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## **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

### **Trade and Development Board**

Sixty-fifth session, part II

Geneva, 1–4 October 2018

Item 2 of the agenda

**Evaluation and review of UNCTAD implementation  
of the quadrennial conference outcome**

### **Position paper of the Group of 77 and China for the sixty-fifth session, part II, of the Trade and Development Board\***


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\* The present document has not been formally edited.

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## **Introduction**

The present position paper is published at the request of the Group of 77 and China and represents in full the Group's inputs at the sixty-fifth session, part II, of the Trade and Development Board. The stated intention is to provide detailed comments on the midterm review, addressed under agenda item 2, evaluation and review of UNCTAD implementation of the quadrennial conference outcome, and the documentation made available by the UNCTAD secretariat for the discussion (TD/B/65(2)/CRP.1).

## Detailed comments of the Group of 77 and China

1. The present document provides the comments of the Group of 77 and China on the annex of document TD/B/65(2)/CRP.1, entitled “Midterm review of the Nairobi Maafikiano”, which supplement those made during the sixty-fifth session, part II, of the Trade and Development Board and follow-up on the Group’s stated intention at the time to provide detailed comments.

2. In document TD/B/65(2)/CRP.1, the UNCTAD secretariat provided an introduction and overall assessment of implementation of the Nairobi Maafikiano (in chapter II, From decision to action: Moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development). This is followed by an annex, with information paragraph by paragraph for the sub-themes of the Nairobi Maafikiano, as follows:

- Sub-theme 1. Challenges and opportunities in multilateralism for trade and development
- Sub-theme 2. Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth through trade, investment, finance and technology to achieve prosperity for all
- Sub-theme 3. Advancing economic structural transformation and cooperation to build economic resilience and address trade and development challenges and opportunities, at all levels, within the UNCTAD mandate
- Sub-theme 4. Contributing to the effective implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and relevant outcomes from global conferences and summits, as related to trade and development

3. The annex of the original conference room paper (TD/B/65(2)/CRP.1) is partially reproduced below, with the detailed comments of the Group of 77 and China presented in the third column.

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1 The fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XIV) takes place at a watershed moment for the international community, in particular for developing countries. Since the last session of the Conference in Doha, the global economy has seen 2.4 per cent growth but continues to struggle, due in great measure to macroeconomic and financial challenges, as well as differing impacts of recent declines in oil and commodity prices and country-specific factors. Seven years after the financial crisis, the global economy is still facing subdued growth and aggregate demand, income inequality and financial fragility. Trade has grown still more slowly, and, although interest rates are now beginning to rise, capital flows are again becoming volatile. Notwithstanding the impact of the financial crisis, financial flows and developing countries' share in world trade have continued to increase. These advances have contributed towards a substantial reduction in the number of people living in extreme poverty. Despite these gains, many countries, particularly developing countries, still face considerable challenges and some have fallen further behind. In that context, 2015 proved to be a critical year for development, as a succession of international agreements and outcomes created a new global agenda for inclusive and sustainable development.

2 These agreements and outcomes started in March 2015 with the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 that aimed to enhance disaster risk reduction through international cooperation to support national actions. In July, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda was adopted, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and supports, complements and helps to contextualize the 2030 Agenda's means of implementation targets. In September 2015, world leaders adopted a comprehensive and ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the United Nations sustainable development summit, committing themselves and the international community to eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty. In December 2015, the twenty-first Conference

Since UNCTAD 14 we have already witnessed enormous deterioration in the principles and practice of multilateralism as a whole and multilateral trading system in particular. Indeed, ideological and fiscal onslaughts on multilateralism and multilateral institutions could overturn the painstaking work done over the decades.

We call for correcting inherent imbalances in the trade, economic and development systems that remain heavily tilted in favor of developed countries. We are still a long way from our overarching goal of providing enabling environment to developing countries to achieve their full economy after three years of adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the progress in their implementation can best be characterized as mixed. Clearly, we need to step up our work for realization of these goals. As international cooperation and partnership were part of the SDG package, the Group calls for a robust mechanism to assess and follow-up the implementation of commitments made at international

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of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed, with similar ambition, to address the challenges related to climate change, including adopting a goal to limit the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. In the same month, the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization adopted several key decisions that reaffirmed the centrality of development in the work of the World Trade Organization.

level.

3 These agreements and outcomes have reinforced the critical role of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment for inclusive and sustainable development, and the need to provide integrated policy responses to issues arising in these areas, including addressing inequalities within and among countries. They are the culmination of a half-century of changes in the world economic order, which have influenced the efforts of developed and developing countries to reap the benefits of globalization and deal with the challenges related to it, in particular for developing countries, and to achieve more prosperous and dignified lives. They have reinforced that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. Furthermore, while each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, the support of an enabling international environment is integral to the success of national efforts, in particular for developing countries. These outcomes have also recognized the importance of international cooperation, finance, technology and capacity-building to support national efforts in line with national priorities and respecting each country's policy space, while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and its commitments.

We reiterate the importance of right to development. We cannot think of fulfilling human rights without ensuring human dignity through economic opportunities, trade and development. Freedom from poverty is a human right too.

4 The timing of UNCTAD XIV provides an invaluable opportunity to move from decisions to actions in moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development, and thereby to be true to the commitment enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations “to promote social

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progress and better standards of life in larger freedom”. The aim is therefore to develop a consensus about the actions required to realize the global development agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, through contributing to the establishment of a holistic trade and development agenda based on the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and thus better address persistent and emerging economic challenges. It also requires the leadership of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective United Nations, stressing that UNCTAD has a distinct role to play in carrying forward the trade and development mission of the United Nations.

5 The universality of the Sustainable Development Goals, combined with the breadth and ambition of the 2030 Agenda, highlight the need for new coordinated approaches to development and a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development and comparably ambitious means of implementation. Sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development remain a challenge for the entire international community in the twenty-first century, in particular in developing countries. Meeting that challenge will mean integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and creating an enabling environment at all levels for inclusive and sustainable development.

6 This document recognizes all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.

7 As recognized in the 2030 Agenda, there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development; and the planet Earth and its ecosystems are our common home and “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions.

Longstanding issues such as debt, illicit financial flows and Financing for Development still warrant our immediate attention as well as 21st Century challenges including climate change, environmental protection and the Fourth Industrial Revolution characterized by automation, robotics, Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, 3D printing and big data. Without such dialogue the gap between developed and developing countries would only grow further to the detriment of both.

We continue to recognize the important principles of the Rio Declaration especially the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

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8 UNCTAD was established to promote an inclusive global economy, through informing national and international policies, while giving priority consideration for the needs and interests of developing countries. This would lead to better standards of life and create a better and more effective system of international economic cooperation whereby the division of the world into areas of poverty and plenty may be banished and prosperity achieved by all.

The foremost priority for UNCTAD should be on its *raison d'être* i.e. providing enabling economic environment to developing countries.

9 In an ever more complex and interdependent global economy, trade and interrelated issues in the areas of investment, finance and technology are key drivers of the inclusive, equitable global economic environment for sustainable development to which the 2030 Agenda aspires. As the focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of those issues, and with its universal membership, UNCTAD thus has a critical role to play in advising on the policy dimensions of trade and sustainable development and supporting the actions which flow from recent global agreements and outcomes, while promoting the integrity and the complementarity of the three dimensions of sustainable development. The recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of UNCTAD is a reminder of how much the trade and development context has changed in this period and of the importance of the historical context and of the founding principles of UNCTAD and subsequent experience in plotting the course ahead. In moving forward to a new chapter, past achievements and failures and the lessons to be learned from those experiences should be reflected on.

We want to see UNCTAD's robust role in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as called for in the Nairobi Maafakiano.

10 UNCTAD should contribute to the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of relevant global conferences, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and, as appropriate, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, among other relevant international agreements and outcomes. While enhancing its work in support of addressing the trade and development challenges of all developing countries

Member States should be better informed and consulted before and after important meetings where UNCTAD Secretariat takes part to present a collective view of the organization. By making it a regular feature of UNCTAD's work would remove information gap and improve follow-up on important issues

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across all regions, UNCTAD should:

10 (a) Strengthen its special focus on the trade and development needs of the least developed countries across all areas of its mandate, in accordance with the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action) and other relevant outcomes on the least developed countries;

See relevant paragraphs

10 (b) Continue to support Africa to address its special concerns and needs, including as articulated in the New Partnership for Africa's Development while reaffirming the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 of the African Union;

See relevant paragraphs

10 (c) Further address the special trade, investment and development needs of landlocked developing countries, including through continuing its support for effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 (Vienna Programme of Action);

See relevant paragraphs

10 (d) Continue its work in assisting small island developing States to address persistent trade, investment and development challenges that they encounter, including through the implementation of the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway);

See relevant paragraphs

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

See relevant paragraphs

10 (f) Continue to support the development efforts of middle-income countries, according to their needs, in facing specific challenges of sustainable economic development and poverty eradication;

We need more information on the contribution of UNCTAD in support of middle-income countries.

11 Reaffirming the Doha Mandate, this document provides updated policy analysis and policy responses, as well as



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guidelines to enhance the developmental role, impact, and institutional effectiveness of UNCTAD. In a manner that preserves its mandated role, UNCTAD should strategically position itself by translating into practice the following principal criteria: comparative advantage; differentiation of its work with respect to other organizations; and complementarity, so as to put the organization's strengths to the best use to address the needs and priorities of developing countries for sustainable development and strengthening their role in the global economy.

12 The important role of UNCTAD will be strengthened as the focal point in the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.

13 In order to effectively support and complement the efforts of the international community to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, UNCTAD may consider as appropriate, in collaboration with national Governments, the following four action lines as identified in the report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD of September 2015 entitled *From Decisions to Actions*: building productive capacity to transform economies; promoting a development focus and more efficient markets; tackling vulnerabilities, building resilience; and strengthening multilateralism and finding common solutions.

14 In strengthening the role of UNCTAD, and in carrying out its activities, in accordance with its mandate and through utilizing its available resources, the work of UNCTAD through its three pillars should give priority to issues of developing countries. It should effectively contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and relevant targets set in the outcomes of other major United Nations conferences, continue to promote synergies and complementarities with other international organizations and work with relevant international economic cooperation forums where appropriate. In moving from decisions to actions, UNCTAD should undertake the following actions:

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14 (a) Give due account to cross-cutting issues such as good governance at all levels, freedom, peace and security, respect for human rights, including the right to development, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies, which are essential to all countries to attain sustainable and equitable growth and development

14 (b) Continue its efforts in all its work to mainstream cross-cutting issues of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and the promotion of sustainable development and full and productive employment;

14 (c) Continue and strengthen its engagement with Governments, in particular those of developing countries, and all relevant stakeholders including civil society, academia and the private sector

14 (d) Continue its efforts to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability, including through effective results-based management and ensuring a member State-driven process through the intergovernmental machinery

15 Midway through the conference quadrennium there will be an additional agenda item at the regular session of the Trade and Development Board entitled "Evaluation and review of UNCTAD's implementation of the quadrennial conference outcome". This session of the Trade and Development Board may be adapted, as required, to undertake this agenda item. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD will present a report on UNCTAD's implementation of the quadrennial outcome; this report will be the basis for member States' discussions, which may result in recommendations regarding the implementation of the outcome document. The occurrence

MTR operative paragraph. Need to have policy recommendations as called for by the NM. Should have the MTR in the next cycle as well.

16 Multilateralism has been the cornerstone of the international economic order and a major driving force of globalization, which has delivered unprecedented economic and social progress on a global scale. It has fostered international trade

In the last two years, multilateralism for trade and development has faced new challenges and opportunities. The Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the World Trade

Strengthened multilateralism under the leadership of the United Nations, given its universal membership and democratic principles, remains a priority for developing countries. UNCTAD need to continue support

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<p>by reducing trade-related barriers between national economies and reducing geographical barriers through improved transportation and communications across borders. With lower barriers, falling transportation costs, increasing financial and investment flows, technological advancements and the dawn of the information age, our world has become interconnected to a degree never experienced before.</p>	<p>TD/B/65(2)/CRP.1 4 Organization did not reach a ministerial decision and a wide set of trade policy disputes have begun to arise between the major trading economies, including Canada, China, the United States of America and the European Union. Rising protectionist measures and provocative rhetoric have reverberated across the multilateral trading system. This led UNCTAD to organize a session of the Geneva Dialogue on the theme “Trade in crisis: Headwinds or maelstrom?” to informally discuss these issues with the development community in Geneva.</p>	<p>developing countries in building and reforming multilateral frameworks for globalized economic relations that promote and facilitate rapid, equitable and sustainable economic growth in developing countries.</p>
<p>17 An increasing number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition have integrated into the world economy, bringing an unprecedented expansion in international trade. Even countries that were marginal players in international trade some three decades ago have seen major increases in merchandise exports – fivefold in the case of the least developed countries. However, their total share of global exports is only 0.97 per cent, which is below the 2 per cent target set for 2020 by the Istanbul Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals. Increasing trade and foreign direct investment have been mutually supportive, contributing to the unprecedented transformation of many developing countries, some of which have become important engines of growth, regionally and globally, and major drivers of global trade and investment. Those developments supported by, inter alia, sound economic and social policies, have been important factors in lifting more than 1 billion people out of extreme poverty. In this context, it is essential to address impediments and promote broader participation in the multilateral trading system so as to enable developing countries to achieve their development goals and contribute to the global economy.</p>	<p>No report</p>	<p>A number of studies have shown that the main reason why developing countries, especially LDCs have not been able to participate effectively in the Multilateral Trading System is mainly because they are lagging behind in terms of industrialisation, in particular the production of value added and competitive manufacturing products.</p> <p>Note with grave concern that the share of global exports for LDCs still remains below the target of 2% by 2020 as set in the Instabul programme of Action and Sustainable Development Goals. It is critical that UNCTAD work further to provide policy options to address the impediments in this regard. Moreover</p> <p>UNCTAD need to provide more support to LDCs in negotiations.</p>

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<p>18 Global trade is identified by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as an important engine for inclusive economic growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction, and the multilateral trading system as embodied by the World Trade Organization is the primary channel for its promotion. A strong, efficient and rules-based multilateral trading system is also a key element in generating the significant opportunities that come with globalization, as well as in finding solutions to the challenges of globalization. These include fuller integration of developing countries into the global economy. To this end, a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, as well as meaningful trade liberalization with appropriate supporting policies, are needed.</p>	No report	<p>In view of the important systemic challenges facing the Multilateral Trading System, including the post-MC11 dynamics, there is a high expectation that UNCTAD would do more to help developing countries frame appropriate policy responses as part of their technical assistance and capacity-building role.</p> <p>One pertinent observation is the discourse on new issues (E-commerce, Investment Facilitation, And Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Gender) which has overshadowed the development agenda (and DDA) in the WTO. The current narrative seeks to advance these new issues in a manner that does not fully address or recognise the challenges facing developing countries nor do they appear to contribute to more inclusive and equitable economic development. We have witnessed a similar agenda in UNCTAD on these new issues, and multiple divisions in UNCTAD cover the same issues with different and sometimes conflicting policy responses and counsel.</p> <p>We thank the Division on Globalisation and Development Strategies for their work on E-commerce and digital industrial policy – this has enhanced developing countries capacity to engage on digital trade issues, especially in the context of advancing our objectives for industrialisation, structural transformation and economic diversification. Requests that the Division on Globalisation and Development Strategies continue working on e-commerce and digital economy issues for developing countries, and that this division forms part of UNCTAD’s Africa E-commerce Week in Nairobi in December 2018.</p>
<p>19 The experience of globalization in recent decades has also demonstrated that the nexus between international trade and development is affected by a variety of factors. Economic interdependence among countries has greatly increased, in</p>	No report	<p>It is recommended that more analysis and technical briefings be conducted in relation to addressing systemic challenges facing developing countries.</p>

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particular through the accelerated integration of financial systems of developing countries into international financial markets and the global financial architecture. So, too, have the complex interrelationships among trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. Likewise, the 2030 Agenda, and other recent landmark agreements and outcomes, by their very nature, call for integrated global solutions to global challenges. The need for an integrated approach to these global issues, which is the defining characteristic of the activities and mandate of UNCTAD, has thus never been so great.

20 Notwithstanding the opportunities brought by globalization, major challenges still remain to be addressed through multilateralism. Challenges regarding the balance of the global economic system remain, as well as the socioeconomic gaps both between countries and within them. The gains from globalization, while reducing extreme poverty by half, have been unevenly distributed, giving rise to extreme global inequality over the last 30 years. Growth has also been uneven, intermittent and often unsustainable, punctuated by damaging financial shocks and crises, and many nations and people are still left behind. Approximately 1 billion people still remain in extreme poverty, and poverty is declining only slowly in many developing countries, especially in most least developed countries. One fifth of humanity lives in States affected by conflict and one tenth suffers chronic hunger and malnutrition.

No report

It is recommended that more analysis and technical briefings be conducted in relation to addressing systemic challenges facing developing countries.

21 Urgent action is required to improve the global economic environment to support all countries, in particular developing countries, in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, by finding effective and adequate solutions to problems and strengthening policy coordination. Reaching the levels of development needed to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals and to achieve the universally agreed long-term goal of prosperity for all will require action by all acting together in a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

No report

UNCTAD will need to assist developing countries in achieving sustainable development in its 3 dimensions particularly the economic dimension. With its comparative advantages on trade and development, UNCTAD needs to play a greater role in assisting developing countries, in particular LDCs, to achieve sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic development and prosperity. In order to create a truly equitable and inclusive global economic environment, international agreements and targets must be

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implemented in their entirety. It is also recommended that more analysis and technical briefing be conducted in relation to addressing systemic challenges facing developing countries.

It is also crucial to recognise an essential ingredient for an enabling international environment for development is a healthy and positive approach to the issue of global good governance. In too many cases, good governance has become equated with combating corruption at the national level, and as a means of undermining the credibility and efforts of developing countries in the field of development. At the same time that developed countries aggressively pursue this “good governance” agenda, discussing good governance at the global level is taboo. It is essential to rebalance the good governance debate and squarely address global good governance, based on democratically agreed rules and regulations, a transparent system of checks and balances and inclusive stakeholder representation, to ensure equitable and sustainable outcomes for all in the long run. This is especially important in addressing challenges which require collective international action, including, inter alia, tax evasion and avoidance, illicit capital outflows, the organization of global value chains and their impact on stakeholder interests, policy co-ordination and sovereign debt restructuring, as well as new and emerging issues. Only in a global economic order that follows basic principles of good governance will developing economies be empowered to use their policy space to further apply good governance principles to the management of their national economies. Strongly encourage the secretariat to conduct intergovernmental deliberations through the IGE on FFD in relation to the aforementioned issues.

22      The current global financial context has raised concerns      No report

Appreciate the work of UNCTAD so far in relation to

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about the sustainability of debt and vulnerability to exogenous shocks, particularly for a number of least developed countries, small island developing States, some developed countries, and for heavily commodity-dependent exporters, which implies serious constraints on opportunities for inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Although many countries remain vulnerable to debt crises, strengthened macroeconomic and public resource management has led to a substantial decline in the vulnerability of many countries to sovereign debt distress, as has the substantial debt reduction through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. Important improvements have also been made regarding the restructuring of sovereign obligations including, in the Paris Club of official creditors and the Paris Forum, among others, that contribute to fostering dialogue among sovereign creditors and debtors on debt issues, and the market acceptance of new standard clauses of government bond contracts. Nevertheless, there is scope for further work with a view to facilitating fair burden-sharing, improving predictability and promoting an orderly, timely and efficient restructuring that respects the principles of shared responsibility and is conducive to the rapid restoration of public debt sustainability, while preserving access to financing resources under favourable conditions. Further improvements are also needed on transparency in debt issues, including the need to reduce reliance on credit-rating agency assessments and to improve the quality of the information they provide has also been recognized. Given growing concerns about external debt sustainability, public debt management to prevent and pre-empt financial and debt crises is important. The need for a central data registry, including information on debt restructurings, has also been recognized. In this regard, the longstanding work of UNCTAD on debt issues within the United Nations, including through promotion of its Principles on Responsible Sovereign Lending and Borrowing, is recognized. The work of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank remains important.

Debt issues, however there is a need for stronger work in view of facilitating fair burden sharing, improving predictability and promoting improving predictability and promoting an orderly, timely and efficient restructuring that respects the principles of shared responsibility and is conducive to the rapid restoration of public debt sustainability, while preserving access to financing resources under favourable conditions. We also call upon UNCTAD to work further on improving transparency in debt issues, including the need to reduce reliance on credit-rating agency assessments and to improve the quality of the information they provide.

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<p>23 Investment can be a powerful means to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Investment can bring innovative technology, can stimulate production and employment, and can enable access to international markets for better expertise and increased development opportunities. The international community should continue to cooperate and engage in dialogue with a view to maintaining a conducive policy environment for investment, and addressing shared investment policy challenges. Governments reaffirm the right to regulate investment for legitimate public policy purposes.</p>	<p>Assistance is provided through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting.</p>	<p>Some of our Members have benefitted immensely from UNCTAD's work on investment policy that charted a road map that aims to ensure investment and investment policy better support sustainable objectives. UNCTAD has assisted Members (e.g. South Africa) in providing analytical and empirical support to identify the challenges that arise particularly from a developing country perspective.</p> <p>Further work is needed to address the nexus between investment and tax evasion, particular illicit flows.</p>
<p>24 It is important to promote awareness and capacity-building to support developing countries in attracting and promoting investment that contributes to the achievement of national development strategies.</p>	<p>Assistance is provided through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting</p>	
<p>25 Effective taxation will be critical in the mobilization of resources for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and overall economic advancement of developing countries. This includes reducing opportunities for tax avoidance, as well as addressing illicit financial flows and the activities that underlie their occurrence, such as tax evasion, illegal exploitation of natural resources, corruption, embezzlement and fraud. This is a global issue that requires further multilateral cooperation. Current initiatives should also be more inclusive with regard to the participation of developing countries.</p>	<p>No report</p>	<p>The IGE on FFD should engage member states more on addressing tax issues including international tax issues and to assist countries better mobilize and employ fiscal revenues including through international initiatives to counter tax avoidance and tax evasion as well as the capabilities of developing countries to address tax avoidance and tax evasion practices</p> <p>As has been highlighted under various paragraphs dealing with this issue, requests the Secretariat to provide analysis on the illicit financial flows including the suggested way forward, by next session of the Regular session of the TDB (June 2019)</p>
<p>26 Technology, including information and communications technology and innovation, plays a critical role in trade and development, including through its essential contribution to structural transformation, productive capacities, competitiveness</p>	<p>No report</p>	<p>On technology transfer the work of secretariat was expected to deliver more policy options and best practices on technology transfer and not only capacity building efforts.</p>



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and the diversification of production and exports as well as to advancing food security. It is thus a key means of implementation and a component of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It is also one of the most important levers of change for achieving inclusive and sustainable development. The development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technology to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, is a means to implement the 2030 Agenda. International arrangements and measures including the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries as agreed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, are welcome.

