

President's suggested distilled negotiation text for UNCTAD XIII

24 April 2012

1 p.m.

I. Theme – Development-centred globalization: Towards inclusive and sustainable growth and development

A. Policy analysis

1. (1alt) In the period since UNCTAD XII in Accra in 2008, there have been changes in the global economy, while persistent challenges remain. Policymakers are therefore looking for more effective ways to build more inclusive and sustainable development outcomes, and to set the course for development-centred globalization. **(JZ OK)**

2. (6.) The financial crisis that struck shortly after UNCTAD XII ushered in the first contraction in the global economy since the 1930s. Its effects spread very rapidly and widely. The world's poorest countries were not spared. Despite the policy efforts of leading economies, both developed and developing, the global economic recovery remains fragile. (Agreed)

3. (7.) In the face of this fragility, several challenges have to be met to realize development-centred globalization. The first is **for the international financial system to support to reconnect finance with the real economy in support of inclusive and sustainable development sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth (JZ)**. {The crisis has demonstrated that all countries, developed and developing alike, can pay serious political, economic and social costs if markets are inadequately regulated and supervised.} **{JZ delete}**

4. (8.) ~~A second~~ **Another (EU)** challenge is eliminating hunger and achieving food security. ~~Rapidly increasing~~ **The high volatility of (G77&CHINA, JZ) food prices since UNCTAD XII (JZ) has been raised the issues of hunger and food insecurity during UNCTAD XII, and have since been (JZ) a source of concern** {serious social and political unrest in a number of countries,} **{JZ delete} in particular for (JZ), net food-importing developing countries (NFIDCs) (G77&CHINA, JZ)**. {Securing access to food – one of the most basic human needs – is a priority.} **{JZ delete}**

5. (9.) A ~~third~~ **further (EU)** challenge has arisen around energy price volatility and access to ~~renewable~~ **(JZ) energy**, which raises the issue of energy insecurity. The bulk of energy infrastructure has yet to be built in many developing countries, leaving energy services undersupplied and expensive. {Filling this gap is essential for building inclusive development.} **{JZ delete}**

6. (10.) The fourth challenge is climate change and its impact on inclusive and sustainable growth and development. The urgency of tackling this problem is underscored by the continuing rise in global greenhouse gas emissions, even as the global economy has slowed down. The related

increased frequency and number of natural disasters and other adverse effects on the environment as a consequence of climate change are adding to concerns about growing environmental ~~insecurity~~ **challenges (G77&CHINA)** in all countries. **(JZ delete)**

7. (16alt.) Development-centred globalization sets the stage for inclusive growth and development and contributes towards reducing poverty and creating jobs . Discussions on globalization should be balanced, highlighting its benefits, acknowledging its risks and addressing its challenges. **(Cleared)**

8. (19.) Development strategies should be inclusive and designed to meet human needs. **The role of MDGs is still instrumental in achieving such needs by 2015. (EU)** People have similar needs and aspirations, including freedom, human rights, **in particular, the right to development (G77&CHINA)**, decent work, a secure home, **access to health care, (EU, G77&China) {medicine at affordable prices, (G77)}{EU delete} education, (G77&CHINA, EU)** a safe environment, a better future for their children, and a responsive and ~~good~~ **effective (G77&CHINA) (EU, JZ retain “good”)** ~~government~~ **governance (JZ, EU)**. Since these ends **(JZ)** are closely interconnected, development strategies should be based on an integrated and holistic approach if the desired ~~policy options~~ **outcomes (JZ)** are to emerge. **In a post-2015 agenda, a new set of goals could respond to these universal aspirations, better intergrating the three pillars of sustainable development. Nevertheless, a strong priority should be kept on the specific needs of the poorest and most vulnerable countries. (EU)**

9. (19bis.) Achieving sustainable growth and development calls for a ~~transition to~~ **(G77&CHINA)** environmentally compatible patterns of production and consumption that safeguard the biosphere and the capability of its ecosystems to support human activity{~~-,~~ **and needs to be based on the principle of common, but differentiated responsibilities. (G77&CHINA)}{EU delete} (JZ delete para)**

10. Development strategies can be furthered by partnerships and cooperation among all stakeholders **(Cleared)**.

11. Each country has the primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment. The State, having an important role to play, working with private, non-profit and other stakeholders, can help forge a coherent development strategy and provide an enabling environment for productive economic activity. **(Cleared)**

12. (24.) Sustained and inclusive growth and development are enabled, among others, by the mobilization and effective utilization of **all sources of (JZ)** financing for development, [both in terms of domestic resources as well as ~~securing~~ **(G77)** external financing] **[as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration and the Monterrey Consensus (US)]**. To this end, an enabling economic environment at all levels is essential, as inclusive economic development contributes to global peace, security, stability and prosperity.

13. Industrialization is a priority for developing countries and some countries with economies in transition, because it promotes positive structural transformation and promotes mutually supportive linkages between investment, productivity and employment. A diversified economy largely depends on an industrial development that identifies comparative advantages in a wide range of productive sectors in order to promote sustainable economic growth and development. **(Cleared)**

14. (26.) Robust economic growth can make the adjustments associated with structural transformation easier to manage. Inclusive and sustainable growth and development also [require] **[utilize (Chair)]** social protection floors **(G77&CHINA delete, EU retain)** to protect vulnerable populations and address inequality, including between men and women, and across national regions. This can contribute to a smoother and more predictable development process. It also contributes to protection against shocks and crises that can accompany rapid growth and transformation towards a more open and integrated economy. The balance between growth, fairness and social protection can only be determined in light of prevailing local conditions and constraints.

