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CHAPTER 4: Overview of technical cooperation/capacity building activities, 2004-2005



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4

Chapter

OVERVIEW OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION/ CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES, 2004-2005

A. Introduction

This chapter reviews recent activities of UNCTAD's technical cooperation and capacity-building programme on Trade, Environment and Development (TED) covering the period January 2004 to December 2005. It also presents a short overview of recent UNCTAD secretariat publications on TED.

UNCTAD supports developing countries on issues at the interface between trade, environment and development through consensus building, policy analysis, technical cooperation (TC) and capacity building (CB).¹ Activities include monitoring of relevant developments in the international trading system, exchange of national experiences, implementing country projects, undertaking studies and organizing (sub)-regional seminars, national workshops and training on trade and environment issues of key interest to developing countries. The programme exploits potential synergies between TC/CB activities, policy analysis and intergovernmental work (including UNCTAD expert meetings), cross-fertilization between various TC/CB projects, as well as joint initiatives with other international organizations.

More information on each activity can be obtained from the TED website at: www.unctad.org/trade_env, the website of the UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity-Building Task Force (CBTF) on Trade, Environment and Development at: www.unep-unctad.org/cbtf, the website of the BIOTRADE Initiative at: www.biotrade.org, and the climate change website at: www.unctad.org/ghg.

B. Overview of TC/CB activities

The overarching long-term objective of the TED TC/CB programme is to enhance the capacities of developing countries to analyse issues at the interface of trade and environment and address them at the national, regional and international levels in a manner consistent with their development priorities. To achieve this, the more immediate objectives are to assist interested developing countries in:

- Improving policy coordination at the national level between ministries of trade and environment and between governments and other relevant stakeholders;
- Designing national policies to address specific trade and environment issues; and
- Participating effectively in negotiations and discussions on trade and environment in the WTO and other international forums.

In addition, UNCTAD promotes practical mechanisms aimed at addressing specific problems identified in UNCTAD's TC/CB or intergovernmental work. Examples are the UNCTAD/FAO/IFOAM International Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture (ITF), created in 2003, the Consultative Task Force on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries (CTF), launched in 2004, the UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity-Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF), launched in 2000, the BioTrade partnerships launched following the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, and the BioFuel Initiative launched in 2005. This chapter also describes recent developments within these initiatives.

To make the best use of available resources, the UNCTAD secretariat has been pursuing a three-pronged approach in balancing the breadth and depth of issues in TED TC/CB activities.² First, in-depth TC/CB activities are being carried out on a limited number of key subjects and in a limited number of countries for greater impact. Second, a wider group of developing-country policy-makers have benefited from (sub)-regional and international workshops and the secretariat's cooperation with other organizations and national governments. Third, information generated for and from TC/CB activities is disseminated as widely as possible through publications, such as the *Trade and Environment Review* and the regularly updated TED website.

Current TED TC/CB activities focus on four priority areas:

- Environmental requirements, export competitiveness and market access (including trading opportunities for environmentally preferable products);
- Trade liberalization in environmental goods and services (EGS);
- Protection and sustainable use of biodiversity (including the BioTrade Initiative) and traditional knowledge; and
- Supporting active participation of developing countries in implementing the Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol as well as enhancing production and trade of developing countries in biofuels.

This chapter first provides an overview of TC/CB activities in each of these areas. It includes both activities carried out by UNCTAD alone and in the context of cooperation with other organisations such as UNEP and the WTO. Finally, it gives brief descriptions of some recent TED publications.

1. Environmental requirements and market access

A large proportion of the TC/CB activities on Trade, Environment and Development focus on the interface of environmental and health requirements, market access/entry and export competitiveness of developing countries. The UNCTAD/FIELD Project on Building Capacity for Improved Policy-Making and Negotiation on Key Trade and Environment Issues, funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), has promoted sector-specific analysis and (national and subregional) policy dialogues in the period 2003 to 2005.

Box 1. UNCTAD/FIELD project, Building Capacity for Improved Policy-Making and Negotiation on Key Trade and Environment Issues (DFID-II).
www.unctad.org/trade_env/test1/projects/field.htm

This project assists selected developing countries in Asia and Latin America in building national and regional capacities to deal with trade, environment and development. The project has been implemented by UNCTAD, in cooperation with the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD), with financial support from DFID. The project assists beneficiary countries in: (a) effectively participating in the WTO negotiations and discussions on trade and environment and (b) developing long-term policies aimed at promoting sustainable development through trade.

East and South-East Asia

Beneficiary countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Thematic issues: environmental requirements, market access and export competitiveness in three sectors: leather and footwear, horticulture, and electrical and electronic goods.

The project has a separate training component for two LDCs (Bangladesh and Cambodia) and Viet Nam.

Central America and the Caribbean

Beneficiary countries: Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Thematic issues:
 (i) environmental requirements in key export markets, and market access for agricultural products, including the promotion of trading opportunities for organic products^a.
 (ii) trade liberalization in EGS^b.

^a See chapter 3, part II by Vossenaar and Angel in this Review.

^b Experts from the region and UNCTAD staff prepared an overview article analysing the lessons learned from the project in the area of EGS for the UNCTAD Trade and Environment Review 2003.

Environmental requirements present both challenges and opportunities for developing countries. The need to address capacity and institutional constraints in these countries to enable them to respond to environmental requirements in international markets and to take advantage of new production and export opportunities was acknowledged during the Expert Meeting on Environmental Requirements and International Trade, held in Geneva from 2 to 4 October 2002.³ Following this meeting, UNCTAD, in cooperation with other institutions, launched the Consultative Task Force (CTF) on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries at UNCTAD XI in 2004. The exploratory and early implementation phase of the CTF has benefited from the financial support of the Government of the Netherlands, as well as from synergies with the DFID-funded project.

As outlined in Box 1 above, TC/CB activities of the Asian component of the DFID-funded project have been focusing on environmental requirements, market access and export competitiveness in three sectors. A large number of sector-specific studies with a country focus were prepared. For each sector, national and subregional workshops were held. In addition, national training workshops were held for the horticulture and leather and footwear sectors in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Viet Nam. Besides officials from trade and environment ministries, these meetings involved a large number of other stakeholders, including the private sector, academia and NGOs.

