

Online workshop on trade and biodiversity for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

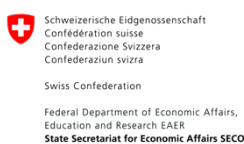
24 March 2021

Workshop Report



The online workshop was organized by the BioTrade Initiative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) under the *Global BioTrade Programme* with the financial support of the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO

The views expressed herein result from discussions held at the online workshop and do not necessarily reflect the views of the organizations participating in the workshop. For questions or comments, kindly contact: biotrade@un.org



SUMMARY

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework¹ will set the direction for international and national biodiversity policies for this decade towards 2030 and beyond. It will also give direction to non-government actors like businesses, academia and NGOs for enhancing their role in biodiversity conservation. The framework aims for a transformational change towards the objectives of the CBD and other global biodiversity objectives. This will require addressing the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss by finding sustainable management solutions which reflect also the social and economic dimensions of sustainable development. Trade is an engine of economic growth and provides livelihood options by connecting actors from local to international levels. When trade is legal and sustainable, it will be one of the elements that will contribute to a successful post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

With its partners, the UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative is working to create an enabling policy environment that supports sustainable trade of biodiversity-based products and services, including BioTrade. Standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity as well as voluntary action by the private sector will make an essential contribution to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The sustainable and legal trade of biodiversity-based products and services creates incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit sharing, supports cross-sectoral cooperation, mobilizes resources, and increases awareness for biodiversity. Furthermore, trade in sustainably sourced products or services, such as BioTrade, promotes sustainable consumption and production patterns and provides long-term livelihood opportunities for communities which rely on natural resources.

Business associations and networks as well as leading companies will translate the framework into action. Therefore, BioTrade needs to be included in multiple sections of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other documents which relate to it, namely the monitoring framework and the long-term strategic framework for capacity development.

UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative and CBD secretariat organized the *Online workshop on trade and biodiversity for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework* on 24 March 2021, under the Global BioTrade Programme supported by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO. The workshop discussed how trade, particularly legal and sustainable trade, can support the new framework and resulted in the following recommendations:

- Capitalize on the interest of the **business community to engage** in the framework: Use business-friendly language in the framework, provide the space for business platforms, networks and associations to engage in the development, implementation and review of the framework, and embed business engagement in the revised National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).
- The **monitoring framework** could be designed to serve multiple purposes at global, regional and national levels: Ex-ante assessments as well as to inform environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments of trade policies. However, other policy measures should become the norm. Sustainability tracing of products supports businesses in becoming more sustainable along the supply chains and helps in raising consumer awareness about biodiversity-friendly purchasing decisions. Trade and biodiversity-related information needs to be part of the monitoring frameworks at global and national levels.
- **Standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity** are a straightforward way for raising consumer and business awareness on biodiversity, contribute to outreach and communication as well as to capacity development especially for small and medium size businesses along the value chains. They can support that more of the value-added benefits actors at the start of the value chain, to producers and harvesters of primary resources, especially to indigenous peoples and local communities.
- For **making trade more sustainable**, the post-2020 global biodiversity framework needs to address the issue of perverse incentives and the generation of positive incentives, recognize the importance of trade for supporting sustainable use and management, as well as improve legal frameworks including for domestic trade standards and for implementing the Nagoya Protocol.

¹ The updated zero draft, which is the most current version of the framework as of April 2021, is available on the CBD Website: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/3064/749a/0f65ac7f9def86707f4eaefa/post2020-prep-02-01-en.pdf>

1. Introduction and context

Trade is an indispensable component of national economies and involves governments, businesses, societies. It is also related to biodiversity, as approximately 50% of the world's economy is dependent on nature and its services (WEF 2020²). The shift to sustainable trade is an important transformation called for by IPBES and the Global Sustainable Development Report³. Trade, underpinned by social values and behaviors, may either be considered an indirect driver of biodiversity loss or an important factor in solving sustainability challenges (2019 IPBES Global Assessment). For this reason, trade should also be part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework discussions and its future implementation.

The online workshop convened over 180 representatives, including government negotiators, business representatives and other stakeholders who are actively involved or interested in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and in the role trade can and should play in it. This framework is currently being negotiated under the auspices of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and will define targets and pathways for the conservation and management of biodiversity for the next decade and beyond. Since early 2019, consultation workshops and meetings involving all stakeholders have been organized at the national, regional, and global levels before its scheduled adoption at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) in Kunming, China in 2021.