15. Effective multilateral cooperation depends on the support of, and enhanced synergy among, a range of international institutions that have evolved over the past six decades. Globalization calls for broadened and strengthened participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting. **(Cleared)**

B. The role of UNCTAD

16. (4.) The Accra Accord pursued a constructive trade and development agenda, and was anchored by the three pillars of **UNCTAD of (JZ) policy analysis, consensus-building and technical cooperation. The outcomes of UNCTAD XII (G77&CHINA) The outcomes of UNCTAD XIII build upon the (JZ) Accra Accord (JZ, G77&CHINA) {and its mandate (G77&CHINA) remain valid and relevant, and this Conference reaffirms and builds upon them.}{JZ delete}**

16.alt The Accra Accord pursued a constructive trade and development agenda, and was anchored by the three pillars of UNCTAD of policy analysis, consensus-building and technical cooperation. The outcomes of UNCTAD XIII reaffirms and builds upon it. (Chair)

17. (30alt.) UNCTAD should continue to discharge its mandate, utilizing available resources, and with a view to enhancing synergies and promoting complementarity **with the respective mandates and with the (EU) work of other entities in the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations in line with their respective mandates.** UNCTAD – as the focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development, and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development – through its three pillars should: **(JZ delete para)**

17alt. UNCTAD's activities should be delivered within its core mandate, within its existing capacities and resources, and without prejudice to the work of other international organizations. These activities should deliver tangible results for specified needs and with measurable impact. UNCTAD is the focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development, and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. In this regard, UNCTAD should continue to: (JZ)

(a) (31bis) Take due account of cross-cutting issues as they impact on the areas of UNCTAD's mandate. These issues include good governance at all levels, freedom, peace and security, respect for human rights, ~~including the right to development,~~ (JZ) women's empowerment, youth, and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies, which are essential to all countries to attain sustainable and equitable growth and development; (G77&CHINA move to policy analysis of theme; JZ, EU keep in operative section)

(b) UNCTAD's mandate and its universal membership make it a valuable forum for development dialogue. UNCTAD should continue to play its role in the evolution of a stronger global consensus on issues falling within its mandate; (Cleared)

(c) ~~((34. (d))~~ Contribute **within its mandate and without duplicating the work of other international organizations, (EU, JZ)** to the global effort to **transition to a green economy {in the context realize the objectives (EU, JZ) of sustainable development, including through follow-up and implementation (G77&CHINA, EU retain) of the relevant outcomes of the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;}**{JZ delete}

(d) ~~(35. (e))~~ **Continue to (G77&CHINA)** Contribute to the ~~broader (G77&CHINA)~~ work of the United Nations in addressing the root causes **and the impacts (G77&CHINA)** of the global economic and financial crisis; (EU, JZ delete subpara)

(e) (35quater.) Continue to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and its trends from a development perspective; (Agreed)

(f) Enhance the effectiveness of its contributions to the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), including working with others to mainstream trade in least developed countries' (LDCs') national development plans – and contribute to the effective implementation of Aid for Trade through UNCTAD's lead role in the Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacities; (Agreed)

(g) Place specific attention on the special needs of developing countries, particularly LDCs; (Agreed)

(h) ((b)bis) Strengthen its special focus on the needs of the LDCs across all areas of its mandate in accordance with the Istanbul Programme of Action; **(JZ OK)**

(i) Continue to address the special concerns and needs of Africa, including as articulated in the New Partnership for Africa's Development; **(Cleared)**

(j) Further address the special **trade and (EU, JZ)** development needs of landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), ~~including through continuing~~ **by including through (Paraguay, JZ) continuing (JZ)** its support for effective implementation of the Almaty Ministerial Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: **Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, and its review in 2014 (EU delete, G77, JZ retain)** taking into account the challenges of the transit developing countries in this programme of action **(Paraguay, JZ)**;

(j)bis Address the challenges of transit developing countries, in particular in the development and maintenance of efficient transit and transport systems through its support for effective implementation of the Almaty Ministerial Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action, and its review in 2014; (G77&CHINA) (EU delete)

(k) Continue its work in helping small island developing States (SIDS) to address persistent trade and development challenges that they encounter, including by contributing to ongoing United Nations-level discussions on the further implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy for the sustainable development of SIDS; **(Cleared)**

(l) Continue to give focus on the special needs and problems of structurally weak and vulnerable small economies in order to foster sustained economic growth and sustainable and inclusive development; **(Cleared)**

(l)bis Continue to support the development efforts of middle-income countries in facing specific challenges of sustainable economic development and poverty reduction; (Mexico)

(m) Continue to support countries with economies in transition in addressing their specific trade and development challenges; **(Cleared)**

(n) Implement and follow up, as appropriate, relevant outcomes from global conferences and summits on development. **(Cleared)**

19. In strengthening UNCTAD, efforts should be made to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability including through effective results-based management and ensuring a member-State driven process. **To this end, the Board shall strengthen its oversight functions. (EU)** {To this end, a standing item shall be included in the agenda of the annual regular session of the Trade and Development Board entitled "Review of the implementation of the ~~outcomes of the quadrennial Conference~~ **all unresolved recommendations from United Nations audit and review reports (EU)**", under which} ~~{JZ delete, GpD}~~ Tthe Board shall ~~exercise~~ **strengthen (JZ, GpD)** its oversight ~~function~~ **(JZ, GpD)** over the

secretariat, as well as consider recommendations by the Board's relevant subsidiary bodies to enhance the implementation of the outcomes of the quadrennial Conference. **(China delete para)**

II. Sub-theme 1 – Enhancing the enabling economic environment at all levels in support of inclusive and sustainable development

A. Policy analysis

20. (39.) In the light of recent developments, efforts to ~~enhance reform~~ **(G77&CHINA)** the global economic system ~~continue to be~~ **are (G77&CHINA)** important. This can help better prevent financial and economic malfunctions, effectively promote development, and serve the needs of member States, particularly of developing countries. It is therefore important to address the underlying systemic problems in the global economic system to make it work more effectively for development. **(EU, JZ delete)**

21. A number of developing countries have, over the past three decades, increased their integration into the global economy, and collectively in these countries, growth has been on an upward trend. Those efforts have, in many cases, been accompanied by rising trade, investment and capital flows. **(Cleared)**

22. While sustained economic growth is important, it is also necessary to broaden the basis of growth so that more people can benefit from and contribute to growth. An enabling environment at all levels is a necessity for this. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed development goals are a basis for promoting inclusive and sustainable development. **(Cleared)**

23. For trade to serve as an engine of inclusive growth and development, the multilateral trading system must remain open, transparent, inclusive, non-discriminatory and rules-based. The effective integration of developing countries, in particular LDCs and countries with economies in transition, into the multilateral trading system should remain a priority. **(Cleared)**

23bis The successful conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda negotiations is crucial **{to create new trade flows that generate economic growth and development (US)}{G77 delete}**. ~~{and should deliver development-related outcomes, in accordance with the Doha and Hong Kong Ministerial mandates and the progress achieved so far (G77).}~~**{JZ, EU delete}** Moreover, in a time of fragile economic recovery, trade protectionism ~~and export restrictions (G77 delete, JZ, EU retain)~~ remains **(G77)** a risk, and efforts should continue to be made to fight all forms of protectionism.