27 Inclusive and sustainable development requires an enabling environment at all levels in the form of relevant policy frameworks, robust rules and effective cooperation. Such a conducive national and international environment would contribute to supporting domestic productive investment, increasing flows of stable long-term development finance and greenfield foreign direct investment to developing countries. Strengthening the enabling environment for productive investment in developing countries is key to the incorporation and scaling-up of technologies to increase their productivity and competitiveness. Publicly available, high-quality statistics that adhere to international standards are also needed.

No report

28 Trade liberalization can play a significant role in integrating developing countries positively into the global trading system especially when accompanied by balanced and sustainable policies at all levels in support of growth, stability, industrial development, infrastructure, employment and structural change, and are essential for achieving global growth, job creation, poverty reduction, and sustainable development. In this regard and in line with the Nairobi Ministerial Declaration of the Tenth

No report

There is a serious challenge with respect to Development and the implementation of decisions for developing country Members' to exercise their right to Special and Differential Treatment (S&DT) in the WTO. A number of ideas are emerging in an attempt by developed countries to weaken the application of S&DT and development in the WTO and divert attention away from the mandate in Paragraph 44 of the Doha Ministerial

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Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, the work of the World Trade Organization shall maintain development at its centre, with provisions for special and differential treatment remaining integral. The elements included in the package reached at the Tenth

Declaration to make more precise, effective and operational special and differential treatment and by extension collapse any attempts by the G90 towards such an endeavour.

At MC11, we heard interventions that reveal a “clash of paradigms” on questions of trade and development. For the developing countries, development requires policies for industrial development, upgrading and innovation. We judge multilateral rules, past and future, by whether they enable or constrain our industrial development objectives. The idea that development means either trade liberalisation or that all countries, at all levels of development, should have similar trade policies and apply trade rules in the same way runs against the lessons of the economic history of development. UNCTAD’s historic role to provide important technical and negotiating capacity has significantly reduced over the last several years. We would like to see UNCTAD reclaim its role as a center for trade policy-making from a developing country perspective. Many years ago, UNCTAD played a key role through its programme establishing a “Positive Agenda for Developing countries: Issues for Future Trade Negotiations.”

29 Regional integration can be an important catalyst to reduce trade barriers, implement policy reforms, decrease trade costs and increase developing country participation in regional and global value chains. There is a need to ensure that bilateral and regional trade agreements remain complementary to, not a substitute for, the multilateral trading system. These agreements should be consistent with and should contribute towards a stronger multilateral trading system.

No report, however UNCTAD has supported AfCFTA negotiations through the UNCTAD Office for Africa as reported in other paragraphs.

Bilateral, regional, mega regionals and plurilateral trade agreements, even if WTO compatible, require constant review in order ensure relevance and to promote trade and economic development.

This falls naturally under the existing UNCTAD mandate. Such agreements often demand higher reduction of tariffs and include provisions that go beyond current multilateral trade agreements. They also have implications for the capacity to promote industrialization and other socio-economic and development policies.

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30 Greater transparency is needed in commodities markets, in both source and destination countries, and this should include implementing methods to strengthen transparency and capacity in tax administration systems. The rich resource endowment of the world's poorest countries, combined with massive capital flight from many commodity-dependent developing countries, highlights the need for a comprehensive assessment of the exploitation and marketing of primary commodities in both source and destination countries.

No report

At the same time, those agreements may also have implications for the countries that do not participate in them.

There is a need to ensure that bilateral, regional and plurilateral agreements contribute to a stronger multilateral trading system. It is extremely important to promote open, rather than closed, regionalism to avoid a more fragmented and exclusive trading system. Further efforts should be made to ensure that different rules in bilateral, regional and plurilateral trade agreements are more mutually consistent and supportive. This is particularly important when regulatory convergence pursued under bilateral, regional and plurilateral trade agreements may affect developing countries that are not parties to these agreements. These countries need to be able to adapt to and mitigate any potential effects on market conditions that may arise.

There is a need to conduct a detailed study on the role of the commodity trading sector in the developed countries with respect to: commodity price determination, financialisation and speculation in commodity markets, transparency in the commodity trading industry, mandatory disclosure and financial reporting by commodity traders, and the implications and policy alternatives for developing countries.

31 Accession to the World Trade Organization remains an integral part of the development strategies of most countries aiming to benefit fully from the international trading system, and is also important for the further integration of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, into the rules-based multilateral trading system. In this context, acceding countries, particularly the least developed countries, could need technical assistance prior to, during and in the follow-up to the accession

No report

Accession to WTO remain crucial to many developing countries, strongly encourage UNCTAD to provide technical and consultation assistance of developing countries in the process of accession to WTO. Countries need technical support before, during and as well as after accession.

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process. Obstacles should be addressed so as to facilitate the accession process, in order to achieve an early conclusion. Concerning acceding least developed countries, World Trade Organization members have agreed to implement the decision on the guidelines for accession of the least developed countries adopted by the World Trade Organization General Council on 25 July 2012.

32 The Aid for Trade initiative and the Enhanced Integrated Framework remain important in the context of trade and development, particularly in building supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries. The effectiveness of Aid for Trade should continue to be improved including by aligning support with recipient government priorities, more effectively targeting binding constraints faced by recipients and applying lessons learned through monitoring and evaluation. Its poverty reduction potential can be enhanced by policies that extend opportunities to access the benefits of trade to those living in poverty and that mitigate the costs of adjustment.

No report

Aid for Trade should continue to improve and be aligned to priorities of recipient Governments, in view of this it is important to strengthen and improve the monitoring methodology of Aid for Trade achievements. Requests have been made, including calling for an assessment of ODA/AfT since its inception, assessing how partner countries' priorities have been addressed, mapping inward and outward flows for AfT, and whether Aid for Trade has assisted developing countries, particularly LDCs, to build supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure in order to facilitate their access to markets and to export more.

33 The Agreement on Trade Facilitation of the World Trade Organization is expected to accelerate the flow of goods between countries, improve transparency and reduce transaction costs. If implemented effectively, this should enhance mutual benefits to trading nations and thus promote global sustainable development, as well as generate welfare gains for consumers and businesses. In order to achieve the goals of the Agreement, potential implementation challenges, particularly for the least developed countries, will need to be addressed. The delivery of effective technical, financial and other mutually agreed forms of assistance as well as capacity-building support, is critical in this regard.

No report, but in other paragraph on technology a lot of work has been reported regarding Trade facilitation

34 States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social

No report

Unilateral coercive measures adversely affect the economies and development efforts. In the current trade war, we acknowledge that UNCTAD has very little space to resolve the critical issues. UNCTAD may be able to

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development, particularly in developing countries, and that affect commercial interests.

These actions hinder market access, investments and freedom of transit and the well-being of the populations of affected countries. Meaningful trade liberalization will also require addressing non-tariff measures including, inter alia, unilateral measures, where they may act as unnecessary trade barriers.

35 Strengthened macroeconomic and policy coordination is essential to address the structural and long-term problems exposed by the global financial crisis, so as to increase global macroeconomic stability, support global economic recovery and improve the global economic and trade environment and minimize negative spillovers on developing countries. A collective effort is needed to promote a more stable macroeconomic environment for trade and development.

No report.

reassert its historic role in supporting and guiding developing countries in trade policy, but not substituting the WTO. Therefore, it would be prudent for UNCTAD to leave the WTO to thrash these out while empowering and capacitating the developing countries to manage the contestations at the WTO.

Activities related to Trade and Development Report somehow covers recommendations on macroeconomic policy coordination. Encourage the secretariat to conduct technical briefing in this regard.

36 The stability of the financial system is an integral part of a global enabling environment and crucial to enable long-term growth and sustainable development. More effective regulation of the financial system could help to connect global financial markets and long-term national sustainable development policies, and attention should be given to the potential impacts of new global financial regulations on infrastructure and microenterprises and small-medium-sized enterprises finance.

No report

Activities related to Trade and Development Report somehow covers recommendations on macroeconomic policy coordination. Encourage the secretariat to conduct technical briefing in this regard.

37 The enabling global economic environment needed to promote equitable and sustainable development outcomes for all in the long term requires good global governance, as well as a revitalized and reinvigorated Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. While recent measures in the international financial system have brought welcome progress towards more representative decision-making, further movement is needed to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in decision-making, and to promote responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making on international

UNCTAD has organized Multi-year Expert Meetings on Enhancing the Enabling Economic Environment at All Levels in Support of Inclusive and Sustainable Development, and the Promotion of Economic Integration and Cooperation

It is also crucial to recognise an essential ingredient for an enabling international environment for development is a healthy and positive approach to the issue of global good governance. In too many cases, good governance has become equated with combating corruption at the national level, and as a means of undermining the credibility and efforts of developing countries in the field of development. At the same time that developed countries aggressively pursue this “good governance” agenda, discussing good governance at the global level is taboo. It is essential to rebalance the good governance

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financial issues.

debate and squarely address global good governance, based on democratically agreed rules and regulations, a transparent system of checks and balances and inclusive stakeholder representation, to ensure equitable and sustainable outcomes for all in the long run. This is especially important in addressing challenges which require collective international action, including, inter alia, tax evasion and avoidance, illicit capital outflows, the organization of global value chains and their impact on stakeholder interests, policy co-ordination and sovereign debt restructuring, as well as new and emerging issues. Only in a global economic order that follows basic principles of good governance will developing economies be empowered to use their policy space to further apply good governance principles to the management of their national economies. Strongly encourage the secretariat to conduct intergovernmental deliberations through the IGE on FFD in relation to the aforementioned issues.

38 (a) Continue to promote an enabling economic environment at all levels in support of inclusive and sustainable development, including by promoting multilateral solutions to common economic problems;

The Multi-year Expert Meeting on Enhancing the Enabling Economic Environment at All Levels in Support of Inclusive and Sustainable Development, and the Promotion of Economic Integration and Cooperation, second session, focused on adapting industrial policies to a digital world for economic diversification and structural transformation.

It will be more useful if the Expert group meeting recommendations could be discussed in the IGE on FFD.

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38 (b) Continue to provide a forum for the exchange of views and perspectives on trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment as they affect the growth and development prospects of developing countries, in the context of the evolving global economic environment, to help promote policies and strategies at the national and international levels that are conducive to inclusive and sustainable development, and consistent with the priorities established by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

Assistance is provided through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting.

Trade and Development Report 2016 and Trade and Development Report 2017

Train for Trade Programme provides knowledge platforms organised in Networks for its beneficiary countries from Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean covering international trade-related knowledge and

connecting UNCTAD research and analysis with sustainable capacity-building activities.

Short and regional courses on key issues on the international economic agenda.

Discussions on STI policy issues at the Trade and Development Board, Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission and, the sixth session of the MYEM on investment, innovation and entrepreneurship and the 2017 and 2018 Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy have considered the implications of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for STI policies and strategies, and identified practical examples of actions at national and

Encourage intergovernmental deliberations frequently on emerging issues on trade and development.

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	international levels that can help developing countries harness technology (including frontier technologies) to achieve the SDGs.	
38 (c) Continue to conduct research and analysis, in cooperation with relevant agencies, to evaluate the impacts of global financial regulations on access to finance for infrastructure and microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, financial regulations on access to finance for infrastructure and microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises;	A volume titled <i>The Rise and Fall of Global Microcredit: Development, debt and disillusion</i> is finished and will be published in August 2018 under Routledge Critical Development Studies, with substantive inputs from UNCTAD experts.	Encourage UNCTAD to do further analysis on impacts of global financial regulations
38 (d) Support member States in finding consensus among them in addressing persistent and emerging challenges that hamper the trade prospects of developing countries;	<p>Delivery of half day course to Geneva based delegates on trends in international trade and trade policy with emphasis on current trade tensions and multilateral cooperation</p> <p>Held a two-day training in collaboration with UNECE on the prevalence of non-tariff measures in major destination markets and their respective impact on trade flows.</p>	Request UNCTAD to conduct frequent technical briefings on the challenges on trade and provide policy recommendations/options in this regard.
38 (e) Continue its work on the impact of non-tariff measures on the trade and development prospects of developing countries and strengthen its cooperation on the topic with other relevant partners, including through participation in the Multi-Agency Support Team on the non-tariff measure database;	<p>UNCTAD work on non-tariff measures was continued and strengthened in all areas of the “value chain” of the programme.</p> <p>The international classification of NTMs, a common language, has been revised in extensive collaboration with the Multi-Agency Support Team partners. Furthermore, the classification has been officially recognised by the United Nations Statistical Division.</p> <p>On data collection, UNCTAD has made major strides with many partner organization. Data coverage has reached</p>	Appreciate the work of UNCTAD on NTMs and commend the secretariat on their work on refining estimations on the impact of NTMs for developing countries. Subsequently, we encourage the secretariat to conduct further analysis on persistent challenges that hamper the trade prospects for developing countries such as agricultural and fishery subsidies and other market distortions, including the array of Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) and export subsidies by developed countries.



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over 100 countries, representing about 90 per cent of world trade. Data is now freely and publicly available at [trains.unctad.org](http://trains.unctad.org) and on MAST partner agencies websites (ITC and World Bank). Furthermore, collaboration with MAST partners WTO and ITC is being strengthened through the joint initiative to create a Global Trade Helpdesk that creates a one-stop-shop with extensive data from many sources.

Regional partnerships have been continued and expanded: in Africa with ECOWAS, the Tripartite of SADC, EAC and COMESA, and with the African Union Commission; in Latin America with ALADI; in Asia with ASEAN and the ERIA institute.

In research, UNCTAD has collaborated extensively with the World Bank on new and refined estimations of the impact of NTMs for developing countries. A joint report is due to be published in mid-2018. Reports on regional integration and NTMs were finalized for ECOWAS and ASEAN and will be published in mid-2018 as joint publication with the African Development Bank and the ERIA institute, respectively. Upon request of the member States, an impact assessment of NTM and tariffs was also published for the ACP group. Additional research is ongoing regarding the impact of NTMs on value chains and sustainable development.

On technical cooperation and policy advisory services, UNCTAD has expanded

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<p>38 (f) Continue to help developing countries to participate effectively in international discussions on technology transfer and knowledge sharing, and to identify policy options and best practices.</p> <p>UNCTAD should furthermore continue to assist developing countries in identifying ways and means to operationalize technology transfer and undertake research on the impact of transfer of technology on trade and development;</p>	<p>its work. UNCTAD's advisory services to the AfCFTA negotiations on non-tariff barriers, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, and technical barriers to trade (TBT) assisted the successful conclusion of the agreement. A major donor-funded project is ongoing, as a collaborative effort of three UNCTAD divisions, on trade-related transparency in nine Pacific island States (PACER Plus signatories). Implementing a Memorandum of Understanding between UNCTAD and Cuba, a three-day training on non-tariff measures, trade negotiations and services trade was implemented in Cuba. UNCTAD has also supported EAC-SADC-COMESA Tripartite's own efforts to increase transparency on NTMs by facilitating several national data validation workshops.</p> <p>UNCTAD carries out analysis and capacity building in this area on an ongoing basis. The issues are regularly covered through its STI policy reviews and in training activities at national and regional levels under its STI policy learning programme. Support is also provided to the work of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism. These activities allowed sharing of good practice examples in promoting technology transfer and knowledge sharing. Next Steps: The launch of a STI policy-maker network to strengthen knowledge sharing in these topics drawing on the resources identified through the STIP review programme is planned for 2019 P166 Regional Course:</p>	<p>Request the secretariat to provide policy options and best practices on technology transfer and not only capacity building.</p>

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	The integrated curriculum of the regional courses relays the various models of development, including the role of investment and technology, combined with regional and national case studies; exchange of experience among participants; and policy simulation exercises that provide participants with hands-on experience in sectoral and cross-sectoral policy making.	
38 (g) Continue to collect statistics and conduct research and policy analysis on the development impact of foreign direct investment and the activities of multinational enterprises, including through non-equity modes of international production, to keep member States abreast of developments and enable them to assess their importance for development and devise and implement appropriate policy instruments;	<p>The World Investment Report, the authoritative source of data on global investment flows and investment policy trends, dispenses comprehensive analysis of FDI-related developments and the activities of MNEs, and proposes policy frameworks. These provide developing countries with the knowledge and wherewithal to respond effectively to global investment-related developments, support productive capacity-building and facilitate countries' effective integration in the global economy</p> <p>The Transnational Corporations Journal, a policy-oriented refereed research journal on issues related to investment, multinational enterprises and development. In the period six editions were published, including a special edition dedicated to the SDGs.</p> <p>UNCTAD also supported the production of three regional Investment reports on the following themes: Foreign Direct Investment and MSME Linkage (2016); Foreign Direct Investment and Economic</p>	Commend the secretariat on the work done so far.

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	Zones (2017). Support with the production of the ASEAN Investment Report 2018 is under way.	
	Development of Consolidated Financial Statement Database for publicly listed firms in 56 countries including developing countries	
	Analysis of market concentration trends and corporate rentierism for Trade and Development Report 2017	
	Policy brief on market concentration trends and measurement of corporate surplus profits	
38 (h) Continue its analytical and policy work and technical assistance on debt issues, including the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System Programme, and to promote policies for responsible sovereign borrowing and lending, complementing the work done by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and other stakeholders, as appropriate;	<p>The Debt Management and Financial Analysis System Programme has continued to provide technical assistance on debt issues to 57 countries, complementing and coordinating as appropriate with the World Bank and the IMF.</p> <p>Preparation of SG Reports to UN General Assembly Second Committee on external debt sustainability and development (72nd and 73rd sessions)</p> <p>Compendium (2vs) on debt vulnerabilities in developing countries, forthcoming 2018</p> <p>Development of country-level analysis of impact of SDG investment requirements on external debt sustainability in developing countries</p> <p>Policy Brief and discussion paper on environmental vulnerabilities and external debt sustainability in developing countries</p>	Commend the secretariat

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	11th Debt Management Conference (Nov 2017) including analysis of PRSLB	
	Technical assistance project with 5 LDC pilot countries on PRSLB implementation on sovereign debt governance (2013-2017)	
38 (i) Continue its existing work, in coordination with relevant partners, including the Task Force on Finance Statistics, to contribute to statistical series and capacity in the fields of domestic debt, external private and public debt and debt composition;	The Debt Management and Financial Analysis System Programme has continued to assist countries to build sustainable capacity in producing reliable debt statistics, working with the IMF and the World Bank, and as an active member of the Task Force on Finance Statistics Development of financial condition indicators for developing countries (country-level)	Commend the secretariat on the work done so far.
38 (j) Continue its work through its three pillars in the fields of international transport and transit, trade logistics, trade facilitation and related issues, as well as to support implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation of the World Trade Organization, and continue to support the development and implementation of an appropriate legal and regulatory framework that facilitates and supports international transport and trade, and reduces costs;	Fifth Session of MYEM on Transport, Trade Logistics and Trade Facilitation, October 2017. Ad hoc expert meeting, September 2017. Development account projects on sustainable freight transport in transit transport corridors and SIDS Advisory services on sustainable freight transport, including port performance improvement and indicators Research and non-recurrent publications on maritime transport such as on connectivity and cabotage restrictions. UNCTAD annual flagship publication Review of Maritime Transport (2016; 2017; 2018 editions). Advisory work on legal and regulatory	Commend the secretariat on the work done so far.

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issues in the field of international transport. Substantive research and analysis on a wide range of legal and regulatory issues affecting transport and trade.

Monitored and disseminated information on recent developments, including in the fields of environmental source pollution and GHG emissions-sustainability, ship chain-control, as well as on maritime and supply security, cybersecurity and supply chain technological developments.

Provided guidance and technical legal advice, including on issues related to conventions and other non-mandatory instruments on commercial maritime law.

Continued to implement its Empowerment programme to strengthen the capacity of members of National Trade Facilitation Committees of developing countries. NTFCs are expected to have an important role in TF reforms, particularly in meeting the WTO TFA obligations. Since September 2016, there are 16 developing and least developed countries where the Empowerment Programme has been initiated. To date, eight countries have completed the Programme. Subject to the availability of funding, the Programme will continue in the remaining and new beneficiary countries. Published technical notes: “Next steps: upon the entry into force of the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation” (TN/TF/24); “National Trade Facilitation Committees: Beyond

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Compliance with the WTO

Trade Facilitation Agreement?”, Transport and Trade Facilitation Series, No 8 (UNCTAD/DTL/TLB/2017/3). And currently, ITC, UNECE, and UNCTAD are currently collaborating in the upcoming publication on a collection of technical notes on trade facilitation measures UNCTAD also maintains and updates the online repository of Trade Facilitation Committees around the world. Its interface and interactive map have been modernized to facilitate data search.

TrainForTrade Port Management Programme contributes to trade facilitation by supporting port communities quest for efficient and competitive port management services to increase trade flows and foster sustainable economic development. The Programme has been active in 34 countries across Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America & the Caribbean, developing human skills according to local resources and conditions to keep up with competition and reduce high transport costs that are still representing a serious hindrance for trade in many regions. 23-27 Jan 2017, UNCTAD in collaboration with other agencies and international organizations, organized the first “International Forum for National Trade Facilitation Committees” in Geneva, Switzerland. On 07 Sep 2017, UNCTAD organized Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on National Trade Facilitation Committees

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38 (k) Continue to support developing countries in their participation in the multilateral trading system, as well as Aid for Trade and other development assistance schemes;	<p>After the Signature of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. In November 2018, UNCTAD in collaboration with other agencies and international organizations, will organize the African Forum for National Trade Facilitation Committees.</p>	<p>Aid for Trade should continue to improve and be aligned to priorities of recipient Governments, in view of this it is important to strengthen and improve the monitoring methodology of Aid for Trade achievements.</p> <p>Requests have been made, including calling for an assessment of ODA/AfT since its inception, assessing how partner countries' priorities have been addressed, mapping inward and outward flows for AfT, and whether Aid for Trade has assisted developing countries, particularly LDCs, to build supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure in order to facilitate their access to markets and to export more.</p>
	<p>UNCTAD has been providing analytical and technical support to developing countries with respect to ongoing WTO negotiations, addressing specific needs of developing countries, such as LDCs, African Group, the Commonwealth countries and ACP Group of States. Support was provided to them during their preparations for the 11th Ministerial Conference at Buenos Aires in December 2017, including through contributions to their consultative meetings and Ambassadors' retreats.</p> <p>UNCTAD also continues advising and producing handbooks on specific countries' schemes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) to assist governments and exporters from developing countries in utilizing the preferential tariffs in their export destinations. It also continues preparing regular newsletters regarding the development of GSP particularly in the major preference giving countries such as the United States, the European Union and Japan. The recent newsletter on GSP was published in April 2018. The handbook on Australia's GSP scheme is finalized and</p>	



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38 (1) Continue its existing programme of meetings and consultations with member States on investment agreements in accordance with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, maintaining its role as a forum for international discussion on investment agreements, and assist member States in their efforts to strengthen the development dimension, as appropriate;

being formatted. The handbook on Australia's GSP will be published later this year and preparation on the handbook on New Zealand GSP scheme will start after the summer.

