



The Blue BioTrade approach: 2020 BioTrade Principles & Criteria and Self-Assessment Tool

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What is BioTrade?

BioTrade Sectors



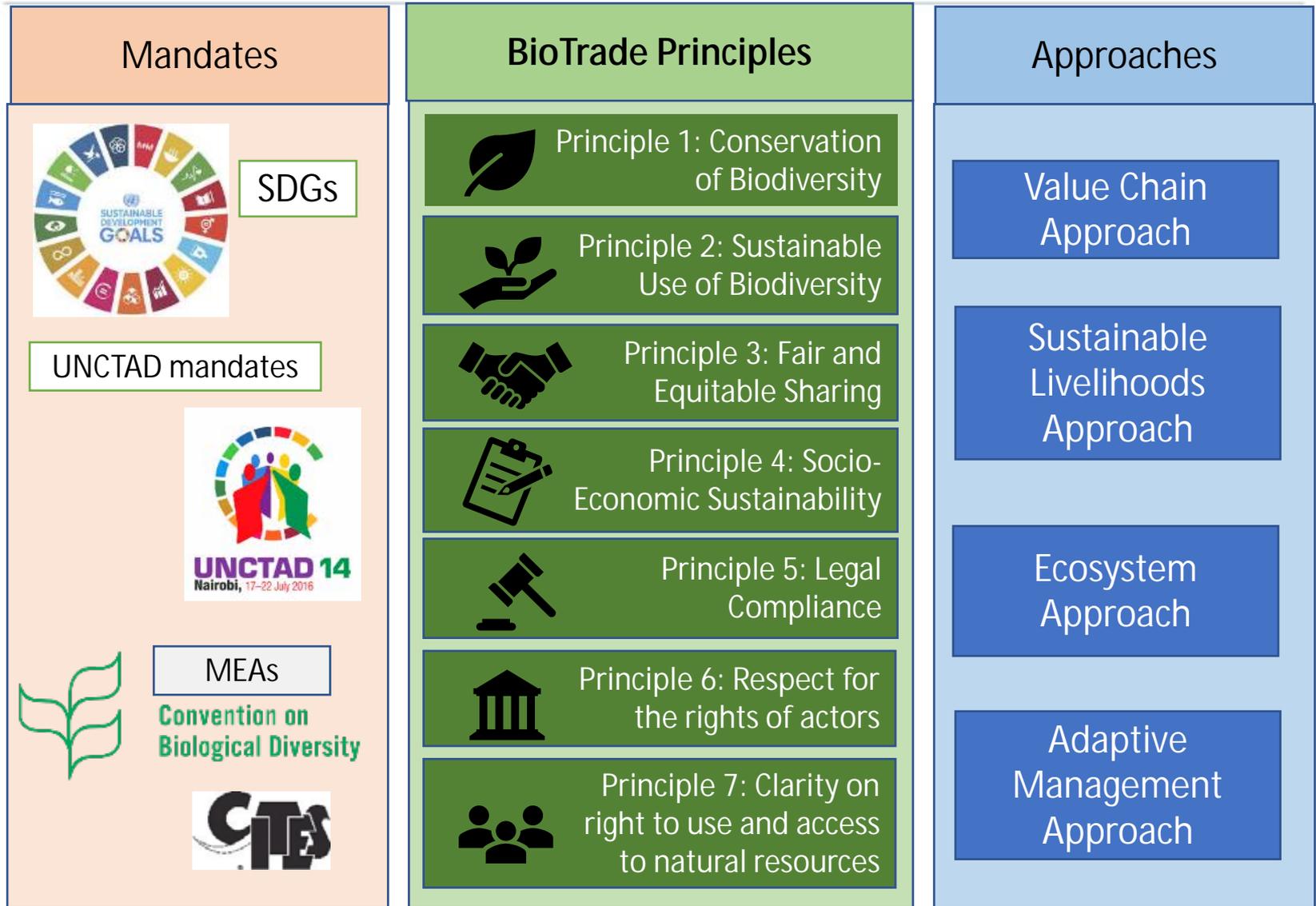
BioTrade is the commercialization of goods and services derived from biodiversity that that adhere to a set of sustainability guidelines



BioTrade Principles and Criteria



BioTrade conceptual framework



What is considered Blue BioTrade?

