

**UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**PROMOTING TRADE  
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**UNCTAD'S CONTRIBUTION TO  
THE WORLD SUMMIT ON  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



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*"Since the 'invention' of agriculture in the Middle East some 12,000 years ago, seeds and domesticated animals have moved freely between different countries and civilizations. One could say that these seeds lie at the root of the globalization process, which gathered pace five centuries ago with the discovery of new continents and the subsequent trade in tropical fruits, herbs and spices. They paved the way for the industrial revolution 200 years ago, that brought about an era of rapid industrial expansion and increase in wealth and well being. More recently, we realize that these gains have been coming at a cost. They are posing a threat to the atmosphere, the climate, the oceans, the forests, and most recently, the intimate secrets of life itself".*

*Rubens Ricupero, Secretary-General of UNCTAD*

*Established in 1964 as a permanent intergovernmental body, UNCTAD is the principal organ of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with trade, investment and development issues. Its main functions are intergovernmental work, policy analysis and capacity building.*

*Since the Earth Summit, UNCTAD has been examining the linkages among trade, investment, technology, finance and sustainable development.*

## **TRADE, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

UNCTAD's special role within the United Nations system is to examine trade and environment issues from a development perspective. UNCTAD covers a large number of issues of particular interest to developing countries, ranging from support for their participation in multilateral trade negotiations to commodity diversification, the promotion of trade in environmentally preferable products and harnessing traditional knowledge for development and trade.

In carrying out its activities, UNCTAD works closely with a number of international organizations, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and civil society.

## **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

**UNCTAD has developed a broad programme of technical assistance and capacity building in trade, environment and development. Some key elements are listed below.**

### ***Capacity Building Task Force for Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF)***

UNCTAD and UNEP launched, in 2000, a Capacity Building Task Force for Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF) to help developing countries analyse linkages between trade and environment, deal with environment-related trade problems and trade-related environmental problems, and participate fully in multilateral negotiations.

Although small in terms of size and funding, the CBTF projects implemented so far have been very successful. In 2001, some 10 countries in Central America and the Caribbean were involved in a project to find ways of managing the disposal of used vehicle batteries.

Training workshops covering a range of trade and environment issues were held in Cuba and Viet Nam, and projects on the environmental and social effects of trade policies were initiated in Lebanon and Indonesia. The secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries hosted a CBTF meeting in Brussels to explore opportunities for production and trade in organic agricultural products from developing countries.

Several projects under a special CBTF component for the least developed countries (LDCs) are in the pipeline. These include activities for Lusophone countries and Cambodia and training for African LDCs .

CBTF activities are funded by the Governments of Germany, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as the European Commission.

CBTF is now poised for new and larger initiatives, particularly at the regional level. New initiatives will be announced at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

***UNCTAD/FIELD project on Building Capacity for Improved Policy Making and Negotiation on Key Trade and Environment Issues***

UNCTAD and the London-based Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD) have started a new project, funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), to assist selected developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in building up their national and regional capacities to deal with trade, environment and development issues. Apart from supporting developing countries in improving national and regional coordination and participating in WTO negotiations and discussions, an important objective of the project is to help countries introduce legal and policy initiatives in specific trade and environment areas at the national level.

***UNCTAD's follow-up to the 4<sup>th</sup> Session of the WTO Ministerial Conference ( Doha, Qatar, November 2001)***

The UNCTAD technical assistance and capacity building programme to help developing countries participate more effectively in the WTO Post-Doha work programmes is now under way ([www.unctad.org/en/docs/pormstcsd1.en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/pormstcsd1.en.pdf)).

The programme includes a specific "window" on environmental issues. Developing countries themselves have requested that the following topics be included:

- promotion of a "positive agenda": a specific programme on trade and environment issues of particular benefit to developing countries;
- support for understanding the development aspects and implications of multilateral environmental agreements;
- market access;
- environmental goods and services;
- environmentally preferable products, in particular organic agricultural products;
- agriculture and environment;
- traditional knowledge;
- training in trade and environment;
- impact assessments.