The first chapter of this *Review* (by Hoffmann and Rotherham) builds on the outcomes of studies and policy dialogues on market access issues, in particular those carried out under the Asian component. The results of activities in the electrical and electronics sector are analysed in detail in the second chapter (by Vossenaar, Santucci and Ramungul).

The Central American component of the project has been focusing on selected food products. A regional workshop on Environmental Goods and Services and Market Access held on 27-29 April 2004, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, revealed a strong interest in analysing trading opportunities for organic agricultural products. Some national case studies have focused on environmental requirements and market access as well as on export opportunities for organic agricultural products. In August 2004, a consultative workshop was held in San José, Costa Rica for the consultants carrying out the case studies. The results of the country case studies and a regional synthesis study were discussed at a subregional seminar held in San José on 30 and 31 March 2005. Chapter 3, part II, by Vossenaar and Angel, in this *Review* draws on the outcomes of the studies and policy dialogues on organic agriculture carried out under the Central American component of the DFID-funded project.

CBTF project on promoting production and trading opportunities for organic agricultural products in East Africa

Following on from several related UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF) activities, a new CBTF project 'Promoting Production and Trading Opportunities for Organic Agricultural Products in East Africa' commenced in the 2004-2005 period, targeting Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The aim of the project is to contribute to sustainable rural development, food security and poverty reduction in the three countries by promoting the production and export of organic agricultural products, and regional cooperation in this sector. Activities include ongoing national and regional multi-stakeholder dialogues among relevant stakeholders; assessment of the current practices and situation regarding organic agriculture (OA) in these countries; identification of elements of a national OA policy and action plan; and exploration of the development of an East African organic standard that could facilitate trade within the region as well as access to overseas markets.

The project preparatory phase (September 2004 to May 2005) involved intensive consultations on the project concept with a wide range of stakeholders in the three countries as well as international experts and partner institutions. The Government focal points and the designated national

institutions in charge of the national integrated assessment studies were also identified. The implementation phase started in June 2005 with a number of national activities such as the formation of national steering committees. The project was launched regionally in October 2005, in Kampala, Uganda. The launch coincided with the first meetings of the project's Regional Steering Committee and Regional Technical Standards Working Group as well as national launching events in Uganda and Tanzania. A number of background papers are being prepared under the project including an overview of the current state of OA in East Africa and opportunities for regional harmonization; what developing country governments can do to promote production and trade in OA; OA and food security in Africa; and export development of organic products from East Africa (jointly with the International Trade Centre (ITC) UNCTAD/WTO). International project partners include IFOAM, ITC, FAO, and Grolink and AgroEco through the "Export Promotion of Organic Products from Africa" (EPOPA) Programme funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Project activities were made possible through the generous support provided by the European Commission and SIDA to the CBTF.

Box 2. Main events under CBTF project on organic agriculture in East Africa during the period January 2004 to December 2005

Preparatory phase: September 2004 - May 2005

| | |
|---|---|
| Nairobi, Kenya 26 September 2004 | Consultations with regional standards group (EPOPA project) on proposed project |
| Nairobi, Kenya 27 September 2004 | National multi-stakeholder consultations on proposed project |
| Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania 30 September 2004 | National multi-stakeholder consultations on proposed project |
| Kampala, Uganda 5 October 2004 | National multi-stakeholder consultations on proposed project |
| Kampala, Uganda 7 October 2004 | CBTF side event at IFOAM Organic Coffee Conference: Consultations on proposed project |
| May - June 2005 | CBTF advisory mission to the three countries |

Implementation phase: June 2005 to date

| | |
|---|---|
| June-August 2005 | National Steering Committees convened in the three countries |
| Geneva 19-23 September 2005 | Participation of representatives from the three East African countries in Integrated Assessment and Planning training seminar, and regional meeting |
| Kampala, Uganda 19 October 2005 | Regional Project Launching Workshop |
| Kampala, Uganda 20 October 2005 | 1st meeting of the project Regional Steering Committee |
| Kampala, Uganda 20 October 2005 | Ugandan National Integrated Assessment Launching Workshop |
| Kampala, Uganda 24 October 2005 | 1st meeting of the Regional Standard Technical Working Group |
| Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania 25 October 2005 | Tanzanian National Integrated Assessment Launching Workshop |

Consultative Task Force on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries (CTF)

www.unctad.org/trade_env/test1/projects/taskforce.htm

The CTF is an open-ended, project-funded multi-stakeholder forum comprising representatives of governments, the private sector, NGOs, international organizations and academia. It aims to assist developing countries in analysing key trends of Environmental and Related Health Requirements (ERHRs) in export markets. It enables the exchange of national experiences on proactive approaches to meeting these ERHRs with a view to maintaining market access, harnessing development gains and safeguarding social welfare.

The CTF was launched at a pre-UNCTAD XI workshop on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries, organized jointly by the UNCTAD secretariat and the National Institute of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality (Inmetro) of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro in June 2004.⁴ Participants, who were from governments, international organizations, the private sector, NGOs and academia, appreciated the particular added value of the CTF in: (a) placing policy and capacity constraint issues in a holistic and development-oriented context; (b) analysing and discussing voluntary environmental requirements of the private sector and NGOs, and thus providing a formal exchange mechanism between these stakeholders and governments; (c) linking the debates in the WTO's Committees on Trade and Environment (CTE) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) with other relevant discussions at both international and national levels; (d) drawing into the discussion key stakeholders normally not involved in WTO debates on the subject; and (e) allowing a regular exchange of information among agencies and initiatives that provide TC/CB in those fields relevant to CTF discussions.

The CTF held its first substantive meeting in Geneva on 5 and 6 November 2004, back-to-back with a session of the WTO TBT Committee. Background documents included: (a) a feasibility study on an Internet-based "portal" that would facilitate access to and link existing international clearing houses, including those run by the private sector and NGOs, concerned with environmental requirements and market access; and (b) a study on transparency practices in the public and private sector in selected developed countries regarding pre-regulation and pre-standard-setting consultations. Discussions focused on two sectors: electrical and electronic equipment, and horticulture. The meeting recommended a number of specific CTF activities, several of which have already been implemented in 2005:

The Centre for the Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries (CBI) in the Netherlands, the FAO secretariat, Inmetro in Brazil and the Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD) in the Philippines have formed a working group to prepare a feasibility study on technical aspects as well as a business plan for the creation of an "Internet portal". The portal is intended to guide users on and facilitate access to existing online information systems of the three institutions and other interested partners that deal with environmental and related health requirements.

