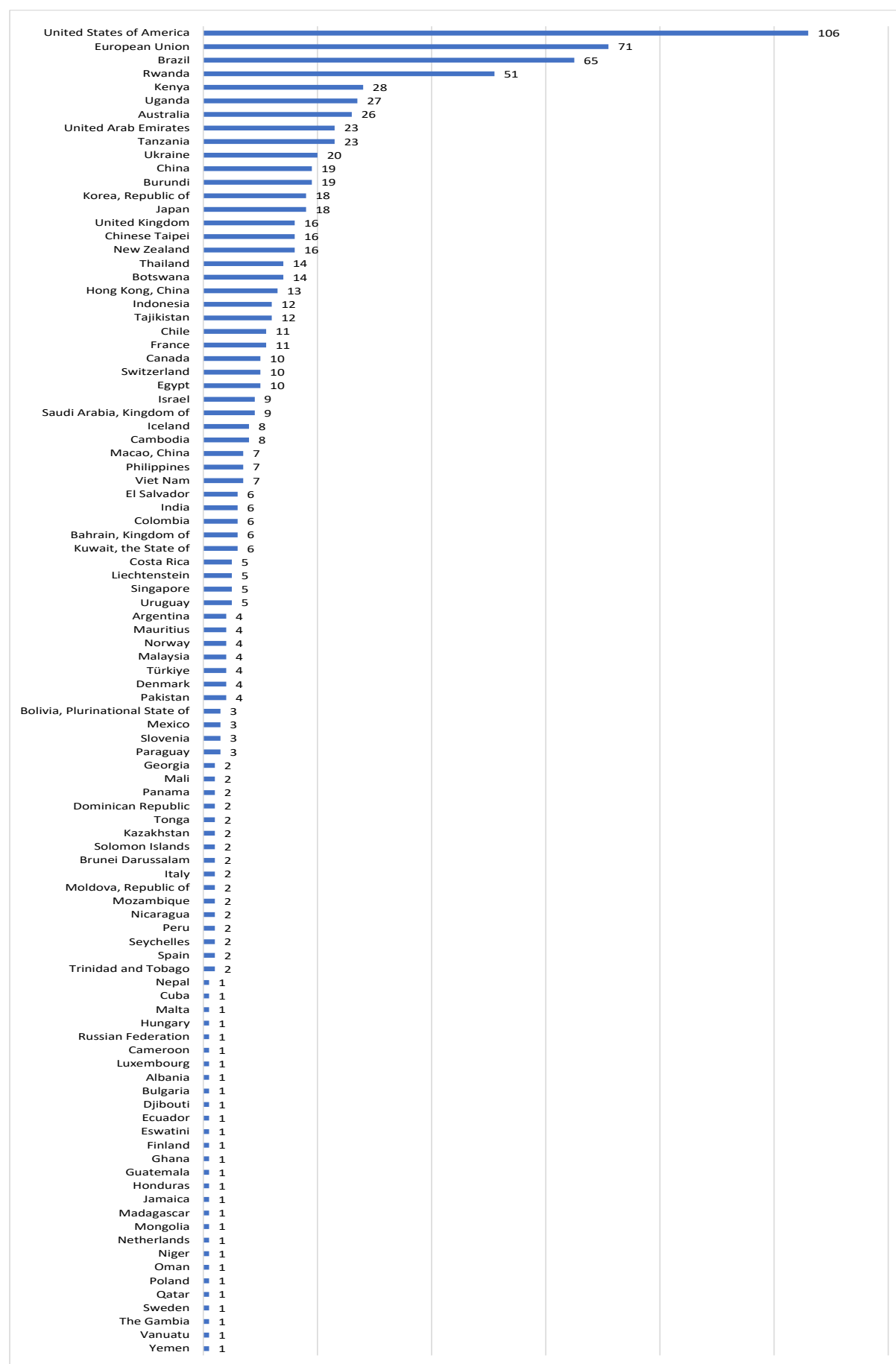
1.1. In 2022, of the 5,959 notifications submitted by WTO Members<sup>5</sup>, 768 notifications were environment-related. Since 1997, there has been a marked increase in the number of environment-related notifications submitted to the WTO albeit with year-on-year fluctuations (see Chart 1.1).

**Chart 1.1 - Environment-related Notifications (1997–2022)**



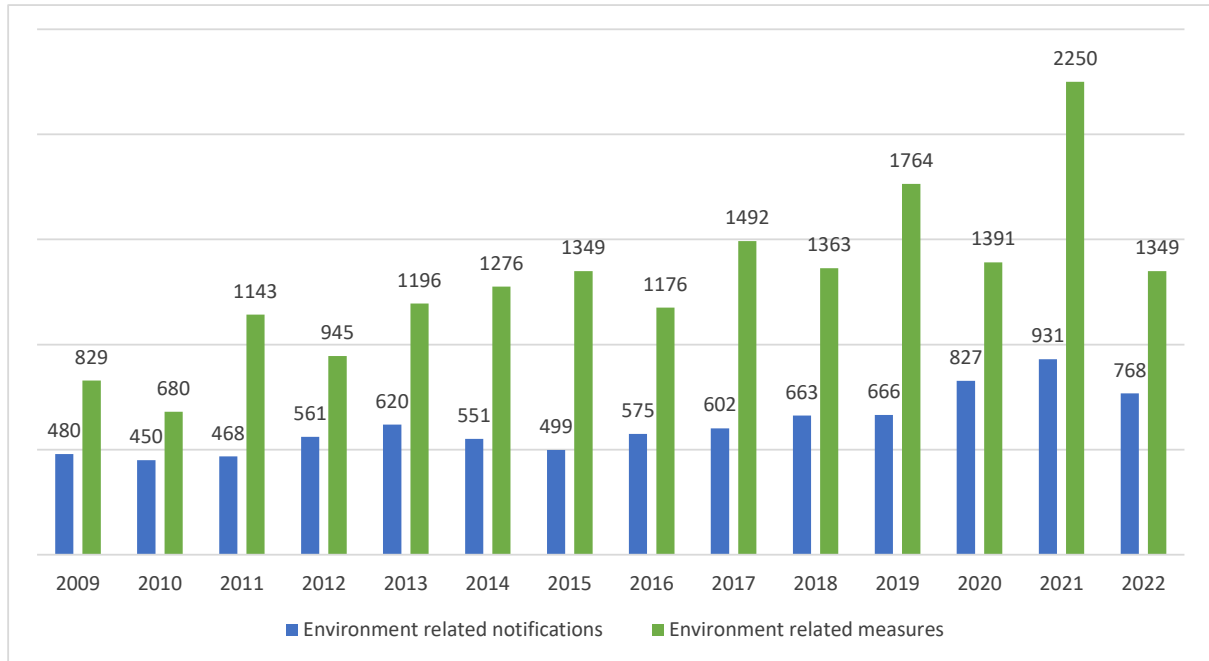
1.2. Environment-related notifications have been submitted by WTO Members from all regions of the world and at all levels of development (Chart 1.2). Ninety-eight WTO Members submitted notifications of environment-related measures, with the United States (106 notifications), the European Union (71), Brazil (65), Rwanda (51), and Kenya (28) notifying the highest number of environment-related notifications in 2022.

