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Item 2 of the provisional agenda

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat*

Annex II

DETAILED ACTIVITIES

* This document was submitted on the above-mentioned date as a result of processing delays.

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Chapeau

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Outputs delivered
<p>9. Since the mid-1990s, UNCTAD has taken part in the United Nations reform process, playing an important role in some areas. In this context, based on the framework established by General Assembly resolution 58/269, the results achieved from the implementation of the Bangkok and São Paulo outcomes should be subject to intergovernmental review. Specifically, a mid-term review should be conducted by the Trade and Development Board in 2006. Further, building upon current practice, UNCTAD's annual report should focus more on results achieved, assessed against the organization's established strategic framework, with a clear set of indicators of achievement. This result-oriented annual report should form the basis for an annual review of programme performance by the Trade and Development Board.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNCTAD Annual Reports, 2004 and 2005. Last year the TDB, at its 36th executive session held on 5 May 2005, considered the 2004 Annual Report, which had been prepared in accordance with the new format decided by UNCTAD XI (TD/B/EX936/2) • Programme/subprogramme Activity Reports, 2004, 2005
<p>10. UNCTAD should continue to contribute to, and participate effectively in, the ongoing United Nations reform process, which is aimed at <i>inter alia</i> deepening coherence and enhancing the effectiveness and impact of UN development activities. The organization's participation in that reform process will be reviewed through the existing intergovernmental mechanisms of UNCTAD. As the designated focal point for the integrated treatment of trade and development, UNCTAD has a special responsibility to contribute to the achievement of the international development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. Interagency collaboration, within UN mechanisms, should be enhanced. These processes will be guided by the relevant General Assembly resolutions. Technical assistance activities implemented by UNCTAD require an appropriate follow-up with a view to strengthening their effectiveness. The issue of continuous and predictable funding of UN development activities should be addressed. The preparations for the 2005 comprehensive review of progress towards international development goals, based on General Assembly resolution 57/270B, will provide an opportunity for renewed focus on UNCTAD's contributions and should be commensurate with the needs of developing countries. The invitation for the President of the Trade and Development Board to participate in the High-level Meeting of ECOSOC with the Bretton Woods institutions and the WTO is important and should be institutionalized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TDB decided to convene a special session on 18 July 2005 with a view to providing an input to the Millennium +5 Process. It further decided that the main agenda item of the special session would be "Contribution of the Trade and Development Board to the follow-up to the relevant United Nations Development Conferences, including the Millennium Summit". The Board also agreed that the discussion should be based on the São Paulo Consensus and the work done in UNCTAD since then (TD/B/S-XXII)/4). Moreover, as the outcome of the 2005 World Summit placed emphasis on the follow-up to major UN conferences and summits, UNCTAD is expected to bring its contribution into line with the provisions of GA resolution 57/270B. At its regular sessions in 2004 and 2005, the TDB considered UNCTAD's contribution to the follow-up of the United Nations major conferences, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 27 of GA Resolution 57/270B (TD/B/51/5 and TD/B/52/6). • UNCTAD is participating in the major inter-agency mechanisms: the Chief Executives Board, the High-level Committee on Programme, the High-level Committee on Management, the United Nations Development Group and its Working Group on Non-resident Entities, and the United Nations Evaluation Group. It is a member of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC-ESA), with the role of Task Manager for the Clusters on Trade and Science and Technology. It convenes the Working Group on Trade of the EC-ESA, which looked at ensuring coherence in the 2006-2007 UN programme budget process and in the mandate review process following the World Summit Outcome. In the framework of EC-ESA, UNCTAD is also the focal point within the United Nations for all matters related to foreign direct investment (FDI) and transnational corporations (TNCs). • UNCTAD has strengthened its cooperation with UN/DESA through the joint preparation of the annual <i>World Economic and Social Prospects</i> report. UNCTAD also increasingly coordinates its activities with other members of EC/ESA to avoid duplication and ensure efficient interagency collaboration. In 2006, UNCTAD contributed to the preparation, including of documentation, by DESA for the April High-Level meeting of ECOSOC with the Bretton Woods Institutions, the WTO and UNCTAD. • UNCTAD's analytical work and policy recommendations for development strategies, as elaborated in its various flagship reports, parliamentary documentation, studies and technical cooperation efforts, are intended to contribute towards helping developing countries, and the international community at large, in their efforts to achieve the MDGs

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Outputs delivered
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual activity reports to the TDB, including on technical cooperation, are also intended as inputs to the Board's work under SPC paragraph 10. They include, for example, information on how specific aspects of UNCTAD's work, across all programmes, including through technical cooperation, contribute to the MDGs. • UNCTAD's intergovernmental processes (see also under SPC paragraph 11) have also contributed to the achievement of the MDGs. For example, the 9th session of the Commission on Investment included a special session on the MDGs that highlighted the role that investment, technology and enterprise competitiveness can play in achieving the MDGs. The Trade Commission deliberated and adopted recommendations on "Trade and MDGs" in the context of MDG goal 8. • Since 2004, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) has focused on the contributions of science and technology to the MDGs. In this context, UNCTAD carried out research on policies and other issues related to science and technology promotion, advice and application for the achievement of the MDGs and bridging the technology gap between and within nations. • The participation of the President of the TDB in the High-level Meeting of ECOSOC with the Bretton Woods institutions and the WTO has been institutionalized. The President of the TDB has participated in these meetings in 2004, 2005 and 2006. (The decision in this respect is included in GA resolution 57/270B. ECOSOC decided to add UNCTAD's name to the title of the meeting through its decision 2205/211)
<p>11. UNCTAD and other international organizations should continue to cooperate closely, within their respective mandates, to enhance synergies, consistency, complementarity, coherence and mutual supportiveness of policies to strengthen multilateral cooperation for the development of developing countries while avoiding duplication of work. This cooperation should take into account the mandates, expertise and experience of respective organizations and create genuine partnerships. UNCTAD should also make its work more effective by broadening its cooperation with other development partners, including the private sector and civil society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the past two years, UNCTAD has increased its cooperation with other United Nations organizations, academic institutions, the private sector and civil society in the delivery of many of its activities. • In cooperation with the IMF, OECD and regional commissions (e.g. ESCWA) and groupings (e.g. ASEAN), UNCTAD is involved in harmonizing data on the basis of internationally accepted FDI compilation standards and collection strategies and in collecting regional FDI and TNC statistics. In order to explore synergies in the area of investment, UNCTAD dedicates a special session during the Commission on Investment to cooperation with other international and regional organizations in the area of investment. • In its work on debt management, UNCTAD has intensified its collaboration with the Bretton Woods institutions, and as well as regional institutions, for the delivery of specific services. • UNCTAD serves as the lead entity within the UN system on technology-related issues, and the secretariat has continued to provide substantive and technical servicing to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD). To implement the outcome of the 2005 World Summit, UNCTAD has begun discussions with the World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO) to carry out, on a yearly basis, a series of regional symposiums on applications of science and technology in the context of meeting the MDGs. • In its assistance to the Palestinian people, UNCTAD has collaborated and coordinated closely with: the ILO in providing capacity-building support to Palestinian small and medium-sized enterprises; the World Bank in bolstering the Palestinian Authority's capacity to assume sovereign customs operations at the Gaza border with Egypt; with the Palestinian Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS) in developing capacities to use advanced quantitative techniques in economic and trade policy-making; and, with the Palestinian Trade Centre (Paltrade) in establishing a new Palestinian trade facilitation institution.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Outputs delivered
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation ensures that cross-cutting issues or issues of relevance to the work of several agencies can be addressed in a coordinated manner within the UN system and by the international community. For example, UNCTAD contributes to the Almaty Plan of Action, to the Global Facilitation Partnership for Transportation and Trade (GFPTT) and to the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development. • UNCTAD's cooperation with the private sector and civil society, including academia, includes networks such as the Virtual Institute on Trade and Development. UNCTAD has also signed MoUs such as those on free and open source software that enable UNCTAD to have an impact at the country level. • Other development partnerships in which UNCTAD participates include: the Consultative Task Force on Environmental Requirements and Market Access; UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Taskforce for Trade, Environment and Development; UNCTAD/FAO/IFOAM International Task Force for Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture; BioTrade partnerships; the Sustainable Commodity Initiative (coffee); and Mining networks for Africa and Latin America. There is also the International Task Force on Commodities. UNCTAD also participates in the inter-agency dialogue to create a UN tourism network coordinated by the World Tourism Organization WTO/OMT.

I. Development Strategies in a Globalizing World Economy

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>26. UNCTAD should continue its important role and specificity in delivering policy analysis and identifying policy options at the global and national level. The analytical capacity of UNCTAD to undertake research on macroeconomic policies, finance, debt and poverty, and their interdependence, should serve to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to face the challenges of globalization. In its work on globalization and development strategies, UNCTAD should focus on interdependence and coherence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying specific needs and measures arising from the interdependence between trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies from the point of view of its effect on development; • Contributing to a better understanding of coherence between international economic rules, practices and processes, on the one hand, and national policies and development strategies, on the other; • Supporting developing countries in their efforts to formulate development strategies adapted to the challenges of globalization. 	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Development Report 2004, Overview • Trade and Development Report 2005, Overview • Contribution to World Economic and Social Survey 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations for Trade and Development Report 2006, Overview
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to two UN Statistics Division Workshops on the compilation of international merchandise trade statistics (Addis Ababa, 2004, and Abuja, 2005). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations for panel of experts at the 53rd session of the Trade and Development Board
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Development Report 2004: "Policy coherence, development strategies and integration into the world economy" • Trade and Development Report 2005: "New features of global interdependence" • Contribution to the report on the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2006. • Contribution to the report on the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2005. • UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2004, incl. electronic version and CD-Rom • UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2005, incl. electronic version and CD-Rom • China in a Globalizing World (2005) • UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 175: Who is the Master? Who is the Servant? Market or Government? An alternative approach: Towards a coordination system. • UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 176: Not Totally Naked: Textiles and Clothing Trade in a Quota Free Environment. • Digital library of UNCTAD publications and database modules (e-library). • Commodity Price database. • Economic Time Series database. • UNCTAD Statistics website, including on-line Handbook of Statistics and Commodity Price Bulletin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations for the Trade and Development Report 2006: "Making the global partnership for development work" (working title) • Development of a new Statistical Information System in the secretariat to present timely updated and comprehensive statistics in a coherent framework for electronic dissemination (Internet and CD-ROM) • Preparation of the second release of the publication "Development and Globalization: Facts and Figures" • Preparations for UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics, including on-line and CD-Rom versions. • Preparation of G-24 Discussion Paper on Macroeconomic Challenges of East Asia's Growing Demand for Primary Commodities
	Advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project on "Capacity-Building for Debt Sustainability in Developing Countries " 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of 7 lectures in connection with UNCTAD Training Course, Hanoi, November 2004. • Provision of 7 lectures in connection with UNCTAD Training Course, Havana, Cuba, February 2005. • 40 Seminars and lectures on macroeconomic and development policy issues provided to various audiences, July 2004 - May 2006. • 40 Press releases, press conferences and briefings on issues in the area of globalization and development strategies, July 2004 - May 2006. 	
27. The work should help identify policies at the international and national level that are favourable to development. UNCTAD's expertise should be used to explore how globalization can support development, and how appropriate development strategies should be formulated and implemented in support of a strategic integration of developing economies into the global economy. The work should also support greater understanding of the mutuality of interest between developed and developing economies in sustained and sustainable development.	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Development Report 2005, Overview 	
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Development Report 2005: New features of global interdependence" • China in a Globalizing World (Compendium of studies, 2005) • UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 174: Industrialization in Developing Countries: Some Evidence from a New Economic Geography Perspective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations for the Trade and Development Report 2006: "Making the global partnership for development work" (working title)
28. At the international level, UNCTAD's work should contribute to increasing coherence in global economic policy-making, particularly in terms of the interdependence and consistency of international trade, investment and financial policies and arrangements, with a view to helping developing countries to integrate successfully into the global economy and to reap greater benefits from globalization. It should continue to address problems of developing countries arising from international financial instability; the role of private and official flows in financing development; the question of debt sustainability; the impact of trade and macroeconomic policies in the advanced industrial countries on development prospects of the developing countries; and the impact of regional integration on development.	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Development Report 2004: Overview • Report to the GA on "External Debt Crisis and Development", 2004 • Report to the GA on "External Debt Crisis and Development", 2005 • Report on "Economic Development in Africa 2004: Debt Sustainability: Oasis or Mirage" • Report on "Economic Development in Africa , 2005: Rethinking the role of FDI" • Contribution to the Report of the Secretary-General on the Follow-up to and Implementation of the Outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development, August 2004. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations for Trade and Development Report 2006, Overview • Preparation of paper to the GA on the methodologies and development impact of risk-rating mechanisms by the private sector.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project on Capacity-Building for Debt Sustainability in Developing Countries: Ad Hoc Expert Meeting in Geneva in October 2005; Regional Workshop in Harare, Africa, November 2005; Regional Workshop in Jakarta, Asia, February 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation for regional workshop in Argentina, Latin America, September 2006.
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G-24 Discussion Paper No. 32: External Financing for Development and International Financial Instability. • G-24 Discussion Paper No. 33: Trip Wires and Speed Bumps: Managing Financial Risks and Reducing the Potential for Financial Crises in Developing Economies. • G-24 Discussion Papers No. 34: Up from Sin: A Portfolio Approach to Financial Salvation. • G-24 Discussion paper No. 38: Reforming the IMF: Back to the Drawing Board. • UNCTAD Discussion paper No. 177: Do Global Standards and Codes Prevent Financial Crises? Some Proposals on Modifying the Standards -Based Approach. • UNCTAD Discussion paper No. 178: Basel II: The Revised Framework of June 2004. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of G-24 Discussion Paper on Regional Arrangements to Support Growth and Macroeconomic Policy Coordination in MERCOSUR • Preparation of G-24 Discussion Paper on IMF Policies for Financial Crisis Prevention in Emerging Markets • Preparation of G-24 Discussion Paper on the future role of IMF and other institutions in the governance of the international monetary and financial system • Preparation of G-24 Discussion Paper on the Role of IMF in Debt Restructuring
	Advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Advisory services on international monetary and financial issues as part of technical support to Intergovernmental Group of 24 on International Monetary Affairs. • 21 Advisory services to developing countries requesting Paris Club debt rescheduling. • 3 Advisory services to strengthen the representation and substantive capacity of developing countries in multilateral negotiations over international macroeconomic, financial and debt issues. 	
	Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on aspects of global interdependence, development policies and international financial issues. Policy coherence, development strategies and integration into the world economy. A note by the UNCTAD secretariat, August 2004. • 5 Reports to Paris Club meetings on the economic situation and prospects of countries requesting debt rescheduling. 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>29. At the national level, areas to which UNCTAD should give special attention include: the impact of growth-oriented macroeconomic and financial policies on trade and development; the creation of an enabling environment for the development of the private sector; policies to enhance the productive capacity of developing countries and improve their ability to compete in the global economy; income distribution and poverty alleviation; strengthening development-relevant domestic institutions; and continuing assistance in debt management. In this context, lessons should be drawn from both successful experiences and failures.</p>	Parliamentary documentation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of TDR 2006, Overview
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project on Capacity-Building for Debt Sustainability in Developing Countries: Ad Hoc Expert Meeting in Geneva in October 2005; Regional Workshop in Harare, Africa, November 2005; Regional Workshop in Jakarta, Asia, February 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project on Capacity-Building for Debt Sustainability in Developing Countries. Preparation for Regional Workshop in Argentina, September 2006.
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G-24 Discussion Paper No. 35: Country Ownership of Reform Programmes and Implications for Conditionality • G-24 Discussion Paper No.31: Assessing the Risks in the Private Provision of Essential Services. • G-24 Discussion Paper No.36: Malaysia's September 1998 Capital Controls: Background, Context, Impact, Comparisons, and Lessons. • UNCTAD Discussion Papers No.179.Trade liberalization and economic reform in developing countries: structural change or de-industrialization? • Reference library and ecatalogue of specialized printed, electronic and on-line material in the area of trade and development. 	
	Advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Advisory services to institutions in individual member countries on macroeconomic and developing policy issues, as requested. 	
<p>30. Recognizing the need for diversity in national policies, UNCTAD should identify, from the point of view of trade and development and in light of the successful and less successful development experiences of the past, the basic elements of sound macroeconomic policies that are conducive to an expansion of productive capacity and productivity, faster and sustained growth, employment creation and poverty alleviation. UNCTAD should also analyse the impact of international policies and processes on the scope for implementing national development strategies.</p>	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Development Report 2004: Overview. • Report to the GA on "External Debt Crisis and Development" and "Project on Capacity-Building for Debt Sustainability in Developing Countries". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of report for the GA on the methodologies and development impact of risk-rating mechanisms by the private sector.
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China in a Globalizing World Economy (2005) • G-24 Discussion Paper No. 37: Prioritizing Economic Growth: Enhancing Macroeconomic Policy Choice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations for analytical report on economic development in Africa, 2006, Overview: "Towards a new aid architecture" (working title) • Preparation of G-24 Discussion Paper on Monetary Policy and Macroeconomic Performance in Chile and Mexico