A project on environmental requirements and market access for electrical and electronic equipment is being implemented by UNCTAD in cooperation with the secretariat of the Basel Convention, UNESCAP, the UN University and the Sustainable Trade and Innovation Centre (STIC). Its work has been launched using existing extra-budgetary resources. The second Chapter in the *Trade and Environment Review* highlights the key issues in this regard.

A project to assist developing countries in the development of national or subregional codes on good agricultural practices (GAP) for horticultural produce that appropriately reflect national conditions and development priorities and that can be benchmarked to the GAP of the Euro Retailer Produce Working Group (EurepGAP). A study has been prepared by FoodPlus GmbH (the secretariat of EurepGAP), which analyses the concept and implementation of the benchmarking

option as well as the procedural requirements of the benchmarking process. In parallel, for several developing countries in which national codes on GAP are already under development, country case studies have been prepared that review policy and practical issues reflecting national conditions and development priorities in national GAP codes ultimately benchmarked to EurepGAP. The study by FoodPlus GmbH and the country case studies have been discussed in stakeholder dialogues in South-East Asia and South America. A stakeholder consultation for countries in East and Central Africa is planned for early 2006.

International Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture (ITF)

www.unctad.org/trade_env/test1/projects/ifoam2.htm

UNCTAD work over the past five years has indicated that the plethora of government regulations, private standards and conformity assessment systems in the organic sector is a major barrier to developing country exports of OA products. UNCTAD joined forces with FAO and the International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movements (IFOAM) to launch the International Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture (ITF) in February 2003. The ITF is an open-ended platform for dialogue between private and public institutions involved in regulatory activities in the organic agriculture (OA) sector. Its objective is to facilitate international trade and access of developing countries to international OA markets. After five meetings in 2003-2005, the ITF has now completed its review of the current situation and agreed upon a long-term strategic goal, whereby international OA trade would be based upon:

- Acceptance of local production standards equivalent to a single international reference standard;
- A mechanism for the judgement of equivalence to the reference standard;
- A common guideline for certification;
- A common international procedure for the assessment of competence of organic certification bodies (i.e. certification requirements).

At its fifth meeting (Hammamet, Tunisia, 5-7 December 2005), ITF discussions centred around five background papers on: equivalence and recognition in the OA regulations; approaches to common regulatory objectives (CROs); feasibility of setting up and maintaining an international database of organic standards and regulations; requirements for certification bodies; and cooperation between certification bodies. The ITF supported the use of organic inspection and evaluation for multiple purposes (accreditation and certification decisions) to reduce duplication and associated costs. The ITF 2006 workplan includes: a review of existing consumer studies as a first step in assessing consumer sensitivity to variations in organic standards; the development of a guidance document for judging equivalency of organic standards; defining CROs; a study on participatory guarantee systems; the development of a draft set of essential certification requirements to be discussed at a workshop; providing guidance to developing countries on ITF subjects; the exploration of an organic multilateral agreement (MLA) in conjunction with the International Accreditors Forum. Implementation of the 2006 workplan is dependent upon funding availability. The work of the ITF to date has been financed through the generous contributions of the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland.

From UNCTAD's perspective, ITF activities can contribute to a better understanding of the practical value and real use of the concepts of harmonization, equivalence and mutual recognition (as enshrined in the TBT and SPS Agreements and the GATT 1994) with the aim of facilitating market access for exports of organic products from developing countries. Lessons learned may also be relevant to other sectors.

Box 3. Main events on environmental requirements and market access during the period January 2004 to December 2005⁵

| | |
|---|--|
| Manila, Philippines 18-20 February 2004 | Subregional workshop on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Exports of Electrical and Electronic Products from China, the Philippines and Thailand. |
| Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam 30-31 March 2004 | National training workshop on Environmental Requirements, Market Access/Entry and Export Competitiveness for Leather and Footwear. |
| Geneva, Switzerland 27 May 2004 | Workshop on Environmental Requirements and Market Access: An Update on Policy and Practice Inside and Outside the WTO, organized by UNCTAD, STIC and IISD. |
| Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 7-8 June 2004 | Pre-UNCTAD XI workshop on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries, organized jointly by the UNCTAD secretariat and the National Institute of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality (Inmetro) of Brazil during the Rio Trade Week. |
| San José, Costa Rica 17-18 August 2004 | Consultative subregional workshop on Environmental Requirements and Market Access in Costa Rica. |
| Bangkok, Thailand 29 September-1 October 2004 | Subregional workshop on Environmental Requirements, Market Access/Entry and Export Competitiveness for the Horticultural Sector in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. |
| Dhaka, Bangladesh 4-5 October 2004 | National training workshop on Environmental Requirements, Market Access/Entry and Export Competitiveness for the Horticultural Sector. |
| Brussels, Belgium 28-29 October 2004 | Workshop between developing-country experts, the European Commission and European industry on the consultative process and impact assessment related to the proposed EU Chemicals Regulation (REACH). The workshop was jointly organized by UNCTAD and the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD). |
| Geneva, Switzerland 5 and 6 November 2004 | First substantive meeting of the Consultative Task Force on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries (CTF) |
| Rome, Italy 17-19 November 2004 | Third meeting of the UNCTAD-FAO-IFOAM International Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture (ITF) |
| Phnom Penh, Cambodia 23-24 November 2004 | National policy dialogue on Environmental Requirements, Market Access and Export Competitiveness of Horticultural Products from Cambodia |
| Manila, Philippines 2-3 December 2004 | National policy dialogue on Environmental Requirements, Market Access and Export Competitiveness of Horticultural Products. |
| Nuremberg, Germany 28 February 2005 | Fourth meeting of the UNCTAD-FAO-IFOAM International Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture (ITF). |