<sup>5</sup> 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 (2022)**

1.3. Chart 1.3 tracks the total number of environment-related notifications and the total number of environment-related measures contained in them.<sup>6</sup> There are year-on-year fluctuations, but the overall trend suggests a steady increase in both environment-related notifications and measures over the period 2009 to 2022. In 2022, there were 1,349 environment-related measures drawn from 768 environment-related notifications.<sup>7</sup>

**Chart 1.3 - Environment-related Notifications and Measures (2009-2022)**

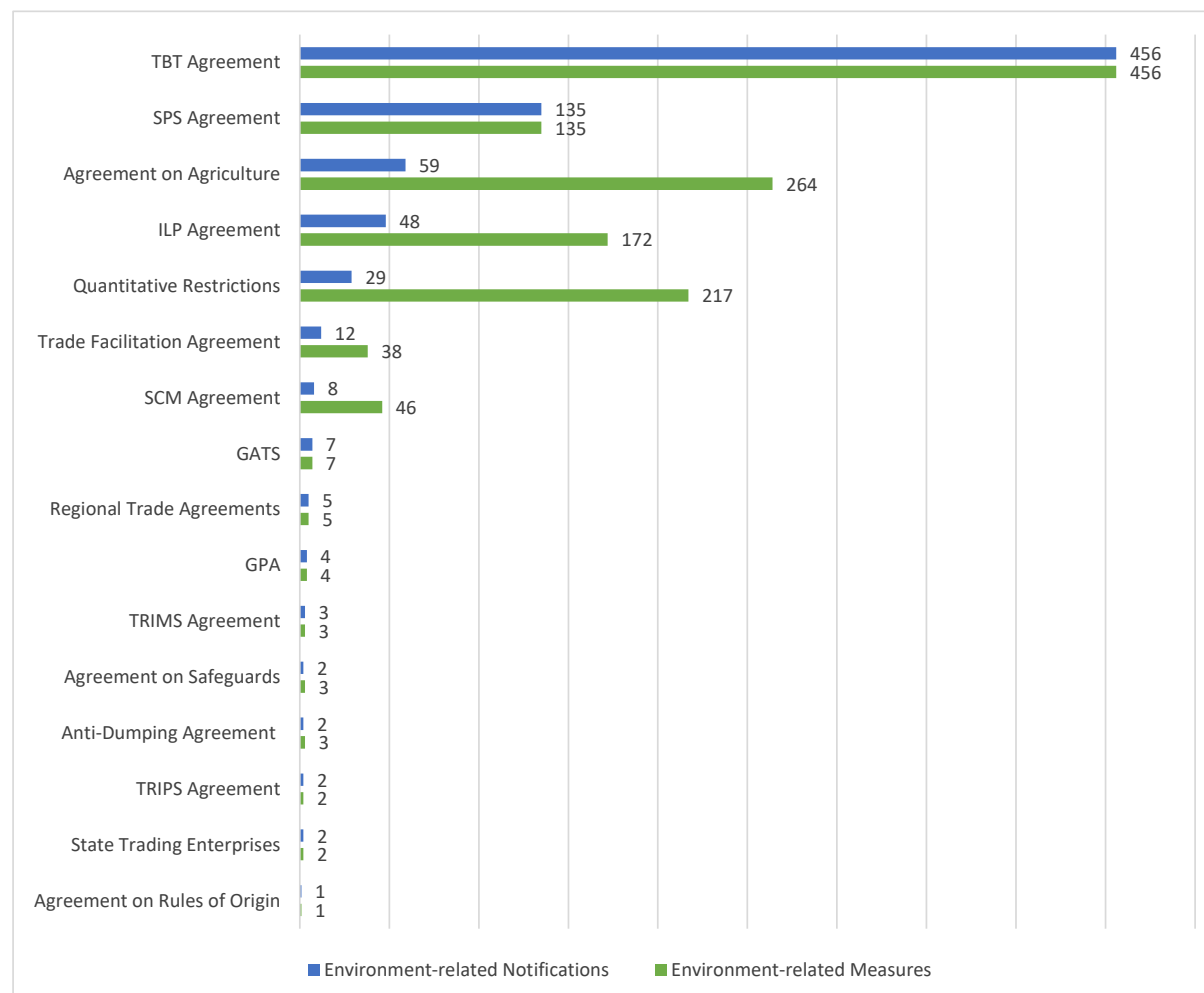


<sup>6</sup> Some notifications cover multiple measures in a single notification such as notifications pursuant to the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures, the Agreement on Agriculture, and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, among others. For these notifications, the various environment-related measures are broken down and each one is reported separately in the database.

<sup>7</sup> The fluctuation can be partly explained by measures reported in WTO Members' subsidy notifications. Under the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, WTO Members notify on a biennial basis, i.e. once every two years, resulting in some year-on-year variations in the environment-related notifications and measures. See [G/SCM/M/30](#), para. 6 and [G/SCM/M/46](#), para. 43.

1.4. Chart 1.4 illustrates the incidence of environment-related notifications and measures across the WTO Agreements in 2022.<sup>8</sup> As in previous years, the TBT Agreement has the highest number of environment-related notifications (456), accounting for nearly 60% of all WTO environment-related notifications in 2022. Environment-related measures were also found across the notifications under the SPS Agreement (135 notifications),<sup>9</sup> the Agreement on Agriculture (59), the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (48), and notifications of Quantitative Restrictions (29).<sup>10</sup>

**Chart 1.4 - Environment-related Notifications and Measures by Agreement (2022)**



<sup>8</sup> In 2022, environment-related notifications were identified under the following WTO Agreements or notification requirements: 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); Government Procurement Agreement (GPA); Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT (Anti-Dumping Agreement (ADP)); Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS); Agreement on Rules of Origin (RO); and the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).

<sup>9</sup> SPS 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.

<sup>10</sup> In 2022, no environment-related notifications were submitted under the following WTO Agreements or notification requirements: Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection (PSI); Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (Customs Valuation (VAL)); 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.

1.5. In terms of environment-related measures in 2022, the TBT Agreement reported the highest number of measures with 456 environment-related measures, followed by the Agreement on Agriculture (264), Quantitative Restrictions (217), the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures (172), and the SPS Agreement with 135 environment-related measures.

1.6. The environment-related measures mentioned in the 2022 notifications addressed a range of environmental objectives (see Chart 1.5). Chemical, toxic and hazardous substances management (26.4%), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) implementation and compliance (16.8%), animal protection (10.8%), waste management and recycling (10%), and sustainable agriculture management (9.6%) were among the most common objectives covered in the 2022 EDB notified measures.