- Focuses on material derived from coastal and marine biodiversity
- Does not include the extraction of minerals (e.g., sand, oil, gas, generation of energy)
- Does not seek to use or develop genetically modified organisms;
- Does not introduce invasive species (unless is to control the



Minimal Eligibility Requirements

- Does not contribute to the degradation or transformation of marine and coastal ecosystems
- Comply with the requirements defined in the regulations, plans strategies or programmes applicable to these areas.
- Ensures respect for human rights and illegal transactions in business operations
- Applies the precautionary approach, as defined in the Rio Principles and the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (1995), inter alia



What is BioTrade P&C?

- The P&C are made up of 7 principles and 25 criteria
- They were updated last year
- The P&C are guidelines, they are not a standard or certification scheme

BioTrade Principles



Principle 1: Conservation of Biodiversity



Principle 2: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity



Principle 3: Fair and Equitable Sharing



Principle 4: Socio-Economic Sustainability



Principle 5: Legal Compliance



Principle 6: Respect for the rights of actors



Principle 7: Clarity on right to use and access to natural resources



Download the publication here



What makes the P&C so unique?

1. Puts importance not only to mitigate biodiversity loss but how to become more biodiversity resilient

2. Ensures that both **marine** and terrestrial biodiversity conservation is applicable across different areas, contexts, and sectors.

3. Pragmatic because it's based on experiences on the ground

4. Aligns with global policy developments and international agreements

5. Local communities can benefit from the sustainable use of biodiversity through the Nagoya Protocol and ABS





Principle 1: Conservation of Biodiversity



BioTrade activities should take into consideration the conservation of biodiversity of the species, habitats and ecosystems that are involved. It also looks not only at protecting biodiversity, but also at restoring and enhancing it.

National/regional sustainable management plans for queen conch value chain

- Create policies and actions to protect its habitat
- Restore and enhance the population of the queen conch through better monitoring





Principle 2: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity



Biodiversity must be used in a way that is sustainable for future generations. BioTrade activities need to be based on adaptive management practices and measures to prevent or mitigate negative environmental impacts.

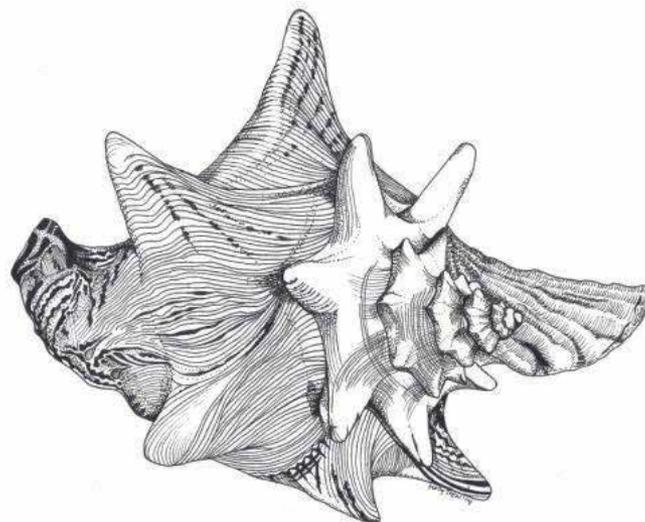
Monitoring/data collection

More accurate catch data can enable more effective monitoring total queen conch harvesting.

Management

Climate Change

- Setting maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for the species
- Harmonized and region-wide closed season system.





Principle 3: Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Derived from the Use of Biodiversity



It requires BioTrade activities to involve long-term partnerships along supply chains, fair prices and contributions to local sustainable development. It also requires compliance for access and benefit-sharing.

Fair prices that support livelihoods and allow for profit margin

- Compliance on legal fishing practices for queen conch can allow for higher prices on the market for legally harvested produce.
- Consumers are demanding for compliance and transparency in their products.



Supply chain based on transparency

- Permit and landing systems will not only prevent illegal fishing but will allow those who have the permit to earn a living that allows for profits
- They will also allow easier data and information collection



Principle 4: Socio-Economic Sustainability



Activities must be based on solid business policies, procedures, and practices. This Principle requires organizations involved in BioTrade activities to have the required business systems to function in line with industry and market requirements.

