



Contribution of BioTrade Partners to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

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In light of the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF), UNCTAD, PromPerú, CAF – development bank of Latin America (CAF), International Trade Centre (ITC), Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT), the Access and Benefit-Sharing Capacity Development Initiative (ABS Initiative), the Forum for Law, Environment, Development and Governance (FLEDGE), PhytoTrade Africa, and Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL)-BioEmprende, have prepared this information note for consideration by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the first meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (OEWG), 27–30 August 2019.

This document builds on the submission made by UNCTAD, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Secretariat, CAF, PromPerú, UEBT and FLEDGE on 15 April 2019.ⁱ It provides supplementary information on the possible contribution of sustainable use and sustainable trade, incentive measures, and private sector engagement to the post-2020 GBF. The organizations contributing to and supporting this submission will continue to jointly engage in the process, fostering broader consultations, and promoting the participation of partners, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders in the development of the post-2020 GBF.

1. Key Takeaway Messages

As recognized in numerous decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP), BioTrade can provide valuable contributions to CBD implementation, such as:

- 1) Promoting the sustainable use of biological resources and the livelihoods based thereupon as a positive incentive measure;ⁱⁱ
- 2) Supporting biodiversity-based innovation that complies with CBD Article 15 and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS);ⁱⁱⁱ
- 3) Strengthening coherence and synergies in the implementation of biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as CITES and the Ramsar Convention;^{iv} and
- 4) Bolstering private sector engagement in achieving the objectives of the CBD, including by mobilizing additional resources through private sector spending and investment.^v

In this regard, this note recommends that Parties consider **sustainable trade including, among others, approaches such as BioTrade, as a target, sub-target or means of implementation for the post-2020 GBF**, which would further align the post-2020 GBF with existing COP decisions, the Rio+20 Declaration, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).^{vi} (See Annex 1 for a table elaborating the linkages between BioTrade, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the SDGs)

2. The Importance of Sustainable Use

According to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), only systemwide transformative change can halt biodiversity loss.^{vii} In line with the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, the post-2020 GBF must lay the groundwork for curbing biodiversity loss over the next three decades, including the *valuing, restoration and wise use* of biodiversity.^{viii} Submissions

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to the post-2020 GBF process have consistently indicated that the three objectives of the CBD need to be fully reflected in a balanced way in the new framework.^{ix} By raising ambition on meeting the second objective of the CBD, the sustainable use of components of biodiversity,^x Parties, the private sector, and civil society could significantly contribute to enabling the change needed.

Safeguarding global biodiversity will require enhanced international cooperation as well as targeted local action, and involve the widespread adoption and funding of conservation, ecological restoration and sustainable use actions by all actors.^{xi} A number of CBD Parties and observers have already raised the **need for the private sector to play a bigger role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity**.^{xii} This is with good reason, as approximately 40% of the world's economy is derived from direct use of biodiversity.^{xiii} As such, the private sector can play a significant role in curbing biodiversity loss. In fact, the private sector **already recognizes biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse as a significant operational risk**.^{xiv} Moreover meeting the three objectives of the CBD will require a **transformational change in consumption and production patterns**, in which the private sector will necessarily play a central role. This creates a strong incentive for Parties to facilitate private sector involvement in the implementation of the post-2020 GBF.

3. Sustainable Trade and its Contribution to CBD Objectives and the Post-2020 GBF

The global economy is shaped by global patterns of consumption and production which are **largely driven by trade**. Trade is an indispensable component of national economies which affects **businesses, societies, and biodiversity**. Sustainable trade is also **not a new issue** within the biodiversity agenda. CITES has aimed to ensure sustainable trade since its entry into force in 1975, with CITES Parties increasingly focusing on creating linkages between sustainable trade, livelihoods and the conservation of biodiversity.^{xv} The new **CITES Strategic Vision 2021–2030** has continued this trend.^{xvi}

The BioTrade Initiative was established in 1996, three years after the entry into force of the CBD, to promote sustainable trade in biological resources for development in alignment with the objectives of the CBD.^{xvii} The 2007 **BioTrade Principles and Criteria**^{xviii} (P&C) define sustainable trade as including “activities related to the collection or production, transformation, and commercialization of goods and services derived from native biodiversity (genetic resources, species and ecosystems) according to criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability.”^{xix} They provide an important framework that has been adopted by governments, the private sector and civil society organisations to guide the implementation of national laws and policy, the development of cost-effective management plans, sustainable sourcing programmes, the definition of good practices for products and services, and the alignment of practices in local conservation efforts.^{xx}