| | |
|--|--|
| San José, Costa Rica 30-31 March 2005 | Subregional seminar on Environmental Requirements, Market Access and Export Opportunities for Organic Agricultural Products (Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama). |
| Bangkok, Thailand 25-27 May 2005 | UNCTAD-UNESCAP workshop on Exchanging National Experiences Among the Key Exporting Developing Countries: Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Electrical and Electronic Goods (China, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand). |
| Phnom Penh, Cambodia 27-28 October 2005 | National Training Workshop on Trade and Environment, focusing on trade aspects of ISO 9000, measures for environmental protection under WTO rules, and labeling for environmental purposes. |
| Hanoi, Vietnam 3-4 November 2005 | National Training Workshop on Environmental Requirements and Market Access: The Case of Horticulture. |
| Managua, Nicaragua 8-10 November 2005 | UNCTAD-FIELD Regional workshop on Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development. |
| Bangkok, Thailand 25-26 November 2005 | UNCTAD-ITD National Workshop on Good Agricultural Practice and Benchmarking to EurepGAP |
| Manila, the Philippines 29-30 November 2005 | Subregional Stakeholder Consultations on EurepGAP: Potential and challenges of EurepGAP in South-East Asia. |
| Tunis, Tunisia 5-7 December 2005 | 5th meeting of the UNCTAD/ FAO/ IFOAM International Task Force on Harmonisation and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture (ITF). |
| Havana, Cuba 6-7 December 2005 | National Seminar on Trade, Environment and Development. |
| Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 18-10 December 2005 | UNCTAD/ INMETRO Subregional Stakeholder Consultations on EurepGAP: Opportunities and Challenges for Central and Southern America. |

This list excludes the activities carried out under the CBTF project on organic agriculture in East Africa, which are listed in Box 2

2. Environmental goods and services (EGS)

The immediate objectives of TC/CB activities in the area of EGS are:

- To assist beneficiary countries to participate effectively in WTO negotiations;
- To promote regional dialogue and identify national and regional interests in the area of EGS, for example with regard to classification and negotiating objectives; and
- To explore strategies to strengthen national and regional capacities in certain EGS sectors.

In the context of the DFID-funded project, a number of national studies on EGS have been completed, in particular for Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. In the area of environmental goods, several beneficiary countries have expressed an interest in the development of illustrative lists of environmental goods that reflect the national and, where appropriate, regional sustainable development and export interests. Nicaragua has carried out a study on

ethanol and other environmental goods, and Cuba is preparing a study on photovoltaic cells.

The UNCTAD secretariat made a presentation in and submitted a briefing note to the Special Session of the Committee on Trade and Environment (CTESS) of the WTO in October 2004, including on ongoing and planned TC/CB work on EGS, in particular in the area of environmental goods.⁶ In February 2005, the secretariat briefed the CTESS on the outcome of the discussions on renewable energy equipment and biofuels held at the Expert Meeting on New and Dynamic Sectors of International Trade (Geneva, 7-9 February 2005). On both occasions, many WTO members encouraged the UNCTAD secretariat to intensify its assistance provided to developing countries interested in exploring conceptual and practical aspects of the negotiations and their implications for national discussions on EGS. UNCTAD has subsequently provided such assistance by means of two groups of activities:

Firstly, the CBTF facilitated informal consultations among developing countries that have taken an active part in EGS negotiations. The consultations were held with a view to promoting a better understanding of the proposals made to date in the CTESS and exploring negotiating scenarios for both the CTESS and NAMA. Two rounds of consultations were held, in Bangkok (25-26 August 2005) and in Geneva (11 and 14 October 2005). The following countries participated in one or both of the consultations: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia and Thailand.

Secondly, at the request of the Governments of Jordan and China, UNCTAD fielded advisory missions to Amman (8-12 May 2005) and Beijing (22-23 August 2005) in order to assist the relevant authorities in dealing with the various policy and technical aspects of the negotiations on

Box 4. Main events on EGS during the period January 2004 to December 2005⁷

| | |
|--|---|
| Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic 27-29 April 2004 | Subregional workshop on EGS, with participants from Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. |
| Havana, Cuba 2-3 December 2004 | National workshop to discuss the results of work on EGS and market access and to make recommendations for national initiatives to follow up on those results. |
| Lima, Peru 12-13 April 2005 | CBTF Workshop on Negotiations on EGS for the Andean Community Countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela |
| Amman, Jordan 8-12 May 2005 | CBTF advisory mission on policy and technical aspects of negotiations on environmental goods. |
| Manila, the Philippines 8-9 June 2005 | CBTF National Stakeholder Workshop on the Definition, Criteria, Issues and Identification of Environmental Goods |
| Tegucigalpa, Honduras 13-15 July 2005 | National Workshop on EGS. |
| Beijing, China 22-23 August 2005 | CBTF advisory mission on policy and technical aspects of negotiations on environmental goods. |
| Bangkok, Thailand 25-26 August 2005 | CBTF informal consultations on environmental goods negotiations in CTESS and NAMA. |
| Geneva, Switzerland 11 and 14 October 2005 | CBTF informal consultations on environmental goods negotiations in CTESS and NAMA. |

environmental goods. The advisory missions were carried out under the framework of the CBTF, and the advising teams included experts from UNEP and the World Customs Organisation. The missions focused on issues relating to product coverage, negotiating modalities and implementation problems to be handled by customs offices. As a follow-up to the mission, UNCTAD also installed the World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS) statistical software at the Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Trade, which will provide officers of the Ministry with access to all the major trade and tariff databases.

3. Traditional knowledge

In 2004, UNCTAD's work on traditional knowledge (TK) focused on identifying possible elements of holistic national *sui generis* (one of a kind) systems aimed at preserving, protecting and promoting TK for development, as well as brainstorming on possible approaches at the international level. An international workshop on this subject was held jointly with the Commonwealth Secretariat. The detailed report of this workshop aims to provide policy-makers with a toolkit of options to draw upon when designing holistic national TK policies, as well as some insights on dimensions of international solutions. The four background papers and report of the meeting (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/18) are available on the UNCTAD website: www.unctad.org/trade_env/test1/meetings/tk2.htm.

