



Bridges Trade BioRes

Biweekly news, events and resources at the intersection of trade and environment

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NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Dear BioRes Subscribers,

The publication of this edition of Bridges Trade BioRes was delayed to allow for analysis of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties in Cancun, Mexico.

This is the final issue of Bridges Trade BioRes for the year 2010. The first issue of 2011 - Vol. 11, No. 1 - will be published on Monday, 24 January 2011.

The BioRes team would like to thank our readers for their interest and feedback and, especially, our funders for their invaluable assistance. We send to you all our best wishes for the holiday season and 2011.

- The Bridges Trade BioRes Team

CLIMATE CHANGE

Cancun Delivers After All, but Trade Issues Prove Too Difficult

It's a done deal. Many observers had speculated that the UNFCCC's two-week Cancun Conference of the Parties (COP) would be a sleepy affair with little agreement on most issues. Perhaps a deal on forests was possible or perhaps an agreement on financing. But in the end, it seems the low expectations and the subdued atmosphere surrounding the COP was exactly what was needed for countries to make progress. Rumours were reverberating through the corridors of the Moon Palace as early as Thursday that ministers were making progress in key areas and that a comprehensive agreement might actually be possible.

But on the last scheduled day of negotiations, resistance to a handful of issues by many countries had observers speculating that COP 16 would run well into Saturday and may not produce anything meaningful after all. But despite many negotiators forging through their second night of talks without sleep, COP 16 President Patricia Espinosa – Mexico’s Foreign Minister – insisted that the transparent process continue.

Spirits were lifted in the wee hours of Saturday when it became apparent that Cancun was actually going to deliver something tangible. Delegates openly praised Espinosa’s skilful diplomacy and guidance at the COP and rewarded her with deafening applause as the meeting came to a close. Many observers were using the words “rock star” to describe Espinosa’s treatment, noting that they had never seen such a reaction at an international climate change meeting.

Spirit of compromise

There are two texts that make up the Cancun Agreements: one on Long Term Cooperative Action (LCA) and one on the Kyoto Protocol. Much compromise can be seen in the texts with give and take by both developed and developing countries seen on key issues. For example, the Green Climate Fund – which was established last year in Copenhagen – was strengthened and the World Bank was given a three-year interim mandate to serve as trustee. Many experts have suggested that the Bank is one of the few international institutions with the capacity and experience to administer the fund. However, many developing countries had been staunchly resistant to the World Bank playing a role, arguing that the institution had a history of showing preference for developed countries.

This concession on the part of developing countries was balanced by agreement that the Fund would be designed by a transitional committee made up of a majority of developing countries. This 40 member committee will be made up of 15 developed countries and 25 developing countries (seven from Africa, seven from Asia, seven from the Group of Latin America and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC), two from SIDS, and two LDCs).

Another major compromise – particularly for China – can be seen in the establishment of an international system for providing measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV) for mitigation actions. This “transparency” issue looked to be too difficult a hurdle to overcome in the weeks leading up to Cancun with the US insisting that it be a part of any financing package and China resolutely against anything of the sort.

On mitigation in general, parties agreed that by the time next year’s Durban COP arrives they would establish a timeframe for emissions to reach a global “peak.” China has been resistant to committing to a peak in the past, arguing – quite recently in fact – that it expects its emissions to continue to rise for some time.

Kyoto not dead, but on life support

The Kyoto Protocol lives to see another day – although debilitated, it is not dead, as many thought might happen. Several developed countries – including Canada, Australia, and Japan – had been calling for an end to Kyoto, arguing that any climate deal that does not require major economies like China and India to meet mitigation targets is ineffective. Cancun secures the survival of Kyoto’s Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) programme and opens up the possibility for its expansion. The deal, however, does not establish a second term for Kyoto and it still is unclear what will happen when phase one expires at the end of 2012.

Another key victory for developing countries is that, as laid out in the Kyoto Protocol, they will continue to not be penalised for failing to meet their emissions targets. In the end, China also managed to include language that allows it to set its reduction target based on “emissions intensity” – a less arduous target that pegs the amount of carbon emitted to each unit of economic output. Developed countries had been pushing for commitments to finite amounts of carbon emissions.