Traceability

- Can track back the product to its origin
- Improve the quality and safety of queen conch products.
- Traceability system that follows existing international guideline can lead to better market access



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Principle 5: Compliance with national and international legislation



Need to build upon compliance with applicable rules under local, national, and international legislation. There's a need to outline the main international agreements and relevant types of national and local laws.

Complies legally

CITES (Non-Detriment Findings) permits for exports:
Exports must have a permit which demonstrates that the export is not detrimental to the stock

Respect international agreements

Case Study: Algotherm

- Very committed to sourcing their ingredients based on the national/local regulation
- Only source their ingredients during the harvest season of these resources.





Principle 6: Respect for the rights of actors involved in BioTrade Activities



Promotes and protects the rights all actors, including their fundamental human rights, their rights as workers and employees, and their rights as part of vulnerable groups.

Worker's rights, safety, discrimination

- Queen conch divers are 5x more likely to have repeat accidents
- Need for proper training and proper equipment is
- Need for diving protocols and/certifications





Principle 7: Clarity on right to use a access to natural resources



Respect land tenure and rights on the access to natural resources, as well as associated traditional knowledge. This includes not only the rights of actors involved, but also those of their communities.

Respects marine resource tenure

Co-management strategy:

- Need for active involvement and participation from different stakeholders and the community to manage the queen conch value chain.



Respects of local community over natural resources and land

Case Study: Whale watching in Mexico

- Sector guidelines exist, but also customary law and traditional knowledge
- Community worked with local fishers, guides, government to created a sustainable whale-watching industry that protect the habitats while generating USD\$ 3million annually

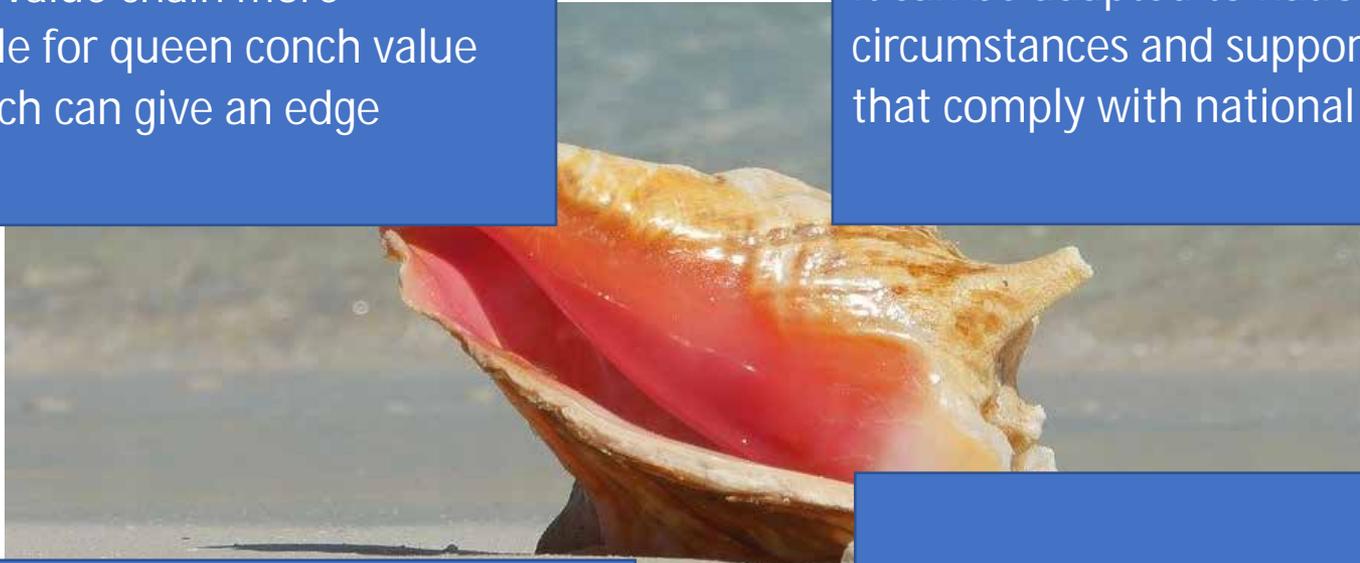
P&C for Queen Conch

Incorporating the P&C can help make the value chain more sustainable for queen conch value chain which can give an edge