Box 5. Main event on TK during the period January 2004 to December 2005

Geneva 4-6 February, 2004

UNCTAD-Commonwealth Secretariat Workshop on Elements of National *Sui Generis* Systems for the Preservation, Protection and Promotion of Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices and Options for an International Framework

4. UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity-Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF)

www.unep-unctad.org/cbtf

The CBTF is a joint initiative of UNEP and UNCTAD, launched at UNCTAD X in Bangkok in 2000. Its overall objective is to help strengthen the capacities of interested developing countries to effectively address trade, environment and development issues, in particular those of national and regional interest.

As described in a special UNCTAD XI issue of the CBTF newsletter prepared on the occasion of the UNCTAD XI Roundtable on Promoting Trade for Sustainable Development (São Paulo, Brazil, 17 June 2004), African countries, LDCs and small island developing states (SIDS)⁸ will be key beneficiaries of CBTF activities.⁹

The current round of CBTF project implementation, which started in mid-2004, focuses on three thematic clusters:

1. Trade liberalization in EGS.
2. Promoting the export and facilitating market access of organic agricultural products from East African countries.
3. The relationship between MEAs and WTO rules.

Details of CBTF activities on EGS and organic agriculture in East Africa can be found above in the relevant sections. Other CBTF activities are listed below.

Box 6. Other CBTF-related events during the period January 2004 to December 2005¹⁰

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|---|--|
| Sao Paulo, Brazil 17 June 2004 | Roundtable on Trade for Sustainable Development |
| Nairobi, Kenya 19-20 July, 2004 | Training Workshop on Integrated Assessment for African Countries |
| Phnom Penh, Cambodia 5-6 October 2004 | National training workshop on Enhancing Policy Co-ordination on Trade and Environment Issues: Implementation of MEAs Containing Trade-Related Measures (Basel Convention, Biosafety Protocol of CBD, CITES, and the Montreal Protocol) |
| Luanda, Angola 8-10 November 2004 | Regional seminar on trade, environment and development for Portuguese-speaking African countries (Angola, Cap Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé) |
| Mauritius, 11 January 2005 | Side event on Trade Liberalization, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development: - Opportunities and Challenges for SIDS |
| Manila, Philippines 16-17 June 2005 | Workshop on Post-Doha Trade and Environment Issues (back-to-back with WTO Regional Seminar on Trade and Environment for Asian and Pacific Member Countries) |
| Geneva, Switzerland 6 July 2005 | CBTF Briefing on UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force Activities for 2005 |
| Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic 21-22 July 2005 | Workshop on Post-Doha Trade and Environment Issues (back-to-back with WTO Regional Seminar on Trade and Environment for Latin American and Caribbean Countries) |

5. Support to relevant TC/CB activities of the WTO

The UNCTAD secretariat works closely with the WTO secretariat, including by providing resource persons for WTO TC/CB activities on TED issues. Apart from CBTF/WTO cooperation, in 2004 and 2005 UNCTAD was involved in support for the activities in Box 7.

6. The UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative

www.biotrade.org

In the area of biodiversity, the UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative supports sustainable development through trade and investment in biological resources in line with the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).¹¹ It aims at giving concrete expression to the concept of sustainable use of biodiversity, and at helping to reconcile biodiversity conservation with the development aspirations of local communities in biodiversity-rich areas in developing countries. Through the establishment of partnerships with national, regional and international programmes, the Initiative seeks to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to enhance the production of value-added products and services derived from biodiversity for both domestic and international markets.¹²

The main areas of work of the BioTrade Initiative are: 1) to assist developing countries build policy frameworks in support of biotrade through the implementation of National Programmes and to provide technical assistance to these initiatives, 2) to support though Regional programmes

Box 7. Main events in support of WTO TC/CB activities during the period January 2004 to December 2005

| | |
|---|--|
| Hanoi, Viet Nam 9-12 May 2004 | WTO regional workshop on Trade and Environment for Asian and Pacific countries |
| Geneva, Switzerland 11 October 2004 | WTO symposium on EGS |
| Geneva, Switzerland 15 October 2004 | WTO regional workshop on Trade and Environment for African Countries |
| Geneva, Switzerland 23 February 2005 | WTO regional workshop on Trade and Environment for Africa |
| Manila, Philippines 14-16 June 2005 | WTO regional workshop on Trade and Environment for Asian and Pacific countries |
| Geneva, Switzerland 10-11 October 2005 | WTO Symposium on Trade and Sustainable Development |
| Vienna, Austria 13-15 December 2005 | WTO regional workshop on Trade and Environment for Central and Eastern Europe |

the implementation of regional strategies and policies in favour of biotrade, 3) to provide inputs to international policy processes especially trade-related aspects of MEAs (e.g. CBD and CITES), and 4) to provide assistance in a cross-cutting manner on areas such as export promotion, sustainable use and investment to complement activities developed in the above-mentioned areas.

BioTrade's strategic areas of work

a) National BioTrade Programmes

In 2005, technical assistance was provided for the formulation of BioTrade Programmes in Brazil, Costa Rica,¹³ Venezuela, and Viet Nam, while the implementation of BioTrade Programmes was supported in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uganda.¹⁴ The latter programmes are financed largely through national and bilateral funding sources. These promote the establishment of policy frameworks that are conducive to the sustainable trade of biotrade products and services, support productive processes along the value chain of selected product groups, and seek to leverage commercial finance for private sector efforts in the area of biotrade.

b) Regional BioTrade Programmes

UNCTAD also assists organisations in the formulation and implementation of Regional BioTrade Programmes. These typically develop regional strategies and policies in favour of biotrade and provide concrete support to their implementation.

In 2005, the Initiative began the preparatory process for a Regional BioTrade Programme for the Amazon region. This programme will be carried out together with the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation (ATCO), which includes the following eight countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.¹⁵ It will complement BioTrade national programmes and other ongoing activities at the national level by undertaking activities that cannot be carried out exclusively at the national level or which are executed in a more efficient and cost-effective way at the regional level.

A regional BioTrade programme for the Andean region already exists. Under the Andean BioTrade Programme, regional coordination meetings have been held contributing to sharing of

experiences, knowledge and visions among the Andean countries. The Andean Community (CAN) and the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) are the main partners in this programme.

c) International policy environment

UNCTAD provides inputs to international processes of policy formulation related to trade and biodiversity, particularly in trade related sections of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), in order to support the establishment of an enabling environment for biotrade.