24. ~~(44ter.)States are strongly urged to refrain from~~ **(Chair)** promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries, and that affects commercial interests **have adverse impact on trade and development as these - These (Chair)**

actions hinder market access, investments and freedom of transit and the well-being of the population of affected countries. **(EU, JZ delete para)**

25. (45bis.) The commodities price boom since 2002 has revived the potential role of commodity revenues in contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. Furthermore, the volatility of commodity prices remains a challenge to commodity-importing and exporting developing countries, many of which are LDCs. ~~{It is important for policymakers to identify and implement innovative and coherent policies~~ **appropriate policies, (African Group) including safety nets, (JZ)** at national, regional and international levels to ~~reduce~~ **address the impacts of the (JZ)** volatility of commodity prices **on vulnerable groups. (JZ added, African Group delete)}~~{Group D delete}~~ It is important to support commodity-dependent developing countries in formulating sustainable and inclusive development strategies including those that promote value addition and economic diversification.**

26. (50 (CLEAN)). Effective macroeconomic and debt management policies play an important role in fostering debt sustainability and economic development, and debt crisis prevention ~~{also with the assistance of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) (EU, JZ)}~~~~{G77 delete}~~. Many countries have managed to sharply reduce their overall debt-to-gross domestic product (GDP) ratio, in some cases assisted by ~~the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) Programme and (EU, JZ)~~ relevant initiatives such as the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). ~~Progress is needed on restructuring public debt by favouring concessional borrowing and balancing between domestic and external borrowing. (JZ)~~

27. (51alt.)The global economic crisis has caused a significant deterioration in public-sector accounts. Some developing countries had the fiscal space to respond to the global recession with countercyclical policies. In this context, the importance of building up fiscal buffers ~~that have been possible through debt relief initiatives (G77&CHINA)~~ should not be underestimated; those have contributed to stabilizing macroeconomic conditions **and reducing the impact of the crisis (G77&CHINA)**. However, many developing countries still have little fiscal space and a number of African and least developed countries are still in deep debt distress. **(EU, JZ delete para)**

28. (52.) Adequate regulation and supervision of financial markets, and debt management, can play important roles with regard to crisis prevention and resolution. Putting mechanisms in place to help prevent crises and to better resolve them, if they do occur, should be a priority item on the international agenda. **(EU, JZ delete para)**

29. (53.) Principles of responsible sovereign lending and borrowing can play an important part in efforts to promote financial stability and economic development. These principles can lead to introducing norms and best practices for sovereign lending and borrowing. Orderly debt work-out procedures therefore merit further attention. **(EU, JZ delete para)**

30. MOVED TO 35bis

31. **[MOVED TO 37bis]**

B. The role of UNCTAD

32. (63.) In assisting countries to maximize their development potential, UNCTAD should continue work to accelerate growth and sustainable and inclusive development. UNCTAD should continue analysing current global development opportunities and challenges, ~~presenting solutions to address them and provide technical assistance (EU)~~ to affected developing countries. Its work programme should address the following: **(EU delete para)**

32alt. UNCTAD's activities should be delivered within its core mandate, within its existing capacities and resources, and without prejudice to the work of other international organizations. These activities should deliver tangible results for specified needs and with measurable impact. UNCTAD is the focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development, and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. In this regard, UNCTAD should: (JZ)

32bis. [Chapeau from operational part of main theme (para 17 and 17alt)] (EU)

(a) ~~((a)bis)~~ Continuing to provide analytical and technical support in **[minimum levels of social protection (Chair)] [social protection floors (EU, JZ)]** within its mandate for developing countries, **particularly those (G77)** that are emerging from political crisis and conflicts, **especially (Asian Group) particularly (G77) {including}{EU delete} in (G77)** Africa and LDCs;

(b) ~~((b)bis)~~ **Continue the work, including through assisting** ~~Providing technical assistance to (G77&CHINA)~~ regional cooperation organizations ~~to help equip them to better enable their regions (G77&CHINA)~~ to address economic and development ~~(G77&CHINA)~~ challenges **and opportunities of globalization (G77&CHINA); (JZ delete subpara)**

(c) ~~((c))~~ Continuing work on how issues of debt and ~~mobilization of resources~~ **development finance (G77&CHINA)** can be addressed more effectively; **(EU, JZ delete subpara)**

(d) (c)bis1 (formerly 64(e)bis) Continuing to provide technical assistance and support for developing countries in building national capacities through the DMFAS Programme, in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other stakeholders; (Agreed)

(e) (c)bis2 How to achieve the effective integration of developing countries, in particular LDCs, as well as countries with economies in transition, into the multilateral trading system; (Agreed)

(f) ~~((d))~~ Devising approaches to stimulating economic diversification and promoting value added production, including through investment, with a view to providing equal economic opportunity for all, particularly aiming at women and youths;

(g) (b)bis UNCTAD should assist developing countries affected by unilateral economic, financial or trade measures, which are inconsistent

with international law and World Trade Organization (WTO) **rules in order to mitigate their impacts (G77&CHINA); (EU, JZ delete subpara)**

(h) ((b)) ~~ter~~ Continuing technical assistance to developing countries, in particular LDCs, in the area of international trade in goods and services;

(i) ((c)ter1, (c)quarter) (l) Continuing to support commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly in Africa and LDCs, through policy reviews, dialogues and technical assistance in maximizing development benefits from commodity production and trade, including promotion of diversification and integration of natural resources policies into their national development strategies;

(j) (c) Continuing to assist developing countries to improve their statistical capacity in the area of trade and development; (Agreed)

(k) (c)bis1 Intensifying its interaction with academic and research institutions, especially through the Virtual Institute and the Global Network of Development Think Tanks, to strengthen the development of local teaching and research capacities in member States and foster links between researchers and policymakers; (Agreed)