In the absence of a formal governance mechanism for international investment, UNCTAD – as the UN focal point for all matters related to international investment – is the primary point of engagement on IIAs. DIAE effectively backstops the IIA regime and works to support and facilitate ongoing intergovernmental efforts to strengthen the sustainable development dimension of investment treaties.

Commend the secretariat on the work done so far.

The most important vehicle that propel this work, is the Multi-year Expert Meeting on Investment, Innovation and Entrepreneurship for Productive Capacity-building and Sustainable Development, which is regarded as the key platform that sets the IIA reform agenda. The multi-year expert meetings of 2016 and 17 respectively attracted 200 and 300 experts from more than 70 countries to take stock of IIA reform and chart the way for the second phase of reform.

Supporting this consensus-drive process is extensive consultative work with countries on IIA formulation and reformulation. In the period under review, UNCTAD provided technical and advisory services in support of the treaty making or treaty reform efforts of 18 countries, one subregion (comprising 5 countries)

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38 (m) Continue to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and its trends from a development perspective, with particular attention to its potential contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals;

and the African Union (the latter with respect to aligning the Pan-African Investment Code with the Investment Chapter of the Continental Free Trade Agreement).

UNCTAD also supports all investment policy reviews beneficiaries with comprehensive legal reviews of their IIA network, as well as their ISDS encounters. Since July 2016, this analysis was conducted for 14 economies.

Key statistics and trends in international trade

Commend the secretariat on the work done so far.

Key statistics and trend in trade policy

UNCTAD regularly monitors and provides its assessment to the UN and UNCTAD intergovernmental bodies, including the UN Secretary-General's Report to the UN

General Assembly on international trade and development (2017 and 2018), the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board (2016, 2017 and 2018) and Trade and Development Commission (2016 and 2017). The UNCTAD Trade and Development Commission held on 27 November to 1 December examined major issues and challenges faced by developing countries in the trading system in advance of the 11th WTO Ministerial Conference (WTO MC11) at Buenos Aires, Argentina in mid-December 2017.

UNCTAD organized on 11 December 2017 at the margin of the WTO MC11, a

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	<p>high-level event entitled “The Multilateral Trading System: Time to Re-Energize?” to discuss viable options for transforming global trade with positive welfare benefits for societies.</p> <p>UNCTAD also undertakes joint studies, including with UN DESA and Regional Commissions on the production of the World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP 2017 and 2018), reporting developments in trade policy, the international trading system and the services sector development. Contribution to the WESP 2019 is under discussion.</p>	
38 (n) Monitor and assess persistent and emerging development challenges to trade from a sustainable development perspective;	<p>UNCTAD’s work on non-tariff measures has strongly expanded its focus towards regulatory measures that primarily focus on the protection of health and the environment. These technical NTMs turn out to have a larger impact on trade than traditional non-tariff barriers. To assist policy makers in reducing trade costs, while fully ensuring sustainability of human, animal and plant health and the environment, UNCTAD has conducted innovative research to show the beneficial impact of regulatory cooperation and convergence. The respective insights were reflected in policy advisory services to the AfCFTA negotiations, and at numerous presentations and events at the national, regional and multilateral level.</p> <p>Research report on the employment (formal and informal) effects of trade liberalization. The document provides a</p>	Commend the secretariat on the work done so far.

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review of most relevant recent contributions and present of a policy framework for a practical assessment of trade policy reforms. Two practical cases are provided to illustrate the use of the framework.

A publication on ACP countries is completed:

“Key Statistics and Trends in Economic Integration: ACP Countries”

[http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditctab2017d4\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditctab2017d4_en.pdf)

In addition to its analytical work in this area as reflected in the Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the General Assembly on international trade and development, UNCTAD conducts research in trade-related challenges, such as trade and employment. It is going to produce two publications, one entitled “Trade in services and Employment” (to be formatted) and the other “Trade, employment and development” (being prepared).

UNCTAD contributed inputs to the identification of specific policy recommendations on how to leverage on the potential of trade for development at both national and regional levels, particularly in key areas of interest to improvement of economic competitiveness in the Arab region (Agriculture, Services, Maritime and Land transport, trade facilitation and WTO accession). It also

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	assisted in the establishment of indicators to benchmark the impacts of trade on the Arab economic integration within the framework of the SDGs.	
38 (o) Continue to monitor commodity markets and appropriately maintain its database on international commodity prices as part of its work on key statistics and trends;	Analysis of commodity market trends and development implications; presentations in different fora	it is not clear which analysis the secretariat have conducted and if the database exist.
38 (p) Continue to provide assistance to developing countries to design and implement policies and actions aimed at improving the efficiency of trade transactions as well as the management of transport operations. It should also continue to cooperate with member States in implementing, the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA); UNCTAD should also continue its work on taxation as it relates to investment policy;	<p>Presently there are 79 ASYCUDA operational projects, including 8 regional/inter-regional projects. Project management is in accordance with individual work plans. Automated System for Customs Data Software Suite is implemented in 43 African countries and territories, 38 least developed countries, 20 small island developing States and 23 landlocked developing countries.</p> <p>Development account project on “Building the capacities of developing countries to shift towards sustainable freight transport” (1415Q).</p> <p>MYEM on Transport, Trade Logistics and Trade Facilitation, October 2017.</p> <p>Ad hoc expert meeting, September 2017. Review of Maritime Transport 2016, 2017 and 2018.</p> <p>Development account projects on sustainable freight transport in transit transport corridors and SIDS.</p> <p>Advisory services on sustainable freight transport, including port performance improvement and indicators.</p>	Commend the secretariat on the work done so far.

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38 (q) Continue its work on private standards, including sustainability standards;

Research and non-recurrent publications on maritime transport such as on connectivity and cabotage restrictions

Capacity building in Port Sudan (Sudan) in the field of sustainable freight transport. The focus was on port performance improvement, port community systems, indicators and measures as well as private sector participation in ports operations.

Assistance to developing countries in the design and implementation of policies and actions aimed at improving the efficiency of trade transactions as well as the management of transport operations.

Supporting the United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards (UNFSS), a joint initiative of UNCTAD and four other UN agencies (FAO, ITC, UNEP and UNIDO). UNFSS is a forum for discussion on policies and national experience on private standards as means of achieving public sustainability objectives, including poverty reduction and improved access to foreign markets, while reducing the compliance costs with such standards.

Development of an Assessment Toolkit, currently being tested in 3 countries, which will be made available for universal use (towards the end of 2019).

Launch of national platforms on voluntary sustainability standards that are linked to UNFSS in Brazil, China and India.

DVia implementation of the DA1617AI

Commend the secretariat on the work done so far.

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	<p>Project, conducting survey-based country analysis (in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Vanuatu) on perceived use of private sustainability standards as a tool to promote green exports.</p> <p>See also entry under para 76(y) regarding the development of core accounting and reporting standards to reflect progress on SDGs.</p>	
38 (r) Address the trade and development impact of non-tariff barriers	<p>Empirical assessment of the impact of different types of NTMs on several indicators of firms export performance taking into consideration the possible heterogeneity of the latter. Research paper published in the UNCTAD Research papers series (<a href="http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ser_rp2017d4_en.pdf">http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ser_rp2017d4_en.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Empirical assessment of the prevalence of different types of NTMs in the fish and fisheries products sector. Assessment of the correlation between tariffs and the presence of non-tariff measures in the various sub-sectors related to fish and fisheries products. Research Paper published in the UNCTAD Research papers series (<a href="http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ser_rp2017d4_en.pdf">http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ser_rp2017d4_en.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Production of publication: Non-tariff measures, economic assessment and policy options for development, published in January 2018 and available at the</p>	Commend the secretariat on the work done so far.

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38 (s) Assist the least developed countries in making use of existing initiatives and programmes such as duty-free and quota-free schemes, preferential rules of origin for those countries and the least developed countries services waiver, as well as targeted assistance under initiatives such as the Enhanced Integrated Framework and Aid for Trade;

UNCTAD website.

UNCTAD continues providing support to LDCs on effective use of trade preferences, especially (a) the LDC duty-free quota-free (DFQF) schemes by publishing hand books of Japan's GSP scheme and India's DFQF scheme in 2017 and finalizing the GSP hand book on Australia in April 2018; and (b) the WTO services waiver for LDCs by producing 4 country case studies on utilizing the waiver (Cambodia, Nepal, Ethiopia and Zambia) in 2017-2018.

A Workshop on Enhancing the Development Potential of Services Trade for LDCs through Preferential Treatment was also held in March 2018 to support LDCs in these efforts. A similar case study for Myanmar, when funds from the Enhanced Integrated Framework are made available, is being discussed with Myanmar. A services policy review for Myanmar with same funding sources, is also being discussed with the country.

UNCTAD co-organized with ESCAP, ECA and ECLAC a side-event on "Fostering Trade, Inclusivity, and Connectivity through PTAs" as well as a joint event with ESCAP, the Global Meeting on "Enhancing the contribution of preferential trade agreements to inclusive and equitable trade" during the WTO's Global Review of Aid for Trade in July 2017.

Investigated the impact of international food safety and quality standards- both

Encourage the secretariat to continue with the good work done so far.



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public and private- on LDCs' ability to make use of preferential market access granted to them by major or developed country markets (EU, USA and Japan). The work provided policy analysis and helped to develop operational manual to help LDCs to take advantage of market access offers by meeting international standards.

UNCTAD provides policy advice and technical assistance to help LDCs comply with requirements on Rules of Origin (RoO) under preferential trading arrangements with a view to improve the utilization rates of preferences granted. In addition to assisting LDCs on market access regulations, UNCTAD provides support on Geographical Indications (GIs) to enhance export diversification and specialization.

UNCTAD also published further research on rules of origin and preference utilization rates and is developing tools to monitor their use.

Several projects under the Enhanced Integrated framework are ongoing:

Following a detailed assessment of the operation and performance of the Djibouti City – Addis Ababa Transport and Transit Corridor, a technical assistance program was developed by UNCTAD as an EIF regional Tier 2 project, in collaboration with the Ethiopian and Djiboutian Ministry of Commerce.

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38 (t) Assist developing countries, through analytical work and policy design, in the development of regional mechanisms to facilitate the mobilization of financial resources for inclusive and sustainable development, including from international financial institutions and the private sector

A similar initiative has been undertaken in West Africa on how to build coordination in the implementation of the Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies' (DTIS) Action Matrices on trade facilitation, transport and transit for West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger).

Under EIF Tier 2 project “Strengthening productive and trade capacities of Benin”, UNCTAD has continued its assistance to Benin in the formulation of its National Trade

Development Policy (NTDP) and delivered capacity building workshops.

Under the project “EIF Mainstreaming the DTIS Action Matrix and building an Industrial Policy for the Gambia” assistance has been provided in the development of a National Trade Strategy and National Industry Policy.

UNCTAD investment and enterprise-related work in support of the regional integration efforts of several regional economic communities has received explicit endorsement from the ASEAN, COMESA, the European Union and SADC, reaffirming the practical value of this work at the regional level. This related notably to work done in the area of IIAs, investment policy reviews, investment promotion and FDI statistics. For instance, in 2016, UNCTAD supported the G 20 Trade and Investment Working Group and coordinated its investment stream — a role

Encourage the secretariat to continue with the good work done so far

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	<p>acknowledged by the G 20 Trade Ministers Meeting Statement. UNCTAD also assisted the G 20 with the formulation of the G 20 Guiding Principles for Global Investment Policymaking. In 2017, the African, Caribbean, Pacific Group of States adopted the Joint ACP-UNCTAD Guiding Principles for ACP Countries' Investment Policymaking. In 2018, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation adopted the joint OIC-UNCTAD Investment Guiding Principles for OIC countries.</p> <p>See also relevant entries on regional initiatives under para 38 (l), 55 (q), 55 (r), 55 (s) and 76 (z)</p> <p>UNCTAD also Carried out activities in 2017 associated with finalising the Development Account project “Strengthening pro-growth macroeconomic management capacities for enhanced regional financial and monetary cooperation among selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and West and Central Africa”</p>	
<p>38 (u) Contribute, as a member of the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals and as secretariat to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to the implementation of outcomes related to science, technology and innovation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries;</p>	<p>As the Secretariat of the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), UNCTAD has provided a forum for the identification of new and emerging technologies relevant to sustainable development, and for debate about their policy implications. In addition, it has promoted the sharing of good practice examples in mobilising STI to address the SDGs, including those related</p>	<p>Encourage the secretariat to continue with the good work done so far</p>

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	to food security (2017), renewable energy technologies (2018) and will do it for resilient communities (2019). UNCTAD has also facilitated international cooperation in the context of the CSTD (exchange and training programme with China).	
38 (v) Continue and enhance its work programme on science, technology and innovation, including the science, technology and innovation policy reviews to support policymaking in developing countries by assessing effectiveness and identifying priorities for action leading to sustainable development;	<p>During 2016-July 2018 UNCTAD finalized two STIP reviews and launched two new ones,</p> <p>UNCTAD is also adapting its STIP review analytical framework in order to take into account the inclusiveness and sustainability dimensions of sustainable development. The matter was considered at a MYEM in July 2018. A new development account project for STIP Reviews has been launched and funding proposals have been submitted to donors to enable the implementation of new STIP reviews.</p>	Encourage the secretariat to continue with the good work done so far
38 (w) Continue its work on the linkages between international trade and financial and macroeconomic issues, with a view to helping developing countries to integrate successfully into the global economy;	Trade and Development Reports 2016 and 2017	Encourage the secretariat to continue with the good work done so far
38 (x) Continue to provide and reinforce its technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition before, during and in the follow-up of the process of accession to the World Trade Organization;	UNCTAD continues its longstanding comprehensive work in support of WTO accession processes for over 20 LDCs, developing countries and countries with economies in transition at all stages of accession, including Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, the Sudan, Turkmenistan, Liberia and Seychelles, focusing on building capacities	Encourage the secretariat to continue with the good work done so far

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	for policymaking and trade negotiations.	
38 (y) Continue, as a contribution to the work of the United Nations, research and analysis on the prospects of, and impact on, developing countries in matters of trade and development, in light of the global economic and financial crisis;	The Trade and Development Report 2017 highlighted the threat to good jobs spreading to some developing countries from automation, austerity policies and locking women out of the economy. The report recommended the adoption of digital-industrial policies to ensure that automation supports – rather than threatens – inclusive development. The report also attributed intensified job rationing by gender to the increasingly limited availability of good jobs relative to labour supply, with negative consequences for aggregate demand and, ultimately, growth.	Encourage the secretariat to continue with the good work done so far
38 (z) Continue to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the area of multilateral and regional trade negotiations, formulation of trade policy frameworks and services policy reviews and other related trade policy aspects;	UNCTAD has carried out several studies assessing the impact of regional integration schemes on women. So far, the RTAs analysed are COMESA, SADC and EAC. The findings of the regional studies are used to develop additional teaching material for the regional online courses on trade and gender. UNCTAD developed a methodology for the ex-ante gender assessment of trade reforms, the Trade and Gender Toolbox. The methodology has been applied to assess the potential gender impacts of the EPA between the EU and EAC  Capacity-building workshops co-organized with UN regional commissions and other regional agencies  In addition to its continued support to developing countries in WTO negotiations,	Encourage the secretariat to continue with the good work done so far

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	<p>UNCTAD provides technical assistance and capacity building to the African Union Commission, AU member States and African Regional Economic Communities on pan-African negotiations for a Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).</p>	
	<p>Technical assistance is also extended to several African RECs, including the 3 RECS involved in the Tripartite FTA and ECOWAS, as well as assistance to the League of Arab States in preparing for a Pan-Arabic FTA to establish an Arab Customs Union.</p>	
	<p>UNCTAD continues its work on assisting developing countries in preparing trade policy frameworks and has reinforced its work on Services Policy Reviews by increasing the sectoral coverage and expanding to region-wide reviews. It is also strengthening its assistance on the implementation of policy recommendations in the reviews and the sharing of lessons learned. Beneficiary countries of UNCTAD assistance in Trade Policy Frameworks include Algeria, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Namibia, Panama and Zambia.</p>	
	<p>A publication entitled Trade Policy Frameworks: A Manual for Best Practices is under production.</p>	
	<p>SPRs were finalized for Nicaragua and Paraguay. SPR for ECOWAS, the first regional one, is being finalized and the second SPR for Paraguay is under</p>	

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38 (aa) Assist developing countries, including through capacity-building, with the creation of methodologies, within its mandate, to measure the impact of national policy efforts towards achieving sustainable development, and with the maintenance of appropriate and updated national statistics in order to adhere to international standards.

preparation. A SPR for Myanmar is also under discussion with Myanmar.

UNCTAD continued to provide advice to member states on how to improve national statistics to international standards.

Also, and specifically, UNCTAD has been named custodian of 9 SDG indicators.

Encourage the secretariat to continue with the good work done so far

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<i>Paragraph of the Nairobi Maafikiano and implementation status</i>	<i>Activities and related outputs</i>	<i>Comments/observations</i>
<p>55 (a) Identify 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;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Trade and Development Report 2016 and Trade and Development Report 2017</p>	<p>Due to increased uncertainties in the global economy, renewed vulnerabilities in many developing countries and its interdependence with finance and macroeconomic policies, UNCTAD should organize special sessions to promote targeted discussions and briefings to member States on the possible financial challenges ahead for developing countries.</p> <p>There is need to devise mechanisms through which we can strength the outcome document on the contemporary trade and development issues so that UNCTAD can become more effective the global development agenda. This could be in form of resolutions or policy guidance that can trigger further debate at the UNGA.</p> <p>Also there is a need to establish a mechanism to assess and follow-up the implementation of demands of developing countries. UNCATD may partner with South Center on this.</p> <p>Encourage further dialogue in collaboration with relevant agencies on pertinent issues that affect Africa that include Illicit financial flows/plugging financial leakages visa vis ODA commitments, WTO accusation, Financing for development, Technology Transfer, value Addition, crisis of multilateralism, unilateral actions such as sanctions, research and develop a balanced approach on the costs of remittance, level of debts etc.</p> <p>Encourage UNCATD to provide technical assistance in fighting illicit financial flows</p>
<p>55 (b) Undertake research and analysis and provide technical assistance on the changing international trade landscape, including identifying means of stimulating economic diversification, reducing trade costs and promoting value added production, including in global value chains for goods and services, while</p>	<p>Development Account project in Southern Africa aiming to provide a forum of discussion to favor the development of regional value chains (RVCs) in the region and strengthen industrial policy capacity.</p>	<p>Building on the many initiatives it has undertaken in the last two years in this area as well as on its expertise in non-tariff measures and voluntary sustainability standards, UNCTAD should further analyze and discuss the potential development impacts of transparency, social</p>



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<p>addressing transparency, social and environmental responsibility and their potential development impacts;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>UNCTAD organized two regional workshops in Pretoria and Dar-es-Salaam in 2017. The most tangible outcome of this first set of activities has been the adoption of an outcome document endorsing a series of specific policy measures to promote the development of agro-processing and mining machinery RVCs in the region and build a common platform for energy sustainability. The project has been designed to support the common industrial strategy recently adopted by the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to promote development of an integrated industrial base within SADC through the exploitation of regional synergies in value-added production and enhancement of export competitiveness, including via collaboration in the development of regional value chains with targeted interventions. The activities mentioned have been carried out jointly with local governments, the OECD Development Centre, UNIDO and SADC.</p> <p>On track/Ongoing MYEM on Commodities and Development with a theme on export diversification outlining policies of interest to CDDCs.</p> <p>The following research papers were also prepared: Trade and Current Account Balances in Sub-Saharan Africa: Stylized Facts and Implications for Poverty Regional Trade Agreements, Integration and Development. The Asian Economic Integration Cooperation Agreement: Lessons for Economic and Social</p>	<p>and environmental responsibility initiatives, including unintended effects on market access for developing countries and the current use, development and dissemination of sustainability standards by developing countries.</p> <p>Urge that UNCTAD continues to work with the RECs such as SADC and COMESA to facilitate synchronisation of protocols i.e. avoid duplication of work.</p>

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Development

Africa's progress in regional and global economic integration

Unlocking the Potential of the Power Sector for Industrialization and Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria

Innovation, Diversification and Inclusive Development in Africa

Trade dependence, liberalization and exports diversification in developing countries

Export diversification and employment in Africa

The Impact of Trade and Technology on Skills in Vietnam and lessons for LDCs

55 (c) Support developing countries, upon their request, in the formulation and implementation of national trade policy and regulatory frameworks and their integration into national development strategies and macroeconomic policies, thus contributing to an enabling environment at all levels for inclusive and sustainable development;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

In the area of investment and enterprise UNCTAD has developed six core policy frameworks to guide policymaking in the context of national development strategies and contribute to creating an enabling environment for sustainable development.

These are the Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development (IPFSD), the Action Plan for Investing in the SDGs, the Global Action Menu on Investment Facilitation, the road map for IIA Reform, the Entrepreneurship Policy Framework and the Accounting Development Tool.

UNCTAD continues supporting countries' efforts to ensure a coherent and integrated approach to national trade policy

The outcome documents to be in synch with the SADC and COMESA protocols to ensure a coherent and integrated approach.

We urge UNCTAD to facilitate the review of Member States bilateral agreements.

On Economic Development Report on Africa, take note and commend the report and urge UNCTAD to continue creating awareness of the benefits of migration across the globe as it triggers economic emancipation both at origin and destination. There is also need to research on the costs of remittances.

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formulation including services policy formulation in support of SDGs. Beneficiary countries include Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Algeria, Dominican Republic, Panama, Paraguay and ECOWAS member States. A publication entitled *Trade Policy Frameworks: A Manual for Best Practices* is under production.

UNCTAD will publish the above manual in Autumn this year and is making efforts to respond to requests for assistance in the preparation of TPFs and SPRs and the implementation of policy recommendations therein, including mobilizing financial contributions from donors to the General Trust Fund on Services.

UNCTAD also prepares The Economic Development in Africa Report (EDAR), which analyzes policy research questions relating to Africa's economic development and formulates concrete policy recommendations for policy makers and stakeholders. Recent issues of the report have focused on tourism and inclusive growth (2017) and migration for structural transformation (2018).

