

出國報告(出國類別：國際會議)

出席世界貿易組織(WTO)
貿易與環境委員會例行會議

服務機關：行政院環境保護署

姓名職稱：魏盟巽研究員兼組長

出國地點：瑞士

出國期間：105年11月12日至11月17日

報告日期：105年12月7日

摘要

本次會議，我國參與連署由韓國、加拿大、哥斯大黎加、墨西哥等共同提案有關討論「深化對氣候變遷與貿易體制關係之瞭解」，主要係鑒於參與該提案對低碳能源發展有所助益並藉此了解對抗氣候變遷及巴黎協定對全球貿易之影響。並於會中發言介紹我國之國家自主貢獻(INDC)及溫室氣體減量與管理法，強調我國不會在防制全球暖化、氣候變遷的議題上缺席，以彰顯我國在氣候變遷議題之努力。針對電子廢棄物議題，我國於會中發言說明我國執行四合一回收政策，完善電子廢棄物管理等，與 WTO 會員分享，並進行資訊交流，達到實質參與議題討論及作出貢獻之效益。

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出國報告

壹、 出國計畫名稱：出席世界貿易組織(WTO)貿易與環境委員會例行會議

貳、 出國日期：105 年 11 月 12 日至 105 年 11 月 17 日

參、 出國行程：

105 年 11 月 12 日	啟程至瑞士日內瓦
105 年 11 月 13 日	抵達瑞士日內瓦
105 年 11 月 14 日至 15 日	出席 WTO 貿易與環境委員會(CTE)例行會議
105 年 11 月 16 日至 17 日	返程

肆、 出國目的與過程

一、 出國目的

本次出國主要是出席世界貿易組織(WTO)貿易與環境委員會例行會議，藉以瞭解並掌握環境措施對市場進入、多邊環境協定與貿易之關係性、及環境與貿易相關議題之最新發展趨勢並進行必要回應。

二、 世界貿易組織(WTO)貿易與環境委員會例行會議

- (一) WTO 貿易與環境委員會(CTE)例行會議於西元 2016 年 11 月 14 日至 15 日於瑞士日內瓦 WTO 總部召開，本次會議由智利駐 WTO 大使 Hector Casanueva 擔任主席，我國由駐 WTO 代表團吳嘯吟秘書與本署魏盟巽研究員兼組長出席會議，我駐 WTO 代表團朱曦公使亦出席 14 日之會議。
- (二) WTO 貿易與環境委員會於 14 日上午先召開非正式會議，討論韓國、加拿大、哥斯大黎加、墨西哥等國提案之有關深化探討貿易與氣候變遷關係性(Deepening the understanding of the relationship between trade and climate change regimes)，我國鑒於參與該提案對低碳能源發展有所助益並藉此了解對抗氣候變遷及巴黎協定對全球貿易之影響及 WTO 所可扮演角色，且尚不涉及市場開放或規則制定之敏感議題，同意參與連署此提案。
- 1、 韓國等國之提案報告指出，西元 2015 年 12 月，聯合國氣候變化綱要公約於巴黎召開第 21 次締約國大會(COP21)，並通過巴黎協定，加強全球對氣候變遷之因應，使溫度上升控制於 2 度 C 以下，並儘可能達到 1.5 度 C。本案在西元 2016 年 6 月的貿易與環境委員會會議就已提出，但當時各會員並無法充分討論，主要是此議題為跨領域議題，包括交通與能源基礎建設、糧食安全、衛生與社會議題、國際貿易與發展、以及全球安全等。
 - 2、 報告指出，此提案應是涵蓋於 WTO 貿易與環境委員會之有關探討貿易措施與環境措施之關係性的工作範圍。其主要目的是就盤點 WTO

與其他相關國際組織在此議題之相關討論，並思考未來可能步驟與探討之領域等。讓會員更瞭解巴黎協定以及貿易與氣候變遷之關係性，包括貿易政策對氣候變遷之可能貢獻。

- 3、提案認為與外界之貿易與氣候變遷等領域專家進行意見交換相當重要，互相瞭解是確保互相支持之重要因素。
- 4、各會員於會中亦相繼發表看法，其中瑞士、澳洲、日本、歐盟及我國等發言支持繼續討論此議題，沙烏地阿拉伯表示反對於此委員會討論，認為氣候變遷議題應在氣候變遷變化綱要公約(UNFCCC)相關場域討論。菲律賓則認為須再釐清提案內容。尼加拉瓜表示該國尚未認可巴黎協定，故反對討論此項議題。埃及則反對此委員會僅聚焦於氣候變遷此單一議題。

(三) 杜哈部長宣言第 32(I)段內容之討論－環境措施對市場進入的影響－尤其是對開發中國家、低度開發國家的影響－以及取消或降低對貿易、環境及發展均有利之貿易限制及扭曲措施

- 1、聯合國農糧組織(FAO)報告西元 2016 年世界漁業與養殖現況(SOFIA)
 - (1) 依據西元 2013 年之調查發現，超捕撈區占 31.4%。養殖漁業在西元 2014 年已超過捕撈漁業。預期世界每人魚消費量在未來還會持續成長。
 - (2) 魚與魚類產品之世界出口貿易值約為 1,400 億美元。魚類價格在西元 2016 年並非歷史高價，已從西元 2014 年的歷史高價滑落。
 - (3) 聯合國貿易與發展會議(UNCTAD)，農糧組織(FAO)、及聯合國環境規劃署(UNEP)之結束有魚類補貼路徑圖包括要求國家提供補貼資訊、禁止會導致過度捕撈與非法捕撈之補貼、導入新政策工具以防止新的有害補貼。
- 2、紐西蘭介紹化石燃料補貼改革(Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform)
 - (1) 聯合國氣候變化綱要公約認知必須大幅削減溫室氣體排放以將全球暖化趨勢控制在升溫 2 度 C 以下。以補貼方式提供低價格燃料，鼓勵無益的消費，無助於再生能源，且壓抑能源效率的投資，所以削除化石燃料補貼將有助抑制全球暖化。
 - (2) 化石燃料補貼改革有其經濟與環境效益，世界貨幣基金(IMF)表示，燃料價格除實際反映供應外，亦應涵蓋造成環境影響與人類健康之成本。而加速燃料補貼改革之同時，亦應考量高能源價格對窮人與弱勢團體之影響。
 - (3) 世界許多國家已對此進行承諾，包括 20 國集團(G20)與亞太經濟合作(APEC)之領袖們。但現在是將高層之承諾轉化為實際行動的時候，包括溝通與透明化、執行改革之範疇與期程的企圖心等。
- 3、國際標準組織(ISO)報告碳標籤標準現況

- (1) 國際標準組織報告 ISO/TS 14067 「溫室氣體-產品碳足跡-量化和溝通之要求與指導方針(Greenhouse gases- Carbon footprint of products- Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication)之相關議題進展情形，主要是國際標準組織會員國印度等認為碳足跡等標準可能造成貿易障礙，相關議題升高至技術委員會(TC207)與技術管理委員會(Technical Management Board, TMB)。技術委員會就此議題向其會員國進行調查以決定碳標籤是否對貿易造成衝擊。
 - (2) 技術委員會組成調查小組，成員包括加拿大與印度等國，該小組將就相關議題進行了解，包括國際標準組織過去所訂定之應用於公共政策的相關標準、相關標準成為國家標準之調查結果與數據、要求國際標準組織會員體確認是否將相關標準變成為法規、以及相關法規是否對貿易造成衝擊。相關調查報告預計於西元 2017 年底提交給技術管理委員會。
- (四) 多邊貿易體系之規定與為環保目的所採貿易措施間關係，包括與多邊環境公約(MEA)條款之關係(the relationship between the provisions of the multilateral trading system and trade measure for environmental purposes, including those pursuant to multilateral environmental agreements (MEA))
- 1、 瀕臨絕種野生動植物國際貿易公約(CITIS)秘書處報告西元 2016 年 9 月於南非約翰尼斯堡召開之第 17 次締約國大會(COP17)情形。該公約針對超過 35 萬物種進行國際貿易管制，部分物種是禁止國際貿易，部分物種是在管控下容許國際貿易。每年有數十億美元之國際貿易。本次會議新增管制物種包括花梨木黃檀(dalbergia rosewood)、絲鯊與長尾鯊(Silky and Thresher sharks)等。
 - 2、 歐盟介紹打擊野生動物非法交易行動計畫(EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking)：歐盟執委會於西元 2016 年通過一項行動計畫，旨在歐盟境內打擊野生動植物非法交易，並強化歐盟在全球打擊野生動植物非法交易中所發揮的作用。措施重點包括防止非法交易，減少野生動植物非法製品的供給與需求;提高打擊組織犯罪效率，通過促進歐洲刑警組織等有關執法機構合作;加強來源國、目的國及中轉國合作;部署歐盟對來源國戰略經濟援助，協助執法能力建設，為生活在野生動植物資源豐富地區之民眾，創造長期收入來源。
 - 3、 美國介紹美國總統打擊野生動物非法買賣工作小組相關進展，美國出席會議代表表示，保護野生動物是道德、經濟以及國家安全需要。美國利用自由貿易協定及區域貿易協定例如將環境保護與保育相關條文納入區域貿易協定中，這些條文意在保護瀕危動物。
 - 4、 巴賽爾公約、鹿特丹公約及斯德哥爾摩公約等 3 公約秘書處報告西元 2015 年締約國大會以及西元 2017 年締約國大會準備情形。另外報告指出，全球廢棄物產生量約 4 至 5 千萬噸，且到 2016-2018 年開發中國家產生之廢棄個人電腦數量將超過已開發國家。
 - 5、 聯合國工業發展組織(UNIDO)報告開發中國家永續電子廢棄物管理之

推動，該組織在烏干達建立電子廢棄物人工拆解設施，在伊索匹亞推動電子廢棄物計畫等。

- 6、 針對電子廢棄物議題，我國發言說明我國執行四合一回收政策，完善電子廢棄物管理，及落實環保教育，從綠色思考走向綠色行動，並呼籲貿易與環境委員會(CTE)未來可討論「循環經濟(Circular Economy)」相關議題。
- 7、 加拿大報告該國化學品管理情形，加國化學品管理法規主要是加拿大環境保護法(Canadian Environmental Protection Act，任何不在本地物質清單(Domestic Substance List)必須通知與評估才能進入市場。西元2006年提出化學物質管理計畫，提供評估與管理4,300優先物質之架構。
- 8、 智利於會中報告說明該國於西元2015年9月提交給氣候變化綱要公約之國家自主貢獻(INDC)。
- 9、 我國於會中發言介紹我國之國家自主貢獻(INDC)及溫室氣體減量與管理法，強調我國不會在防制全球暖化、氣候變遷的議題上缺席，並定期檢討溫室氣體的減量目標，與會員共同維護永續地球。
- 10、 另有關韓國、加拿大、哥斯大黎加、墨西哥等共同提案有關討論「深化對氣候變遷與貿易體制關係之瞭解」案，因會員意見紛歧，韓國等擬推動於下次貿易與環境委員會(CTE)例行會議期間辦理研討會進行資訊交流。

(五) 多邊貿易體系中有關以環保為目的之貿易措施及具顯著貿易效果之環境措施之透明化(the provision of the multilateral trading system with respect to the transparency of trade measures used for environmental purposes and environmental measures and requirements which have significant trade effects)

WTO 秘書處介紹西元 2013 年環境資料庫(WTO EDB)，此資料庫包括 WTO 協定環境相關措施、區域貿易協定環境相關條文、及貿易政策檢討提到之環境相關措施等。此資料可從 WTO 網站線上查詢 (http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/envir_e/envdb_e.htm)

(六) 區域自由貿易協定(RTAs)環境相關條文

- 1、 加拿大分享其執行區域貿易協定環境相關條文之經驗，加國簽訂貿易協定，在環境議題上，主要需確認高環境標準得到支持、促進與貿易夥伴國在貿易相關環境議題之分享與合作。加國自由貿易協定涵蓋體制機制(institutional mechanism)以促進執行與合作，包括委員會以監督環境條文之執行、合作架構、及爭端解決機制。
- 2、 WTO 秘書處報告區域貿易環境條文(Environmental Provision in Regional Trade Agreements)指出，從西元 1957 年至 2016 年 5 月，共有 270 個區域貿易協定通知 WTO。環境條文主要是指環境保護與永續發展及其他環境相關議題之條文，條文可能出現於前言、章節之條文、特定條文、特定章節或是附件等。據分析，環境條文分類為區域貿易協定之環境

相關前言、區域貿易協定之環境相關目的、國內環保法規(domestic environmental laws)、多邊環境公約(MEAs)、合作(cooperation)等。

- (七) 會議主席宣布下一次 WTO 貿易與環境委員會例行會議將於西元 2017 年上半年召開。

五、心得與建議

- (一) 本次會議，我國參與連署由韓國、加拿大、哥斯大黎加、墨西哥等共同提案有關討論「深化對氣候變遷與貿易體制關係之瞭解」，主要係鑒於參與該提案對低碳能源發展有所助益並藉此了解對抗氣候變遷及巴黎協定對全球貿易之影響。並於會中發言介紹我國之國家自主貢獻(INDC)及溫室氣體減量與管理法，強調我國不會在防制全球暖化、氣候變遷的議題上缺席，以彰顯我國在氣候變遷議題之努力。有關此議題，我國未來亦應針對相關議題積極參與討論。
- (二) 本次會議我國針對電子廢棄物議題，說明我國執行四合一回收政策，完善電子廢棄物管理，及落實環保教育等，與 WTO 會員分享，並進行資訊交流，達到實質參與議題討論及作出貢獻之效益。未來參與相關會議，應持續積極參與議題之討論，達到實質參與之效益。

伍、附件

Committee on Trade and Environment

MEETING OF 14-15 NOVEMBER 2016

ANNOTATED DRAFT AGENDA¹

This annotated draft agenda is intended to assist participants in preparing for the forthcoming formal regular meeting of the Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE Regular) scheduled to start on **Monday, 14 November 2016 at 15.00**, in the Centre William Rappard.

The report of the last formal CTE meeting held on 30 June 2016 was circulated in document **WT/CTE/M/61**, dated 12 October 2016. The latest list of documents of the Committee is contained in document **WT/CTE/INF/5/Rev.12**, dated 29 February 2016.

The following items have been proposed for the agenda:

1 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

1.1. The Airgram convening this meeting was circulated in document **WTO/AIR/CTE/4**, dated 26 October 2016.

2 PARAGRAPH 32 OF THE DOHA MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

2.1 Paragraph 32(i)

"The effect of environmental measures on market access, especially in relation to developing countries, in particular the least-developed among them, and those situations in which the elimination or reduction of trade restrictions and distortions would benefit trade, the environment and development."

2.1. A representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will make a presentation on the recent 2016 State of World **Fisheries** and Aquaculture (SOFIA) report.²

2.2. New Zealand will provide an update on recent developments in the **Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform**.³

2.3. A representative of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) will provide an update on ISO work related to ISO/TS 14067:2013 on the quantification and communication of the **carbon footprint** of a product and in particular on the multi-party group created by TC 207 to examine more in-depth the issue of barriers to trade and standards used in legislation.⁴

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 See <http://www.fao.org/fishery/sofia/en>

³ See documents JOB/TE/41 and RD/CTE/54.

⁴ To be circulated in document RD/CTE/96.

2.2 Other items on the CTE's work programme (Items 1, 2, 3(a), 4, 5, 7, 9, and 10)⁵

2.2.1 Item 1

"The relationship between the provisions of the multilateral trading system and trade measures for environmental purposes, including those pursuant to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)."

2.2.1.1 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

2.4. A representative of CITES will brief the CTE on the Conference of Parties (CoP) 17, that took place in Johannesburg (South Africa) from 24 September to 4 October 2016.

2.5. The European Union (EU) will present on the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking.

2.6. The United States will provide an update on the work of their Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking.

2.2.1.2 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

2.7. Mexico will make a presentation on the preparation of CoP 13 of the CBD to be held in Cancún (Mexico) in December 2016.⁶

2.2.1.3 MEAs dealing with chemicals and wastes (the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions)

2.8. The Executive Secretary of the BRS Conventions will provide some introductory remarks, brief the CTE on the 2015 CoP and introduce the preparation of the 2017 CoP. In addition, another representative of the BRS Conventions will make a short presentation on the topic of e-waste.

2.9. A representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will make a presentation on its work on e-waste management.

2.10. Chile will share Chile's national experience on the recently adopted Framework law for waste management, extended producer responsibility and promotion of recycling.

2.11. Canada will present on its approach to chemical management.

2.12. Switzerland will share its national experience with waste and chemical management.

2.2.1.4 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

2.13. A representative of the UNFCCC will provide a briefing on the current state-of-play of the climate change discussions via video or phone link (tentative).

2.14. Chile will present its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted to the UNFCCC in September 2015.

2.15. Following up on the informal meeting, the Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Canada and Mexico will provide any feedback needed on their joint proposal on "Deepening the understanding of the relationship between the climate change and trade regimes".⁷

2.16. A representative of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will present on their recent paper on "The International Trade Consequences of Climate Change".

⁵ See Annex 1, the original CTE work programme which includes these items.

⁶ See document RD/CTE/88.

⁷ See documents RD/CTE/82 and RD/CTE/93.

2.2.2 Item 4

"The provisions of the multilateral trading system with respect to the transparency of trade measures used for environmental purposes and environmental measures and requirements which have significant trade effects."

2.17. The WTO Secretariat will introduce its *Environmental Database of 2013* circulated on 2 May 2016 in document **WT/CTE/EDB/13 (and Add.1)**.⁸

2.18. Delegations are invited to give feedback on their use of this document.

3 OTHER BUSINESS

3.1 Discussion on environmental provisions in Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)

3.1. Canada will present on Canada's experience in negotiating and implementing environmental provisions in RTAs.

3.2. New Zealand will share some thoughts on the implementation of environmental provisions in RTAs.

3.3. The WTO Secretariat will make a presentation on environmental provisions in RTAs based on agreements notified to the WTO.⁹

3.2 Other briefings

3.4. Australia will provide an update on the Environmental Goods Agreement negotiations launched in July 2014.

3.5. Australia will make a short factual intervention on the recent workshop "The WTO and Agenda 2030" organized by MIKTA countries (Mexico, Indonesia, Korea, Turkey and Australia) held on 12 October 2016.

3.6. A representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will brief the CTE on recent activities.

3.3 Other matters

3.7. Members wishing to raise any other matters under Other Business are invited to advise the Chairperson through the Secretariat.

⁸ See document RD/CTE/79.

⁹ See documents RD/CTE/92 and RD/CTE/95.

ANNEX 1: ITEMS OF THE CTE WORK PROGRAMME

- Item 1: The relationship between the provisions of the multilateral trading system and trade measures for environmental purposes, including those pursuant to multilateral environmental agreements.
- Item 2: The relationship between environmental policies relevant to trade and environmental measures with significant trade effects and the provisions of the multilateral trading system.
- Item 3(a): The relationship between the provisions of the multilateral trading system and charges and taxes for environmental purposes.
- Item 3(b): The relationship between the provisions of the multilateral trading system and requirements for environmental purposes relating to products, including standards and technical regulations, packaging, labelling and recycling.
- Item 4: The provisions of the multilateral trading system with respect to the transparency of trade measures used for environmental purposes and environmental measures and requirements which have significant trade effects.
- Item 5: The relationship between the dispute settlement mechanisms in the multilateral trading system and those found in multilateral environmental agreements.
- Item 6: The effect of environmental measures on market access, especially in relation to developing countries, in particular to the least developed among them, and environmental benefits of removing trade restrictions and distortions.
- Item 7: The issue of exports of domestically prohibited goods.
- Item 8: The relevant provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.
- Item 9: The work programme envisaged in the Decision on Trade in Services and the Environment.
- Item 10: Input to the relevant bodies in respect of appropriate arrangements for relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations referred to in Article V of the WTO.
-

ANNEX 2: PARTS OF THE DOHA MINISTERIAL DECLARATION THAT RELATE TO THE WORK OF THE CTE REGULAR

32. We instruct the Committee on Trade and Environment, in pursuing work on all items on its agenda within its current terms of reference, to give particular attention to:

(i) the effect of environmental measures on market access, especially in relation to developing countries, in particular the least-developed among them, and those situations in which the elimination or reduction of trade restrictions and distortions would benefit trade, the environment and development;

(ii) the relevant provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights; and

(iii) labelling requirements for environmental purposes.

Work on these issues should include the identification of any need to clarify relevant WTO rules. The Committee shall report to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference, and make recommendations, where appropriate, with respect to future action, including the desirability of negotiations. The outcome of this work as well as the negotiations carried out under paragraph 31 (i) and (ii) shall be compatible with the open and non-discriminatory nature of the multilateral trading system, shall not add to or diminish the rights and obligations of members under existing WTO agreements, in particular the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, nor alter the balance of these rights and obligations, and will take into account the needs of developing and least-developed countries.

33. We recognize the importance of technical assistance and capacity building in the field of trade and environment to developing countries, in particular the least-developed among them. We also encourage that expertise and experience be shared with members wishing to perform environmental reviews at the national level. A report shall be prepared on these activities for the Fifth Session.

51. The Committee on Trade and Development and the Committee on Trade and Environment shall, within their respective mandates, each act as a forum to identify and debate developmental and environmental aspects of the negotiations, in order to help achieve the objective of having sustainable development appropriately reflected.



28 October 2016

Page: 1/2

Committee on Trade and Environment

Original: English/anglais/inglés

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

A SESSION ON TRADE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEEPENING THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE AND CLIMATE
CHANGE REGIMES

Document submitted by Korea, Canada, Costa Rica and Mexico

Comité du commerce et de l'environnement

DOCUMENT DE SÉANCE NON OFFICIEL¹

A SESSION ON TRADE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEEPENING THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE AND CLIMATE
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Document submitted by Korea, Canada, Costa Rica and Mexico

Comité de Comercio y Medio Ambiente

DOCUMENTO DE SALA NO OFICIAL¹

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Document submitted by Korea, Canada, Costa Rica and Mexico

* In Original language only/En langue originale seulement/En el idioma original solamente.

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A SESSION ON TRADE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEEPENING THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE AND CLIMATE CHANGE REGIMES

1.1. Further to the discussion on the proposal on trade and climate change at the CTE meeting in June, which was generally positive and helpful as a number of Members shared useful thoughts, the co-sponsors, Korea, Canada, Costa Rica and Mexico, would like to provide additional clarifications that attempt to address some of the points made at the meeting.

1.2. The co-sponsors strongly believe that our proposal falls squarely under the mandate of the CTE to identify the relationship between trade measures and environmental measures, in order to promote sustainable development. This view was shared by some Members at the June meeting. Fundamentally, this proposal is not intended to introduce a new issue at the WTO, but rather should be seen as a continuation of work already underway.

1.3. The main objective of the proposal is to take stock of the discussions on this topic at both the WTO as well as other relevant international organizations, and consider possible next steps and further areas for discussion to complement work underway in other fora. This would ultimately help Members in their understanding of the Paris Agreement and the relationship between trade and climate change, including trade policy's potential contribution to addressing climate change.

1.4. As part of the stock-taking, the co-sponsors believe that it would be important to exchange views with outside experts from the trade community as well as the climate community, as mutual understanding is an important element for ensuring mutual supportiveness.

1.5. Finally, the co-sponsors are open and flexible in the organization of discussions if the proposal is adopted at the next CTE meeting scheduled for November. It could include formal or informal sessions or a mixture of both. In organizing the discussions, co-sponsors are happy to consult with the Secretariat and Members who would like to take part in the preparation to make the discussion fruitful.

1.6. The co-sponsors firmly believe that this initiative will provide a useful opportunity to review WTO discussion of trade-related climate issues and discuss how to promote mutual supportiveness between the two regimes in a manner that would support the global community's efforts to tackle climate change challenges, while also promoting global trade, including its development dimensions.

1.7. We, co-sponsors, wish that many Member countries would join us in this initiative.



Committee on Trade and Environment

Original: English/anglais/inglés

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

**DEEPENING THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CLIMATE
CHANGE AND TRADE REGIMES**

STATEMENT BY THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, CANADA AND COSTA RICA

Comité du commerce et de l'environnement

DOCUMENT DE SÉANCE NON OFFICIEL¹

**DEEPENING THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CLIMATE
CHANGE AND TRADE REGIMES**

STATEMENT BY THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, CANADA AND COSTA RICA

Comité de Comercio y Medio Ambiente

DOCUMENTO DE SALA NO OFICIAL¹

**DEEPENING THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CLIMATE
CHANGE AND TRADE REGIMES**

STATEMENT BY THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, CANADA AND COSTA RICA

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Deepening the understanding of the relationship between the Climate Change and Trade regimes

1. Background

Last December, the international community adopted the Paris Agreement at the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Paris Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, including by limiting the rise of global temperatures to below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C. This historic achievement, signed on 22 April this year, comes at a time when the international community is redoubling efforts to find global solutions to climate change.

