



Convention on
Biological Diversity

CBD Work on Biodiversity-harmful Subsidies

WTO TESSD Working Group on Subsidies
19 September 2023



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON
**ECOSYSTEM
RESTORATION**
2021-2030



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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environment
programme

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

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))*



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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



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Monitoring framework for the GBF

18	18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use 18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity that have been eliminated, phased out or reformed	Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity, that are redirected, repurposed or eliminated	Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant taxes Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant charges and fees Number of countries with biodiversity-relevant tradable permit schemes Trends in potentially environmentally harmful elements of government support to agriculture (producer support estimate) Trends in the number and value of government fossil fuel support measures Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of gross domestic product (production and consumption)
19	D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance (ODA) for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Amount of funding provided through the Global Environment Facility and allocated to the biodiversity focal area
Goal/ Target	Headline indicator	Component indicator	Complementary indicator
	D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and		Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation Amount and composition of biodiversity-related finance reported to the OECD Creditor reporting system Dollar value of financial and technical assistance

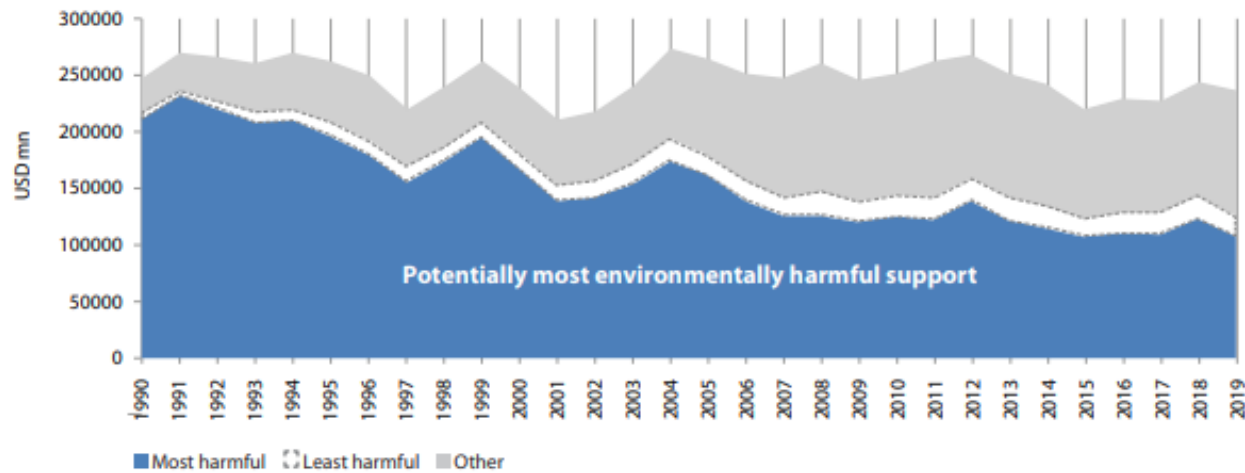
- Indicators based on earlier OECD work are already reflected (PINE database, methodology based on PSE)
- Monitoring framework to be developed further ([decision 15/2](#))





Monitoring framework for the GBF

Trends in agriculture producer support by potential environmental impact (OECD countries)



Source: OECD PSE database

Source: OECD work in support of biodiversity 2021



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Thank you!

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