UNCTAD has been promoting sustainable trade through its [BioTrade Initiative](#) since 1996 and the [Oceans Economy and Fisheries Programme](#). UNCTAD coined the word "BioTrade" which promotes the sustainable biodiversity-based production and trade of products and services, such as quinoa, marula and birdwatching. The UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative and its partners aim to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through the promotion of sustainable trade and investment in biodiversity-based products and services. If conducted under environmental, social and economic sustainability criteria, trade can be sustainable. BioTrade adds economic value to biodiversity through its wise use and trade in order to provide incentives for its conservation, the sharing of benefits and the generation of livelihoods; and promotes private sector engagement.

With its partners, the BioTrade Initiative is also working to create an enabling policy environment that supports sustainable trade of biodiversity-based products and services, including BioTrade. This has created incentives for biodiversity-friendly harvesting and production at the community level, as well as opportunities for companies to transform their business models by adopting biodiversity-friendly practices in over 80 countries around the globe. Over the years, 5 million jobs have been generated and sales of BioTrade companies, associations and initiatives sustainably sourcing products in 2019 amounted to Euro 5,15 billion.

BioTrade is understood as those activities related to the collection or production, transformation, and commercialization of goods and services derived from biodiversity (genetic resources, species, and ecosystems) under environmental, social and economic sustainability criteria. These criteria, known as the [BioTrade Principles and Criteria](#), have been the core foundation that guide the implementation of activities of the UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative, the BioTrade programmes and other related activities since their inception in 2007. These Principles & Criteria were updated in 2020 to reflect the evolving legal and policy frameworks and build on the valuable experiences, best practices and lessons learned from BioTrade partners and practitioners.

2. How to include trade in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

The session started as a plenary discussion with introductory remarks and then participants went into separate online workshop discussion groups. Four workshop groups, led by facilitators and informed by invited experts⁴, discussed the interrelation between trade, biodiversity and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The results of the discussions presented below are in some cases regrouped for better coherence and readability.

² The Future of Nature and Business, World Economic Forum 2020. <https://www.weforum.org/reports/new-nature-economy-report-series>

³ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/globalsdreport/2019>

⁴ for the list of facilitators and experts, please check the acknowledgement chapter and the agenda in Annex I

Sustainable and legal trade as a way for business engagement (Group 1)

Group 1 discussed how businesses could be engaged in the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by using trade as an entry point, what narratives the connection between trade and biodiversity could provide and to which extent, and how trade should be embedded in the framework.

What should be considered in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

- **Use business-friendly concepts and narratives in the framework:** There has been a growing interest within the business community to recognize the importance of biodiversity and to make strategic and operational improvements within business practices. The process of developing the framework is an opportunity to **create entry points for business engagement:**
 - The concept of 'nature-based solutions'⁵ is attractive for businesses. The BioTrade Principles & Criteria⁶ could be linked to the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions⁷.
 - The BioTrade Principles & Criteria support biodiversity sustainability efforts in business strategies and business plans. They can furthermore be reflected in income statements and budgetary principles.
 - The business appeal of the framework would gain from adding a BioTrade perspective and including a business transformation aspect. This could include, for example, the promotion of social entrepreneurship.
- **Value and supply chains** are very important for sustainable consumption and production objectives and for the transformational change the post-2020 global biodiversity framework is aiming to achieve. Taking measures for biodiversity along the whole value chain could be reflected in the framework, including its theory of change.
- **Business and biodiversity platforms and networks** aim to support the shift to sustainable production and to trigger biodiversity-friendly investments. Such networks and platforms can relate decisions taken at the international level to the ground level and vice-versa. Such platforms contribute to building awareness, trigger stakeholder engagement and allow for sharing good practices. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework needs to include references to such platforms, for instance in the outreach and mainstreaming sections.
- The framework should encourage with and invite engagement of **business associations**, which will help to reach for instance small and medium-sized businesses. Business associations, including trade or industry associations, could play an active role in supporting businesses in understanding the ramifications of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and promote solutions and good practices which contribute to delivering on the post-2020 framework and to the implementation of standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity.
- **Governments are encouraged to foster business engagement**, for instance in the context of the revision and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) or in setting up national business and biodiversity platforms.
- The post-2020 global biodiversity framework could include a set of *ad hoc* systems for businesses to make **visible and measurable contributions to its implementation**. This requires measurable targets which are applicable to businesses, complemented by either business/trade specific indicators to measure contributions, or indicators that take account of

⁵ <https://www.iucn.org/theme/nature-based-solutions>

⁶ BioTrade Principles & Criteria 2020: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcted2020d2_en.pdf

⁷ IUCN (2020). Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions. A user-friendly framework for the verification, design and scaling up of NbS. First edition. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

the contribution by business to the overall agreed targets. Ways need to be found how to create and/or aggregate commitments from businesses.