In 2004 and 2005, UNCTAD participated in side-events at the Conference of the Parties of CITES in Bangkok (November 2004) and the meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the CBD (Montreal November 2005). The objective of these interventions is to demonstrate the relevance of biotrade as an incentive measure for the sustainable use of biodiversity. Emphasis is put on the role of private sector, particularly developing country SMEs that work with products and services derived from biodiversity that is native to their countries.

d) Cross-cutting BioTrade issues

The UNCTAD BioTrade Facilitation Programme (BTFP) provides assistance on specific issues related to trade and investment in order to improve market access and expand markets for biodiversity goods and services. This includes enhancing understanding of the market, facilitating commercial contacts, and raising awareness among consumers.

In 2004 and 2005, the BTFP has provided assistance to improve the market uptake of biotrade products and services, particularly through export promotion, sustainable use and investment. Activities of the BTFP focused on supporting the value chains of selected biotrade products in developing countries. These products were chosen based on their potential contribution to the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. Activities were developed through a network of specialized partners at the national and international levels.¹⁶ Selected product groups include: natural ingredients for the food, cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries, cacao arriba, tropical flowers and foliage, ornamental fish, Amazonian fish, the leather and meat of the Caiman yacaré, and eco-tourism.

In 2005, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uganda and Viet Nam received support in the formulation and implementation of strategies for selected value chains. Technical assistance activities were developed to support contacts with importers in EU and USA markets, the improvement of natural resource management, the enhancement of quality and management of exporting SMEs, and the use of distinctive signs for biotrade products like appellation of origin. Over 75 enterprises and trade promotion organizations from seven developing countries have benefited from one or more training activities.

In Southern Africa (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe), BTFP supported PhytoTrade Africa in R&D activities for selected products with the aim of improving product quality and processing technologies.

In order to increase market access, UNCTAD has teamed up with other international organizations to reduce the negative effects of the European Union Novel Food Regulation (NFR)¹⁷ on market access for developing countries. This cooperation resulted in a proposal which suggests simplified stipulations and procedures for importing exotic traditional foods into the EU. This serves the interests of developing countries in alleviating rural poverty without compromising the objective of protecting the health of European consumers. In November 2005, a workshop was organised in Brussels with private sector and governments from both the EU and developing countries.

The BTFP receives financial support from the Governments of the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Box 8. Main BioTrade events during the period January 2004 to December 2005

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| Bogotá, Colombia 18-20 February 2004 | Regional BTFP capacity-building workshop for national BioTrade Programmes in the Andean region on Good Manufacturing Practices, Good Agricultural Practices and Good Conservation Practices for natural ingredients for cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. |
| Milan, Italy 30 April 2004 | Business-to-business (b2b) workshop, aimed at creating joint ventures between exporters in developing countries and European companies in the field of natural ingredients. Organised by the BTFP. |
| Lima, Peru 24-25 May 2004 | Regional workshop on value chain analysis and strategy development, carried out in collaboration with ITC, CBI and the national BioTrade Programmes in the Andean region. Organised by the BTFP. |
| Lima, Peru 1-3 June 2004 | Regional event. In order to promote concrete investment opportunities through venture capital in bio-businesses, UNCTAD BioTrade organized the New Ventures Biodiversity Investor Forum for the Andean-Amazonian region in collaboration with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Andean Development Corporation (CAF). |
| São Paulo, Brazil 12-13 June 2004 | Side event at UNCTAD XI: Informal workshop to discuss the formulation process of the Amazon Biotrade Programme, organized in collaboration with the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO). |
| La Paz, Bolivia 24, 25 November 2004 | Regional workshop on BioTrade Principles and Criteria. |
| Lima, Peru 4 March 2005 | Regional workshop on BioTrade Principles and Criteria |
| Cartagena, Colombia 21-27 May 2005 | Regional workshop on Strengthening Value Chains for Biotrade Products: Lessons Learned, organized by BTFP. |
| Madrid, Spain 31 October 2005 | Meeting between private Sector and BTFP partners to discuss ways and means to better position BioTrade natural ingredients on the EU market. |
| Madrid Spain, 1 November 2005 | Meeting of all BTFP partners on sustainable management plans and b2b approaches. |
| Lima, Peru 21-22 November 2005 | Technical workshop on The use of Geographical Indications and Appellations of Origin to Promote Sustainable Development and BioTrade, organized jointly by ICTSD, SPDA, CAN and UNCTAD BTFP. |
| Montreal, Canada 29-30 November | UNCTAD BTFP side event on BioTrade: An Incentive Measure for Sustainable Use and Conservation of Biodiversity at a meeting of the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSSTA). |
| Brussels, Belgium 1 December 2005 | Workshop on the Revision of the Novel Food Regulation (NFR): Views and Experiences Regarding Traditional Foods, organized by CBI and UNCTAD BTFP in cooperation with the GTZ, GFU IPGRI. |

7. Climate change

Climate change policies have significant implications for trade, investment and development, particularly with the entry into force in 2005 of the Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In March 2005, the UNCTAD Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities recommended that the secretariat assist developing countries to make use of the trade and investment opportunities arising from the Kyoto Protocol, including the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), as a project-based activity.

The main objective of UNCTAD's work on climate change is to promote developing countries' participation in the carbon market through the use of clean technologies and by bringing together governments, industry and civil society. It supports the establishment of public-private operational entities in developing countries, particularly in LDCs and countries with economies in transition, in order to facilitate investments and maximize the sustainable development benefits of the CDM, one of the "flexibility mechanisms" of the Kyoto Protocol.

The activities related to the implementation of CDM projects support the establishment of projects that best suit each developing country's economic, social and environmental needs and conditions. The programme also conducts research activities on various issues associated with the carbon market, such as the interface of WTO rules and domestic climate policies pursuant to Kyoto Protocol goals. In addition, UNCTAD's Carbon Market Programme,¹⁸ in partnership with the Earth Council in Geneva¹⁹ provides innovative e-learning training opportunities to a global audience on climate change and trade issues, including the use of CDM.