Parties to the UNFCCC are working towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement demonstrates the resolve of the global community to take ambitious action for the future.

Climate Change and trade

Climate change is a cross-cutting global challenge made more complex by its implications on the economy including critical transportation and energy infrastructure, food security, health and social issues, international trade and development, and increasingly global security.

With respect to trade,, it is imperative that the trade and climate change communities intensify their cooperation to ensure synergies and the development of mutually supportive and reinforcing policies and measures.

WTO Agreements and decisions and the UNFCCC encourage such cooperation between the multilateral environment and trade regimes, as evidenced in the preamble to the WTO Marrakesh Agreement, the Doha Ministerial Declaration paras 31 to 32, UNFCCC article 3.5, etc. In accordance with its mandate, the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) has discussed the effects of environmental measures on trade including on market access and has been in close communication with relevant international organizations including the UNFCCC and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

In this regard, now is the right time to intensify cooperation in order to advance a mutually supportive and coherent relationship between trade and climate policy. .

2. Discussion on Trade and Climate Change in the CTE

Several paths can be considered in regard to intensifying cooperation and facilitating greater coherence between the trade and climate regimes.. In this regard, a natural place to start is by reviewing what has been discussed and produced at the WTO on issues related to trade and climate change and taking advantage of opportunities to exchange views with outside experts.

The CTE regular session would be the appropriate forum to discuss this issue at the WTO, as it has a broad mandate to examine the relationship between trade and the environment in order to promote sustainable development, and maintains ongoing engagement with relevant international environmental organizations including the UNFCCC. It is relevant for the CTE to further strengthen its cooperation with the climate community and external experts to contribute to raising awareness in the climate community of the potential trade implications of climate actions and of the trade community of the potential climate implications of trade measures.

In regards to review of past discussions and efforts, the WTO has produced useful documentation, such as the report "Trade and Climate Change" that was published in 2009 in cooperation with the UNEP. The CTE could review and consider building on this informative and comprehensive report in light of recent developments in the other WTO bodies and other international environmental organizations including the Paris Agreement.

To help inform discussions, the CTE could also obtain fresh perspectives from experts from both the climate and trade communities, including experts outside of the WTO, on how to coordinate the efforts of the two regimes so that Members are able to advance both trade and climate objectives in a mutually supportive manner.

Looking forward, the CTE Members could discuss how to continue their discussions on trade and climate change in the future in the CTE and other WTO bodies.

3. Ways forward

The co-sponsoring Delegations of Korea, Canada, and Costa Rica would like to suggest that Members review both the discussions at the WTO and the outcomes of the common work conducted with the relevant international climate and environmental organizations at the next CTE regular session in October. In addition, the co-sponsoring Delegations would like to propose a discussion at the October meeting on potential next steps, for example on the merits of:

- Building on the 2009 joint WTO-UNEP report on "Trade and Climate Change," informed as appropriate by external experts on trade and environment issues and past discussions on climate change-related issues at the CTE.
- Further discussions on trade and climate change in the CTE and/or other appropriate WTO bodies.

To this end, the Delegations would like to request the Secretariat to prepare a summary paper which will help Members review the nexus between trade and climate change and past discussions and work in this area at the WTO. The co-sponsoring Delegations kindly request other Delegations' support for this initiative and welcome any suggestion to make it more fruitful.

The co-sponsoring Delegations are happy to consult with other delegations to develop this initiative and to try to answer any questions that may arise. /end/

Introductory remarks

1. Thank you chair for the floor. I would also like to thank chair and the Secretariat for organizing this informal discussion on our proposal.
2. Since our discussion on the subject at the June meeting, we, co-sponsors – Korea, Canada, Costa Rica and Mexico – have undertaken outreach to CTE member countries in order to have opportunities to exchange views on the proposal in addition to the comments made in June.
3. Through this process, we came to an understanding that some members have not had enough time to consult their capital on the proposal while the issue of trade and climate change is a cross-sectoral issue which covering various disciplines.
4. We also recognized that some members want to focus on current agenda rather than a new subject and are worrying about not enough attention to their subjects of interest at the CTE. And other members expressed a strong reservation about discussion on climate change at the WTO let alone the CTE.
5. That is a reason for which co-sponsors circulated another room document for today's discussion. We believe that members have had time to reconsider the proposal and consult with their capital this time.
6. As you see, the room document upholds main elements of the proposal such as stocktaking of climate-related discussions at the WTO as well as other relevant international fora and consideration of possible next steps.
7. On the other hand, we withdraw the suggestion of updating 2009 report of trade and climate change which does not reflect members' consideration on the subject even though it contains useful information. When it comes to discussion format, we are open to various options. We still prefer formal discussion. However, if members keep reservation about formal discussion,

D

we are open to informal discussion.

8. After the June discussion, we reassure further that the WTO should take up the issue of climate change because it is an urgent challenge to be tackled and has broad trade implications. The climate discussion at the WTO will not encroach climate disciplines, rather it could compliment them and bring a synergy through reducing possible uncertainty which could arise around related trade-related climate measures in the process of the Paris Agreement implementation.
9. As for specific discussion topic and outside expert involvement, if the proposal is adopted at this meeting, we would like to focus on deepening the understanding general issues about the relationship between trade and climate change, at this initial stage.
10. As mentioned clearly in the room document, our proposal is not intended to introduce a new issue at the WTO. However, we don't need to preclude possibility of identifying issues to be dealt with from the trade perspective and some gaps to be bridged between trade and climate regimes. We are not intended to have a talk show.
11. Having said that, we hope that we have a fruitful discussion today and this exercise would contribute to make CTE work more focused and relevant for current challenges.
12. Thank you for your indulgence and attention. We are happy to answer any question. /end/

Q & A

1. According to the room document, co-sponsors are open to the format of discussion. And some members suggested informal discussion at the June meeting. What do you mean then that you're open to format?

☞ We are still of the opinion that trade and climate change will be an important issue to be discussed at the WTO because it is highly likely that trade-related trade issues come to the table of WTO in the process of the implementation of the Paris Agreement which has taken effect since 4th of this month. Thus, we believe that the WTO needs to look into the relationship between the trade and climate regimes. In this regard, the CTE would be the right forum to discuss it as it has discussed various environmental issues.

However, if many member countries would not be comfortable with formal discussion, we would like to discuss this important issue even in informal format.

2. Do co-sponsors have in mind any specific items for the discussion if the proposal adopted?

☞ We do not believe that the discussion would not be one-off event in light of its importance. Thus, the first step would be a stock-taking and identifying subjects to be pursued at the WTO. Climate measures could relate to regulations and domestic emissions trading, taxes, subsidies, border tax adjustment (so-called carbon leakage, GATT XX, etc. Depending on the characteristics of the issues in question, some specific issues could be taken at the relevant WTO bodies.

However, the CTE would be the focal point for trade-related climate issues. In

this respect, the first discussion would be to look back the past discussions and to explore subjects to be taken a look.

3. Do co-sponsors have any idea how to organize the discussion?

☞ Of course, we have some idea about discussion organization indicated in the proposal. If we would reach a conclusion on the proposal, co-sponsors would communicate those ideas for member countries to consider in an appropriate manner. Thus, this approach could ensure that the discussion reflects various views and interests on this important issue.

4. Some member countries are still concerned that the proposal is not consistent with the CTE mandate (CTE work programme)?

☞ As we said at the last meeting, CTE has broad work programme to promote mutual supprotiveness between trade regime and environmental regimes including climate regime.

(if necessary) we think that items 1, 2, 3(a) and 3(b) of the CTE work programme could be referred to as relevant to the proposal.

5. Even though the Paris Agreement entered into force on 4th November, some implementation issues are to be negotiated at CMA (meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement). Thus the discussion could be somewhat premature in this regard?

☞ The objective of the proposal is to review past discussions about trade-related climate measures and to explore any area for discussion in order to complement work undertaken in other fora including CMA. Our exercise will not prejudge the discussion at other climate-related fora, rather compliment

the works already undertaken in those fora.

6. In the proposal, co-sponsors suggest exchange of views with outside experts. Do you have any experts in minds?

☞ This needs to be discussed if the proposal adopted, in order to reflect various views and opinions in a balanced way. Co-sponsors will also consult with the Members and the Secretariat to this end. /end/





Committee on Trade and Environment

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS IN NOTIFIED REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

PRESENTATION BY THE WTO SECRETARIAT

Committee on Trade and Environment

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.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS
IN NOTIFIED REGIONAL TRADE
AGREEMENTS**

Geneva, November 2016

WTO Trade and Environment Division



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU COMMERCE
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DEL COMERCIO

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OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- I. Scope of the study
- II. Historical perspectives
- III. Selected types of environmental provisions
 - a. GATT Art. XX-like exceptions
 - b. Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)
 - c. Environmental Goods, Services and Technologies (EGSTs)
 - d. Cooperation on specific issues and sectors
 - e. Public participation and access to justice



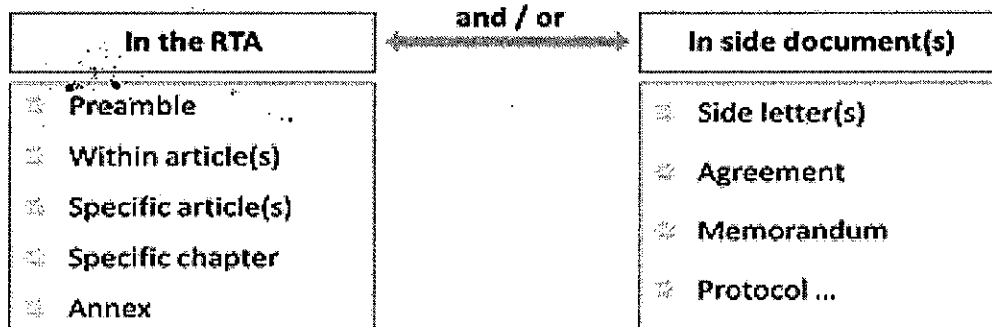
I. SCOPE OF THE STAFF WORKING PAPER

- 270 RTAs notified to the WTO between 1957 and May 2016

Environment-related provisions

Any provisions referring directly and explicitly to the protection of the environment, sustainable development and other environment-related issues

- RTAs vary broadly on how they incorporate environment-related provisions, especially in scope, nature and number of provisions and enforceability.



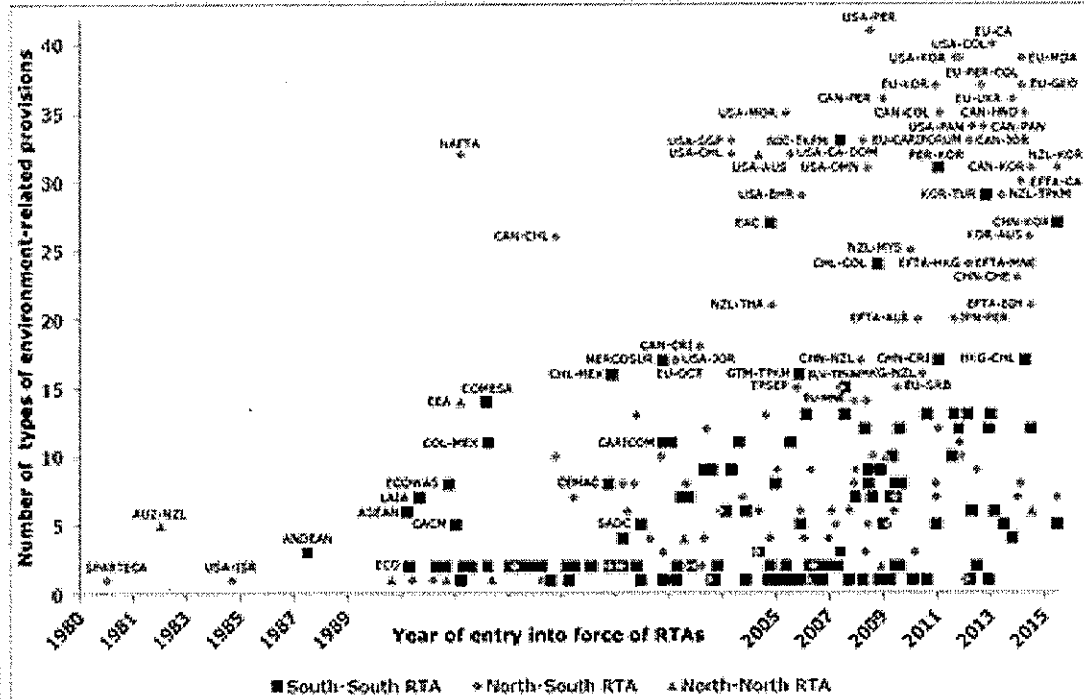
Monteiro, Jose, "Typology of Environment-Related Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements", *ERSD working paper*, 2016.

I. CATEGORIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROVISIONS

1	Environment-related preamble of the RTA	7	Natural resources management and specific environmental issues
2	Environment-related objectives of the RTA	8	Environmental governance
3	Domestic environmental laws	9	Cooperation
4	Multilateral environmental agreements	10	Institutional arrangements
5	Intellectual property rights, biodiversity and traditional knowledge	11	Consultations procedures
6	Environment-related goods, services and technologies	12	Dispute settlement procedures

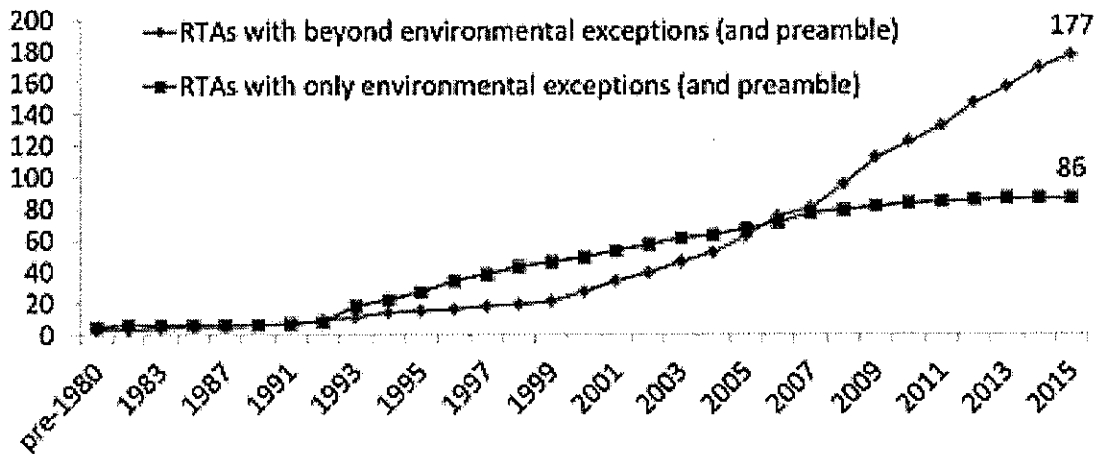
II. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION quantitative analysis

Evolution of the number of types of environment-related provisions in RTAs



II. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION qualitative analysis

- 97% of notified RTAs include environment-related general exceptions.
- There has been a steady increase in the number of notified RTAs that include environment-related provisions that go beyond a simple mention to preambular / exception language (66% of RTAs in 2016)

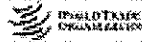


III. A. CATEGORY OF PROVISION: “ENVIRONMENTAL EXCEPTIONS” (1957-2016)

Most common categories of environmental exceptions provisions are:

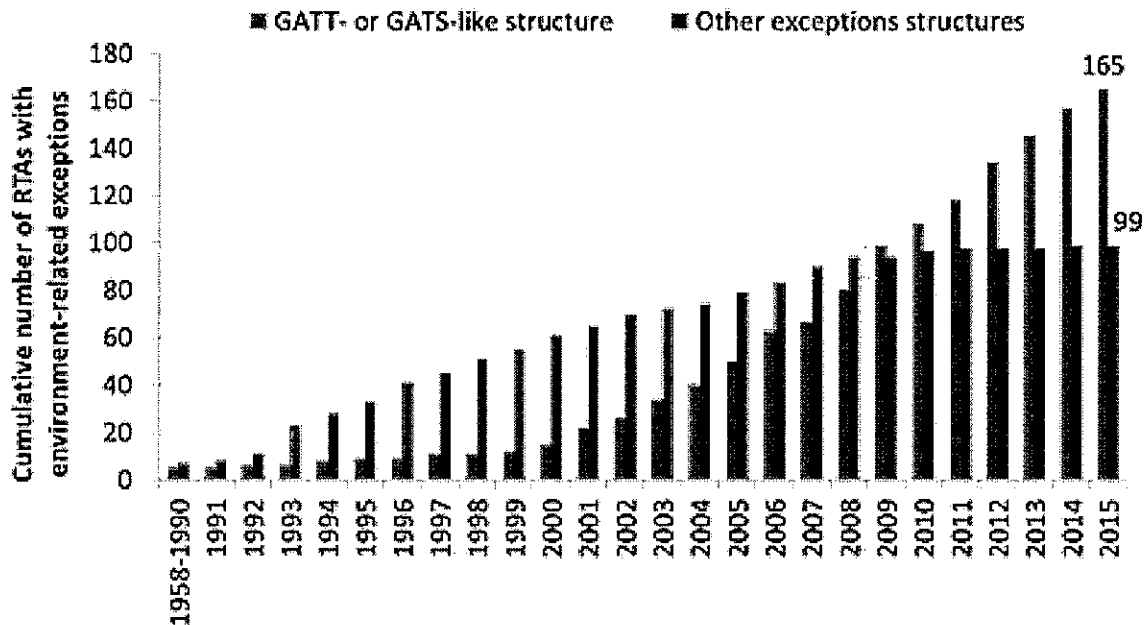
- GATT Art. XX replication, incorporation or reference (sometimes with clarification)**
 - “the parties understand that GATT Art. XX(b) includes environmental measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health, and GATT Art. XX(g) applies to measures relating to the conservation of living and non-living exhaustible natural resources ”
- GATT Art. XX replication with amendments**
 - Modification or omission of the chapeau
 - Omission of exhaustible natural resources ...

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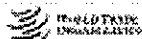


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III. A. CATEGORY OF PROVISION: “ENVIRONMENTAL EXCEPTIONS” (1957-2016)

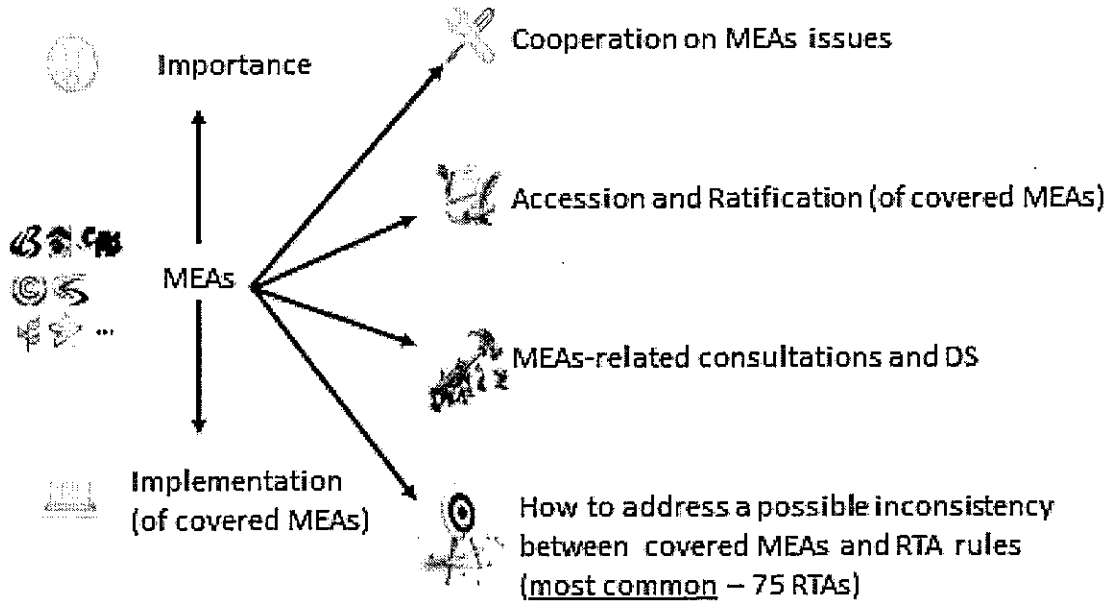


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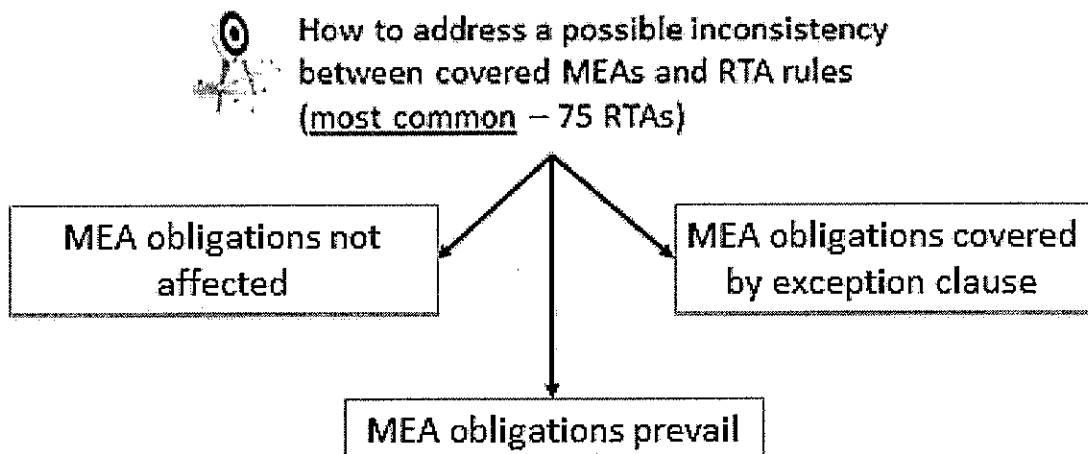


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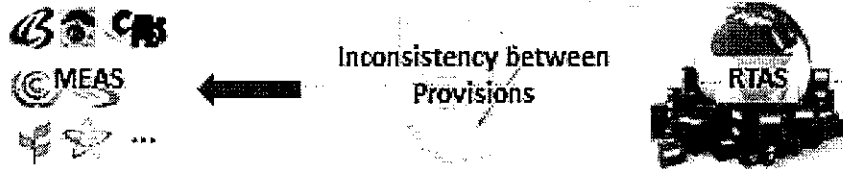
III. B. CATEGORY OF PROVISION: MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (MEAs)



III. B. CATEGORY OF PROVISION: MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (MEAs)

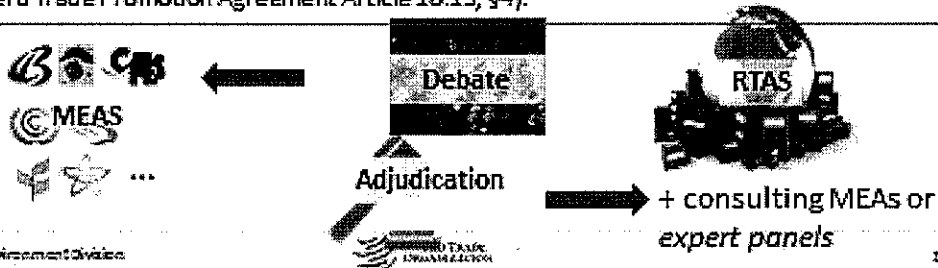


III. B. CATEGORY OF PROVISION: Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) Inconsistency, expertise and choice of forum



... in some recent RTAs, introduction of provisions with language aimed at balancing RTAs and MEAs

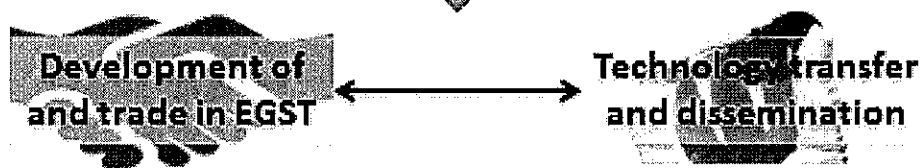
In the event of any inconsistency between a Party's obligations under this Agreement and a covered agreement, the Party shall seek to balance its obligations under both agreements, but this shall not preclude the Party from taking a particular measure to comply with its obligations under the covered agreement, provided that the primary purpose of the measure is not to impose a disguised restriction on trade (US-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Article 18.13, §4).