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>31. Based on its analytical work, UNCTAD should continue to provide technical assistance and support developing countries in building national capacities in the areas of debt management through the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) Programme, and for their participation in multilateral negotiating processes and international decision-making. Maximum synergy should be sought between analytical work and technical assistance</p>	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifth Inter-Regional Debt Management Conference in Geneva, June 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation for Meeting of the Consultative Group of DMFAS
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt data validation (Participant's handbook), April 2005. • Proceedings of the Fourth Inter-regional Debt Management Conference and WADMO Conference, May 2005. • DMFAS Newsletter Nr. 16 (Sep. 2004), and Nr. 17 (March 2006). • A brief description of the DMFAS programme products and services. (June 2005). • DMFAS programme: Training for trainers: debt data validation, April 2005. • DMFAS User's Guide (2005). • DMFAS technical support documentation. • DSM+ and its updates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of DMFAS Newsletter No. 18 • Preparation of Proceedings of Fifth Inter-regional Debt Management Conference • Preparation of publication on Effective Debt Management
	Advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to debtor developing countries in Paris Club debt renegotiations. • 130 advisory services to strengthen the technical capacity of over 60 developing countries and countries with economies in transition to record and monitor their external debt, including institutional legal and administrative issues. • Programme of cooperation initiated and partly funded by the Chinese Government: International forum on the implications of globalization • Technical Support to the G24: Meetings of the G-24 Technical Group, September 2004, March and September 2005, and March 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Meeting of G24 Technical Group September 2006 and March 2007
	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 training workshops on the use of the analytical tool Debt Strategy Module (DSM +). • 22 group training events on the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System, development of domestic capital market and risk management. • 5 field projects: Installation, updating and maintenance of the DMFAS Programme. 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Other substantive activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DMFAS Programme: Technical assistance and the national capacity building on debt management DMFAS Programme: Finalization and launching of the first versions of the capacity-building modules on debt statistics and debt data validation. DMFAS Programme: Four regional workshops on debt statistics and debt data validation (with regional institutions, World Bank and IMF). 	
32. UNCTAD's work on development strategies in a globalizing world economy should pay increasing attention to the problems of countries facing special circumstances, notably the trade and development problems of the African continent, in close cooperation with, and in support of, regional cooperation initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical report on economic development in Africa, 2004, Overview: " Economic Development in Africa: Debt Sustainability: Oasis or Mirage?" Analytical report on economic development in Africa, 2005, Overview: "Economic Development in Africa: Rethinking the Role of Foreign Direct Investment". Contribution to the Secretary -General's consolidated Report on Africa with regard to the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, Report on UNCTAD's activities in favour of Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparations for analytical report on economic development in Africa, 2006, Overview: "Towards a new aid architecture" (working title)
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 lectures, presentations, seminars for various audiences on issues related to economic development in Africa. 	
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Development in Africa: "Debt Sustainability: Oasis or Mirage?" (2004). Economic Development in Africa: "Rethinking the Role of Foreign Direct Investment" (2005). UNCTAD discussion paper No.180. Tripling Africa's Primary Exports: What? How? Where? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparations for "Economic Development in Africa: Towards a new aid architecture" (working title)
	Advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory service to G-24 regional workshop on External Trade and Capital Constraints to Growth, Pretoria, November 2004. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation for the design of a framework to harmonize national and regional legislation for investment in the extractive industries and to facilitate additional investment in the productive sectors of African economies Preparations for a project on Developing Local capacities for the Identification of Growth Opportunities Through Resource Mobilization in African Countries

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Experts groups, Depository services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation at an International Conference on NEPAD. November 2005. • Presentations of studies and papers for NEPAD meetings, as required. • Ad hoc expert group meetings on economic development in Africa: The role of foreign direct investment in African Development. 	
	Press Conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 press conferences related to analytical work on economic development in Africa. 	
<p>33. UNCTAD should enhance its work on the special problems of LDCs, small island developing States, and of landlocked developing countries and the related special problems and challenges faced by transit developing countries as well as structurally weak, vulnerable, and small economies</p>	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on "UNCTAD-wide activities in favour of LDCs: Fourth progress report" (TD/B/52/3). • Issues note "Trade and poverty: A development perspective" (TD/398, 12 May 2004). • Reports were prepared on "Effective participation of landlocked developing countries in the multilateral trading system" (UNCTAD/LDC/2005/3 (Part I and Part II)) for the LLDC Ministerial Meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001-2005 UNCTAD-wide activities in favour of LDCs, to be submitted to the 53rd session of the TDB. • Convening of an UNCTAD preparatory Meeting on the Mid-term Review of progress in the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for LDCs for the decade 2001-2010.
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and organized the Regional Workshop on "Pre-DTIS Support for Incoming LDCs in the Integrated Framework Process" in Kigali, Rwanda (18-21 October 2004). • Developed and organized Sierra Leone National Workshop on "Pre-DTIS Support for Incoming LDCs in the Integrated Framework Process" in Freetown (17-19 October 2005). • Presentation of a note on rules of origin at the informal LDC brainstorming meeting on rules of origin. • Substantive support to various intergovernmental organizations of SIDS in the context of preparations for the Mauritius International Meeting (AOSIS, CARICOM, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Indian Ocean Commission) and to the work of their trade experts in the WTO's Work Programme on Small Economies. • Organizer and moderator of a panel on trade and investment issues relevant to SIDS in the first post-Mauritius interregional meeting of SIDS to determine an implementation strategy (Rome: 16 November 2005). • International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States Mauritius: 10-14 January 2005); Organized a plenary panel on trade and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of national workshop on "Pre-DTIS Support for Incoming LDCs in the Integrated Framework Process" in Niger. • Participation at Mozambique national IF Conference.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
		<p>issues, moderated the panel discussion, carried out relevant training activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to the Meeting of Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries responsible for Trade (Asuncion, Paraguay, 9-10 August 2005). • Organized Sixth Negotiating Meeting of Governmental Experts from the People's Republic of China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation on the Draft Transit Traffic Agreement between these 3 countries (Geneva: 13-16 December 2004) (Report of meeting: UNCTAD/LDC/MISC/2005/1). • Assistance to the Seventh Negotiating Meeting of Government Representatives of the People's Republic of China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia: 14-18 November 2005). 	
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Framework (IF) for Trade-Related Technical Assistance for Least Developed Countries - An IF Manual: Integrating LDCs into the International Trading System (UNCTAD/LDC/2005/2) - English and French versions in August and November 2005. • "Is a special treatment of small island developing States possible?" (UNCTAD/LDC/2004/1, December 2004) on the occasion of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Mauritius: 10-14 January 2005). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of the IF Manual into Portuguese.
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided advisory services in the follow-up and implementation of the IF to the Government of Malawi at its request (December 2004). • Provided advisory services to the Government of Lesotho at its request in the formulation of its Industrialization Master Plan, 18-22 September 2004. • Advisory mission to the Government of Zambia at its request in the organization of the Fourth Meeting of the LDC Trade Ministers in preparation for the sixth WTO Ministerial Conference. • Advisory mission to Cambodia and Laos on improving synergies and complementarities between the IF process and CAS and UNDAF in July 2005. • Advisory mission to Laos on WTO accession in order to prepare assessment of laws and regulations applicable to trade in services; with the Ministry of Trade, elaborated new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services to the Govt. of Comoros on the IF • Preparation and undertaking an advisory to Rwanda for the formulation of a Master plan for commerce and trade development • Ongoing support to Cape Verde and Maldives in their strategy for "smooth transition" in the context of their anticipated graduation from LDC status. • Assistance to the Governments of the People's Republic of China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation for the preparation of technical annexes to the Transit Traffic Agreement

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
		<p>actions to be undertaken in the framework of the IF action matrix.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a vulnerability profile of Samoa, as mandated by the General Assembly, in anticipation of the 2006 review of the list of LDCs (Samoa: potential graduation case). • Advisory services to the Government of Lesotho, at its request, regarding the question of Lesotho's graduation. 	
	Training courses		
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to the report of the Secretary-General to the 2005 substantive session of ECOSOC and the 60th session of the General Assembly on "Progress in Implementation of the Programme of Action for Least Developed countries for the Decade 2001-2010" (A/60/81 -E/2005/68) 	
<p>34. In view of the increasing marginalization of LDCs in the global economy, UNCTAD should continue to play a leading role in the substantive and technical implementation of the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2001-2010. It should also continue to examine the causes of decline in the share of LDCs in world trade and the linkages between trade, growth and poverty reduction with a view to identifying long-term solutions to these problems. This analysis should be carried out on an annual basis through the <i>LDC Report</i>. Full implementation of activities in favour of LDCs requires a substantial increase in financial and technical assistance. In this regard, increased allocation of resources, including through regular replenishment of the existing Trust Fund for LDCs, is vital.</p>	Parliamentary Documentation		
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar on The Least Developed Countries Report 2004 (Geneva: 20 January 2005) • Ad hoc expert group meeting on "Mobilizing and Developing Productive Capacity for Poverty Reduction in LDCs" (Geneva: 20-21 June, 2005). 	
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Least Developed Countries Report, 2004 with a special focus on "Linking International Trade with Poverty Reduction" (UNCTAD/LDC/2004). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the <i>Least Developed Countries Report, 2006</i>

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to the Fourth LDC Trade Ministers' Meeting in the form of Issues Papers, Livingstone, Zambia: 25-27 June 2005 (2) 	
	Training courses		
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Member of UN Millennium Project Experts Group, participated in various meetings and provided feedback on evolving ideas for the UN strategy to achieve the MDGs including inputs for Expert Group Meetings on MDG Indicators. In October 2004, provided an extensive commentary on the first draft of the UN Millennium Project Report with a view to improving its analytical content and methodological foundation. Contribution to the report of the Secretary-General to the 2004 substantive session of ECOSOC and the 59th session of the General Assembly on "Progress in the Implementation of the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 "(A/5994-E/2004/77). 	
35. The assistance that the UNCTAD secretariat provides to the Palestinian people in the areas of capacity building, trade policy, trade facilitation, financial management, development strategies, and enterprise development and investment is welcome and should be strengthened with adequate resources.	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report on Assistance to the Palestinian People 2004. Annual Report on Assistance to the Palestinian People 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report on Assistance to the Palestinian People 2006.
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to ESCWA Arab-International Forum on Palestine Rehabilitation and Development, Beirut October 2004. Two Training workshops for Palestinian public and private sector officials in the areas of management of external financial resources and macroeconomic policy formulation (2004, 2005). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to UN Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian people, Cairo (April 2006) Training Workshop on Palestinian Integrated Simulation Framework and Palestinian war-torn economy: aid, development and state-formation, Ramallah (May 2006)
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transit trade and maritime transport facilitation for the rehabilitation and development of the Palestinian economy (2004) Palestinian small and medium size enterprise: dynamics and contribution to development (2004). Palestinian macroeconomic simulation framework - Version III: final software configuration (including financial and trade sectors) and programming module (2005). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palestinian war-torn economy: aid, development and state-formation (April 2006) Sustained development of the Palestinian economy: integrated framework for Palestinian macroeconomic, trade and labour policy scenarios (June 2006). Sustained development of the Palestinian economy: Alternative macroeconomic, trade and labour policy framework (July 2006).