The programme is implemented in close cooperation with WTO and the United Nations Environment Programme.

### *Training workshops on trade, environment and development*

The UNCTAD secretariat has developed a training package on trade, environment and development. Eight modules have been developed, dealing with a range of issues:

- Trade, environment and sustainable development – the international context;
- Trade and environment in the multilateral trading system;
- Environmental requirements and market access;
- Trading opportunities for environmentally preferable products (EPPs);
- Multilateral Environmental Agreements;
- International standards for Environmental Management Systems, such as ISO 14001;
- Harnessing traditional knowledge for trade and development;
- Integrated trade assessments.

The training materials are adapted to the conditions and needs of the beneficiary country or region and are updated periodically to reflect changes in the relationship between trade and environment. They are available on-line to authorized users in beneficiary countries.

Training workshops have so far been held in Cuba, Viet Nam and Benin.

## **BIOTRADE**

UNCTAD's BIOTRADE Initiative was launched in 1996 as a concrete response to the call of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Initiative helps developing countries produce value-added products and services derived from biodiversity for both domestic and international markets.

It consists of a number of partnerships with national and regional organizations, which have their own networks of community workers in the field. This public-private approach enables partners to address all aspects of the value chain of natural products, including market and policy issues. It also builds on the comparative advantages of each organization, creating synergies, minimizing duplication, and maximizing the use of scarce resources.

Among the activities carried out so far are the creation of market information systems, business development schemes and trade support services, and support for integration of sustainability criteria in productive processes.

National programmes have been established in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, in close collaboration with UNDP.

At the regional level, UNCTAD collaborates with the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) and the Andean Community of Nations (CAN) on the implementation of BIOTRADE in the Andean countries.

### **Bolsa Amazonia**

([www.bolsamazonia.com.br](http://www.bolsamazonia.com.br))

UNCTAD and the NGO Poverty and Environment in Amazonia (POEMA) have started a programme to help local communities find business opportunities for natural products of the Amazonian region. The programme, called Bolsa Amazonia, has helped businesses forge ties with a number of large private sector enterprises and banks such as Mercedes Benz, Henkel, the National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES) and the Amazon Bank (BASA).

## BIOTRADE Colombia

([www.humboldt.org.co/biocomercio](http://www.humboldt.org.co/biocomercio))

The first BIOTRADE country programme, coordinated by the Alexander von Humboldt Institute, one of the leading world biodiversity research institutes, was started in Colombia in 1999. The programme, called “Biocomercio Sostenible”, is involved in different lines of work: networking, information systems, business development, market information, investment, and financial mechanisms. A number of projects, for instance, are being developed to market medicinal plants and ecotourism. Communities receive help to improve their business skills, formulate market strategies, and obtain market information.

The programme's most notable achievements include:

- Nine BIOTRADE offices opened in Colombia in cooperation with the regional development corporations.
- An information system for entrepreneurs, providing market and contact data as well as background studies.
- A project developed to set up production chains for medicinal plants and essential oils.
- A special programme to help integrate indigenous communities in local BIOTRADE activities.
- Sustainability criteria developed by the Alexander von Humboldt Institute.
- The 'Concurso Biocomercio Sostenible', a contest organized together with the Andean Development Bank (CAF) to reward the most successful enterprises in the sustainable production of goods and services from non-timber forest products, timber products, agricultural products and ecotourism.
- An export promotion programme for 'natural ingredients for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics'. The selected companies will receive technical assistance, export promotion training and special funding to participate in European trade fairs.

## ***CLIMATE CHANGE***

UNCTAD's work on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions trading began in 1991. The aim was to help create a global emissions trading system to reduce the impact of climate change. In 1997, the UNCTAD secretariat joined forces with the Earth Council to create the Carbon Market Policy

**预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：**

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_10792](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_10792)