**Chart 1.5 - Types of Environment-related Objectives<sup>11</sup> identified in the EDB (2022)<sup>12</sup>**

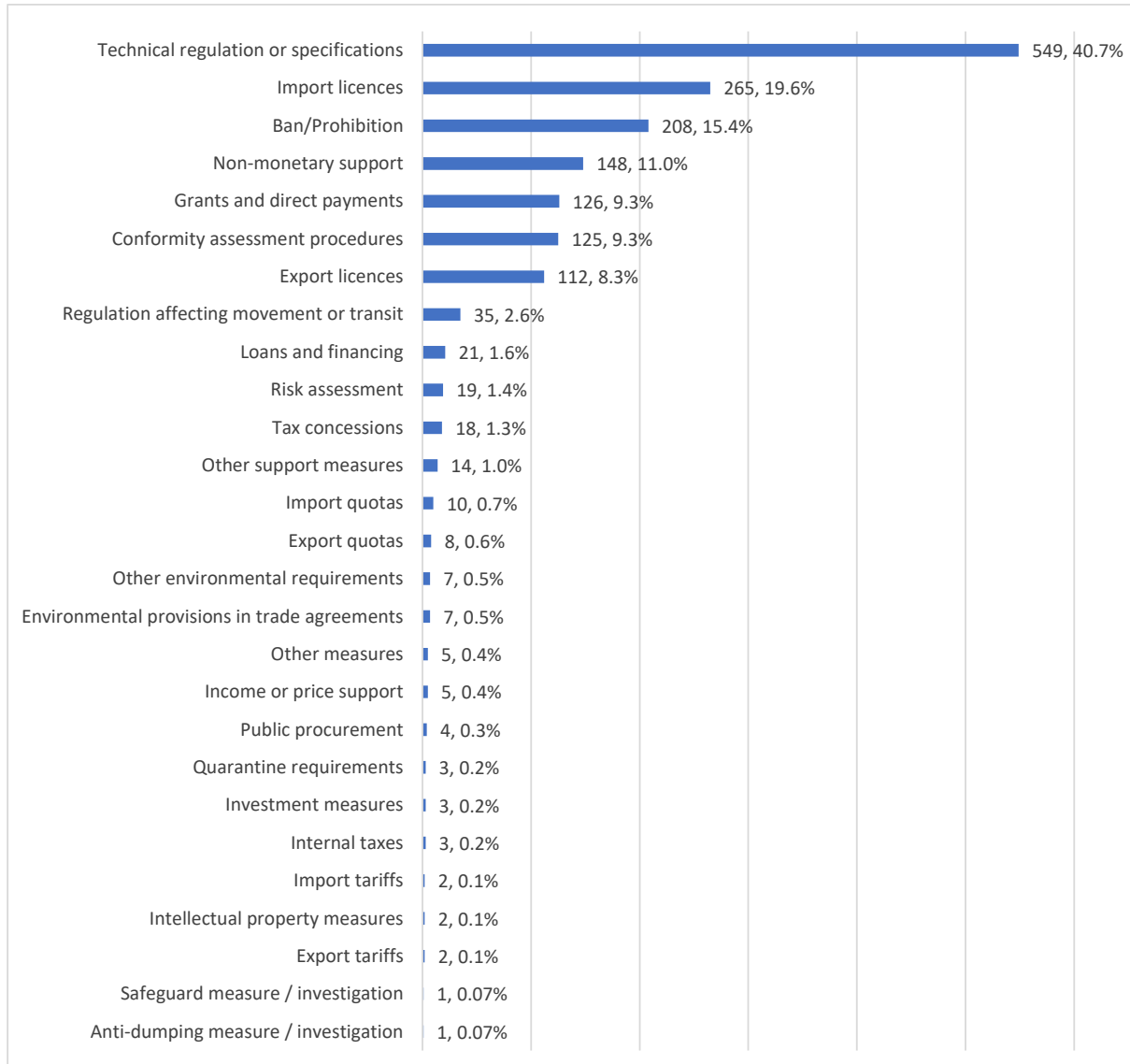


<sup>11</sup> See Annex III for a list of the harmonized categories by types of measures, objectives or sectors.

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

1.7. In terms of types of measure (see Chart 1.6), technical regulation or specifications accounted for the largest share in the notified measures in 2022 (40.7%), followed by import licenses (19.6%), bans/prohibition (15.4%), non-monetary support (11%) and grants and direct payments (9.3%).

**Chart 1.6 - Type of Measures<sup>13</sup> identified in the EDB (2022)<sup>14</sup>**



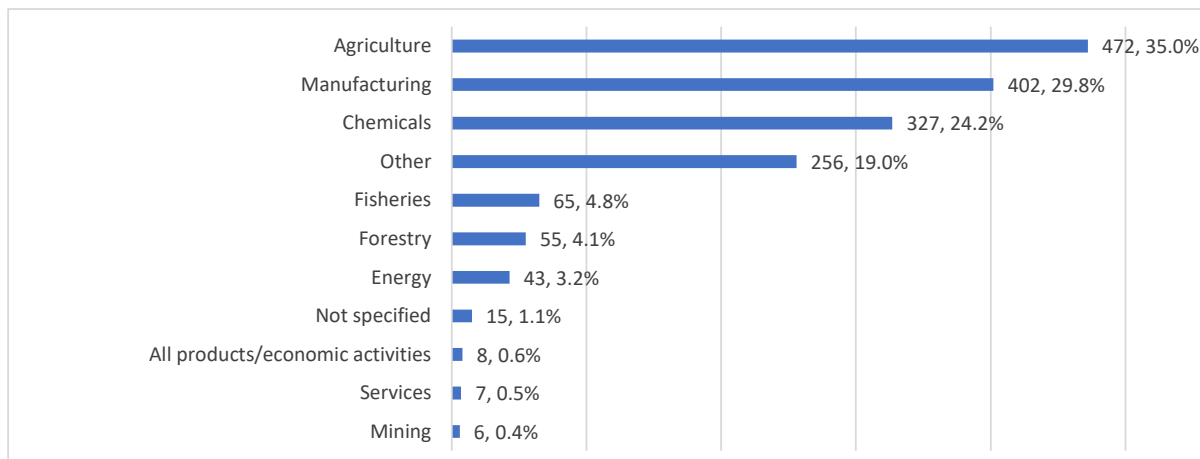
<sup>13</sup> See Annex III for a list of the harmonized categories by types of measures, objectives or sectors.

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



1.8. In the sectoral analysis (Chart 1.7), the sector that was most frequently associated with environment-related measures in 2022 was agriculture accounting for 35% of all the identified measures, followed by manufacturing (29.8%) and chemicals (24.2%). Sectors such as wildlife or waste are captured under the heading "Other" which accounted for 19% of the total measures.

**Chart 1.7 - Type of Sectors<sup>15</sup> identified in the EDB (2022)<sup>16</sup>**



1.9. Further infographics, charts, and the full set of EDB notification data can be accessed from the EDB online 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 TPR reports. Fifteen TPRs were considered by the Trade Policy Review Body in 2022, namely (in alphabetical order): Barbados, Brazil, Djibouti, Georgia, Ghana, Guyana, Mexico, Moldova, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Seychelles, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, United Arab Emirates, and the United States of America.

2.2. There were 1,364 entries with references to environment-related policies, measures, or sectors in these TPRs.<sup>17</sup> 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 2022 TPRs include agriculture, chemicals, energy, fisheries, forestry, manufacturing, mining, services, and others.

2.3. The TPR of Barbados<sup>18</sup> includes 41 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the goal to be the first 100% green and fossil fuel free island-state in the world; and the environmental aspects and provisions in the Free Trade Agreement between the Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM) States and the United Kingdom. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*, import duty concessions for organic farming; and the COVID-19 relief provided with the Barbados Employment and Sustainable Transformation (BEST) Programme for the re-engagement of workers in the tourism sector. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the Barbados National Energy Policy 2019–2030, which sets out a target of 100% renewable energy and carbon neutrality by 2030 with feed-in tariffs and incentives

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

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

<sup>17</sup> The number of environment-related TPR entries corresponds to the number of environment-related policies, measures or sector specific programmes mentioned in the Secretariat or Government TPR Reports.

<sup>18</sup> [WT/TPR/G/431](#) and [WT/TPR/S/431/Rev.1](#).

for renewable energy to reach the goal; the promotion of sustainable agricultural production like agroforestry and hydroponics under the Farmers' Empowerment and Enfranchisement Drive (FEED) programme; and the fishing policy reform to better protect marine environments.

2.4. The TPR of Brazil<sup>19</sup> includes 107 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include action to strengthen trade relations with traditional partners and open new markets for Brazilian products through the negotiation and conclusion of trade agreements covering tariffs but also aspects such as sustainable development; and Brazil's announcement to become a co-sponsor of the Trade and Environmental Sustainability Structured Discussions (TESSD) at MC12. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*, Brazil's ratification of the Nagoya Protocol under the Convention on Biological Diversity; mutual recognition agreements with the Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) and the Global Partnership for Good Agricultural Practice (GlobalGAP); and environmental provisions in Brazil's public procurement law. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include incentives for sustainable agricultural production; the advancement of Brazil's National Mining Plan 2030 to promote sustainable development in the mining sector; and the promotion of biodiesel use to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

2.5. The TPR of Djibouti<sup>20</sup> includes 50 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include development of renewable and alternative energy prioritised by the Djibouti SDG Investor Map and the strategy paper "Vision Djibouti 2035". On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*, the export licensing scheme and import quotas pursuant to Djibouti's commitments under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Montreal Protocol; excise duties applied on biodegradable plastic bags; and the import prohibition of non-biodegradable plastic bags, all wild species, and certain (specified) ozone-depleting substances. Regarding the sectoral analysis, TPR entries describe Djibouti's new Fisheries Code for the sustainable management of fisheries resources, conservation of marine ecosystems and biodiversity, and combatting illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

2.6. The TPR of Georgia<sup>21</sup> includes 68 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the entry into force of Georgia's Free Trade Agreement with Hong Kong, China with provisions on trade and environment. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*, the regulation on the labelling of genetically modified organisms; import restrictions on hazardous substances and wastes; and subsidies for the management of protected areas. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the implementation of a new Forest Code in Georgia to establish sustainable silviculture; eco-tourism financing; and the promotion of renewable energy to reduce emissions and improve national energy security.