Shortly after the adoption of the BioTrade P&C, United Nations Member States affirmed at UNCTAD XII that sustainable trade in products and services based on biodiversity can both: 1) **provide an important tool for conserving biodiversity while also promoting sustainable livelihoods and sustainable development**; and, 2) **provide developing countries with opportunities for trade and investment, as well as for their small and medium-sized enterprises**.^{xxi} The P&C are currently being revised to ensure alignment with the SDGs, the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, and the Paris Agreement, and building on their practical implementation in different countries, sectors and ecosystems.

The organizations contributing to this information note, all of which have substantial experience building the case for sustainable trade, conclude that **sustainable trade, including BioTrade, can help orient global trade patterns in a direction that contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the CBD by providing positive incentives for and promoting private sector engagement in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity** (See Box 1 below). Incorporating sustainable use and sustainable trade into the post-2020 GBF could prompt Parties to adopt laws and policies that help achieve broader goals around the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilisation of genetic resources. Moreover, it could foster the interest of global financing facilities, investors, and businesses sourcing biological resources in developing and implementing biodiversity-friendly practices and in allocating resources to conservation and sustainable use.

4. The Potential Contribution of BioTrade to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Discussions on the post-2020 GBF have revolved around the need for bold action and ambitious commitments. The concept of sustainable trade, including approaches such as BioTrade, can assist in **mainstreaming** the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies, as called for by CBD Article 6(b). It can also be a tool through which Parties can encourage **cooperation between governmental authorities and the private sector** in developing methods for sustainable use, as called for by CBD Article 10(e). Furthermore, it can be used as an **effective economically and socially sound measure that acts as an incentive** for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as called for by CBD Article 11. BioTrade can also be strongly linked to ABS. With the increased **implementation of BioTrade in alignment with the Nagoya Protocol**, ABS will strengthen the post-2020 Framework as a major contribution to Agenda 2030 and key SDGs. As such, incorporating sustainable trade into the post-2020 GBF could help Parties orient their laws and policies toward furthering the implementation of their existing CBD obligations.

UNCTAD and its partners thus recommend that Parties consider sustainable trade, including approaches such as BioTrade (among others), as a target, sub-target or means of implementation for the post-2020 GBF. To support this recommendation, UNCTAD and its partners are jointly developing the evidence base needed to develop an objective monitoring indicator which could be used to track progress.

As the main focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development, **UNCTAD has considerable convening and facilitation power to further interaction and cooperation with a variety of stakeholders within and outside the UN system.** In keeping with its mandate from UN Member States at UNCTAD XIV, the BioTrade Initiative continues to “[p]romote sustainable trade in biodiversity products and services to strengthen the sustainability of biodiversity and foster sustainable growth, in close cooperation with other relevant agencies.”^{xxii}

Based on this context, UNCTAD and its partners will **continue to substantively contribute and act as a focal point for trade and biodiversity** by convening meetings and conferences with stakeholders, carrying out research and consultations, and promoting the engagement and participation of its BioTrade partners and practitioners in the development and implementation of the post-2020 GBF. One event currently being organized is the **5th BioTrade Congress**, which will be held from 12–13 September 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland as part of the UN Trade Forum.^{xxiii}

Box 1. Examples of Experiences in Implementing Sustainable Trade by BioTrade Partners

BioTrade partners have a long experience on supporting sustainable trade as a means to safeguard biodiversity and enhance local livelihoods, particularly in rich biodiversity areas. These experiences highlight the role that BioTrade can play in mainstreaming biodiversity. Below are examples of such experiences:

- Supporting the implementation of sectoral and business strategies that involve different conservation and sustainable use practices according to the type of product and the potential impact of the productive system on biodiversity, ecosystems and livelihoods.
- Developing value added products and services that support the objectives of the CBD and Nagoya Protocol and the SDGs. These products and services have been implemented in value chains in a wide range of sectors, playing a critical role in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation through the sustainable use of its components.
- Assisting and enabling businesses to integrate the BioTrade P&C, and conservation and sustainable use more generally, into business practices by developing tools, methodologies, capacity-building and technical assistance programmes, holding knowledge-sharing events, developing certification schemes (e.g. UEBT, PromPerú), providing economic incentives, and carrying out evaluations.