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 advisory services upon request of Palestinian Authority on design of technical cooperation proposal in the areas of trade policy, and trade facilitat ion (2004-2005). • 6 advisory services upon request of Palestinian Authority on trade policy, trade facilitation and macroeconomic management (2004-2005). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 advisory service upon request of Palestinian Authority on design of technical cooperation in the area of trade facilitation • 1 advisory service upon request of Palestinian Authority on macroeconomic management
	Press Conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 press releases and briefings on UNCTAD assistance to Palestinian people 	

II. Building productive capacities and international competitiveness

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
51. UNCTAD should maintain its lead role in policy analysis on the impact of FDI on the development of host countries and especially ways and means to maximize its benefits and minimize its costs through appropriate host and home country policies. It should collect and analyze data and conduct policy-oriented research on investment issues related to development, including the interaction of FDI and domestic investment, the interrelationship between ODA and FDI, the impact of FDI on industrialization and local entrepreneurship, the role of FDI in infrastructure development and export capacity building, human resource development, linkages between foreign and domestic firms, and best practices to encourage investment flows and benefit from them.	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Issues Related to Investment and Development - Emerging FDI from Developing countries • FDI statistics: Data compilation and policy issues • The impact of FDI on development: globalization of R&D by transnational corporations and implications for developing countries. • Report of the expert meeting on the impact of FDI on development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of the Expert Meetings on FDI in Development - 2 • Issues notes on policy issues related to investment and development - 2
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Seminar on the World Investment Report 2005 (Jan 05) • Expert Meeting on the Impact of FDI on Development (Jan 05) • Expert Meeting on FDI in Tourism: The Development Dimension (Feb. 05) • Global Seminar on the draft World Investment Report 2005 (May05) • Policy Seminar on the World Investment Report 2006 (Dec 05) • Expert Meeting on Capacity Building in the area of FDI: Data Compilation and Policy formulation (Dec 05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Meeting on FDI in Natural Resources • Meetings on issues related to foreign direct investment of key concern to developing countries - 2 • Meetings on a theme related to the WIR - 4
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIR 2004: The Shift towards Services (Sep 04) • WIR 2005: Transnational Corporations and the Internationalization of R&D, Overview and CD Rom (Sep 05). • World Investment Directory: Developed Country • Prospects for Foreign Direct Investment and the Strategies of TNCs (2004/2007) (Oct 04) • Prospects for FDI and Strategies for TNCs (2005-2008) (Dec 05) • Transnational Corporation Journal (5 issues) • What's next? Strategic Views on FDI • The Impact of FDI in Development: Globalization of R&D by transnational corporations and implications for developing countries (Dec 05) • TNCs and the removal of textiles and clothing quotas (May 05) • UNCTAD survey on the internationalization of R&D: Current patterns and prospects on the internationalization of R&D (Dec 05) • International Investment Instruments: A compendium, Volumes XIII and XIV (Dec 05) • Contribution to the World Economic Situation and Prospects report on issues related to investment (Jan 05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Investment Report 2006 and 2007 • World Investment Directory Regional Series - 2 • Current issues in FDI and development - 10 • International Investment Instruments: A Compendium - 4 • Prospects for Foreign Direct Investment and the Strategies of TNCs - 2 • Contributions to the World Economic Situation and Prospects report - 2 <p>In the final stages of preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDI in tourism ; • UNCTAD Manual of Statistics on FDI and Operations of TNCs • World Investment Directory - Africa

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance to Governments and regional/subregional groupings to strengthen their research and policy analysis on foreign direct investment (member countries of ESCWA) • Technical assistance to relevant governmental entities on preparation of FDI statistics (Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar) • Advisory services to the ASEAN Working Group on Foreign Direct Investment Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to Governments and regional/subregional groupings to strengthen their research and policy analysis on foreign direct investment - 6 • Technical assistance to government entities in the preparation of FDI statistics - 6
	Occasional Notes/Investment briefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The locations most favoured by largest TNCs (Nov 05) • Asian TNCs most eager to attract R&D from TNCs (Sep 05) • Fierce competition for FDI without clothing quotas (Sep 05) • FDI flows bounce back led by developing countries (Sep 05) • TNCs and the Removal of Textile and Clothing Quotas (June 05) • India's Outward FDI: A Giant Awakening? (Oct 04) • Outward FDI from Brazil: Poised for Take Off (Dec 04) • FDI in Service: a growing business for EPZs (Dec 04) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information material on FDI issues - 10 • Investment briefs - 12
	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars and workshops on FDI, its development dimension and related policy issues, including WIR dissemination round tables - 8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars and workshops on FDI, its development dimension and related policy issues, including WIR dissemination round tables, as well as on priority sectors for developing countries, especially least developed countries - 16
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDI/TNC database (includes country profiles available for 112 economies and country fact sheets for 187) • Development gateway • Investment map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Databases on FDI flows, the largest transnational corporations, cross-border mergers and acquisitions - 6
52. UNCTAD's analytical work should draw lessons from successful experiences with the transfer and diffusion of technology through FDI and other channels. It should also support efforts by developing countries, in particular LDCs, to respond to technological changes, identify best practices in transfer of technology and assess the effectiveness of policies aimed at domestic innovative capability-building, including the role of intellectual property rights. UNCTAD should furthermore assist developing countries in identifying ways and means to operationalize technology transfer clauses in international agreements, and in maximizing the potential benefits of those agreements.	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the application of S&T to meet the development goals contained in the Millennium declaration. • Science and Technology Policy Reviews: Country reports • Bridging the technology gap • Science and technology promotion: Advice and application for the achievement of the MDGs • Review of the methods of work of the CSTD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on science and technology for development - 1 • Report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development - 2 • Reports to the Commission at its 9th and 10th sessions and reports to the Panels - 8

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Roundtable on Science, Technology and Innovation to meet the MDGs, including the ICTs (June 05) • High-level roundtable on putting ICT to work for the Millennium Development Goals and the UN Development Agenda (Nov 05) • WSIS parallel event on Financing ICT through FDI (Nov 05) • Policy Seminar on Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Review: Islamic Republic of Iran • CSTD panel meetings: Science and technology promotion, advice and application for the achievement of the MDGs (Oct 04) and Bridging the technology gap between and within nations (Nov 05) • Workshop on Capacity Building in ICT (June 05) • Meeting on Intellectual Property Rights and Access to Medicines in Developing countries (Oct. 05) • UNCTAD-ICTSD Regional Dialogue on Intellectual Property (IP) and Development for Arab countries (June 05, Alexandria, Egypt) • UNCTAD-ICTSD National Dialogue on IP and Development for Egypt (June 05, Cairo, Egypt) • UNCTAD-ICTSD Roundtable on the International Copyright System and Developing Countries in the Digital Environment (September 05, Geneva) • UNCTAD-ICTSD Fifth Bellagio Dialogue: Development-oriented approaches to patent and copyright harmonization (October 05, Bellagio, Italy) • UNCTAD-UNIDO-BMZ workshop on Pharmaceutical Production in Eastern Africa (January/February 06, Arusha and Moshi/Tanzania) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting on emerging issues in international agreements and arrangements related to transfer of technology - 1 • Meeting on new and emerging technology applications: Implications for developing countries - 1 • International technology transfer and intellectual property for development - 1 • UNCTAD-ICTSD Regional Dialogue on IP and Development for the Central American countries (May 06, San Jose, Costa Rica) • UNCTAD-ICTSD National Dialogue on IP and Development for Costa Rica (May 06, San Jose, Costa Rica) • Ad hoc Expert Meeting on International Arrangements on IP and Measures to Improve Developing Countries' Productive Capabilities in the Supply of Essential Medicines (June 06, Geneva)
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science and Technology for Development series: • Biotechnology Promise: Capacity Building for Participation of Developing Countries in the Bioeconomy (Sep 04) • 2004 ICT Development Indices (Apr. 05) • STIP Iran (June 05) • Series on Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration into the Global Economy: • A Case Study of the Electronics Industry in Thailand (Aug 05) • The Case of the Salmon Industry in Chile (Dec 05) • Taxation and Technology Transfer: Key Issues (Nov 05) • UNCTAD-ICTSD publications and papers: • Resource Book on TRIPS and Development (Feb 05) • Negotiating Health: Intellectual Property and Access to Medicines (January 06) • The International Copyright System: Limitations, Exceptions and Public Interest Considerations for Developing Countries in the Digital Environment, Ruth Okediji, Issue Paper No. 12, 2005 (available at http://www.iprsonline.org/) 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation and Sustainable Development. Various discussion papers for the June 2005 UNCTAD-ICTSD Regional Arab Dialogue on IPRs • IP and Sustainable Development: Revisiting the Agenda in a New Context. Various think pieces for the October 2005 UNCTAD-ICTSD Fifth Bellagio Dialogue on IPRs and Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science and Technology for Development series - 2 • Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Review - 2 • Third series of case studies on transfer of technology and intellectual property for successful integration into the global economy - 2 • Series on Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration into the Global Economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A case study of the automobile components industry in Tunisia. (June 06) • In the final stages of preparation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Intellectual Property Provisions of Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements in Light of U.S. Federal Law", Frederick Abbott, UNCTAD-ICTSD Issue Paper No. 13 (April 06) • "Exceptions to Patent Rights in Developing Countries", Christopher Garrison, UNCTAD-ICTSD Issue Paper No. 14 (May 06) • "Reviewing Proposals for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge", Graham Dutfield, UNCTAD-ICTSD Issue Paper No. 15 (June 06) • "Competition Law and Intellectual Property", Carlos Correa, UNCTAD-ICTSD Issue Paper No. 16 (June 06) • 14 research papers on various IP & development issues, resulting from UNCTAD-ICTSD regional dialogues in Latin America, Southern Africa, the Arab countries, and Eastern Asia (by June 06).
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect Africa (2) • South-South Network of Centres of Excellence • Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology (WGTTT) of World Trade Organisation (5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to Governments, particularly in Africa and LDCs, and regional/subregional groupings on strengthening their ability to formulate and implement policies to attract and benefit from FDI, including technology, and improving their understanding of emerging issues - 3 • Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology (WGTTT) of World Trade Organisation (3)

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA), Training Programme for Developing Countries' Trade Negotiators and Administrators: course/lecture on (1) The development implications of intellectual property rights; (2) How to balance free trade and IP protection, February 05, Maastricht, Netherlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops on international arrangements dealing with the transfer of and access to technology and intellectual property - 2 • training course for developing country trainers on IP and access to medicines
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science and Technology Development Gateway • ICT Benchmarking Tool • New website on technology transfer and intellectual property (http://www.unctad.org/tot-ip) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical material for the training programme on technology transfer and intellectual property - 2 • Manual on IP and access to medicines • Training manual on transfer of technology
53. UNCTAD should support efforts of developing countries and economies in transition to attract and benefit more from FDI, including by helping them to formulate and implement investment policies and by assisting with relevant legislation and regulations in line with their development strategies. Investment policy reviews and their follow-up, and assistance to national investment promotion agencies, can play a special role in this connection.	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National workshop on the IPR of Benin (Aug 04) • National workshop on the IPR of Brazil (Aug 04) • National Workshop on the IPR of Sri Lanka (Sept 04) • International Symposium on Trade and Development of Tibet and its neighbouring countries (Sep 04) • Meeting on Good Governance in Investment Promotion (Nov 04) • National workshop on the IPR of Kenya • Subnational workshops organized in Peru - 3 • The rise of Reciprocal Investment in Asia and its implication for Emerging Economies, WAIPA Asia-Pacific Conference 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting on methodology and findings of the Investment Policy Reviews • Meeting on follow-up action for Investment Policy Review • Meeting on Policy Advocacy in the area of investment promotion
	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good Governance in Investment Promotion • Summary of deliberations of the IPR of Algeria, Benin and Sri Lanka • Examen de la politique d'investissement de l'Algérie • Summary of deliberations of the IPRs of Lesotho and Nepal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission on Investment and Expert Meetings - 4 issues notes
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Policy Review - Benin (Oct 04) • Investment Policy Review - Algeria (Oct 04) • Investment Policy Review - Kenya (Jul 05) • Investment Policy Review - Colombia (March 06) • Report on the Implementation of the IPR of Egypt (Oct 05) • Algérie. Evaluation des capacités de promotion des investissements de l'ANDI (Oct. 05) • A Survey of Support for Investment Promotion Agencies through Linkages • Benchmarking User Guide • La promoción de inversión extranjera directa en las regiones del Perú 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASIT Advisory Series (2) • Investment Policy Review (6)

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to developing countries in implementing and following up recommendations from the Investment Policy Reviews.(Zambia, Sri Lanka, Botswana, Kenya, Peru) • Assistance to developing countries to attract international investment and technology in line with their national objectives, so as to respond to regional/global opportunities and incorporate medium and long-term perspectives (Brazil, Benin, Sri Lanka) • Assistance to developing countries in investment policy, legislation and codes, sectoral policies governing the participation of transnational corporations in specific sectors, technology transfer and mechanisms to attract and benefit from international investment (FORINVEST) - 7: Botswana, Lesotho, Palestine, Russian Federation and Andean Community. • Assistance to developing countries and countries in transition to strengthen their investment institutions, their modes of operation, approval process, monitoring of investment flows, and activities aimed at increasing their attractiveness as investment locations (STAMP): CEMAC countries, Morocco, Kenya, Costa Rica; and training events for IPAs in Africa, Asia and Europe on policy advocacy, IPAs in the Mediterranean region on cluster creation and development, and IPAs from Central and Latin America on FDI in tourism. • Good governance in investment promotion: Advisory report for Mali and implementation of recommendation of the Advisory report for Maldives. • Investment Gateway - an investment platform for investment promotion developed for Bolivia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, Moscow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to developing countries in implementing and following up recommendations from the Investment Policy Reviews (5). • Assistance to developing countries to attract international investment and technology in line with their national objectives, so as to respond to regional/global opportunities and incorporate medium and long-term perspectives (3). • Assistance to developing countries in investment policy, legislation and codes, sectoral policies governing the participation of transnational corporations in specific sectors and mechanisms to attract and benefit from international investment (10). • Assistance to developing countries and countries in transition to strengthen their investment institutions, their modes of operation, approval process, monitoring of investment flows, and activities aimed at increasing their attractiveness as investment locations (STAMP) (10). • Implementation of GGIP and IPR recommendations in Ethiopia.
	Trainings courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On development of human resources required for formulating and implementing integrated national policies related to investment, on Awareness-Raising Seminar on the Clean Development Mechanism, on revision of the "e-regulations" systems of Guatemala and El Salvador, on TEAM Uganda Client Charter Design, on Investment Promotion for Peruvian Diplomats posted in Europe and America, on a cluster-based approach to attracting FDI, on information registry in the Bulgarian Investment Gateway system, on IPA Policy Advocacy for African Countries, on IPA Policy Advocacy for Asia-Pacific Countries, on How to promote FDI in Tourism and benefit from it for Latin America and the Caribbean, on Uganda Investment Authority Client Charter Review Workshop, on IPA Policy Advocacy in the Context of the EU and its Implications for Central and Eastern European Countries, and on the administrative interface of the "e-regulations" system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars and workshops on capacity building in investment promotion on follow-up to the outcome of the UNCTAD XI on partnership for development - 4 • Seminars and workshops on development of human resources required for formulating and implementing integrated national policies related to investment - 2

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Compass database • 2004 Good Governance in Investment Promotion and Facilitation Programme Booklet • What Services do IPAs target? (occasional note) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Compass Database • Investment Gateway
<p>54. UNCTAD should examine the special problems that LDCs and African countries face in building productive capacities, especially how the risks associated with investing in these countries can be reduced, including through continuation of the work on the development of the insurance sector, and how the contribution of investment to competitiveness, diversified products and markets, and niche advantages can be increased. Special programmes to help attract FDI and benefit more from it, including through investment guides and advisory services, have a role to play here.</p>	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops on the Blue Book for Best practices in Investment Promotion and Facilitation-3 • Regional Workshop for Francophone Africa on the Investment Compass Methodology (Oct 04) • Regional Workshop for Anglophone Africa on the Investment Compass Benchmarking Methodology (Nov 04) 	
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide d' Investissement au Mali (Sep 04) • Guide d'Investissement en Mauritanie (Sep 04) • An Investment Guide to Uganda (Sep.04) • An Investment Guide to the East African Community (Sept 05) • An Investment Guide to Kenya (Sept.05) • An Investment Guide to Tanzania (Sept 05) • Blue Book on Best Practice in Investment Promotion and Facilitation: Lao PDR (Jan 05) • Blue Book on Best Practice on Investment Promotion and Facilitation: Cambodia (Jan 05) • Blue Book on Best Practice in Investment Promotion and Facilitation: Kenya (May 05) • Blue Book on Best Practice in Investment Promotion and Facilitation: Tanzania (May 05) • Blue Book on Best Practice in Investment Promotion and Facilitation: Uganda (May 05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDC Investment Guides - 4 <p>At a final stage of preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDI in LDCs at a Glance • Asian FDI in Africa • Further Blue Books to be prepared.
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Seminar on benchmarking investment policies (Senegal and Ghana) • Advice to Governments of least developed countries (LDCs) in drafting, producing and disseminating objective and informative investment guides (Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania - 2) • Advice to assist LDCs in identifying governance-related obstacles to FDI and in introducing instruments and practices that promote accountability, participation, predictability and transparency in the successive stages of the investment process (Ethiopia, Maldives, Mali, Uganda) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice to support the development of the insurance sector in developing countries, particularly in Africa, through, among others, the provision of assistance to prudential regulators and developing country corporations in the automation of insurance operations (10) • Advice to Governments of least developed countries (LDCs) in drafting, producing and disseminating objective and informative investment guides (6)