(l) ((c)sexies) Continuing technical assistance, research and analysis, and dialogue on trade facilitation, transport and related issues;

(m) ((c)septies) Continuing work, in synergy, with relevant organizations, on small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development; **(G77&CHINA move to sub-theme IV)**

(n) (d)alt UNCTAD's programme of assistance to the occupied Palestine territory should continue and effort be made to secure adequate resources; **(G77&CHINA delete subpara)**

(n)alt UNCTAD's programme of assistance to the occupied Palestine territory is welcome and should be strengthened with adequate resources and extended operational activities as part of the international community's commitment to Palestinian State-building efforts and to alleviate the adverse economic and social conditions in the occupied Palestine territory, with the view to: (i) creating the conditions conducive to building an independent, sovereign and economically viable Palestinian State in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions; and (ii) reversing the debilitating impact on economic structures of the prolonged foreign occupation and siege, which are the obstacles to national and international development efforts; (G77&CHINA, Turkey)

(o) ((e)) UNCTAD should assist developing countries to analyse the important connection between social ~~safety-nets~~ **protection floors** (EU), trade and development.

III. Sub-theme 2 – Strengthening all forms of cooperation and partnership for trade and development, including North–South, South–South and triangular cooperation

A. Policy analysis

33. (65., 66alt) Given the changes and dynamism in the global trade and economic landscape, the international community must encourage all forms of cooperation, renew and strengthen, approaches to partnerships for trade and development. Cooperation in support of inclusive and sustainable growth and development can help focus the national and international efforts on the challenges of building productive capacities and structural transformation, as well as promoting accelerated stable economic growth and greater openness. Partnerships for development should enhance collaboration between the private and public sectors. **(Cleared)**

34. (67alt. which already integrates aspects of 67) International trade can contribute to fostering cooperation and building new partnerships by linking production processes across borders, disseminating know-how and contributing to shared economic growth. International trade can also support achievement of the MDGs in developing countries, especially in reducing poverty and inequality. However, it has yet to realize its full potential. ~~In this regard, long-lasting preferences and duty-free quota-free market access for LDCs can constitute important tools.~~**(JZ)** There is also a need to better understand how the benefits of international trade could be harnessed to achieve the MDGs, especially for the vulnerable sectors of society.

35. (65quater, 68, 68bis, 73ter in last sentence) It is important – through effective development cooperation, including ~~aid~~ **(JZ) and (G77) development finance (JZ, EU) including ODA (JZ)** – to assist developing countries efforts, in particular Africa and LDCs, in moving to a position where they can mobilize their own resources for sustainable development, create new productive capacities and diversify their economic structure. Development cooperation and ~~aid~~ **(JZ) and (G77) development finance (JZ, EU) including ODA (JZ)** should be tailored to country-specific priorities, peculiarities and needs. In this respect, ~~declarations adopted by some countries on (G77&CHINA) effective aid and (JZ) development cooperation make important contributions on which the United Nations system can build (G77&CHINA).~~ {Further, continued concrete efforts towards meeting commitments on official development assistance undertaken by many developed countries are important in the context of renewed **strengthened (G77&CHINA) partnerships for trade and (G77&CHINA) development.**} **{JZ delete}**

35bis. Official development assistance (ODA) continues to provide an important source of assistance and financing for many developing countries, in particular LDCs, in their pursuit of the MDGs. ODA also plays an important catalytic role in leveraging financing for development from other sources. Donors should respect their ODA commitments, as reaffirmed in the relevant United Nations conferences and meetings, including in the outcome of the 2010 High-Level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals. **(Cleared)**

36. (69alt.) The Aid for Trade initiative has gained prominence in the international aid discourse since it was introduced by WTO in 2005 and mobilized resources for trade-related assistance. This initiative recognizes that, to fully benefit from international trade, developing countries, especially LDCs, need targeted financial support for trade-related technical assistance, building productive capacity and infrastructure, and trade-related adjustment support. In this regard, adequate, efficient and outcome-oriented aid for trade, as well as its greater prioritization in overall development strategies, is needed. Reaching these objectives requires that recipient countries mainstream trade issues in their overall national and regional development strategies to ensure coherence between trade and development. In this regard, the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) is important to LDCs. **Cleared**

37. (70.) (CLEAN) Regional integration, complemented by interregional cooperation, can help developing countries harness closer trade links in support of inclusive and sustainable growth and development. Initiatives include regional trade and investment arrangements in Africa and Latin America, and the creation of regional production networks across Asia, including some LDCs. Regional integration, including regional trade agreements (RTAs), should bolster productive integration and support economic diversification, especially in the LDCs and LLDCs. RTAs should be consistent with the multilateral trading system to improve market access.

37bis Regional cooperation can support national development strategies and reduce external vulnerabilities, ~~and in some cases complement the global economic governance system~~ (JZ). By deepening economic integration, a series of mutually beneficial ties can be built across economies at different levels of development within a geographic region to promote and accelerate development.

38. (65ter, 72., aspects of 71, 73bis and 73quater but avoiding reference to EE, 74, 75, 75alt) ~~An important complement to North-South cooperation is South-South integration and cooperation.~~ **South-South cooperation, as a complement but not a substitute to North-South cooperation, is a positive contribution for developing countries to explore their growth and development potential. (G77&CHINA)** ~~There is considerable scope for developing countries to exploit their growth and development potential through the dynamism of South-South trade and investment. (G77&CHINA)~~ ~~North-South, (jz) South-South and triangular cooperation (jz) can be harnessed to address persistent development challenges and opportunities.~~ **South-South cooperation, together with triangular cooperation, represents an instrument that can increase the efficiency and quality of development cooperation.(JZ)**

39. (65bis, 73., 78bis) ~~For internal, as well as external, reasons, (JZ)~~ ~~Many developing countries have varied progress towards achieving the MDGs. It is thus important to~~ **share best practices of more advanced developing countries** ~~effectively harness all forms of cooperation and partnership for trade and development—including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation—in strengthening developing countries' capacities~~ (JZ) to accomplish the internationally agreed development goals, including

the MDGs, with the aim to beneficially integrate into the world economy. **(JZ will provide proposals)**