- Building the capacity of SMEs to navigate international market requirements (non-tariff measures, the Nagoya Protocol, GRAS), informing them of market opportunities and trends, and mentoring biodiversity entrepreneurs.
- Supporting the development of an enabling policy environment for the development of sustainable biodiversity-based businesses, and the sustainable trade and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through integrating new or adapted policy frameworks and regulatory approaches. One such policy is Peru’s National BioTrade Strategy and its Action Plan towards 2025 developed by their BioTrade National Commission.
- Building knowledge and capacity for stakeholders including government officials, businesses and civil society to address policy gaps that limit the development of biodiversity-supportive activities.

5. Organizations supporting the present submission

UNCTAD is the main United Nations body dealing with trade, investment and development issues. Its 195 member States have regularly affirmed that trade in sustainably sourced biodiversity products can play an important role in enhancing development.^{xxiv} The BioTrade Initiative’s engagement in the process leading to the post-2020 GBF builds on its 2016 mandate from UNCTAD XIV, and the recognition that it has received in various international forums and MEAs that focus on biodiversity—including the CBD—with references being made in numerous COP decisions over the years. UNCTAD, jointly with WTO and ITC, is custodian for the trade-related SDGs, and publishes the UNCTAD SDG Pulse, an annual statistical publication reporting on SDG developments.^{xxv}

PromPerú is an agency attached to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru which seeks to promote the use of environmental, social and economic sustainability criteria within the productive processes of exporting companies, thus increasing the competitiveness of the goods and services that are offered in international markets. The institution seeks to strengthen national capacities by contributing to the development of programmes in regions that promote BioTrade, building on the National BioTrade Strategy and Action Plan to 2025 and working in collaboration with other institutions.

CAF – development bank of Latin America has long been a key BioTrade Partner, jointly implementing the CAF-GEF-UNEP regional Andean BioTrade Project from 2011–2014.^{xxvi} Jointly with the CITES Secretariat, UNCTAD and the International Oceans Institute, CAF is also fostering the development of Blue BioTrade to promote sustainable and equitable economic sectors and value chains based on marine and coastal resources.^{xxvii}

The **International Trade Centre (ITC)** is the joint development agency of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization dedicated to supporting the internationalization and competitiveness of SMEs, and a key partner for BioTrade. ITC is developing the Assessment Tool of the BioTrade P&C to enhance understanding of the BioTrade concept among companies and producers and scale up the use of the BT P&C in biodiversity-based value chains.

The **UEBT** is a non-profit association that promotes the “sourcing with respect” of ingredients from biodiversity. UEBT supports and verifies companies’ commitments to Ethical BioTrade - innovation and sourcing practices that contribute to a world in which people and biodiversity thrive. Working with UEBT is a way for businesses to demonstrate impact to consumers, governments and other supply chain actors. A key initiative of the UEBT is the Biodiversity Barometer, which is used as an indicator under Aichi Target 1 to measure how people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. In 2019, UEBT launched a certification label for members who hold UEBT certification for either their ethical sourcing system, or for specific natural ingredients.

The **ABS Capacity Development Initiative** contributes to achieving the SDGs by supporting the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. Through targeted support services the ABS Initiative facilitates three core processes: developing ABS regulatory and institutional frameworks, negotiating fair and equitable ABS agreements, and integrating indigenous peoples and local communities in

respective procedures. Established in 2006, the multi-donor Initiative is implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and currently funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ, host of the Initiative), the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie/Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable (OIF/IFDD), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the 11th European Development Fund (through the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement) and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Cooperation (SECO). The secretariat of the ABS Initiative is located at GIZ headquarters in Germany.

FLEDGE is a not-for-profit international think tank working on issues of environment and development with an aim to focus on future developments in diplomacy and governance. With its partnerships spanning NGOs to the UN, FLEDGE is actively involved in the discussions related to development of post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at different levels.

PhytoTrade Africa, the Southern African Natural Products Trade Association, is a regional trade association, involving members from six countries in Southern Africa (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe). It has adapted the BioTrade P&C to its work on focal and pipeline species (cosmetic, pharmaceutical and nutraceutical ingredients).