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	<p>Training courses</p> <p>Other outputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars and workshops relating to a Blue Book and attracting FDI in LDCs. Organized for 7 different countries and a total of 317 participants. • News broadcast on the Blue Books for Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional seminars to assist insurance regulatory authorities in developing countries and post-graduate courses for regulators and practitioners (20). • Post-graduate courses for developing countries on insurance • Regional seminars to assist insurance regulatory authorities in developing countries
<p>55. UNCTAD should collect, analyse and disseminate data on best practices for stimulating enterprise development and identify ways and means for enterprises, especially developing countries' SMEs, to meet international standards, including accounting standards, as well as to access new technologies through networking and partnering. In particular, it should analyse the linkages between SMEs and foreign affiliates in order to increase the benefit of FDI and enhance the productivity and international competitiveness of developing countries' enterprises.</p>	<p>Parliamentary documentation</p> <p>Meetings and workshops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting: • 2005: Review of Practical Implementation Issues of International Financing Reporting Standards, Guidance on Good Practices in Corporate Governance Disclosures, Guidance on Corporate Governance Responsibility in Annual Reports, 2005 review of the Implementation Status of Corporate Governance Disclosure, Users of corporate responsibility reporting and their information needs. • 2004: Review of the comparability and the relevance of existing indicators on corporate social responsibility, Review of the implementation status of corporate governance disclosures and the role of such disclosures in adding sustainable value • Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development: 9th session: • Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs through Enhancing Productive Capacity • Linkages, Value Chains and Outward Investment: Internationalization Patterns of Developing Countries' SMEs • Internationalization of Developing Country Enterprises through Outward Foreign Direct Investment • Case Studies on OFDI by Enterprises from: Argentina, India, Singapore, Russia and South Africa. • Expert Meeting on Enhancing the Productive Capacity of Developing Country Firms through Internationalization • 12TH EMPRETEC Director's Meeting • Expert Meeting on International Financial Reporting Standards • Workshop on the implementation of IFRS • Expert meeting on Promoting the Export Competitiveness of SMEs • Meeting on Business Linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development - 4 issues notes. • Notes to annual sessions of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on ISAR - 4 • Meeting on international competitiveness of SMEs in developing countries (linkages/OFDI) • Meeting on best practices on accounting and reporting • Exchange of experiences in terms of development and enterprise competitiveness • Expert Meeting on Business Linkages.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Accounting and Reporting Issues: • The 2002 Review (July 04), the 2003 Review (Sep 04), the 2004 Review (Jul 05) and the 2005 Review (Dec 05) • ISAR Newsletter (Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8) • Improving the competitiveness of SMEs through enhancing productive capacity (July 05) • Disclosure of the impact of corporations on society (Sep 04) • Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines for SMEs (SMEGA) - level 3 guidance (June 04) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of International Accounting and Reporting Issues - 2 • Best practices in business linkages for SME development • Guidance on corporate governance disclosures • Corporate contributions to economic and social development in developing countries • Manual for preparers and users of corporate responsibility indicators • Policy measures for developing countries' SMEs' export competitiveness in the new international trade regime • ISAR newsletter - 4 • In the final stages of preparation: • Business Linkages Programme Guidelines
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice to public and private sector organizations on linkages (including business development services) in particular for women entrepreneurs: Fundação Dom Cabral on facilitation of TNC-SME linkages in Brazil - 3, to SEBRAE, to WAIPA on promoting TNC-SME linkages, to the Asia-Africa Business Council (AABC) - 2, to INSME on SME promotion through internationalization. • Policy and technical advice to the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) and the International Standard Board on Implementation of Accounting, Auditing and Professional Education Standards, to the Commonwealth of Independent States, to the OECD Task Force on Corporate Governance in the Russian Federation. • Global players. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to Governments and standard setters in the area of corporate transparency and accounting in implementation of internationally recognized standards and practices - 7
	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurship training for EMPRETEC - 2 • On corporate responsibility reporting - 2 workshops organized. • On corporate social responsibility (including corporate governance). - 3 workshops for 318 participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars and workshops on TNC-SME linkages, covering also technology linkages - 2
	Field Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPRETEC programmes in developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as in countries with economies in transition - 12 projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars and workshops on TNC-SME linkages, covering also technology linkages (6). • National and regional projects on improved corporate responsibility and governance, harmonization with implementation of international standards (6).
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPRETEC Trainers Manual • New EMPRETEC Video 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>56. UNCTAD should examine the potential of investment agreements to facilitate FDI flows and further the ability of countries to pursue development-oriented policies. It should continue to provide a forum for exchange of experiences and consensus building on the formulation of investment and technology transfer arrangements, with a view to promoting the development dimension. This work should include a further clarification of the key issues at stake and a review of experience in implementing international commitments. UNCTAD should also examine the development implications of investment and technology transfer arrangements that are under consideration with a view to maximizing their contribution to development.</p>	<p>Parliamentary documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues related to International Arrangements: Investor State Disputes and Policy Implications • International Investment Rule-Setting: Trends, Emerging Issues and Implications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission on Investment: Issues related to International arrangements - 2
	<p>Meetings and workshops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Meeting on Investor-State Dispute Settlement in International Investment Agreements: Development Perspective (Nov 04) • Meeting on Investor-State Disputes and Policy Implications (March 05) • OECD/ICSID/UNCTAD Symposium on making the most of IIAs: A common agenda (Dec 05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting on issues in IIAs and development dimension
	<p>Publications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements (1st generation completed) • Key terms and concepts in IIAs: a glossary (May 04) • Competition (Oct 04) • State Contracts (Feb 05) • Issues in International Investment Agreements (IIAs), Key Issues, Volume I (Dec 04) • Issues in International Investment Agreements (IIAs): Key Issues Volume II (May 05) • Issues in International Investment Agreements (IIAs): Key Issues Volume III (June 05) • Series on International Investment Policies for Development (2nd generation) • The REIO Exception in MFN Treatment Clauses (Feb 05) • International Investment Agreements in Services (Oct 05) • South-South Cooperation in International Investment Arrangements (Nov 05) • IIA Monitors 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N°1: South- South Cooperation in IIAs • N°2: Recent Developments in IIAs • N°3: BITs in Force • N°4: Latest Developments in Investor- State Dispute Settlement • IIA Monitors 2006: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N°1: Systemic Issues in International Investment Agreements • Other Notes (2004): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent developments in IIAs • International investment disputes on the rise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Series on International Investment Policies for Development (2nd generation) (9) • In the final stages of preparation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Investment Agreements: Trends and emerging issues • Investor-State Dispute arising from Investment Treaties: A review • Economic Integration Investment Agreements <p>Other studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral Investment Treaties 1995-2005: Trends in Investment Rule-Making • Investor-State Dispute Settlement in International Investment Agreements: Trends and Implications in Asia (in cooperation with APEC) • 60 Years of International Investment Rulemaking: Accomplishments and Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IIA Monitors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006-3 issues • 2007-4 issues

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 national and regional ad hoc seminars and advisory services on IIAs for countries and regional organizations (China, Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan - 3, Peru, Saudi Arabia, , Sri Lanka, COMESA - 4, Andean Community, APEC, Francophone countries of Central and Eastern Europe) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services and workshops for countries and regional organizations on IIA negotiations
	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 regional intensive training programmes for negotiators of international investment agreements: preparatory distance-learning course and face-to-face session (185 participants representing 81 countries) • Advanced training course on managing investment disputes for 15 Latin American countries • Facilitation of negotiations of bilateral investment treaties (2 rounds, 22 countries, 23 agreements concluded) • Workshop on teaching and research on economic and legal aspects of international investment agreements in cooperation with the Virtual Institute (19 participants, 11 countries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training courses on IIA negotiation and investment disputes (2 in 2006)
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral investment treaties: on-line database of 1,900 texts (1,300 visitors per month) and list of BITs per country (2,405 agreements) • The on-line Compendium of International Investment Instruments- Development of the e-Network of IIA experts • Final In-Depth Evaluation Report (Sept 00 – July 05): UNCTAD work programme on capacity-building in developing countries on issues in international investment agreements <p>Training materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training manual on the economic and legal aspects of international investment agreements (in cooperation with the Virtual Institute) • Distance-learning material: review and update in 4 languages, development in Arabic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update of the BITs database and Compendium • Database of investor-State dispute settlement cases • Report on the work programme on IIAs 2000-2005 • Network of IIA experts
57. UNCTAD should provide policy analysis and compile inventories of best practices in home country measures to encourage investment flows to developing countries, particularly LDCs. It should also develop and implement related technical assistance and capacity building activities to help developing countries take advantage of such initiatives.	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries: A Survey of Home Country Measures (Dec 04) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home country measures to promote FDI and technology transfer - 2
58. UNCTAD should carry out analytical work with a view towards facilitating and enhancing positive corporate contributions to the economic and social development of	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note on Positive Corporate Contributions to the Economic and Social Development of Host Developing Countries • Report of the Expert Meeting 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>host developing countries. UNCTAD should consult with all interested parties as appropriate, including in particular UNCTAD's private sector business partners, in carrying out this work. Taking into account existing international initiatives in this area, UNCTAD should draw lessons as far as the trade and development dimension is concerned and make the outcome of such work available to those parties interested or seeking guidance on this matter.</p>	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert Meeting on Positive Corporate Contributions to the Economic and Social Development of Host Developing Countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad hoc meeting on facilitating and enhancing positive corporate contributions to the economic and social development of host developing countries
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transnational Corporations Journal (special issue): Voluntary codes of conduct for TNCs. 	
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CD Rom on the Expert Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory on corporate contributions to economic and social development in developing countries
<p>59. UNCTAD should continue to play an important role in areas of trade facilitation, transport and related services of interest to developing countries and should continue to undertake research and analysis with a view to assisting developing countries to establish an appropriate framework for policy action in the area of transport. It should analyse and promote the exchange of experiences on new developments relating to trade facilitation and transport, with specific emphasis on their impact on developing countries. UNCTAD, in consultation with competent international organizations, should follow current and emerging developments on security arrangements, analyse their implications for developing countries, and facilitate the exchange of views and experiences among interested parties in order to help build an environment that is facilitative of international trade and that is secure.</p>	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues note and Report of the Expert Meeting on Trade Facilitation as an Engine for Development Issues notes for the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development on efficient transport and trade facilitation to improve participation by developing countries in international trade (9th and 10th sessions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliamentary documentation related to future expert meetings (1 yearly) and sessions of the Commission on Enterprise (1 yearly)
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert Meeting on Trade Facilitation as an Engine for Development, Sept 2005 Global Partnership for Transportation and Trade (GFP)/UN Trade Facilitation Network (UNTF) Meeting, Sept 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert meeting on ICT solutions to facilitate trade at border crossings and ports GFP and UNTF meetings
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Maritime Transport 2004 Review of Maritime Transport 2005 Quarterly Transport Newsletter (8 issues, Nos. 23 to 30) Assessment of a seaport land interface: an analytical framework Maritime Security: elements of an analytical framework for compliance measurement and risk assessment The Establishment and Operation of an Electronic Single Window: Case Study of Guatemala 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Maritime Transport 2006 Quarterly Transport Newsletter UNCTAD survey on the impact of the implementation of the ISPS code
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On transport policies and international legal instruments, standards and rules related to the facilitation of international trade and transport Cooperation with OECD, WB, IAME, OAS, UNEP, IAPH, WCO, UNCITRAL, UN Regional Commissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to Governments and regional/subregional groupings to strengthen their trade supply capacity through transport efficiency and trade facilitation

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars and workshops on trade and transport facilitation related issues, including transit corridor development. • Trade facilitation and transport component of course on key issues of the international economic agenda (Turin, Santiago, Beirut, Prague, Mauritius, Cuba, Bangkok, Hanoi) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminars and workshops on trade and transport facilitation for developing countries, including least developed and landlocked and transit developing countries • Trade facilitation and transport component of course on key issues of the international economic agenda
60. In order to facilitate the transfer of know-how to developing countries, UNCTAD should strengthen its assistance in the area of building transport capacity, including in the field of multimodal transport, logistics, legal frameworks, containerization and its international implications.	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Meeting of Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries responsible for Trade – Paraguay (Aug 05) • Meeting on the role of international regional and subregional organizations for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of action. Kazakhstan (Mar 05) • National workshops on Capacity Building in Trade and Transport Facilitation in Developing Countries (Angola, Tanzania, Ecuador, Mexico, Brazil, Pakistan, China, Rep. of Korea). • Strategic Port Pricing Workshops • Strategic planning workshop for senior shipping management – Stratship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar on single window implementation jointly with UNECE • National workshops on capacity building in trade and transport facilitation in Developing countries • Strategic port pricing workshops • Strategic planning workshop for senior shipping management – Stratship
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Multimodal et Logistique: Synthèse du matériel pédagogique préparé aux fins d'un atelier de sensibilisation et d'information, dans le cadre d'un projet régional d'assistance technique (Dec 04) • Trade Facilitation Handbook, part I: National Facilitation Bodies: Lessons from Experience (Jan 06) • Maritime transport and logistics services: issues to consider (Mar 06) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Technical Notes on Trade Facilitation Measures to be issued in 2006 • Trade Facilitation Handbook: Part Two: Technical Notes • Guidelines for the assessment of trade and transport facilitation needs and priorities
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to Governments of Pakistan, Afghanistan, and ECO Member States on trade and transport facilitation and multimodal transport development • Assistance to developing countries to ensure their active participation in multilateral negotiations on trade facilitation. • Practical tools for the assessment of trade and transport needs and priorities for least developed countries • Best practices in building trade and transport facilitation platforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to Governments of Pakistan, Afghanistan, and ECO Member states on trade and transport facilitation and multimodal transport development • Assistance to developing countries to ensure their active participation in multilateral negotiations on trade facilitation. • Guidelines for the assessment of trade and transport needs and priorities for least developed countries
	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional seminars on trade facilitation (Trinidad and Tobago, Geneva, Zambia, Thailand) • Regional seminars jointly conducted with international counterparts: (Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Namibia, China, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia,) • TFT Port Training Programme Course 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Trade Organization regional seminar on trade facilitation • TFT Port Training Programme Course

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>61. UNCTAD should assist developing countries in formulating and implementing national ICT policies and strategies that will foster the promotion of e-business. Such assistance should include the development and application of mechanisms for monitoring and measuring overall digital economy developments and ICT use in countries. UNCTAD should support the efforts of developing countries in developing e-business in sectors that are of economic importance and have export capacity, through a mix of sector-specific policies, training programmes and deployment of ICT tools.</p>	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional workshops on ICT measurement (Beirut, Addis Ababa, Dominican Republic) • Meetings of the OECD Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society (May 05 and 06) • Meetings of the ICT Task Force Working Party on ICT Indicators (Nov 04 and Apr 05) • African Forum on “ICTs, trade and growth” (Mar 06) • Organization of WSIS Thematic Meeting on Measuring the Information Society (Feb 05) • Organization of WSIS side event on Measuring the Information Society (Nov 05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of regional workshops on ICT measurement
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic Commerce and Development Report 2004 • Information Economy Report 2005 • Measuring ICT: The Global Status of ICT Indicators (2005) • Core ICT Indicators (2005) • Orbicom publication “From the Digital Divide to Digital Opportunities” (UNCTAD contribution: 2 chapters), 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Economy Report 2006 • Methodological material on ICT measurement
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On ICT and economic performance to Russia • On Measuring the Information Society and ICT for Development (Dominican Republic, South Africa, Ghana) • On capacity building programmes in the area of e-commerce for the Union du Maghreb Arabe • On trade related finance and efinance for development to Armenia and Brazil • On measuring ICT for development to China 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services on e-measurement, legal aspects of e-commerce, efinance and other aspects of e-business on request.
	<p>Training courses</p> <p>Other outputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal aspects of e-commerce, Laos (Apr 05 and Mar 06), Cambodia (Mar 06), Mauritius (Mar-Apr 06) • E-commerce and development website • Modules on eBusiness in training course on Key Issues on the International Economic Agenda (Mauritius, Czech Republic, Cuba, Viet Nam, Geneva). • Measuring ICT website • Data collection for the Information Economy Database (Indicators of ICT use by business and on the ICT sector) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of training material on ICT measurement • Delivery of training course on legal aspects of e-commerce • E-commerce and development website. • Measuring ICT website • Development and Expansion of the Information Economy Database (Indicators of ICT use by business and on the ICT sector).