2.7. The TPR of Ghana<sup>22</sup> includes 55 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include Ghana's commitment to continue engaging in the fisheries subsidies negotiations to meet Target 14.6 of the SDGs; and new laws and regulations adopted on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) and Timber Resource Management and Legality Licensing Regulations. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*, the environmental tax and pollution levy on imports; tariff exemption schemes for solar, wind and thermal generating sets, solar cells and panels; control or restrictions on trade under CITES, the Montreal Protocol, and the Basel Convention on Hazardous Waste. Regarding environment-related trade policies by sector, TPR entries include: Ghana's priority to improve fisheries governance to combat illegal fishing practices; Forestry Development Master Plan 2016-2036, and Forest Plantation Strategy; and the Renewable Energy Act of 2011, intended to create an enabling environment for attracting private sector investment in the renewable energy sector.

2.8. The TPR of Guyana<sup>23</sup> includes 47 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the investment incentives for biofuels and the use of renewable energy for electricity generation; the integration of Guyana's rainforest into global carbon credit scheme within the proposed Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) mechanism. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, *inter alia*, the VAT exemption for renewable energy use; an environmental levy for beverages sold in non-returnable containers;

<sup>19</sup> [WT/TPR/G/432](#) and [WT/TPR/S/432/Rev.1](#)

<sup>20</sup> [WT/TPR/G/430/Rev.1](#) and [WT/TPR/S/430/Rev.1](#)

<sup>21</sup> [WT/TPR/G/420](#) and [WT/TPR/S/420/Rev.1](#)

<sup>22</sup> [WT/TPR/G/427](#) and [WT/TPR/S/427/Rev.1](#)

<sup>23</sup> [WT/TPR/G/422/Rev.1](#) and [WT/TPR/S/422/Rev.1](#)

and the promotion of green technologies in Guyana through a Green Business Technology Fund. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the expansion of Guyana's hydroelectricity generation projects; the collection of data to formulate more sustainable forestry policy; and tax exemptions for machinery, equipment, or components used to generate renewable energy for agricultural production.

2.9. The TPR of Mexico<sup>24</sup> includes 74 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the coverage of environment in the Free Trade Agreement between Mexico, the United States and Canada; Mexico's participation in the TESSD; and recognition of the role of international trade and trade policies for facilitating the transition to a green economy. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, inter alia, import prohibitions for animal conservation and implementation of MEAs; and the export prohibition of totoaba and turtle eggs for environmental conservation reasons. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the new legislation in the agriculture sector - Law on Sustainable Rural Development, Law on Organic Products and Law on Biosafety of Genetically Modified Organisms; the promotion of clean energy through clean energy certificates (CEL) and setting up clean energy generation targets in Mexico; and the promotion of train usage to reduce economic and environmental costs.

2.10. The TPR of the Republic of Moldova<sup>25</sup> includes 64 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the long-term strategic objectives set under the National Development Strategy "Moldova 2030" to develop a sustainable and inclusive economy; Moldova's participation in the Structured Discussions on Trade and Environmental Sustainability, and on Fossil Fuels Subsidies Reform. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia, the Environmental Pollution Levy, concerning packaging materials, electric/electronic products, chemical and petrochemical products, and motor vehicles; the guiding principles of government procurement in Moldova include non-discrimination and the protection of the environment; and the export ban on indigenous raw wood and semi-fabricated wood articles imposed on the grounds of environmental protection and prevention of deforestation. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include: Moldova's National Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Development 2022-2027 to develop a competitive, environmentally friendly and climate resilient agro-food sector; and the Government's aims to diversify the energy mix with more renewable energy for the period 2020-30.

2.11. The TPR of New Zealand<sup>26</sup> includes 132 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include New Zealand as a leading proponent of phasing out and eliminating environmentally harmful subsidies, including the reform of agricultural, fisheries and fossil fuel subsidies; and the Climate Change Commission formed in 2019, to set New Zealand's climate targets. On environment-related measures, TPR entries cover, inter alia, New Zealand Upgrade Programme (NZUP) investment to modernize infrastructure, prepare for climate change, and help grow the economy; Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 with the commitment to reduce biogenic methane levels by 2050; and subsidy schemes that aim to promote sustainable economic development and environmental sustainability. In the sectoral analysis, TPR entries include New Zealand's Primary Sector Climate Action Partnership to equip farmers to measure, manage, and reduce on-farm agricultural GHG emissions and enhance the sector's resilience to climate change; and "Hydrogen Vision" to harness New Zealand's hydrogen potential as a clean alternative to hydrocarbons in the pursuit of decarbonization.

2.12. The TPR of Pakistan<sup>27</sup> includes 65 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the issuance of the country's first ever green bond of USD 500 million in May 2021; and Pakistan as a beneficiary of the European Union's Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+) arrangement aiming to support sustainable development and good governance. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, inter alia, the implementation of the Climate Change Act 2017 to systemize initiatives to build climate resiliency; Pakistan Biosafety Rules 2005 which govern requirements for genetically and living modified organisms and the country's ratification of the Cartagena Protocol of Biosafety. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the promotion of alternate and renewable energy production and consumption; the funding of water conservation projects; and export prohibitions on essential agricultural products like wheat due to severe climatic events in Pakistan.

<sup>24</sup> [WT/TPR/G/429](#) and [WT/TPR/S/429/Rev.1](#)

<sup>25</sup> [WT/TPR/G/428](#) and [WT/TPR/S/428/Rev.1](#)

<sup>26</sup> [WT/TPR/G/426](#) and [WT/TPR/S/426/Rev.1](#)

<sup>27</sup> [WT/TPR/G/424](#) and [WT/TPR/S/424/Rev.1](#)

2.13. The TPR of Panama<sup>28</sup> includes 70 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include Panama's support for initiatives to remove distortions in agriculture and fisheries. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, inter alia, an export levy on wood from natural forests; and tax exemptions for enterprises offering environmental services in free zones. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the diversification of the energy mix; the implementation of Panama's National Climate Change Plan to reduce carbon emissions by adopting sustainable practices for the agricultural sector; and registration fee discounts for shipping vessels that comply with environmental standards.

2.14. The TPR of Seychelles<sup>29</sup> includes 116 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the launch of the National Climate Change Policy in 2020 to develop a sustainable blue economy. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, inter alia, environmental levies on ozone-depleting substances and plastics; and rebates to encourage the adoption of renewable energy and energy efficient products. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the issuance of the world's first sovereign blue bond to promote a sustainable fisheries sector; a moratorium on the construction of large hotels to reduce carbon footprint; and the formulation of a new forestry policy in Seychelles to monitor sustainable forest management with the support of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

2.15. The TPR of Switzerland and Liechtenstein<sup>30</sup> includes 158 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include regional trade agreements concluded between the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) which includes both Switzerland and Liechtenstein and trading partners like the Republic of Korea, Tunisia, and Peru, all of which include provisions on the environment. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, inter alia, amendments to the Swiss Federal Law on Public Procurement to emphasize sustainability; tax relief for biofuels that meet standards in both Switzerland and Liechtenstein; and the use of the CO<sub>2</sub> levy revenues for the implementation of environmental policy in Liechtenstein. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the adoption of a new Energy Strategy 2030 to increase the use of renewable energy in Liechtenstein; the issuance of a new financial services sector strategy in Switzerland to promote sustainable investment; and the organic agriculture regulation in both Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

2.16. The TPR of the United Arab Emirates<sup>31</sup> (UAE) includes 95 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the adoption of a "UAE Circular Economy Policy", a comprehensive framework for identifying circular economy priorities and green economy methodology; and the Hydrogen Leadership Roadmap announced by the UAE as a comprehensive national blueprint to support domestic, low carbon industries. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, inter alia, energy efficiency labels required for household electrical products; and a price preference of 10% for public procurement granted to green companies and green goods and services produced in the UAE. In the sectoral analysis, examples of the TPR entries include the UAE National Energy Strategy 2050 to diversify the UAE's energy sources; and the National Framework Statement for Sustainable Fisheries (2019-2030) with guidance on achieving sustainable fisheries by pursuing management best practices.