- **Raising awareness and education** on why biodiversity matters and what needs to be done to take care of biodiversity could be supported by business networks, associations or initiatives at global, regional and national levels.

Measuring trade and biodiversity (Group 2)

Group 2 explored what role trade-related information can and should play in a post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the related monitoring framework.

What should be considered in the development process of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, in particular for the monitoring framework:

- **A multi-purpose monitoring framework:** The monitoring framework will need to serve more than one purpose: As it is currently being negotiated by governments⁸, the monitoring framework will allow for an ex-post evaluation of the effectiveness of measures taken to implement the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. At the same time, data is important for modeling impact scenarios of policies like trade agreements. The impact of policies needs to be assessed early on to detect potential negative impacts of trade in an earlier stage.
- **Encourage trade partners to promote sustainable trade** by supporting its positive and addressing its negative aspects. For example, trade agreements need to more specifically mention environmental measures that focus on sustainable trade from a biodiversity perspective. The EU – Andean (so far Colombia, Peru and Ecuador) trade agreement is one such example⁹ as well as the US trade agreement with Peru. Trade agreements can also be platforms for continuing negotiations on biodiversity issues and to continue measuring the impact of trade.
- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) for trade policies**, including the modelling of potential impact of trade liberalization, should be encouraged. Such assessments can estimate, for example, land use intensification triggered by trade liberalization between two or more countries and can include mitigating measures, such as improving production methods or installing safeguards. Metrics for impact assessment are already being developed by various organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), considering challenges of impact assessment in social settings and also regarding different timescales and geographical scales. EIAs and SEAs are relevant for taking decisions on trade policies and existing and new bilateral or multilateral trade agreements (among many other purposes) and for checking whether such policies are conducive to the implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. EIAs and SEAs are furthermore being discussed under the international legally binding instrument for biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. EIAs and SEAs should be incorporated in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in the appropriate sections, for instance in the theory of change to the implementation mechanisms.
- **Improve the sustainability tracing of products:**
 - Application of novel supply chain techniques like blockchain could be used to trace the sustainability of the products. Such techniques would, for instance, allow to assign an electronic mark to a product at the source. It is important that the development of these techniques is done with the private sector and other stakeholders, and that the techniques are applicable by the private sector.
 - Alligators and crocodiles are also examples for a working traceability system which was set up by CITES. Setting up traceability systems has to be led at government level to avoid multiple traceability systems, but with involvement of the private sector and other stakeholders.

⁸ Monitoring of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: The current (April 2021) version of the preparatory documents for the monitoring framework are available on the website of the 24th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to the CBD <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBSTTA-24>, in particular document 3 and the additional documents.

⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/andean-community/>

- **Include trade-related information in the monitoring framework:**
 - The Internationally Recognized Certificates of Compliance (IRCCs) recorded in the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-House could contribute to measure implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the 3rd objective of the CBD.
 - The Harmonized System code (HS code) can be used to better understand the scope and importance of BioTrade. UNCTAD is currently working on a biodiversity-trade dataset based on the HS classification. The challenge is how to know whether these biodiversity-based products are sustainable based on the HS code. One solution may be establishing a satellite classification for BioTrade. Existing tools to map supply chains and trade flows (like the TRACE partnership for agricultural commodities) could also be scaled up for BioTrade products to obtain a tool similar to the UN Biodiversity Lab for BioTrade.
 - The monitoring framework needs to include headline indicators for trade and biodiversity with baselines, as well as complementary indicators. Such indicators will be particularly important for targets 14 and 15 of the updated zero draft. Alternatively, indicators that are adopted by Parties need to be disaggregatable for trade, to measure the impact of trade on the delivery of the target.

Standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity (Group 3)

International standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity are being applied and are constantly evolving. There is also an increasing need to address the proliferation of standards. The group discussed how the development and application of standards could relate to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

What should be considered in the process of developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

- **Standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity can contribute to the outreach and awareness raising** component of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:
 - **Consumers** are increasingly interested in understanding the supply chain better; where their favored brands of cosmetics, fashion, food, among others, are coming from; and how they are sourced. Access to information is becoming easier, hence it's the consumers who are establishing trends and driving company decisions.
 - **All actors along the supply chain** – from the harvesters/communities as well as the final consumers -- need to understand the supply chain and its complexities and opportunities: a small increase in the cost of a certified product is offset by better stability in the supply chain, food security, better relations with suppliers and/or other advantages.
- **Standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity can help mainstream biodiversity** across various sectors and are an opportunity for connecting governments with the private sector and local communities. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the related long-term strategic framework for capacity development can support this.
- Incorporate working with **standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)** by:
 - Working with key stakeholders to analyze value chains across national and international markets.
 - Applying standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity to the local contexts (since they are rarely applicable for everyone), acknowledging that supply chains span different contexts and realities.
 - Acknowledging and harnessing the expertise of local harvesters and producers in monitoring biodiversity.

- Managing the complexity arising from the proliferation of standards.¹⁰
- Incorporate **standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity in the long-term strategic framework for capacity development** in order to:
 - Support the establishment of standards and guidelines that are globally consistent yet locally applicable.
 - Set up multi-stakeholder processes to establish the value addition of certifications and covering the cost of establishing, for instance, a certification scheme.
 - Support smaller scale producers or suppliers in working with standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity.

Achieving legal and sustainable trade through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (Group 4)

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework process aims to be transformative, which implies it leads to shifts in the way societies work to achieve biodiversity objectives. Group 4 explored the necessary traits of a post-2020 global biodiversity framework to contribute to a shift to legal and sustainable trade.

A report on the relationship between trade and biodiversity through the lens of the Dasgupta Review of the Economics of Biodiversity¹¹ (Vause, J.2020¹²) highlights policy options to rebalance trade and make it sustainable from a biodiversity perspective. This includes, for example, lowering of tariffs and non-tariff barriers for trade in sustainably sourced products, promotion of certification as well as standards, provision of import guarantees to companies who bring sustainable commodities into countries, shifting of financial incentives towards sustainable trade and establish due diligence regulations for importers.

There are two angles for trade and biodiversity: The direct use of biodiversity reflected in target 4 of the updated zero draft (particularly related to CITES) and the indirect links through sustainable consumption and production reflected in targets 14 and 15 of the updated zero draft. Sustainable consumption and production means also changing consumer behavior and consumption patterns which requires economic and regulatory measures as well as transparency.

What should be considered in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

- The post-2020 global biodiversity framework is an **opportunity for mainstreaming** biodiversity into the trade sector. Trade actors should internalize their dependency and impact on biodiversity. The framework is an opportunity to jumpstart cooperation across sectors for biodiversity. It can also be a useful tool for advocating with different actors, for instance in the trade sector, and for resource mobilization. The framework could also improve the understanding of the importance of informal trade to promote sustainable use of biodiversity.
- Trade should be considered in the context of the **resource mobilization** discussion. Sustainable supply chains require resilient and stable ecosystems. Investments in sustainable trade should be in line with improving the condition of productive landscapes. There is therefore a role for sustainable trade to channel resources into biodiversity.
- **Legislation needs to be part of the implementation of the framework.** To implement the framework, a combination of approaches will be needed: primary and secondary legislation, guidelines, norms and standards.

¹⁰ Navigating through various options and requirements may prove to be challenging; ITC is trying to simplify this process through a free platform (tool) called "Sustainability Map" which now covers 300 voluntary sustainability standards. Companies can access this tool to access information and compare processes and requirements set by specific standards without a cost to them. This platform is also being used to host the BioTrade Principles and Criteria and enable actors, such as companies, to conduct online self-assessments, see <https://www.sustainabilitygateway.org/biotrade/>.