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>62. UNCTAD should continue providing a forum for developing countries to discuss ICT-related policy issues, exchange of experience and best practices. It should assist developing countries to participate actively in relevant international discussions on ICT and the knowledge economy and contribute to the implementation of the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action in the area of UNCTAD's competence, including as regards key development aspects of issues pending from the first phase of WSIS and in preparation for the second phase scheduled in Tunis in 2005. In implementing this work, UNCTAD should work in close collaboration with the relevant international organizations.</p>	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues notes for the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development on e-commerce strategies for development: selected trade and development aspects of information and communication technologies (9th and 10th sessions) • Issues note and report of the Expert Meeting on ICT and Tourism for Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary documentation related to future expert meetings (1 yearly) and sessions of the Commission on Enterprise (1 yearly)
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Meeting on ICT and Tourism (Nov-Dec 05) • WSIS Thematic Meeting on the Measuring the Information Society (Feb 05), jointly with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development • WSIS Thematic Meeting on the Economic and Social Implications of ICT (Jan 05), jointly with ILO, ITC and OECD • WSIS parallel event on Measuring the Information Society (Nov 05), jointly with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development • WSIS parallel event on e-tourism (Nov 05) • Meeting of WSIS action line facilitation on e-business (May 06) • Substantive servicing of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of expert meeting on ICT as an enabler for growth and development
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-commerce and development website • UNCTAD at WSIS portal (http://ict.unctad.org) • "Linking economies" - UNCTAD exhibition stand at WSIS and UNCTAD in Brief 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-commerce and development website. • Coordination of ebusiness action line implementation in the context of the post-WSIS processes.

III. Assuring development gains from the international trading system and trade negotiations

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
95(i) Continue to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and of trends in international trade from a development perspective, and in particular analyse issues of concern to developing countries;	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Secretary General's reports to the 59th and 60th sessions of the UN General Assembly on trade and development • Reports to the 51st and 52nd sessions of the Trade and Development Board on post-Doha work programme • Progress report on the implementation of agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Commission on Trade, including post-Doha follow-up (TD/B/COM.1/69 and TD/B/COM.1/61) • Reports of the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, on its ninth session (TD/B/COM.1/73) and tenth session (TD/B/COM.1/80). 	
	Meetings and Workshops		
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Economic Situation and Prospects 2005 and 2006 published jointly by UNCTAD and DESA. • Contributions to the World Economic and Social Survey 2004 and 2005. • Systemic issues of international trade: the development perspective • International Trade in Oil and Gas services • Shifting sands: searching for a compromise in the WTO negotiations on agriculture • Smoke and mirrors: making sense of the WTO industrial tariff negotiations 	
	Technical assistance and capacity building services		
95(ii) Convene sectoral reviews on dynamic sectors of world trade;	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening participation of developing countries in new and dynamic sectors of world trade: Trends, issues and policies (TD/B/COM.1/EM.26/2). • Strengthening participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of world trade: trends, issues and policies in the electronics sector (TD/B/COM.1/EM.28/2). • Promoting participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of world trade: steel and related specialty products (TD/B/COM.1/EM.28/4). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports for the expert group meeting on review of the energy sector.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of world trade: fishery products (TD/B/COM.1/EM.28/3). 	
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six sectoral reviews conducted by two expert meetings: electronics, fish and fishery products, and steel and related specialty products (October 2005), and IT-enabled outsourcing of services; textiles and clothing, and renewable energy products, including bio-fuels (February 2005). Results reflected in (a) Report of the Expert Meeting on Strengthening Participation of Developing Countries in Dynamic and New Sectors of World Trade: Trends, Issues and Policies (TD/B/COM.1/EM.26/3), and (b) Report of the Expert Meeting on Dynamic and New Sectors of World Trade (TD/B/COM.1/EM.28/5). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing expert meeting for sectoral review of energy sector in 2006.
	Publications		
	Technical assistance and capacity building services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCTAD and Philips Corporation have agreed to explore potential production and export opportunities in Southern African countries for the electrical and electronic sector.
95(iii) Help consensus and confidence building;	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports on review of developments and issues in the post-Doha work programme of particular concern to developing countries (2004, 2005). Reports to the 9th and 10th sessions of the Commission on International Trade in Goods and Services and Commodities on (1) Commodities and development, (2) Market access, market entry and competitiveness, (3) Trade in services and development implications, (4) Trade, environment and development, and (5) Implementation of agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Commission, including post-Doha follow-up. Reports for six expert meetings and one ad hoc expert meeting UN Secretary-General's reports on "International Trade and Development" (2004, 2005). UN Secretary-General's report on "World commodity trends and prospects" (2004). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of UN Secretary-General's reports on "international Trade and Development" and on World commodity trends and prospects" for the 61st session of the General Assembly (2006).
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 51st and 52nd sessions of the Trade and Development Board's on Review of developments and issues in the post-Doha work programme of particular concern to developing countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of three expert meetings in 2006 on universal access to services, logistic services and review of the energy sector.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 9th and 10th sessions of the Commission on International Trade in Goods and Services and Commodities. • Six expert meetings on distribution services, professional services and regulatory frameworks, new and dynamic sectors of world trade (2 meetings), non-tariff barriers, and financing commodity-based trade and development, as well as an ad hoc expert meeting on insurance services. • The 59th and 60th sessions of the UN General Assembly on international trade and development. • The 59th session of the UN General Assembly on commodities. 	
	Publications		
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted awareness of countries on the contribution of trade to MDGs, specifically in the area of the Doha trade negotiations, commodities and competition. • Assisted the Ministerial Meeting on the Challenges of Asia and Pacific Countries in Achieving Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and Beyond (August 2005) • Provided data and analysis for 2 of the 16 indicators measuring progress towards the achievement of MDG 8, through the Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG) of the UN Secretariat 	Ongoing activities on trade and MDGs
95(iv) Help develop capacities in developing countries to establish their own negotiating priorities and negotiate trade agreements, including under the Doha Work Programme;	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical support to the: (a) Second South Summit (June 2005); (b) Trade Ministers' Meetings of the African Union (Cairo and Arusha); (c) LDCs Trade Ministers' Meeting (Livingstone); and (d) meetings in preparation for the Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference for landlocked developing countries, SADC, and ACP Trade Ministers' Meetings . • Jointly organized with the Government of Jordan the Arab States' Expert and Ministerial Meeting in preparation for the 6th WTO Ministerial Conference. • Assisted in organization of national or regional technical preparatory meetings on the Doha Round under country-focused projects (e.g. India, Bangladesh, Kenya) and region-focused projects (e.g. Africa, SADC, COMESA, LDCs, JITAP). • Advisory support to meetings of Geneva-based delegations, for example on NAMA and agriculture. • Meeting on development dimension of Doha negotiations (January 2006). • Conference on aid for trade (March 2006). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon request, assists countries and regional organizations in their assessment of the results of the 6th WTO Ministerial Conference and preparation for ongoing negotiations.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Parliamentary documentation		
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 JITAP-related studies on trade policy development under the emerging multilateral trading system, and a toolkit on establishing and operationalizing inter-institutional multi-stakeholder trade committees. • Non-preferential rules of origin in the WTO and their implications for market access opportunities for developing countries • Negotiating briefs on the July package: issues for African countries - non-agricultural market access. • Developments and issues in the Doha Work Programme of particular interest to African countries including LDCs • Trade negotiation capacity building in Africa (trade negotiations and Africa series No.2) • Developments and issues in the Doha Work Programme of particular interest to Arab countries in the context of Millennium Development Goals 	
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 172 advisory services, workshops and training activities were undertaken during the biennium, with 2,515 participants, including 503 female participants, on topics such as: improving the capacities of developing countries to establish their own negotiating priorities and negotiate trade agreements; implementation and review of national trade and trade-related policies and options; helping strengthen human resources (including through paragraph 166 training courses); assisting developing countries to integrate trade and development concerns into their national development plans trade and poverty, and trade and gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing technical assistance to developing countries on Doha negotiations and other trade negotiations.
95(v) Enhance support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the formulation, implementation and review of national trade and trade-related policies and options with a view to maximizing their share of world trade; and monitor and analyse the impact of trade-related policies, particularly of their major trading partners, on developing countries;	Parliamentary documentation		
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 training sessions in the use of the TRAINS database with WITS software, including for GSTP negotiators and under the JITAP framework • UNCTAD/ALADI/IADB workshop on Information systems on Market Access and Rules of Origin 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaving a new world: Realizing development gains in a post - ATC trading system. • Trade policy at the crossroads - the Indonesian story. • Papua New Trade Policy framework. • JITAP country impact studies. • Agricultural Trade Policy Model (ATPSM): Handbook for policymakers. • TRAINS database (update). • TRAINS on internet (update). • World Integrated Trade Solution (update). 	
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of information on trade, tariffs and non-tariff barriers through databases and related analytical software, namely TRAINS -WITS, AMAD, ATPS, and the Common Analytical Market Access Database (being finalized). • SADC services assessment activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work of the UNCTAD Secretary-General's Group of Eminent Persons on Non-Tariff Barriers.
95(vi) Help strengthen human resources, know-how and competences and institutional and regulatory frameworks and infrastructure in the field of trade;	Parliamentary documentation		
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tripartite meetings of the TrainForTrade Port Training Programme (Sep. 04, Dec 05) • Third and fourth meetings of the Advisory Group on the Strengthening of Training Capacities and Human Resources Development (Feb 05, March 06) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifth Advisory Group on the Strengthening of Training Capacities and Human Resources Development • Ad-hoc expert meeting on Building Skills In Developing Countries: Training, Networking and ICTs
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Training materials on dispute settlement • The non-participation by African States in the dispute settlement system of the WTO: Reasons and consequences • Training Module on the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures • 4 UNCTAD Training Modules on Anti-dumping, GATS, Agriculture, and Trade in Textiles and Clothing. 	
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project on Dispute Settlement in International Trade, Investment and Intellectual Property: some 90 governmental and non-governmental professionals (one third of which were women) from 30 countries, 10 of which were LDCs, were trained. • JITAP activities on strengthening inter -institutional committees on trade in 16 African countries. 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services to interested member States to follow-up the implementation of recommendations adopted during TrainForTrade seminars (Botswana, Cambodia, CARICOM, Lao PDR, Morocco, Uruguay, Zambia) • Advisory services to interested member States for the assessment of their training needs in international trade and trade-supporting services (Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Lao PDR, Uruguay) • Feasibility studies on implementation of training via distance learning (Benin, Cambodia, Guinea, Lao PDR, Mali, Togo, Viet Nam) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On request
	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courses on management for trade supporting institutions (Lao PDR, Thailand) • Course to support SMEs for international trade and electronic commerce (Lao, Oct 04) • TrainForTrade Courses: • Port Training Programme (Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Guinea, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia) • Train -the-trainers seminars (Benin, Cambodia (2), France, Geneva, Guinea, Lao PDR (2), Portugal (2)) • 49 workshops on international trade, trade-related services, investment and tourism - including via distance learning - for a total of 1,282 beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further TrainForTrade courses will be delivered worldwide both face-to-face and via distance learning tools.
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in activities (including seminars, symposia and other meetings) of non-governmental organizations and academic centres supporting TrainForTrade activities • Substantive inputs to, and backstopping of an estimated 8 projects to strengthen training capacities in LDCs and support the TrainForTrade Port Training Programmes • TrainForTrade CD ROMs and other pedagogical material • Course materials developed with other UNCTAD divisions on: management for trade-supporting institutions; international investment agreements; multilateral trade negotiations on trade in agriculture and trade in services, and related simulation exercise; legal aspects of e-commerce; EDI in ports and other port management modules; sustainable tourism for development (3 courses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two courses on Electronic Business in Tourism and on Electronic Marketing in Tourism, as well as a course on One-stop Shop for Investment, are being developed.
95(vii) Elaborate development benchmarks to assess how effectively developing countries are integrating into and deriving gains from the international trading system;	Parliamentary documentation		