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<i>Paragraph of the Nairobi Maafikiano and implementation status</i>	<i>Activities and related outputs</i>	<i>Comments/observations</i>
<p>55 (d) Continue to support commodity- dependent developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, through policy reviews, dialogues and technical assistance in maximizing the development benefits of links between commodity production and trade;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Project on cotton by-products in Eastern and Southern Africa</p>	<p>Extend technical support to the mission outcomes including research on the by-products on cotton and technology transfer.</p>
<p>55 (e) Continue to support cotton- producing developing countries in particular the least developed countries, in their specific needs and challenges;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Project on cotton by products in four African countries</p>	<p>Given the importance of international trade for cotton-producing developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, UNCTAD should contribute with updated analyzes and estimates on the impact of domestic support to cotton and on the prospects of potential multilateral negotiations outcomes.</p>
<p>55 (f) Continue to address the nexus between trade, development and environment, through research and technical cooperation on environmental sustainability, including sharing of best practices and assistance to member States in developing sustainable natural resource management systems and appropriate responses to the impacts of climate change as they relate to trade and development;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>See also under 55 (k), 55 (l), 76 (f), 76 (s) and 76 (t).</p>	<p>UNCTAD should further emphasize the trade dimension of the nexus between trade, development and environment through, among others, analytical work and the development of databases on the dissemination and use of provisions related to environmental and climate issues in trade agreements.</p>
<p>55 (g) Continue to assess the role of official development assistance as a source of financing for development, including mobilizing private capital, particularly in the context of the emergence of new sources of financial assistance in conjunction with the Sustainable Development Goals;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>The role of various sources of finance for development is continually assessed and regularly reported in the UNCTAD <i>World Investment Report</i> and the Global Investment Trends Monitors.</p> <p>UNCTAD has also developed a capital flow database for 42 countries</p>	<p>The Maafikiano states in its paragraph 44 that “An important use of international public finance, including official development assistance, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. Modernization of the official development assistance measurement and the proposed measure of “total official support for sustainable development” should not dilute commitments already made”. UNCTAD should, therefore, assess the impact of the modernization of ODA measurement and the proposed TOSSD on development commitments and on effective resource mobilization. Implementation, as it stands, do not address the core issue of 55(g).</p> <p>Concerned that the share of ODA is going down.</p>

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55 (h) Continue its work on issues related to South–South cooperation and integration and triangular cooperation;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

UNCTAD is undertaking policy analysis on South–South digital cooperation and in this context has published a study on South-South Digital Cooperation for Industrialization: A Regional Integration Agenda. The study was also presented in the Conference organized by Office of South–South Cooperation (New York) in Prague in June 2018. Based on the Study, UNCTAD received a request from BRICS countries to develop a Digital Cooperation Framework for BRICS. The paper has been submitted and accepted by BRICS for its adoption.

Under its long-standing work programme on the Generalized System of Preferences and associated rules of origin, UNCTAD produced in 2017 handbooks on the DFQF initiatives offered by other developing countries, such as India and Turkey to assist governments and exporters from LDCs to be aware of the market opportunities and related rules of origin requirements.

UNCTAD acts as the secretariat of the Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries (GSTP) and provides technical and operational support. GSTP Sao Paulo Round Protocol (SPR)

This remains very crucial. Urge partners to step efforts and find flexibility to commit to their respective ODA contributions, (achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to LCD's). Commend the few that have fulfilled or even surpassed this.

UNCTAD should play an important role in the run up to BAPA+40 and position itself to support the implementation of relevant outcomes of the Conference, thus contributing to a stronger UN-wide support to South-South Cooperation.

We urge UNCTAD to continue collaborating with the relevant institutions such as South Centre in facilitating South to South cooperation amongst Member States and more importantly, the preparations for the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) early next year.

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<p>55 (i) Continue its work in transport, including maritime transport, ports, multimodal and transit and provide member States with guidance to make transport more efficient and reduce transport costs while increasing its resilience, enhancing trade and port efficiency and improving transit, trade facilitation and transport connectivity. In this regard, particular attention and assistance should be given to the needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States and transit developing countries and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in relation to transport transit and infrastructure; in this respect, UNCTAD should assist developing countries in identifying and leveraging existing and new sources and mechanisms of additional finance; UNCTAD</p>	<p>has been ratified by three signatories while ratification by four countries are needed for its entry into force. Recently positive movement was registered as two members of Mercosur (Uruguay and Argentina) have completed their ratification procedures.</p> <p>To promote S-S cooperation through regional integration, UNCTAD has been providing extensive support to the African Union Commission, AU member States and African Regional Economic Communities on pan-African negotiations for a Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)</p> <p>Support was also provided to the League of Arab States (LAS) for its preparation of a Pan-Arabic Free trade Agreement (PAFTA) to establish an Arab Customs Union (ACU) and to COMESA, EAC and SADC in the context of Phase II of the Tripartite Free Trade Area negotiations</p> <p>Train for Trade Port Management Programme contributes to trade facilitation by supporting port communities quest for efficient and competitive port management services to increase trade flows and foster sustainable economic development. The Port Management Programme has been active in 34 countries across Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. Port managers receive supports and are trained on a permanent basis to adjust to new constraints and industry requirement. They elaborate new schemes for maritime</p>	<p>Continue providing capacity building to the LLDC and LDC on NTM and NTB</p>
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should provide capacity- building and technical assistance in this area;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

and transport solutions taking into account the local environment and constraints. Best cases studies are being shared in the four linguistic networks promoting best practices, transparency and good governance

UNDA technical assistance project on Building the capacities of developing countries to shift towards sustainable freight transport (1415Q). The project aims to build the capacity of developing countries to design, develop sustainable freight transport systems. Areas of focus include small island developing States in the Caribbean region.

Fifth session of MYEM on Transport, Trade Logistics and Trade Facilitation, October 2017.

Ad hoc expert meeting, September 2017.

*Review of Maritime Transport 2016 and Review of Maritime Transport 2017.*

UNDA technical assistance project on sustainable freight transport in transit transport corridors and SIDS

Advisory services on sustainable freight transport, including port performance improvement and indicators.

Research and non-recurrent publications on maritime transport such as on connectivity and cabotage restrictions

Capacity building in Port Sudan (Sudan) in the field of sustainable freight transport by

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focusing on how to improve port performance and the sustainability of operations.

Advisory services provided on ad hoc basis and upon request on relevant transport and sustainable development issues.

The issue of transit for LLDCs can only be addressed in a bilateral or regional context, and UNCTAD has worked with EAC, ECOWAS, UEMOA, ECCAS, SACU, the Djibouti-Ethiopia corridor, ALADI, Mongolia and the CLMV countries to provide regulatory and procedural good practice solutions to transit.

On 23-27 April 2018, UNCTAD organized the Empowerment Course for National Transit Coordinators in the framework of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, in Geneva, Switzerland. The workshop was designed to equip transit coordinators with knowledge and skills they need to perform the important role of transit coordinators that would lead to an improvement in the coordination of transit activities at both national and regional level. With this experience, UNCTAD has initiated the development of ToR template for the work of Transit Coordinators in the framework of the WTO TFA.

55 (j) Contribute to strengthening, including through analysis and technical assistance, the cooperation between landlocked developing countries and transit countries, including by facilitating the harmonization of policies in regional and transit infrastructure development and streamlining of customs and

UNDA technical assistance project on Building the capacities of developing countries to shift towards sustainable freight transport (1415Q). The project aims to build the capacity of developing

Maritime notwithstanding thanking UNCTAD for the discussions organised on the Blue Ocean Economy and on freight.



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border crossing procedures;

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countries to design, develop sustainable freight transport systems. Areas of focus include small island developing States in the Caribbean region.

Fifth session of MYEM on Transport, Trade Logistics and Trade Facilitation, October 2017.

Ad hoc expert meeting, September 2017.

*Review of Maritime Transport 2016 and Review of Maritime Transport 2017.*

UNDA technical assistance project on sustainable freight transport in transit transport corridors and SIDS

Advisory services on sustainable freight transport, including port performance improvement and indicators.

Research and non-recurrent publications on maritime transport such as on connectivity and cabotage restrictions

Capacity building in Port Sudan (Sudan) in the field of sustainable freight transport by focusing on how to improve port performance and the sustainability of operations.

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The issue of transit for LLDCs can only be addressed in a bilateral or regional context, and UNCTAD has worked with EAC, ECOWAS, UEMOA, ECCAS, SACU, the Djibouti-Ethiopia corridor, ALADI,

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55 (k) Continue to assist developing countries in enhancing the sustainability and climate resilience of their transport systems and infrastructure, including coastal transport infrastructure and services and transport corridors, and hold expert meetings within the present framework to monitor and discuss relevant developments, share experiences on different approaches and identify best practices and recommendations on sustainable and resilient transport infrastructure and trade logistics;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

Mongolia and the CLMV countries to provide regulatory and procedural good practice solutions to transit.

On 23-27 Apr 2018, UNCTAD organized the Empowerment Course for National Transit Coordinators in the framework of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, in Geneva, Switzerland. The workshop was designed to equip transit coordinators with knowledge and skills they need to perform the important role of transit coordinators that would lead to an improvement in the coordination of transit activities at both national and regional level. With this experience, UNCTAD has initiated the development of ToR template for the work of Transit Coordinators in the framework of the WTO TFA.

UNDA technical assistance project on Building the capacities of developing countries to shift towards sustainable freight transport (1415Q). The project aims to build the capacity of developing countries to design, develop sustainable freight transport systems. Areas of focus include small island developing States in the Caribbean region.

Fifth session of MYEM on Transport, Trade Logistics and Trade Facilitation, October 2017.

Ad hoc expert meeting, September 2017.

Review of Maritime Transport 2016 and Review of Maritime Transport 2017.

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UNDA technical assistance project on sustainable freight transport in transit transport corridors and SIDS

Advisory services on sustainable freight transport, including port performance improvement and indicators.

Research and non-recurrent publications on maritime transport such as on connectivity and cabotage restrictions

Capacity building in Port Sudan (Sudan) in the field of sustainable freight transport by focusing on how to improve port performance and the sustainability of operations.

Advisory services provided on ad hoc basis and upon request on relevant transport and sustainable development issues.

UNDA technical assistance project (14150) on Climate change impacts on coastal transport infrastructure in the Caribbean: enhancing the adaptive capacity of SIDS (UNDA 9th tranche), was implemented over the period 2015-17.

Two case studies focusing on Jamaica and Saint Lucia to enhance the adaptive capacity at the national level and to develop a transferable methodology for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation options for coastal transport infrastructure in Caribbean SIDS;

Technical EG meeting (2016) to review, discuss and provide substantive inputs

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2 national (Jamaica, Saint Lucia) and 1 regional capacity- building workshops (Barbados) in 2017 – seaports and airports authorities from 21 countries/territories, regional/international stakeholders and experts

Web-platform: <https://SIDSport-ClimateAdapt.unctad.org> UNCTAD MYEM on Transport and Trade Facilitation, focused on trade logistics and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, (October 2017), also covered issues related to climate change and transport infrastructure in SIDS.

As part of its analytical research work, in 2017, UNCTAD published the findings of a ‘Port industry survey on climate variability and change’, (UNCTAD/SER.RP/2017/18), designed in collaboration with global port industry associations and other experts, aimed at improving the understanding of weather and climate-related impacts on ports and to identify data availability and information needs, as well as determine current levels of resilience and preparedness among ports.

UNCTAD continues to collaborate with IGOs and NGOs, including with the UNECE Expert Group on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for International Transport Networks and Nodes (2011-present); participation in a Working Group on climate change adaptation for maritime and inland port

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	<p>and navigation infrastructure, established by PIANC (2015-present); participation in the Advisory Panel for the peer-review of the Regional Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change in coastal and marine areas in the Mediterranean, developed by UNEP/MAP; participation in a UNFCCC/UNEP/Commonwealth Secretariat International Reference Group.</p>	
<p>55 (l) Continue to contribute to policy dialogue and cooperation mechanisms in support of sustainable transport, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction for transport infrastructure, services and operations, including collaborative efforts to support and strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources;</p>	<p>Active participation (e.g. substantive input, organising and co-organizing side events, etc.) in key international processes/policy dialogues (e.g. the 2016 Global Sustainable Transport Conference, COP22 and COP23, ITF Summits 2017 and 2018, SuM4All Initiative, IMO, SLOCAT, UN-Transport, IAPH World Port Sustainability Programme, etc.).</p>	
<p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>		
	<p>UNDA technical assistance project (14150) on <a href="#">Climate change impacts on coastal transport infrastructure in the Caribbean: enhancing the adaptive capacity of SIDS</a> (UNDA 9th tranche), was implemented over the period 2015-17.</p>	
	<p>Two case studies focusing on Jamaica and Saint Lucia to enhance the adaptive capacity at the national level and to develop a transferable methodology for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation options for coastal transport infrastructure in Caribbean SIDS;</p>	
	<p>Technical EG meeting (2016) to review, discuss and provide substantive inputs</p> <p>2 national (Jamaica, Saint Lucia) and 1</p>	

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regional capacity- building workshops (Barbados) in 2017 – seaports and airports authorities from 21 countries/territories, regional/international stakeholders and experts

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As part of its analytical research work, in 2017, UNCTAD published the findings of a [‘Port industry survey on climate variability and change’](#), (UNCTAD/SER.RP/2017/18), designed in collaboration with global port industry associations and other experts, aimed at improving the understanding of weather and climate-related impacts on ports and to identify data availability and information needs, as well as determine current levels of resilience and preparedness among ports.

UNCTAD continues to collaborate with IGOs and NGOs, including with the [UNECE Expert Group on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for International Transport Networks and Nodes](#) (2011-present); participation in a [Working Group on climate change adaptation for maritime and inland port](#)

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[and navigation infrastructure](#), established by PIANC (2015-present); participation in the Advisory Panel for the peer-review of the Regional [Framework](#) for Adaptation to Climate Change in coastal and marine areas in the Mediterranean, developed by UNEP/MAP; participation in a UNFCCC/UNEP/Commonwealth Secretariat International Reference Group contributing to the development of a [Law and Climate Change Toolkit](#) (2017-present); as well as collaboration with UNECLAC; UNDP; CCCCC; ECJRC; UNFCCC; IMO; ICAO.

Involvement in the work of UN-Oceans, as well as regular contributions to relevant UN documents and publications on the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources. Also, participation in a joint [International Seminar on Oceans Economy and Trade: Sustainable Fisheries, Transport and Tourism](#), co-organized by UNCTAD, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the International Oceans Institute and held on 10-12 May 2016 in Geneva.

55 (m) Promote, from a trade and development perspective, extensive use of renewable and low-emission energy sources and technologies that generate a more diverse and sustainable energy mix and facilitate cooperation on technology and identification of finance in this field, in collaboration with other agencies, where appropriate;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

*The Least Developed Countries Report 2017: Transformational energy access* shows how modern energy supply is a prerequisite for achieving most SDGs and their targets and how there is a virtuous circle between economic structural transformation on one side, and supply and demand for sustainable energy on the other. The Report analyses regulatory frameworks and financing options for

UNCTAD should further emphasize the trade dimension of the promotion of renewable and low-emission energies, including through the assessment of current barriers to trade in renewables and low-emission energy sources, and regional integration initiatives, including in the context of trade agreements, in support of such sources. It should also work on the identification of finance in this field, for instance, through mapping specific lines of credits and funds – and their requirements – in particular for least developed

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LDCs and pleads for the diversification of LDCs' power mix. It shows how renewables and new technologies make possible granting energy access to remote rural areas which will not be served by the grid in the medium term.

UNCTAD participated actively in the Global SDG7 Conference (Bangkok, Thailand, February 2018), which was held in preparation of the High-Level Political Forum of 2018. It organized or participated as a panelist in the following events:

Energy Access for Structural Transformation and Sustainable Development in Least Developed Countries (21 February 2018), jointly organized with OHRLLS;

Leadership Dialogues – Sharing Experiences from the Ground: High-Level Panel: Achieving SDG7 in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS;

Special Event II – High-Level Panel: SDG7 Review: Roadmap toward HLPF 2018 and beyond.

Contributed to the preparation of Policy Brief No. 23, titled Achieving SDG7 in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, which is part of the publication *Accelerating SDG7 Achievement: Policy Briefs in Support of the First SDG7 review at the UN High-Level Political Forum 2018*.

Commodities Unit report on shale gas as a transition fuel

countries.

UNCTAD should come up strategic mechanism on following up Member's States on the implementation.

The 2017 LDC report on Transformational energy access emphasizes that energy is a pre-requisite for enabling the structural transformation of LDC economies, which, in turn, is required for these countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. UNCTAD therefore, should collaborate with the recently operationalized Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries in exploring avenues for building technological capacities by LDCs



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<p>55 (n) Continue and reinforce its work on trade in services, services data and statistics and analysis of trade and services for development;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>In 2017-2018 UNCTAD/CSTD facilitated policy dialogue and sharing of good practice examples in mobilising renewable energy technologies in the context of the SDGs</p> <p>Development account project on Building the capacities of developing countries to shift towards sustainable freight transport (1415Q). Under the project, energy transition in transport is underscored as a key sustainability measure</p> <p>See also entries under 55 (p) (on green FDI) and 55 (q) (to initiatives on Green Finance).</p>	
	<p>UNCTAD continues and reinforces its comprehensive work on services under the UNCTAD three pillars, which includes research and analysis, the yearly Multi-year Expert Meeting on Trade, services and Development (the expert meeting), the services policy reviews, assistance to LDCs in utilizing the WTO LDC services waiver, assistance to developing countries in trade negotiations at regional and multilateral levels, and the Global Services Forum.</p> <p>Several publications are or will be available on topics such as Services and Structural Transformation for Development (published in 2017), Trade in services and employment (to be published in 2018) and Access to Financial Services and Digital Economy for Sustainable Development (to be published in 2018).</p>	<p>Commend UNCTAD efforts and urge them to take more requests, and also use their leverage to solicit for more funding to meet the requests.</p>

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The 5th session of the expert meeting in July 2017 examined the role of trade in services in general in structural transformation and inclusive development, while the 6th session in May 2018 focused on the role of trade in water and sanitation, energy and logistics services in achieving SDG 6, 7 and 12.

Services Policy Reviews for ECOWAS and Paraguay are under preparation and SPR for Myanmar is under discussion.

Four country case studies are conducted on utilizing the WTO LDC services waiver (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal and Zambia) and a similar case study for Myanmar is under discussion. UNCTAD also organized the Workshop on Enhancing the Development Potential of Services Trade for LDCs through Preferential Treatment in March 2018 to support LDCs in these efforts.

Support has been provided to countries in respect of services policy making and negotiating capacities, including Cuba and Ukraine as well as to countries under the AfCFTA and Tripartite FTA negotiations in Africa. UNCTAD is implementing a project in Brazil funded by the European Union to reduce the knowledge gap in developing countries on measuring services value added in exports (mode 5), and on analysing policies that will affect this value added, particularly trade- and services-related policies.

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	<p>UNCTAD contributed to the discussions in the Focus Group on Digital Financial Services (FGDFS), a multi- stakeholder initiative led by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) – encompassing Governments, international organizations, civil society and private sector – that aims to promote financial inclusion through digitally enabled financial services supported by an adequate ecosystem and sound regulations. The main recommendations of the focus group were published in 2017.</p> <p>Discussions have been going on between UNCTAD and ECLAC and Argentina’s Ministry of Production on jointly organizing the 4th session of the Global Services Forum in September 2018 in Argentina, with a theme on Knowledge-based services for sustainable development.</p>	
<p>55 (o) Continue to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in strengthening their capacities to harness the potential of tourism that may positively contribute to inclusive economic growth, sustainable development and graduation from the least developed countries category in cooperation, where appropriate, with other relevant agencies;</p>	<p>The <i>Economic Development in Africa Report</i> (EDAR) analyses policy research questions relating to Africa’s economic development and formulates concrete policy recommendations for policy makers and stakeholders</p>	<p>Encouraged to explore reviews of the Reports made (mid-term reviews) including encouraging voluntary peer reviews by Member States in collaboration with UNCTAD on how implementation is being done.</p>
<p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Recent issues of the report have focused on tourism and inclusive growth (2017).</p> <p>Development account project on Building the capacities of developing countries to shift towards sustainable freight transport (1415Q). Under the project, intersectoral linkages between maritime transport and</p>	

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55 (p) Support responsible investment initiatives, including the Sustainable Stock Exchanges and Business Schools for Impact initiatives, building on its action plan for investing in the Sustainable Development Goals, to channel investment into Sustainable Development Goals sectors and to continue its work on corporate social responsibility, including through accountability initiatives that take into account social and environmental concerns

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

other marine based activities (e.g. tourism) are underscored as an important area for sustainability building, especially in SIDS.

In line with this new mandate, UNCTAD has expanded its operational activities to include targeted capacity development and consensus building on responsible investment principles (notably in agriculture) – and broadened its work in the area of corporate governance, targeted at listed firms through its Sustainable Stock Exchanges (SSE) initiative.

In 2016-17 the SSE initiative produced a Green Finance for Development policy brief, addressing key barriers and opportunities influencing the emerging role of stock exchanges as front-line facilitators of green investment. The brief was subsequently expanded into a comprehensive Green Finance Action Plan that outlines 12 action points in 4 action areas framing how this contribution can be optimized. The SSE also continued its global campaign to encourage stock exchanges to introduce guidance on ESG disclosure (sustainability reporting); at the start of this campaign (2015) only 14 exchanges in the world had such guidance, but by the end of 2017 there were 36 exchanges that had produced guidance on ESG disclosure using the SSE Model Guidance.

The SSE also continued its series of executive dialogues on a range of topics (in Kenya and Morocco in 2016 and

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Germany and Singapore in 2017) and held regional or national events in China, Dubai and Germany. Member exchanges also benefited from quarterly webinars and monthly newsletters on Green Finance, ESG disclosure and Gender Equality as well as the dissemination of SSE guidance documents on these themes.

Member exchanges also benefited from year-round webinars on Green Finance and Gender Equality as well as the dissemination of SSE guidance documents on these themes.

The SSE emphasizes gender equality in all aspects of its work. In March 2017 the third iteration of the ‘Ring the Bell for Gender Equality’ was held. Forty-three-member exchanges participated to celebrate International Women’s Day and promote gender equality in business.

Together with the World Bank, UNCTAD also produced a series of projects, empirically testing and using the set of principles for responsible investment in agriculture (PRAI) jointly developed by FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD and the World Bank with investors and communities. In 2016 and 17 a set of 24 Knowledge into Action notes were produced that provide technical guidance on specific issues for use by governments, investors, and other stakeholders in the implementation and operationalization of responsible agricultural investment principles. Workshops to introduce and test these

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55 (q) Develop and promote a new generation of investment promotion and facilitation strategies, institutions and best-practice policies to align investment with inclusive and sustainable development objectives;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

were held in Ghana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi and South Africa. UNCTAD also worked with Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to develop best practice guidance.