B. The role of UNCTAD

~~40. With a view to contributing to strengthening all forms of cooperation and partnership for trade and development, UNCTAD should:~~ **(JZ)**

40.alt. (from 17alt.) UNCTAD's activities should be delivered within its core mandate, within its existing capacities and resources, and without prejudice to the work of other international organizations. These activities should deliver measurable results for specified needs and with measurable impact. UNCTAD is the focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development, and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. In this regard, UNCTAD should continue to: (JZ, EU) (JZ propose chapeau)

40bis. [Text of 17 or 17alt] (EU, JZ)

(a) ~~((a), (b))~~ Conduct research and analysis and disseminate best practices **[on all forms of cooperation (Mexico) including South-South cooperation (JZ)] [in the area of (JZ) [South-South] [EU move to end], North-South (Chair) and triangular cooperation] and especially South-South cooperation (EU);**

(b) ~~((b)bis)~~ Assess, on a regular basis, and promote consensus on how development cooperation and partnerships, **particularly including (Mexico) those involving South-South cooperation, (EU)** can further contribute to enhancing the achievement of the MDGs, especially in the case of LDCs and Africa;

(c) ~~((a))~~ Work on how ~~the dynamism of (G77&CHINA, JZ) South-South cooperation trade and investment flows (G77&CHINA, JZ), including in regional and other cooperation arrangements (Chair, JZ), as well as regional monetary and other cooperation arrangements (EU, JZ, China retain),~~ can optimize development gains of developing countries, particularly LDCs;

(d) ~~((a))~~ **Support South-South trade cooperation initiatives including Continue servicing (JZ) the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP);**

(e) ~~((b)ter))~~ Analyse regional and subregional integration efforts and their contribution to development, diversification of national economies and building up of infrastructures within and between developing countries; **(Cleared)**

(f) ~~(e)ter~~ Improve analysis and research on good practices, bilateral and regional experiences, lessons learnt and implications for policymaking, including in the context of ~~WTO-consistent (Group D, G77&China) RTAs FTAs (EU, G77),~~ and how such arrangements can be used to optimize development gains; **(JZ delete subpara.)**

(g) ((e)bis CLEAN) Continue to provide research and analysis and facilitate the sharing of best practices to help enhance the effectiveness of triangular cooperation, among others, in promoting trade and development; **(Cleared)**

(g)bis. Address the opportunities and challenges of the growing South–South cooperation, in particular between more advanced developing countries and other developing countries, in particular LDCs, by assisting them to mainstream South-South cooperation into their national development strategies and to gear it towards the development of productive capacity. (JZ) (G77 delete subpara)

(h) ((e)quinquies)) Enhance cooperation with other relevant trade capacity-building organizations, including through the United Nations Inter-Agency cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity;

(i) Explore ways to maximize the development impact of the trade-related assistance that UNCTAD provides and play an active role in the Aid for Trade Initiative; **(Cleared)**

(j) Undertake analyses and consider developing, where appropriate, related tools on national and international efforts to enhance the impact of development cooperation including on the alignment of ODA with national development priorities; **(Cleared)**

(k) Undertake research and analysis on public–private partnerships in the development context, with the aim of mapping out best practices as well as evaluating models of public–private partnerships that can help to establish linkages between local producers in developing countries into global supply chains; **(Cleared)**

(l) ((d) CLEAN)) Assist the LDCs in assessing progress towards resource mobilization, economic diversification, and competitiveness in support of their national development strategies;

(m) (((e) CLEAN)) Support the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, in the areas of trade, development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development which resulted from the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC–IV);

(n) ((f), (f)alt1) (f)alt2) Assist LDCs to face the challenges of graduation from the LDCs category, including strategies for facilitating smooth transition, a clear understanding of the post-graduation environment, better focus of efforts on promoting their development, and creating suitable and robust economic and legal frameworks and institutional capacity in the field of trade and investment; **(Cleared)**

(o) ((f)alt2) Continue to monitor progress of LDCs towards graduations thresholds with a view to identifying challenges ahead for action at national and international levels in coordination with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS). **(Cleared)**

IV. Sub-theme 3 – Addressing persistent and emerging development challenges as related to their implications for trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development

A. Policy analysis

41. (80, 81, 82) The world economy faces a series of persistent and emerging challenges to stable and strong economic growth and inclusive and sustainable development. This calls for policies and actions that address these challenges, promote trade and investment, and foster development-centred globalization. Such measures have to be tailored to local capabilities, conditions and needs as there is no universal blueprint. Also, integrated approaches to development in an interdependent and open world economy would be required at the national, regional and international levels. A stable and conducive policy and institutional environment that promotes entrepreneurship, competitiveness, productive capacity building, structural transformation, technological improvement and job creation would also be important. **(Cleared)**

42. **Deleted**

43. (82, 82alt1, 82alt2, 82alt3, 82bis, 82ter) Accession to the WTO is an integral part of the development strategies of most countries aiming to benefit fully from the international trading system. It is also important for the further integration of developing countries, in particular LDCs, and countries with economies in transition, into the rules-based multilateral trading system. In this context, acceding countries, particularly LDCs, before and in the post-accession period, could need technical assistance ~~and impediments should be removed~~ **(EU, JZ delete, G77 retain)** so as to facilitate the accession process. Concerning acceding LDCs, WTO members have agreed to implement the decision on the guidelines for accession of LDCs adopted by the WTO General Council on 10 December 2002 and further build on the decision of the Eighth WTO Ministerial Conference on accession of LDCs.

