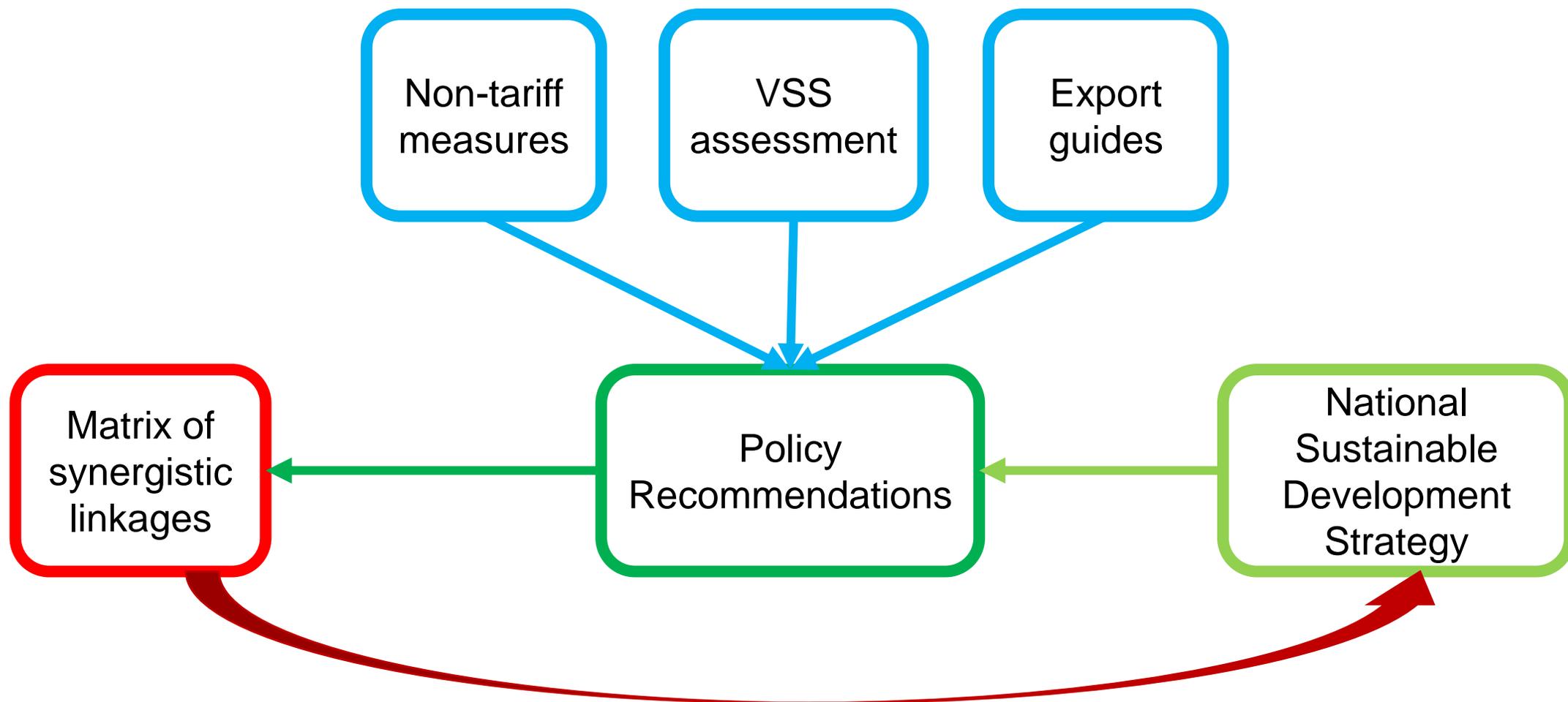


National Synergistic Linkages between Green Trade and Sustainable Development: Solomon Islands

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Assessing synergistic linkages



Findings on Non-tariff measures (NTM)

- **Potential Barriers to Trade:**

- NTMs can act as potential barriers to trade, particularly for smaller producers who may struggle to meet the requirements.
- Compliance with NTMs can pose challenges and additional costs for exporters.
 - How to address it? Capacity building for producers.

- **They can create trade distortions:**

- Increasing the cost of trade and have a negative impact on Sustainable Development
 - How to address it? Ensure that NTMs are transparent, non-discriminatory and do not create obstacles to trade

NTMs that address sustainable development goals

- NTMs that directly support SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being)
 - by ensuring the efficacy and safety of medicines, thus supporting the fight against diseases and mortality rate.
- NTMs that directly support SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
 - SPS measures on agricultural and biological products help ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices.
- NTMs that directly serve SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)
 - by regulating production and trade of ozone depleting substances and the products using such substances in the pursuit of implementation of Montreal Protocol.
- NTMs that directly assist in SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)
 - by controlling the flow of arms protecting intellectual property rights against counterfeit goods.

