CBD Work on Biodiversity-harmful Subsidies

WTO TESSD Working Group on Subsidies
19 September 2023
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

- Full briefing on GBF provided to WTO CTE on 15 March 2023
- Target 18: "Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least $500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity."
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General Clauses

• **From Section B (Purpose)**

  *The Framework promotes coherence, complementarity and cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, other biodiversity related conventions, and other relevant multilateral agreements and international institutions, respecting their mandates, ...* (paragraph 6; see also paragraph 7(q))

• **From Section C (Considerations)**

  *The goals and targets of the Framework are global in nature. Each Party would contribute to attaining the goals and targets of the Framework in accordance with national circumstances, priorities and capabilities;* (paragraph 7(d))

  *The Framework needs to be implemented in accordance with relevant international obligations. Nothing in this Framework should be interpreted as agreement to modify the rights and obligations of a Party under the Convention or any other international agreement;* (paragraph 7(j))
Background and earlier work

• **Article 11 of the Convention**
  
  *Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.*

• **Programme of work on incentive measures adopted in 2000 (decision V/15) and evolved through subsequent decisions**

• **Requests for CBD Secretariat work (information gathering and analysis), e.g.**
  
  – To **study the impact of trade liberalization on agricultural biodiversity** (decision VI/5, para.17)
  
  – An **analysis on how incentive measures can contribute to resource mobilization** (decision XIII/20, para 25)

• **Collaboration with other international organizations**
  
  – FAO, OECD, UNEP, WTO,...
Background and earlier work

• 2010 (COP-10): Adoption of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 on incentive measures, as part of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

• 2014 (COP-12): Adoption of milestones for implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 3 (decision XII/3)
  – One of the milestones is to “undertaking national analytical studies that identify candidates for elimination, phase-out or reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity…”
  – COP-13 invited OECD to support this work (decision XIII/20, para. 24)
  – OECD subsequently finalized in 2022 a comparative review of existing national-level assessments, providing insights for good practice
Monitoring framework for the GBF

- Indicators based on earlier OECD work are already reflected (PINE database, methodology based on PSE)
- Monitoring framework to be developed further (decision 15/2)
Monitoring framework for the GBF

Source: OECD work in support of biodiversity 2021
Thank you!

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