¹¹ Dasgupta, P. (2021), The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review. UK government, HM Treasury, London, UK

¹² <https://tradedhub.earth/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Vause-2020-Exploring-Trade-and-Biodiversity.pdf>

- Key requirements such as information on the origin of resources or the requirements on sustainable harvesting practices (e.g., in the form of harvesting permits) need to be part of the **domestic biodiversity conservation legislation**.
- Governments could work towards a **domestic trade standard** that factor in environmental or biodiversity laws that exist at national level. Such standards could include social sustainability, take into account domestic access and benefit sharing-considerations, and local and national biodiversity conditions.
- Governments need to **develop regulations to push the implementation** of the Nagoya Protocol and adopt practical measures which resonate with businesses.
- Advocate and engage for **subsidy reforms at the WTO**, especially regarding agricultural, fish and fossil fuel subsidies – we need joined-up thinking from the producer to the consumer. In this regard, subsidies should be addressed across all scales and along supply chains.
- **Positive incentives:** Producers and investors should be rewarded for positive actions and generate a new business-as-usual.
- The **finance community** needs to be part of the transformational change and preferential rates and arrangements, like the EU is developing, could be a good practice. A way is needed to ensure that the shift from unsustainable to sustainable production. There is a cost involved in this shift and could lead to a competition between sustainable and unsustainable products.
- **Recognition of market-based instruments by the CBD** and tap into that underlying potential to scale up the use of sustainability standards and related tools.
- **Trade and biodiversity needs to be part of NBSAPs:** The post-2020 global biodiversity framework needs to **provide scalability** in order to achieve the shift to sustainable trade. Top-down instructions are unlikely to work unless they are supported by trade actors on the ground. At the same time efforts by actors on the ground benefit from a wider framework that encourages and rewards exemplary biodiversity-friendly activities. Scalability is essential.
- **Engaging consumers:** When it comes to sustainable consumption and production, there are multiple stakeholders which could be grouped into producers and consumers of biodiversity-based products. The interaction between these two groups is bidirectional and consumers should play a more active role in identifying market opportunities for biodiversity-friendly products. Therefore, there is a need for consumer platforms, particularly in biodiversity rich countries. This could be facilitated by the private sector because such platforms could be also quite valuable from a market research point of view.
- Resource providers could play a more active role in the compliance requirements of domestic harvest and permits, and the ABS process for prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms. This will require **capacity development** and other means of support.
- The draft Target 14 is so far focused on reducing the negative impacts in supply chains but there is scope to think how trade could have positive effects. The new concept about the regenerative cycle of nature and opportunities to invest in that could be reflected.
- A **due diligence requirement** regarding human rights and biodiversity could be considered in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

3. Conclusions (plenary session)

In the concluding remarks, there was a consensus that to solve the biodiversity challenges, conservation alone is not the solution. Many drivers of biodiversity loss can only be addressed with sustainable management and sustainable development includes economic development, in particular in developing countries. Trade is an engine of economic growth and provides livelihood options. If done legally and sustainably, trade is one of the elements which can contribute to a successful post-2020 global biodiversity framework. It is important that actors in the first stages of the value chain (upstream) benefit from value addition, trade and achieve sustainable livelihood, otherwise such chains are not sustainable and sustainable use is not incentivized.

The discussion on biodiversity-friendly trade/BioTrade debate should be expanded to include any type of commodity. The objective should be that harvesting and producing becomes biodiversity-friendly and sustainable, such as deforestation-free products. In the end, whole value chains need to become sustainable. For that, certification, traceability and information – for instance on production methods – is an important piece of the puzzle. Business and biodiversity platforms can engage and bring companies together in the discussion and in supporting implementation.

Participants also mentioned that standards exist to help set and share good practices and avoid the need to reinvent the wheel. Implementing standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity needs to be accompanied by aid for trade or development cooperation mechanisms. However, at the same time, standards are becoming increasingly complicated. There is a tradeoff between the proliferation of standards and the need to find sector and site- adapted standards and solutions since there is no one-size fits all when it comes to those related to trade and biodiversity. However, the new global biodiversity goals are going to be set in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Those overarching global goals could give a common direction to the different standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity. Due diligence requirements improve existing sustainability schemes and could increase consumers' confidence in them, but at the same time, such requirements do not automatically solve all the challenges in a supply chain.

The BioTrade Principles and Criteria are a very important compass for the engagement with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. There are two approaches in the BioTrade Principles and Criteria that are not featuring very strongly at the moment in the updated zero draft and that should be represented in it: the value chain approach and the adaptive management approach.

