



1.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$   
 $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{256}$   
 $\frac{1}{256} \times \frac{1}{256} = \frac{1}{65536}$   
 $\frac{1}{65536} \times \frac{1}{65536} = \frac{1}{4294967296}$

2.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{16}$   
 $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{256}$   
 $\frac{1}{256} \times \frac{1}{256} = \frac{1}{65536}$   
 $\frac{1}{65536} \times \frac{1}{65536} = \frac{1}{4294967296}$

**OR**

1.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$   
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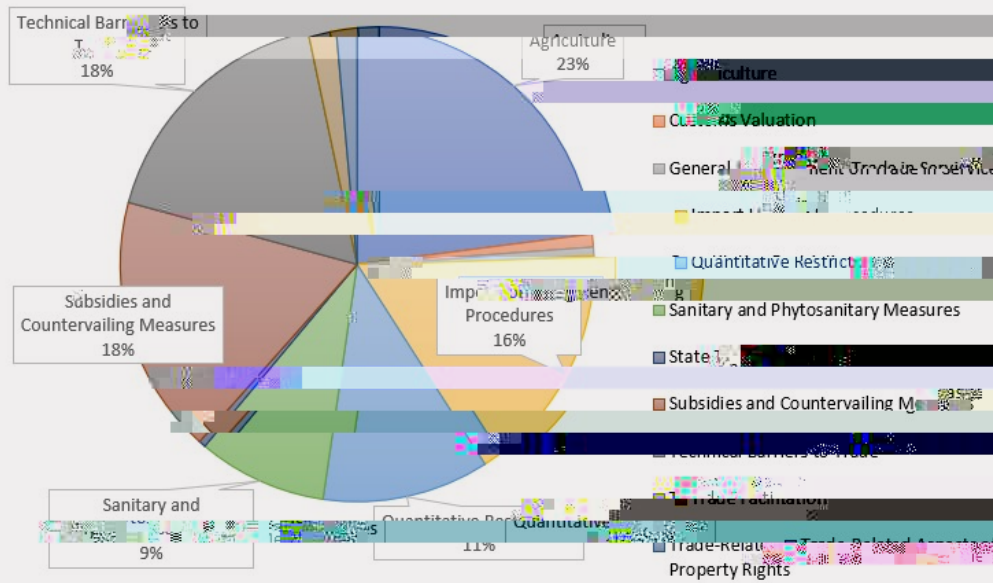
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**F 8.B** Trade Barriers - a n f a n a



Source:

inter alia

**F 9.B** Trade Barriers - a n f a n a



Source:

## 5.2 Trade topics and SDG15

### 5.2.1 Trade and protection of animal and plant life and health

Trade in agricultural products and services is a key driver of economic growth and development in many developing countries. However, trade liberalization can also have negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity. This section discusses the challenges and opportunities for trade and the protection of animal and plant life and health.

Trade liberalization can lead to increased demand for agricultural products, which can result in deforestation and the loss of biodiversity. For example, the expansion of agricultural land into natural habitats can lead to the loss of species and ecosystems. Additionally, trade liberalization can lead to the introduction of invasive species, which can threaten native species and ecosystems.

However, trade liberalization can also provide opportunities for improved environmental protection. For example, trade liberalization can lead to increased demand for sustainable agricultural products, which can encourage farmers to adopt more sustainable practices. Additionally, trade liberalization can lead to increased demand for environmental goods and services, which can encourage the development of new environmental technologies and services.

There are several ways to address the challenges and opportunities for trade and the protection of animal and plant life and health. One approach is to strengthen environmental standards and regulations. This can help to ensure that trade liberalization does not lead to a race to the bottom in environmental protection. Another approach is to promote sustainable agricultural practices. This can help to reduce the environmental impacts of agriculture and ensure that agricultural production is sustainable in the long term.

Finally, it is important to engage stakeholders in the trade and environmental process. This can help to ensure that the interests of all parties are taken into account and that trade liberalization is implemented in a way that is consistent with environmental protection and sustainable development.

### 5.2.2 Trade and deforestation

Trade liberalization has led to a significant increase in the demand for agricultural products, which has resulted in deforestation and the loss of biodiversity. This section discusses the challenges and opportunities for trade and deforestation.

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