[44. (83, 83bis) Non-tariff measures, such as technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and rules of origin are gaining attention in international trade. International efforts should be made to address **non-tariff measures. (Chair)**

44bis. **International efforts should continue to be made to avoid proliferation of and to address and eliminate non-tariff barriers.]**

45. Development of, and access to, services, supported by adequate regulatory and institutional frameworks, are important for sound socio-economic development. **(Cleared)**

46. Development of infrastructure, physical and soft, has a strong impact on production and trade and on attracting FDI. In this regard, in recent years, the participation of the private sector has increased. Governments continue to play an essential role as both providers and regulators of infrastructure and other public services. New approaches should be explored to help tackle persistent challenges facing many developing countries, particularly LLDCs,

including high transport and commercial transaction costs, and weak logistical capacities. These challenges, many of which are also shared by some countries with economies in transition, are compounded by other factors, such as volatile energy prices. **(Cleared)**

47. In order to achieve food security and promote sustainable economic development, it will be important to strengthen agricultural production capacity, as well as facilitate greater integration of farmers into local, regional and international markets. **(Cleared)**

48. (86. CLEAN) LLDCs usually pay the highest transport and transit costs, as recognized in the Almaty Programme of Action. Lack of access to the sea, remoteness from major markets, inadequate transit facilities, cumbersome customs and border-crossing procedures, regulatory constraints, as well as weak legal and institutional arrangements, undermine the efforts of LLDCs to build their productive capacities and to be competitive in world markets. These structural and geographical handicaps preventing LLDCs from fully harnessing the potential of trade as an engine for sustained economic growth and inclusive development need to be addressed, including through continued international and national efforts to implement the Almaty Programme of Action. Attention should also be paid to the challenges of transit developing countries, in particular in the development and maintenance of efficient transit and transport systems. **(Cleared until here)** ~~Regional integration and~~ **(JZ) implementing (JZ) trade facilitation measures regionally and multilaterally (JZ)** can also play a major role **helping LLDCs and other developing countries overcome these challenges. (JZ)** ~~in this respect. (JZ)~~

49. (86ter. CLEAN) When it comes to transport and trade logistics, small island developing States (SIDS) are also disadvantaged due to their remoteness and geographical isolation. In a globalizing world, logistics costs and non-tariff barriers have become key factors in the overall competitiveness of SIDS. Low transport volumes and long distances typically add up to high freight and logistics costs and low frequency of services, in terms of both maritime and air transport.

50. (87, 87alt1, 87alt2, 87bis, 88) Nearly all countries are negotiating an increasing number of regional trade agreements (RTAs). **RTA's (G77&China)** ~~They should be designed to promote trade and economic integration {among all countries} {G77&China delete} and to contribute to sustainable growth and inclusive development. (JZ)~~ RTAs **should (JZ, EU)** be consistent with relevant WTO rules. They should ~~be complementary to (G77&China), not be and (G77&China)~~ a substitute for, the multilateral trading system. {The importance of flexibilities and special and differential treatment should be stressed in any assessment of the implications of RTAs. RTAs have often been linked to the spread of global supply chains (GSCs), which has created new trading opportunities for many developing countries.} {JZ, EU delete}

51. (89.) ~~An important~~ **The (JZ)** objective of competition policy is to create and maintain a competitive environment, ~~both internally~~ (JZ) by

eliminating anticompetitive {practices and externally through fostering a level playing field for new entrants. Competition policies should be coherent with national development strategies to promote inclusive development.} {JZ delete} States should provide ~~the~~ (JZ) appropriate ~~regulatory~~ (JZ) frameworks ~~in line with~~ **keeping in mind (JZ)** relevant internationally accepted best practices . **(Gp D)** [~~with the necessary~~ **appropriate (JZ)** instruments of enforcement to address anticompetitive practices ~~*that could arise, for example from abuse of dominant positions or cartels (EU) {mergers and acquisitions or from State-owned enterprises (SOEs).}~~*](JZ) {EU delete} [Gp D delete] *G77&China delete*

52. The empowerment of women is of crucial importance among others for harnessing the potential for inclusive growth and development. Women's engagement in trade and economic opportunities, employment in export sectors, production of cash crops and the creation of new business, especially by women entrepreneurs, enables them to make productive investments and reduce poverty. Obstacles to women's empowerment include gender bias and income inequality, which should be tackled through appropriate measures. **(Cleared)**

53. (91, 92, 93, 94, 95) Development of strong science, technology and innovation (STI) capacity is key to addressing many of the persistent and emerging trade and development challenges that developing countries face. Governments in developing countries should consider formulating and implementing STI policies as a central feature of their development strategies. Developing countries, especially LDCs, and some economies in transition, and their SMEs experience difficulties in technological upgrading. For countries to upgrade their technological capacities and benefit from the **{transfer and (G77&China)}{JZ, EU delete}** dissemination of technology, domestic absorptive capacity – which requires strong collaboration among the private sector, research institutions and other relevant actors – and an enabling environment for investment are needed. International trade and investment policy frameworks should be supportive of ~~national technological~~ **(JZ)** development in developing countries.

54. Information and communications technology (ICT) has become an important feature of the increasingly globalized and knowledge-based economy. The Internet and other ICTs can contribute to job creation; enhance access to information; enhance interaction through social networks; and enable transparent and efficient commerce between customers and suppliers. The wider diffusion of ICTs, improved access to the Internet and the development of ICT-related infrastructure are essential to bridging the digital and broadband divide. Developing countries can maximize their benefit from ICTs by formulating and implementing national ICT policies. **(Cleared)**

55. (97, 98, 99, 99alt, 100, 100alt) The multi-faceted economic and development implications of changing environmental conditions, including climate change, pose major policy challenges, as well as opportunities, at the national, regional and international levels. {Of special significance for developing countries are the economic aspects, and costs, of mitigation and adaptation. Effective, inclusive and operational arrangements for long-term international cooperation under existing multilateral instruments should be put in place to support developing countries, and particularly the most

vulnerable countries, in addressing the challenges and taking advantage of the opportunities at the interface of trade, environment and sustainable development. Pertinent issues include clean and renewable sources of energy, and low-carbon and resource-efficient production and consumption patterns.} **{JZ delete}**

56. (100sexies.) Likewise, natural disasters can wipe out the gains by small and medium firms and the livelihood of people that depend on them. To build up the resilience of these firms and enable them to maintain active involvement in trade and investment, developing countries need *inter alia* support to develop capacities for catastrophic insurance risk coverage. **(JZ delete para)**

B. The role of UNCTAD

57. (101.) With a view to contributing to addressing persistent and emerging development challenges, UNCTAD should **continue to (G77): (JZ delete and use para 17alt)**