III. C. CATEGORY OF PROVISION: ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS, SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGIES (EGSTs)

~50% of RTAs

Broad variation on types of provisions identified

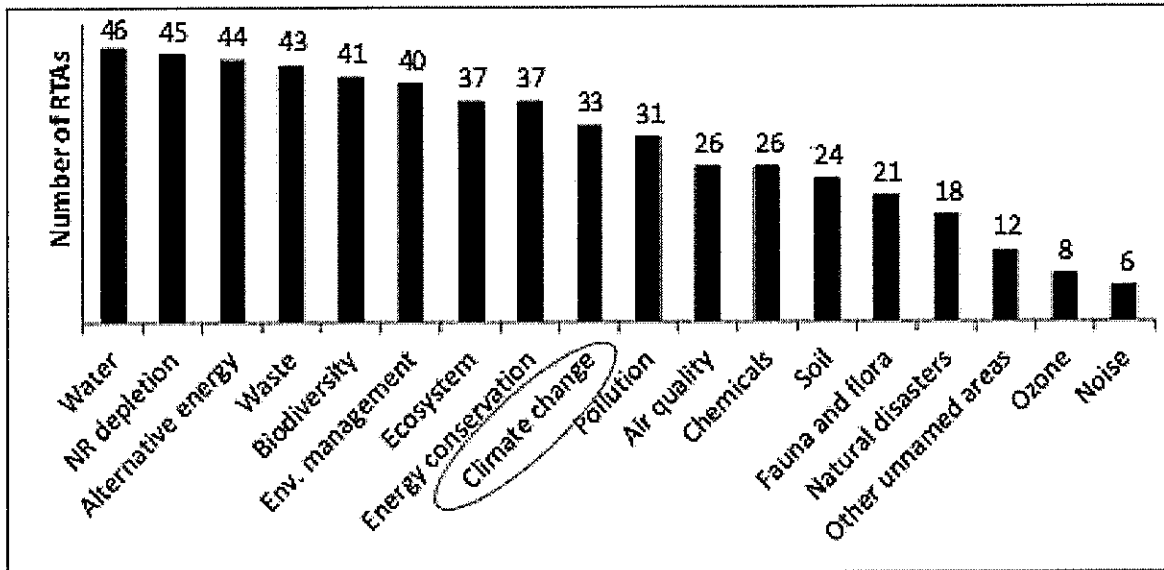


Example 1 : New Zealand-Chinese Taipei RTA -132 EGs for full liberalization + services "directly related to the investment, sale, delivery or installation of environmental goods".

Example 2 : Recent RTAs (e.g. EU-Central America)- promotion of trade in "sustainability products", subject to fair and ethical trade schemes, eco-labelling, organic production and social responsibility and accountability".

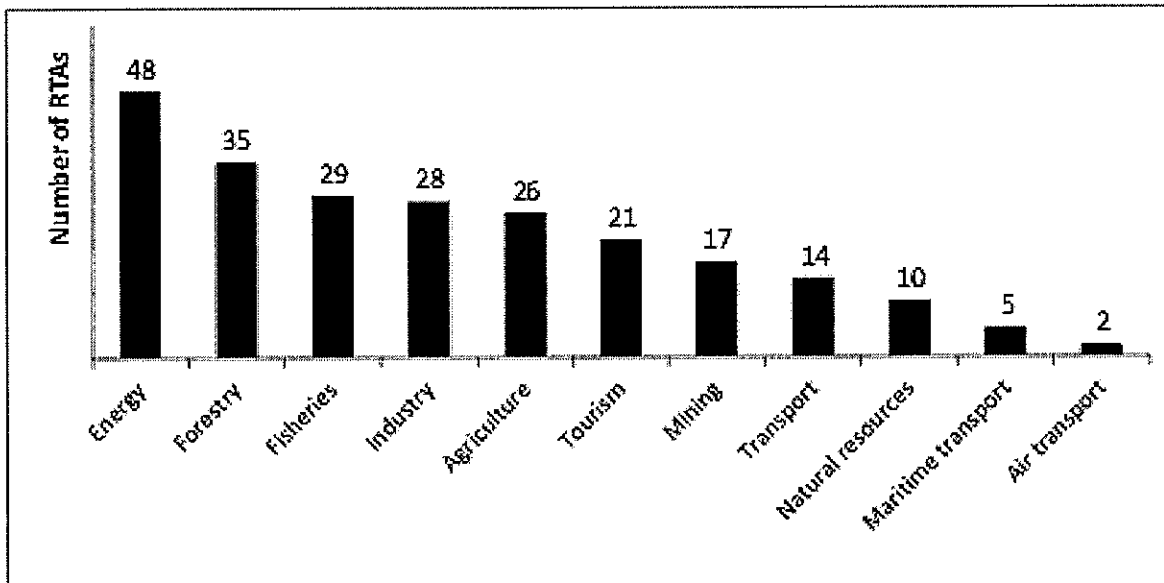
III. D. CATEGORY OF PROVISION: ENVIRONMENT-RELATED COOPERATION ON SPECIFIC *ISSUES*

- ⊛ Around 44% include environment-related cooperative provisions (120 RTAs)
- ⊛ Regarding environmental cooperation on specific issues:



III. D. CATEGORY OF PROVISION: ENVIRONMENT-RELATED COOPERATION ON SPECIFIC *SECTORS*

- ⊛ Around 44% include environment-related cooperative provisions (120 RTAs)
- ⊛ Regarding environmental cooperation on specific sectors:



III. E. CATEGORY OF PROVISION: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Public Participation

- ☒ In environmental decision-making and management ("domestic environmental matters");
- ☒ In cooperative activities;
- ☒ In the implementation of the RTA's chapter on environment and institutions (includes review of implementation)
- ☒ In (newly) convened "national advisory committees" (experts and/or independent).

Access to Justice

- ☒ Recent trend (since 1994);
- ☒ Access to justice for violation of environmental laws (equitable, fair, open, transparent process)
- ☒ Access to remedies/sanctions

Example 1 : some RTAs include – "each party will provide an opportunity for the members of its public or non-government sectors to submit views or advice on matters relating to the operation of the (environmental agreement)".

13

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !



Ludivine.tamiotti@wto.org

daniel.ramos@wto.org



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE COMMERCE
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DEL COMERCIO



Committee on Trade and Environment

Original: English/anglais/inglés

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

PRESENTATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO)

UPDATE ON ISO CARBON FOOTPRINT STANDARDS

Comité du commerce et de l'environnement

DOCUMENT DE SÉANCE NON OFFICIEL¹

PRESENTATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO)

UPDATE ON ISO CARBON FOOTPRINT STANDARDS

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WTO training session

Update on ISO Carbon Footprint standards



Standards

ISO/TS 14067:2013 Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication

- Currently under revision

ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management – Water footprint – Principles, requirements and guidelines



Issues

Perceived creation of barriers to trade - a number of developing countries (led by India)

Issues raised at ISO technical committee level and escalation to ISO's Technical Management Board (TMB)

TMB determined due process had been followed and disregarded complaint although requested TC 207 to further investigate

TC 207 carried out a survey among its members to determine impact of carbon standards on trade – inconclusive results



Next steps

TC 207 set a group to investigate and provide a report to TMB with its findings:

- Barriers to trade could be created if carbon standards are linked to national legislation
- Group led by Canadian TC 207 chair and India. Membership formed by balance of developing and developed countries

- Looking at:
 - the work ISO had done on ISO/IEC standards used to support public policy (<http://www.iso.org/sites/policy/>)
 - Survey results and data on implantation of standards as national standards
 - Request to ISO members to contact government to identify whether standards are called by legislation
 - Potential impact of legislation on trade (positive or negative)

- Report to TMB expected by end of 2017



Thank you!



iso.org





Committee on Trade and Environment

Original: English/anglais/inglés

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

**PRESENTATION BY THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)
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STATE OF WORLD FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

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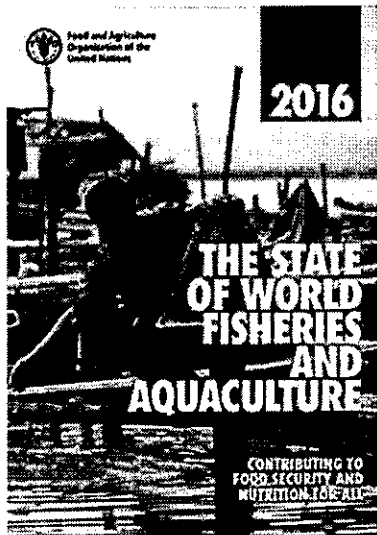
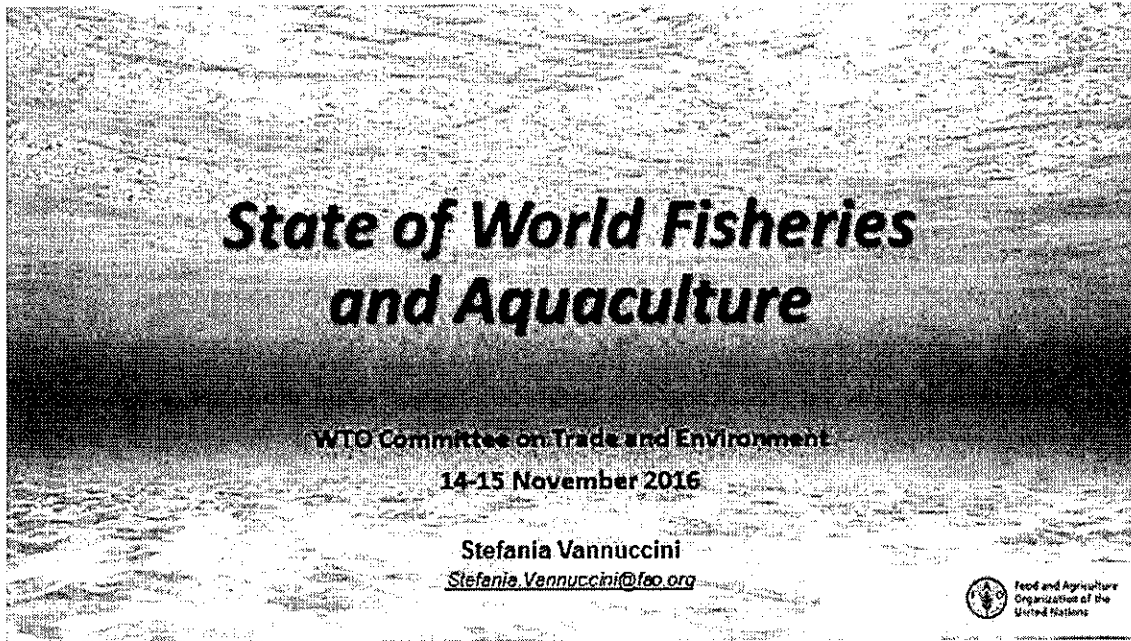
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SOFIA 2016

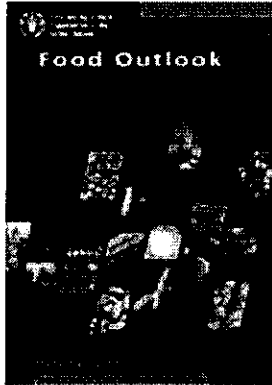
2016

THE STATE OF WORLD FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

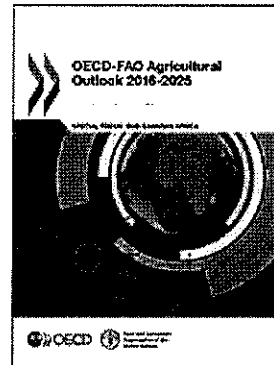
CONTRIBUTING TO FOOD SECURITY AND
NUTRITION FOR ALL

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/sofia/en>

Outlook



<http://www.fao.org/Giews/English/fo/index.htm>

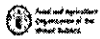
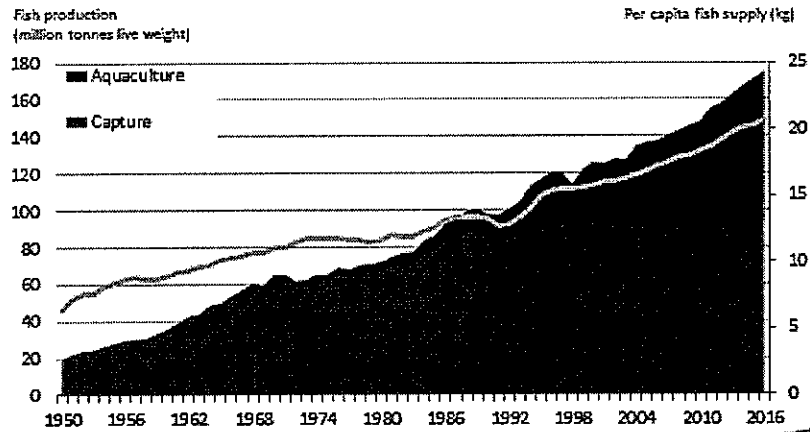


<http://www.agri-outlook.org/>

Food security

It exists when “all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”

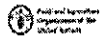
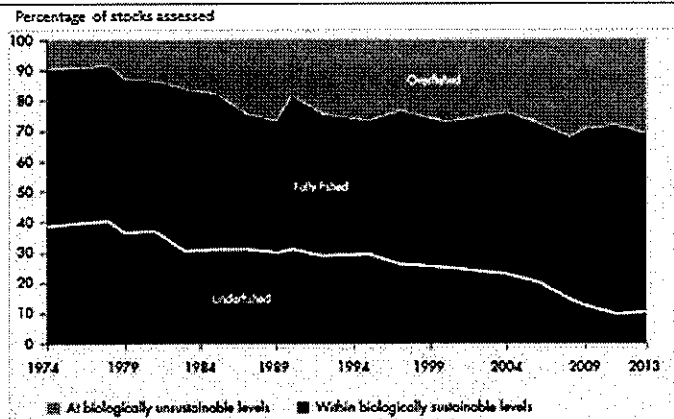
Fish production & utilization



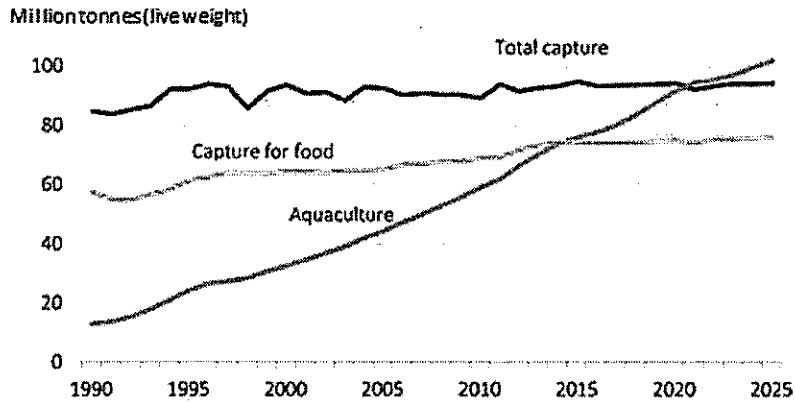
Excluding aquatic plants. 2015/2016: estimate/forecast

Status of stocks: 2013

- ✓ 31.4% of overfished stocks
- ✓ 68.6% of stocks fished within biologically sustainable levels:
 - ✓ 58.1% fully fished
 - ✓ 10.5% underfished
- ✓ But signs of recovery due to improved management of some of the stocks

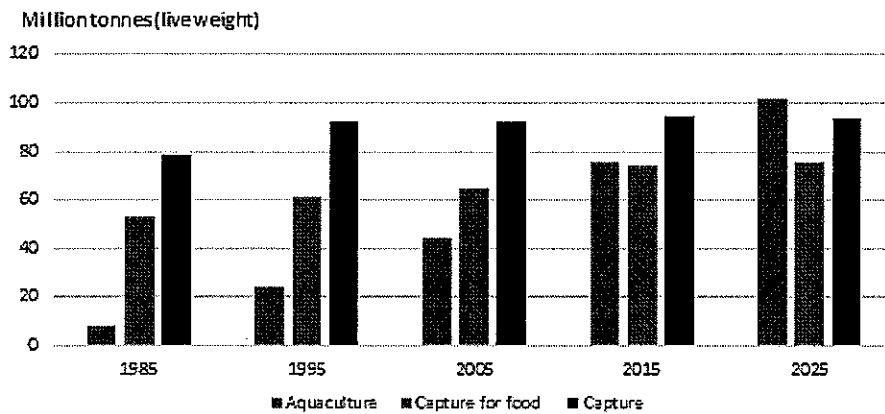


Surpass of aquaculture: 2014 and 2021



OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2016-2025

Surpass



OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2016-2025

Fish & Nutrition

Fish provides many valuable nutrients

- protein
- long-chain omega-3 fatty acids
- fat-soluble vitamins
- minerals like iron, calcium, iodine, zinc & selenium

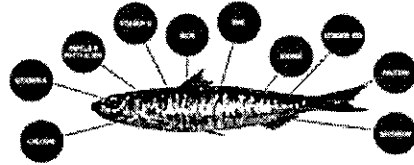
With numerous health benefits

- (*known*) reduced risk of cardiac death, aids neurodevelopment in unborn infants
- (*probable*) reduced risk of stroke, (*possible*) reduced risk of depression

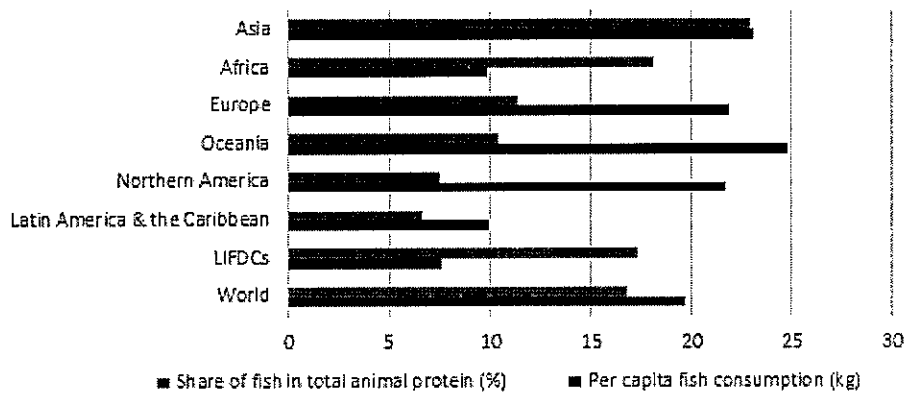
Which are important in developing countries

- fish provides nutrients where they are most needed
- cheap small pelagics growing component of developing country diets

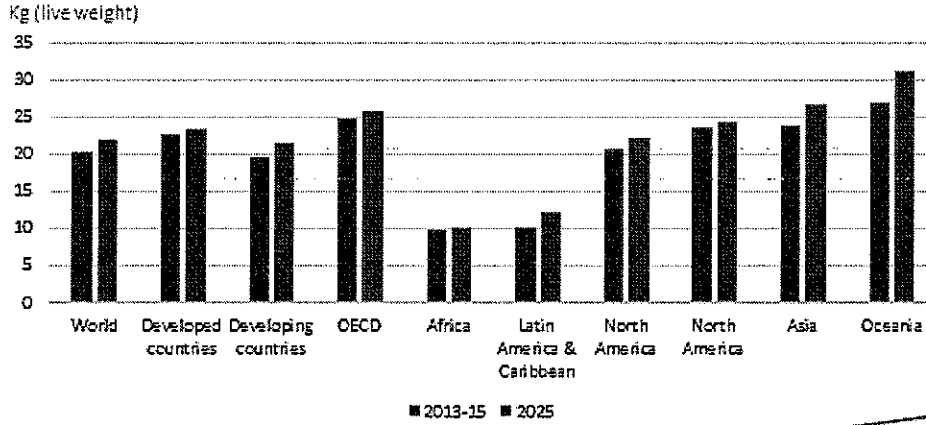
Fish: Nature's superfood



Fish contribution to human nutrition



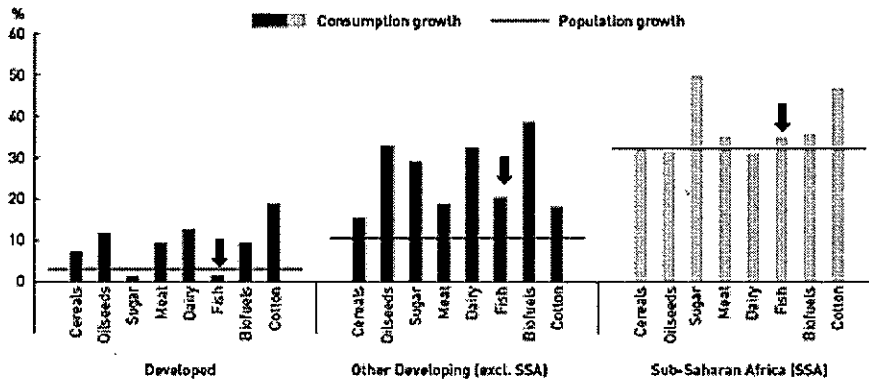
Per capita fish consumption



OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2016-2025

Consumption growth

2025 vs 2013-15

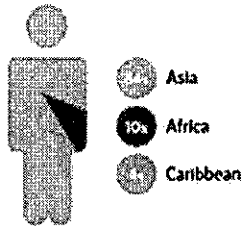


OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2016-2025

Fisheries and aquaculture & livelihoods

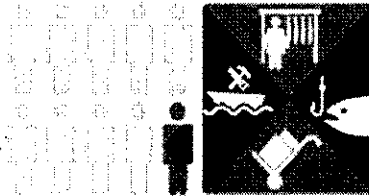
World fishers and fish farmers by region

In 2014, an estimated 56.6 million people were engaged in the primary sector of capture fisheries and aquaculture.



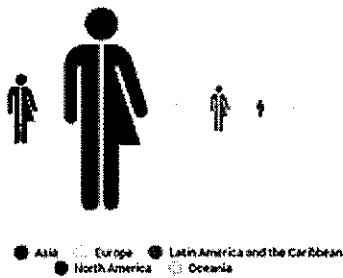
Approximately

1 in 10
PEOPLE
rely on fisheries and aquaculture for their livelihoods.