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>95(viii) Help ensure that anti-competitive practices do not impede or negate the realization of the benefits that should arise from liberalization in globalized markets, in particular for developing countries and LDCs;</p> <p>104 - UNCTAD should further strengthen analytical work and capacity building activities to assist developing countries on issues related to competition law and policies, including at a regional level.</p>	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13th Prebish Lecture on "South and East Asia: Leading the World Economy", given by Nobel Laureate Lawrence R. Klein. 	
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing countries in international trade 2005: Trade and Development Index. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the 2006 edition. • A new joint publication of UNCTAD and UN Regional Commissions on global and regional trade trends and policies.
	<p>Technical assistance and capacity building services</p> <p>Parliamentary documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of capacity-building and technical assistance on competition law and policy, Note by the UNCTAD secretariat (TD/RBP/CONF.6/6) • The Model Law on Competition - UNCTAD Series on Issues in Competition Law and Policy - 2004 • Report of the Fifth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices • Voluntary Peer Review on Competition Policy: Jamaica • Voluntary Peer Review on Competition Policy: Kenya • Review of Recent Experiences in the Formulation and Implementation of Competition Law and Policy in Selected Developing Countries: Thailand, Lao, Kenya, Zambia And Zimbabwe • Best Practices for Defining Respective Competences and Settling of Cases which Involve Joint Action of Competition Authorities and Regulatory Bodies • Experiences Gained So Far on International Cooperation on Competition Policy Issues and the Mechanisms Used • Roles of Possible Dispute Mediation Mechanisms and Alternative Arrangements, Including Voluntary Peer Reviews, in Competition Law and Policy • Assessment of the Application and Implementation of the Set • Recent Important Cases Involving More Than One Country • Ways in which Possible International Agreements on Competition Might Apply to Developing Countries, including Through Preferential or Differential Treatment, with a view to Enabling These Countries to Introduce and Enforce Competition Law and Policy Consistent with their Level of Economic Development 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sixth Session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy (8-10 November 2004, Geneva) • Fifth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (14-18 November 2005, Antalya, Turkey) • Ad hoc meeting of experts on competition peer review as a tool of cooperation, exchange of experiences and best practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the 2006 Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition Provisions in Regional Trade Agreements: How to Assure Development Gains • Competition, Competitiveness and Development: Lessons from Developing Countries 	
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At national level, more than 20 advisory missions on issues related to the drafting and enforcement of competition law and policy, and consumer protection, including in Botswana, Egypt, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique and Swaziland in Africa; Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal and Indonesia in Asia; and Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru in Latin America. • At regional level, cooperation and ongoing competition policy related projects with COMESA, SACU and UEMOA in Africa; ASEAN and APEC in Asia; the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Europe and Central Asia; the Andean Group and Mercosur in Latin America and CARICOM in the Caribbean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing technical assistance support at national and regional levels.
95(ix) Assist developing countries to integrate trade and development concerns into their national development plans and poverty reduction strategies, as well as in their implementation	Parliamentary documentation		
	Meetings and workshops Publications		
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 advisory services to least developed countries, jointly with the office of the Special Coordinator, in the context of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing assistance in IF related activities.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>96. UNCTAD should also examine and monitor the interface between the multilateral trading system and regional trade agreements, including in respect of S&DT, and support regional integration and the promotion of South-South trade. In particular, UNCTAD, in cooperation with other development partners, should help developing countries support and strengthen their trade policy capacity at the regional level, including aspects such as investment, regional institution building, standard setting and business regulation, and provide support to regional integration efforts.</p>	Parliamentary documentation		
	Meetings and workshops		
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilateralism and regionalism: The new interface • International trade negotiations, regional integration, and South-South trade, especially in commodities • Developments and issues in the negotiations of Economic Partnership Agreements between ACP States and the EU 	
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 advisory missions to assist ACP States, their regional organizations and the ACP secretariat in post-Doha negotiations and ACP-EU negotiations on economic partnership agreements. • Technical assistance programme for SADC and COMESA in assessing and promoting services trade within and outside the regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing support to SADC and COMESA and other regional groupings.
<p>97. UNCTAD should examine ways of improving the utilization of trade preferences and of making preference schemes more predictable, and it should continue its work on the issue of erosion of preferences. It should also continue its support for the revitalization and greater utilization of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP) and other initiatives that stimulate South-South trade.</p>	Parliamentary documentation		
	Meetings and workshops		
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSP Newsletter No. 6 • Proposed amendments to certificate of origin GSP Form 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 national and regional seminars on the GSP and on other preferential trading arrangements • Assistance and supply of information on GSP to Geneva-based missions and capitals • 5 inter-country projects in support of the fuller utilisation by developing countries of GSP schemes and other preferential trade arrangements • GSTP: Backstopping the third round of negotiations and countries wishing to accede to the GSTP Agreement. • Assisted in the New Asia-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSTP negotiations are ongoing.
98. UNCTAD should provide enhanced technical support and cooperation to all developing countries, particularly LDCs, and to countries with economies in transition prior to, during, and in the follow-up to their WTO accession process.	Parliamentary documentation		
	Meetings and workshops		
	Publications		
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance and advisory missions in 16 countries acceding to the WTO, including all acceding LDCs • Support provided to Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Laos, Sudan, and Yemen in preparation for working party meetings • Long-term capacity building activities in Viet Nam and Cambodia, focusing on post-accession needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing assistance on accession.
99. UNCTAD should assist developing countries in strengthening their capabilities to increase their participation in global services trade, including the assessment of their trade in services capacity, particularly in the new and emerging fields of information and communication technology, but also in such areas as infrastructure and tourism services, especially the promotion of sustainable tourism, as well as the temporary movement of natural persons. UNCTAD should examine all issues related to liberalization of trade in services, including Mode 4, and apply the insights gained through its analytical work to help strengthen the domestic services capacity of developing countries. UNCTAD should continue its analytical work on GATS rules and domestic regulation. It should further assess modal linkages in services supply and in particular linkages with Mode 1.	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade in services and development implications (TD/B/COM.1/71 and TD/B/COM.1/62) • Moving professionals beyond national borders: mutual recognition agreements and the GATS (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2005/2) • Report of the Expert Meeting on trade and development aspects of professional services and regulatory frameworks (TD/B/COM.1/EM.25/3) • Report of the Expert Meeting on market access issues in mode 4 (movement of natural persons to supply services) and effective implementation of Article IV on increasing the participation of developing countries 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Meeting on market access issues in mode 4 (movement of natural persons to supply services) and effective implementation of Article IV on increasing the participation of developing countries. • Expert Meeting on trade and development aspects of professional services and regulatory frameworks. • Ad hoc expert group meeting on insurance services. • 10 seminars and workshops on approaches to trade liberalisation in services and on the main trade barriers which limit the ability of developing countries to export their services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Expert Meeting on Universal Access to Services
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving professionals beyond national borders: Mutual recognition agreements and the GATS. • Emergency safeguard measures in the GATS: Beyond feasible and desirable. • Trade and development aspects of insurance services • Subsidies to services sectors: A neo-protectionist distortion or a useful development tool? 	
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in building services supply capacities and policy framework in the COMESA and SADC regions. • National services assessment: Rwanda, Indonesia, Colombia and Kenya. • National assessment studies undertaken in the context of the regional integration processes in the Andean Community, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as in the national context for Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, and Madagascar. • Database on Measures Affecting Services Trade (MAST) (update). • Contributes, as a member, to the work of the Global (formerly Geneva) Migration Group on migration and development, including in respect of temporary movement of persons supplying services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New work in selected services sectors have been launched in Jordan, Guatemala, El Salvador. • Ongoing support on services capacity development and trade negotiations.
100. UNCTAD should continue to monitor developments in commodity markets and assist developing countries, in particular those most dependent on commodities, in formulating strategies and policies to respond to the challenges of commodity markets, including over-supply, and addressing links between international commodity trade and national development, particularly poverty reduction. It should analyse and promote exchange of information on commodity markets and experiences with factors, policy issues and responses influencing the competitiveness of the commodity sector so as to contribute to diversification, adding value, and more	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Commodity Trends and Prospects, UN SG's report (A/59/304) • Market entry for commodities: the role of trade and investment finance. • Promoting participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of world trade: fishery products (September 05) • Promoting participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of world trade: steel and related speciality products (September 05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commodities and poverty • Report of the Secretary-General on commodities and on world commodity trends and prospects (July 2006) • Reports for intergovernmental meetings

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>effective participation in the supply chain, including through assistance for institution building; analyse and support the development of appropriate and effective mechanisms and capacity to respond to commodity price fluctuations and to mitigate earnings shortfalls, in particular by improving the capacity to apply modern commodity price risk management and financial instruments; and follow up, as appropriate, on the recommendations addressed to UNCTAD in the report of the Meeting of Eminent Persons on Commodity Issues. UNCTAD should also continue work on agricultural, forestry and fishery products, metals and minerals, and oil and oil products. It should further help to build effective partnerships among relevant stakeholders aiming at viable solutions and sustainable approaches to commodity problems, including by fostering public-private cooperation in commodity chains with a view to ensuring, <i>inter alia</i> through market-based principles, a more equitable distribution of revenues and benefits along the supply chain and supporting diversification. It should include a regional perspective in its work. UNCTAD and the Common Fund for Commodities should strengthen their cooperation.</p>	<p>Meetings and Workshops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commodity policies for development: a new framework for the fight against poverty • Panel on "Challenges for international commodity policy - the cotton problématique" (UN GA, November 2005) • Meeting of Eximbanks and Development Finance Institutions (March 05 and March 06) • United Nations Conference for Negotiation of a Successor Agreement to the International Tropical Timber Agreement (July 04, February 05, June-July 05 and January 06). • United Nations Conference on Olive Oil and Table Olives (April 05) • Expert Meeting on New and Dynamic Products (October 05) • African Union's Second Extraordinary Conference of Ministers of Trade on Commodities (November 05) - in collaboration with African Union and CFC • Workshop on Diversification of national agricultural and mineral sectors (October 05) • Workshop on mineral wealth management - in collaboration with UNECA (May 05) • Three national workshops on agri-food safety and SPS for tropical fruits (April 05; May 05; July 05) • Workshop on SPS (July 05) • Interregional workshop for LDCs and African countries on the contribution of commodities to MDGs (November 05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up programme for Guinea (started in late 05) and Mozambique (started in March 06) • Expert group meetings on commodity-related issues - 3 • National workshop in Cameroon • Joint India/OECD/IISI Workshop on steel (May 06) • Meeting of African Mining Network (May 06) • Regional workshop on integration of MDGs in trade policy: commodities (June 06) • Various meeting on finance, exchange, diversification and information - 10 • Virtual Institute workshop on commodities, June 06

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round table meeting in collaboration with ICAC on improving the sustainability of cotton production in West Africa (February-March 05) • Brainstorming meeting on Hydrocarbons and Procurement Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa and Development (December 05) • 9th African Oil and Gas, Trade and Finance Conference (May-June 05), and 10th African Oil and Gas, Trade and Finance Conference (April 06) • Virtual Institute workshop on commodities (January 06) • Intergovernmental ministerial meeting on "the impact of commodities on poverty reduction and sustainable development in LDCs and other vulnerable economies" 	
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to World Economic Situation and Prospects 2006 report on issues related to commodities • Contribution to the World Economic and Social Survey 2004 on issues related to commodities • Contribution to World Economic Situation and Prospects 2005 report on issues related to commodities • Iron ore statistics (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2004/5) • The iron ore market review 2004-2006 (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/1) • Enhancing South-South trade and investment finance (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/1) • Costs of Agri-food safety and SPS compliance: Tanzania, Mozambique and Guinea, tropical fruits (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/2) • Potential uses of structured finance techniques for renewable energy projects in developing countries (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/4) • Iron ore statistics UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/5 • Trends in world commodity trade, enhancing Africa's competitiveness and generating development gains (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/7) • Effects of the Everything but Arms initiative on the sugar industries of LDCs (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2004/6) • Overview of the world's commodity exchanges (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/8) • Progress in the development of African commodity exchanges (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/9) • Enhancing commodity financing and managing shocks in Africa (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World commodity Survey 2006 • Emerging commodity exchanges, technological challenges • Carbon sequestration finance • Structured trade and project finance applications for Africa's oil and gas sector • Basel 2: the new Basel capital accord and its impact on commodity financing in developing countries • Challenges for developing sustainable oil and gas procurement systems in West and Central Africa: A critical review • Fisheries finance • Contribution to the World Economic and Social Survey 2006 • Financing "indirect exporters" • INFOCOMM tool kits on Commodity-related Markets • Commodity sector vulnerability around the world • Contributions to the World Economic Situation and Prospects report 2 • In the final stages of preparation: • Tracking Trend Towards Market Concentration: the Case of Agricultural Input Industry to be published in June 06 (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/16)

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	<p>Technical assistance and capacity building services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The future of Kenya's horticulture industry, (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2004/7) • The exposure of African Governments to the volatility of international oil prices, and what to do about it UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/11) • Handbook of World Mineral Trade Statistics, 1996-2001 (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2004/2) • Advisory services on modern oil-price-related budgetary risk management, as well as on ways of increasing local producers' shares in the value added of the oil and gas sector • Advisory services on modern financial tools for the agricultural sector and agricultural trade • Advisory services on regulatory issues affecting commodity and trade finance, in particular the New Basel Capital Adequacy Accord for banks • Advisory services on commodity exchange development - e.g. India, Africa - the latter having been endorsed in the Arusha Declaration and Plan of Action on African Commodities adopted by the African Union Conference of Ministers of Trade (November 05) • Advisory services on ways and means by which commodity information, market intelligence and knowledge management can be interlaced • Advisory services to the Government of Ukraine on the development of an agricultural futures market • In-depth advice and training to a new agricultural bank in India on how to structure effective and innovative lending products • Advisory services provided to the Islamic Development Bank on the use of warehouse receipt finance as a standard loan product • Demand-driven advice on the creation of a major new collateral management company for the African continent • A series of advisory activities on the technical and policy aspects of supply capacity improvement of commodity-dependent countries and on the fuller exploitation of commodity diversification as a major potential avenue to industrialization • Training courses on commodity trade information, innovative financing techniques in commodities, tools and databases, and sectoral commodity issues • Cooperation with many stakeholders (FAO, CFC, WB, WTO, DESA, ITC, UN Regional Commissions, UN University/WIDER and international commodity organizations, private sector, universities, research institutions and NGO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'amélioration de la durabilité de la production du coton en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/12) to be published in May 06 • The iron ore market review 2005-2007 to be published in May 06 • Assistance to Governments and regional/subregional groupings to strengthen their research and policy analysis on commodity information, risk management and finance - 6 • Expanding the coverage of the Infocomm platform by including new commodities as well as by developing innovative knowledge management facilities. Ways and means to publish e-monographs in different languages will be sought and new partnerships are expected to be initiated. The pilot version of Infoshare will be reshaped to integrate feedback from tested users and a new version is expected to be issued shortly and implemented in Cameroon. • Preparatory process, in collaboration with FAO, WB, CFC, ITC and CFC, of the EU Action Plan on commodities which will lead to a four-year project starting in late 2006.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INFOCOMM - monitoring, analysing and promoting exchange of information on commodity markets (including on citrus fruits, cashew nuts, bananas, wheat, timber, cocoa, cotton, iron ore/steel, natural gas, olive oil, jute, karité, nickel, palladium, crude oil, platinum, pepper, rice, sugar, tobacco, tea, zinc). Infocomm attracted more than 6 million hits in 2005, a 70% increase compared to the previous year. • Monthly reports (available in French, English and Spanish) on the world rice market, bananas, citrus fruits and cotton • INFOSHARE - database on commodity prices (including farm gate, export and import prices), intermediate production and marketing costs (transportation and storage) as well as qualitative information (e.g. national quality standards and stakeholders). One of the UN's "ten stories the world should hear more about" (UN-DPI, 2005). • Total quality management schemes, in particular for LDCs. • Community-based arrangements for sustainable commodity production in areas affected by mine closures in Peru • Development of new approaches for using carbon credits for supporting small farmers' investments in plantation crops • Identification of factors underlying success in maximizing the contribution of mining to economic growth and sustainable development. 	
<p>101. UNCTAD should undertake analysis, including at the regional level, of the development dimension of intellectual property and trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS), including improvements in the transfer of technology to developing countries, the development dimensions and implications of the establishment and enforcement of intellectual property rights, as well as protection of traditional knowledge, genetic resources, and folklore and fair and equitable sharing, without prejudice to the work undertaken in other fora</p>	<p>Parliamentary documentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution on UNCTAD's activities on biodiversity and the protection of traditional knowledge to the annual report prepared by UNEP: Analysis of Options for Implementing Disclosure Requirements in Intellectual Property Applications, for the WG on ABS • Contribution on UNCTAD's activities on biodiversity and the protection of traditional knowledge to the annual report prepared by UNEP: Elements of National Sui Generis Systems for the Preservation, Protection and Promotion of Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices and Options for an International Framework, to be included in the CBD WG on article 8j 	
	<p>Meetings and workshops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International seminar on intellectual property and development • Participation to Panel discussion on intellectual property and economic development at ECOSOC meeting • Participation to conference on "Effective management of intellectual property, a key to successful business in Russia and its integration into the international community" 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intellectual property rights - trade and development aspects • International Trade in GMOs: Legal Frameworks and Developing Countries' Concerns 	
	Technical assistance and capacity building services		
102. UNCTAD should also undertake analysis on trade and development aspects of open and collaborative projects, including open source software, focusing on the development dimension. Such work should pay particular attention to ICT sectors.	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues note and Report of the Expert Meeting on Free and Open Source Software: Policy and Development Implications 	
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Meeting on Free and Open Source Software: Policy and Development Implications, 22-24 September 2004. 	
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On free and open source software at WSIS Tunis for Tunisia, Morocco, Afghanistan • On free and open source software to the Syrian Arab Republic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services on free and open source software on request
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-commerce and development website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-commerce and development website
103. UNCTAD should continue to provide support to developing countries on issues at the interface between trade and environment, such as market access, agriculture, traditional knowledge, transfer of environmentally sound technology, environmental goods and services, environmentally preferable products, and issues concerning eco-labelling and certification costs, and follow up on trade-related issues contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. It should strengthen work on the BIOTRADE Initiative and the UNEP -UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF).	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade, Environment and Development. Background note by the UNCTAD secretariat. Document for Trade Commission, March 2005 (TD/B/COM.1/70) • Trade, Environment and Development. Background note by the UNCTAD secretariat. Document for Trade Commission, February 2006 (TD/B/COM.1/79) 	
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50 meetings, workshops, advisory services, etc. in more than 25 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America on issues such as: traditional knowledge, transfer of environmentally sound technology, environmental goods and services, environmentally preferable products, eco-labelling and certification costs. 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and Environment Review 2004 • Trade and Environment Review 2006 (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/12) • Analysis of Options for Implementing Disclosure of Origin Requirements in Intellectual Property Applications (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/14) • Report of the UNCTAD-Commonwealth Secretariat Workshop on Elements of National Sui Generis Systems for the Preservation, Protection and Promotion of Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices and Options for an International Framework (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/18) • Report of the First Substantive Meeting of the Consultative Task Force on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries Geneva, 5-6 November 2004 (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/2) • Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture, Vol. 1 (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/4) • Protecting and Promoting Traditional Knowledge: Systems, National Experiences and International Dimensions (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/10) • About 50 country case studies and other studies have been prepared. • Biofuels - advantages and trade barriers (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/1) 	
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative Task Force on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries (CTF) launched June 2004. Many studies commissioned and two substantive meetings in November 2004 (focusing on information clearinghouse, electronics, and horticulture sectors) and December 2005 (focusing on EurepGap benchmarking). • UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF). Phase II launched. Thematic focus: (1) promoting production and trade in organic agriculture products from East Africa: Regional project including background studies, national integrated assessments and regional cooperation launched in 2005. 19 national/regional meetings and missions carried out in September 2004–March 2006. (2) Environmental goods and services (EGS) in context of WTO negotiations (seven meetings and missions in 2004-2006) (3) MEAs and WTO: one workshop; project under preparation. Seven other CBTF training workshops, regional workshops, side events and briefing sessions also held. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biofuels: National assessments in at least six more developing countries will be formulated and implemented by 2007. Initial trade in biofuels is envisaged to start by early 2008. • BioTrade: another six national programmes are in their formulation process or the exploratory phase: Brazil, Costa Rica, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela and Viet Nam