The investment promotion support to member States is underpinned by the development of promotion and facilitation strategies targeted to amplify sustainable development outcomes

In 2016-17 several key documents were developed to embed sustainable development principles explicitly in DIAE investment promotion guidelines, including:

The Global Action Menu for Investment Facilitation was developed in 2016 to fill a systemic policy gap in the neglected area of investment facilitation. The Menu provides policy recommendations to improve transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in administrative procedures to enhance the predictability of the investment environment, while lowering the cost of doing business.

The Investment Facilitation: The Perfect Match for Investment Promotion of 2017 assembled practical examples from IPAs that illustrate the tools and techniques of the Action Menu for Investment Facilitation and other policy instruments and how they can be deployed.

Urge UNCTAD to continue providing the backstopping in adopting to the template

The need to strategies as UNCTAD on how to help member States review their Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (IPPA) to current economic trends.

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A discussion paper was also jointly prepared with UN-Habitat on Promoting Investment in Urban Development and a practical brochure was released for IPA officials entitled Mobilizing investment for the Sustainable Development Goals:

A strategic approach

Promoting Foreign Investment in the Sustainable Development Goals.

The document provides an overview of the investment needs of the SDGs and the role inward and outward investment promotion agencies can play to promote FDI in the goals. It collated a range of best practice case studies to illustrate agencies' actions to date.

Ongoing research, analysis and monitoring activities in the area of investment promotion continues to be collated and articulated through the IPA Observer series. During the period three editions were published, one on the increasingly vital role of outward Investment agencies (OIAs) in the broader investment promotion equation. A second edition was dedicated to presenting actionable strategies supporting the promotion of green FDI. A third edition emphasized the significance of investment facilitation for reinforcing investment promotion efforts.

UNCTAD also works directly with IPAs, outward investment agencies and institutions to enhance the capacity of developing countries – particularly LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS – to mainstream

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strategic and operational best practice in investment promotion to mobilize more FDI and steer it towards SDG sectors.

Advisory services were provided to IPAs globally. To amplify the impact of these services, UNCTAD developed a model investment project proposal template for SDG projects in consultation with IPAs and OIAs. The template is now used for advisory services and training to IPAs from developing countries on the preparation of pipelines of bankable SDG projects. Advisory services were also extended to the BRICS Investment Working Group Meetings to help prepare the outline of a BRICS action plan on investment facilitation and capacity building. The action plan was endorsed by the BRICS Summit 2017 as a key outcome of the Summit. UNCTAD also continued its workshop series on investment promotion for diplomats with beneficiaries in the two years including Egypt and Jordan

UNCTAD annually awards IPAs for excellence in promoting investment. For the past two years, the United Nations Awards for Promoting Investment have been dedicated to honouring excellence in the promotion of SDG-oriented investment. Each year, as part of the selection, a survey of IPAs and OIAs was carried out to identify best practice in promoting and facilitating FDI. The winners received the Awards from



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	<p>UNCTAD during official ceremonies. Winners of the Awards included IPAs and OIAs from India, Lesotho and South Africa (2016) and from Ethiopia, Mauritius and Spain (2017).</p> <p>In 2017 in cooperation with OHRLLS, UNCTAD organized the first dialogue on investment promotion priorities in LDCs, where representatives presented their countries' capacity-building needs. Following the dialogue, UNCTAD hosted a technical meeting to thrash out ways in which investment promotion can be operationalized in LDCs. UNCTAD furnished the meeting with a background paper that gave a comprehensive overview of key trends and issues facing LDCs in the global economy and provided SDG-oriented investment promotion guidelines to help these countries attract investment to advance the SDGs.</p>	
<p>55 (r) Continue assisting developing countries in translating the UNCTAD Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development into national action plans and toolkits, through investment policy reviews, investment promotion, investment guides and other related products. It should continue to help countries to promote enterprise development and entrepreneurship, reduce bureaucratic barriers and streamline business registration, through the Entrepreneurship Policy Framework, Empretec and the Business Facilitation Programme;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Since its introduction, the UNCTAD Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development (IPFSD) underpins all investment policy-related guidance provided by UNCTAD. All IPRs are conducted with reference to the IPFSD's guiding principles as are UNCTAD's IIA advisory work and reviews (see par. 38 (1)). The IPFSD also informs the investment guides and investment promotion and business facilitation-related work (see par. 76 (i)). In most instances, these programmes are</p>	<p>UNCTAD to intensify and enhance coverage of the Investment Policy Reviews (IPRs) to member States especially LDCs of which FDI plays a vital role in their macroeconomics and have failed to meet the 7% growth.</p>

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intentionally linked with one another, to tap potential synergies and thereby amplify outcomes.

Since UNCTAD XIV, UNCTAD has completed the IPRs of the Gambia Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Tajikistan and South- East Europe. The latter was the first ever regional IPR (conducted for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova,<sup>3</sup> Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo<sup>4</sup>).

Work has also been undertaken to launch IPRs for Angola, Cabo Verde and Chad. IPRs are all subject to intergovernmental presentations, in the presence of high-level government representatives, the international community as well as local and foreign investors.

The recommendations are based on the IPFSD and in line with countries' development goals and wider sustainable development objectives.

During the period, UNCTAD also completed the Implementation Reports of the IPRs of Benin, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Mauritius and Morocco, and started work on Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

About 40 per cent of IPR-related recommendations are implemented with the assistance of UNCTAD. This assistance spans advisory services on policy, institutional, legal and regulatory

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matters. Beneficiaries since UNCTAD XIV have included Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, the Gambia, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco and Nigeria.

UNCTAD also provided extensive research and analysis on national investment policies.

In 2016, UNCTAD assisted the G20 through the formulation of a series of Guiding Principles for Global Investment Policymaking. The principles outlined a solid foundation for the G20 forum's Trade and Investment Group, and provided an integral contribution to a key deliverable of the 2016 G20 leader's summit. By using the Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development as anchor, the Guiding Principles also introduces an SDG-oriented approach to investment policymaking for a critical mass of countries, as the G20 collectively account for more than two-thirds of global foreign direct investment, both inbound and outbound. In 2017, similarly aided the ACP group, by assisting with the Joint ACP-UNCTAD Guiding Principles for ACP Countries' Investment Policymaking. The Principles were jointly developed by the ACP and UNCTAD secretariat in the framework of the partnership between the two institutions.

Together with the OECD, UNCTAD produces policy monitoring reports on G20 investment measures, which reflects the

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sustained commitment of UNCTAD to strengthening global policy transparency. Four such reports were produced in the period under review.

In the area of Guides, guides were prepared for Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Mongolia, and for counties in Kenya. In collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa Guides were also completed for the Congo, Malawi, Nigeria and Zambia. In addition, online training was conducted for government officials and investment promotion agencies in beneficiary countries to continuously update information in their existing national Guides.

Other UNCTAD products and services use the IPFSD work as basis to facilitate national policy and strategy development. See paras. 38 (l), 55 (p), 55 (q), 55 (s) and 55 (hh). For products and services that use the Entrepreneurship Policy Framework as basis for support to countries, see paragraph 76 (w).

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55 (s) Acknowledging that the World Intellectual Property Organization has the lead in intellectual property rights issues in the United Nations system, UNCTAD will continue its work on intellectual property rights as it relates to trade and development.

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

UNCTAD’s intellectual property unit follows a multi- themed programme on advancing the development dimensions of intellectual property rights, particularly at the SDG nexus.

The intellectual property work spans research, analysis and technical assistance. In 2016-17 the research work focused on new R&D funding models and proposals to delink the financing of drug R&D from volume sales in the fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR). A Tool Box for Policy Coherence in Access to Medicines and Local Pharmaceutical Production was produced. Reports were also prepared on the development dimensions of intellectual property In Nepal. A second report explored the implications of TRIPS flexibilities and anti-counterfeit legislation for generic producers in Kenya and the East African Community.

South Africa released its Intellectual Property Rights policy, which benefited from the input of DIAE, among others.

UNCTAD provided substantive comments on Uganda’s draft national IP policy and strategy, which provided a strong basis for finalizing the policy.

UNCTAD, with WIPO, provided financial and substantive support for the elaboration of an Intellectual Property Strategy for Viet Nam.

In July 2016, Indonesia enacted

The Maafikiano in its paragraph 45 states that “the means of implementation of the SDGs include the [...] transfer [...] of environmentally sound technologies, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed”. UNCTAD should help developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in using existing flexibilities in intellectual property rights.

UNCTAD to collaborate with WIPO, on intellectual property issues, as member States are the same which deal with UNCTAD and WIPO, hence, urge the unit of Intellectual property at UNCTAD, to collaborate with WIPO.

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amendments to the national patent law, which took on board recommendations made by UNCTAD

In October 2016, the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOP HL) and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples finalized and signed a Joint Administrative Order pertaining to rules and regulations on IP and traditional knowledge. UNCTAD had provided technical advice

UNCTAD provided technical assistance to the Ethiopian Government and the WHO on the roll out of that country's National Strategy and Plan of Action for Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Development.

Advisory services were also provided to Ecuador (to provide an analysis of the impact of certain free trade agreements on domestic policies), Uganda (to assist with its national IP policy) and South Africa. For South Africa, UNCTAD conducted a human rights analysis of the South African Draft National Intellectual Property Policy, in collaboration with UNDP and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Viet Nam and Thailand benefited from advisory services on investment pharmaceutical production and policy coherence.

55 (t) Promote effective international and national policies to help developing countries harness science, technology, innovation and entrepreneurship as an effective means of implementation of

Policy analysis, intergovernmental discussions in the context of the TDB, the CSTD, the Commission on Investment and

Even though there should be complementarities and synergies between the STI work of UNCTAD and the work of the CSTD, it should be stressed that the CSTD is

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<p>the Sustainable Development Goals, through policy analysis, sharing of experiences and policy-oriented capacity-building;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Enterprise and the CSTD, and technical cooperation have focused on effectively harnessing science, technology and innovation for the SDGs.</p> <p>Since UNCTAD XIV the policy implications of sustainable development from and STI angle have been addressed among others, in the following activities:</p> <p><i>Technology and Innovation Report 2018</i></p> <p>CSTD discussions and related research on: new innovation approaches to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals; the role of science, technology and innovation in ensuring food security by 2030; the role of science, technology and innovation in increasing substantially the share of renewable energy by 2030; building digital competencies to benefit from existing and emerging technologies, with special focus on gender and youth dimensions.</p> <p>Discussions at the TDB on industrial policies and productive capacity policies for a digital economy and on technology and innovation as effective means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Discussions at the Investment Commission on the topic of STI as a catalyst for the sustainable development goals.</p> <p>Revision of the framework applied in the STI policy reviews to better enable them to operate as tools to develop and</p>	<p>an ECOSOC body and it is not part of UNCTAD. Therefore, its work should not be reported as part of the implementation of the Maafikiano by UNCTAD.</p> <p>Commend the CSTD for its positive progress and Urge UNCTAD to continue holding CSTD multistakeholders discussions and related research on new innovation approaches to support implementation of the SDG. Also continue providing capacity building.</p> <p>It's worth noting that the STI is a chief enabler for the achievement of the SDA 2030.</p>

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55 (u) Strengthen its work on enhancing development gains from the digital economy and e-commerce through policy analysis, national information and communications technology policy reviews, capacity-building in the area of e-commerce legislation and improving access to data and statistics on the information economy to assess policies and measure impact, including through the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

implement STI policy at the service of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and related MYEM.

The e-Founders initiative has been piloted in 2017 and 2018 as a smart partnership between UNCTAD and Alibaba, and has already successfully mentored dozens of net entrepreneurs from Africa and Asia during its pilot phase.

UNCTAD work on enhancing the development gains from the digital economy and e-commerce has been strengthened in a number of ways since the Nairobi Maafikiano:

Policy analysis: Launch of the Information Economy Report 2017; a Policy Brief and several technical notes. Work has also commenced on the next Information Economy Report 2019.

National ICT policy reviews: the national e-commerce strategy for Egypt was completed and launched; work is ongoing with Oman and Rwanda and about to start with Botswana. A number of other countries have requested such reviews.

E-commerce and Law Reform: This programme continues to provide assistance to developing countries, at regional as well as national levels. The Global Cyberlaw Tracker serves as a reference tool on the extent to which countries have adopted relevant legislation in key areas to support e-commerce.

The IGE-EDE is the main platform in UNCTAD to disseminate UNCTAD's policy analysis and recommendations regarding e-commerce and the digital economy among governments and other stake-holders, as well as to enrich the analytical work through intergovernmental deliberations and knowledge-sharing. UNCTAD should further promote its work and increase its visibility as the only multilateral intergovernmental body dedicated to discuss e-commerce and the digital economy.

Urge the Continued extension of support to countries that have requested for ICT policy review



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Measuring e-commerce and the digital economy: UNCTAD is a member of the steering committee of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development. UNCTAD continues to provide technical assistance to member states in the area of measurement. Since Nairobi, special emphasis has been placed on undertaking pilot surveys of exports of ICT-enabled (digitally delivered) services in Costa Rica, India and Thailand. The results of these surveys were reported at the UNCTAD E-commerce Week 2018. UNCTAD has also assisted both the BRICS and the Goup of 20 in the area of measuring e-commerce and the digital economy. Member states have also decided to set up a new Working Group on Measuring E-commerce and the Digital Economy.

P166: A Short Course on Assessing the e-trade readiness of the least developed countries for the promotion of sustainable development was delivered in the first semester of 2018. Additionally, the regional courses in 2018 incorporated sessions on e-commerce and the digital economy and they were delivered for the first time during the 39th regional course for Eastern European economies.

55 (v) Assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States address the challenges and opportunities in relation to the use of the Internet and e-commerce, to develop their international trade capacities. It should, in cooperation where

UNCTAD has in several ways expanded its support to developing countries, and especially the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, address the challenges and opportunities in relation to the use of the Internet and e-

Rapid E-Assessment, UNCTAD to enhance coverage and execution of this assessment as it would indicate how LDCs especially would absorb e-Commerce activities.

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appropriate with other relevant international organizations, facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue on how to expand the benefits from e-commerce and digital trade in developing countries, including through the development of eTrade for all;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

commerce.

Rapid eTrade readiness assessments: this new product has been introduced to help LDCs assess their readiness to engage in and benefit from e-commerce. Since July 2016, eight such assessments have been published and another 10-15 are expected to be completed before the next ministerial conference. Moreover, several non-LDC developing countries have also requested similar assessments.

eTrade for all initiative: Launched in Nairobi and has since been successfully implemented. The overall objective is to make assistance to developing countries more transparent, effective and easy to access. An online platform (etradeforall.org) was operationalized in April 2017; its membership has grown from 15 to 29 organizations; 24 development solutions have been uploaded on the platform and the cumulative number of users on it has reached 15,000; statistical country profiles have been launched and a monthly newsletter issued.

Multi-stakeholder dialogue has been fostered especially through the annual eCommerce Week, which has grown considerably since July 2016. In 2018, there were close to 1,200 registered participants, representing almost 100 countries and from all stakeholder groups.

Train for Trade programme on e-commerce (legal aspects, best practices,

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	<p>digital authentication). The Train for Trade Development Account 11 project entitled: Leapfrogging skills development in e-commerce in South-East Asia in the framework of the 2030 Development Agenda will start its implementation phase in July 2018 in the Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore</p>	
<p>55 (w) Contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, including the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the Overall Review of the Implementation of the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, particularly with regard to its facilitation role in the relevant action lines and in its capacity as secretariat of the</p>	<p>Prepared the reports of SG on WSIS follow-up (ECOSOC and GA report).          Provided substantive servicing to the negotiations of two ECOSOC resolutions on WSIS follow- up and two GA resolutions on ICT4D.</p> <p>Liaised with the agencies that integrate the UN Group on Information Society (UNGIS) for the preparation of the SG Report.</p> <p>Serviced the work of the CSTD Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation (Res 70/125)</p> <p>Led WSIS action line C7 (e-Business).</p> <p>Contributed to the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development</p>	
<p>55 (x) Continue its work on trade facilitation and reinforce its support to developing countries to undertake trade facilitation reforms, including implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation of the World Trade Organization;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>One product of the UNCTAD Empowerment Programme is the National Trade Facilitation (NTF) Road Map, a 3-5-year plan for trade facilitation reforms with key performance indicators. It covers all other current national trade facilitation issues in addition to those related to TFA WTO. To date, eight countries (five of them are LDCs) have</p>	

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55 (y) Continue to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, in designing strategies and policies to enhance the contribution of foreign investment to inclusive growth and the Sustainable Development Goals, including through participation in the higher levels of value addition in global value chains

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

produced their NTF Road Maps through the Programme. Subject to availability of funding, at least three more countries might be in the position to produce their NTF road maps before the end of 2018.

Accordingly, UNCTAD published Trade facilitation and development: Driving trade competitiveness, border agency effectiveness and strengthened governance, Transport and Trade Facilitation Series, No 7 (UNCTAD/DTL/TLB/2016/1)

With particular reference to LDCs, UNCTAD in 2017 organized, in cooperation with OHRLLS, the first dialogue on investment promotion priorities in LDCs, where representatives presented their countries' capacity-building needs. Following the dialogue, UNCTAD hosted a technical meeting to thrash out ways in which investment promotion can be operationalized in LDCs. UNCTAD furnished the meeting with a background paper that gave a comprehensive overview of key trends and issues facing LDCs in the global economy and provided SDG-oriented investment promotion guidelines to help these countries attract investment to advance the SDGs.

See also paras 38 (g), 38 (l), 55 (p), 55 (q), 55 (r), 55 (s), 55 (y), 55 (hh), 76 (n) and 76 (z).

55 (z) Continue capacity-building activities, including Train for

TrainForTrade Programme strengthens knowledge and skills for inclusive

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Trade, as reflected in paragraph 56 (r) of the Doha Mandate;  
 Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

sustainable economic development. It has built sustainable networks of knowledge to enhance national ownership, South-South and triangular cooperation in countries from Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America & the Caribbean. It also encouraged development-oriented trade policy to reduce poverty and to promote transparency and good practices and finally, promoted digital solutions and innovative thinking to enhance capacities of international trade players. Developed cooperation with several IO and other trade players in the field; WTO, UNESCAP, SIECA, ALADI, UNESCWA, ACS, Port Partners in Europe, etc.

P166: The regional course on key issues on the international economic agenda: The course is a unique integrated cross-divisional and cross-regional programme provided by UNCTAD. The curriculum has been designed and developed, with strong involvement and support from experts in different divisions of UNCTAD, the regional economic commissions of the United Nations and national experts, to ensure that the programme focuses on the development of appropriate economic development, trade, finance, investment and innovation policies that are critical to achieve economic gains, which in turn meet the development objectives of participating countries.

Short courses for Geneva-based delegates: It offers an opportunity for rich and

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55 (aa)Contribute to supporting effective trade-related public–private partnerships, in order to promote and achieve sustainable development in developing countries in line with each country’s national development strategies;

informed dialogue between UNCTAD researchers and Geneva-based representatives of member States, creating a virtuous knowledge-sharing circle where experts are given the opportunity to present their most recent research to delegates, whose comments and questions in turn provide relevant ideas and potential research topics to UNCTAD research work.

UNCTAD has strengthened the capacity of developing- country policymakers to harness public private partnerships or attracting investment and channelling it toward sustainable and inclusive development. Through the preparation of toolkits, the customization of databases, the provision of advisory services, and technical and policy workshops, which also contributed to creating a forum for engagement and sharing of experiences, UNCTAD effectively managed to increase awareness, improve knowledge, and empower policymakers.

Development account project on Building the capacities of developing countries to shift towards sustainable freight transport (1415Q). Under the project methodology aimed at guiding countries in developing sustainable freight strategies, a key step in the process relates to building partnerships and collaborating with various stakeholders while promoting PPPs. Building partnerships and collaboration between public and private sector interests

The Maafikiano in its paragraph 49 states that “channelling [the private sector for SDGs] faces a number of policy challenges, including those surrounding some of the PPPs. Leadership and coordination are needed, nationally and globally, to provide guiding principles to deal with such policy dilemmas”. UNCTAD should help identifying target-specific financing needs and develop a framework to measure the effective contribution of the private sector to the SDGs.

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55 (bb) Reinforce its work on the links between gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment and trade and development, and support member States in the design and implementation of policies and the establishment of institutions that support women's economic empowerment, economic security and rights, and enhance their economic opportunities;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

in transport are underscored as an important area in transport and logistics.

UNCTAD has trained academics, policymakers and civil society representatives on trade, gender and development through standard (open to stakeholders from all developing regions) and region-focused (open to stakeholders from the regions at stake) online courses. Up to now around 600 participants from over 100 countries have been trained through six iterations of standard and region-focused online courses. UNCTAD supports member countries to make their trade policy more gender-responsive. In this framework, UNCTAD participated in national workshops in Uganda (April 2018) and Uruguay (June 2018). UNCTAD organizes face-to-face workshops and training sessions for Geneva-based diplomats, for example in the framework of the Short Courses. Technical cooperation projects are ongoing in Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia on women in formal/small-scale cross-border trade; and on the gender implications of the PacerPlus Agreement.

Since the 14 ministerial conference, UNCTAD has focused its analytical work on the assessment of the gender implications of regional integration schemes. RTAs studied so far include

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COMESA, EAC and SADC. Work is ongoing on Mercosur. Analytical work has been carried out on the new way the trade community is addressing gender equality and women's economic empowerment issues. Policy briefs and commentaries have been published on the new generation FTAs that include trade and gender chapters and on reshaping trade through women's economic empowerment. UNCTAD has developed a methodology for the ex-ante gender assessment of trade reforms, the Trade and Gender Toolbox. The methodology was applied to assess the potential impact on women of the EPA between the EU and EAC.

UNCTAD has actively participated in the global debate on trade and gender by organizing events and dialogues on the issue, for example high-level events within the 11th Ministerial Conference of the WTO (December 2017), the Sixth Global Review of Aid for Trade (July 2017), the WTO Public Forum 2017 (September 2017), the 62nd session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (March 2018), and the 64th session of UNCTAD Trade and Development Board (September 2017). UNCTAD has also participated in several events organized by other partners. UNCTAD was active in the debate that led to the Joint Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment at MC11.

UNCTAD also forefronts women



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empowerment objectives in all aspects of its work on investment and enterprise development, while some of its programmes are explicitly dedicated to advance gender parity through women-oriented events, workshops and/or research. In 2016/17 these included:

Dedicated analytical section in the World Investment Report on FDI and gender, for instance, the WIR18 addressed the representativity of women in corporate boards of the top 100 multinational companies.