The agreement also establishes rules on the enhanced Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+) programme, a key issue pushed by

Mexico's President Felipe Calderon. The Mexican president played a prominent role in COP 16, making several speeches at formal UNFCCC events as well as side events taking place on the sidelines of the official discussions. Calderon appeared to adopt forest issues as a pet area of interest, perhaps in hope that parties would manage to find consensus in this one area if all else failed in Cancun.

Notably, the rules on REDD+ now acknowledge the need for respect for the rights of indigenous communities and others, in accordance with international law. Some developing countries, most notably Bolivia, had reservations over the possibility of an international forests agreement impinging on the traditional practices of forest dwellers.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the countries most vulnerable to rising sea levels resulting from climate change, received a small victory with language that "recognises the need to consider" strengthening the long-term goal of capping global average temperature rises by lowering this goal from 2°C to 1.5°C.

Thorny trade issues nixed

While the agreements in Cancun were more than what was expected at the outset, several key issues were dropped in order to reach consensus – many of which relate to trade. Agriculture, which was not considered to be one of the more difficult issues to negotiate became inextricably tied to the discussions on bunker fuels. When it became clear that parties would be unable to overcome their differences on how to manage bunker fuels – the global nature of the industry makes it difficult to make decisions on jurisdiction – both issues were snipped out of the text.

Additionally, any references to the use of unilateral trade measures were removed, leaving a crucial element of enforcement and regulation unresolved. Clearly, trade issues proved to be some of the most difficult questions to untangle and agree upon in Cancun. They are indeed some of the most complex issues and, as such, will require more time, consideration, and understanding. It remains to be seen whether they

will re-emerge on the agenda when the UNFCCC resumes its regular meetings again in 2011. Depending on how the fallout of the Cancun agreement settles, these thorny issues could return as priority issues at next year's COP in Durban, South Africa.

Consensus or unanimity?

In addition to the two texts agreed to at COP 16, Cancun will be remembered for the final tense moments that brought the meeting to a close. Throughout the final plenaries, which stretched well into the early morning hours of Saturday, Bolivia expressed again and again its disagreement with the content of both texts. Their objections were many and ranged from a lack of inclusiveness in the process, to a lack of ambition in the mitigation measures contained in the documents.

A few countries – including Venezuela, Cuba, and Saudi Arabia – acknowledged Bolivia's objections and suggested heading back to negotiations, but eventually the Latin American country found itself isolated. When it looked as though the COP would come to a close despite its objections, Bolivia's UN Ambassador Pablo Solon repeated that they did not agree with the texts and therefore there was no consensus and, as such, they could not move forward. "Not even in Copenhagen, with all of the problems that there were, was this rule disrespected," Solon said.

When Espinosa gavelled the agreements, taking note of Bolivia's objections, Bolivia spoke out again to underline the violation of the rules of the international system that govern the UNFCCC. "This will set a dangerous precedent of exclusion," Solon insisted. "It may be Bolivia tonight, but it could be any country tomorrow." The president responded that the consensus rule does not mean unanimity. She further responded that she could not permit one country to exercise an effective veto over 193 other countries.

Analysts say this issue of consensus is certainly not closed and will have to be revisited in the future. But for now, many delegations and observers are stressing that the transparent and firm process in Cancun has restored their support

for, and faith in, multilateralism and international cooperation on climate change.

More information

The AWG-LCA text can be accessed [here](#).

The Kyoto Protocol text can be accessed [here](#).

FISHERIES

Environmentalists Slam ICCAT for “Meagre” Bluefin Quota Cuts

A drive by environmentalists to significantly cut next year’s fishing quotas for the prized bluefin tuna failed at last month’s International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) meeting in Paris. The call to slash the total allowable catch (TAC) of the fish was blocked by Mediterranean fishing nations such as France, Italy, and Spain, which had previously swayed the EU Commission to focus on the concerns of European fishermen instead of the possible long-term effects on the tuna population. By the end of the meeting, which ran from 17-27 November, ICCAT had set the TAC for 2011 at 12,900 metric tonnes, a decrease of only 600 tonnes from 2010 levels.

Environmentalist groups slammed the decision, with one press release calling the four percent reduction “laughable.”

