<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1620>

<https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/countries/indonesia/>

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/legislative-train/theme-a-balanced-and-progressive-trade-policy-to-harness-globalisation/file-eu-indonesia-fta>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\_Nations\_Framework\_Convention\_on\_Climate\_Change

<https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/policy-making/sustainable-development/> 🡪 this is basically sustainable development framework in trade 🡪 check some of the provision

The basic idea: can the sustainable development provision in FTA help Indonesia achieving the SD?

🡪 Relate it with the bioeconomy arguments 🡪 how these inputs for bioeconomic sector needs to be kind of fulfilled, but at the same time should follow the sustainable principles, otherwise it is just ‘useless’

🡪 questions on what kind of commodities that want to be traded? It becomes important on whether it will work or not. 🡪 the arguments are that the business practices are more like sector/industry specific?

🡪 what is the provision of the SD in trade of EU? What is the provision? Is there any kind of like provision where they want to create more sustainable world?

🡪 What has changed from ﻿Generalised System of Preferences 🡪 Commission Expert Group on Trade and Sustainable Development (E03013)

🡪 what is the current progress of the FTA with Indonesia?

🡪 check in every single meeting what is added?

🡪 what is missing from it?

🡪 Two kind of like most recent regulations update which kind of like contradicts with this

🡪 Or maybe the fragmentation? Like for example, if we talk about the trade agreements with other part of the world. How is the provision in other agreement? 🡪 the argument between cost (sustainable principles) vs benefit (potential trade increase) 🡪 may not matter a lot?

🡪 ok so when we talk about sustainable development: there are four points; 1) environment; 2) human rights; 3) labour rights; and 4) responsible business 🡪 each of them has already kind of agreements

🡪 questions on what kind of ‘instruments’ used to achieve this target

🡪 when it comes to the sustainable development, which tools good to achieve that? Like for example maybe certification is really important?

🡪 concept of regime complex/fragmentation

🡪 in this case identifying the available MEAs and SD agreements, how it is integrated in the agreement. Two main questions

* Fragmentation of SD, MEA, and FTA of EU and Indonesia
* Regime complex of certain policies in Indonesia

Questions to Cathrin

🡪 What kind of commodities that they have in mind? It is important when we talk about whether it will work or not, because it helps to the analysis of which commodities 🡪 I mean what they have in the website is a little bit vague because when we talk about fta it is very broad, they have a little bit of everything here and there

🡪 Do they have kind of like protocols

🡪 how is the process? Are they done with the negotiations? Have they arrived on the agreement? It is mentioned it is going to be the 10th though 22-4 march

The basic premise is that, likewise the prior agreements, the Sustainable Development Chapter of the FTA explicitly specif

(Cuyvers, 2014) (Biermann, Pattberg, van Asselt, & Zelli, 2009)-

Biermann, F., Pattberg, P., van Asselt, H., & Zelli, F. (2009). The fragmentation of Global Governance Architectures: A Framework for Analysis. *Global Environmental Politics*, *9*(4), 14–40. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1162/glep.2009.9.4.14

Cuyvers, L. (2014). The Sustainable Development Clauses in Free Trade Agreements of the EU with Asian Countries: Perspectives for ASEAN? *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, *22*(4), 427–449. https://doi.org/10.1080/14782804.2014.923752

In December 2009, the EU decided to pursue negotiations towards [free trade agreements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_trade_agreements) with individual ASEAN countries, beginning with Singapore and followed by Malaysia and Vietnam. Indonesia and the European Union (EU) have agreed to commence talks on a [Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Comprehensive_Economic_Partnership_Agreement_between_Indonesia_and_the_European_Union&action=edit&redlink=1) (CEPA) as both parties seek to enhance two-way trade and the EU's investments in Indonesia.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia%E2%80%93European_Union_trade_relations#cite_note-europa2-9)

The decision was informed by the Indonesia–EU Vision Group, established in late 2009 based on an initiative from [Indonesian President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesian_President) [Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susilo_Bambang_Yudhoyono) and [European Commission President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Commission_President) [Jose Manuel Barroso](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_Manuel_Barroso), calling for the early launch of talks for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). Besides a FTA, CEPA also envisages capacity-building and trade facilitation. Negotiations started in July, 2016, and the 9th round of talks is scheduled for early December 2019

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia%E2%80%93European_Union_trade_relations>

Basic premise/background of research:

To deal with the contemporary global problems, bioeconomy emerges to be an alternative mean of dealing with them. Bioeconomy can serve as an appropriate alternative to the fossil-dominated economy, which can satisfy both the human’s needs and the environmental, social, and economic perspective (McCormick & Kautto, 2013). Nevertheless, Richardson (2012) stated that the ‘win-win’ rhetoric around the bioeconomy is misleading, especially with how its benefit distribution and environmental impact are still subject to discussion. EU aims to develop bioeconomy with the Bioeconomy Strategy 2018 and international trade is necessary to fulfill the demand. Hence, to support the policy, appropriate trade agreement needs to be formulated.

I am sorry for not giving you an update in a while. I struggled a little bit in finding a topic, so I have not come up yet with a research proposal. Now, I decided to focus on the Sustainable Development Chapter and one commodity (either timber or biofuel), by generally identifying the global governance fragmentation of the commodity (in terms of trade and sustainable development) and regime complex of the commodity in Indonesia.

Basic premise/background of research:

To deal with the contemporary global problems, bioeconomy emerges to be an alternative mean of dealing with them. Bioeconomy can serve as an appropriate alternative to the fossil-dominated economy, which can satisfy both the human’s needs and the environmental, social, and economic perspective (McCormick & Kautto, 2013). Nevertheless, Richardson (2012) stated that the ‘win-win’ rhetoric around the bioeconomy is misleading, especially with how its benefit distribution and environmental impact are still subject to discussion. EU aims to develop bioeconomy with the Bioeconomy Strategy 2018 and international trade is necessary to fulfill the demand. Hence, to support the policy, appropriate trade agreement needs to be formulated.

Two concepts will be utilized in this research:

* Global governance architecture of the commodity in relation with sustainable development and trade. The basic idea is to identify whether there is synergistic, cooperative or conflictive fragmentation between the FTA and other institutions. In this part, I will mainly identify institutions that govern the commodity. Then, I will summarize norms that are related to the sustainable development. Also, I will relate the norms whether it is covered in the Sustainable Chapter of the FTA. The chapter itself already explicitly mentions Multilateral Environmental Agreements that need to be followed, however there might be some norms that are not covered in the agreement.
* Similar with the previous step, regime complex of the commodity in Indonesia will be identified. Then, I will summarize important norms in the regulations and then compare it with the identified norms from the previous step. Likewise, this part aims to understand if there is synergistic, cooperative or conflictive norms between the national regulations and global governance architecture.