Work commenced on a study to expand knowledge on the development impact of FDI and the activities of MNEs on women equity.

The Sustainable Stock Exchanges initiative has established an annual ‘Ring the Bell for Gender Equality, in which more than 40 member exchanges participate to emphasize the importance of women representation in the corporate field, on International Women’s Day. The SSE also publishes guidance to member exchanges on gender and in 2017 published a report entitled How Stock Exchanges Can Advance Gender Equality.

UNCTAD also undertakes several women-targeted activities to support women empowerment in entrepreneurship development. These include the biennial Empretec Women in Business Awards as well as entrepreneurship workshops and

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trainings oriented towards women's needs, which have, in particular, benefited women in Africa. A policy guide was developed to cater for the particular needs of women entrepreneurs in the blue and green economy.

A series of best practice case studies of successful women businesses were developed and collated into a compendium, available on the Business Schools for Impact website as free resources for business schools.

P166 Short courses on Gender and trade were delivered. The last one titled *Gender and trade within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The objective of the course is to deepen the awareness of country representatives of the relationship between trade and gender and to improve their ability to analyse it, as well as to contribute to a gender-sensitive implementation of the Agenda in their respective countries and regions.

55 (cc)Continue its work on research and analysis, within its mandate, on enhancing the impact of migrants' remittances on development, including their social and economic benefits, reducing their transaction costs and expanding access to financial services, while respecting their character as private funds;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

A publication is being finalized on Access to Financial Services and Digital Economy for Sustainable Development which contains an analysis of how improved financial services can reduce the costs of remittances to maximise their development potential, and how remittances are important for financial services. UNCTAD also contributed to the work of the Global Migration Group (GMG) by providing inputs relating to remittances and

Research on Remittances costs maybe are high to some regions, hence need for a balanced approach, call for more research and better policy direction in this area

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<p>55 (dd) Continue to assess the economic development prospects of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and examine obstacles to trade and development, and should strengthen its programme of assistance to the Palestinian people with adequate resources and effective operational activities, including relevant studies as part of the international community's commitment to building an independent Palestinian State, and with a view to alleviating the adverse economic and social conditions imposed on the Palestinian people, in line with the Accra Accord and the Doha Mandate</p>	<p>development.</p> <p>The <i>Economic Development in Africa Report</i> (EDAR) analyses policy research questions relating to Africa's economic development and formulates concrete policy recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders. Recent issues of the report have focused migration for structural transformation (2018).</p> <p>Two years after the adoption of the Nairobi Maafikiano, strengthening of the UNCTAD programme of assistance to the Palestinian people with adequate resources and effective operational activities has not been implemented. This seriously limits the ability of UNCTAD to sustain the momentum of its assistance to the Palestinian people</p>	<p>The Secretariat of UNCTAD should provide an estimate of the resources needed to fully implement all of its mandates to support the State of Palestine, in particular paragraph 55(dd) and all the relevant UNGA resolutions.</p> <p>Requests the Secretariat to provide its proposal on how to implement the relevant provision of this paragraph as well as UNGA resolution, by next session of the Regular session of the TDB (June 2019)</p>
<p>Status of implementation of paragraph: Mixed progress</p> <p>55 (ee) Continue to work with universities and research institutes, especially those located in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, through its Virtual Institute among other means, to strengthen their research and teaching capacities on trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development;</p>	<p>The Virtual Institute has continued to provide high-quality support to its members in their effort to upgrade their teaching and research. We have also reached a growing audience through online courses on topics of interest to specialists from developing countries</p>	<p>Twinning of the virtual institute with renowned universities and institutions to give it an edge on ground facts in its activities.</p>
<p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p> <p>55 (ff) Continue to provide analytical and technical support to member States that are bearing the brunt of geopolitical or other non-economic spillovers, in order to address the trade and development impacts in accordance with its mandate</p>	<p>Notable examples include: The costs of trade war  <a href="http://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=1784">http://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=1784</a></p>	
<p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Nobody really wins a trade war</p>	

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<p>55 (gg) Continue to work in collaboration with other United Nations entities and other stakeholders to enhance the development of transparent measures of progress in terms of sustainable development through its research and analysis, data collection and statistics, including the enhancement of vulnerability indices in the area of trade and development;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p><a href="http://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=1740">http://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=1740</a></p> <p>Environmental vulnerability and debt sustainability in the Caribbean: do we have enough tools to address catastrophic risk? - UNCTAD Policy Brief No. 62 (UNCTAD/PRESS/PB/2017/11)</p> <p>Measuring structural economic progress and making relevant indicators practical tools for policymakers has been a long-standing objective of UNCTAD, notably in its work to help least developed countries achieve structural transformation and graduate smartly.</p> <p>UNCTAD was instrumental in bringing to fruition the idea of adding an Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) to the UN methodology for reviewing the list of LDCs. The Committee for Development Policy (CDP) used the EVI for the first time in 2000. UNCTAD is now taking part in the ongoing multi-year review of the LDC criteria.</p>
<p>55 (hh) Continue to build a better understanding of investment issues and investment policies that promote development, and promote a better understanding of issues related to international investment agreements and their development dimension;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>The UNCTAD IIA programme is singularly geared to align international investment treaties with development principles to minimize their negative impact on communities and orient them towards the objectives espoused in the 2030 Agenda. Its research work complemented by a set of databases seek to render transparent and public, to the</p>

greatest degree possible, all developments in the area of international investment policy.

UNCTAD produced leading analysis of IIA reform and other related developments in 2016-17. Most of this work is published in the World Investment Report, paving out the incremental path towards IIA reform, which UNCTAD is backstopping. Notably, since UNCTAD XIV, this work has spelled out five reform areas, outlining possible actions at four levels if policymaking and has outlined ten options for phase 2 IIA reform, as well as policy options for improving investment policy coherence. UNCTAD broad policy guidance is supplemented with practical tools and databases that are constantly updated, to ensure policymakers are equipped to make informed decisions. These include:

IIA Navigator, which is updated on a continual basis, and constitutes the most comprehensive database of IIAs, containing the full texts of 74 per cent of all BITs and 93 per cent of all treaties with investment provisions (TIPs)

ISDS Navigator the most complete source with access to information on 855 publicly known, treaty-based ISDS cases.

In 2016 UNCTAD introduced a new database containing quantitative analysis of IIA reform efforts based on the comprehensive mapping of more than

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2,500 bilateral investment treaties against 100 criteria.

In addition to the above, Issues Notes were written to inform on an array of other related IIA topics, including on Investor-State Dispute Settlement: Review of Developments (issued at least once per year); Modernizing the Existing Stock of Old-Generation Treaties; Special Update Investor-State Dispute Settlement: Facts and Figures and Improving Investment Dispute Settlement: UNCTAD Policy Tools.

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<p>The role of UNCTAD</p> <p>76. In accordance with paragraphs 10 and 12, UNCTAD should:</p> <p>76 (a) Provide statistics, analytical work and technical assistance to developing countries in the areas of trade, economic diversification, industrial policies and the effective mobilization of financial resources for structural transformation, to enhance growth and development and to integrate beneficially into the global economy, including through the development of sectors and activities that generate greater value addition and effective exploitation of trade opportunities offered by multilateral and regional initiatives;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>UNCTAD continues to make a wide variety of statistics publicly available via UNCTADstat, including country profiles, factsheets and statistical reports.</p> <p>The Multi-year Expert Meeting on Enhancing the Enabling Economic Environment at All Levels in Support of Inclusive and Sustainable Development, and the Promotion of Economic Integration and Cooperation, Second Session, discussed how the diffusion of digital technologies shifts traditional boundaries of individual industries and those between industry and services. It focused on how policymakers can adapt industrial policies that they have pursued to date, in order to harness the potential of the digital world for economic diversification, structural transformation and greater value addition.</p> <p>MYEM on Commodities and Development in April 2017: theme was diversification and value addition</p> <p>Assistance is provided through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting. See also paras 38 (g), 38 (l), 55 (p), 55 (q), 55 (r), 55 (s), 55 (y), 55 (hh), 76 (n), 76 (w), 76 (y) and</p>	<p>Good work covered, UNCTADstat is a very useful resource;</p> <p>Multi-Year Experts Meetings (MYEMs) while useful only serve to identify specific solutions to development problems, and are not able to develop guidelines and/or resolutions that give UNCTAD the mandate to undertake work on issues of specific interest to the developing countries (as opposed to the IGEs); Work on UNCTAD project entitled “Strengthening services trade policymaking for Africa’s integration into regional value chains in support of the 2030 Agenda” should be strengthened to increase coverage to more African countries, especially the LDCs.</p>

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*Comments/observations*

76 (z)

In 2017, UNCTAD received requests for technical assistance from the Governments of Mali and Zimbabwe. In response, UNCTAD initiated the implementation of a new development account project entitled “Strengthening services trade policymaking for Africa’s integration into regional value chains in support of the 2030 Agenda”.

76 (b) Continue its efforts to promote strategies for the structural transformation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, working closely with other United Nations agencies, relevant international organizations and other stakeholders, while also matching needs with relevant support mechanisms and promoting dialogue among countries on their transformational efforts towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

UNCTAD, in collaboration with OECD Development Centre and ECLAC, has launched a report on the “Productive Transformation Policy Review of Chile” as requested by the Chilean Economic Development Agency (CORFO) and the General Directorate for International Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, with the objective to identify future priorities for the national development agenda of the country. Similar Review have been requested by Colombia and Zambia and work has commenced.

The Train for Trade Programme developed cooperation with several IO and other trade players in the field of international trade; WTO, UNESCAP, UNSD, SIECA, ALADI, UNESCWA, ACS, Port Partners in France, Spain, Portugal and Ireland.

The P166 regional course on key issues on the international economic agenda features a strong involvement and support from

Structural transformation in developing countries is still lagging behind due to the lack of progress in access to technologies that enables the production of higher value products; poor infrastructure; lack of skilled manpower, and the increasingly challenging global economic environment. These elements impose serious limitations to the ability of states to adopt economic strategies and social policies to reach sustainable development goals and compromised the required mobilization of resources from both domestic and external sources to finance investment needed to promote economic structural transformation. UNCTAD is encouraged to spend more efforts in tackling those issues by addressing the above mentioned under causes of lack of progress in structural transformation through its analytical work, technical assistance programs and intergovernmental machinery. Also on the issue of technology transfer, while the capacity building efforts of UNCTAD are welcomed, there is a need for the provision of more policy options and best practices, we notice that a wide range of activities covered, initiatives such as “Productive Transformation Policy Reviews” should be strengthened to aide developing countries especially African countries and countries with economies in transition on their



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	<p>experts in the various Divisions of UNCTAD, the regional economic commissions of the United Nations and national experts. Multi-year venues for the regional courses are a key indicator of the support that member States afford the flagship course, and also serve to raise the predictability of delivery and provide important financial support to the secretariat. Most recently:</p> <p>(a) University of Belgrade, Serbia, courses from 2014 to 2018 for countries with economies in transition;</p> <p>(b) Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Institute for Diplomatic Studies will host three courses under the multi-venue agreement (2018, 2020 and 2022);</p> <p>(c) University of Mauritius, courses from 2013 to 2017 for Africa. For the upcoming three courses for African economies (2019, 2021, and 2023), four proposals were submitted by three African countries that will be considered by the Advisory Body in August/September 2018;</p> <p>(d) EAFIT University, Medellin, Colombia, courses from 2015 to 2019 for Latin America and the Caribbean;</p> <p>(e) Singapore Cooperation Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, courses from 2015 to 2019 for Asia and the Pacific.</p> <p>UNCTAD prepared the UNCTAD Economic Development in Africa Report</p>	<p>transformational efforts to achieve the SDGs. E.g. it is reported that only Zambia benefitted in Africa. Its important that coverage reaches the wider continent; the efforts on p166 regional courses are worth noticing.</p>

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2018, which addresses the contribution of intra-African migration to structural transformation on the content

Assistance is also provided through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting. See also paras 38 (g), 38 (l), 55 (p), 55 (q), 55 (r), 55 (s), 55 (y), 55 (hh), 76 (n), 76 (w), 76 (y), 76 (z)

76 (c) Develop statistics and conduct research on emerging and long standing development challenges to the least developed countries and analyse national and international policy strategies and programmes aimed at their graduation and sustainable development to provide practical solutions and policy options, including through the promotion of investment and entrepreneurship and building productive capacities;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

Two expert meetings (together with UNODC) on methodology to provide estimate for SDG indicator 16.4 (illicit financial flows)

Technical assistance project to (2018-2021) on Strengthening analytical capacity and supporting national efforts in Africa to substantially reduce and eventually eliminate illicit financial flows

Launched the publication series, Statistical Tables on the Least Developed Countries, which provides user-friendly access to main economic and social statistics on LDCs, especially macroeconomic, trade, investment, structural transformation, employment, capital flows, foreign debt and infrastructure indicators. It is the only statistical publication dedicated

the training and capacity building activities under this sub paragraph are only in fisheries exports, 6 national programs, 2 regional, 1 interregional workshops, 400 policymakers inc 132 women in 5 countries, and a short course in Geneva on making trade work for LDCs. While we think that these are Very good programs that delivered satisfactory results, we believe that more targeted assistance to African countries is encouraged, also we wonder if the programs referred to are adequate to fulfil the role of UNCTAD under this sub paragraph, are there any activities in other industrial sectors? Is it fair to say that this is an indicator of a weak delivery? The share of global exports for LDCs still remains below the target of 2% by 2020 as set in the Instabul programme of Action and Sustainable Development Goals. It is critical that UNCTAD work further to provide policy options to address the impediments in this regard and it is important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational

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<i>Paragraph of the Nairobi Maafikiano and implementation status</i>	<i>Activities and related outputs</i>	<i>Comments/observations</i>
	exclusively to the LDCs.  Assistance is provided through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting. See also paras 38 (g), 38 (l), 55 (p), 55 (q), 55 (r), 55 (s), 55 (y), 55 (hh), 76 (n), 76 (w), 76 (y), 76 (z)	efficiency and delivery on the mandate
76 (d) Continue and strengthen technical cooperation activities in the least developed countries through training and capacity-building, in accordance with the Istanbul Programme of Action;  Status of implementation of paragraph: On track	Continued to support LDCs through training and capacity building activities in accordance with the Istanbul Programme of Action on issues related to fisheries exports and improving international standards. Overall, six national, two regional and one interregional training workshops were held and more than 400 policymakers and practitioners (including 132 women) in the fisheries sector received training in fisheries sector development. Countries assisted through this work include the Comoros, Cambodia, Mozambique, Myanmar and Uganda.  This work also led to the establishment of two Regional Centres of Excellence for fisheries sector development, one in Africa and one in Asia, which could offer regular training courses for fisheries policy-makers and practitioners from regional LDCs.  Delivered the Short course for Geneva-based diplomats on making trade work for	the training and capacity building activities under this sub paragraph are only in fisheries exports, 6 national programs, 2 regional, 1 interregional workshops, 400 policymakers inc 132 women in 5 countries, and a short course in Geneva on making trade work for LDCs. While we think that these are Very good programs that delivered satisfactory results, we believe that more targeted assistance to African countries is encouraged, also we wonder if the programs referred to are adequate to fulfil the role of UNCTAD under this sub paragraph, are there any activities in other industrial sectors? Is it fair to say that this is an indicator of a weak delivery? The share of global exports for LDCs still remains below the target of 2% by 2020 as set in the Instabul programme of Action and Sustainable Development Goals. It is critical that UNCTAD work further to provide policy options to address the impediments in this regard and it is important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate  Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged

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	least developed countries. See also para 10 (a)	
76 (e) Continue and further address the needs of landlocked developing countries in formulating and implementing policies and strategies centred on fostering productive capacities and structural economic transformation, in accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action;  Status of implementation of paragraph: On track	With a view to assisting landlocked developing countries in putting productive capacities and structural transformation at the center of their domestic policies and strategies, UNCTAD is in the process of developing a productive capacity index for these countries. The composite index is intended to assist the countries in assessing where they stand now in building their productive capacities and enhancing structural economic transformation. The composite index will be tested in selected pilot countries (Botswana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Rwanda) before it is finalized and put to wider use.	This sub paragraph asks UNCTAD to provide assistance to the landlocked developing countries in formulating and implementing policies and strategies centered on fostering productive capacities and structural economic transformation, in accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action, the UNCTAD response to that was in developing a productive capacity index for LLDCs, while we think this is an important step to fulfil UNCTAD role under this sub paragraph we wonder if any follow up actions ore programs are envisaged? are there any further efforts or plans to help formulating and implementing the policies and strategies for LLDCs? We think that it is important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate  Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged
76 (f) Continue to assist the small island developing States in their efforts to address their physical and economic vulnerabilities, promote structural economic transformation and build resilience and productive capacities in accordance with the SAMOA Pathway;  Status of implementation of paragraph: On track	Resilience-building is a paramount development goal of small island developing States, a costly objective strongly supported by UN member States, as reflected in paragraph 22 of the 2014 Samoa Pathway. UNCTAD, through its substantive advocacy and advisory services to SIDS, has been acting as a catalyst for making SIDS status (and eventually SIDS treatment by development partners) an accelerator of resilience-building efforts.  See also para. 55 (l)	Very good work, important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate  Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged
76 (g) Continue activities to disseminate research findings and policy analysis on the least developed countries and enhance	UNCTAD organized the following short courses for Geneva-based delegates: "The	this sub paragraph asks UNCTAD to Continue activities to disseminate research findings and policy analysis on

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<p>policy dialogue with least developed countries policymakers</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>process and consequences of graduation from the least developed country category” (Geneva, 19 May 2017) and “Assessing the progress of the least developed countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals” (Geneva, 13 April 2018)</p>	<p>the least developed countries and enhance policy dialogue with least developed countries policymakers. There were 2 short courses delivered to fulfil this mandate, is that adequate? And were there any efforts regarding policy dialogue with policymakers in LDCs? Considering that Paragraph 67 of Maafikiano calls for the state capacity for effective policy design and implementation consistent with their international obligation should be maintained. Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged</p>
<p>76 (h) Continue to address, through its work on the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues on areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, the specific challenges faced by middle-income countries, according to their needs for structural transformation. These challenges may include the slow pace of diversification and the impact of premature deindustrialization;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Trade and Development Report 2016, chapter 3 titled “The Catch-up Challenge: Industrialization and Structural Change”</p> <p>Completed UNCTAD’s contribution to the Secretary General’s progress report on the implementation of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDAA III)</p> <p>Assistance is provided through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting. See also paras. 38 (g), 38 (l), 55 (p), 55 (q), 55 (r), 55 (s), 55 (y), 55 (hh), 76 (n), 76 (w), 76 (y), 76 (z)</p>	<p>Trade and Development Report was mentioned as an output for Maafikiano! Are there any activities after the mandate of Maafikiano came into effect? There was a great emphasis put by para 58 on holistic and integrated approaches to exploit nexus between trade and development and interrelated issues in areas of finance, technology and investment and we think that this is a goal that UNCTAD is still to deliver on. Important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate</p> <p>Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged</p>
<p>76 (i) Continue to assist structurally weak and vulnerable small economies in their efforts to promote investment and build productive capacity and report on the results of this work;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track.</p>	<p>With a view to assisting landlocked developing countries in putting productive capacities and structural transformation at the center of their domestic policies and strategies, UNCTAD is in the process of</p>	<p>the report mentioned the same activities of sub paragraph of e so our comments on that sub paragraph stand here as well,</p>

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	<p>developing a productive capacity index for these countries. The composite index is intended to assist the countries where they stand now in building their productive capacities and enhancing structural economic transformation. The composite index will be tested in selected pilot countries (Botswana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Rwanda) before it is finalized and put to wider use.</p> <p>See also para. 10 (c)</p>	
<p>76 (j) Continue its support to addressing the special concerns and needs of Africa, including through the provision of policy advice and analysis;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>The Economic Development in Africa Report (EDAR) analyses policy research questions relating to Africa's economic development and formulates concrete policy recommendations for policy makers and stakeholders. Recent issues of the report have focused on tourism and inclusive growth (2017), and migration for structural transformation (2018). Prepared inputs for report of the Secretary-General on United Nations system support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (CPC report).</p>	<p>there is a reference to EDAR, which introduced good quality of research and analysis, and good choice of themes. Very good work, important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate</p>
<p>76 (k) Provide an operational methodology for, and policy guidelines on, mainstreaming productive capacities in national development policies and strategies, including through the development of productive capacity indices, so that productive capacities are placed at the centre of national and international efforts to address the specific needs and challenges of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and Africa</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Developed a manual to assist LDCs and LLDCs in transforming and modernizing their fisheries sector by improving food safety and quality standards.</p> <p>With a view to assisting landlocked developing countries in putting productive capacities and structural transformation at the center of their domestic policies and strategies, UNCTAD is in the process of</p>	<p>activities such as preparing a manual to assist LDCs and LLDCs, Productive Capacities Index, Brainstorming meetings. We emphasise the importance of assisting the provision of policy space for states to utilise their ability to increase productive capacity by providing more policy options.</p> <p>important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate</p>

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<i>Paragraph of the Nairobi Maafikiano and implementation status</i>	<i>Activities and related outputs</i>	<i>Comments/observations</i>
	<p>developing Productive Capacity Index for these countries. The composite index is intended to assist the countries where they stand now in building their productive capacities and enhancing structural economic transformation. The composite index will be tested in selected pilot countries (Botswana, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Rwanda) before it is finalized and put to wider use.</p> <p>UNCTAD organized a brainstorming meeting with experts on “Building Productive Capacities in Structurally Weak Developing Countries, in Geneva. During the meeting a series of presentations were made on substantive, analytical and technical aspects of developing productive capacities in structurally weak and vulnerable economies. The presentations also included a reflection on the conceptual definition of the concept and the challenges as well as opportunities in measuring progress in the area.</p>	Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged
<p>76 (l) Assist the least developed countries to progress towards and prepare for graduation from the least developed countries category, including strategies for facilitating a smooth transition, a clear understanding of the post-graduation environment and challenges and of the need to build productive capacities, and promote the structural transformation necessary for post-graduation sustainable development;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Provided support for Angola, Bhutan, Equatorial Guinea and Lao PDR on graduation from the category of LDCs</p> <p>UNCTAD’s The Least Developed Countries Report 2016: The path to graduation and beyond: Making the most of the process analyses in detail the meaning of the graduation process, its positive and negative sides and provides policy suggestions on how best to</p>	<p>graduation programs are on track and scoring good results.</p> <p>Very good work, important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate</p> <p>Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged</p>