57.alt. (17alt.) UNCTAD's activities should be delivered within its core mandate, within its existing capacities and resources, and without prejudice to the work of other international organizations. These activities should deliver tangible results for specified needs and with measurable impact. UNCTAD is the focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development, and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. In this regard, UNCTAD should continue to: (JZ, EU)

(a) Provide developing countries, in particular LDCs, and countries with economies in transitions that are acceding to WTO with technical assistance and capacity-building prior to, during and in the follow-up to the accession process, depending on their level of development and needs; **Cleared**

(b) (a) *ter alt*) Monitor all forms of protectionism **{including exports restrictions (JZ)}{G77 delete}** in cooperation with WTO, **{OECD (EU, JZ)}{G77 delete}** and other relevant institutions;

(c) In collaboration with WTO, ITC and other relevant partners consolidate its work on databases on non-tariff measures and continue its analysis on the impact of non-tariff measures on trade and development prospects of developing countries, in particular LDCs and continue its participation in the Transparency in Trade Initiative (TNT); **(Cleared)**

(d) ((e), (e)alt) Continue its ~~comprehensive~~ **(JZ)** work on services, **including, *inter alia*, (JZ) {on building services to supply capacity, enhancing regulatory and institutional capacity – in particular through national strategies, policy reviews and}{JZ delete} fostering (JZ) experience sharing among countries. (JZ) {– as well as increasing its analytical work in multilateral and regional agreements (Mexico)}{JZ delete}**;

(e) Support, through its research and policy dialogue, efforts to improve access to finance for and delivery of financial services to SMEs, microenterprises and individuals in developing countries; **(Cleared)**

(e)bis. UNCTAD should work on the impact of migration on development in a holistic manner, considering the challenges and opportunities for both countries of origin and destination. (G77&China, Mexico) (EU delete subpara)

(f) ((h)alt) Continue to work on enhancing the impact of remittances on development **including their use to generate productive capacity (G77&China) and facilitating access of migrants to financial services (Mexico)**;

(g) In collaboration with FAO, which has the lead in agricultural issues in the United Nations system, UNCTAD should:

i) Continue its work in the area of agriculture in the context of commodities to help developing countries achieve more sustainable and strengthened agricultural production, food security and export capacity. This work should take into account the needs of small-scale farmers, and empowerment of women and youths;

ii) Continue its work on organic agriculture; **(Cleared)**

(h) ((c)bis, (n), (o)) g. ((e)) **Also in collaboration with FAO, address how to strengthen the agricultural sector, including particularly (EU) the necessary investment to increase productive potential and tackle the trade related issues (EU) of food security, supply and hunger, (EU) including mitigation measures in Africa and the special needs of net food importing developing countries (NFIDCs) (G77&China), especially in the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) (EU) ; (JZ delete para.)**

(i) ((a)bis, (d), (d)bis, (p)) Assist developing countries, particularly landlocked ~~and transit~~ (JZ) developing countries, and some countries with economies in transition address challenges affecting their participation in trade from geographical constraints with a view to improving transport systems and connections, ~~designing and implementing resilient and sustainable transport systems~~; (JZ) and enhancing ~~transit infrastructure~~ **(JZ,EU)** and trade facilitation solutions;

(j) ((a)bis2. CLEAN) Advise small island developing States in the design and implementation of policies addressing their specific trade and trade logistics challenges linked to their remoteness and geographical isolation;

(k) ((a)bis3) Support and assist structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies generate policies to achieve sustainable development; **(JZ delete subpara)**

(l) ((r)quarter, (m)) Provide assistance for developing countries **and countries with economies in transition (GpD)** on the impact of RTAs, in collaboration with United Nations Regional Commissions and other relevant regional institutions, on their trade prospects and social economic development **including the negotiations and implementation of free trade arrangements (G77&China, Mexico); (JZ delete subpara)**

(m) ((f), (f)bis, (s)) Help developing countries and countries with economies in transition to formulate **and implement (G77&China) competition and consumer protection (G77&China) policies, {and**

~~*enforce competition and consumer protection~~ {G77&China} laws*, (*JZ delete) promote the sharing of best practices, and carrying out peer reviews with regard to the implementation of such policies. {UNCTAD should also conduct analysis and research on possible anticompetitive practices;} {JZ delete}

(n) ((c)undecies, (t)) ~~Continue~~ **Reinforce (EU)** its work on the links between gender equality, women's economic empowerment and trade;

(o) ((i), (i)alt1, (i)alt2) In collaboration with ILO, **OECD (JZ)**, and WTO continue its work on the impact of trade on employment and inclusive and sustainable development, with special focus on the poor and youth;

(p) ((c)ter) Maintain efforts in research and analysis in the area of STI, focusing on making STI capacity an instrument for supporting national development, helping local industry become more competitive, and for developing export diversification efforts of countries;

(q) ((r), (r)alt, (r)bis) Undertake research and provide technical assistance to developing countries on information and communications technology (ICT) and implementation of relevant action lines from the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) and as secretariat to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development;

(r) Continue capacity-building activities including TrainForTrade and in the framework of paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action; **(Cleared)**

(s) ((a), (a)alt1, (a)alt2) Conduct analysis, foster international dialogue and consensus-building and provide capacity-building on the links among trade **and (EU, Group D) environment, and sustainable development, and on investing in natural assets, as well as on making use of low-carbon and resource-efficient solutions to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns (EU, Group D);**

(t) ((o)bis) Continue to provide policy analysis and capacity-building on insurance regulatory frameworks for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to catastrophic risks, ~~and to work on global consensus-building on risk management for building resilience into global supply chains.~~ **(EU delete)(JZ delete subpara)**

V. **Sub-theme 4 – Promoting investment, trade, entrepreneurship and related development policies to foster sustained economic growth for sustainable and inclusive development**

A. **Policy analysis**

58. International trade can be an engine of economic growth and socio-economic development. All developing countries can benefit from world trade, including through greater trade flows, that help promote sustainable development and the eradication of poverty. **(Cleared)**

59. (111bis.) In order to contribute to development, ~~FDI should correspond to~~ **countries should make efforts to attract FDI to complement (JZ)** the development priorities ~~and domestic legislative framework of host countries.~~ **(JZ)** FDI requires a stable and predictable investment climate,

~~consistent with international rules (G77&China) and harmonious relevant policies (Chair).~~ It is important to enhance the development impact of foreign investment, including by strengthening the productive sector and contributing to job creation. National capacities of developing countries should be strengthened in this regard.