At the Expert Meeting on New and Dynamic Sectors of World Trade (Geneva, 7-9 February 2005), it was recommended that UNCTAD give particular attention to the area of biofuels, "in-

Box 9. Main events on climate change during the period January 2004 to December 2005

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| United Republic of Tanzania 5 July to 1 September 2004 | Capacity-building e-learning course on the CDM, organized by UNCTAD in collaboration with the European Commission, the Government of Norway and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat. |
| Geneva, Switzerland 16 October 2004 | Consultation on potential areas of synergy between trade and Kyoto Protocol rules, jointly organized by UNCTAD, the UNFCCC secretariat and the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD). |
| Buenos Aires, Argentina 14 December 2004 | Side event on Trade and Investment Opportunities under the Kyoto Protocol during the 10th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC. |
| Paris, France 20-21 June 2005 | Support to Workshop on Assessing the Biofuels Option, which focused on developing new markets. Event organized by the International Energy Agency (IEA), the United Nations Foundation (UNF) and the Government of Brazil. |
| Montreal, Canada 7 December 2005 | High-level side event on Biofuels Initiative: Moving towards a Sustainable Energy Future, organized in partnership with various institutions and relevant initiatives such as the UNF, the G8 Global Bioenergy Partnership, FAO, UNEP-Risoe, and the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Program. |

cluding further research, analysis, technical cooperation and consensus building²⁰. Biofuels derived from sustainable agricultural practices have many attributes that might qualify them as environmental goods in the context of the WTO negotiations, and this may provide an opportunity for developing and middle-income countries to build up their export markets.

Against this background, the UNCTAD BioFuels Initiative was launched in June 2005 with initial support from the United Nations Foundation. The Initiative aims to help developing countries make the most of their renewable energy potential, and will assist in building their capacity for production, use and trade in biofuels, and in raising public and private sector awareness of the challenges and opportunities of increased biofuels use. It will also promote ways of generating new investments in biofuels, such as through the CDM.

C. Beneficiary countries of TC/CB activities

In the 2004-2005 period, the following developing countries have directly benefited from TC/CB activities of the TED programme through in-depth country, subregional or regional projects, including expert advice and technical support:

Angola
Argentina
Bangladesh
Bolivia
Brazil
Cambodia
Cape Verde
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ghana
Guatemala
Honduras
India
Jordan
Kenya
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Mozambique
Nicaragua
Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Thailand
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet Nam

In addition, some 70 other developing countries have participated in international workshops, briefings and training courses on TED issues organized by UNCTAD (alone or with partners).

D. Selected publications

This section provides information on selected UNCTAD publications on trade, environment and development issues printed during the period January 2004 to December 2005. In addition to those listed below, a large number of country case studies, briefing notes, workshop reports, documents for intergovernmental meetings and newsletters have been prepared in the context of TC/CB and other activities organized by UNCTAD's Trade, Environment and Development Branch. Most of these are available in the "meetings" and "projects" sections of the Trade, Environment and Development Branch website at: www.unctad.org/trade_env, or on the CBTF and BioTrade websites. The first five publications listed below can be accessed and downloaded from: www.unctad.org/trade_env.

1. Trading opportunities for organic products from developing countries

This report contains a synthesis of studies and discussions on the theme of promoting trade in environmentally preferable products (EPPs); in particular, it focuses on opportunities for trade in organic products. These activities were conducted jointly by UNCTAD and FIELD between June 1999 and April 2001 as part of the DFID-funded project entitled Strengthening Research and Policy-Making Capacity on Trade and Environment in Developing Countries (INT/98/A61). This publication also contains papers prepared by experts from Cuba, Costa Rica, the Philippines and Uganda as well as UNCTAD staff, and makes recommendations for actions at national, regional and multilateral levels and for further capacity-building activities. (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/11).

2. Protecting and promoting traditional knowledge: systems, national experiences and international dimensions

The preservation, protection and promotion of the traditional knowledge (TK), innovations and practices of local and indigenous communities is of key importance, particularly for developing countries. Their rich endowment of TK and biodiversity plays a critical role in their health care, food security, culture, religion, identity, environment, sustainable development and trade. But this valuable asset is at risk in many parts of the world, and there are concerns that this knowledge is being used and claimed by third parties, with few of the benefits being shared with the original TK-holders, and without their prior informed consent. While such concerns have pushed TK high on the international agenda, the best ways of addressing the range of issues related to its preservation, protection, further development and sustainable use are not yet clear.

This book contains a collection of papers prepared in conjunction with an UNCTAD expert meeting. The papers, written by experts from all regions of the world as well as international organizations, address three key issues:

1. What is the role of TK, particularly in the health care and agriculture sectors?
2. Why and how should TK be protected?
3. How can TK best be harnessed for development and trade?

The answers to these questions are evolving as experiences are gained and shared. Moreover, as the types of TK, and related concerns and objectives, are unique to each country and community, solutions must also be tailored to local circumstances. By presenting a wide range of experiences and perspectives on this subject, this book provides the reader with ample food for thought in designing appropriate solutions. (UNCTAD/TED/TED/10).

3. Harmonization and equivalence in organic agriculture

This presents the first results of the International Task Force (IFT) on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture, organized by UNCTAD, FAO and IFOAM. It features four back-

ground papers that describe the current situation in organic regulation and trade. It also offers some models that could serve as potential solutions to international trade challenges that have arisen as a result of the numerous public and private regulations for organic products that have emerged worldwide. (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/4).

4. Analysis of options for implementing disclosure of origin requirements in intellectual property applications

This paper was commissioned by the UNCTAD secretariat as a contribution to its response to the invitation to UNCTAD by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Conference of the Parties (COP) at its Seventh Meeting (February 2004) to analyse issues relating to implementation of disclosure of origin requirements in the intellectual property (IP) law system. The paper analyses the five topics identified by the CBD COP:

- Options for model provisions on proposed disclosure requirements;
- Options for application-procedure triggers;
- Options for incentive measures for applicants;
- Functioning of disclosure requirements under WIPO treaties; and
- IP issues raised by proposed international certificates of origin.

The analysis is intended to make a thorough, practical, and substantive contribution to discussions on the topics identified above. (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/14).