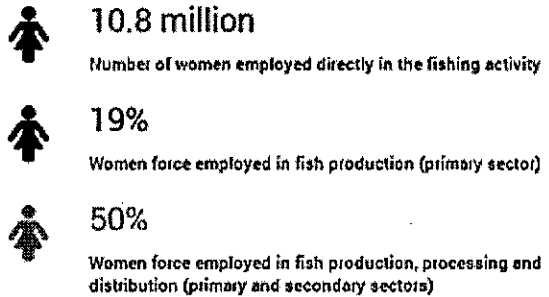


Employment and gender

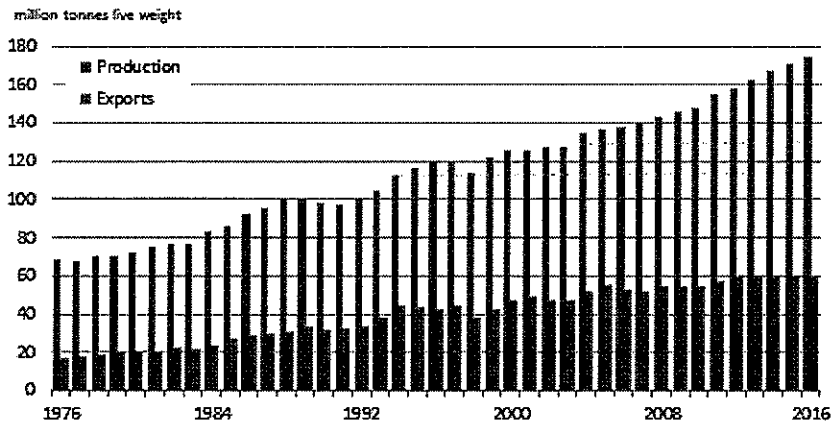
Direct Employment in Fisheries



Women Employment in Fisheries

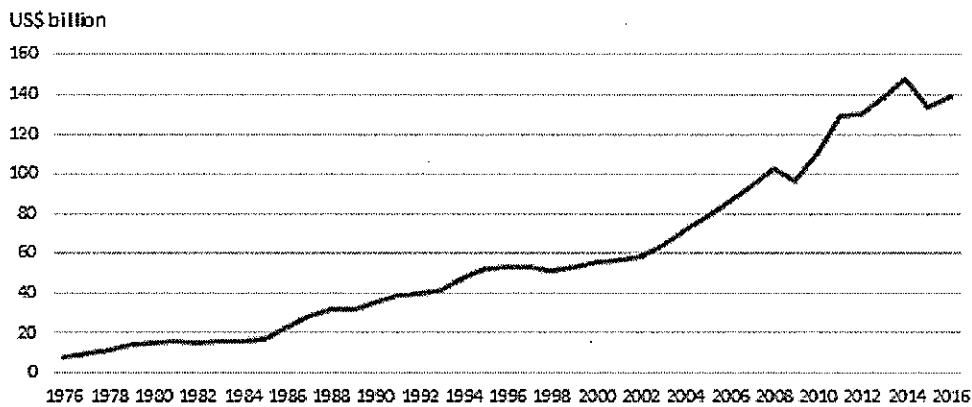


Share of production being traded

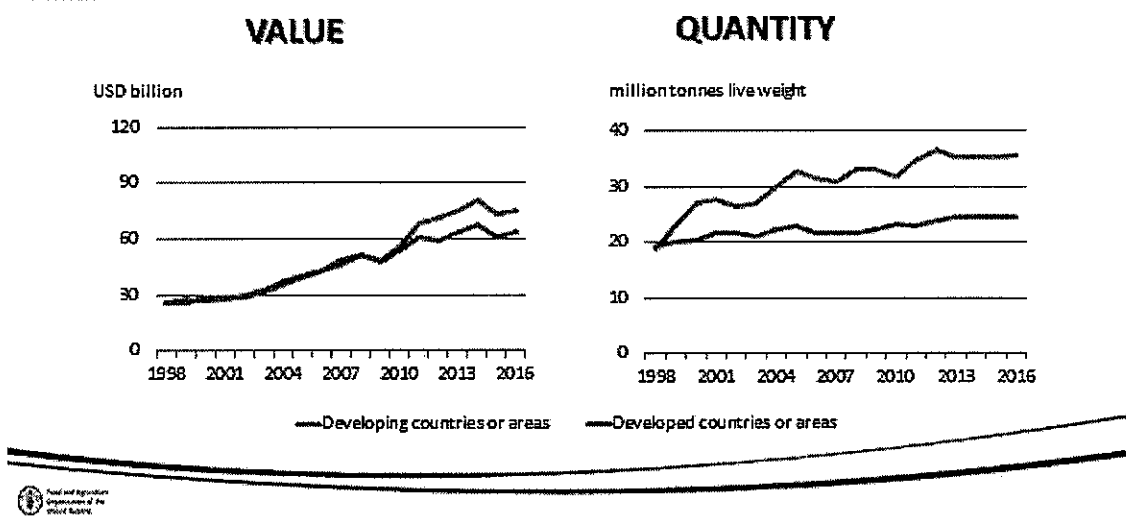


Excluding aquatic plants. 2015/2016: estimate/forecast

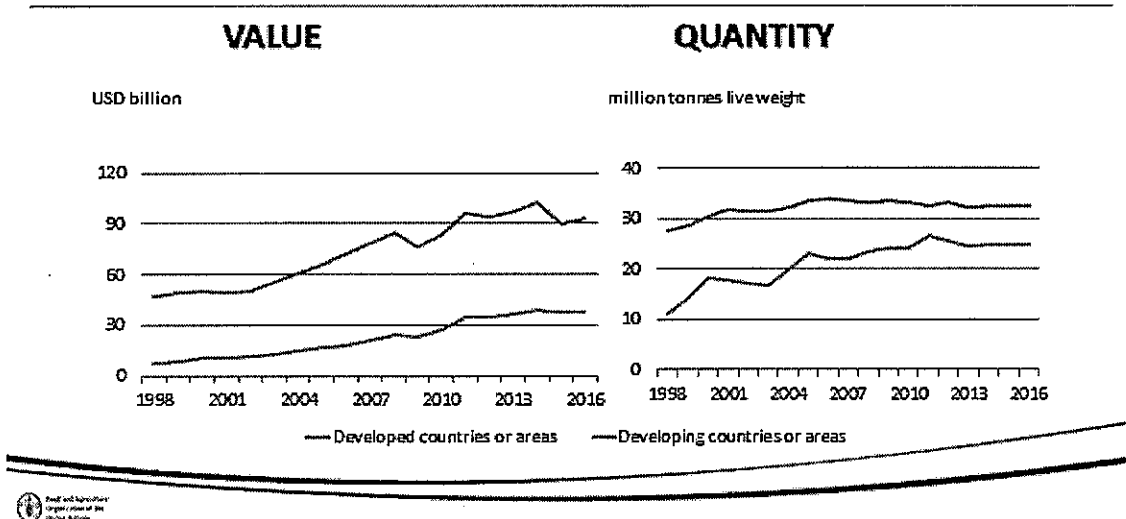
Exports of fish and fishery products (value)



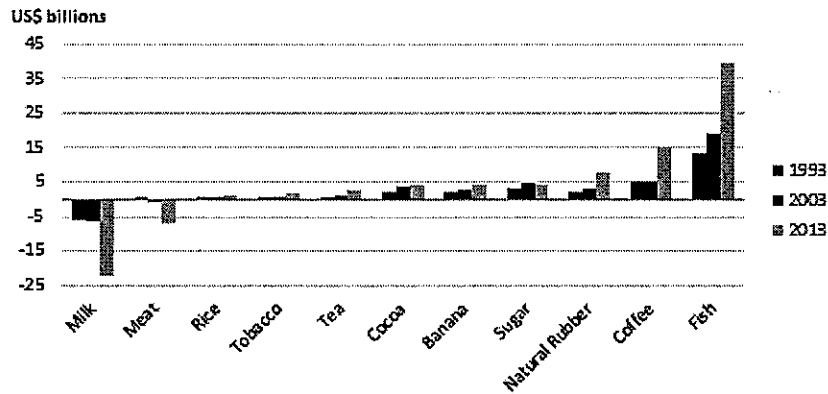
Exports of fish and fishery products



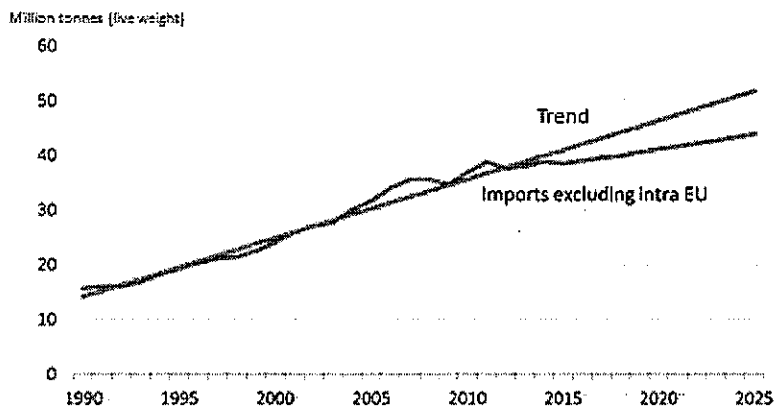
Imports of fish and fishery products



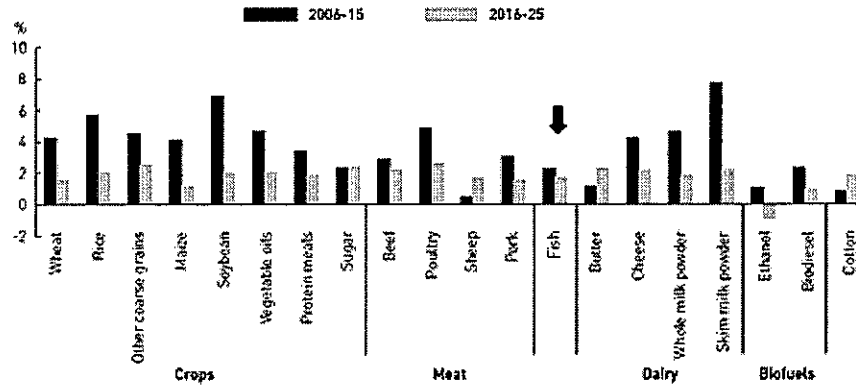
Net exports of developing countries



World fishery trade: growth at lower rate

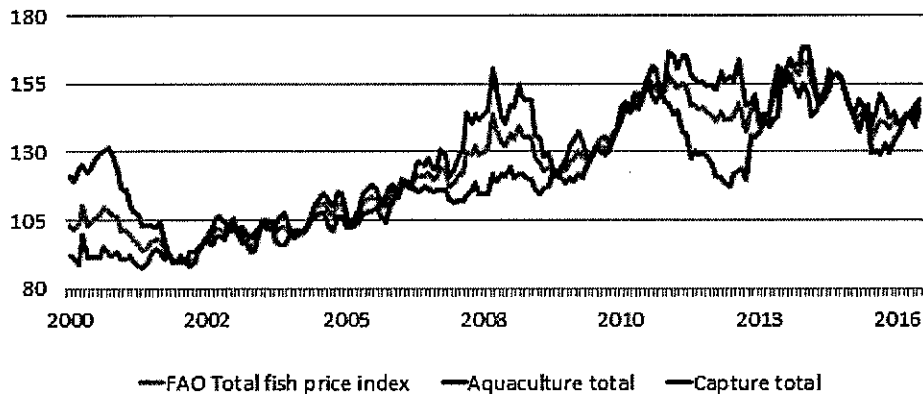


Annual growth in trade (volume)



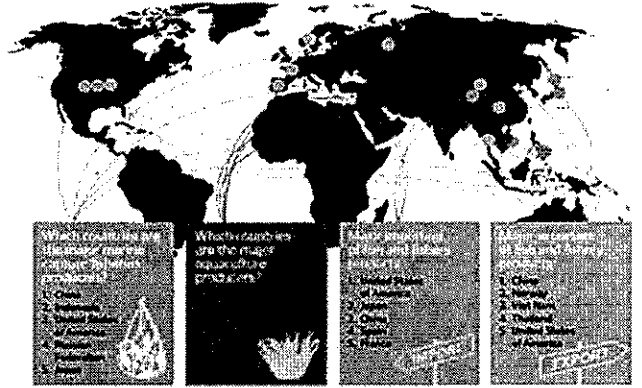
OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2016-2025

FAO Fish Price Index (2002-2004= 100)



Key producers and traders

Developing countries:
74% capture
95% aquaculture
54% exports

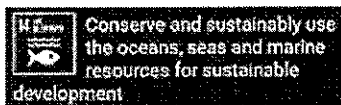


SDGs

Sustainability is at the heart of the new global development goals SDGs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



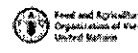


SDGs: goal 14

- By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation
- By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
- Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want



UNCTAD FAO UNEP INITIATIVE



Joint-Statement highlighting the importance of having an international regulatory framework to streamline fisheries subsidies

ROADMAP TOWARDS ENDING HARMFUL FISHING SUBSIDIES

Four-point plan:

- Require countries to provide information on what subsidies they are providing
- Prohibit those subsidies which contribute to overfishing and illegal fishing
- Introduce new policies tools to deter the introduction of new harmful subsidies
- Provide special and differential treatment to developing countries, in particular the least developed ones and the Small Islands Development States (SIDS)



FAO role

FAO Role

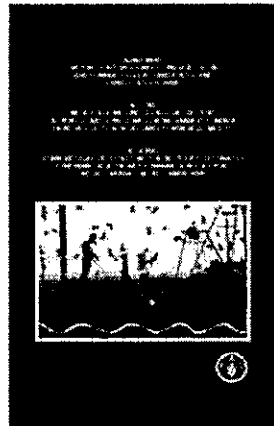
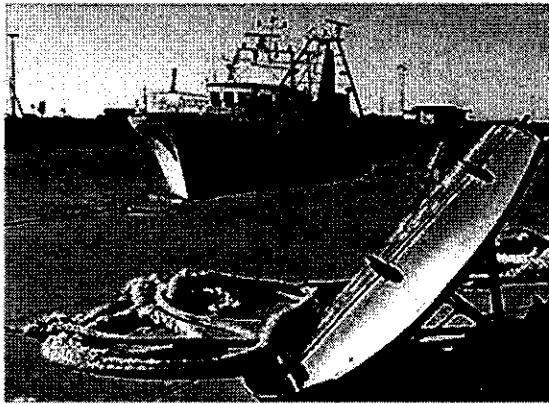
- Neutral forum
- Technical assistance in the negotiation process
 - WTO Mandate
 - SDG 14.6 target
- Info/statistics/analysis
- Reduce information asymmetries for developing countries in trade and market access
 - In negotiation and implementation phase
 - capacity building and technical assistance

FAO Existing Instruments

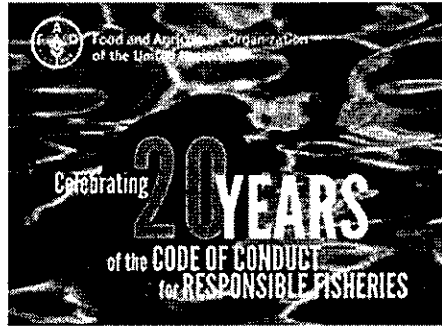
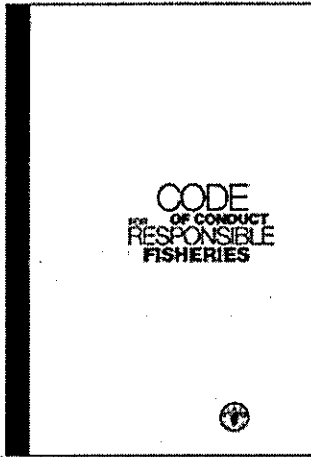
- Deal with major issues of the current negotiations
 - Overfishing
 - Overcapacity
 - IUU Fishing
 - Fisheries Management
- Main Instruments
 - FAO Code of Conduct of Sustainable Fisheries
 - FAO Port State Measure Agreement
 - International Plan of Action - Capacity
 - International Plan of Action - IUU



Combating IUU fishing: FAO Port State Measures Agreement



Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries





Committee on Trade and Environment

Original: English/anglais/inglés

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

PRESENTATION BY CITES SECRETARIAT

17TH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO CITES
MAIN RESULTS

Comité du commerce et de l'environnement

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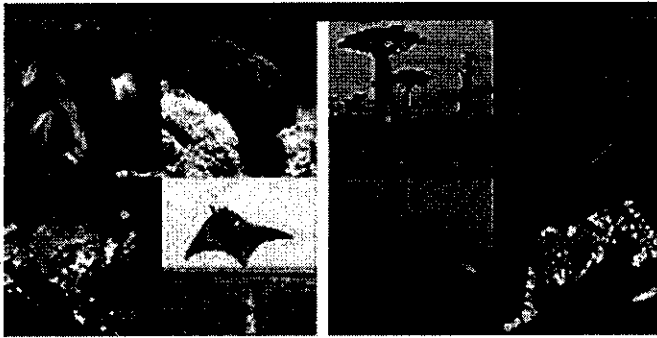
17TH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO CITES
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17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES Main results

*Sofie H. Flensburg, CITES Secretariat
CTE, 14-15 November 2016*



How CITES works

- Trade in over 35,000 species* regulated by CITES
- 3 Appendices establishing different levels of protection

Appendix I
International
commercial trade is
prohibited



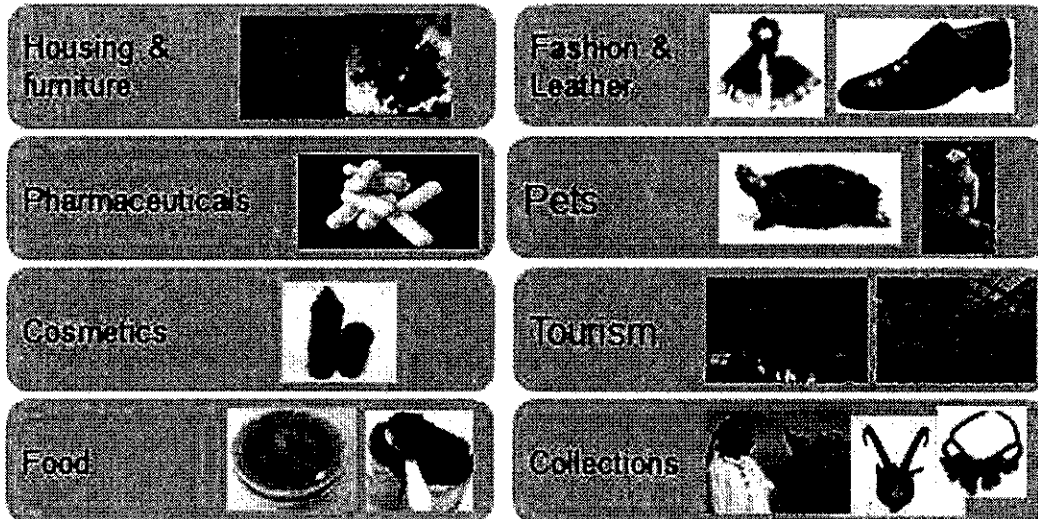
Appendix II + III
International commercial
trade is allowed but
controlled



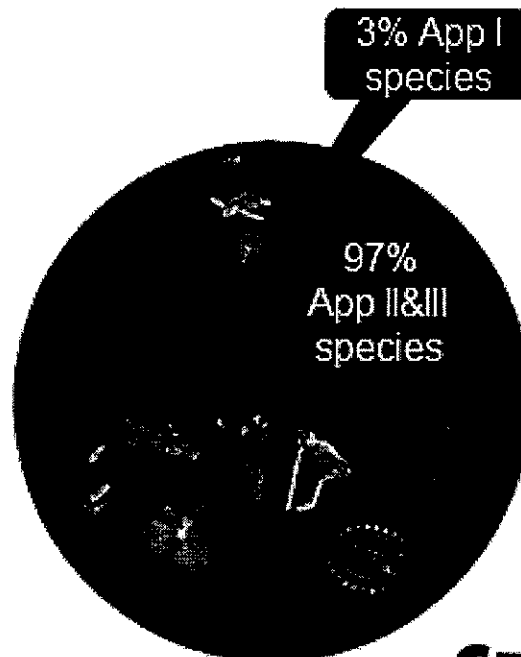
* Live, dead, parts, and derivatives



CITES trade – Economic sectors



- A multi billion-dollar business
- Parties issue 850,000 + permits per annum



CoP17 – a game changer

The most critical meeting in the 43-year history of CITES has delivered for the world's wildlife. CoP17 is a game changer for the planet's most vulnerable wild animals and plants



John E. Scanlon, Secretary-General of CITES



CoP17 Stats

- 3,500 participants, including 500 media representatives – largest ever CITES meeting
- 160 of 183 Parties present (152 Parties accredited to vote)
- 112 side events, including meetings of ICCWC, WEN and Interpol Wildlife Crime Working Group
- 39 new or amended Resolutions and 338 new or amended Decisions
- 51 out of 62 proposals to amend the Appendices adopted
- 15 substantive decisions taken by a vote – the rest by consensus
- First time the EU participated as a Party to the Convention



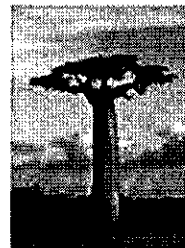
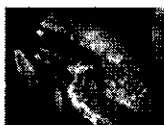
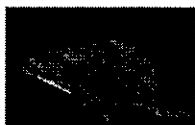
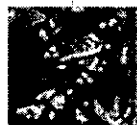
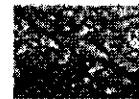
CoP17 – a game changer

1. Listing of approximately 500 additional species, including new marine and tree species
2. Critical decisions to improve sustainability, legality and traceability of trade
3. Decisive steps to combat illegal trade in wildlife
4. Focus on better engagement of stakeholders
5. African elephants
6. Other important outcomes in support of the effective implementation of the Convention and its objectives



1. Listings of new species

- Dalbergia - rosewood
- Silky and Thresher sharks
- Devil rays
- Reptiles, including the psychedelic rock gecko
- As well as a number of other species



2. Critical decisions related to legal trade

- Decisions to improve the sustainability of trade in a number of species
- Decisions related to improving compliance
- Decisions on e-permits and traceability
- Vicuña annotation

 VICUÑA [PAÍS DE ORIGEN]
 VICUÑA [PAÍS DE ORIGEN] - ARTESANÍA



3. Combatting illegal trade in wildlife

- Resolutions and Decisions aiming at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of CITES implementation
 - Resolution on Corruption
 - Combatting wildlife cyber crime
 - Demand reduction strategies
 - New annual report on illegal trade
 - Traceability
 - Livelihoods



Combating illegal trade in wildlife (cont'd)

- Listing or uplisting of species and lookalikes occurring in illegal trade (examples)
 - African grey parrots (App. II → App. I)
 - Pangolins (App. II → App. I)
 - Barbary macaque (App. II → App. I)
 - Dalbergia Spp. (App. II)



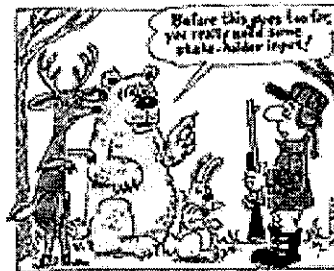
Combating illegal trade in wildlife (cont'd)

- Decisions (short term) and Resolutions (longer-term) on improved conservation and management of specific species occurring in illegal trade (examples)
 - Asian big cats, cheetahs, lions and Tibetan antelope
 - Elephants (ivory)
 - Great apes
 - Rhinoceros
 - Pangolins
 - African Grey parrots
 - Helmeted hornbills
 - Rosewood



4. Stakeholder engagement

- Resolution on Youth
- Decisions to improve opportunities for rural communities to engage directly in CITES
- Decisions to improve the visibility of private sector representatives
- Better structure and guidance on working groups at the CoP



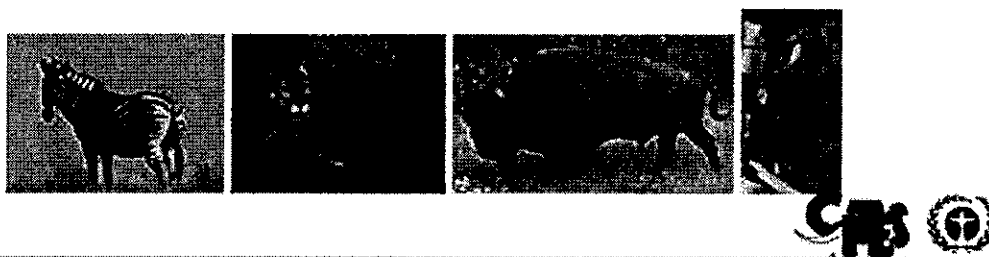
5. African elephants

- No change to the current listings
- Decision-making mechanism for future trade in ivory abandoned
- Closure of domestic markets in ivory where they contribute to poaching and illegal trade
- National Ivory Action Plans (NIAPs) process improved
- Review of the ivory identification guide
- Also decisions on trade in live elephants



6. Other important outcomes

- Strategic Vision updated in view of the SDGs
- Improved regulation of trophy hunting
- Conservation successes – control on trade in certain species eased as populations have increased



Entry into force

- The amended Appendices (new listings) enter into force 90 days after the meeting, i.e. on 2 January 2017, except where otherwise specifically decided (some marine species)
- Parties can enter reservations to the amendments of the Appendices before the entry into force
- New and amended Resolutions and decisions generally enter into force on 2 January 2017 as well



Selected links

www.cites.org: Official media releases and op-eds

www.iisd.ca/cites.cop17: ENB coverage and summary

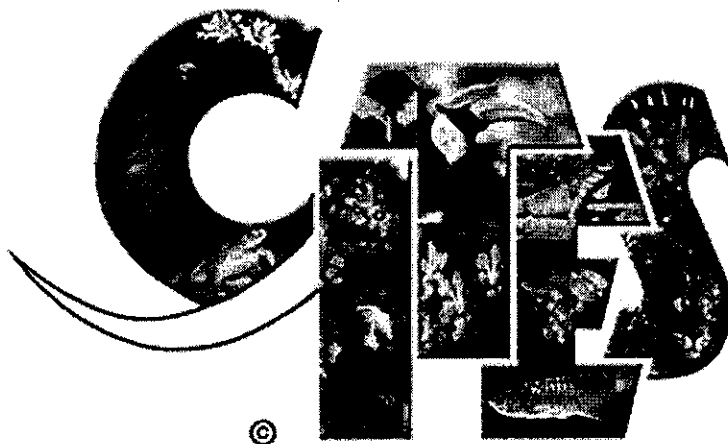
[Washington Post](#): "The world just agreed to the strongest protections ever for endangered animals"

[ICTSD](#): "CITES hosts largest-ever meet, takes key wildlife trade decisions"

[The Guardian](#): "The seven big decisions made at the CITES global wildlife summit"



Thank you for your attention



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Committee on Trade and Environment

Original: English/anglais/inglés

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

PRESENTATION BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE BASEL, ROTTERDAM AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTIONS

THE 'CHEMICAL & WASTE CONVENTIONS' – FOCUS ON E-WASTES UNDER THE BASEL CONVENTION ON HAZARDOUS WASTES

Comité du commerce et de l'environnement

DOCUMENT DE SÉANCE NON OFFICIEL¹

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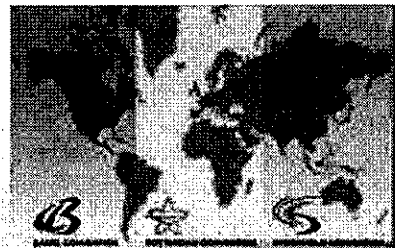
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The Global Environment & Trade