Groups such as WWF and Oceana had called for next year’s quota to be based on scientific data, which suggest that bluefin tuna are in danger and require more protection (see Bridges Trade BioRes, [22 November 2010](#)). The groups have pointed to figures showing that bluefin populations have plummeted by 80 percent since 1970. They had urged ICCAT to decrease TACs by 6000 tonnes, giving bluefin an 85 percent chance at recovery by 2022, as opposed to just 60 percent at the current levels, according to scientists.

“Greed and mismanagement have taken priority over sustainability and common sense...[t]his

measly quota reduction is insufficient to ensure the recovery of bluefin tuna,” said Sergi Tudela, Head of WWF’s Mediterranean Fisheries Programme.

Payback regulations a positive move

Nonetheless, environmentalists welcomed the decision to institute “payback regulations,” which reduces countries’ future fishing quotas relative to how much they overfish. Overexploitation of fish stocks has been a big problem in the EU, with France reportedly overfishing by 10,000 tonnes in 2007. In contrast, France’s 2011 quota will be less than ten percent of that number.

EU Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Maria Damanaki called the decision “a step in the right direction,” despite the fact that her call to cut quotas in half failed after EU fishing nations swayed the Commission to take an opposite stance from its original proposal (see Bridges Trade BioRes, [8 November 2010](#)). “Our work does not end with this meeting, however. The EU will continue to work hard to ensure the long-term sustainability of bluefin tuna, sharks and all the other sensitive stocks managed by ICCAT,” she said.

Aggravated with the results, green groups, including the Center for Biological Diversity responded to the ruling by calling for consumers to boycott the red meat. “If regulators won’t protect these magnificent fish, it’s up to consumers and restaurants to eliminate the market demand, and that means refusing to eat, buy or serve this species,” said Catherine Kilduff, a staff attorney for the Center.

Despite the decision to essentially maintain last year’s fishing levels, the EU is legally obligated to establish measures aimed at achieving recovery of fish stocks to sustainable levels by 2020 under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, which came into force in 2008.

ICTSD Reporting; “Bluefin tuna condemned to extinction by ‘laughable’ ICCAT summit claim activists,” THEECOLOGIST.ORG, 30 November 2010; “US environmentalists urge bluefin tuna boycott,” AFP, 1 December 2010;

“Tuna commission fails again to ensure bluefin tuna recovery,” WWF, 27 November 2010.

ANALYSIS

IPRs and Climate-Related Technology Transfer: Risks, Opportunities and Policy Options

By Keith E. Maskus and Ruth L. Okediji

Technology transfer has long been associated with classic justifications for participation by developing and least-developed countries (LDCs) in the global intellectual property system. For these countries, access to new technologies, including environmentally sound technologies, is integrally linked to long-standing development priorities. This link is now compounded by anticipated significant shifts in resource endowments due to the existing and expected effects of climate change. However, developing countries, LDCs, and leading technology producers disagree over the role of intellectual property rights (IPRs) in addressing the complex challenge of inducing optimal levels of innovation, dissemination, and deployment of environmentally sound technologies – this disagreement has emerged as a significant fault line in negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The policy emphasis on the relationship between IPRs and access to environmentally sound technologies presumes a number of critical points that, as yet, have no empirical support:

- 1) IPRs in industrialised countries sufficiently induce research and development investments in environmentally sound technologies;
- 2) such investments and resulting technologies will be easily adaptable to conditions in developing countries and LDCs; and
- 3) developing countries and LDCs can effectively take advantage of

opportunities to utilise doctrinal limits on proprietary rights over technology that may arise from reforms of multilateral environmental and IPR treaties.

In addressing these points, we note that the effectiveness of IPRs as incentives to develop environmentally sound technologies and deploy them in global markets depends on how well the innovation policies of industrialised countries currently function and whether developing countries and LDCs have invested sufficiently in domestic institution-building to facilitate the absorption of new technologies. A commitment from industrialised countries to ensure an appropriate balance in their own domestic IPR regimes, and to recognise and implement appropriate doctrinal corollaries in the multilateral IPR system, will be an important step for facilitating knowledge diffusion to countries that most need such inflows. Similarly, a commitment from developing countries and LDCs to establish domestic policies – including competition law and associated limitations and exceptions to IPRs – to encourage the development of licensing markets and facilitate domestic innovation efforts and the absorption of new knowledge by local firms, will be a crucial factor in capturing the development gains of any global IPR reform.