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	<p>approach graduation, so as to continue advancing in the development process in the post-graduation phase. It pleads for LDCs to embark on a strategy of “graduation with momentum”, based on the development of productive capacities and structural transformation of the economy, which builds solid foundations for the post-graduation phase.</p> <p>Ad hoc research studies on graduation from LDC status: Lessons from the experiences of Cabo Verde and Maldives. The studies examine the countries experiences in managing the graduation process, with a view to uncovering the strategies and experiences pre-and post-graduation, and the challenges faced. The aim was also to identify and examine potential opportunities for countries moving out of the LDC category.</p> <p>Helping LDCs achieve structural economic progress toward and beyond graduation from LDC status has been a major field of UNCTAD action under subprogramme 5. This action has been three-fold: (i) to facilitate sound decision-making in the UN on graduation cases; (ii) to help graduating LDCs achieve a smooth transition to post-LDC status; and (iii) to help ex-LDCs face the challenge of maintaining a momentum of progress with lesser external support.</p>	
76 (m) Support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in diversifying production and exports, including in new sustainable growth areas such as sustainable	Identified diversification opportunities outside of the extractive sectors and export potential mapping for Bhutan, Kazakhstan,	As stated in the policy analysis of this subtheme diversification of products and value addition along with increasing productivity in traditional sectors such as



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<p>agriculture, including organic agriculture and creative industries;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Turkmenistan. UNCTAD also analyzed the challenges and opportunities for Uzbekistan in joining the regional and global commodity value chains in textiles and clothing given the huge potential the country possesses in cotton production.</p>	<p>agriculture is key to building productive capacities particularly in commodity-dependent countries to reduce exposure to volatile international commodity markets and facilitate movement up regional and global value chains. UNCTAD has achieved only one program of studies to Identify diversification opportunities outside of the extractive and textile sectors and export potential mapping in 6 countries, no mention of any analytical work or through the intergovernmental machinery, more efforts are required! Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged</p>
<p>76 (n) Support developing countries relying significantly on natural resources exports and facing particular challenges, by encouraging sustainable investment in value addition and the processing of natural resources and productive diversification, while ensuring such investment is responsible and does no harm, and by addressing excessive tax incentives related to foreign direct investment, particularly in the extractive industries, as well as agro-based industries;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Identified diversification opportunities outside of the extractive sectors and export potential mapping for Bhutan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Turkmenistan. UNCTAD also analysed the challenges and opportunities for Uzbekistan in joining the regional and global commodity value chains in textiles and clothing given the huge potential the country possesses in cotton production.</p>	<p>same output as (m)! same comment stands.</p>
<p>76 (o) Devise approaches to stimulating economic diversification and promoting higher value added production, including through trade, investment and entrepreneurship, with a view to providing equal economic opportunity for all in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Assistance is provided through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting.</p> <p>MYEM on Commodities and Development, April 2018</p> <p>Economic diversification is also a goal of policy analysis, experience sharing and technical cooperation activities in the area</p>	<p>investment centered progs for stimulating economic diversification and promotion of higher value-added productions, work done in MYEM on commodities and development.</p> <p>Concerns about the work being spearheaded by MYEM and not an IGE, thus there will be limitations in terms of achieving tangible results or creation of specific mandates for UNCTAD.</p> <p>Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged</p>

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	of science, technology and innovation, including ICTs. These include the delivery of advisory services through national STI and ICT policy reviews and support to national strategies, training and experience sharing including in the context of the CSTD and the TFM.	
76 (p) Strengthen the capacity of commodity-dependent and net food-importing developing countries to reduce the short-term negative effects of price volatility, through instruments for market risk management;  Status of implementation of paragraph: On track	To be the theme of the 2019 MYEM on Commodities and Development Forthcoming	output on that is still to be delivered in 2019 theme of the coming MYEM on commodities and development.  Concern about the work being spearheaded by MYEM and not an IGE, thus there will be limitations in terms of achieving tangible results or creation of specific mandates for UNCTAD.  Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged
76 (q) Promote sustainable trade in biodiversity products and services to strengthen the sustainability of biodiversity and foster sustainable growth, in close cooperation with other relevant agencies where appropriate;	The BioTrade Initiative has continued to promote sustainable BioTrade in support of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. A number of seminars, webinars and workshops have been held, including the IV BioTrade Congress in Cancun, Mexico in December 2016.	
76 (r) Conduct policy analysis and identify policy options aimed at strengthening domestic and international resource mobilization for developing countries and countries with economies in transition;  Status of implementation of paragraph: On track	First session of IGE FfD, held 8-10 November 2017 on domestic resource mobilization and development cooperation issues (illicit financial flows, development banking, domestic taxation and international tax cooperation, ODA measurement and blended finance),  Background note for the high-level segment of the Trade and Development Board 2018 on combatting financial	domestic resource mobilisation, 1st session of IFG FfD.  Strengthen work in the area of Financing for Development, critical importance to the sustainable development of Africa countries  Same output as (e) and other activities.

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<i>Paragraph of the Nairobi Maafikiano and implementation status</i>	<i>Activities and related outputs</i>	<i>Comments/observations</i>
<p>76 (s) Assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in assessing progress towards structural transformation, resilience-building, resource mobilization, economic diversification and competitiveness in support of their national development strategies, including through the analysis of policy best practices;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>leakages and mobilizing financial resources.</p> <p>Supported LDCs and LLDCs in putting productive capacities and structural economic transformation at the centre of their respective domestic policies and strategies. National and regional workshops have been organized for selected countries in Asia and Africa (Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Myanmar, Ugandan) followed by regional workshops in Mozambique, and Myanmar) as well as one inter-regional workshop in Mauritius. The focus of the national workshop is on policies and strategies for fostering productive capacities and structural economic transformation including export diversification (e.g. fisheries).</p> <p>Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Least Developed Countries: A compendium of policy options is a publication that consolidates policy recommendations of The LDC Report series since the early 2000s. It is an action-oriented, user-friendly and visually enhanced publication for the use of policymakers in LDCs and their development partners. It focuses on policy instruments and measures for LDCs to achieve the SDGs, economic structural transformation and development of productive capacities.</p> <p>Measuring the structural transformation</p>	<p>Very good work, important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate.</p> <p>Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged, particularly on business platforms and simplification procedures (helps improve competitiveness)</p> <p>Same output as (e)!</p>

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<p>76 (t) Continue and further enhance its work on infrastructure services and support developing countries in the establishment of policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks that contribute to infrastructure development;</p>	<p>and structural economic and social progress of LDCs has been an area of UNCTAD action for two decades, notably through the preparation of country-specific vulnerability profiles, an UNCTAD concept to facilitate sound decision-making on graduation from LDC status in the UN, and to guide relevant countries in their quest for structural change.</p>	<p>2 major reports, MYEM, ENRGY SERVICES TOOLKIT.</p>
<p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>See also paras. 55 (f), 55 (i), 55 (k), 55 (l)</p> <p>World Investment Report 2017: Investment in the Digital Economy, which proposed a policy framework for investment in the digital economy.</p> <p>Trade and Development Report 2018, chapter 4 (to be published in September 2018)</p> <p>UNCTAD continues its work in this area and has further enhanced it through its research and analysis, SPRs and the Multi-Year Expert Meeting on Trade, Services and Development. The Energy Service Toolkit was published in 2017 to assist developing countries to develop their energy services through sound policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks. The undergoing SPRs for ECOWAS and Paraguay contain analysis of the policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks in infrastructure services such as transport, financial and energy services. The 6th session of the expert meeting in July 2018 put a focus on the role of trade in services,</p>	<p>Very good work, important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate.</p> <p>Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged, particularly on business platforms and simplification procedures (helps improve competitiveness)</p>

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	<p>including trade policy and regulations in addressing the development of water and sanitation, energy and logistics services so as to achieve SDGs 6, 7 and 12.</p> <p>See also 38 (g), 55 (f), 55 (i), 55 (k), 55 (l), 55 (q), 55 (r), 55 (y), 100 (c).</p>	
<p>76 (u) Assist developing countries, including the least developed countries, in building a macroeconomic and business environment that stimulates enterprise development and competitiveness and maximizes sustainable investment opportunities;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>Transparent, efficient administrative procedures are at the heart of a successful business environment. UNCTAD's e-government digital platform suite is designed to create a business environment that encourages business start-ups and expansion.</p> <p>In 2016 and 2017, the scope of the eRegulations and eRegistrations systems was extended (at the national and/or subnational levels) in Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cameroon, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mali, Montenegro, Kenya, Rwanda and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In 2016, a product-extension of eRegulations, the Trade Portal – a new facilitation tool specializing on trade procedures modelled on the same principles and systems as eRegulations – was introduced. It has since been implemented in Bangladesh, Benin, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal and Tajikistan. Similar portals are also being implemented in Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.</p> <p>Since UNCTAD XIV, UNCTAD has also set up an Entrepreneurship Policy Hub.</p>	<p>e-government digital platform suite, eRegulation and eRegistrations systems extended in many countries, trade portal</p> <p>Very good work, important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate.</p> <p>Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged, particularly on business platforms and simplification procedures (helps improve competitiveness)</p>

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	Other core enterprise development products and services also contribute to this mandate. See also para. 76 (w).	
76 (v) Assess, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations such as the International Labour Organization, the impact of labour and employment policies on economic growth, including the interrelation between macroeconomic and labour policies;  Status of implementation of paragraph: On track	Multi-year Expert Meeting on Enhancing the Enabling Economic Environment at All Levels in Support of Inclusive and Sustainable Development, and the Promotion of Economic Integration and Cooperation will be organized on the topic “How can labour and macroeconomic policies contribute towards the achievement of the SDGs?” (March 2018).	still to be achieved  Activities undertaken appear inconsistent with the actual meeting as reported on UNCTAD website, the MYEM was focused on “adapting industrial policies to a digital world for economic diversification and structural transformation”. It addressed the issues underscored in sub paragraphgraphs 38 (a), 76 (a) and 76 (b) of the Nairobi Maafikiano. There is need to address this anomaly.  Concern about the work being spearheaded by MYEM and not an IGE, remains  Targeted assistance or focus to African countries is encouraged
76 (w) Develop and disseminate further its Entrepreneurship Policy Framework and assist developing countries in building a competitive microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises sector, as well as better integrating into global value chains, including through its Empretec programme, including for the promotion of youth and women’s entrepreneurship, and smallholding farmers;  Status of implementation of paragraph: On track	The work programme on enterprise development seeks to strengthen the domestic institutional and policy environment, as well as transfer the requisite skills and knowledge, to boost the growth, competitiveness and local absorptive capacities of local enterprises toward the achievement of SDG objectives.  In 2016–2017 six countries were assisted with formulating entrepreneurship policies by means of the Entrepreneurship Policy Framework (EPF), and with their implementation:  Cameroon, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the Gambia and the	various activities seem to be on track.  Very good work, important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate.  Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged, mobilization of resources to help developing countries operationalize reforms emanating Peer Review recommendation is encouraged.

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United Republic of Tanzania. Background analysis on entrepreneurship policies also started in Ethiopia, in collaboration with UNIDO.

Action plans are being implemented in four countries. Regional sharing of experience took place in Argentina and Rwanda, which convened more than 60 countries and resulted in enhanced collaboration.

UNCTAD is also expanding the use of the EPF by pinpointing relevant target groups that can be empowered through entrepreneurial activity, and tailoring EPF principles to the needs of these groups.

In the face of unprecedented global mass migration UNCTAD is currently working in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Refugee Agency to develop a policy framework, using the EPF as basis, to harness entrepreneurial activity to empower refugees and vulnerable migrants

Entrepreneurship training and skills development were provided under the Empretec banner. In the period, the number of Empretec centres worldwide expanded to 40. Empretec installation and consolidation activities continued in Ethiopia, Cameroon, the Gambia, Kenya, Malaysia, Paraguay, the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia. Pilot workshops took place in Costa Rica, Oman

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	<p>and Spain. Regional workshops took place in Colombia and Kenya.</p> <p>A project to support developing country policymakers in the formulation of national entrepreneurship policies through the implementation of Entrepreneurship Policy Frameworks was completed, and a web-based portal with tutorials developed.</p> <p>Farming-as-a-business and tailored value chain training was delivered to entrepreneurs in the coffee, tomato, dairy and passion fruit sectors. Tailored material was developed for residential construction, with a view to create sustainable and green jobs.</p> <p>UNCTAD undertakes several women-targeted activities to support women empowerment in entrepreneurship development. This include the biennial Empretec Women in Business Awards as well as women-specific workshops and trainings, which have benefited women particularly in Africa.</p>	
<p>76 (x) Continue to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to formulate and implement competition and consumer protection policies and laws, including through voluntary peer reviews and the sharing of best practices; as well as facilitating international cooperation among competition and consumer protection agencies together with other relevant international organizations, taking into account the revised United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>UNCTAD continued its work in the field of competition law and policy, having developed work under the new formal mandate on consumer protection (General Assembly resolution 70/186 of 22 December 2015) with the organization of the first 3 sessions of the new Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Consumer Protection Law and Policy, publications on consumer protection and</p>	<p>various activities, but how successful? Any feedbacks?</p> <p>Very good work, important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate.</p> <p>Targeted assistance to African countries are encouraged, particularly mobilization of</p>



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	<p>the first voluntary peer review of consumer protection law and policy, for Morocco. UNCTAD technical cooperation was pursued through ongoing projects, regional projects (COMPAL, for Latin America; MENA, for Middle East and North African countries; and a new one for CEMAC, Central and West African countries) and national projects (ongoing, Albania; new, Ethiopia). Technical assistance and capacity-building continued in the ASEAN region, with the support of the German Agency for International Cooperation, and advisory services were provided to the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), to Cabo Verde (under UNDAF 2012/2016), to Georgia and Paraguay and for Continental Free Trade Area negotiations as well as to the tripartite negotiations (on competition).</p> <p>Voluntary peer reviews of Competition law and policy, followed by technical assistance support, were facilitated to Argentina, Botswana and Uruguay.</p>	<p>resources to help developing countries operationalize reforms emanating Peer Review recommendation is encouraged.</p>
<p>76 (y) Advance its work on international standards of accounting and reporting, and promote best practices in corporate transparency and accounting, including through the use of its Accounting Development Tool, in coordination with international efforts in the field of sustainability accounting as appropriate;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>The UNCTAD accounting and reporting programme is devoted to corporate reporting standards on financial as well as environmental, social and governance (ESG) and how to align these with the SDGs to facilitate the monitoring of the Goals. As such, UNCTAD has been named co-custodian of the indicator of SDG 12, target 6, on the number of companies publishing sustainability reports.</p>	<p>UNCTAD accounting and reporting programme, ISAR 33RD AND 34TH, extensive coverage of many activities</p>

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The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) 33rd and 34th sessions were dedicated largely to the ongoing work on the selection of core reporting indicators aligned with the SDGs monitoring framework; and issues in the role of disclosure in risk assessment and enhancing the usefulness of corporate reporting in decision-making, as well as monitoring of compliance and enforcement for reporting standards. After launching its initiative on the selection of a limited set of core SDG

indicators at UNCTAD XIV, UNCTAD presented the project's conceptual framework at the 33rd session, and at the 34th session unveiled the working document on core indicators. Preceding the 33rd and 34th sessions, UNCTAD also organized technical workshops on matters related to the implementation of accounting standards in the public and private sectors.

In addition to the formal sessions of ISAR, UNCTAD organized a number of intersessional expert meetings to advance the development of the core indicators, including the Consultative Group meetings and a round table on measuring the private sector's contribution to the SDGs.

This work has benefited from partnership with the International Integrated Reporting Council and the World Business Council

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for Sustainable Development.

In the area of research, UNCTAD has continued to promote high-quality research in accounting and reporting through its Annual Review of International Accounting and Reporting Issues. The 2016 and 2017 Reviews included research in the areas of sustainability reporting, monitoring of compliance and enforcement, and implementation of audit and assurance standards. UNCTAD has also partnered with the International Federation of Accountants, building on the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2017. The two organizations structured and began the implementation of a project to prepare case studies on IPSAS implementation, which is expected to conclude with a joint publication.

In the area of capacity-building, UNCTAD has continued to update and implement its Accounting Development Tool (ADT). In 2016 and 2017, implementation of the tool was pursued in Colombia, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

UNCTAD has pursued its activities in the area of sustainability reporting in coordination with other relevant organizations. Among others, UNCTAD has established close partnerships with UN Environment and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the development of core indicators and the

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	<p>metadata guidance for SDG indicator 12.6.1. UNCTAD also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Integrated Reporting Council and coordinated closely with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. UNCTAD is a member of the multi-stakeholder advisory committee of the Action Platform on Reporting on the SDGs, a joint initiative by the United Nations Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative.</p>	
<p>76 (z) Continue to develop statistics on investment, the creative economy and the global economy and the operations of multinational enterprises;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>	<p>UNCTAD FDI statistics databases provide analysis of global and regional FDI flows and the activities of multinational enterprises. This equips developing countries with reliable data to support sound policymaking. The UNCTAD FDI database is the most comprehensive of its kind. FDI statistics drew some 25 per cent of UNCTAD web traffic.</p> <p>In 2016–2017 UNCTAD maintained seven statistical databases on FDI including global FDI stocks and flows, bilateral FDI statistics, cross-border mergers and acquisitions, greenfield investment projects, foreign affiliate statistics (FATS), and the activities of MNEs – including the global top 100 MNEs. Two databases were added in the period: the Megagroupings Investment Facts and Figures database, which collates the data of a number of significant economic groupings, notably the G20, the Transatlantic Trade and</p>	<p>UNCTAD FDI statistics database provides analysis of FDI flows, provides very good support for policymakers, 25% of UNCTAD web traffic, cooperation programme with MENA countries and other programmes</p> <p>Very good work, important to strengthen capacity of UNCTAD to improve operational efficiency and delivery on the mandate.</p> <p>Targeted assistance to African countries encouraged, mobilization of resources to help developing countries operationalize reforms emanating Peer Review recommendation is encouraged.</p>

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	<p>Investment Partnership, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership and the BRICS.</p> <p>The second database provides information about the activities of multinational State-owned enterprises, which have become increasingly important players in the global economy in recent years.</p> <p>The database contains information on 1,500 SO-MNEs, which together own some 86,000 foreign affiliates (10 per cent of all foreign affiliates).</p> <p>UNCTAD worked with the Statistical Centre for the Cooperation Council for the Arab Countries of the Gulf and the MENA Centre for Investment to improve the GCC coordinated foreign investment survey for all GCC countries. UNCTAD also participated in the workings of several groups – notably the OECD Working Group on International Investment Statistics, the IMF Balance of Payments Committee and the Eurostat/ECB task force on foreign direct investments, to improve methodological standards on FDI data collection. The FDI trends and data section also produces a quarterly report on FDI trends – the Global Investment Trends Monitor is – which collating foreign direct investment data and providing analysis of standout facts and trends. In the period under review, six editions of the GITM were published.</p>	

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Three editions of the GITM were published in 2016, with a focus on the lack of productive impact of rising investment flows (January edition); the decline in investment flows routed through offshore financial hubs (May edition); and FDI flow projections for 2017 and 2018

in the October edition. In 2017, two of the editions were themed, the May edition on the state of FDI flows to least developed countries (LDCs), and the November edition on FDI and economic zones in the ASEAN.

UNCTAD continues to make a wide variety of statistics publicly available via UNCTADstat, including country profiles, factsheets and statistical reports.

UNCTAD is also working with UNODC and UNECA to develop a statistical framework for the measurement of Illicit Financial Flows.

76 (aa) Complementing the work of other organizations, continue its research and analysis within its mandate on the impact of migration, including vulnerable migrants, on development and trade capacity, considering its opportunities and challenges;

Status of implementation of paragraph: On track

More work needed beyond the EDAR on Migration for Structural Transformation to realize tangible results on the ground, especially for Africa where migration persists.

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<p>76 (bb) Promote and facilitate international cooperation for productive capacity and the industrial upgrading of developing countries, and advise countries on the appropriate measures to be taken in this regard in cooperation with other relevant international organizations;</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>		<p>More work needed, Middle Income Countries continue to face challenges in mobilizing resources to undertake projects such as STIP review</p>
<p>76 (cc) Through its three pillars, work to facilitate domestic and regional resource mobilization to allow for long-term structural transformation in developing economies.</p> <p>Status of implementation of paragraph: On track</p>		<p>Strengthen work in the area of Financing for Development, critical importance to the sustainable development of Africa countries</p>

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<p>77 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a historic agreement of unprecedented scope and significance that will shape the global economic and development agenda for the next 15 years and require the full engagement of the international community. The success of the new development agenda will depend on all members of the international community playing their respective roles and fulfilling their mandates in its implementation. The role of UNCTAD within this broader process will be determined primarily by its mandate and also by its ability to ensure that its research and analysis and technical cooperation activities contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and by its capacity to strengthen synergies and coherence between the three pillars of UNCTAD.</p>	<p>UNCTAD also contributes to the monitoring and follow-up of the achievement of the Goals by providing relevant, reliable and timely statistics, in particular with regard to the challenges faced by developing countries in trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, investment, technology and sustainable development. For example, under the auspices of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, UNCTAD, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, is developing a common methodology and statistical framework for the measurement of illicit financial flows. In addition to providing data for the agreed indicator of scale under target 16.4, UNCTAD, together with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa,</p>	<p>From 78 to 81 Commend the work of UNCTAD on SDGs in coordination with relevant entities and encourage it for more improvement of coordination mechanisms for development and strengthen coordination on macro-economic policy with especial emphasis on financial illicit flows.</p> <p>Illicit flows trace and return.</p> <p>UNCTAD should enhance its work on the implementation of SDGs by developing transparent measures of progress on sustainable development that go beyond per capita income to encompass the social, economic and environmental aspects of domestic output and structural gaps at all levels</p>
<p>78 Sustainable development is about meeting the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It includes improving living standards, while advancing long-term economic goals. The 2030 Agenda reaffirms the importance of the balance between the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development and integrating them into policies and programmes, while taking into account different national realities, capacities, needs and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. It means protecting the environment, including tackling climate change and its impacts, and it requires actions at all levels by public sector, private sector and civil society, to ensure that their decisions contribute to an excellent quality of life for both present and future generations. Such efforts can be enhanced by developing transparent measures of progress on sustainable development that go beyond per capita income to encompass the social, economic and environmental aspects of domestic output and structural gaps at all levels, together with tools to mainstream sustainable development into national development strategies and to monitor its realization in different economic activities.</p>		



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has begun work on defining, estimating and disseminating statistics on illicit financial flows in Africa

79 The 2030 Agenda is broader than a set of goals; it is, rather, a plan of action, and its implementation requires urgent bold and transformative steps. All countries have committed to implement the necessary changes, nationally and internationally, in collaborative partnership with other stakeholders, in a spirit of strengthened global solidarity and for the full benefit of all. These steps are included in the 2030 Agenda itself, as means of implementation, which are indivisible from, and of equal importance with, the goals for sustainable development outcomes. They are also, in part, reflected in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

80 The primary means of fulfilling the 2030 Agenda is through national sustainable development strategies supported by an enabling international economic environment which is integral to their success. This will require the intensive global engagement of Governments, international bodies and other stakeholders in support of the implementation and mobilization of available policy instruments and resources. Effective and decisive action by international bodies in line with their mandates, particularly the United Nations and its specialized agencies, is thus an essential part of a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. Outcomes in other international forums such as the World Trade Organization also contribute to the accomplishment of the 2030 Agenda.