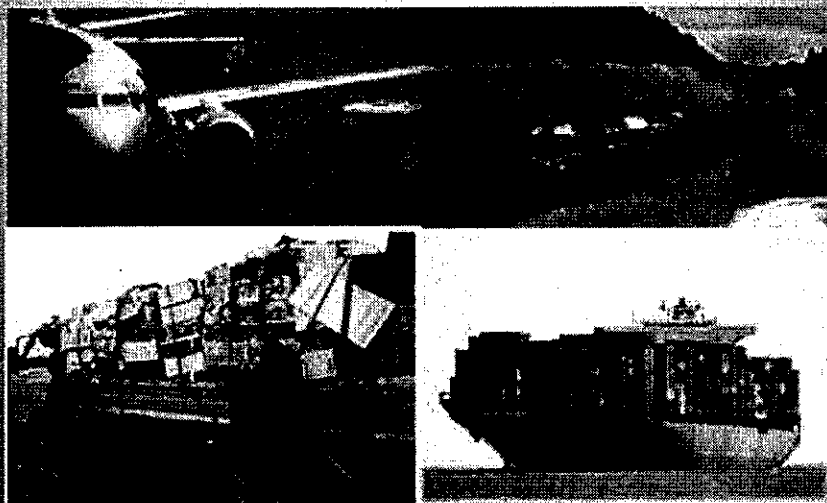


The 'Chemical & Waste Conventions' – Focus on e-Wastes under the Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes

Senior Programme Officer
Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Committee on the
World Bank
Geneva

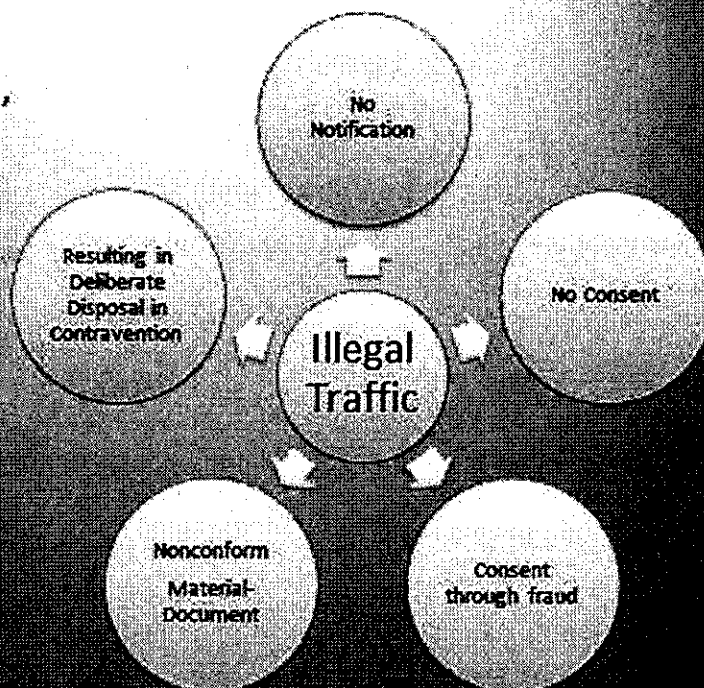
Import/Export



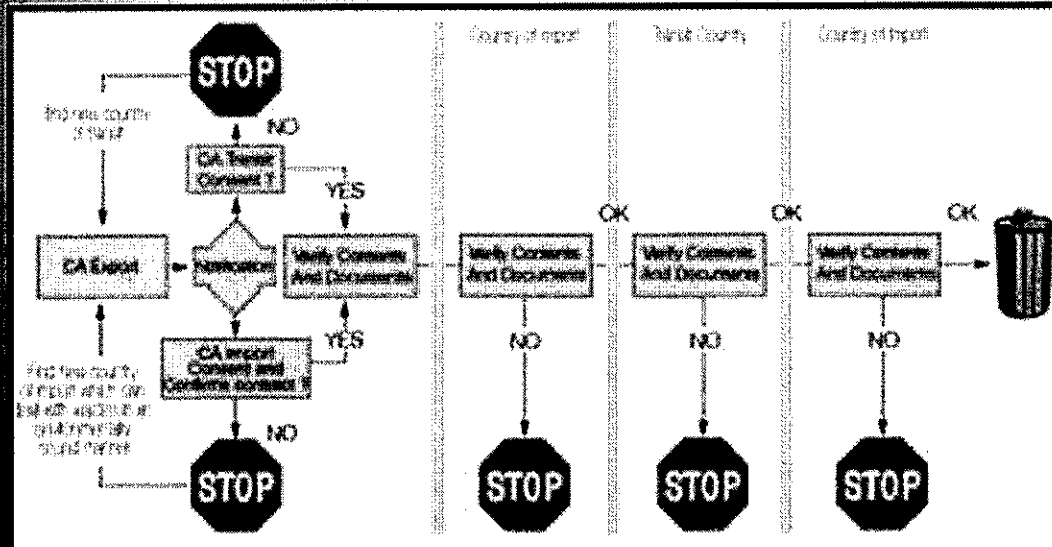
“Waste” – Legal or Illegal?

- “Waste” itself is not illegal
- It is actual “transboundary movements of waste in violation of applicable rules of law” that is illegal

Illegal Traffic (Basel Convention, Article 9.1)



Key provision: verification at customs



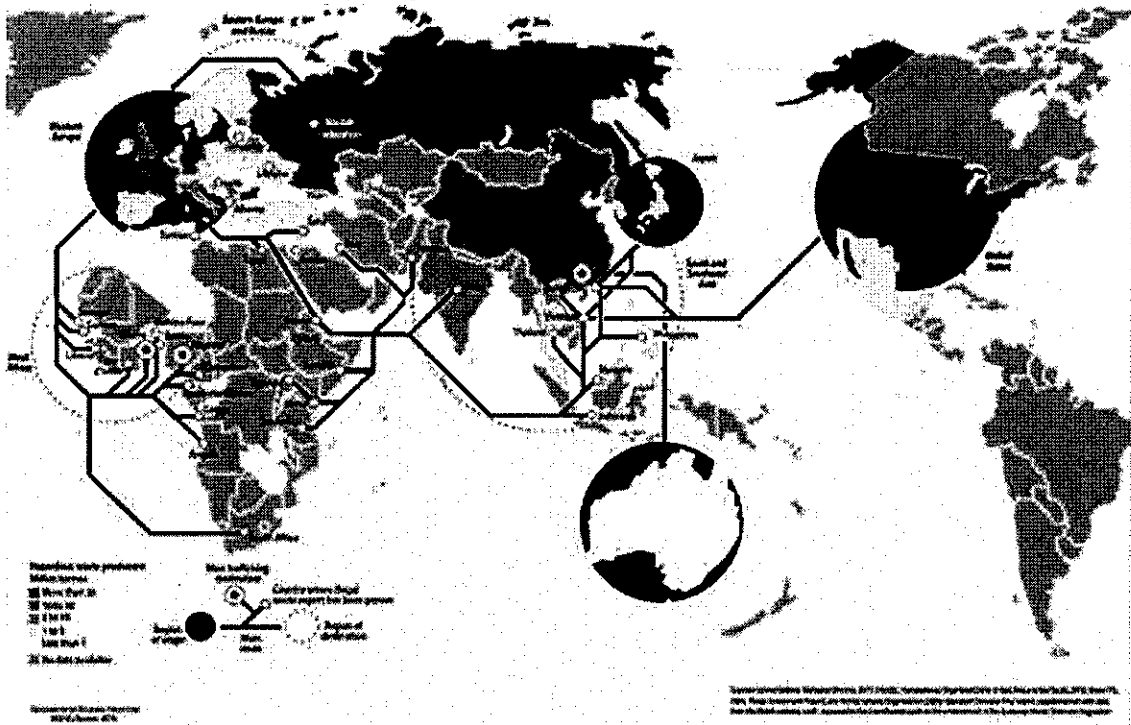
Global Waste Movements

The global waste sector valued at at least USD 410 billion a year, takes several forms:



- Firstly a *legal* industry sustaining business and environmental protection,
- Secondly an *unregulated* sometimes even informal business, that is important for recycling and job creation as well, but with health risks and challenges of monitoring the safety and sound management;
- Thirdly, trafficking in hazardous waste and chemicals by organized crime.

Global illegal waste traffic



THE JOURNEY

Example of the route from the UK to the ports of the Rio de la Platte

The infographic details the journey of a ship from the UK to the Rio de la Platte. It includes a photograph of a ship's hull and a list of callouts:

- 1. British Ship** (UK flag) - Registered in the UK, carrying waste from the UK.
- 2. The Netherlands** (NL flag) - Arrived in the port of the Rio de la Platte.
- 3. The Netherlands** (NL flag) - Arrived in the port of the Rio de la Platte.
- 4. The Netherlands** (NL flag) - Arrived in the port of the Rio de la Platte.
- 5. The Netherlands** (NL flag) - Arrived in the port of the Rio de la Platte.
- 6. The Netherlands** (NL flag) - Arrived in the port of the Rio de la Platte.
- 7. The Netherlands** (NL flag) - Arrived in the port of the Rio de la Platte.
- 8. The Netherlands** (NL flag) - Arrived in the port of the Rio de la Platte.
- 9. The Netherlands** (NL flag) - Arrived in the port of the Rio de la Platte.
- 10. The Netherlands** (NL flag) - Arrived in the port of the Rio de la Platte.
- 11. The Netherlands** (NL flag) - Arrived in the port of the Rio de la Platte.

Consumed electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) will generate:



**40-50 million tonnes
of e-waste globally
each year**

**BASEL
CONVENTION**

Controlling transboundary movements
of hazardous wastes and their disposal

**ROTTERDAM
CONVENTION**

Sharing responsibility at the
level of hazardous chemicals

**STOCKHOLM
CONVENTION**

Protecting human health and the environment
from persistent organic pollutants (POPs)

E-Waste Definition

What is e-waste?

**...or Waste Electrical and Electronic
Equipment (WEEE)?**

**Generic term to describe old,
end-of-life or discarded appliances
using electricity which have been
disposed of by their original users.**



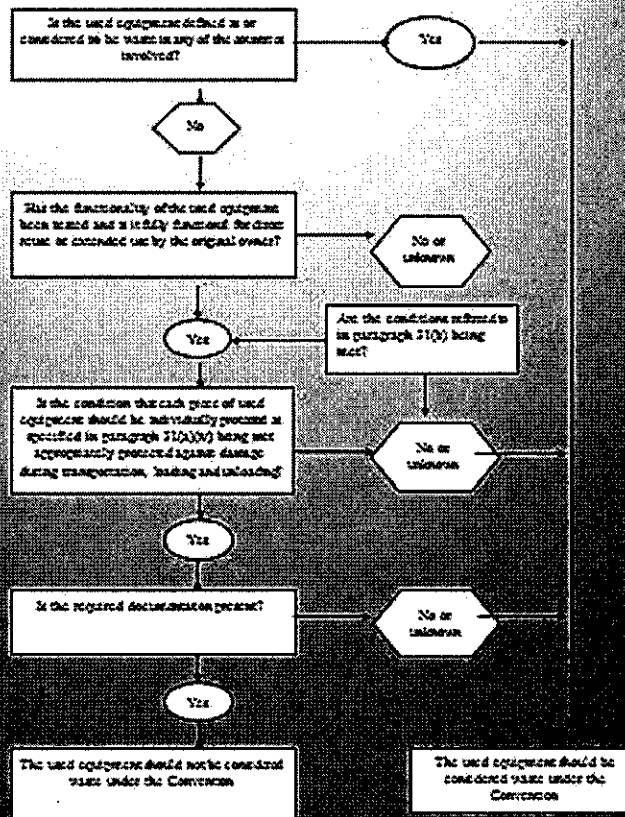
E-waste classification under the Basel Convention

Annex VIII:

Wastes contained in this Annex are characterized as hazardous under... this Convention.

A1180: Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB transformers or contaminated with Annex I constituents (lead, mercury, lead, polyhalogenated biphenyl (PCB), polyhalogenated dibiphenyl (PCDD), polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)) which possess any of the characteristics (as defined in paragraph 1 of article 9) of hazardous waste as defined in the attached or in Annex I to this Convention.

Decision steps described in paragraph 30(a) and (b) in the Technical Guidelines on Transboundary Movements of E-waste



A rapidly growing problem:

The volume of obsolete PCs generated in developing regions will exceed that of developed regions by 2016-2018.



By 2030, the obsolete PCs from developing regions will reach 2,700 million units, far more than from developed regions, 800-300 million units.

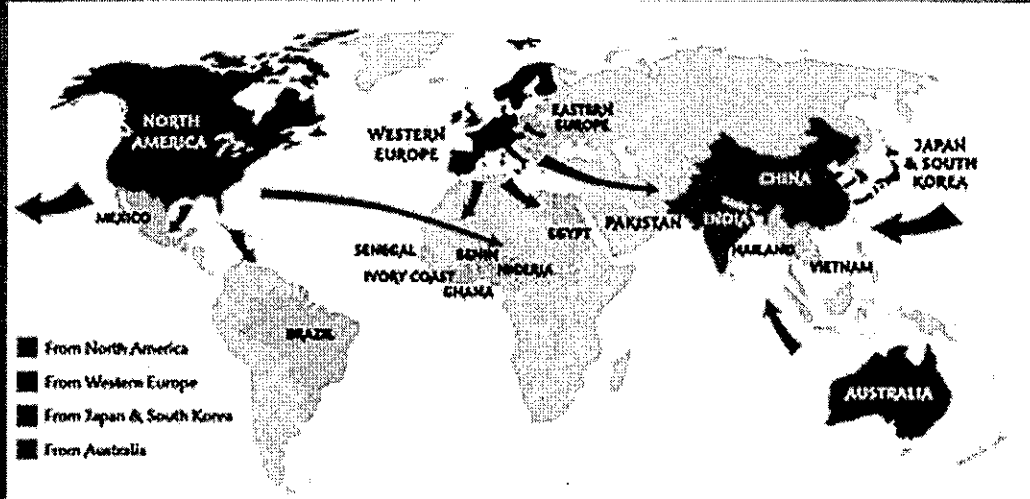
Wang et al. 2009

Socio-economic impacts:

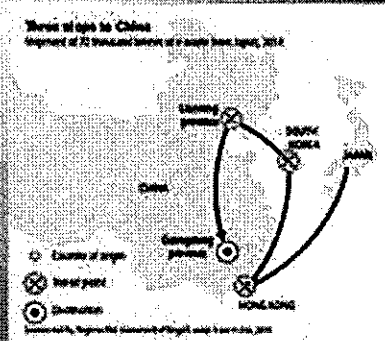
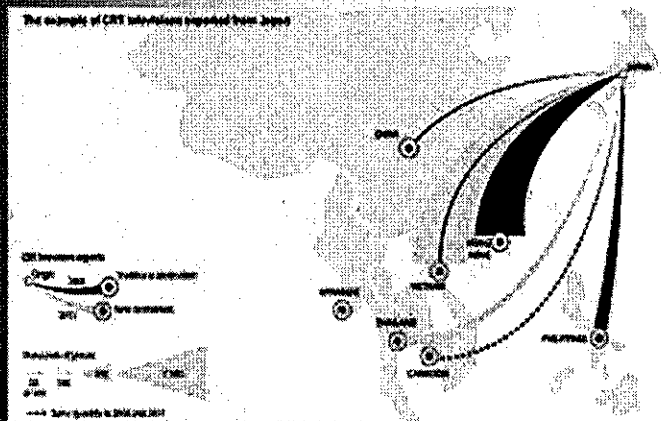
<i>Daily income of:</i>	<i>(US\$)</i>
Collectors on dump sites	0.2 – 0.5
Door-to-door collectors	1.7 – 3.3
Refurbishing workshop employee	2.2 – 3.4
Refurbishing workshop owner	67.2 – 222

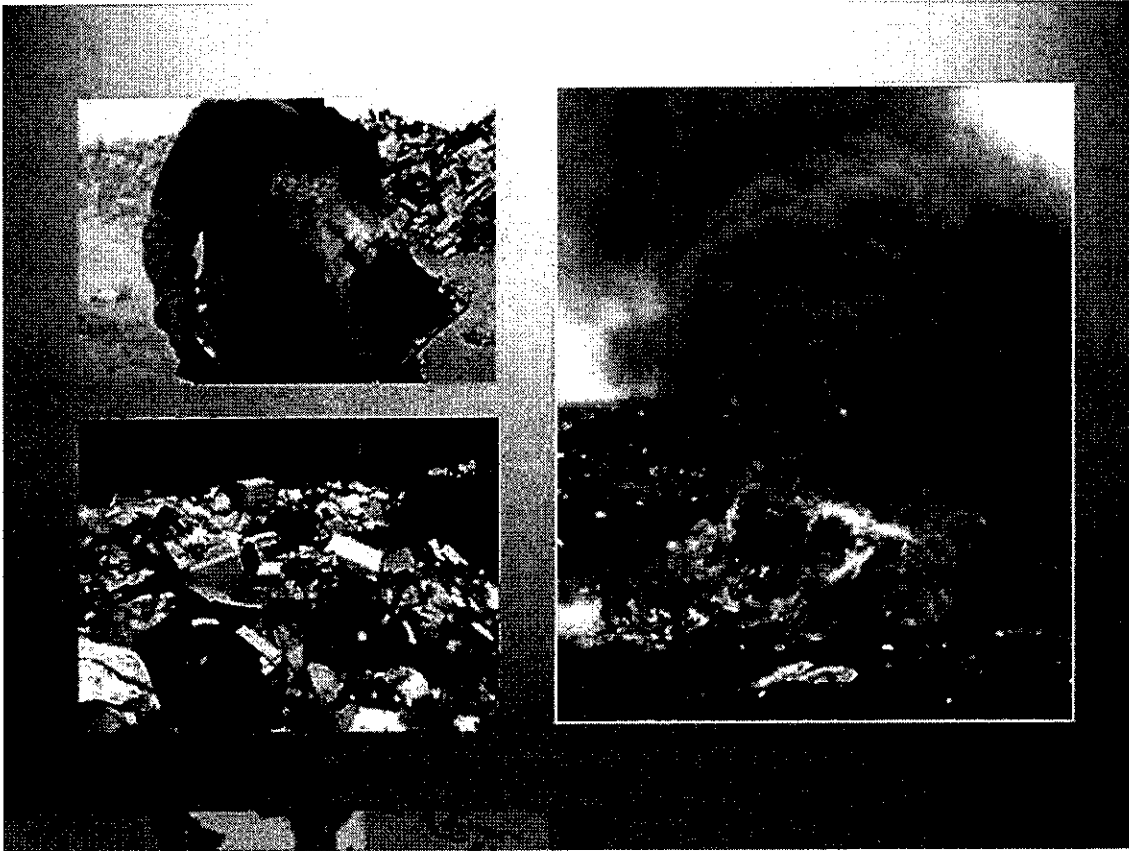


Export of E-waste



New e-waste trafficking routes in South East Asia









Committee on Trade and Environment

Original: English/anglais/Inglés

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

**PRESENTATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
(UNIDO)**

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE WEEE (E-WASTE) MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND
COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

Comité du commerce et de l'environnement

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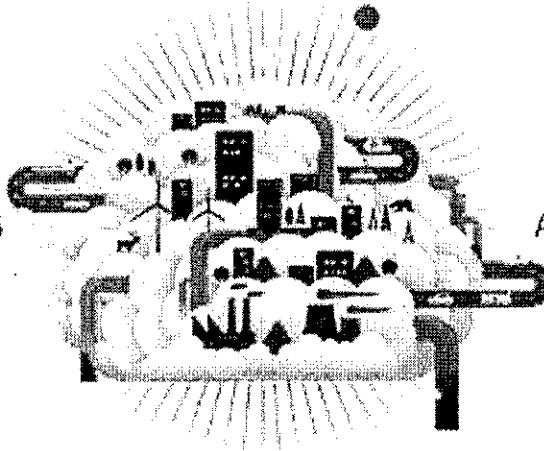
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Promoting sustainable WEEE (e-waste) management in developing countries and countries with economies in transition

Presented to
WTO / CTE
Geneva
November 2016



By Alfredo CUEVA
UNIDO HQ
Viena
A.Cueva@unido.org

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

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Agenda

1. UNIDO and its role on WEEE (e-waste) Management
2. Overview of main E-waste management issues
3. Key elements for sustainable e-waste management:
The UNIDO approach
4. Open discussion



UNIDO and its role on WEEE (e-waste) Management

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50 YEARS TOGETHER for a sustainable future

1966 - 2016

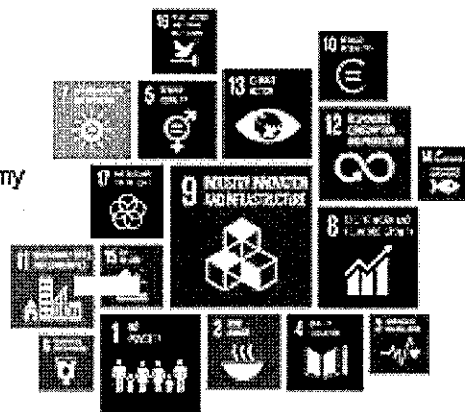
UNIDO is a specialized UN agency

MANDATE: Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID)

- **GC1: Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - For poverty eradication and inclusiveness
- **GC2: Advancing Economic Competitiveness**
 - For economic and industrial growth
- **GC3: Safeguarding the Environment**
 - For environmental sustainability

Management Priority for 2016

- Promoting Green Industry and a Circular Economy

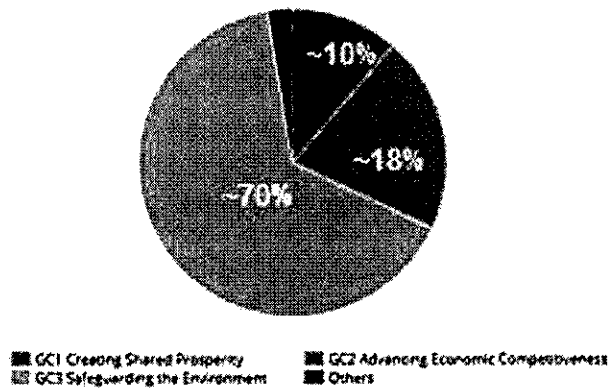




UNIDO's Environment Portfolio:

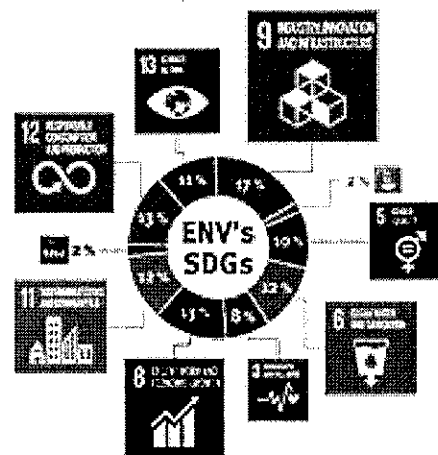
Around 70% of UNIDO's total programmable resources (USD 273.97M, 2016)

Total Budget of Ongoing Projects by Thematic Priority



UNIDO's Department of Environment

1. Office of the Director (overall)
2. Stockholm Convention Division* (POPs - recycling)
3. Montreal Protocol Division (refrigeration)
4. Emerging Compliance Regimes Division* (SAICM - HSLEEP)
5. Industrial Resource Efficiency Division (circular economy)*



* Divisions dealing with e-waste



UNIDO E-Waste management portfolio

Finished / Ongoing:

- **Uganda:** Establishment of a manual dismantling facility for WEEE
- **Tanzania:** Component on E-waste management (One UN Programme)
- **Ethiopia:** E-waste Management Project
- **Cambodia:** Creating job opportunities & effective e-waste management

Pipeline:

- **Regional e-waste project for Latin America***
- **Regional e-waste project for ECOWAS**
- **Regional e-waste project for SADC**
- **Regional e-waste project for the Caribbean**

*= For approval by the GEF



● Ongoing ● Pipeline ECOWAS
 ● Approved Pipeline LAC ● Pipeline SADC



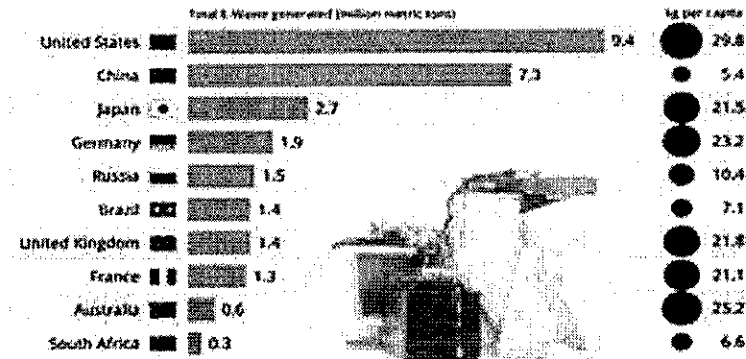
Overview of the main E-waste management issues