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNCTAD/FAO/IFOAM International Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture (ITF). Three ITF meetings in November 2004, February 2005 and December 2005. Ten studies prepared. One volume published • Project on Building Capacity for Improved Policy-Making and Negotiation on Key Trade and Environment Issues. Assists 14 countries in Asia and Central America and the Caribbean on sectoral analysis of environmental requirements in key export markets and market access and EGS. Some 30 country case studies prepared. 14 national and regional workshops held in August 2004 - December 2005. • Support to WTO TC/CB activities: UNCTAD provided resource persons for six WTO regional workshops on trade and environment and two international symposium in October 2004 - March 2005. • UNCTAD's new BioFuels Initiative was launched in June 2005. National assessments were carried out in three developing countries (India, Philippines, and Thailand). Two exploratory missions were also undertaken in the Dominican Republic and East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania). • National BioTrade programmes are being executed in five countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Uganda. • Three Regional BioTrade programmes in the Amazon, Andean and Southern Africa regions. <p>BioTrade Facilitation Programme (BTFP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector assessments for natural ingredients, as well as for new groups of products, such as tropical flowers, ornamental fish and ecotourism. • Specific activities were developed supporting trade promotion, improvement of natural resources management and quality control. • Over sixty enterprises and trade promotion organizations of seven developing countries have benefited from BTFP activities • Twelve companies defined management plans for raw materials and at least six companies obtained quality control certificates. 	
104. See para 95(viii).			
105 and 106. UNCTAD should support developing countries in analysing appropriate linkages between trade and poverty, and trade and gender. UNCTAD should contribute to the analysis of the linkages between trade and trade-related interests of developing countries, financial flows, debt relief and debt sustainability.	Parliamentary documentation		

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter -Agency Task Force on Gender and Trade • Training Workshop on Gender Mainstreaming in Trade and Development issues • Bringing the Trade-and-Gender Agenda Forwards: Focusing on Commodities, Investment and Labour 	
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards a New Trade “Marshall Plan” for Least Developed Countries: How to Deliver on the Doha Development Promise and Help Realize the UN Millennium Development Goals? Trade, Poverty and Cross-Cutting Development Issues Study Series No. 1 • The “engendering” of trade for development: An overview of the main issues. Chapter 2 in UNCTAD, "Trade and Gender: Opportunities and Challenges for Developing Countries" (2004) 	
	Technical assistance and capacity building services		
<p>107. UNCTAD should examine policy proposals and regulatory regimes relating to transport and trade facilitation, thereby assisting developing countries in formulating policy measures to build their transport supply capacities and to assist traders to take advantage of transport opportunities; analyse the implications of ongoing developments, and assist developing countries in the ongoing work in UNCITRAL; and provide technical assistance to developing countries, including landlocked and transit developing countries, highly indebted poor countries and small vulnerable economies to improve the availability and efficiency of infrastructure facilities to support trade.</p>	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues note and Report of the Expert Meeting on Design and Implementation of Transit Transport Arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues note on ICT solutions to facilitate trade at border crossings and ports
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Meeting on Design and implementation of Transit Transport Arrangements, Nov 2004 • Transport cluster development workshops in transit and landlocked developing countries (Laos, Namibia, Thailand and Zambia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert meeting on ICT solutions to facilitate trade at border crossings and ports • Transport cluster development workshops in transit and landlocked developing countries (Bolivia, Chile Laos, Namibia, Thailand and Zambia)
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrier liability and freedom of contract under the UNCITRAL draft instrument on the carriage of goods by sea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines on the international legal framework for transport

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on trade and transport facilitation for landlocked and transit developing countries (Bolivia, Chile, Laos, Namibia, Thailand and Zambia) • Assistance to the Government of Paraguay in the creation of a support group for negotiations on trade facilitation • Support to developing countries in their participation in ongoing work of UNCITRAL on the development of a new international legal instrument for maritime transport • 45 missions of technical assistance to Governments and regional/subregional groupings in the implementation of the ASYCUDA Customs clearance automation programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on trade and transport facilitation for landlocked and transit developing countries (Bolivia, Chile, Laos, Namibia, Thailand and Zambia) • Support to developing countries in their participation in ongoing work of UNCITRAL on the development of a new international legal instrument for maritime transport • 10 missions of technical assistance to Governments and regional/subregional groupings in the implementation of the ASYCUDA Customs clearance automation programme
108. UNCTAD should intensify its trade and trade-related technical cooperation and capacity building activities. It should strengthen its contribution to the Integrated Framework for Trade -Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (IF) and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP). UNCTAD should also enhance its collaboration with local partners in developing countries.	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports to the Working Party on technical cooperation (2004, 2005) 	
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Party (2004, 2005) 	
	Publications		
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of JITAP in 16 countries, 8 of which graduated at the end of 2006. Inter-institutional committees (IICs) set up or strengthened in all countries as multi-stakeholder forums for formulation of national priorities in trade negotiations, especially the Doha Round, and trade policy. IICs were supported in becoming self-sustainable and effective consultation mechanisms. A JITAP event was held at the 6th WTO Ministerial Conference. Reference centres on the multilateral trading system and national enquiry points have been established, strengthened and operationalized in most of the 16 beneficiaries. Over 360 professionals (including about 91 women) in partner countries were trained and acquired deeper knowledge and negotiating skills relating to the multilateral trading system. Closer consultation between JITAP and IF is carried out by the executing agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued implementation of technical assistance projects, and elaboration of new projects. • Continued implementation of JITAP. • Closer consultation between JITAP and IF is carried out by the executing agencies • Project on data collection and analysis of non-tariff barriers (in the pipeline).

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
		<p>Other project portfolios include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade capacity building for African countries. • Training in trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy. • Technical assistance to countries acceding to the WTO. • Strategies and preparedness for trade and globalization in India. • Market access, trade laws and preferences, including the GSP. • Assistance to SADC in services trade negotiations. • Assistance to COMESA in services trade negotiations. • Assistance on dispute settlement. • Support to the GSTP Agreement and the 3rd round of negotiations. • Agricultural Trade Policy Simulation Model (ATPSM). • Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS). • Capacity building for diversification and commodity-based development. • Capacity building and policy networking for sustainable resource-based development. • Commodity risk management, finance and energy. • UNCTAD/Migros project on total quality management in commodities. • Commodity information - INFOCOMM. • Meeting costs of compliance with SPS and other standards. • Capacity building programme on competition and consumer policies and legislation. • Competition and Consumer Protection Policies for Latin America (COMPAL). • Building Capacity for Improved Policy Making and Negotiation on Key Trade and Environment Issues. • UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF). • UNCTAD/FAO/IFOAM International Task Force on Harmonisation and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture (ITF) • Consultative Task Force on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries; Modelling national lists of environmental goods (CTF). • National BioTrade Programmes in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. • Support (under BioTrade programme) to PhytoTrade Africa. • Biofuels partnerships with UNF, FAO, UNEP and the G8 Global Bio-Energy Partnership. • Strengthening capacity in developing countries for meeting Millennium Development Goals through policies and actions in trade and trade-related areas. 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>109. One of the concrete results of UNCTAD X was the pioneer establishment of the International Institute for Trade and Development (ITD), which aims to provide a mechanism to foster knowledge and provide training and capacity-building to developing countries. UNCTAD and the international community should continue to provide assistance to such efforts in line with paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action.</p>	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courses on Key Issues of the International Economic Agenda (Mauritius, Czech Republic, Viet Nam, Cuba, and 2 in Geneva) 	
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials and CD ROMs for courses on Key Issues of the International Economic Agenda • Website for courses on Key Issues of the International Economic Agenda • Distance Learning Platform 	
	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courses on Key Issues of the International Economic Agenda (Mauritius, Czech Republic, Viet Nam, Cuba, and 2 in Geneva) 	
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials and CD ROMs for courses on Key Issues of the International Economic Agenda • Website for courses on Key Issues of the International Economic Agenda • Distance Learning Platform 	

IV. Partnership for Development

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>114. Partnerships in the areas of ICT for development, commodities, investment, and capacity building and training, including training, academic and research institutions, are being launched at the Conference. The Trade and Development Board will review the implementation of partnerships annually, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD that will set out the continued relevance and extent of partner funding of each individual partnership and its contribution to the implementation of the outcome of UNCTAD XI. The report will also assess the partnership programme as a whole, with a view to sharing lessons learnt, progress made, and best practices.</p>	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports on the implementation of partnerships to the 51st and 52nd sessions of the Trade and Development Board (TD/B/51/CRP.3 & oral report to TDB 52) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The secretariat will continue to report to the annual session of the TDB on progress in the implementation of partnerships.
	Meetings and Workshops		
	Publications		
	Advisory services		
<p>115. UNCTAD should make the participation of civil society, in particular NGOs and academic circles, the private sector and other organizations of the UN system more systematic and better integrated with intergovernmental processes, in accordance with relevant rules of procedure of UNCTAD. The objective should be to enhance the value added and the result orientation of this cooperation for the benefit of UNCTAD's work and that of member States. In this regard, more active participation by NGOs and the business community of developing countries is desired. Cooperation with NGOs and parliamentarians could aim <i>inter alia</i> at enhancing their advocacy role in support of international cooperation for development. Interaction with academic and research</p>	Parliamentary documentation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue efforts to ensure that civil society participate more systematically and actively in intergovernmental meetings
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal exchanges and consultations on issues of concern to civil society and UNCTAD in 2004 and 2005 to provide an opportunity for information exchange and dialogue between civil society and the secretariat. • Participation of private sector actors as special invitees in expert meetings • First annual meeting of the Virtual Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to organize informal exchanges and consultations between civil society and UNCTAD on issues of concern. • Virtual Institute activities.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>institutions and the promotion of networking of researchers from developing countries could be of benefit both to these institutions and to UNCTAD through sharing of the outcomes of their analysis and research, relevant studies and knowledge, and by integrating UNCTAD courses into the curricula of such institutions.</p> <p>116. UNCTAD should make maximum use of the experience of the United Nations in this respect, in particular that of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and its follow-up process. The pragmatic and practical dimension of the relationship with civil society, the business sector and parliamentarians, as well as with other organizations from within and outside the UN system, should receive priority attention.</p>	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compendium of UNCTAD partnerships and projects with civil society and the private sector (UNCTAD/IAOS/MISC/2005/7) • 6 Civil Society Outreach Newsletters • Virtual Institute brochure and newsletters 	
	Advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services on the development of university curricula on UNCTAD issues; development of teaching resources and tools for the Virtual Institute network of academic, training and research institutions 	
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Institute website • Virtual Institute teaching resources 	
<p>117. The Trade and Development Board will arrange for half-day informal hearings with non-state actors to allow them to express their views on the issues before the Board. The outcome of the informal hearings will be summarized by the secretariat for submission as an input into the discussions of the Board. Participation will be based on the procedure applied for the participation of civil society and private sector organizations during the preparatory process of the Conference. Efforts should be made, including through dedicated extrabudgetary contributions, to ensure effective representation and more active participation in such hearings of civil society from developing countries.</p>	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outcomes of hearings were submitted as inputs into the discussions of the Board (TD/B/51/L.3 & TD/B/52/9). 	
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two hearings with civil society and the private sector were organized as part of the annual sessions of the TDB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing with civil society and the private sector to be organized as part of the annual session of the TDB
	Publications		
	Technical assistance and capacity building services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The secretariat raised extrabudgetary funds to support the participation of five civil society representatives from developing countries for each hearing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund raising to support the active participation of civil society from developing countries in future hearings.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>118. The involvement of civil society, from both developed and developing countries, in the work of the Commissions and Expert Meetings should continue, in accordance with the rules adopted by the Trade and Development Board for this purpose, including through joint meetings and the organization of discussion forums on issues to which multi-stakeholder dialogue is relevant.</p>	Parliamentary documentation		
	Meetings and Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society representatives have been involved in and contribute to the work of the annual sessions of the three Commissions and related expert meetings according to the rules adopted by the Board. • Informal exchanges and consultations on issues of concern to civil society and UNCTAD were organized in 2004 and 2005 to provide an opportunity for information exchange and dialogue between civil society and the secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue efforts to ensure that civil society representatives continue to be involved in and contribute to the work of the Commissions and expert meetings. • Continue to organize informal exchanges and consultations between civil society and UNCTAD on issues of concern.
	Publications		
	Technical assistance and capacity building services		