Within the multilateral framework for IPRs governed by the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), the relationship between legal protection for innovation and mechanisms for technology deployment is, at best, tenuously represented. The process and instruments of international technology transfer are viewed, on the one hand, by industrialised countries as predominantly market-based, relying on freely negotiated licenses between firms or diffusion through inflows of international trade and foreign direct investment (FDI). On the other hand, a number of developing countries and LDCs, while acknowledging the increasing role played by trade and investment flows, tend to approach the issue of access to technology as requiring a mix of institutional variables that include options for involuntary transfers of technology utilising compulsory licenses. Neither an approach

dependent solely on markets nor one that emphasises the primacy of compulsory licenses is an adequate or sustainable response to the technology needs of developing countries and LDCs.

As the experience of developed countries illustrates, compulsory licenses are a valid tool to facilitate access to technology under well-defined conditions. Compulsory licensing will likely play some role in access to environmentally sound technologies, as it does in other fields. But given existing and well-known institutional limitations in developing countries and LDCs, there is little room to expect that CLs will be any more successful for environmentally sound technologies than they have been historically in other areas.

Second, the challenges presented by climate change will require new models of innovation and new methods of financing that make resorting to compulsory licensing a less meaningful tool to address the variety of challenges attendant to climate change. In light of these considerations, among others, we suggest that the significant challenge of addressing climate change requires public finance models that offset the costs of research and development by private firms. Such financing arrangements should be combined with new models of innovation structured around principles of coordination and openness, open source or particular forms of licensing that enable access with minimum transaction costs. To encourage dissemination of environmentally sound technologies, important supporting principles combine “hard” access mediated through market transactions and “soft” access alternatives that include allowing novel approaches to research and development financing, making use of limitations to IPRs and supporting the exercise of national discretion in areas left unregulated by the TRIPS Agreement.

We view compliance with climate change policies as a public good. Accordingly, reducing the costs of access to clean technologies is particularly important for inducing compliance with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets for developing countries and LDCs, which least value climate change mitigation and are typically also those that can least afford the preconditions for

effective technology transfer. We suggest that generalised IPR reforms are less likely to affect measurable benefits for innovation in environmentally sound technologies, while entailing high political costs. Nevertheless, we conclude that there is some value in targeted IPR reforms to support access to new technical knowledge necessary to assist mitigation and adaptation efforts and improve prospects for domestic innovation in developing countries and LDCs, while also facilitating a more balanced global IPR regime.

Adjustments to IPRs necessary for stimulating access to and the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies should be coordinated with other policy initiatives to supply a range of incentives for firms to develop, use and transfer these technologies. Further, alternative incentive models must be considered to address particular problems, such as small markets where IPRs are unlikely to induce innovation, the differentiated adaptation costs for these technologies in developing country and LDC economies, and the need for sustainable long-term investments in research and development to ensure the commercialisation of climate change adaptation and mitigation technologies. The role of fiscal-policy measures that can induce relevant and development-appropriate innovation in industrialised countries for the deployment and use of technologies in developing countries and LDCs should not be overlooked either. In sum, differentiated conditions across countries and sectors will require flexibility in the range and design of the domestic and international policy options necessary to ensure adequate access to environmentally sound technologies.

Determining the appropriate global response to climate change and its associated effects is obviously a dynamic process, complicated by shifting political interests, the risk of free-riding from all countries, and strong tendencies to design innovation (and other) policies that discriminate in favour of domestic industries. Coordinating these concerns in light of the legitimate challenges of access to environmentally sound technologies for developing countries and LDCs requires careful analysis of the range of options available within existing multilateral accords. The emerging climate

change regime provides opportunities for effective and flexible cross-bargains over the terms and conditions of access to technology in ways that support the fundamental balance of welfare considerations that, in turn, justify the global international IP system.

This article is drawn from a longer issue paper by Keith E. Maskus and Ruth L. Okediji, which can be accessed [here](#).

IN BRIEF

Future of US Ethanol Subsidy, Import Tax under Review

US legislators are currently considering a bill that contains elements set to extend a controversial ethanol subsidy as well as double the import tax on ethanol, say observers on Capitol Hill.

The omnibus bill, which deals with tax issues more generally, was recently drafted by Senator Max Baucus, chair of the Finance Committee. It would include US\$5 billion annual subsidies to the mature US corn ethanol industry, as well as double taxes on imported ethanol.