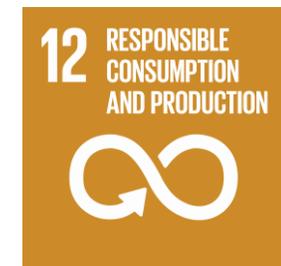


Findings on Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS)

- **VSS Market Access and Premium Prices:**
 - VSS can provide market access and enable small and large-scale producers to fetch premium prices in high-value international markets.
 - This contributes to sustainable rural development and poverty alleviation.
 - Meeting VSS requirements enhances their competitiveness and economic viability.
- **Integration in National Policy Frameworks can be positive:**
 - Incorporating VSS into national policy promotes sustainable agriculture and rural development.
 - Aligns with Solomon Islands' national development strategy 2016-2035

Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- **VSS adoption aligns with multiple SDGs, including:**
 - responsible production and consumption (SDG 12),
 - zero hunger (SDG 2),
 - sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11),
 - clean water and sanitation (SDG 6),
 - good health and well-being (SDG 3),
 - no poverty (SDG 1).



Policy recommendation (1)

OBJECTIVE	POLICY OPTIONS	WORKPLAN	TIMELINE	WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED	EXPECTED BENEFIT
I. USE NON-TARIFF MEASURES (NTM) AND VOLUNTARY SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS (VSS) TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<u>(1) FIRST POLICY</u> Revise the Pure Food (Food Control) Regulations to include the CODEX Alimentarius Standard for Kava Products (CXS 336R-2020) to ensure the quality and safety of Kava and improve confidence of foreign buyers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Review the existing Pure Food (Food Control) Regulations and identify areas for the inclusion of the CODEX Standard as additional Schedule. Conduct stakeholder consultations to gather inputs and draft the proposed amendments. Present the amendments to the legislative body for review and approval. Once approved, implement the revised Act and establish a monitoring mechanism. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Q4 2023 Q1 2024-Q3 2024 Q4 2024-Q2 2025 Q4 2025-onwards 	Coordinating Entity: - MoH Participating Entities: - MAL, MCILI, Biosecurity, MFAET - Stakeholders in the Kava industry - Kava Industry Working Group Supporting Organizations: - FAO, SPC, UNCTAD	The inclusion of the Standard will guarantee the minimum marketable quality of Kava to international buyers, ensuring the health and safety of consumers.

Policy recommendation (2)

OBJECTIVE	POLICY OPTIONS	WORKPLAN	TIMELINE	WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED	EXPECTED BENEFIT
I. USE NON-TARIFF MEASURES (NTM) AND VOLUNTARY SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS (VSS) TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	<p><u>(2) SECOND POLICY</u></p> <p>Develop Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) to support the Implementation of the National Kava Policy and Agriculture Sector Growth Strategy and Investment Plan 2021-2030 Kava Development Scheme</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the GAP code for kava: Look at international standards and develop the draft code, while keeping local practices in mind. Conduct stakeholder consultations to validate the applicability of the GAP code. This includes leveraging the experience and knowledge of certified farmers. Establish or designate a national management body, that should supervise and pursue the development of the GAP code, maybe extending it to other commodities. Conduct trainings to familiarize farmers and producers about the benefits and compliance with the GAP code, eventually combining it with other VSS. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Q1 2024-Q1 2025 Q2 2025-Q4 2025 Q1 2026-Ongoing Q1 2026-Ongoing 	<p>Coordinating Entity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAL <p>Participating Entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH, MCILI, Biosecurity, National Kava Industry Working Group, MFAET Stakeholders in the Kava industry <p>Supporting organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> POETCom, SPC, FAO, UNCTAD 	<p>Developing a GAP code will complement the inclusion of CODEX Standard to Pure Food (Food Control) Regulations because CODEX Standard states to cultivate kava plants using GAP. Also, it potentially increases farmers' access to foreign markets and help them get a better price for their produce. It will promote more sustainable farming methods.</p>

Policy recommendation (3)

OBJECTIVE	POLICY OPTIONS	WORKPLAN	TIMELINE	WHO NEEDS TO BE INVOLVED	EXPECTED BENEFIT
II. MAKE NTMS AND VSS SUPPORT THE DECISION MAKING OF POLICY MAKERS AND BUSINESSES ON PROMOTING TRADE	<p><u>(3) THIRD POLICY</u></p> <p>Publish trade-related regulations in a more systemic manner.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the publication system of each Ministry and propose a common publication system. 2. Agree on a format of centralized publication (e.g. Online Gazette, PACLII, Dashboard of all the ministries' publication page). 3. Document the plan (estimated resource, involved officials, etc.) and implement when appropriate funding source is identified. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Q4 2023- Q4 2024 2. Q1 2025 3. Q2 2025 	<p>Coordinating Entity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attorney General's Chambers <p>Participating Entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Ministries publishing trade-related legislations. <p>Supporting Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNCTAD, WTO 	<p>Better access to regulatory information will allow policymakers and researchers to undertake policy review across individual ministries' domains, as well as reducing the cost of private sector to find the information on and comply with regulations.</p>

Matrix of synergistic linkages between green trade policies and Solomon Islands National Development Strategy

	Policy Recommendation / National Development strategy	USE NON-TARIFF MEASURES (NTM) AND VOLUNTARY SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS (VSS) TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	MAKE NTMS AND VSS SUPPORT THE DECISION MAKING OF POLICY MAKERS AND BUSINESSES ON PROMOTING TRADE
NDS 1	Sustained and inclusive economic growth	X	X
NDS 2	Poverty alleviation	X	
NDS 3	Access to quality health and education services		
NDS 4	Resilient and environmentally sustainable development	X	
NDS 5	Stable and effective governance and public order		X