2.17. The TPR of the United States of America<sup>32</sup> includes 222 environment-related entries. Examples of the trade policy framework entries in the TPR include the formation of a National Climate Task Force to mobilize action on climate change by all US federal agencies; and ongoing dialogue with Free Trade Agreement partners on labour and environment provisions. On environment-related measures, the TPR entries cover, inter alia, the launch of its Plan to Conserve Global Forests; Federal tax credit programs for the construction of new generation capacity in renewables; and import restrictions on shrimp and other fish and fish products caught in the Upper Gulf of California due to unsustainable bycatch of vaquita. In the sectoral analysis, the TPR entries include the 2018 Farm Act with its Conservation Reserve Program; developing a Climate-Smart Agriculture and Forestry (CSAF) strategy; and promotion of sustainable fishing to combat IUU fishing.

2.18. 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 and other environmental requirements and support measures, the environment-related

<sup>28</sup> [WT/TPR/G/421/Rev.1](#) and [WT/TPR/S/421/Rev.1](#)

<sup>29</sup> [WT/TPR/G/433](#) and [WT/TPR/S/433/Rev.1](#)

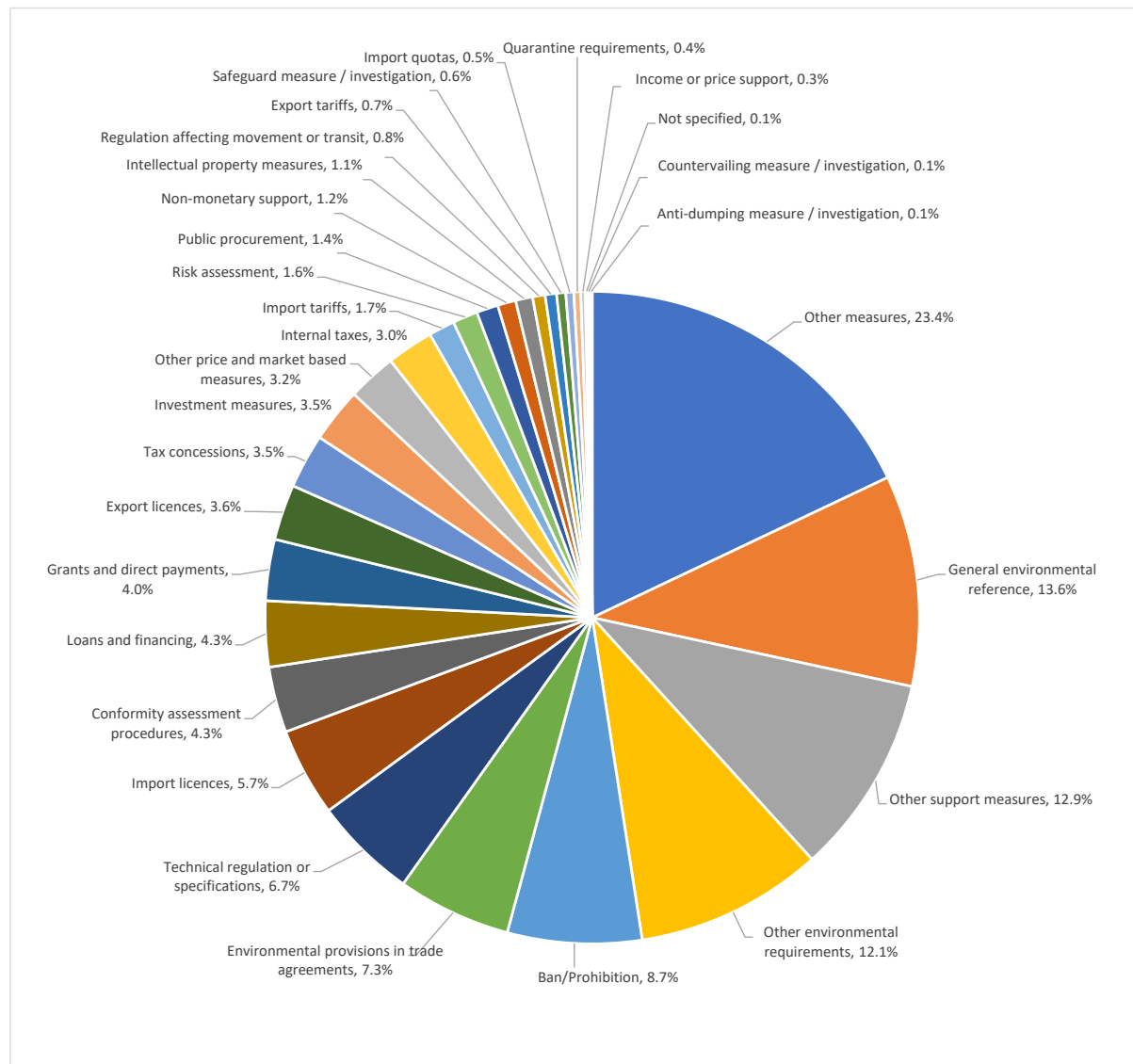
<sup>30</sup> [WT/TPR/G/425](#) and [WT/TPR/S/425/Rev.1](#)

<sup>31</sup> [WT/TPR/G/423/Rev.1](#) and [WT/TPR/S/423/Rev.1](#)

<sup>32</sup> [WT/TPR/G/434](#) and [WT/TPR/S/434/Rev.1](#)

measures most frequently mentioned in the TPRs of 2022 include ban/prohibition (8.7%), environmental provisions in trade agreements (7.3%), technical regulation or specifications (6.7%), import licences (5.7%), and conformity assessment procedures (4.3%).

**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<sup>33</sup>, Section 3 in the 2022 EDB report focuses on forestry and provides an illustration of the notifications and TPR data available in the EDB for thematic or topic-specific analysis.

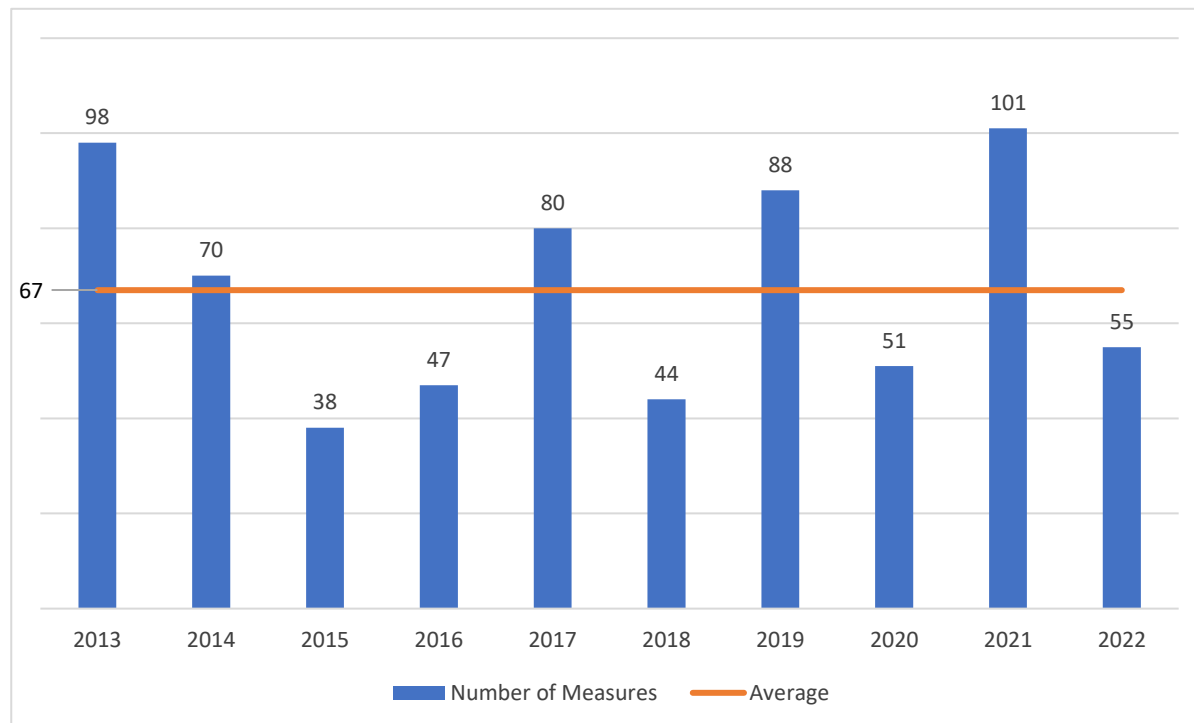
3.2. Data on forestry is presented in the report - using a 10 year period from 2013 to 2022, for analysis. For forestry, the database search functionalities<sup>34</sup> can be used to filter data by sector (Forestry), environment-related objectives (afforestation/reforestation; sustainable Forestry management), or by keywords (forest). Forest sector data drawn from the EDB notifications, as well as the EDB forest sector data in the TPRs, have been analysed by using the "sector" search filter.