The United States has been subsidising and protecting corn ethanol through the imposition of trade barriers on imported ethanol for the past 30 years. During the last three years, the Obama administration has made various attempts to reduce trade distortions and avoid a potential trade war that was looming since the Bush Administration's 2008 Farm Bill. Unless extended, the current subsidy for and import tax on ethanol will expire at the end of the year.

The ethanol subsidy is far from being generally accepted, however. Opponents of the draft bill, including green groups, argue that the proposal would increase dependency on foreign oil from OPEC states. 'This is bad trade policy, bad environmental policy, and bad energy policy', Senator Dianne Feinstein commented. Other analysts suggest that those most affected by the measure would be the American drivers since the

resulting lack of competition would keep ethanol prices artificially high.

The draft bill has also raised concerns in ethanol exporting countries, Brazil in particular. "Rather than lowering prices at the pump for Americans with access to cleaner, more affordable alternatives like sugarcane ethanol, the US is intent on starting a trade war with Brazil - a long-time democratic ally," Joel Velasco, Chief Representative of North America's Brazilian Sugarcane Industry Association (UNICA), said on 7 December.

In an official statement, UNICA warns that if the US doubles the import tax on ethanol, Brazil might initiate dispute settlement proceedings at the World Trade Organization (WTO). "The US lost its first battle over cotton subsidies earlier this year - and will lose again on ethanol," Joel Velasco warned.

Opponents of the deal argue that it would transform existing import taxes from an offset duty - a duty that balances tax credits so as to ensure that foreign production is not subsidised - to a punitive duty. In that case, Brazil could argue that the measure violates the non-discrimination principle of the WTO. However, relief through a judgment by the WTO's court could not be expected for several years. The cotton subsidy case, for instance, has been going on since 2002.

Brazil, the world's second largest producer and leader in sugarcane ethanol ended government subsidies for ethanol more than a decade ago and eliminated its import tariff early this year. Its ethanol industry is the most mature and competitive worldwide. In various fora such as the WTO Doha Round negotiations, Brazil is lobbying for better market access for its ethanol producers. The US is the most important export market for Brazilian ethanol.

ICTSD reporting. 'America's Ethanol Industry Still Playing Games Says Brazilian Sugarcane Industry' Clean MPG. 'Lame Duck Congress Goes from Bad to Worse on U.S. Ethanol Policy' Sweeter Alternative.

EVENTS AND RESOURCES

Events

For a more comprehensive list of events for the trade and environment community visit the BioRes [online calendar](#).

Upcoming Events

14 December, Paris, France. 26TH OECD MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - GREEN GROWTH. This roundtable of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) will bring ministers together with business and policy experts. Former political leaders will also be invited to explain what policy advice is needed to turn an idea like green growth into practical and politically realistic policy solutions. For more information visit the event [website](#).

15-18 December, Amaya Hills, Kandy, Sri Lanka, FIFTH ASIAN BIOTECHNOLOGY & DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE 2010. This conference, hosted by the Council for Agricultural Research Policy (CARP), will focus on the theme “How Small Countries can benefit from Biotechnology.” The key objectives of the conference are to review the current status of biotechnology capacity in Asia, discuss strategies and options for developing and delivering biotechnology products to farmers and consumers, and to learn from small countries that have already benefited from biotechnology. For more information, visit [this website](#).

15-17 December, Beijing, China. FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WASTE MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY. Organised by the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Asia-Pacific, this conference will address the themes of: environmental management of and technology for, electrical and electronic waste; municipal sewage sludge management and technology; municipal solid waste management and technology; hazardous chemicals waste management and technology; and studies and

experiences on available techniques and environmental practices of waste disposal. For more information visit the [event website](#).

13-14 January, London, UK. 6TH INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING. The International Forum brings together over 100 leading policymakers, researchers, industry representatives and civil society groups from across the world to discuss the latest initiatives, regulations and research in the area of fisheries governance and trade in illegal fish products. Building on the success of previous meetings, the Forum will focus on the drivers, impacts and policy responses to IUU fishing, progress in the implementation of the new European IUU Fishing Regulation, regional developments in North America and Africa, and the use of incentives for combating IUU fishing. For more information visit the event [website](#).

