

ENVIRONMENTALLY HARMFUL SUBSIDIES IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

March 2017

Franck Jesus Head of Natural Resources Policy Trade and Agriculture Directorate





- No international agreement on agricultural EHS
- WTO's Agreement on Agriculture not on EHS (colour "boxes")
- SDG 2 (End hunger...) mentions environmental damage of export subsidies

Fisheries Subsidies

- Fisheries and aquaculture excluded from WTO Agreement on Agriculture
- WTO negotiations on fisheries subsidies disciplines from 2001, till 2009 without agreement
- Possible outcome on fisheries subsidies at the WTO's MC11 in December 2017 (EU, ACP, Latin America):
 - Effect on IUU fishing and overfished stocks,
 - Contribution to overcapacity,
 - Phased adoption of disciplines.
- Plurilateral negotiations to "eliminate harmful subsidies, including those subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity, and subsidies linked to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing."
- TPP Article 20.16: control, reduction and eventual elimination of all subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity
- SDG Target No. 14.6 calls for eliminating certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing by 2020



Data available on subsidies

Agriculture:

- OECD PSE-CSE database
- 50 countries covered
- Classified according to their <u>potential</u> environmental impact (no indication of actual impact)

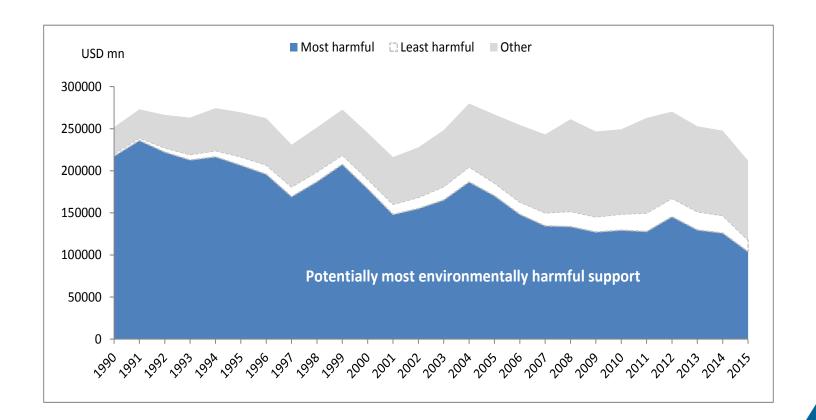
Fisheries:

- OECD database of fisheries support estimates (FSE)
- 27 countries covered at the moment
- Not classified yet according to their environmental impact



Data available on subsidies

- Half of the total support to agricultural producers.
- Fell from 75% in 1995-97 to 50% in 2013-15.





Potential environmental impact of subsidies

- Greatest potential impact for agriculture:
 - Market price support,
 - Output payments (per output unit produced)
 - Variable input subsidies (e.g. fertilisers, pesticides, water and energy)
- Greatest potential impact for fisheries:
 - Measures that reduce input costs or increasing production revenues
 - Fuel (or other) tax concessions or exemptions
 - Support for vessel, port or infrastructure construction, modernisation
 - Market support (price support, marketing and promotion)
 - Foreign access agreements (access to waters or markets)
 - Fishery development and support



- Actual impact depends:
 - Other measures constraining inputs or outputs
 - Access regulation, effort constraints
- The impact of some support measures yet to be defined:
 - Agricultural payments based on area, animal numbers, farm receipts or income, and historical entitlements
 - Fisheries decommissioning schemes, license retirement, assistance programs



Reforming EHS in agriculture and fisheries?

- Identification of the effect
- Agreement on the effect
- Reform to do what?
 - Phasing out in isolation?
 - Or more comprehensive reforms?





Alternative public investments

Achieve public policy goals

Critical reforms support

Thank you!

We look forward to hearing from you!



Visit our website:

www.oecd.org/agriculture/sustainable-agriculture/www.oecd.org/tad/fisheries/www.oecd.org/agriculture/crp/

Contact us:

Franck.JESUS@oecd.org