Trade policies and trade agreements need to consider their potential impact on biodiversity. For the agreements, this requires the inclusion of sustainability measures and ex-ante and ex-post multidimensional environmental impact assessments which take into consideration geographic, thematic, and temporal issues.¹³

Moving forward, participants are encouraged to take these conclusions and the many points raised in this online workshop into account when preparing for the upcoming meetings of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular the 3rd meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the 24th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on a post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Parties are also encouraged to support the inclusion of trade-related indicators in the monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and/or indicators that can be disaggregated to take account of the impact of trade, or trade related policies. This report will be used as inputs to processes under the CBD and the topic will be continued to be discussed among UNCTAD BioTrade, its partners and other interested stakeholders. Some results will be used for communication around BioTrade.

4. Acknowledgements

The online workshop on trade and biodiversity for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the meeting report were prepared by the BioTrade Initiative of UNCTAD, Andreas Obrecht, Lorena Jaramillo, Niamh Brannigan, Rafe Dent, Maria Durleva, Lalen Lleander, Ivana Padierna and Lika Sasaki with input from the facilitators of the online workshop Valerie Normand, Steve MacFeely, Rubi Lambert and Laura Bermúdez as well as from the invited experts: Gerard Bos, Pravir Deshmukh, Claude Fromageot, Andrew Kingman, Stephanie Paquin-Jaloux, Natasha Ali, Angela Me, Marianne Kettunen, Ana Patricia Batalhone, Hesiquio Benitez Diaz, Ulrich Feiter, Daniel Sabará, Joshua Wickerham, David Morgan, Theresa Mundita Lim, Preshanthie Naicker-Manick and James Vause. Further input was provided by Teresa Moreira, Markus Lehmann and Daniel Lauchenauer.

The workshop was organized in cooperation with the CBD Secretariat, in particular Bianca Brasil. UNCTAD gratefully acknowledges the support of the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO under the *Global BioTrade Programme: Linking trade, biodiversity and sustainable development*.

¹³ The United States-Peru Free Trade Agreement (PTPA) was mentioned as a good example ([link](#)).

Annex I: Agenda



Online workshop on trade and biodiversity for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, 24 March 2021 Provisional Agenda

13:30 – 13:40 (CET) Opening

- Welcoming remarks by Teresa Moreira, Officer in Charge, Division on International Trade and Commodities, UNCTAD
- Welcoming remarks Markus Lehmann, Head Economic Policy Unit, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- Welcoming remarks by Daniel Lauchenauer, Programme Manager, Economic Cooperation and Development Division, Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO

13:40 – 13:45 Introduction to the workshop

13:45 – 14:25 Parallel discussion groups

Group 1: Sustainable trade as a way for business engagement

- Facilitator: Valerie Normand, Senior Expert on Access and Benefit Sharing, UEBS
- Invited expert: Gerard Bos, Director, Business and Biodiversity Programme, IUCN
- Invited expert: Pravir Deshmukh, Counsellor, CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development
- Invited expert: Claude Fromageot, Head, Sustainable Development for Groupe Rocher and Chairperson of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity
- Invited expert: Andrew Kingman, Managing Director, Eco-MICAIA Ltd
- Invited expert: Stephanie Paquin-Jaloux, Director, Biodiversity Strategy & Compliance at Firmenich and representative of One Planet Business for Biodiversity, OP2B

Group 2: Measuring trade and biodiversity

- Facilitator: Steve MacFeely, Head, Statistics & Information, UNCTAD
- Invited expert: Natasha Ali, Senior Programme Officer, Coordinator Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
- Invited expert: Angela Me, Chief Statistician, UNODC
- Invited expert: Marianne Kettunen, Principal Policy Analyst, Head of Global Challenges and SDGs, IEEP

Group 3: Standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity

- Facilitator: Siti Rubiah Lambert, Sustainability Expert, United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards UNFSS
- Invited expert: Ana Patricia Batalhone, Associate Programme Officer, ITC
- Invited expert: Hesiquio Benitez Diaz, CBD SBSTTA Chair, Director of International Cooperation, CONABIO Mexico
- Invited expert: Ulrich Feiter, CEO, Parceval Pharmaceuticals
- Invited expert: Daniel Sabará, CEO, Beraca
- Invited expert: Joshua Wickerham, Manager, Membership and Engagement, ISEAL

Group 4: Achieving legal and sustainable trade through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