<sup>33</sup> See [WT/CTE/M/67](#) (pages 16-17), [WT/CTE/M/68](#) (pages 28-30), [WT/CTE/M/71](#) (pages 32-33), [WT/CTE/M/74](#) (pages 17-19), and [WT/CTE/M/79](#) (pages 96-98).

<sup>34</sup> 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.

3.3. Since 2013, WTO Members have notified a total of 672 measures affecting the forestry sector. On average, there have been 67 measures per annum. The minimum-maximum range is between 38 and 101 notified measures, with year-on-year fluctuations (see Chart 3.1).

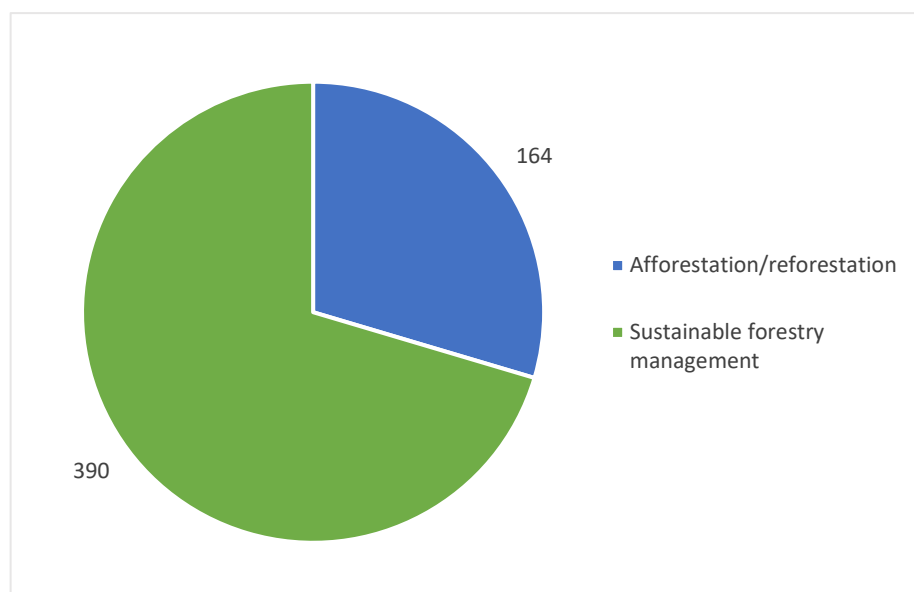
**Chart 3.1 - Environment-related measures affecting the forestry sector (2013-2022)**



### 3.1 EDB environment-related objectives covering the forestry sector

3.4. All the notified trade measures included in the EDB are tagged based on their environmental objectives, many of which are either directly (Afforestation/reforestation or Sustainable forestry management) or indirectly (Natural resources conservation, Plant protection) linked to forestry. The break-up of environment-related objectives directly linked with forestry, viz. Afforestation/reforestation or Sustainable forestry management are illustrated in Chart 3.2.

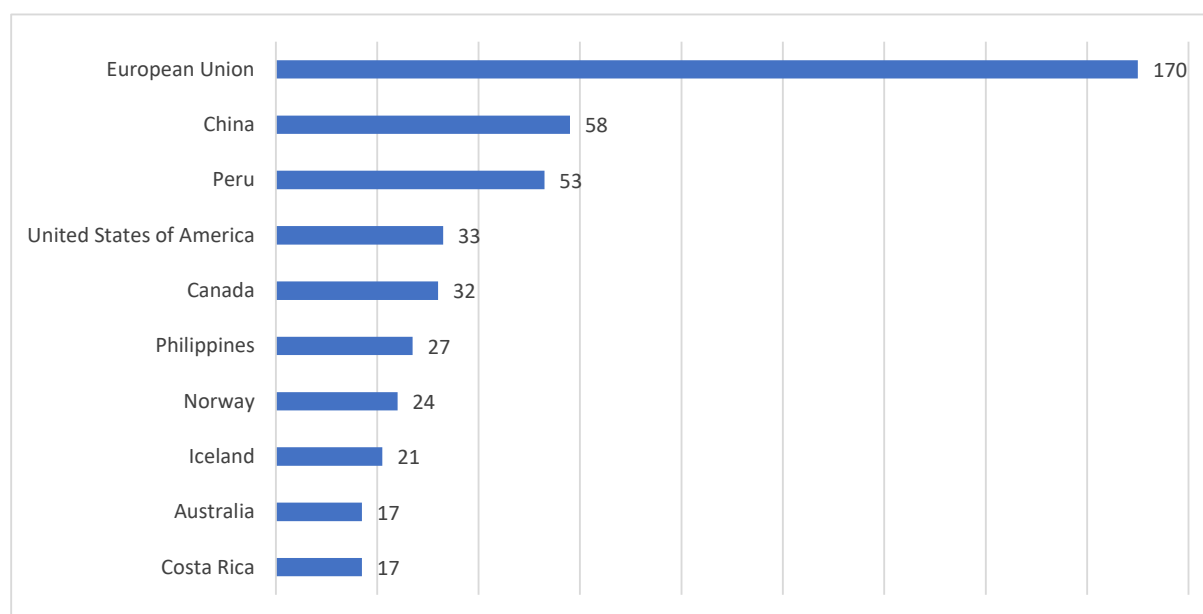
**Chart 3.2 - Environment-related measures in forestry sector by objective (2013-2022)**



### 3.2 WTO Members with forestry sector measures in the EDB

3.5. Between 2013 and 2022, over 60 WTO Members notified environment-related measures that affect the forestry sector. These measures have been notified by WTO Members from all regions of the world and at all levels of development. The European Union (EU) and its member States account for 170 or about one-fourth of all such notified measures in the EDB. The EU is followed by China (58), Peru (53), the United States (33), Canada (32), and Philippines (27) (see Chart 3.3 for top 10). There were also 17 measures in the forestry sector notified by seven least-developed countries.

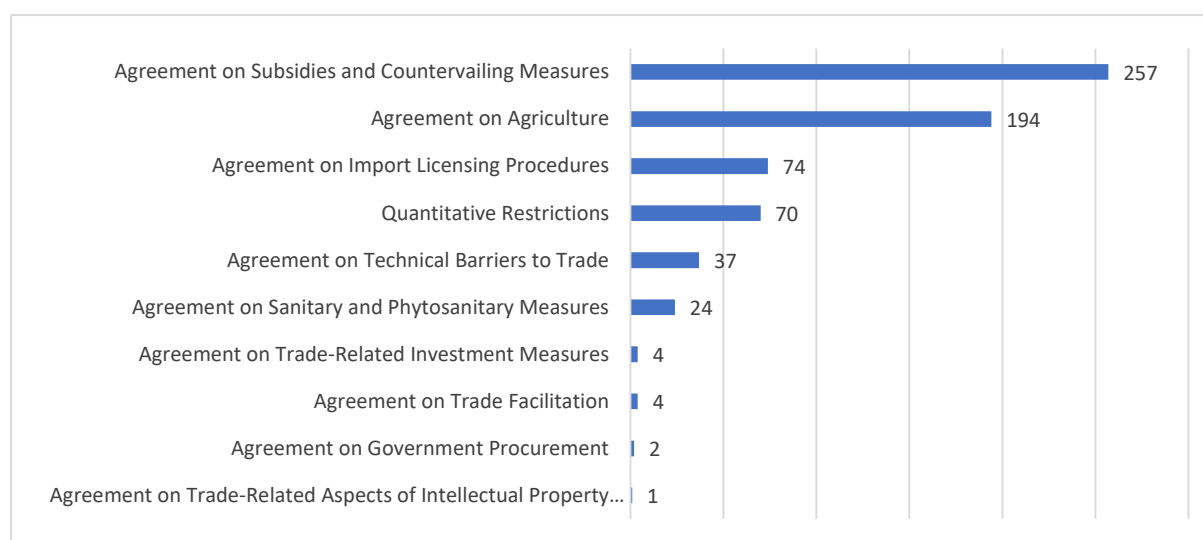
**Chart 3.3 - Top 10 WTO Members with measures in the forestry sector (2013-2022)**



### 3.3 WTO Agreements and types of forestry measures in the EDB

3.6. The forestry sector has been covered using a wide variety of trade policy measures or instruments. This is evident from the range of notifications across almost every WTO Agreement or notification obligation. However, most of these measures were notified under the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (38.2%), the Agreement on Agriculture (28.9%) and Import Licensing procedures (11%) (Chart 3.4).