E-waste is one of the fastest growing waste streams

49 Million Tons of E-Waste Were Generated in 2012

Amount of electronic waste generated in selected countries in 2012



WORLDWIDE LEADERS IN E-WASTE GENERATION

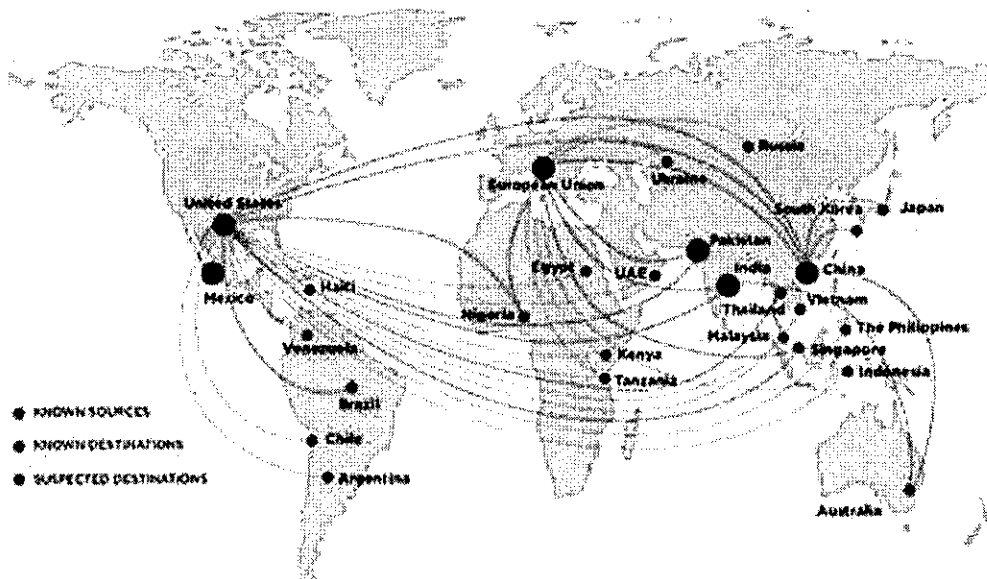
statista



- E-waste production expected to increase 45% between 1995 and 2020
- EU is expected to produce 12M metric tons of WEEE by 2020 and
- Large amount of "2nd-hand" equipment exported to developing countries

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E-waste flows to developing countries



Source: Basel Action Network, Silicon Valley Toxic Coalition

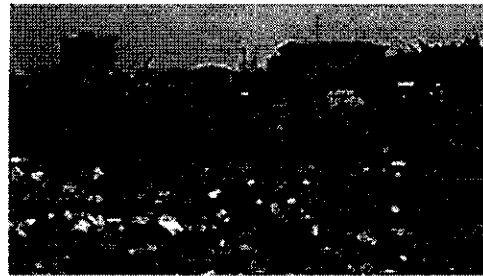
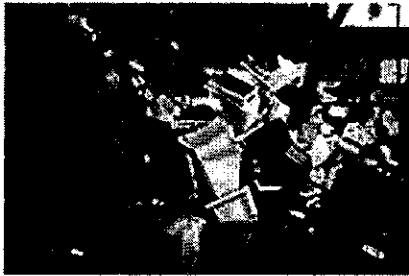
Global Wastes from IT Products



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WEEE brings challenges and also opportunities

- WEEE contains hazardous substances (POPs, Ba, Cd, Pb, Hg, Cr, Pd, etc.) Products of main concern: CRTs, flat screens, batteries, CFCs/fridges, Hg/lamps
- In 2030 developing countries would discard 400-700 million obsolete PCs/year and developed countries 200 million-300 million. So, there is plenty of room for "urban mining" and "waste refining"
- Some 10% of total gold worldwide is used in producing electronics. There is 40-800 times more gold in 1 ton of Printed Wiring Boards (PWB) than in 1 ton of ore



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Main barriers to proper E-Waste Management

- Lack of regulations and current regulatory loopholes: resulting in poor, illegal "recycling" and "cherry-picking" of valuable fractions or allowing exports of "used" EEE and WEEE from developed to developing countries
- Limited recycling options: only 5 smelters globally for PWB according to international standards. A few facilities in DCs treat CRT glass, Hg-Lamps, contaminated plastics, etc.
- Wide variety of stakeholders, views and perspectives: which causes slow motion in agreements, actions, etc.
- Difficult trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes to recycling facilities, due mainly to Basel Convention and Bamako Convention (African countries)



Source: Chellie et al. (2014), Global E-waste Management Market (2015-2025)

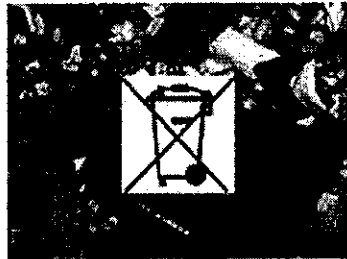
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WEEE management and the circular economy

- Improving collection, treatment and recycling of electronics and e-waste contributes to improve the environmentally sound management of WEEE which contributes to a circular economy that enhances resource efficiency.
- Since 2002 the EU has set the “Directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE Directive)” and the “Directive on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS Directive).” These have served as models and references for e-waste management in DCs, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America.



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Key elements for sustainable e-waste management: The UNIDO approach

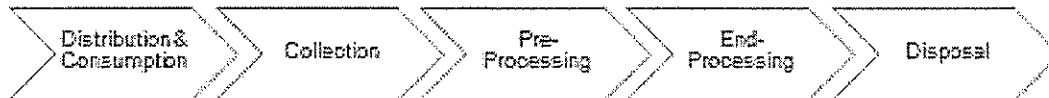
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UNIDO builds and consolidates local capacities

- *It promotes sustainable e-waste recycling industries*
- *Through the life cycle of electric and electronic devices*
- *To recover efficiently and safely valuable resources while generating quality jobs and caring about the environment and health.*



UNIDO






- Supports green industries, safeguards the environment and creates quality jobs
- Promotes partnerships for knowledge exchange and technology transfer
- Helps countries develop e-waste management systems and strategies based on the whole recycling chains and life-cycle
- Enhances N-S, S-S and triangular cooperation and knowledge sharing

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Key pillars of sustainable e-waste management

	 Policy & Legislation	 Business & Financing	 Technology & Skills	 Monitoring & Control	 Marketing & Awareness	
EXAMPLES						
PILOT PHASE	General assessment	Exploring partnerships	Planning Dismantling Facility		General information on E-waste	
IMPLEMENTATION	Direct / quick actions	Import ban on ODS fridges	Supporting Existing SME's	TA for operators		
	Mid term solutions	Strict purchasing policies	Supporting competition	Establish dismantling/ recycling facility	Develop Independent Auditing body	Awareness campaign
	Long term solutions	Legislation on E-Waste	Sustainable self-finace scheme	Certification of facility (int. standards)	Sustainable Auditing system	

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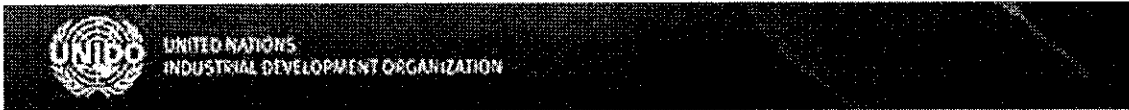


Key elements of UNIDO's approach

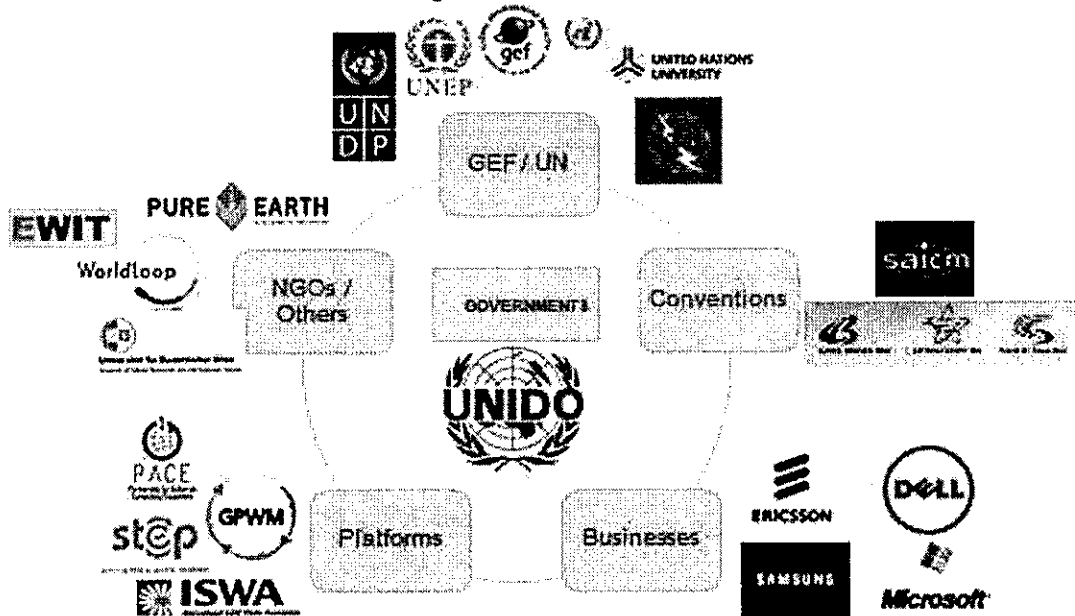
1. Detailed inventory of existing WEEE volumes and ongoing initiatives
2. Design / improvement of collection and processing schemes
3. Set-up / up-scale of national e-waste dismantling / pre-processing facilities, including the establishment of sustainable business models
4. Connection to downstream markets on national, regional and international levels in accordance with international conventions, e.g. Basel Convention
5. Policy and legislation development or enhancement, including collection strategies and financing mechanisms
6. Capacity building, training and awareness-raising
7. Partnerships for success



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UNIDO Partnerships/ Networks for Success



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Open discussion

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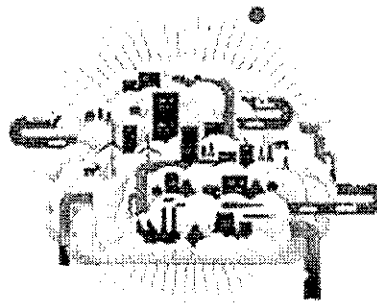
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Thank you for your attention!

Alfredo CUEVA

UNIDO

a.cueva@unido.org



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Committee on Trade and Environment

Original: English/anglais/inglés

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THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT & TRADE



The 'Chemical & Waste Conventions': the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Dr. Rolph Payet, Executive Secretary
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions

Committee on Trade & Environment
World Trade Organization
Geneva, 15 November 2016



www.brsmeas.org

@brsmeas

I. INTRODUCTION: THE ROLE OF TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES IN IMPLEMENTING THE CHEMICAL & WASTE CONVENTIONS (I)

In general:

- The BRS Conventions reflect the mutual supportiveness between environment & trade:
 - Preamble, Stockholm Convention "Recognizing that this Convention and other international agreements in the field of trade and the environment are mutually supportive..."
 - Preamble, Rotterdam Convention: "Recognizing that trade and environmental policies should be mutually supportive with a view to achieving sustainable development..."
- ⇒ Trade/trade measures may contribute to environment protection
- ⇒ The BRS Conventions contribute to green trade, green economy and green growth ⇒ sustainable development/ United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Common objectives: to protect human health & environment // Article XX of GATT (exceptions/justifications for trade-restrictive measures).
- Purposes:
 - ❖ Basel Convention: to respond to concerns about developed country companies dumping hazardous wastes in developing countries – concrete example: the Probo Koala case, 2006;
 - ❖ Rotterdam Convention: to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts in the international trade of such goods e.g. endosulfan;
 - ❖ Stockholm Convention: to respond to the need for global action on "POPs" i.e. chemicals that are "persistent, bioaccumulate in fatty tissues and biomagnify through the food chain"

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I. INTRODUCTION: THE ROLE OF TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES IN IMPLEMENTING THE CHEMICAL & WASTE CONVENTIONS (2)

Which specific measures? How?

1. **The Basel Convention** on "the Control of Transboundary Movements [including international trade] of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal" (since 1992):
 - ✓ **Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure;**
 - ✓ **Illegal traffic, an environmental crime;**
 - ✓ **Export/import control;**
 - ✓ **The concept of Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of wastes, through the PIC procedure;**
 - ✓ **Technical guidelines adopted at the Conference of the Parties (COP) ('soft law'...);**

2. **The Rotterdam Convention** on "the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade" (since 2004):
 - ✓ **Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure:** through Designated National Authorities (DNAs)/Final Regulatory Actions (FRAs)
 - ✓ **No ban, rather a platform for information exchange;**
 - ✓ **Export/import control measures** (role of national authorities);
 - ✓ **Listing of new chemicals/pesticides in Annex III** – through recommendations by a scientific review committee (SRC) and decisions by the COP;

I. INTRODUCTION: THE ROLE OF TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED MEASURES IN IMPLEMENTING THE CHEMICAL & WASTE CONVENTIONS (3)

Which specific measures? How?

3. **The Stockholm Convention** on "Persistent Organic Pollutants" (POPs) (since 2004):
 - ✓ **Listing of new POPs, subject to:**
 - a ban/prohibition (Annex A), or
 - a restriction (Annex B), or
 - a continued reduction (Annex C), or**in production/use, with specific exemptions/acceptable purposes**
 - through recommendations by a scientific review committee (POPRC) and decisions by the COP;
 - ✓ **Measures** – legal, administrative, and others – to reduce or eliminate releases from **intentional production & use / from unintentional production / from stockpiles & wastes;**
 - ✓ **The concept of Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of POPs** – e.g. Best Available Techniques (BAT)/Best Environmental Practices (BEP) = guidelines ('soft law');
 - ✓ **National Implementation Plans (NIPs).**
- => **Synergies:** the necessity to follow a 'cradle-to-grave' approach, to be in line with the **life-cycle** of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

II. MAIN CHALLENGES & THE BRS CONFERENCES OF THE PARTIES (COPs): BRIEFING ON THE 2015 & 2017 COPs

1.1. Outcomes of the 2015 COPs – general information:

- ✓ BC COP-12, RC COP-7 and SC COP-7 held back-to-back during two weeks with joint sessions on cross-cutting issues;
- ✓ Theme of the meeting: 'From Science to Action, Working for a Safer Tomorrow';
- ✓ Around 1,200 participants (169 Parties, 13 UN organizations, 5 IGOs, 15 regional centres, 84 NGOs, 19 industry associations);
- ✓ Science Fair: highlighted scientific basis of the BRS conventions, with dozens of events involving various partners;
- ✓ Total of 73 decisions adopted.

II. MAIN CHALLENGES & THE BRS CONFERENCES OF THE PARTIES (COPs): BRIEFING ON THE 2015 & 2017 COPs

1.2. Outcomes of the 2015 COPs – main outcomes on joint issues:

- ✓ POPs wastes – technical guidelines adopted (BC, SC);
- ✓ Technical assistance, including regional centres (BRS);
- ✓ Financial resources – decisions on implementation of integrated approach to financing (BRS);
- ✓ Compliance (RC, SC) – mechanisms & procedures yet to be adopted;
- ✓ Clearing-House Mechanism – strategy to be revised for 2017, information requested (BRS);
- ✓ International cooperation – to be enhanced within & outside chemical & waste cluster (BRS);
- ✓ Programmes of work and budgets – single account, single joint general trust fund? arrears – including review of synergies arrangements – assessment & proposals to be considered at COPs 2017 – (BRS);
- ✓ Science to action – roadmap to be developed (BRS);
- ✓ Other matters (e.g. MOUs between COPs & UNEP) – (BRS).

II. MAIN CHALLENGES & THE BRS CONFERENCES OF THE PARTIES (COPS): BRIEFING ON THE 2015 & 2017 COPS

1. 2. Outcomes of the 2015 COPS – main outcomes on specific issues:

1. The Basel Convention (COP-13):

- ✓ **Technical guidelines** (mercury wastes, e-wastes).
- ✓ **Draft report on mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Framework of the Basel Convention 2012-2021** (questionnaire outcome).
- ✓ **Indonesian-Swiss Country-Led Initiative to improve effectiveness of the Basel Convention** (Ban Amendment, ESM guidelines, legal clarity).
- ✓ **Cartagena Declaration on the Prevention, Minimization and Recovery of Hazardous Wastes and other Wastes** (roadmap adopted, guidance to be developed).
- ✓ **National reporting** (revised format, to develop a user manual, etc.)
- ✓ **Compliance Committee.**
- ✓ **Others: PACE, ENFORCE, ships, etc.**

2. The Rotterdam Convention (COP-7):

- ✓ **Chemical listing** (1 chemical).
- ✓ **Interseasonal work on listing process in Annex III.**
- ✓ **Compliance mechanisms & procedures (yet to be adopted).**
- ✓ **CRC** (membership, guidance).
- ✓ **Final Regulatory Actions** (to increase).
- ✓ **Exchange of information on export and import notifications** (to improve).

II. MAIN CHALLENGES & THE BRS CONFERENCES OF THE PARTIES (COPS): BRIEFING ON THE 2015 & 2017 COPS

1. 2. Outcomes of the 2015 COPS – main outcomes on specific issues:

3. The Stockholm Convention (COP-7):

- ✓ **Chemical listing** (3 new).
- ✓ **Compliance mechanisms & procedures (yet to be adopted).**
- ✓ **Effectiveness evaluation** (assessment, challenges).
- ✓ **Specific exemptions** (no Parties registered & no new registrations for six types of exemptions).
- ✓ **DDT** (still needed in some countries, roadmap endorsed, DDT expert group new nominations).
- ✓ **PCBs, BDEs, PFOS/PFOSE** (work to continue).
- ✓ **Toolkit for Identification and Quantification of Releases of Dioxins, Furans and other POPs** (work to continue).
- ✓ **BATs/BEPs** (work to continue).
- ✓ **NIPs** (guidance documents).
- ✓ **POPRC** (membership, guidance).
- ✓ **Reporting** (to improve).
- ✓ **Effectiveness evaluation** (elections/designations in committee of experts, information requested).
- ✓ **Global Monitoring Plan** (work to continue).

II. MAIN CHALLENGES & THE BRS CONFERENCES OF THE PARTIES (COPS): BRIEFING ON THE 2015 & 2017 COPS

2.1. The forthcoming 2017 COPS - organisation:

- ✓ Meetings to be held back-to-back from 24 April to 5 May 2017.
- ✓ 1-day High Level Segment (HLS) with Ministers of Environment.
- ✓ Theme: "A Future Detoxified: sound management of chemicals and wastes".
- ✓ Specific and joint issues.
- ✓ This month of November: 3 joint Bureaux meeting to decide on agenda, on organization of work, and on HLS => invitations and provisional agendas to be sent.
- ✓ Side-events (requests to be sent by 24 March 2017).
- ✓ Technology Fair.
- ✓ Official documents available on 24 February 2017; 2018-2019 Programme of Work & Budget on 24 January 2017.
- ✓ Regional preparatory meetings.
- ✓ Fundraising to support participation from developing countries and countries with economies in transition – ongoing; Swiss host contribution + an estimated USD 1.8 million (including Programme Support Costs of 13%) would still need to be fundraised.

II. MAIN CHALLENGES & THE BRS CONFERENCES OF THE PARTIES (COPS): BRIEFING ON THE 2015 & 2017 COPS

2.2. The forthcoming 2017 COPS – main specific thematic areas for discussion:

1. The Basel Convention (COP-13):

- ✓ Technical guidelines (POPs wastes, mercury wastes, e-wastes).
- ✓ Draft report on mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Framework of the Basel Convention 2012-2021 (questionnaire outcome).
- ✓ Indonesian-Swiss Country-Led Initiative to improve effectiveness of the Basel Convention (ESM guidelines, legal clarity).
- ✓ Cartagena Declaration on the Prevention, Minimization and Recovery of Hazardous Wastes and other Wastes (draft guidance to be considered).
- ✓ Compliance Committee.

2. The Rotterdam Convention (COP-7):

- ✓ Chemical listing (4 new + 4 already discussed e.g. chrysotile asbestos).
- ✓ Intersessional work on listing process in Annex III.
- ✓ Compliance mechanisms & procedures (yet to be adopted).

3. The Stockholm Convention (COP-7):

- ✓ Chemical listing (3 new).
- ✓ Compliance mechanisms & procedures (yet to be adopted).
- ✓ Effectiveness evaluation (assessment, challenges).

II. MAIN CHALLENGES & THE BRS CONFERENCES OF THE PARTIES (COPs): BRIEFING ON THE 2015 & 2017 COPs

2.3. The forthcoming 2017 COPs – joint issues:

- Synergies review.
- Technical assistance.
- International cooperation.
- Financial resources.
- Regional centres.
- From Sciences to Action.

III. CONCLUSION (1)

=> On main challenges:

- ❑ To reconcile a mosaic of realities: local/national/regional/global levels; complexity in definition of hazardous wastes/e-wastes (see adoption process of technical guidelines); lifecycle of chemicals&wastes and consumer products; geo-shifting of industry & manufacturing; development issues are different for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), developing countries/economies in transition, Small-Island Developing States (SIDS) and developed countries;
- ❑ To improve knowledge, expertise/experience of all relevant national stakeholders (all-inclusive approach, government authorities and other actors);
- ❑ To arrive at sustainable development, by apprehending trade and environment coherently, not on 2 separate tracks (short term v. long term priorities, very often, trade priorities may prevail over environment protection e.g. agriculture, tourism, etc.); Role of the UN 2015 SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and the 2030 Agenda;
- ❑ To rely on effective national implementation of BRS and enforcement of national implementing legal and policy frameworks (by administration, including customs, the judiciary, etc.); capacity building and technical assistance are key;
- ❑ To have sufficient financial, technical and legal means of implementation.

III. CONCLUSION (2)

- **How the BRS Conventions overcome those challenges:**

- ✓ Technical assistance and capacity building – through regional centres
- ✓ Awareness raising, and
- ✓ Other types of activities

in order to:

1. Stress the significance of the interlinkages as well as **mutual supportiveness between trade and environment**,
2. Increase knowledge/expertise,
3. Exchange information and share experiences.

- **Looking ahead: synergies, the future?**

- > The Minamata Convention on Mercury,
- > Other areas for trade/WTO & environment/MEA synergies...



Thank you!

For further information, please visit us at:

- www.basel.int
- www.pic.int
- www.pops.int
- <http://synergies.pops.int/>



11 November 2016

Page: 1/5

Committee on Trade and Environment

Original: English/anglais/inglés

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

PRESENTATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA)

U.S. NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COMBATTING WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Comité du commerce et de l'environnement

DOCUMENT DE SÉANCE NON OFFICIEL¹

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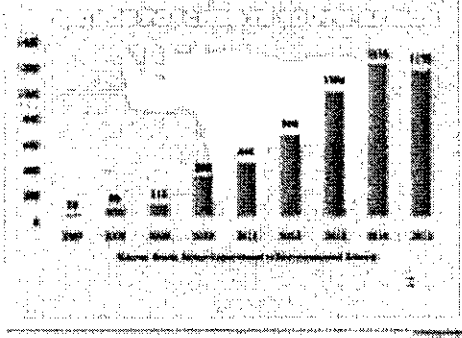
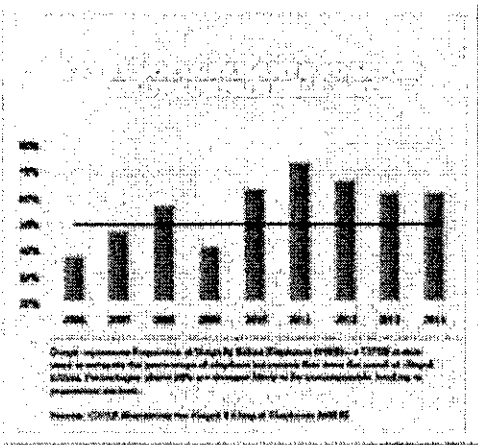
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U.S. National Strategy for Combatting Wildlife Trafficking

Leveraging a Whole-of-Government Approach - including Trade Agreements - to Combat Wildlife Trafficking





President Obama's National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking

The U.S. has been working to advance three strategic priorities set out in the National Strategy to combat wildlife trafficking:

- 1. Strengthen Enforcement*
- 2. Reduce Demand for Illegally Taken and Traded Wildlife*
- 3. Expand International Cooperation and Commitment*



Global environmental challenges call for global solutions...

Trade policy tools and strong environmental provisions in trade agreements can be part of the solution.