A. Information and communication technologies for development

São Paulo Consensus paragraph (annex)	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>UNCTAD XI Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships A. Information and communication technologies for development (ICTFD) 1. Partnership activities will be built around the objective of “ICT applications for improving the economic competitiveness of developing countries”, especially as regards trade and development. UNCTAD will use its experience and associate itself fully with relevant existing initiatives. The ICTFD partnership will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities that enable developing countries to take full advantage of free and open source software... • E-tourism... • The development of national e-strategies and e policies... • E-measurement and ICT indicators... • Activities regarding e-business and e-finance... 	Parliamentary documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues note and report of the Expert Meeting on ICT and Tourism for Development • Issues note and Report of the expert meeting on Free and Open Source Software: Policy and Development Implications 	
	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional workshops on ICT measurement (Beirut, Addis Ababa, Dominican Republic) • Meetings of the OECD Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society (May 05 and 06) • Meetings of the ICT Task Force Working Party on ICT indicators (Nov 04 and Apr 05) • WSIS Thematic Meeting on Measuring the Information Society (Feb 05), jointly with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development • WSIS Thematic Meeting on the Economic and Social Implications of ICT (Jan 05), jointly with ILO, ITC and OECD • WSIS parallel event on Measuring the Information Society (Nov 05), jointly with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development • WSIS parallel event on E-Tourism (Nov 05) • Expert Meeting on ICT and Tourism (Nov -Dec 05) • Expert Meeting on Free and Open Source Software: Policy and Development Implications (Sept 04) • EPol-NET cosponsored forum on ICTs, Trade and Economic Growth (Mar 06) • First UN inter-agency meeting on tourism (Nov 04) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of regional workshops on ICT measurement • Participation in the UN Tourism Network (UNTUN) • Organization of an e-tourism subregional conference for the Asia-Pacific region
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring ICT: The Global Status of ICT Indicators (2005) • Core ICT Indicators (2005) • E-Commerce and Development Report 2004 • Information Economy Report 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodological material on ICT measurement • Information Economy Report 2006
Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Measuring the Information Society and ICT for Development (Dominican Republic, South Africa, Ghana) • On trade-related finance and e-finance for development for Armenia and Brazil • On Measuring ICT for Development for China • On free and open source software at WSIS Tunis for Tunisia, Morocco, Afghanistan • On free and open source software for the Syrian Arab Republic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services on e-measurement, e-finance, free and open source software and others on request. 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph (annex)	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Training courses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TrainForTrade validation course on ICT and tourism issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of training material on ICT measurement • Two courses on Electronic Business in Tourism and on Electronic Marketing in Tourism, as well as a course on One-stop Shop for Investment, are being developed. 	
	Field Projects		
	Other outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring ICT website • Data collection for the Information Economy Database (Indicators of ICT use by business and on the ICT sector) • Participation in the Steering Committee of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development • Policy research and analysis, and technical assistance to developing countries, in the area of ICT for economic development trade and enterprise competitiveness. • MoU with Novell on Free and Open Source Software • MoU with the Government of Brazil to support Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa to build capacity in free and open source software related issues • MoU with the University of Quebec in Montreal for the development of an E-Tourism Platform, based on free and open source software • E-Tourism website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring ICT website • Development and Expansion of the Information Economy Database (Indicators of ICT use by business and on the ICT sector). • Strategy proposal on trade related finance and e-finance for a transition economy, in cooperation with UNDP • Draft project proposal on capacity and institution-building in the area of trade-related finance and e-finance • Further MoUs on free and open source software • Further cooperation on E-Tourism Platform with universities (feasibility studies, development of technical shell) • E -Tourism website 	

B. Commodities

São Paulo Consensus paragraph (annex)	Category	Outputs delivered	On-going activities
<p>Annex B, paragraphs 2-5:</p> <p>2. There is at present no comprehensive and systematic consultative framework that enables the sharing of information and the use of complementary expertise among representatives of all key actors involved in the review of the commodity situation and the operation of commodity markets. The efforts of all interested stakeholders should thus be put together and directed towards a pragmatic approach aimed at bringing both focus and priority to breaking the cycle of poverty in which many commodity producers and commodity-dependent countries are now locked.</p> <p>3. Such a consultative process will address the commodity problematique in a concerted manner by proposing specific action with respect to the following issues: facilitating collaboration among all stakeholders and achieving greater coherence in the integration of commodity issues in development portfolios; collecting and sharing best practices and lessons learned, and maximising the mobilization of resource flows; commodity sector vulnerability and risks; mechanisms to facilitate the participation of developing country farmers in international markets; distribution of value-added in the commodity value chain; promotion of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable approaches to production and trade of individual commodities of interest to developing countries; mining and sustainable economic development; promoting business networks within developing countries and between developing and developed country enterprises; and commodity information and knowledge management.</p> <p>4. An independent international task force on commodities will be established in consultation with interested stakeholders to address the above set of issues. The task force will function in an informal and flexible manner, with partners cooperating in a spirit of voluntary endeavour.</p> <p>5. Partners will include, in addition to member States (both commodity-dependent developing countries and interested development partners, especially donors), international organizations (FAO, IMF, ITC, UNDP, the Common Fund for Commodities and the World Bank); commodity-specific bodies (international commodity organizations and study groups); the private sector, in particular major corporations engaged in the production, marketing and distribution of commodities; nongovernmental organizations that promote action on commodity issues; and the academic community researching into commodity problems and related solutions.</p> <p>Footnote 6 states as follows: The Conference took note of the annex at its 269th plenary meeting on 18 June 2004 and decided to attach it to the São Paulo Consensus on the understanding that the process of building the UNCTAD XI multi-stakeholder partnerships would evolve over time and that their implementation would depend on the availability of the necessary resources, to be provided by UNCTAD and other partners.</p>	<p>International Task Force on Commodities (ITFC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After consultation with various stakeholders involved in the commodities area, UNCTAD issued a draft proposal to foster partnerships among international organizations, Governments and civil society. A flexible partnership-based approach with no bureaucratic implications was designed to generate synergies between actions of different stakeholders, increasing their impact and coherence. The ITFC's role will largely be that of a catalyst. Inter alia, the draft proposal was put forward in different intergovernmental meetings such as the tenth session of the Commissions on International Trade in goods, services, and Commodities and discussed with other international organizations - including FAO, CFC, WB and IMF - which strongly support such a cost-effective approach. H.E. Benjamin William Mkapa, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, confirmed his availability to chair the ITFC. Potential eminent personalities have also been identified. Finally, the business sector (including some major corporate companies) as well as the NGO community indicated their intention to participate in this process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Task Force can only start its operations once the necessary donor support has been mobilized, and as of today the ITFC has not received any concrete financial support. Consultations with donors have been initiated and will be pursued and intensified by raising the awareness of Governments and donor agencies on the direct contribution that proper commodity sector policies and programmes can make to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Success will be conditional on modest but sufficient as well as effective and targeted international assistance.

C. Investment

São Paulo Consensus paragraph (annex)	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>6. Domestic investment and FDI are key in building national supply capacities that are both central to development and essential to exploit opportunities offered by the multilateral trading system.</p> <p>7. The very nature of the issues relating to investment for development lends itself to a partnership involving the public and private sectors. In addition, trade unions, NGOs and academics take an interest in the subject. The partnership, in the form of the Investment for Development Network, will seek to: increase understanding of issues related to FDI; help optimize national and international policies aimed at attracting FDI and benefiting from it; and promote related human resources and institutional capacity building. Areas of focus would include strategic investment advice, investment knowledge for development, improving the investment climate, good governance in investment promotion, information for investors, international investment policy issues, capacity building in technology transfer and intellectual property rights, and linkages for development.</p> <p>8. The World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) will be a principal partner. Other partners will include: the World Bank Group/MIGA; OECD; ITC; the UNCTAD Virtual Institute on Trade and Development; UNIDO; the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC); NGOs (the Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS); the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD); the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)); the Earth Institute; national institutions (Ethos, SOBEET); subregional organizations; and institutions of higher learning (universities in developed and developing countries).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a database, bringing together trade and investment data, with the International Trade Centre and in partnership with MIGA and WAIPA. This resulted in an Investment Map, to facilitate investment targeting and investment analysis by Governments, investment promotion agencies, academics and TNCs http://www.investmentmap.org/ • In partnership with International Weiterbildung und Entwicklung (InWent) from Germany, and in cooperation with UNECA, capacity-building seminars were organized on FDI statistics and policy implications to discuss problems faced by African countries in this area and explore ways and means to deal with them. • Under the same partnership, UNCTAD provided capacity-building support to a number of African countries and helped facilitate greater regional cooperation on the compilation of FDI statistics. <p>In cooperation with WAIPA, UNCTAD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued to organize high-level joint sessions in the framework of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues. • Organized networking and training activities for investment promotion officials from developing countries : on policy advocacy (for Eastern European investment promotion agencies (IPAs) in La Baule, France, for African IPAs in Nairobi, Kenya, and for Asian IPAs in Busan, Republic of Korea), on cluster creation and development (for MEDA countries in Marseilles, France), on strategic marketing (for African countries in Luanda, Angola), on how to attract FDI in the tourism sector (for Central and Latin America in Costa Rica) and on promoting foreign investment for development and strengthening the cooperation between Chinese and African IPAs. UNCTAD actively participated in the WAIPA Roundtable Conference for IPAs held within the CIFIT IX exhibition in September 2005 in Xiamen, China, and in the first WAIPA Regional Conference held in November 2005 in Busan, Republic of Korea. • Allowed better dissemination of UNCTAD publications. In particular the WIR was launched in some 30 countries with the help of local IPAs, and UNCTAD analytical work was disseminated through the fortnightly WAIPA mailings and its quarterly newsletter. • The Commission on Investment, Technology and related Financial Issues serves as an international forum for the coordination of work on investment. The last session involved the ITC, MIGA/FIAS, OECD, UNIDO and the Commonwealth Business Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNCTAD will explore further areas of cooperation with WAIPA. • The newly created partnership between UNCTAD and the China-Africa Business Council will work to promote business cooperation between China and Africa. The aim is to promote Africa to Chinese investors and raise awareness of the potential of African countries. • The Japan Bank for International Cooperation and UNCTAD announced the extension of the series of Blue Books on Best Practice in Investment Promotion and Facilitation. • The newly launched "Team Tourism" for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania will be implemented in partnership with the national investment promotion agencies and the World Tourism Organisation. • Under the Silk Road Initiative designed to boost development across Central Asia, UNCTAD will launch a series of Silk Road Investment Forums, the first of which is scheduled to take place in June in Xi'an China with a view to establishing new, long-lasting mechanisms to further regional integration.

São Paulo Consensus paragraph (annex)	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched a partnership between UNCTAD, WAIPA and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA): "Capacity-building and the Transfer of Knowledge to Investment Promotion Agencies in Developing Countries". Among the first outcomes of this newly launched programme was the joint publication "What's Next? Strategic Views on FDI" • The new partnership with the China-Africa Business Council (CABC) allowed translation into Mandarin of summaries of the LDC Investment Guides and their distribution in China. • The partnership with the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) produced a "Resource Book on TRIPS and Development" and several major studies (see above) and various dialogues on intellectual property rights and related issues. • UNCTAD, with a contribution from the German Government, has worked in partnership with GTZ and the Brazilian institutions the Ethos Institute and the Fundação dom Cabral to help promote business linkages in Brazil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Partnership's project on "Capacity-building and Transfer of Knowledge to Investment Promotion Agencies in Developing Countries" in cooperation with WAIPA and funded by SIDA. • Preparation of several research papers on various IP and development issues, resulting from UNCTAD-ICTSD regional dialogues in Latin America, Southern Africa, the Arab countries and Eastern Asia and organization of various workshops. • A number of regional initiatives to be carried out by UNCTAD in collaboration with GTZ of Germany.

D. Capacity-building and training, including training and academic institutions

São Paulo Consensus paragraph (annex)	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>9. The UNCTAD Virtual Institute on Trade and Development aims to support the building of national capacities in member countries so that they can analyse international and national trade and economic issues and formulate and implement appropriate home-grown economic policies. Training and research institutions, particularly universities, play a key role in building such capacities by educating future and current decision makers and providing expertise to Governments on issues relating to national economic policies.</p> <p>10. The objective of the Virtual Institute is to assist academic institutions in developing countries to enhance their own capacity to design and deliver high-quality courses and to conduct research in the areas of trade and development. It does so firstly by giving them access to selected UNCTAD and other relevant resources (research reports, training materials and pedagogical tools) that they can use in their teaching and research. Secondly, it offers them the possibility to enhance their curricula and research work by exchanging resources (course materials and research) and experiences with members of the Virtual Institute Network and by strengthening cooperation with UNCTAD.</p> <p>11. Principal partners will be selected academic and training institutions of developing countries that agree to become members of the Virtual Institute Network and accept the rules for its functioning. In addition to participation in the Network, which will be governed by general terms and conditions, UNCTAD will continue the practice of concluding agreements for academic partnerships tailored to the needs of the partner institution concerned.</p>	Meetings and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First annual meeting of the Virtual Institute (Jul 05) • Virtual Institute-IAA Programme workshop on teaching and research on economic and legal aspects of International Investment Agreements (Nov-Dec 05) • Virtual Institute workshop on commodities (January 06) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Institute workshop on commodities (June 06). • The Virtual Institute is an ongoing activity.
	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Institute brochure and newsletters (electronic) 	
	Advisory Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory services on the development of university curricula on UNCTAD issues; development of teaching resources and tools for the Virtual Institute network of academic, training and research institutions (Ghana, Senegal, Jordan, Tanzania, India, and others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On request
	Training courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on teaching and research on economic and legal aspects of international investment agreements in cooperation with the Virtual Institute (19 participants, 11 countries) • Virtual Institute study tour for the University of Campinas (Feb 05) • Virtual Institute study tour for the University of the West Indies (May 05) 	

São Paulo Consensus paragraph (annex)	Category	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Other outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs and backstopping of project to strengthen the capacity of academic institutions in the area of International Investment Agreements (IIAs) in Asia • Inputs and backstopping of project to strengthen the capacity of academic institutions in the area of international commodity trade in Africa • Virtual Institute Website • Virtual Institute teaching resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs and backstopping of project to strengthen the capacity of academic institutions in the area of International Investment Agreements (IIAs) in Asia • Inputs and backstopping of project to strengthen the capacity of academic institutions in the area of international commodity trade in Africa • Virtual Institute Website