- Facilitator: Laura Bermúdez, Advisor for biodiversity issues in the International Affairs, Office of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia
- Invited expert: David Morgan, Chief, Governing Bodies, CITES
- Invited expert: Theresa Mundita Lim, Executive Director, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
- Invited expert: Preshanthie Naicker-Manick, Project Director, Bioprospecting/Biotrade Value Chains, Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, UNDP-GEF
- Invited expert: James Vause, Lead Economist, UNEP-WCMC and UNEP TradeHub

14:30 – 15:00 Concluding session



Annex II: Background reading materials

Reference materials on trade and biodiversity

Report of the IV BioTrade Congress: Linking trade and biodiversity, UNCTAD 2020
https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcted2021d1_en.pdf

Trade and Biodiversity Conservation, UNCTAD 2017:
https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcted2017d2_en.pdf

Trade and Biodiversity, EU Policy Department for External Relations 2020:
[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2020/603494/EXPO_IDA\(2020\)603494_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2020/603494/EXPO_IDA(2020)603494_EN.pdf)

Expertise France: Expertise on #17: Biotrade:
<https://4post2020bd.net/resources/expertise-on-17-biotrade/>

Information about the BioTrade initiative

BioTrade Principles and Criteria 2021: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcted2020d2_en.pdf

20 Years of BioTrade: Connecting People, the Planet and Markets:
https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcted2016d4_en.pdf

Presentation on the contribution of BioTrade to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
<https://www.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/99CDF67B>

Legal and sustainable trade as a way for business engagement (Group 1)

The Big Shift: Business for Biodiversity:
<https://bit.ly/3uyYdoZ>

The Business of BioTrade: Using Biological Resources Sustainably and Responsibly:
https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcbcc20094_en.pdf

Report of the III BioTrade Congress Biodiversity and Trade: Promoting Sustainable Use Through Business Engagement
https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcted2015d2_en.pdf

Measuring trade and biodiversity (Group 2)

Webinar on Biodiversity and Trade Statistics (Mekong region, India and Europe):
<https://unctad.org/meeting/webinar-biodiversity-and-trade-statistics-mekong-region-india-and-europe>

Indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: Information document prepared for SBSTTA-24 by UNEP-WCMC in collaboration with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
<https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-indicators-en.pdf>

Standards and guidelines for trade and biodiversity (Group 3)

UNFSS 3rd Flagship Report on voluntary sustainability standards, trade and sustainable development:
<https://unfss.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/UNFSS-3rd-Flagship-Report-FINAL-for-upload.pdf>

Outcome of the UNFSS Roundtable “Elevating environmental governance with sustainability standards requires a mélange of political powerplay”

<https://unfss.org/2021/02/16/elevating-environmental-governance-with-sustainability-standards-requires-a-melange-of-political-powerplay/>

GIZ publication on standards and labels for the promotion of biodiversity-friendly production and commercialization:

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/business/assets/pdf/2017_Standards_and_labels_study-GIZ.pdf

BioTrade Knowledge Sharing and Self-Assessment Tool developed by UNCTAD BioTrade and the International Trade Centre (ITC) under the framework of the Global BioTrade Programme:

<https://www.sustainabilitygateway.org/biotrade/>

Achieving legal and sustainable trade through the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (Group 4)

Updated zero draft to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/3064/749a/0f65ac7f9def86707f4eaefa/post2020-prep-02-01-en.pdf>

BioTrade partners’ submissions to the post-2020 process are available on the UNCTAD BioTrade website on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework process:

<https://unctad.org/topic/trade-and-environment/biotrade/Post-2020-framework>

Vause, J. (2020). *Exploring the relationship between trade and biodiversity through the lens of the Dasgupta Review of the Economics of Biodiversity*. UK Research and Innovation Global Challenges Research Fund (UKRI GCRF) Trade, Development and the Environment Hub.

<https://trahub.earth/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Vause-2020-Exploring-Trade-and-Biodiversity.pdf>

Links related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework process

UNCTAD BioTrade website on post-2020: <https://unctad.org/topic/trade-and-environment/biotrade/Post-2020-framework>

SBI-3 meeting documents: <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBI-03>

SBSTTA-24 meeting documents: <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBSTTA-24>

CBD Website on post-2020: <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>

UNEP-WCMC post-2020 timeline tool: <https://post2020.unep-wcmc.org>

Online workshop website: <https://unctad.org/meeting/online-workshop-trade-and-biodiversity-post-2020-global-biodiversity-framework>

Annex III: Participation