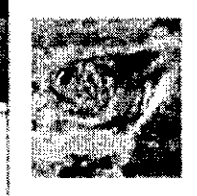
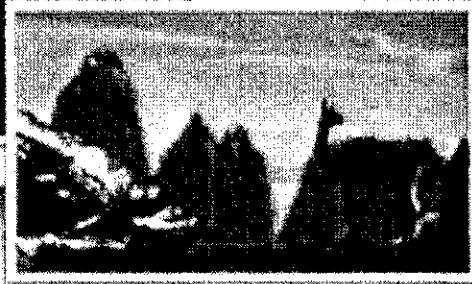
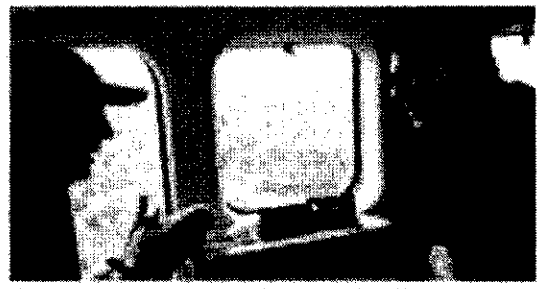


"Recognizing the interconnected nature of these global challenges, we believe that the strong relationship between CITES, the WTO and other trade agreements [...], shows how these two legal regimes can work in concert to achieve agreed global goals for sustainable development."

—CITES Secretary-General, Mr. John E. Scanlon

*"Protecting wildlife is an ethical, economic,
and national security necessity."*

— U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman







11 November 2016

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Committee on Trade and Environment

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UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

PRESENTATION BY THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

THE EU ACTION PLAN AGAINST WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Comité du commerce et de l'environnement

DOCUMENT DE SÉANCE NON OFFICIEL¹

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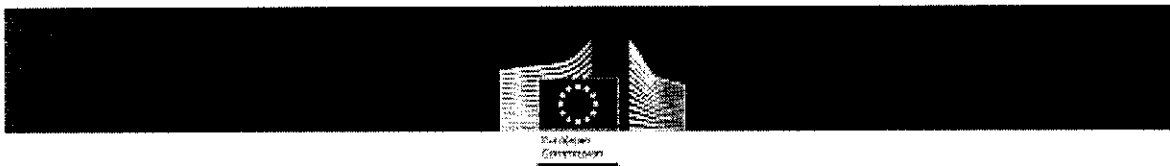
THE EU ACTION PLAN AGAINST WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

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The EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking

Gaël de Rotzler – European Commission (DG ENV)
WTO Committee on Trade and Environment - Meeting of 14-15 November 2016



Overview

- EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking adopted in February 2016 by the European Commission and endorsed by EU Member States in June 2016
- Following stakeholder consultation and European Parliament Resolution in 2014
- The EU Action Plan sets out a roadmap for the EU strategy against wildlife trafficking until 2020 – with 32 actions structured around 3 priorities

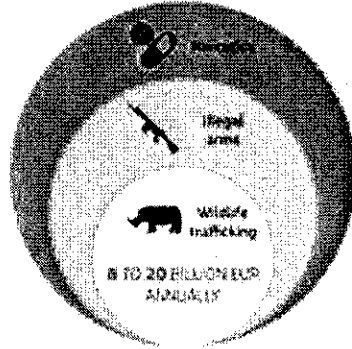




THE SCALE OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Wildlife trafficking is a serious criminal activity, and it's on the rise

Wildlife trafficking is growing, third only behind narcotics and illegal arms trade



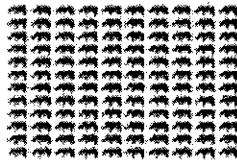
THE SCALE OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

Wildlife trafficking is a serious criminal activity, and it's on the rise

The world's total value of the illegal trade in wildlife products is estimated at 23.6 billion euros, with a 30% increase in 2019. It is the second largest illegal market, second only to narcotics, and is growing faster than any other.

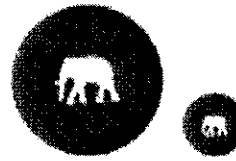
The illegal trade in wildlife products is growing faster than any other, with a 30% increase in 2019.

Wildlife trafficking is a serious criminal activity, and it's on the rise. The illegal trade in wildlife products is growing faster than any other, with a 30% increase in 2019.



2007 - 13 billion euros

2019 - 23.6 billion euros



The illegal trade in wildlife products is growing faster than any other, with a 30% increase in 2019. The value of the illegal trade in wildlife products is growing faster than any other, with a 30% increase in 2019.





New scale of wildlife trafficking

Beyond iconic animals, many more species are affected by wildlife trafficking, for example sharks, great apes, big cats, pangolins, corals, turtles, tortoises, lizards, catci, orchids, animals used for bushmeat, reptile skins, tropical timber or wood used for charcoal



IMPACTS OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

BIODIVERSITY

Wildlife trafficking is a major driver of biodiversity loss and is a significant threat to the environment.

Poaching has caused:

• The Western Black rhinoceros to be declared **extinct in 2011**



• The world's tiger population to fall from **100 000** a century ago to **under 3500** today





IMPACTS OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

ECONOMY

Wildlife trafficking has a significant impact on the economy of the countries where it takes place. It leads to a decline in the number of tourists, which in turn leads to a decline in the number of jobs and income. It also leads to a decline in the number of jobs and income.

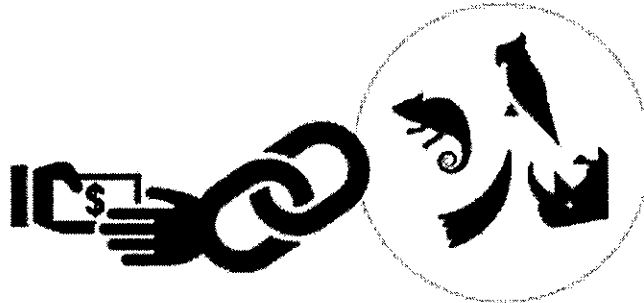
The total inbound tourism expenditure generated at the Serengeti-Ngorongoro destination in Tanzania is **USD 500 million per year** – over half of Tanzania's earnings from tourism. If **wildlife trafficking continues** on the current scale, this revenue will **shrink significantly**.



IMPACTS OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

GOVERNANCE AND THE RULE OF LAW

Wildlife trafficking has a significant impact on the rule of law and governance in the countries where it takes place. It leads to a decline in the number of jobs and income. It also leads to a decline in the number of jobs and income.





Drivers of wildlife trafficking

- In countries of destination: steep increase of demand for wildlife products in some Asian countries from wealthier middle and upper classes; lack of awareness on the impact of wildlife trafficking; insufficient control by enforcement agencies
- In countries of origin: poverty; poor governance; lack of resources to enforce the rules; low priority among decision-makers



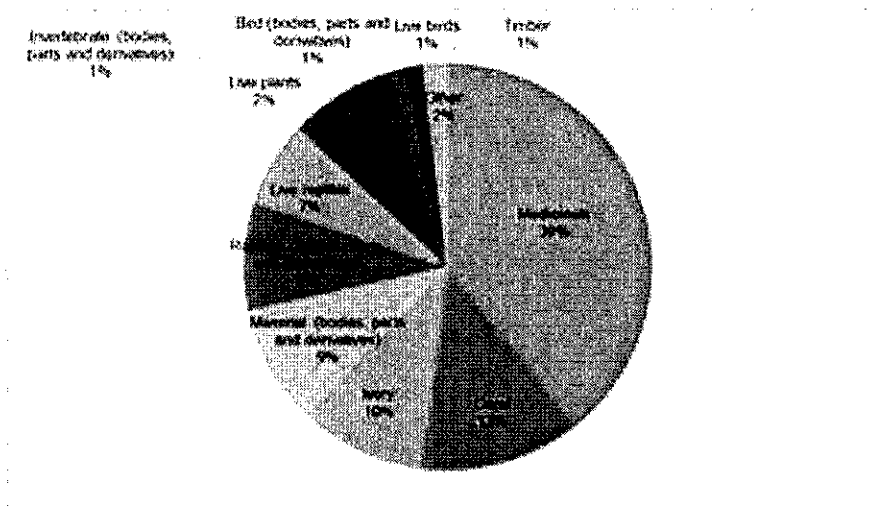
The EU and legal trade in wildlife products: some facts and figures

- The EU is an important market and exporter of legal wildlife trade products. EU trade in wildlife products (including timber, fish (excluding aquaculture) wild animals and plants) - estimated for **EUR 100 billion**.
- The EU accounts for nearly **20%** of global timber market
- For CITES-listed species (excluding caviar extract), EU imports in 2014 estimated at **EUR 900 million**, and EU exports at **EUR 1.2 billion**.
- The most important traded CITES commodities: live plants, leather products (notably 1.3 million reptile skins imported into the EU), caviar, corals and timber products.



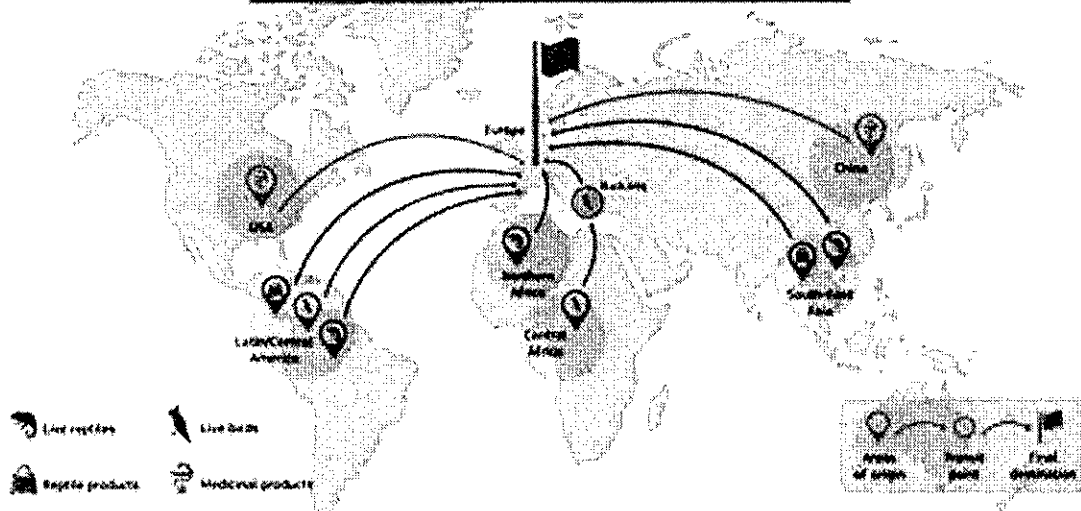
The EU as market, transit and source region for illegal wildlife products

Overview of seizures of wildlife products reported by EU MS, 2014



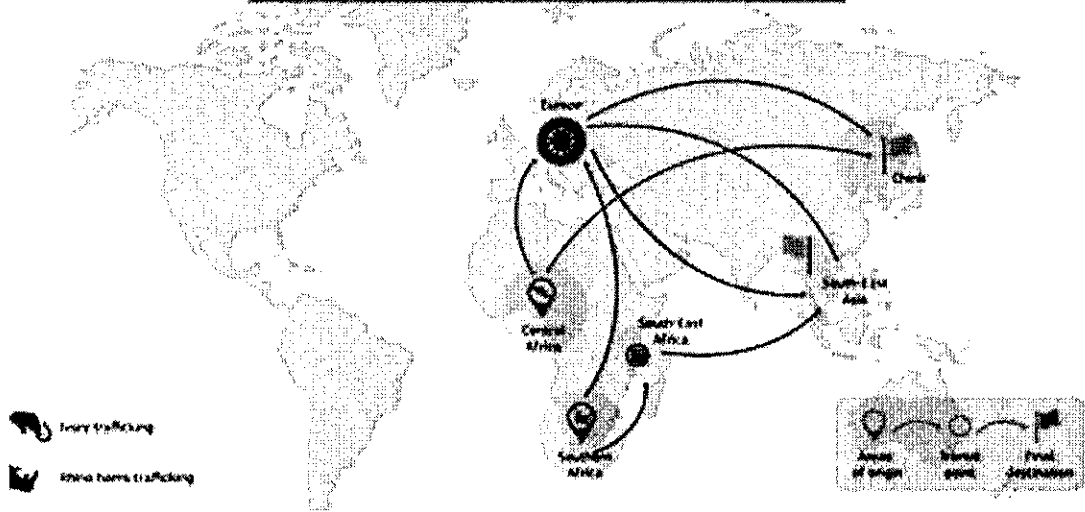
ROUTES OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

EU AS FINAL DESTINATION MARKET





ROUTES OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING EU AS TRANSIT POINT



ROUTES OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING EU AS EXPORTING REGION





Objectives of the Action Plan

- Put wildlife trafficking higher on the political agenda of the EU and its Member States
- Turn high-level commitments against wildlife trafficking into concrete deliverables with timeline and monitoring mechanisms
- Reinforce EU action against wildlife trafficking in the EU and globally



1st pillar: prevention – acting on the key drivers of wildlife trafficking (1)

- *Reduce the demand for illegal wildlife products (awareness raising, engaging with the business sector)*
- *Tackle the root causes of the problem in source countries (make sure that rural communities are engaged in and benefit from wildlife conservation and support strong actions against corruption)*



1st pillar: prevention – acting on the key drivers of wildlife trafficking (2)

- *Suspend the export of old raw ivory items from the EU and strengthened scrutiny over intra-EU trade in old ivory items*
- *Propose the inclusion of new species in CITES to ensure that they benefit from international protection (with special focus on species imported into the EU)*



2nd pillar: enforcement (1)

- *strengthen implementation and enforcement of the rules in the EU through enhanced cooperation between competent enforcement agencies, adequate training, the setting of priority enforcement targets at EU level, cross-border operations between EU Member States*
- *Increased role for Europol and Eurojust*



2nd pillar: enforcement (2)

- *Put wildlife trafficking on the radar screen of organised crime specialists and agencies and make sure that organised wildlife trafficking is considered a serious crime in national legislation of EU MS*
- *Review EU regime on criminal sanctions applicable to wildlife trafficking in 2016, as part of the review of the Directive 2008/99 on environmental crime*
- *Increased scrutiny on the import of hunting trophies in the EU to ensure their legal and sustainable origin*



3rd pillar: global partnership

- *Increased and strategic EU financial support to capacity-building for biodiversity conservation and against wildlife trafficking in source countries (700Mi Euros for 2014-2020 for activities related to African wildlife conservation)*
- *Financial support directed to developing countries for (i) implementation of CITES and (ii) cooperation with Interpol and UNODC against wildlife trafficking*





3rd pillar: global partnership

- *Use the EU diplomatic and trade leverage to press for progress against wildlife trade at the bilateral, regional and global levels*
- *Use EU trade policies and instruments proactively to support action against wildlife trafficking (e.g. FTAs, GSP+, trade dialogues, the CTE!)*
- *Better explore and address the links between wildlife trafficking and security*
- *Support joint international law enforcement operations*



Next steps

Implementation

- Scoreboard tracking progress made on all 32 actions
- Regular engagement with enforcement experts from the Member States
- Yearly expert meetings with Member States (first in February 2017)
- In mid-2018, COM will report on progress
- In 2020, evaluation of the Action Plan



Committee on Trade and Environment

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UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

PRESENTATION BY CANADA

OVERVIEW OF CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT IN CANADA:
TRADE RELATED MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT

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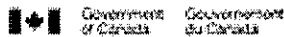
OVERVIEW OF CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT IN CANADA:
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Overview of Chemicals Management in Canada: Trade related mechanisms and international engagement

WTO Committee on Trade and Environment Meeting
November 14-15, 2016



Canada

Presentation Outline

- Context Setting
- Canada's participation towards achieving global sound management of chemicals: trade-related measures, cooperation and policy
 - Engagement under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS Conventions);
 - Complying with trade-related provisions of multilateral environmental agreements;
 - Other mechanisms that leverage global action on chemicals management, including OECD and Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
- Canada's domestic approach to chemicals management
 - Legislative framework
 - Chemicals Management Plan (CMP)
 - Risk assessment and risk management
- Challenges and next steps



Context Setting

In 2002, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the global community set the goal of achieving the sound management of chemicals and waste by 2020

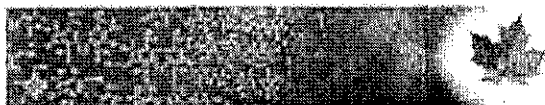
Several mechanisms contribute to achieving this goal, including:

- Legally-binding multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) for the governance of chemicals and wastes – Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions (or BRS Conventions) – implement strong global action to control the use, manufacture, and trade of hazardous chemicals, and products and wastes containing them;
- Global policy frameworks such as the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), as well as work in other fora, leverage global action and help countries achieve sound management of chemicals



3

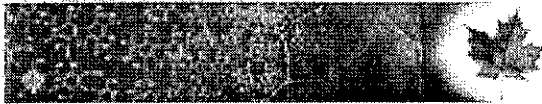
CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS: TRADE- RELATED MEASURES, COOPERATION AND POLICY



4

Engagement under the BRS Conventions

- Continued and strong Canadian commitment to advance actions under the BRS Conventions
- Canada is an active player under these MEAs
 - To help protect Canadians and their environment from pollutants coming from abroad via environmental transport and imported products
 - To enable taking action in a globalized world
 - Share our experience and expertise (e.g. Canada's Chemical Management Plan) to advance global efforts



5

Complying with Trade-related Provisions of the MEAs

- Canada implements its international obligations for the trade of chemicals and waste through domestic legislation and regulations, including:
 - Federal *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA)* and regulations made under the Act
 - *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations*
 - *Export of Substances on the Export Control List Regulations*
 - *Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations*
 - *PCB Waste Export Regulations*
 - Federal *Pest Control Products Act* and Regulations
 - Provincial and Territorial acts and regulations which regulate waste management facilities and operations in the respective jurisdictions



6

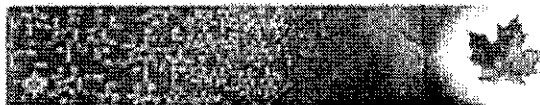
Other Mechanisms that Leverage Global Action

- Chemicals management is also part of global efforts under other international mechanisms:
 - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Chemicals Programme
 - Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)
 - North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC)
 - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Chemicals Dialogue
 - Bilateral initiatives



7

CANADA'S DOMESTIC APPROACH TO CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT



8

Legislative Framework

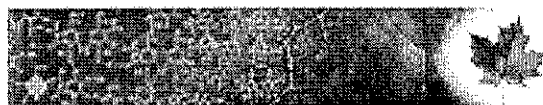
- Chemicals management in Canada was significantly strengthened in 1999 with the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA), which created new obligations and provided new tools focused on pollution prevention
- CEPA outlines the federal government's obligations and authorities to conduct and publish research, monitor and publish environmental and human health indicators, make rules to protect the environment or human health, and consult with partners
- From 2000-2006, all substances on the Domestic Substance List* were subject to a categorization exercise to determine those that were potentially harmful to human health and/or the environment and which would require further assessment
 - * DSL: A list of substances in Canadian commerce between Jan. 1, 1984 and Dec. 31, 1986
- Any new substance (i.e. not on the Domestic Substances List) must be notified and assessed prior to entering the Canadian market



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Chemicals Management Plan

- Launched in 2006
- Jointly delivered by Environment and Climate Change Canada and Health Canada
- A framework for assessing and managing 4,300 priority substances for environmental and human health risks
- Represents Canada's plan to contribute to the international goal for the sound management of chemicals by 2020
- Key design features of the CMP include:
 - Significant strengthening and acceleration of the assessment and necessary management of chemicals in Canadian commerce
 - Strengthening the scientific foundation of the Program
 - Integration of Government activities
 - Robust national and international engagement activities

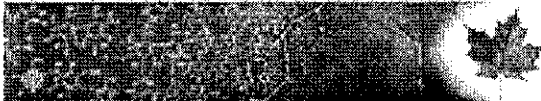


10

Risk Assessment and Risk Management

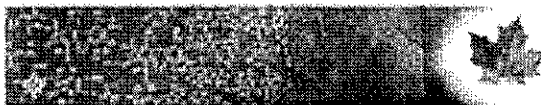
- Key considerations of what entails a risk assessment:
 - Science-based approach using a variety of sources;
 - Considers hazard and exposure for both human health and environmental purposes;
 - Mandatory public comment periods are included within the risk assessment process;
 - Final risk assessment establishes whether the substance is toxic or capable of being toxic as defined in CEPA 1999.

- Key consideration on risk management actions:
 - When a substance is declared toxic, CEPA requires that a proposed regulation or instrument respecting preventative or control actions in relation to that substance be published within 2 years;
 - Appropriate risk management tool is determined on a case-by-case basis taking into account scientific and socio-economic information;
 - Canada uses a mix of regulatory and non-regulatory instruments;
 - Consider risk management instruments of other jurisdictions;
 - Stakeholders are consulted throughout the development of a risk management instrument



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CHALLENGES AND NEXT STEPS



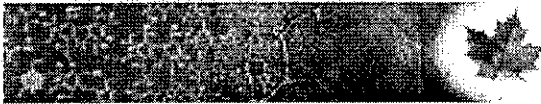
12

On-going Challenges and Next Steps

- On-going and future challenges and solutions in advancing global chemicals management will most likely relate to trade, cooperation, capacity-building and policy discussions about the post 2020 period

For example:

- Ongoing challenges across supply chains to identify toxic substances that may be found in various products. Specifically:
 - limited or lack of information from the foreign exporter or manufacturer regarding product composition
 - limited information and awareness by the importer as to possible composition of a product
- Emerging issues: hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products; nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterial; endocrine active chemicals; pharmaceuticals in the environment; circular economy; green chemistry
- Canada will remain an active player as international discussions are intensifying on global governance for the sound management of chemicals and wastes beyond 2020



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Thank you



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11 November 2016

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Committee on Trade and Environment

Original: English/anglais/inglès

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

**PRESENTATION BY THE ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT (OECD)**

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Comité du commerce et de l'environnement

DOCUMENT DE SÉANCE NON OFFICIEL¹

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THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

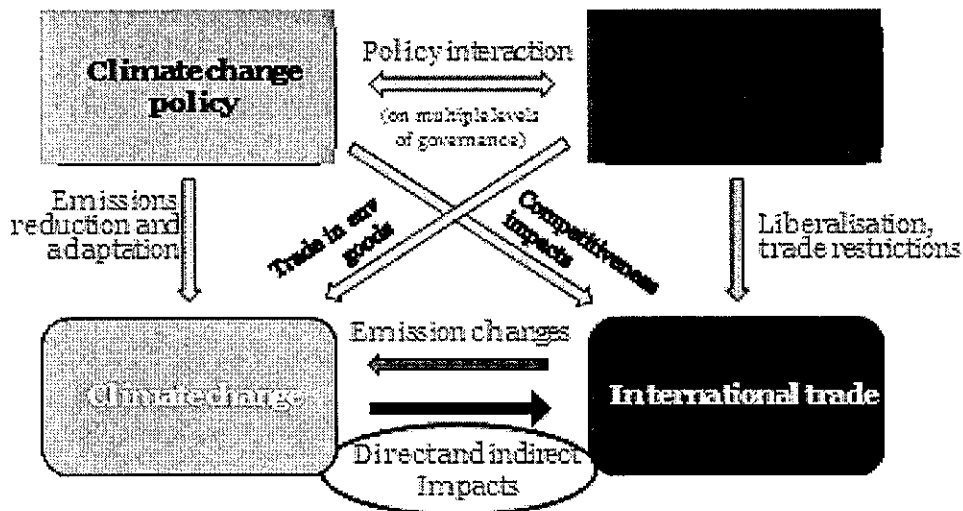
Shunta Yamaguchi, OECD Environment Directorate

Joint work by Rob Dellink, Jean Chateau, Hyunjeong Hwang and
Elisa Lanzani

14-15 November 2016, WTO-CTE meeting in Geneva



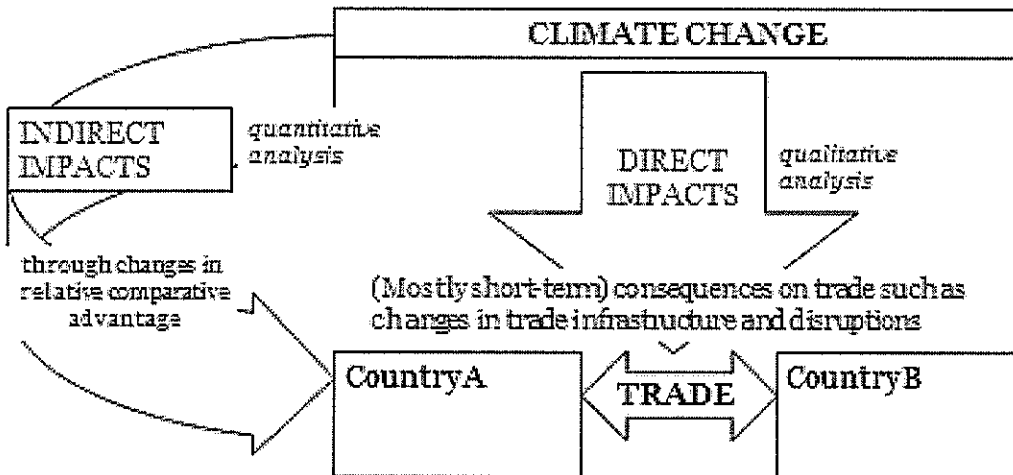
CONTEXT OF THE REPORT



Objective: how will climate change damages affect international trade in the coming decades?