5. Trade and environment: an important relationship for SIDS

This is the subject of a chapter in a book entitled *Is a Special Treatment of Small Island Developing States Possible?* (UNCTAD/LDC/2004/1, December 2004), which builds on the results of CBTF capacity building workshops for SIDS held during two WTO regional Trade and Environment Seminars: for Pacific Island Countries (Suva, Fiji, on 28 November 2002) and for Caribbean countries (Kingston, Jamaica, on 29 November 2003). The book was prepared on the occasion of the Mauritius International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

The first part of the book analyses trade and environmental issues covered in the Doha Work Programme and in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation from the perspective of SIDS. The second part deals with supply side factors. SIDS face serious problems – related to their small size – with regard to export competitiveness, which makes trade preferences and special and differential treatment in the multilateral trading system of vital importance to them. Yet several SIDS are seriously threatened by the phasing out of market access preferences, in particular for sugar and bananas. Because of this, and in order to promote export diversification and sustainable development, SIDS are generally interested in exploring niche markets for value-added products, including EPPs and services. The chapter therefore examines experiences of SIDS in promoting production and exports of organic agricultural products, certified timber and non-timber forest products based on traditional knowledge, “Fairtrade” products, as well as niche markets for ecotourism. The final part makes recommendations on ways to better reflect SIDS’ concerns in international deliberations on trade and environment, and on capacity building as a follow-up to activities carried out by the UNEP-UNCTAD CBTF.

6. BioTrade initiative implementation strategy

The *BioTrade Initiative Implementation Strategy* was published in May 2005, after discussions with relevant partners. (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/5).

7. BioTrade in the andean Sub-Region

In May 2005, a book on *BioTrade in the Andean Sub-Region - Development Opportunities* was published in English and Spanish. This is a joint publication of the Secretary General of the Andean Community (SGCAN), the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) and the UNCTAD/BioTrade Initiative. It aims to demonstrate that trade and business in goods and services derived from biodiversity and based upon the principle of sustainability is already a reality in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.

8. Biofuels

Biofuels: Advantages and Trade Barriers (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/1). This paper aims to assess the potential for greater market penetration of biofuels, including ethanol and bio-diesel, and other alternative sources of energy. It addresses current impediments to greater production, domestic use and trade in biofuels, with particular attention to rural development and energy security, and discusses prospects for the greater use of alternative energy sources that are less carbon-intensive.

NOTES

- ¹ At UNCTAD XI, member States agreed that “UNCTAD should continue to provide support to developing countries on issues at the interface between trade and environment, such as market access, agriculture, traditional knowledge, transfer of environmentally sound technology, environmental goods and services, environmentally preferable products, and issues concerning eco-labelling and certification costs, and follow up on trade-related issues contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. It should strengthen work on the BIOTRADE Initiative and the UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity-Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF)” (São Paulo Consensus, TD/410, 25 June 2004, paragraph 103).
- ² For more details, see the UNCTAD Progress Report on the follow-up to the recommendations of and discussions on the evaluation of UNCTAD’s programme on trade, environment and development (TD/B/WP/175), August 2004, available at: www.unctad.org.
- ³ For more information, see the report of the Expert Meeting at: www.unctad.org/en/docs/c1em19d3_en.pdf.
- ⁴ The report of the workshop is available as DITC/TED/2004/7, accessible at: www.unctad.org.
- ⁵ The presentations and documents of all the meetings are accessible through: www.unctad.org/trade_env/test1/mmschedule2.htm.
- ⁶ The UNCTAD briefing note is accessible at: www.unctad.org/trade_env/test1/mmschedule2.htm.
- ⁷ A number of activities on EGS were carried out in the context of the CBTF (see below). The presentations and documents of all the meetings are accessible at: www.unctad.org/trade_env/test1/projects/field.htm.
- ⁸ It is to be noted that the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/CONF.207/CRP.7, 13 January 2005) listed the relationship between trade, environment and development among a number of issues of special concern to SIDS in seeking to integrate into the global economy (paragraph 67(h)). Similarly, in the section on capacity development, it called for the delivery of coordinated, effective and targeted trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building programmes for SIDS, including taking advantage of existing and future market-access opportunities and examining the relationship between trade, environment and development.
- ⁹ The Newsletter is accessible at: www.unctad.org/trade_env/test1/meetings/saopaulo.htm.
- ¹⁰ Documents relating to these meetings are accessible at: www.unep-unctad.org/cbtf/cbtf2/meetings.htm.
- ¹¹ The Convention’s objectives are the conservation of biological diversity; sustainable use of its components; and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.
- ¹² UNCTAD, *BioTrade Initiative, Implementation Strategy 2005*. Geneva, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/5.
- ¹³ INBio (Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad) is spearheading the formulation, in close consultation with the Ministry for Environment and Energy (MINAE) and the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The Andean Development Corporation (CAF), UNCTAD/BioTrade Initiative (through the Swiss State Secretariat of Economic Affairs - SECO), and INBio provide financial support to the formulation phase.
- ¹⁴ The National Programme of Uganda is carried out with the financial support of Norway, the Netherlands and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Programme in Venezuela receives finance from UNDP. The Programme in Bolivia is financed through bilateral support of the Governments of the Netherlands and Switzerland.
- ¹⁵ The formulation process is financed by the United Nations Foundation and a GTZ/Netherlands partnership.
- ¹⁶ Partners include the Swiss Import Promotion Programme (SIPPO), the Dutch Centre for the Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries (CBI), the International Trade Centre (ITC) of UNCTAD/WTO, trade promotion organizations at the national level and national BioTrade Programmes.
- ¹⁷ Regulation (EC) No 258/1997 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 1997 concerning Novel Foods and Novel Food Ingredients. For more information see: The EU Novel Food Regulation: Impact on the Potential Export of Exotic Traditional Food to the European Union, UNCTAD /BTFP and CBI, November 2005, and Missing the Market: How exotic foods are being barred from the EU. UNCTAD BTFP and others, November 2005.
- ¹⁸ For more information, see: www.unctad.org/ghg.
- ¹⁹ See also: www.earthcouncil.com.
- ²⁰ UNCTAD/TD/B/COM.1/EM.26/3, paragraph 57.