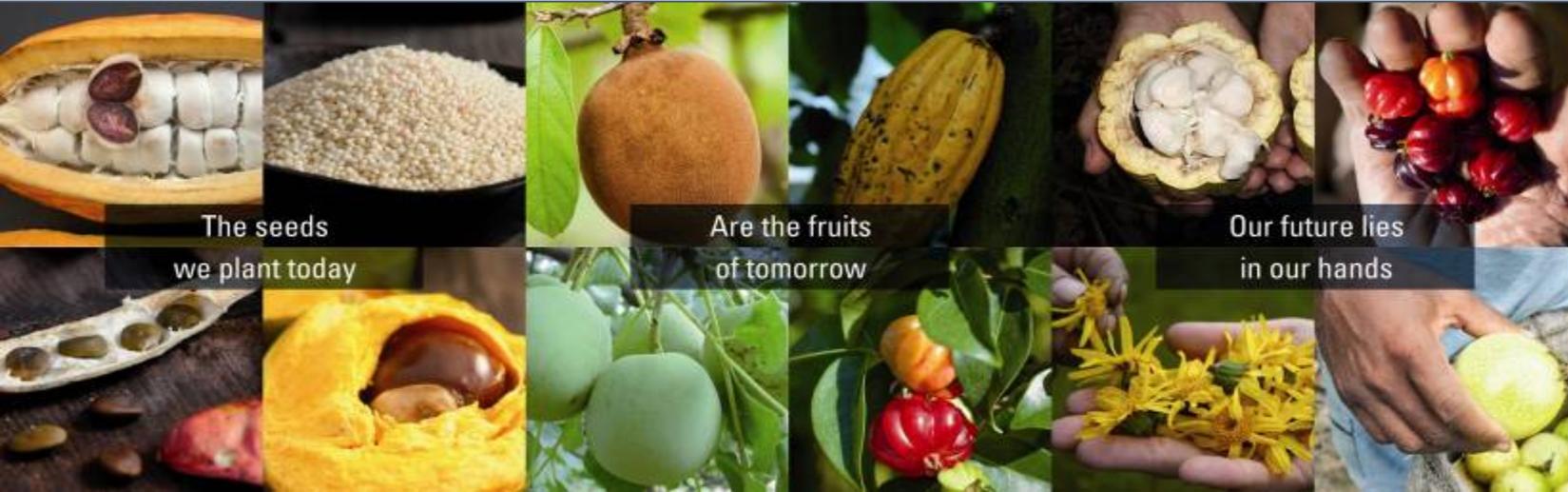
It can be adapted to national circumstances and support companies that comply with national regulations

The P&C provides a guideline for **businesses** to become not only more biodiversity friendly, but become more resilient

The P&C helps **governments** not only enforce legal compliance to local and regional conservation policies, but it can also help to meet global targets



Thank you!



The seeds
we plant today

Are the fruits
of tomorrow

Our future lies
in our hands

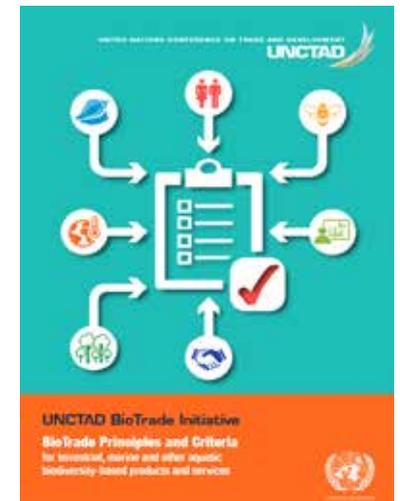
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The BioTrade Principles & Criteria Self-Assessment Tool

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BioTrade Self-Assessment tool

- Hosted at the **BioTrade Knowledge Sharing** page, available at <https://www.sustainabilitygateway.org/biotrade/>

The tool enable companies to:

- Understand **what BioTrade is about**, including its scope and sustainability criteria.
- **Self-assess** their business practices with regard to the Biotrade Principles and Criteria and get a first **diagnostic report** of areas of improvement.

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