13-14 January, Panama City, Panama. CSD INTERSESSIONAL MEETING ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION. The UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) will provide a non-negotiating space for Member States, Major Groups and UN Agencies to discuss potential programs to be included in the 10-Year Framework of Programs on SCP (10YFP) to support regional and national initiatives, the structure the 10YFP could take, and the possible visions and objectives it could serve. For more information visit the event [website](#).

24 January – 4 February, New York, USA. NINTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS. The meeting will focus on an overall theme of “Forests for people, livelihoods and poverty eradications”; and the launch of the International Year of Forests (IYF 2011). Pursuant to the Economic and Social Council resolution 200/35 and the multi-year programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2007-2015, a High-level Segment, including a dialogue with several Heads of State and Government, Ministers and heads of member organisations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), forest related international and regional

organisations, institutions and instruments will be held on 2 and 3 February, 2011. The UNFF Secretariat welcomes the participation by organisations representing women, youth, businesses, workers, land owners, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), scientists, and local authorities in UNFF sessions. For more information visit the event [website](#).

21-25 February, 2011, Nairobi, Kenya. TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE UNEP GOVERNING COUNCIL/GLOBAL MINISTERIAL ENVIRONMENT FORUM. The 26th session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum (GC/GMEF) of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) is scheduled to convene from 21-25 February 2011, at the UN Office in Nairobi, Kenya. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 53/242 (Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements) of 28 July 1999, the Governing Council constitutes the annual ministerial-level global environmental forum in which participants gather to review important and emerging policy issues in the field of the environment. For more information visit the [UNEP website](#).

28 February – 4 March, New York, US. INTERGOVERNMENTAL PREPARATORY MEETING FOR CSD 19. The Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM) of the UN Division for Sustainable Development will prepare for the policy-year session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), which will negotiate policy options related to the thematic cluster for the CSD 18-19 cycle: transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and the Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns. For more information visit the [UN website](#).

cotton subsidies could increase world prices, boosting production and exports in a number of developing countries including some of the poorest producers in Africa. This information note examines how different countries could be affected by greater or smaller reductions in subsidies as part of the WTO's Doha Round, in addition to looking at what would happen if countries cut subsidies that were deemed unlawful by the WTO's dispute settlement panel. The paper can be found on the [ICTSD website](#).

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES ON THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO AQUACULTURE. Published by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN. November 2010. These technical guidelines on the ecosystem approach to aquaculture (EEA) were developed to support Articles 9 and 10 of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). Their main objective is to assist countries, institutions and policy makers in the development and implementation of a strategy to ensure the sustainability of the aquaculture sector, integration of aquaculture with other sectors and aquaculture's contribution to social and economic development. The full document can be found [online](#).

PATHWAYS FOR IMPLEMENTING REDD+: EXPERIENCES FOR CARBON MARKETS AND COMMUNITIES. Published by UNEP. November 2010. This publication reflects the current experiences about implementing REDD+ activities at project and community levels and goes beyond opportunities afforded by the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) by including voluntary markets. The articles presented discuss and propose ideas about how to create incentives to participate in REDD+, its implementation, and possible financing; how to involve the private sector; what are the experiences from the carbon markets, and present ideas on how to engage communities in REDD+. The authors have been carefully selected to reflect a mix of different perspectives from the private sector, country negotiation teams, research institutions, and carbon market organisations. They share their insights and ideas on various important aspects and issues for the debates on a global REDD+

Resources

COTTON: WHAT COULD A DOHA DEAL MEAN FOR TRADE? Published by ICTSD. November 2010. Cuts to developed country

mechanism in the ongoing climate negotiations. The full publication can be found [online](#).

INTEGRATING FSC CERTIFICATION IN REDD+ PROJECTS: GUIDELINES FOR PROJECT DEVELOPERS. Published by the University of Padova College of Agriculture. November 2010. This guideline consists of a set of concepts, guidelines and procedures useful for integrating the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Forest Management certification into the organisation of REDD+ projects. The guideline is divided into three main sections. The first section provides background information on REDD+ projects and gives an overview of the FSC historical role in the forest-based carbon market. Section 2 outlines the timeline of a REDD+ project comparing it with that of an FSC FM/CoC (Forest Management/Chain of Custody) certification and section 3 provides understanding, identification and management tools to overcome the constraints encountered in the organisation of REDD+ projects. The full publication can be found [online](#).