

**Kingston, Jamaica
27-28 November, 2003**

Draft Outline Agenda

Thursday 27 November 2003

CBTF activities and plans for the future
Fisheries subsidies
Environmental goods & environmentally preferable products
UNCTAD, WTO, CARICOM, INTAL, & UNEP

Friday 28 November 2003

Integrated assessments of trade policies
Tourism sector
Designing a CBTF programme for the CARICOM region

Background Papers

- 1). **UNEP working paper**, *Maximizing the contribution of trade to sustainable development: the role of Integrated Assessments and related capacity building needs*
- 2). **The report of the organic agriculture workshop in Brussels at the ACP Secretariat**, *Policy Dialogue on Promoting Production and Trading Opportunities for Organic Agricultural Products*
- 3). **CBTF Concept Note 2003**, *Environmentally Preferable Goods and Services: Opportunities and Challenges for Caribbean Countries*
- 4). **UNCTAD Trainfor Trade module 2003**, *Environmentally Preferable Products & Services*
- 5). **The final report of the UNEP workshop in Mexico City in March 2003**, *Report of the UNEP Capacity Building Meeting on Environment, Trade and Sustainable Development for the Latin American and Caribbean Region*
- 6). **Draft programme of the capacity building priorities for the Caribbean region**, *Developing a CBTF Capacity Building Programme on Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development for the Caribbean Region*

Workshop Topics in Jamaica

Organic Agriculture

The global organic agriculture market is growing fast. Organic agriculture can bring positive environmental effects, as well as increased income to Caribbean farmers, as it reduces costly chemical inputs, while opening new opportunities in international markets.



Environmentally Preferable Products

Environmentally preferable products (EPPs) cover a wide range of products, including among others products that are biodegradable, energy efficient or made out of waste. Caribbean countries have the potential to benefit from increased production and trade of EPPs such as organic produce, certified timber products and non-wood forest products.



Integrated Assessment

Integrated assessment enables governments and other stakeholders to identify the interlinked environmental, economic and social effects of trade policies and design appropriate responses. Capacity building needs will be reviewed, with reference to the preliminary results of an integrated assessment of liberalisation in the tourism sector.



Fisheries

Fisheries subsidies, as well as other trade-related policies and liberalisation has impacted this sector in developing countries, including the Caribbean region. Research is to be conducted to define the effects of subsidies under different management regimes and biological and economic conditions affecting fish stocks.



UNCTAD



UNEP

CBTF

*Capacity Building Task Force
on Trade Environment and Development*



Caribbean Countries

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About the convening organizations

UNEP/ ETB

The UNEP Economics and Trade Branch (ETB) works closely with governments—particularly of developing countries and those with economies in transition—to help build capacity for integrating environmental objectives into macro-economic policies, including trade policies. The main objectives of this work are to raise awareness and understanding of the linkages between trade, environment and development, and enable countries to:

- assess the environmental, economic and social impacts of trade and trade liberalization;
- engage effectively in trade and environment negotiations;
- formulate and implement mutually supportive policies to meet national obligations under multilateral trade and environment agreements, while maximizing the net development gains of trade liberalization; and
- capture environment-related development opportunities offered by trade and globalization.

UNCTAD

Established in 1964, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) aims at the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD is the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.

UNCTAD is also a forum for intergovernmental discussions and deliberations, supported by discussions with experts and exchanges of experience, aimed at consensus-building. UNCTAD, in co-operation with other organizations and donor countries, provides technical assistance tailored to the needs of the developing countries, with special attention being paid to the needs of the least developed countries, and countries with economy in transition.

UNCTAD XI will be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, from 13 to 18 June 2004. CBTF and other issues discussed in the Kingston workshop will also be addressed at a Round Table on Trade and Sustainable Development scheduled to be held as an UNCTAD XI Parallel Event in Sao Paulo on 14 June 2004.

CBTF

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The CBTF has been conceived to combine the unique strengths of UNEP to build capacities on environmental aspects of trade, and of UNCTAD to build capacities on the development aspects of trade.

By enhancing synergies between UNEP and UNCTAD, the CBTF aims to strengthen the capacities of developing countries to effectively address trade-environment-development issues

Through activities in five clusters - thematic research, country projects, training, policy dialogue and networking - the CBTF aims to help beneficiaries in developing countries to effectively address trade-environment-development issues at the national level and to participate effectively in related deliberations at the international level.

With access to both organisations' global networks, and through cooperation with the WTO, interested Governments, intergovernmental organisations (IGOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and specialised agencies, the CBTF is able to launch and sustain a coordinated global programme of demand-driven activities, and make a long-term commitment to them.

The CBTF workshop for Caribbean countries has been funded by the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Housing and the Environment of the Netherlands.