UTPL is an autonomous Catholic University located in Loja, Ecuador. It has a strong focus on research and development of new entrepreneurship based on the sustainable use of biodiversity. UTPL is co-founder and part of **Bioemprende**, the first centre for the promotion of sustainable bio-business and biotrade in Ecuador. Bioemprende also includes the Ministry of Environment (MAE); the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (SENESCYT); the Corporation for the Promotion of Exports and Investments (CORPEI) and the Association for Entrepreneurship and Innovation of Ecuador (AEI).

Annex 1. Links between BioTrade, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the SDGs

BioTrade's Relationship with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	
Target	BioTrade's Contribution
1	The UEBT Biodiversity Barometer ^{xxviii} provides information on public awareness of biodiversity and how this affects purchasing decisions and business practices.
3	BioTrade is an already existing positive incentive for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity which is consistent and in harmony with the CBD and other relevant international obligations, and takes into account national socio-economic conditions.
4	The BioTrade P&C and its use by governments, the private sector and civil society, promote the development of plans for sustainable production to keep the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
6	The forthcoming Blue BioTrade P&C can help ensure that aquatic species are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.
7	Use of the BioTrade P&C can help ensure that agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are sustainable, ensuring conservation of biodiversity
16	The BioTrade P&C help ensure an effective operationalization of ABS/the Nagoya Protocol through the development of clear national legislation that distinguishes between the sustainable use of biological resources and ABS.
20	BioTrade is supporting the mobilization of financial resources from non-state actors such as the private sector and trade-related organizations, and building partnerships for the implementation of the objectives of the CBD.
BioTrade contribution to selected SDGs	
SDG	BioTrade contribution
12	BioTrade can help achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices, and develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products, contributing to achieving targets 12.2, 12.6 and 12.B.
14	BioTrade in the marine and ocean realm (Blue BioTrade) can help sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems and species, contributing directly to targets 14.2, 14.4, 14.7, 14. B, and 14.C.
15	BioTrade can help ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services in line with obligations under international agreements to halt biodiversity degradation and loss. It also promotes and provides practical implementation of ABS/the Nagoya Protocol and mobilizes financial resources from the private sector and the trade and biodiversity community. It can thus directly contribute to targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.6, 15A, 15B and 15C.
17	BioTrade can contribute to strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development by helping to: mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries; enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the SDGs; significantly increase the exports of developing countries; enhance policy coherence for sustainable development; build multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs; and, encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships. It can thus directly contribute to achieving targets 17.3, 17.9, 17.11, 17.14, 17.16, and 17.17.

Note: BioTrade also has links to other SDGs including 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 16. Further information is available in UNCTAD publications including *20 Years of BioTrade: Connecting People, the Planet and Markets*,^{xxix} *Blue BioTrade: Harnessing Marine Trade to Support Ecological Sustainability and Economic Equity*,^{xxx} *Sustaining Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Recovery through BioTrade: Lessons from Colombia and Indonesia*.^{xxxi} These links were also discussed in greater depth at the 2018 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in the session *BioTrade, Access and Benefit-Sharing in support of the SDGs: Entering a new alliance for economic growth, innovation and biodiversity*.^{xxxii}