**Chart 3.4 - Environment-related measures covering the forestry sector by WTO Agreement (2013-2022)**





3.7. Table 3.1, drawn from EDB data of notified measures between 2013 and 2022, shows that grants and direct payments (43%), followed by import licences (12%), and non-monetary support (11%) were the most common types of trade policy measures or instruments in the forestry sector. Examples of such measures, include the UK's Woodland Investment Grant (TWIG) scheme designed to enhance and expand existing woodlands and create new woodlands; Nepal's import licensing regime of forest products related to biodiversity and environment protection; Australia's export restriction of unprocessed wood; Thailand's ban on imports of logs and sawn wood which are made of teak trees, rubber trees or forbidden trees to prevent the illegal logging and conserve natural resources; and Panama's tax incentives to support reforestation, among other activities.

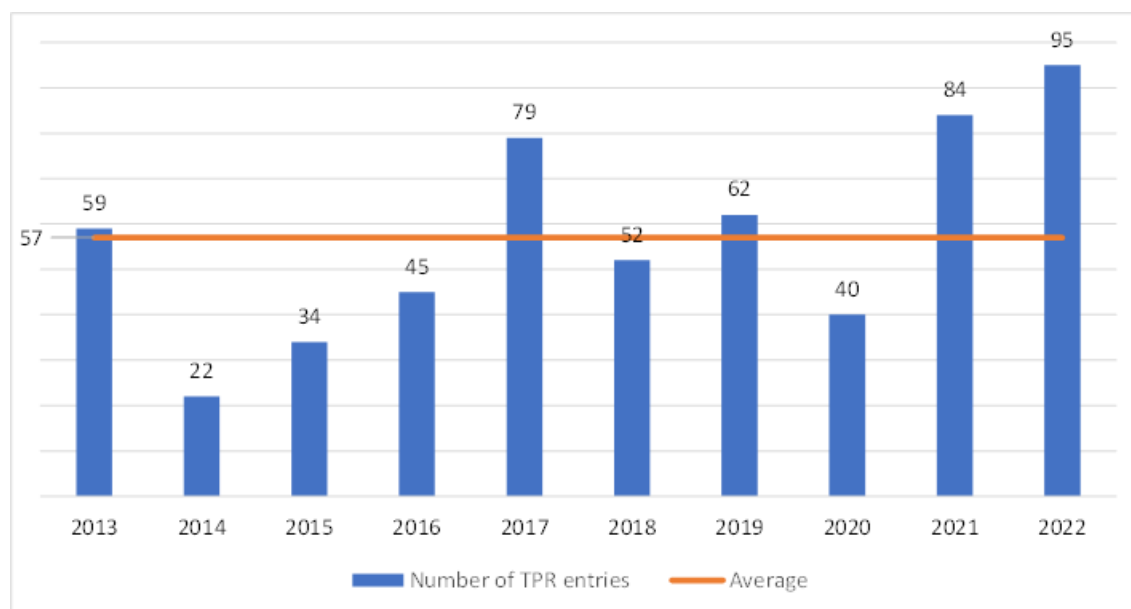
**Table 3.1 - Top 10 types of measures covering the forestry sector in the EDB**

Harmonized types of measures	Number of measures	Share
Grants and direct payments	286	43%
Import licences	83	12%
Non-monetary support	71	11%
Ban/Prohibition	64	10%
Technical regulation or specifications	60	9%
Not specified	48	7%
Loans and financing	37	6%
Export licences	27	4%
Tax concessions	23	3%
Conformity assessment procedures	20	3%

### 3.4 Forestry coverage in the TPR entries of the EDB

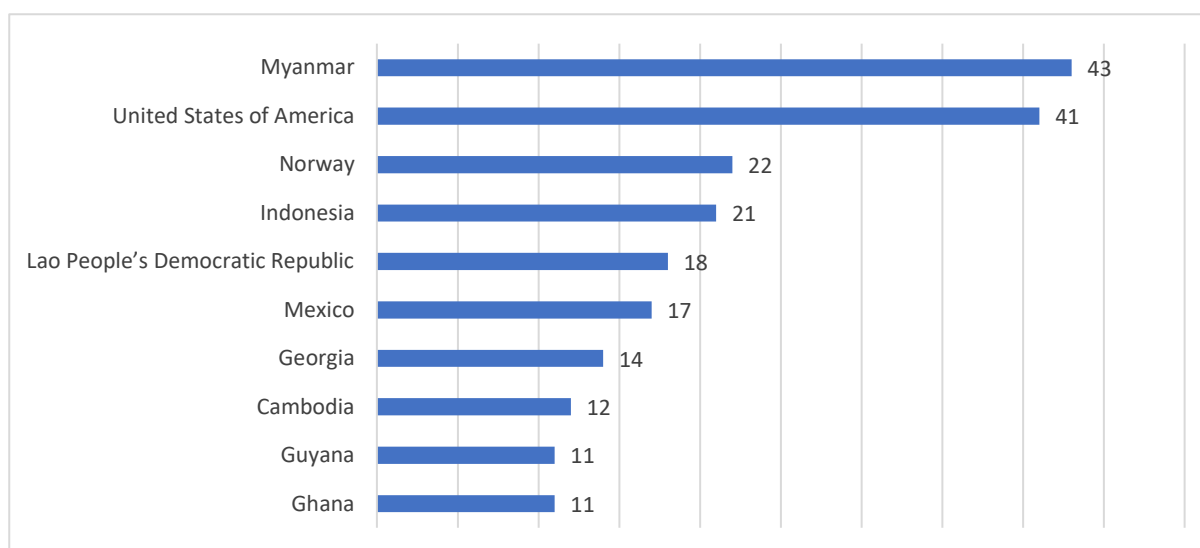
3.8. Turning to the environment-related data extracted from TPRs, the forestry sector accounted for a total of 572 entries between 2013 and 2022. Although the number of TPR reports published differs over the years<sup>35</sup>, the trend of entries in forestry sector each year has shown an upwards trend and an average number of TPR entries in the forestry sector was 57. The record number (95) of forestry sector entries was registered in 2022 (see Chart 3.5).

**Chart 3.5 - TPR entries covering the forestry sector in the EDB (2013 – 2022)**



<sup>35</sup> Between 2013-2022, on average 16 TPR reports were published each year.



**Chart 3.6 - Top 10 WTO Members with TPR entries in the forestry sector (2013 – 2022)**

3.9. During the period, 2013 to 2022, Myanmar has the highest number of TPR entries in the forestry sector, followed by the USA, Norway, Indonesia and Lao PDR (see Chart 3.5). Examples of such entries include Myanmar's ban on exports of round logs to preserve its dwindling forest cover; the numerous and varied federal laws on forestry containing provisions on forestry management, environmental, and trade matters in the US; Norway's support schemes for mitigation actions in the forestry sector; Indonesia's commitment to reduce its emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through the REDD+ mechanism; and the creation of Lao PDR's FLEGT Standing Office in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3.10. 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 or regulate the forestry sector. In combination with the forestry sector data extracted from the notifications, there is ample information available of trade and environmental measures in the forestry sector. The WTO's EDB, as a transparency tool, remains available for further thematic or topic-specific research.