60. (104.) Building productive capacity is key to fostering sustained economic growth and inclusive development. It can be expanded through a balanced policy mix approach, which, among others, include cost-effective and appropriate incentives to encourage investments in wealth-creating activities, as well as in the provision of education, training, improving levels of health and nutrition, and increased research and development capacity that helps to build knowledge base. **(Cleared)**

61. (109.) Industrial policies have an important role to play in establishing dynamic and sustainable development. These need to be complemented with other policies in relevant areas if they are to have their full and intended effect. This includes economic diversification, improving international competitiveness and realizing more sustainable and inclusive outcomes. (JZ delete para.)

62. (106.) In recent years, certain developing countries moved away from primary commodities to producing more skill-and technology-intensive manufactures and services. In a number of cases, this has been supported by a gradual integration of developing countries into Global Supply Chains (GSCs). Many commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly those in Africa and LDCs, are still in the process of – and face challenges in – building a more diversified economy.

63. (110.) ~~Transfer~~ **Diffusion (JZ) dissemination (EU)** of technology can provide new opportunities for business entities that will in turn contribute to the enhancement of the know-how and raise their level of competitiveness. **Host (JZ) Governments , private sector and research institutions (EU)** can foster an environment that can enable easier ~~transfer and (JZ) dissemination and (EU)~~ diffusion of technology to promote development, while protecting the interests of rights owners.

64. (113bis.) Promoting and protecting traditional knowledge, genetic resources, innovation and practices continue to be important. National and international efforts are needed to preserve, protect and promote the sustainable use of traditional knowledge, folklore and genetic resources. and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of their benefits. **(JZ, EU delete para)**

64bis. National averages based on criteria such as per capita income do not reflect the actual particularities and specific development needs of the developing countries. In this context, middle income countries remain home to about 75 per cent of the world's poor and still face significant challenges in poverty eradication and diversification of their economies. Efforts to address those challenges can be supported by international cooperation, in order to ensure the participation of middle income countries in a more inclusive and sustainable international economic system. (G77&China, Mexico)

B. The role of UNCTAD

64ter (originally 66alt, chapeau) UNCTAD's activities should be delivered within its core mandate, within its existing available (Barbados) capacities and resources, and without prejudice to the work of other international organizations. These activities should deliver tangible (Barbados) results for specified needs and (Barbados) with measurable impact. UNCTAD is the focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development, and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. In this regard, UNCTAD should continue to: (JZ, EU)

(a) (formerly 65.) (EU) (115.) ~~UNCTAD should (EU) Continue its work on investment policy review and enterprise development as well as research and policy dialogue on the impact of FDI and other capital flows,~~ (JZ) the interaction of FDI and domestic investment, the relationship between ODA and FDI, as well as the link between FDI and regional integration, to achieve inclusive growth and sustainable development. UNCTAD should continue its consultation with private sector actors {and analyse developing countries' performance in attracting of (EU, Mexico) private domestic and foreign investment} {G77&China delete} in order to identify key barriers to investment.

(b) (formerly 66.) (EU) (115 bis.) Research on issues related to the impact of FDI and other capital flows on inclusive growth and sustainable development, including through the *World Investment Report*, on the interaction of FDI and trade in global value chains, ~~non-equity modes of production (EU, JZ), trade promotion, infrastructure, job creation, taxation,~~ [social services][public services (Mexico)] (EU, JZ, Mexico), ODA and regional integration. UNCTAD should also:

66alt. {Moved to 64ter}{JZ, EU}

(b)bis Continue its work on facilitating transfer of technology for developing countries in particular through developing a code of conduct in this regard; (G77&China)

(c) (formerly a) (115a and 115b) Assist developing countries, in particular LDCs, **and countries with economies in transition (GpD)** in designing strategies and policies for attracting and benefiting from foreign investment. These policies should contribute to their sustainable development, ~~including through their effective participation in global value chains. The new generation of investment policies should have a strong angle on sustainable development and inclusive growth;~~(JZ)

(d) (formerly b) ((b)bis1) Provide an operational methodology and policy guidelines on how to mainstream productive capacities in national development policies and strategies in LDCs so that productive capacities are placed at the centre of national and international efforts to address the specific needs and challenges of LDCs. ~~In this regard, UNCTAD should continue to develop quantifiable indicators and related variables to measure economy-wide productive capacities in LDCs;~~ (JZ)

(e) (formerly c) ((b)quinquies) Support trade capacity-building in developing countries, particularly LDCs;

(f) (formerly d) Provide analytical work and technical assistance to developing countries, particularly LDCs and countries with economies in transition in the areas of trade and economic diversification and structural transformation to enhance growth and development; including sectors related to creative economy, entrepreneurship and others that generate more value addition; **(Cleared)**

(f)bis (formerly (d)bis) Continue to assist structurally weak and vulnerable small economies in their efforts to promoting investment and building productive capacity; **(Cleared)**

(g) (formerly e) With the support of development partners, contribute to build national databases and statistical capacities in LDCs;

(g)bis (formerly (e)alt) Continue to assist developing countries to improve their statistical capacity in the area of trade and development; (JZ)

(g)ter (formerly (e)bis) Support the development efforts of middle-income developing countries in facing specific challenges of sustainable economic development and poverty reduction, in particular for the diversification of the economies through enhanced productive capacity, technology development and capacity-building; (G77&China, Mexico) (JZ delete subpara)

(h) (formerly (fh)) Taking into account the Development Agenda of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), UNCTAD should carry out research activities and analysis on trade and development-related aspects of intellectual property rights, in particular the protection of traditional knowledge, genetic resources and folklore and on fair and equitable benefit-sharing; **(JZ, EU delete subpara)**

(i) (formerly (gi)) ~~Address the challenges arising from analytical work on (JZ) international investment agreements (IIAs), with a particular focus on balancing the interests of home countries, host countries and foreign investors in these agreements, (JZ) as well as fostering the international sharing of experiences and best practices on key issues relating to their negotiation and implementation, with a view towards effectively harnessing sustainable development. (JZ)~~