- ⁱ See “Submission from UNCTAD BioTrade, CITES Secretariat, CAF, PromPerú, UEBT and FLEDGE”, 15 Apr 2019, available at: <https://chm.cbd.int/database/record?documentID=245802>
- ⁱⁱ Supporting COP Decisions: *Decision VIII/26. Incentive measures: preparation for the in-depth review of the programme of work on incentive measures*, para 9; *Decision IX/6 Incentive Measures (Article 11)*, paras 13, 15 and 16; *Decision X/6. Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development*, para 12; *Decision X/32. Sustainable use of biodiversity*, para 3; *Decision X/44 Incentive measures*, para 3; *Decision XI/30. Incentive measures*, para 10.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Supporting COP decisions: *Decision VII/19. Access and benefit-sharing as related to genetic resources (Article 15)*, para 9.
- ^{iv} Supporting COP decisions: *Decision X/20. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives*, para 19; *Decision XII/6. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives*, para 18; *Decision XIII/24. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations*, para 18; *Decision XIV/30. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives*, para 16.
- ^v Supporting COP decisions: *Decision VIII/17. Private-sector engagement*, p 3; *Decision IX/26. Promoting Business Engagement*, Annex, paras 2 and 6; *Decision X/21. Business engagement*, para 1(c); *Decision XII/10. Business engagement*, para 2(f); *Decision XIV/3. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors*, preamble.
- ^{vi} The Rio+20 Declaration, and Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and Agenda 2030 all recognize the role of trade as a critical means of implementation for sustainable development. See *The Future We Want* (A/RES/66/288), para 281; *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development* (A/RES/69/313), para 17 and part 2. D; *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (A/RES/70/1), para 68.
- ^{vii} Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), *Summary for policymakers of the global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services* (IPBES/7/3), C. [“IPBES Summary for Policymakers”]
- ^{viii} *Decision X/2. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, p 2; *Non-Paper 01 Zero Draft - Reflections from The Co-Chairs On The Process For The Development Of The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework*, 17 July 2019, p 2 [“Non-paper 01”]
- ^{ix} *Potential Elements of the Structure and Scope of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework* (CBD/WG2020/1/3), para 7, notes that common themes arising from the post-2020 GBF consultation process include the need for the three CBD objectives to be fully reflected in a balanced way, while Non-paper 01, *supra* n viii, p 2, indicates that participants in the regional consultation workshops “pointed out that the objectives of sustainable use and benefit sharing could be better reflected in the new Framework.”
- ^x CBD, Article 2: “Sustainable use” refers to the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.
- ^{xi} IPBES Summary for Policymakers, *supra* n vii, D1.
- ^{xii} *Synthesis of Views of Parties and Observers on the Scope and Content of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework* (CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/INF/1), para 51(a).
- ^{xiii} UN Environment Management Group, *Advancing the Biodiversity Agenda: A UN System-Wide Contribution* (UNEP, 2010), p 26.
- ^{xiv} World Economic Forum, *The Global Risks Report 2019, 14th Edition* (WEF, 2019).
- ^{xv} CITES and livelihoods (Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP17)); *Livelihoods* (CoP 17 Decisions 17.36 to 17.40).
- ^{xvi} CITES Strategic Vision post-2020 (CoP18 Com. II. 7).
- ^{xvii} UNCTAD, *20 years of BioTrade: Connecting people, the planet and markets* (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2016/4).
- ^{xviii} UNCTAD, *BioTrade Principles and Criteria* (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2007/4). The Principles and Criteria build upon the *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity* found in *Decision VII/12. Sustainable Use (Article 10)*, Annex II. The P&C are now in use in 46 countries.
- ^{xix} *Ibid*, p 1.
- ^{xx} *BioTrade Initiative: Inputs for its Strategic Direction 2020* (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2012/7), p 12.
- ^{xxi} UNCTAD, *UNCTAD XII: Accra Accord and the Accra Declaration* (UNCTAD/IAOS/2008/2), para 59.
- ^{xxii} UNCTAD, *UNCTAD XIV Outcome: Nairobi Maafikiano and Nairobi Azimio* (UNCTAD/ISS/2016/1), para 76(q).
- ^{xxiii} For more information see <https://unctad.org/en/pages/MeetingDetails.aspx?meetingid=2093>.
- ^{xxiv} Accra Accord and the Accra Declaration, *supra* n xxi, para 102; Nairobi Maafikiano and Nairobi Azimio, *supra* n xxii, para 76(q).
- ^{xxv} For further information see “UNCTAD and SDGs” at: <https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DITC/Trade-Analysis/TAB-Trade-and-SDGs.aspx>; and “UNCTAD SDG Pulse” at: <https://sdgpulse.unctad.org/introduction/>
- ^{xxvi} Further information available at: <http://scioteca.caf.com/discover>
- ^{xxvii} Available at: https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2018d11_en.pdf
- ^{xxviii} UNEP-WCMC, Biodiversity Barometer/Indicator Description, available at: <https://www.bipindicators.net/indicators/biodiversity-barometer>
- ^{xxix} Available at: https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2016d4_en.pdf
- ^{xxx} Available at: https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2018d11_en.pdf
- ^{xxxi} Available at: https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2015d6_en.pdf
- ^{xxxii} Further information available at: <https://unctad.org/en/pages/MeetingDetails.aspx?meetingid=1875>