#### 4 ANNEXES

##### Annex I – EDB Keywords<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 Notifications<sup>1</sup> (1997 – 2022)

WTO Agreements	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TBT	89 (795)	98 (648)	83 (671)	97 (610)	67 (539)	114 (582)	100 (794)	107 (638)	121 (771)	155 (874)	168 (1032)	238 (1265)	274 (1490)
SPS	8 (286)	21 (296)	12 (402)	26 (402)	25 (621)	47 (610)	50 (687)	57 (612)	105 (1298)	140 (901)	98 (849)	84 (889)	81 (737)
SCM	16 (136)	32 (133)	27 (126)	38 (160)	24 (159)	31 (177)	34 (171)	13 (122)	27 (168)	8 (97)	33 (164)	5 (99)	40 (181)
Agriculture	20 (237)	22 (216)	27 (195)	40 (228)	40 (242)	32 (197)	34 (173)	29 (157)	25 (148)	24 (126)	32 (119)	24 (137)	36 (210)
Anti-Dumping	4 (109)	1 (133)	3 (133)	0 (127)	0 (134)	1 (166)	2 (155)	3 (134)	0 (127)	0 (112)	0 (118)	0 (134)	0 (157)
ILP	13 (51)	20 (63)	10 (68)	21 (77)	7 (55)	13 (96)	16 (57)	12 (40)	20 (45)	19 (62)	13 (65)	20 (51)	23 (82)
Safeguards	0 (42)	1 (47)	0 (99)	1 (110)	1 (137)	1 (170)	1 (147)	3 (75)	1 (80)	0 (86)	0 (59)	0 (73)	0 (171)
Customs Valuation	0 (9)	1 (14)	1 (15)	3 (36)	1 (41)	1 (41)	0 (11)	0 (17)	1 (13)	0 (1)	0 (9)	0 (12)	0 (6)
State Trading	0 (37)	2 (36)	0 (50)	0 (50)	1 (56)	5 (58)	3 (38)	0 (43)	1 (12)	1 (37)	0 (20)	1 (24)	0 (29)
RTAs	6 (55)	8 (74)	14 (75)	8 (56)	10 (64)	0 (41)	0 (56)	0 (70)	0 (63)	0 (30)	0 (25)	4 (37)	4 (30)
TRIPS	0 (172)	1 (106)	3 (69)	5 (333)	6 (236)	16 (225)	5 (147)	7 (251)	2 (59)	2 (38)	3 (72)	7 (139)	2 (84)
GATS	0 (24)	1 (25)	0 (21)	0 (25)	0 (46)	7 (43)	0 (41)	4 (52)	1 (53)	1 (29)	0 (41)	0 (49)	0 (68)
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)	1 (8)
TRIMs	0 (18)	0 (22)	0 (12)	0 (10)	0 (2)	0 (29)	0 (13)	0 (12)	0 (14)	0 (14)	0 (13)	0 (9)	0 (21)
BoP Provisions	1 (23)	0 (11)	0 (7)	0 (9)	0 (7)	0 (4)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (9)
Preshipment Inspection	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Rules of Origin	0 (4)	0 (6)	0 (3)	0 (4)	0 (6)	0 (4)	0 (4)	0 (3)	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (7)	0 (4)	0 (5)
GPA	2 (7)	0 (14)	0 (9)	0 (19)	2 (14)	9 (21)	0 (8)	1 (11)	5 (11)	4 (10)	3 (8)	8 (14)	18 (29)
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 (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)	1 (4)
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)	480 (3321)
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%	14.5%

<sup>1</sup> 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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TBT	270 (1413)	268 (1216)	353 (1551)	384 (1605)	358 (1558)	305 (1305)	377 (1686)	390 (1827)	483 (1881)	439 (2110)	430 (1987)	556 (2231)	456 (3234)
SPS	83 (1051)	76 (1007)	91 (856)	107 (929)	44 (1169)	47 (1283)	62 (1037)	51 (1110)	40 (1255)	23 <sup>2</sup> (1175)	205 (1462)	142 (1262)	135 (1354)
SCM	8 (117)	42 (140)	15 (108)	48 (158)	29 (110)	52 (130)	31 (127)	61 (132)	18 (107)	66 (152)	12 (110)	50 (129)	8 (89)
Agriculture	49 (195)	44 (182)	42 (203)	34 (135)	42 (210)	32 (148)	43 (208)	44 (202)	49 (280)	49 (439)	60 (351)	75 (320)	59 (383)
Anti-Dumping	0 (164)	0 (127)	0 (133)	0 (122)	2 (120)	0 (114)	0 (143)	0 (107)	2 (125)	0 (125)	0 (132)	0 (126)	2 (157)
ILP	20 (72)	23 (78)	30 (85)	23 (96)	38 (99)	33 (74)	39 (96)	24 (54)	30 (79)	48 (99)	64 (236)	58 (134)	48 (131)
Safeguards	0 (106)	1 (64)	1 (89)	2 (112)	2 (110)	4 (79)	0 (89)	0 (61)	2 (80)	0 (150)	1 (149)	2 (100)	2 (81)
Customs Valuation	0 (4)	0 (4)	3 (13)	2 (13)	2 (23)	2 (9)	0 (4)	0 (6)	0 (3)	3 (23)	0 (9)	0 (27)	0 (11)
State Trading	3 (77)	0 (8)	3 (39)	0 (17)	2 (51)	1 (14)	2 (41)	8 (30)	4 (42)	1 (12)	4 (37)	3 (11)	2 (37)
RTAs	4 (26)	3 (33)	2 (37)	2 (40)	4 (19)	3 (12)	3 (18)	3 (16)	5 (10)	6 (12)	3 (9)	10 (59)	5 (18)
TRIPS	7 (97)	9 (66)	4 (139)	9 (209)	5 (96)	1 (67)	1 (142)	0 (80)	0 (144)	0 (109)	0 (146)	0 (241)	2 (188)
GATS	2 (45)	1 (38)	3 (66)	1 (48)	3 (75)	7 (64)	1 (21)	1 (25)	1 (17)	4 (71)	2 (45)	1 (52)	7 (61)
QRs	1 (6)	1 (8)	13 (14)	5 (10)	15 (22)	8 (11)	12 (16)	7 (10)	18 (24)	17 (20)	29 (78)	21 (58)	29 (55)
TRIMs	0 (18)	0 (4)	0 (4)	0 (6)	0 (6)	0 (5)	1 (4)	0 (2)	2 (4)	0 (4)	1(3)	1 (3)	3 (4)
BoP Provisions	0 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (5)	1 (4)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Preshipment Inspection	0 (2)	0 (2)	0 (4)	0 (3)	0 (2)	0 (2)	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (2)	0 (4)	0 (4)	1 (3)	0 (1)
Rules of Origin	0 (4)	0 (8)	0 (14)	0 (22)	0 (17)	0 (13)	0 (17)	0 (13)	0 (16)	0 (11)	0 (18)	0 (23)	1 (16)
GPA	3 (32)	2 (16)	1 (13)	2 (15)	5 (27)	4 (40)	2 (66)	3 (46)	3 (46)	2 (25)	1 (50)	2 (54)	4 (40)
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 (55)	0 (26)	0 (17)	9 (57)	6 (108)	7 (162)	15 (126)	9 (99)	12 (95)
Other notifications	0 (6)	0 (9)	0 (6)	1 (5)	0 (4)	0 (7)	0 (7)	1 (5)	0 (2)	1 (3)	0 (3)	0 (1)	0 (4)
Total Environment-related Notifications	450 (3441)	470 (3010)	561 (3374)	620 (3545)	551 (3773)	499 (3408)	575 (3744)	602 (3786)	663 (4225)	666 (4706)	827 (4955)	931 (4933)	768 (5989)
Share Of Environment-related Notifications	13.1%	15.5%	16.6%	17.5%	14.6%	14.6%	15.4%	15.9%	15.7%	14.3%	16.7%	18.9%	12.8%

<sup>2</sup> Based on the feedback from WTO Members, there has been a revision in the number environment-related SPS entries in 2019. The total number of environment-related notifications in 2019 has also been revised from 672 to 666 on the EDB platform.

**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 <sup>1</sup>
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

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