METHODS



Climate Change could affect trade in two main ways: direct impacts and indirect impacts.

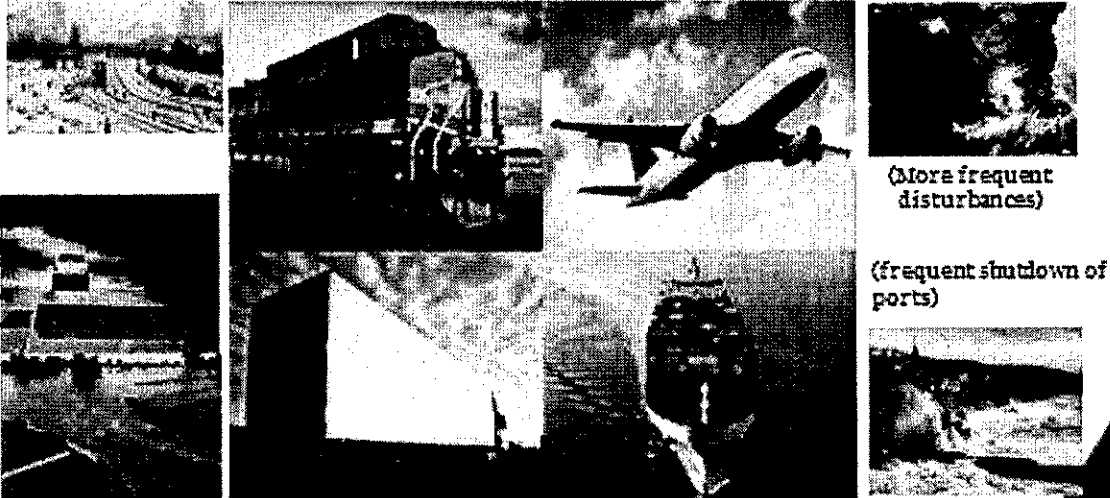


DIRECT IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON TRADE



NEGATIVE DIRECT IMPACTS

Climate change will negatively affect most of transport infrastructure. Extreme weather events may lead to..



(More frequent disturbances)

(frequent shutdown of ports)

(faster degradation of road and bridge)

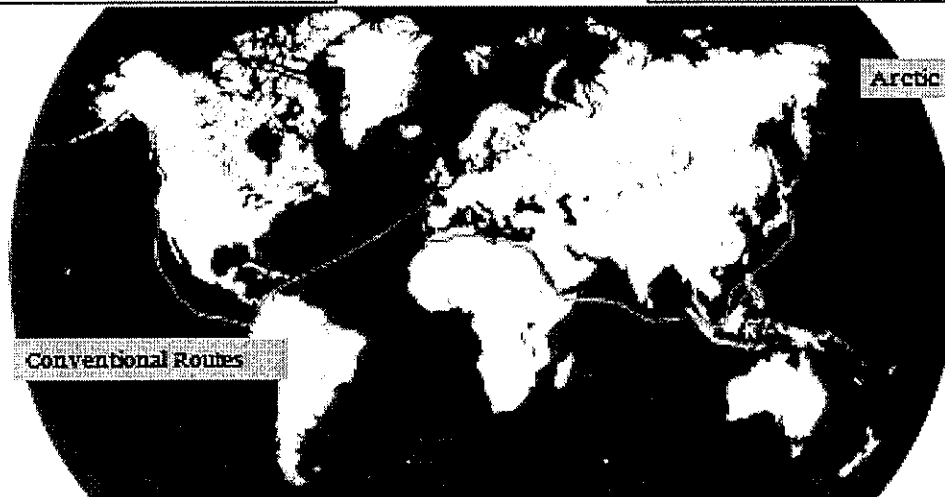
These can lead to delays, increase the costs of international trade and could lead to a shift in trade patterns.



POTENTIAL TRADE GAINS FROM ARCTIC SHIPPING

Average Distance Reduction:
America - Asia - 25%

Average Distance Reduction:
Europe - Asia - 30%

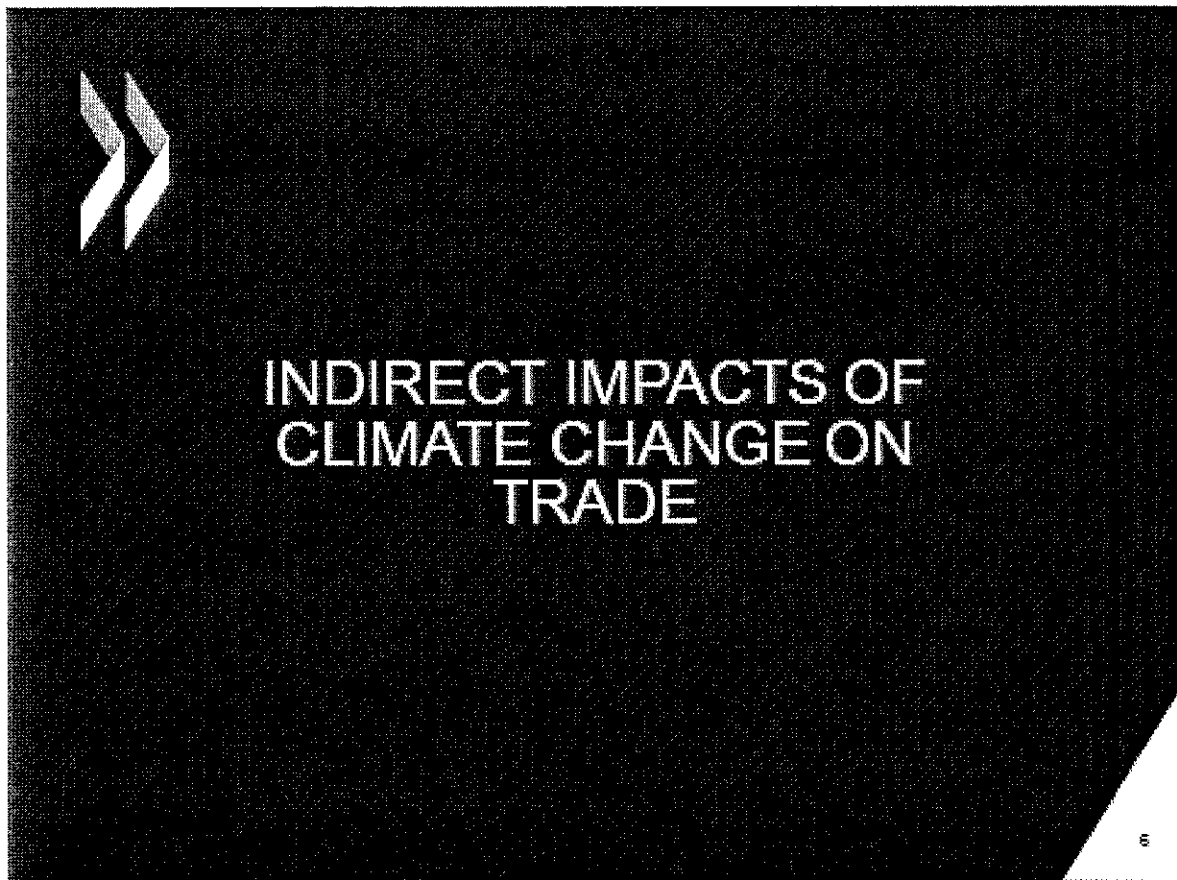


Arctic Routes

Conventional Routes

+: Significant cost savings from distance reduction

(-) Lack of infrastructure
(-) harsh weather conditions
(-) serious threats to ecosystems



CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY

- Context: part of the CIRCLE project on costs of inaction
- Aim: assess the economic consequences of climate change



Included in the modelling

- Agriculture: yield changes for 8 crop sectors, and fisheries
- Coastal zones: capital and land losses due to sea level rise
- Health: diseases and labour productivity losses from heat stress
- Energy demand
- Tourism demand
- Capital damages from hurricanes

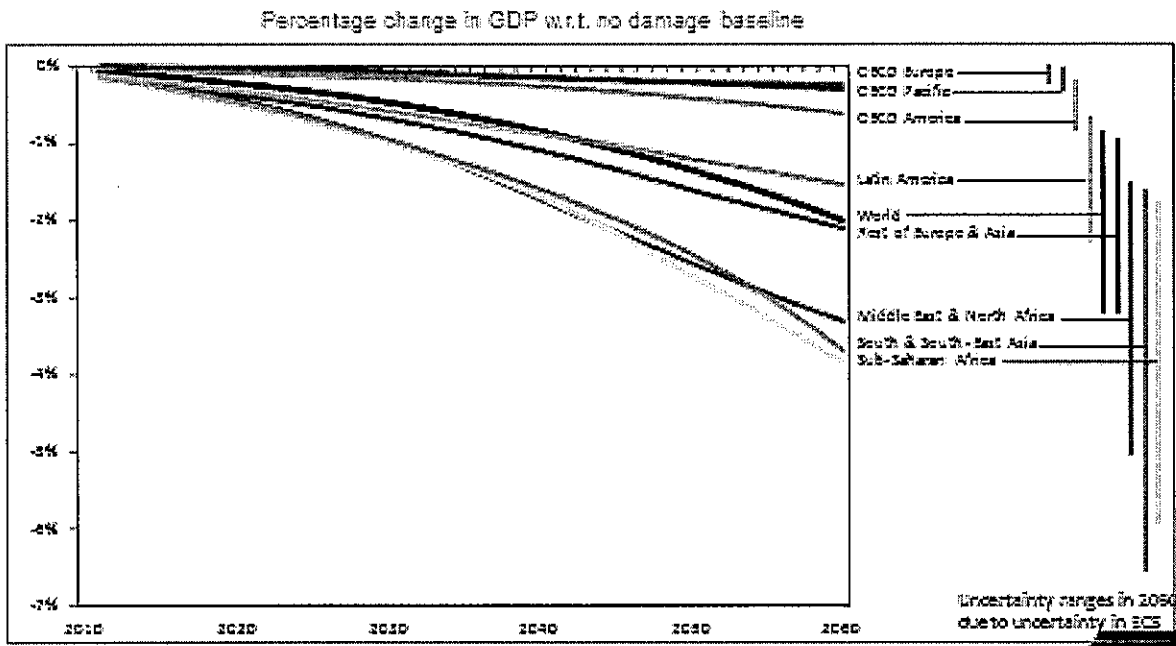
Stand-alone analysis

- Fatalities from heatwaves
- Urban damages from river floods
- Ecosystems: biodiversity (crude approximation)

Still not quantified

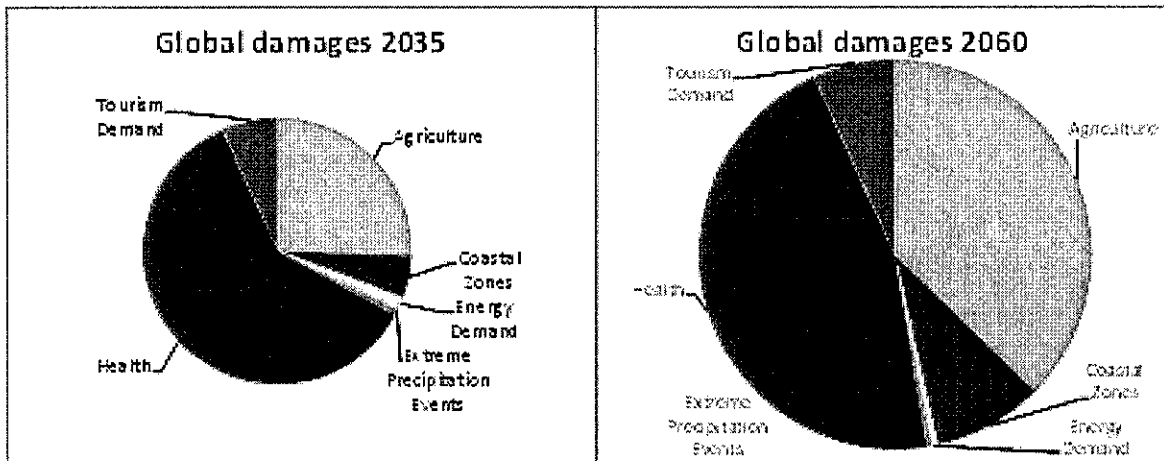
- Large-scale disruptive events, ...

The regional consequences of market damages are strongest in Africa and Asia



Source: EMI-Linkages calculations

Agricultural yields and labour productivity are most significantly impacted by the selected set of market impacts, but not all impacts grow proportionately



Global GDP loss:

0.3-1.0%

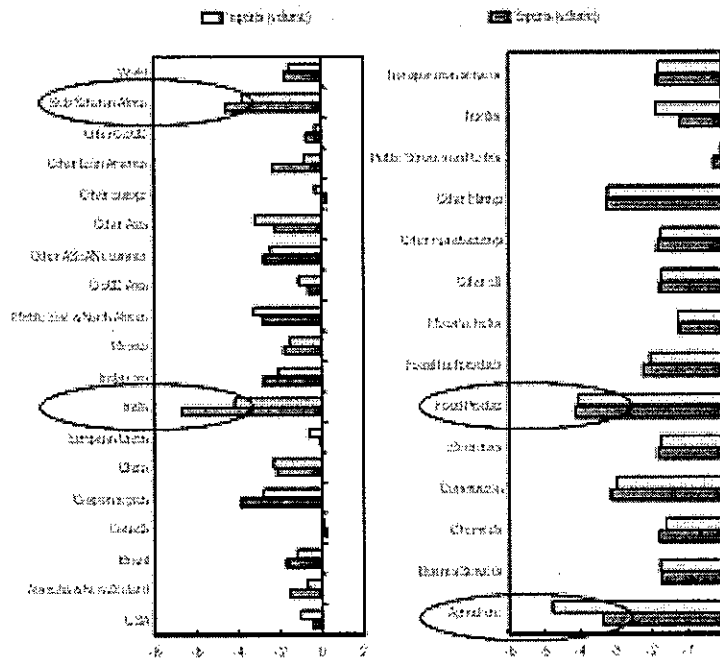
1.0-3.3%

Source: EMI-Linkages calculations

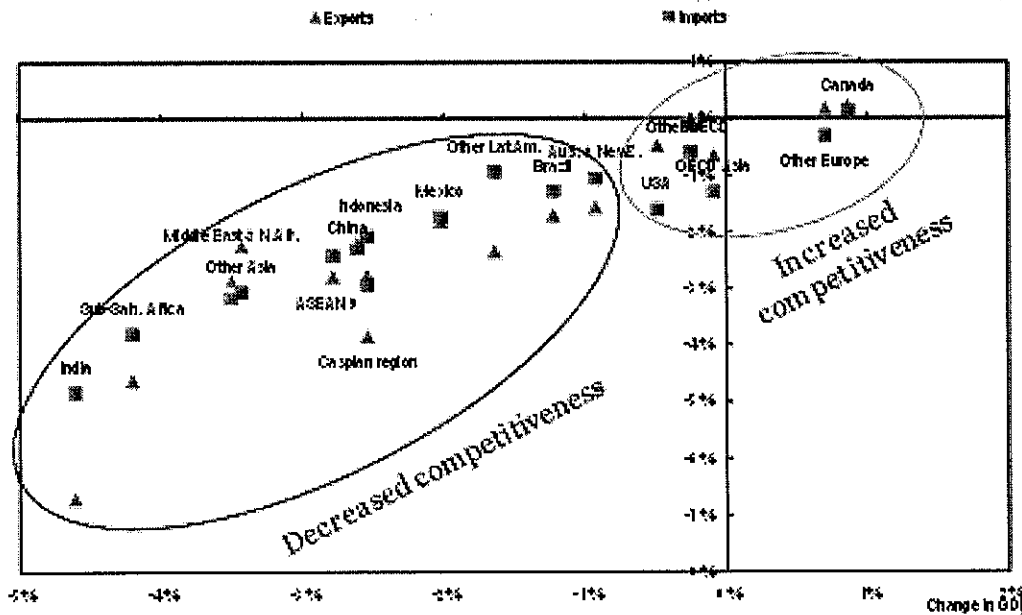


Impacts on agriculture are relatively strong and agricultural and food trade flows are more affected than other commodities

- Generally less imports and exports
- Uneven regional effects across the world
- Agricultural and food products most affected



Despite negative climate impacts, region can increase competitiveness if competitors are more severely damaged





TRADE AND COMPETITIVENESS: RCA

RCA (Revealed Comparative Advantage) index

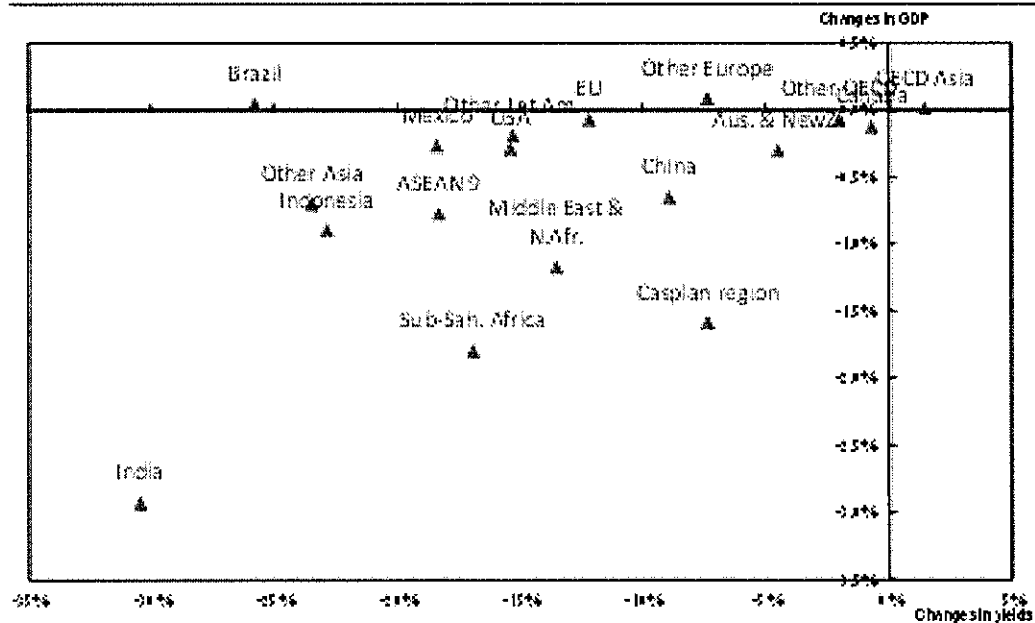
defined as the share of a region's exports of a set of commodities in the region's total exports relative to the share of the world's exports of these commodities in global exports.

used for measuring a country's export performance for a specific commodity or industry.

i.e. A higher RCA index in rice indicates a comparative advantage in the exportation of rice.



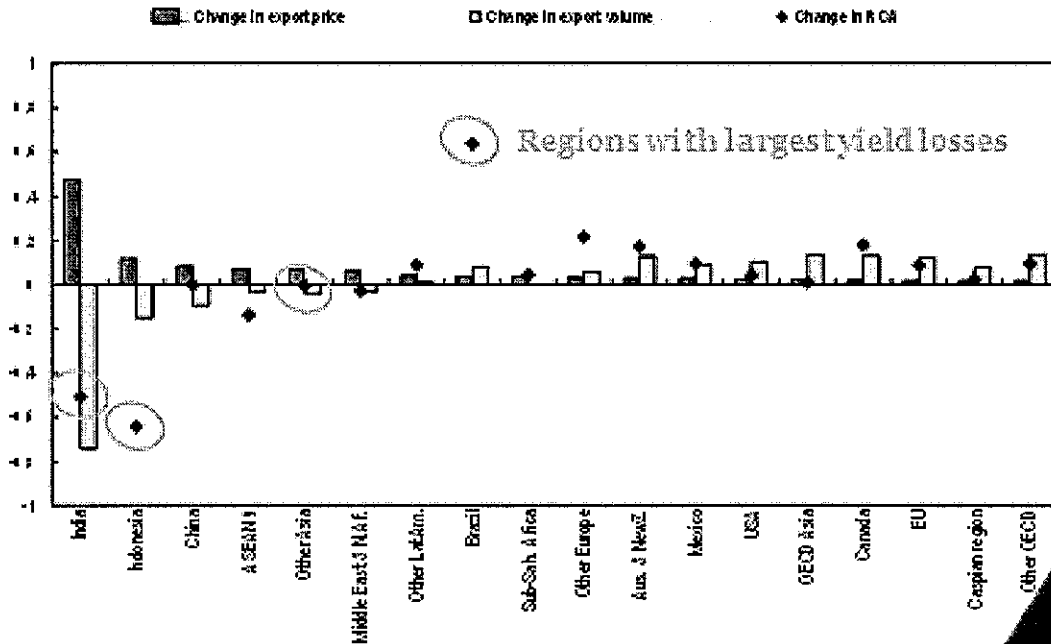
Agricultural impacts do not lead to proportional changes in GDP





Countries with larger domestic markets and more diversified trade patterns can absorb climate shocks better

Effects of agricultural impacts on food markets



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CONCLUSION (I)

Key Findings:

- Climate damages will negatively affect the economies of almost all regions, including lower-than-baseline (but still growing!) trade flows
- Impacts on agriculture are relatively strong and agricultural trade flows will be affected more than other commodities as heavily internationally traded goods
- Despite being negatively affected by climate damages, a region can increase its competitiveness if competitors for a certain market are more severely damaged or specialise in the production of other goods
- Countries that have larger domestic markets and more diversified trade patterns can absorb climate shocks better than countries that are more specialised

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CONCLUSION (II)

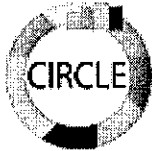
Key Messages:

- Each region will need to understand not only the impacts of climate change on their domestic sectoral production and trade flows, but also the projected impacts of climate change on regions they are competing with on specific markets.
- Adjusting trade patterns is a useful mechanism to minimise the costs of climate change. Without trade flexibility, the global costs of climate change are projected to be higher, especially in some of the regions which are most severely affected by climate damages.

The main policy recommendation:

- Climate policies and trade policies could be aligned in order to offset some of the worst climate damages and alleviate the burden on the most vulnerable economies.

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THANK YOU!

For more information:

www.oecd.org/environment/CIRCLE.htm

www.oecd.org/environment/modelling

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Shunta.Yamauchi@oecd.org



11 November 2016

Page: 1/5

Committee on Trade and Environment

Original: English/anglais/inglés

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

PRESENTATION BY CANADA

ENVIRONMENT PROVISIONS IN CANADA'S FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS (FTAS)

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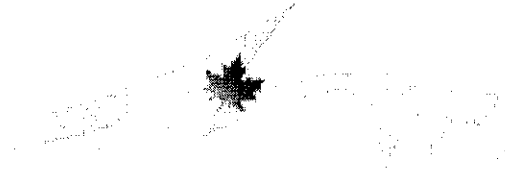
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Environment Provisions in Canada's Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)

Presentation to the WTO Committee on
Trade and Environment (CTE)
November 14-15, 2016

Overview

- Rationale / objectives for Canada's approach
- Core environment provisions in Canada's FTAs
- Evolution of environment provisions in Canada's FTAs
- Implementation and Cooperation

Rationale / Objectives

Key principle:

Trade liberalization and environmental protection
should be *mutually supportive*

An important feature of Canada's approach in FTAs

An important priority under Canada's progressive
approach to trade policy

Rationale / Objectives (cont.)

Specifically, in our FTAs, Canada seeks to:

- Promote sustainable development
- Ensure that high environmental standards are upheld as trade is liberalized
- Seek opportunities for trade and environment policy to reinforce one another in an expanding range of areas
- Facilitate cooperation with our trade partners on trade-related environment issues of shared interest

Core Environment Provisions in Canada's RTAs

Core environment provisions in Canada's RTAs promote robust environmental governance, including through commitments on:

- Pursuing high levels of environmental protection
- Effective enforcement of environmental laws
- Not relaxing environmental laws to encourage trade or investment
- Ensuring domestic procedures and remedies are in place to address violations of environmental laws
- Promoting public participation, accountability, and transparency

Evolution of Environment Provisions in Canada's RTAs

Environment provisions in Canada's more recent FTAs are expanding to cover additional areas reinforcing the link between trade and environment, such as:

- Promoting trade in environmental goods and services
- Reaffirming commitments in Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)
- Encouraging corporate social responsibility and voluntary mechanisms to enhance environmental performance
- Supporting biodiversity conservation
- Advancing sustainable management of forests and fisheries