81 For the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda, it is important that relevant international agreements, rules and standards are not only mutually consistent, but also consistent with and support, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

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<p>82 Effective implementation will require sound and coherent policy frameworks and statistics at the international level, based on pro-poor, inclusive and gender-sensitive development strategies. This includes, in particular, promoting coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary, financial and development systems based on stronger global economic governance and enhanced cooperation between international institutions. It will require efforts to limit the excessive volatility of commodity prices.</p>		<p>82 to 84 Effective implementation UNCTAD should work with other relevant Organizations toward sound and coherent policy frameworks and statistics at the international level, based on pro-poor, inclusive and development strategies. This includes, in particular, promoting coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary, financial and development systems based on stronger global economic governance and enhanced cooperation between international institutions. Efforts should be exerted to limit the excessive volatility of commodity prices.</p>
<p>83 The challenge of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is compounded by the current uncertainty in the global economic environment. Success will depend on, inter alia, a global monetary and financial system conducive to financial stability, as well as mobilizing the additional resources needed for investment and improving international tax cooperation to strengthen domestic revenue bases. This includes, inter alia, improved early warning of macroeconomic and financial risks and a strengthened permanent international financial safety net, including more comprehensive and flexible financial responses to the needs of developing countries, as recognized in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.</p>		
<p>84 As envisaged in the 2030 Agenda, achieving these changes will depend on a more coherent, inclusive and representative global architecture for sustainable development. This therefore requires responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels through effective, accountable and inclusive regional and international institutions, with broader and stronger participation by developing countries. It also requires the leadership of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective United Nations.</p>		
<p>85 UNCTAD has an important role in this process. Previous</p>	<p>UNCTAD is one of the five major</p>	<p>85 to 88 Implementation of major conferences related to</p>

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<p>quadrennial conferences have mandated UNCTAD to implement and follow up on relevant outcomes from global conferences and summits on development and trade and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment play a key role in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. UNCTAD should contribute to the United Nations high-level political forum which is the central follow-up and review platform for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNCTAD will contribute to this monitoring process.</p> <p>86 The challenges and commitments contained in the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other agreements and outcomes in 2015 encompass all elements of the core mandate of UNCTAD and they are closely interrelated, requiring integrated and holistic solutions. The Sustainable Development Goals and the associated targets, in particular, including the means of implementation, are multidimensional, interlinked and indivisible. The 2030 Agenda itself emphasizes that these interlinkages and the integrated nature of the Agenda are of crucial importance to ensuring that its purpose is these recent agreements and outcomes confer an essential role on UNCTAD, as the focal point in the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment. UNCTAD already plays an important role in the implementation of and follow-up to the Istanbul Programme of Action, the Vienna Programme of Action and the SAMOA Pathway.</p>	<p>institutional stakeholders of the financing for development follow-up process, and has made major contributions to the ECOSOC FFD forum and HLPF in 2017 and 2018, including participation in high-level roundtables, thematic roundtables, as well as inter alia holding events on trade and technology as drivers of SDG achievement, new financial stress indicators for developing countries, energy for structural transformation in LDCs, the challenges facing LLDCs in financing their development, and presenting the results of the first IGE on FFD.</p>	<p>trade and Development UNCTAD should continue inter alia addressing the achievement of a global monetary and financial system conducive to financial stability, as well as mobilizing the additional resources needed for investment and improving international tax cooperation to strengthen domestic revenue bases. This includes, inter alia, improved early warning of macroeconomic and financial risks and a strengthened permanent international financial safety net, including more comprehensive and flexible financial responses to the needs of developing countries, as recognized in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.</p> <p>Report participation on international conferences.</p> <p>As the recent agreements and outcomes confer an essential role on UNCTAD, as the focal point in the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment and sustainable development. UNCTAD should continue its role in the implementation of and follow-up to the Istanbul Programme of Action, the Vienna Programme of Action and the SAMOA Pathway.</p>

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87 By virtue of its mandate, UNCTAD provides added value within the international system, and has an important role in the implementation of recent global agreements and outcomes, including the goal of revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. In particular, it provides a useful platform for dialogue between developed and developing countries and its intergovernmental machinery, in particular consensusbuilding, is an important contributor to global good governance, as a channel for articulating the interests of developing countries. However, its contribution depends in part upon raising the profile of its work programme, and the issues falling under its core mandate and its role as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.

88 Strengthening UNCTAD contributions implies intensifying mutual cooperation and communications with other United Nations agencies and international organizations and can contribute to more efficient resource use, increased coherence and enhanced synergies between them. The role of UNCTAD in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Addis Ababa Action Agenda thus offers the opportunity to strengthen the networking and interaction of the global community on trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.

89 UNCTAD has a unique and central role as a producer and provider of statistics across all areas of its work. In addition to the integrated treatment of trade with other global and macroeconomic issues from a development perspective, UNCTAD should also continue to pursue its established mandate in the provision of technical assistance on trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.

UNCTAD continues to make a wide variety of statistics publicly available via UNCTAD stat, including country profiles, factsheets and statistical reports. DSIB has also increased capacity development activities with regard to AUC and under the « Delivering Results Together » operated by the United Nations

89 SDGs measurement Statistics should be in SDGs implementation. Why the concentration is in ecommerce only?

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Development Group.

Work has also continued to strengthen the availability of relevant statistics related to e-commerce and the digital economy. This is done on close cross-divisional collaboration. Since July 2016, new statistics have been developed on exports of digitally delivered services; trade in ICT goods and the use of ICTs by enterprises. The UNCTAD B2C E-commerce Index has been improved and new estimates for global e-commerce and cross-border B2C e-commerce have been published.

90 In focusing on its mandate across the three pillars of research and analysis, technical assistance and consensus-building, UNCTAD should strengthen its role in addressing the needs and priorities of developing countries for sustainable development and strengthening their role in the global economy. Cooperation with civil society should also be strengthened, to enhance their advocacy for inclusive sustainable development, as should consultation with other private sector actors to identify key obstacles to investment, particularly in the least developed countries.

The 2018 World Investment Forum as a global platform for multi-stakeholder engagement on investment and enterprise for development is anticipated to gather some 5,000 participants from the investment-development community. In addition to the extensive participation of the private sector, the Forum will feature dedicated tracks to accommodate civil society representatives (e.g. parliamentarians, through a formal partnership with the Inter-Parliamentary Union) and academia, through a dedicated academic conference.

UNCTAD is also revising the methodological approach to its STI policy reviews, to among other things, better engage members of civil society and other stakeholders in its policy advisory work. Pays special attention to engagement with academia, civil society and industry, by

90 Commend the work of UNCTAD on its three pillars to address the needs and priorities of developing countries especially on providing a global platform for multi-stakeholder engagement on investment and enterprise for development through the World Investment Forum, STI and Work with African gum arabic-producing countries to create an association of gum arabic-producing countries in Africa.

Ask the Secretariat about their cooperation with civil society and to encourage more engagement with them.

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<p>91 UNCTAD should maintain its support for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, African countries and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, while also taking account of the continued challenges faced by some other developing countries and countries with economies in transition and continuing to support their efforts to address these challenges. Emphasis on graduation from the least developed countries category should be increased, including through the continued provision of advisory services and policy analysis in collaboration with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States.</p>	<p>participating in various events and capacity building activities (e.g. the World Maritime University, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), and various UN and industry conferences).</p> <p>Consultations with civil society were held in advance of the Trade and Development Board in 2017 and 2018, and meeting facilities in UNCTAD New York office were also provided to civil society representatives for their use in preparation for the 2018 ECOSOC FFD Forum.</p> <p>Contributed to the implementation and follow up to the outcome of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by providing substantive support based on its Action Plan for Investing in the SDGs to the New York process, including the high-level event on Financing for the SDGs. The programme contributed to the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda by – in line with the provision of its para. 91 – continuing its existing programme of meetings and consultations with member States on international investment agreements (henceforth IIAs).</p> <p>Supports the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) for the least developed countries (LDCs) and the Vienna Programme of Action (VPoA) for landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) in areas within its mandate.</p>	<p>91to 92 Activities carried out Commend UNCTAD support to the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, African countries and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies and encourage it to continue the implementation of and follow-up to the Istanbul Programme of Action, the Vienna Programme of Action and the SAMOA Pathway.</p>
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The sixty-fifth session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD has been reviewing progress on the implementation of the two programmes of action based on the report on UNCTAD-wide activities in support of these two categories of countries.

UNCTAD supports the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) for least developed countries (LDCs) and the Vienna Programme of Action (VPoA) for landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) in areas within its mandate.

The sixty-fifth session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD has been reviewing progress in implementation of the two programmes of Action on the basis of the report on UNCTAD-wide activities in support of the two categories of countries.

Assistance is provided to LLDCs through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting.

Development account project on “Building the capacities of developing countries to shift towards sustainable freight transport” (1415Q). See under 10 (a) and 10 (b).

Provided extensive support to the LLDCs and to OHRLLS in relation to the question

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of trade facilitation and transit, which are seen as important issues in order to assist LLDCs integrate in global value chains. In this respect, we are working with many LLDCs and transit developing countries to and with regional groupings to implement national and regional trade facilitation reforms, including implementation of the WTO TFA. For the relevant role of UNCTAD, please refer to para. 55 (j) All ongoing UNCTAD activities in support of SIDS efforts to achieve structural economic progress are grounded in the preamble of the 2014 Samoa Pathway, in which UN member States reaffirmed their commitment “to take urgent and concrete action to address the vulnerability of small island developing States...” and underscored “the urgency of finding additional solutions to the major challenges facing small island developing States in a concerted manner...”.

Assistance is provided to SIDS through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting.

Cross-divisional collaboration between DITC (non-tariff measures; and trade and gender), DTL (trade facilitation) and DIAE (trade portals) is supporting nine small island States in the Pacific. The joint



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project is aiming to increase transparency on trade procedures and regulations for member States of the PACER Plus agreement, and address gender aspects of the agreement.

Development account project on “Building the capacities of developing countries to shift towards sustainable freight transport” (1415Q). See under 10 (a), 10(b) and 10 (c).

Development account project (1415O) on “Climate change impacts on coastal transport infrastructure in the Caribbean: enhancing the adaptive capacity of SIDS” (UNDA 9th tranche), was implemented over the period 2015-17.

Outputs include among others 2 case studies, technical EG meeting (2016), national workshops, the web platform <https://SIDSport-ClimateAdapt.unctad.org>, and a ‘Port industry survey on climate variability and change’ (UNCTAD/SER.RP/2017/18),

See also 55 (f), 55 (k), 55 (l), 76 (f), 76 (s), 76 (t).

Structurally weak and vulnerable small economies falling within the categories as enumerated under paras 10 (a), (b),

(c) and (d) benefited from UNCTAD assistance in the area of investment and enterprise development.

All the small island developing States,

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which UNCTAD helped to build resilience and achieve structural economic progress, and several land-locked developing countries and non-SIDS, non-LLDC Least Developed Countries that benefited from UNCTAD's assistance were "structurally weak" and "vulnerable" countries with "small economies".

UNCTAD continues to support the development efforts of middle-income countries, according to their needs. For example, UNCTAD technical cooperation expenditures in middle-income countries in 2017 amounted to more than US\$11.5 million across 46 middle-income countries.

In collaboration with OECD Development Centre and ECLAC, the "Productive Transformation Policy Review of Chile" was launched as requested by the Chilean Economic Development Agency (CORFO) and the General Directorate for International Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, with the objective to identify future priorities for the national development agenda of the country. Similar Reviews have been requested by Colombia and Zambia and work has commenced.

92 The three pillars of consensus-building, research and analysis and technical assistance remain of equal strategic importance. Further efforts are needed to increase their linkages and complementarity, to enhance the contribution of UNCTAD to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The intergovernmental

Member states comments invited

UNCTAD activities in the three pillars of consensus-building, research and analysis and technical assistance need more efforts to increase their linkages and complementarity and inhouse coordination.

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<p>machinery should determine the institution's direction and provide the political context for its research and analytical work, which in turn should inform and support consensus-building on development challenges.</p>		<p>Enhancement of participation of expert form the developing countries in UNCTAD meetings.</p>
<p>93 The role of the Trade and Development Board should be central to these efforts and should be strengthened. The Working Party on the Strategic Framework and Programme Budget, and through it the Trade and Development Board, should be supplied in a concise and timely manner with the necessary aggregate information by the UNCTAD secretariat to adequately fulfil this role.</p>	<p>Member states comments invited</p>	<p>93 to 95 IGM The revitalization document agreed upon will guide the process of strengthening the IGM to be more deliverable. Revitalization should continue</p> <p>Workin party ToRs should be agreed with timeline</p> <p>Especially the Working party ToRs time line and the strengthening the outcomes of TDB to be more visible at GA and ECOSOC.</p> <p>Revitalisation should be continuous work for improvement.</p>
<p>94 The existing intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD should be revitalized, thus better supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Geneva Dialogues should continue as a mechanism for the continued analytical and research-based discussion of the systemic impact of development policies at the global level on national policymaking and implementation. Areas of attention should include persistent and emerging economic challenges from a development perspective.</p>	<p>Member states comments invited</p>	<p>The revitalization document agreed upon will guide the process of strengthening the IGM to be more deliverable.</p>
<p>95 Expert group meetings should be improved by ensuring through and within all available means more participation of experts from developing countries, and by exploring all links with the Sustainable Development Goals, thus better supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. They should lead to concrete outcomes for consideration by all countries. Expert group meetings should be more distinct from the discussions in the Trade and Development Board.</p>	<p>Member states comments invited</p>	<p>The revitalization document agreed upon will guide the process of strengthening the IGM to be more deliverable</p>
<p>96 The Independent development-oriented analytical work of UNCTAD is crucial to inform the deliberations of member States.</p>	<p>All UNCTAD flagship reports and other relevant analysis continued to provide</p>	<p>96 to 98 Analytical work and Flagship reports. Commend UNCTAD that its flagship reports and other</p>

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<p>It should continue to provide regular analysis of the global trends in trade and development and interrelated issues, with a particular focus on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. It should encompass issues related to the sustainability and predictability of innovative and new sources of finance, the role of the private sector, the financing of microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, and trends related to investment.</p>	<p>regular analysis of relevant global trends.</p>	<p>relevant analysis continued to provide regular analysis of relevant global trends and encourage its continuation.</p>
<p>97 UNCTAD flagship reports should provide substantive recommendations for the consideration of the Trade and Development Board, which would help to make them more focused. Outreach and engagement, for capacity-building as well as research, could be enhanced through greater and more effective use of new communications technologies, including web-based and online training.</p>	<p>The UNCTAD World Investment Report provides a summary of key action-oriented recommendations. The annual global launch of the World Investment Report includes a series of online interactive sessions with top policymakers and journalists in several UN languages. The recommendations are also disseminated in the context of capacity-building workshops at the regional and national levels.</p> <p>The Technology and Innovation Report 2018, the first one issued after UNCTAD XIV, contains precise policy recommendations in each of its four chapters to address the challenges and materialize the potential of technologies, particularly frontier technologies, to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The report informed the discussion of a dedicated segment of the TDB on 8 June 2018.</p>	<p>Commend UNCTAD that its flagship reports and other relevant analysis continued to provide regular analysis of relevant global trends and encourage its continuation.</p>
<p>98 UNCTAD technical assistance should be further improved throughout project cycles. Technical assistance should seek to enhance the capacity of developing countries in understanding the</p>	<p>With a view to mobilize investment and channel it towards the SDGs, UNCTAD developed a model investment project</p>	

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<p>nature and dynamics of the global economic system and alternatives for its reform in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It should also promote and facilitate international cooperation for the development of productive capacities and industrial upgrading in developing countries, and advise countries on appropriate measures to this end. UNCTAD can also assist developing countries in achieving sustainable development, particularly in its economic dimension, as well as assist member States in monitoring progress towards the targets set out in the recent global agreements and outcomes as they relate to trade and development issues. Its technical cooperation and capacity-building, including at the ministerial level, should thus support member States, in areas encompassed by its mandate, in defining and coordinating national development strategies oriented towards sustainable development, incorporating the different approaches, visions and tools available.</p> <p>99 Results-based management should be continuously enhanced and applied as a flexible management tool, whereby it offers a cost-effective means of advancing initiatives and development outcomes. This can contribute to improving the effectiveness, efficiency and impact on development outcomes of UNCTAD operations through sharing lessons, continuously improving the benefits of UNCTAD operations for recipients and streamlining reporting to donors.</p> <p><b>The role of UNCTAD</b></p> <p>100 In accordance with paragraphs 10 and 12, UNCTAD should:</p> <p>(a) Contribute, through its three pillars of work, to the implementation, monitoring and review of the 2030 Agenda, especially the relevant targets in the areas of trade and development and interrelated areas of finance, technology and investment across the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 17 on revitalizing the Global Partnership for</p>	<p>proposal template specifically framed around SDG objectives, which countries can use to prepare pipelines of bankable SDG projects.</p> <p>Results-based management approaches have been adopted for all technical cooperation activities, and in line with the ongoing United Nations budget reforms, results frameworks at branch level are currently being rolled out across all UNCTAD divisions, with full implementation expected by end of 2018.</p> <p>UNCTAD has been actively engaged in the interagency effort to monitor and report on the implementation of the outcomes of the third international conference on financing for development, taking a leading role in the preparation of the trade, private</p>	<p>Why and How RBM being expanded in the context of the ongoing United Nations management and budget reforms</p> <p>Above.78</p>

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Sustainable Development;	<p>finance, debt sustainability, technology and systemic issues chapters of the annual reports of the Interagency Task Force on Financing for Development.</p> <p>UNCTAD is also co-custodian of nine SDG indicators.</p>	
<p>(b) In cooperation with relevant partners, consider ways of mobilizing additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources;</p>	<p>UNCTAD has been actively engaged in the interagency effort to monitor and report on the implementation of the outcomes of the third international conference on financing for development, taking a leading role in the preparation of the trade, private finance, debt sustainability, technology and systemic issues chapters of the annual reports of the Interagency Task Force on Financing for Development.</p> <p>In addition, the inaugural IGE on FFD was held from 8–10 November 2017.</p> <p>Assistance is also provided through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting. See paras. 38 (g), 38 (l), 55 (p), 55 (q), 55 (r), 55 (s), 55 (y), 55 (hh), 76 (n), 76 (w), 76 (y), 76 (z).</p>	<p>Commend the work of UNCTAD and encourage it to continue work see para 85</p>
<p>(c) Utilize the World Investment Forum for the regular exchange of experiences and best practices in the area of investment and enterprise policies for development, involving the widest possible range of stakeholders and providing for a</p>	<p>The UNCTAD World Investment Forum is the pre-eminent global platform for investment and development. The Forum devises strategies and solutions for global</p>	<p>Commend and encourage also see para 90</p>

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<p>universal, inclusive and transparent review of progress towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the highest level and continue to use the World Investment Report to analyse global foreign direct investment trends, which includes an in-depth analysis of relevant foreign direct investment topics;</p> <p>(d) Contribute actively, in cooperation with relevant partners as appropriate, to the effective implementation of international agreements and outcomes that recognize the role of transport infrastructure, trade logistics and trade facilitation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;</p>	<p>investment and development challenges. It facilitates multi-stakeholder collective action to stimulate investment in development. The 2018 Forum will be organized under the overall theme of investing in sustainable development and address global challenges for investment in the new era of globalization and industrialization while balancing the needs expounded under the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>The World Investment Forum will be informed by the World Investment Report 2017: Investment and the Digital Economy and the World Investment Report 2018: Investment and New Industrial Policies</p> <p>Active involvement in collaborative initiatives for the effective implementation of international agreements and outcomes in the field of transport infrastructure and logistics, and of the 2030 Agenda (e.g. Technical Working Group to support the UN Secretary-General’s High Level Advisory Board on Sustainable Transport; several UN system side-events held at UNFCCC COP 22 (November 2016), and COP 23 (November 2017); the UN Global Sustainable Transport Conference, in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan (November 2016); ICAO-UN Workshop on Aviation Partnerships for Sustainable Development held as part of the 2017 Global Sustainable Aviation Summit (October 2017); ICAO, at the 2016 World</p>	<p>Transport infrastructure, trade logistics and trade facilitation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda</p> <p>Commend UNCTAD work and encourage it to continue working in cooperation with relevant partners as appropriate, to the effective implementation of international agreements and outcomes that recognize the role of transport infrastructure, trade logistics and trade facilitation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda</p>

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Aviation Forum (September 2016).

A technical report entitled “Road Safety: Considerations in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (UNCTAD/DTL/TLB/2017/4) was prepared as part of the UNCTAD contribution to the progress of implementing road safety targets in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The report highlights a number of worldwide international legal instruments in the field of road safety, encourages developing countries membership in them, and recognizes that both sustainable transport and sustainable, inclusive, and high-quality infrastructure, are of cross-cutting importance for increasing economic growth, and attaining the sustainable development goals.

Through its empowerment programme, UNCTAD has been working with relevant partners, such as WTO, IMO, UNECE, ITC, UNIDO, to ensure trade facilitation reforms are implemented with the Goals under the 2030 Agenda in mind, particularly Goal 10 (direct impact) and Goals 1,8,9, and 17 (indirect impact). See para. 38 (j) for more information.

(e) Assist, as appropriate, member States, in particular developing countries, in implementing and monitoring progress towards landmark outcomes of major United Nations summits and conferences as well as other relevant international conferences that have implications for trade and development and interrelated

UNCTAD has been actively engaged in the interagency effort to monitor and report on the implementation of the outcomes of the third international conference on financing for development, taking a leading role in the preparation of the trade, private See comments in para 91



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issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment;	<p>finance, debt sustainability, technology and systemic issues chapters of the annual reports of the Interagency Task Force on Financing for Development.</p> <p>UNCTAD also continues its important role helping monitor implementation of IPoA, VPoA and the SAMOA pathway.</p> <p>UNCTAD is also supporting implementation of a number of other agreements like the Paris Agreement, CITES, CBD, WTO agreements, etc.</p>	
(f) Provide a forum for the exchange of experiences and assist countries in their reporting through national reviews in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals;	Through its growing number of policy reviews, and through their consideration by the UNCTAD IGM, UNCTAD has served as an important forum for exchanging experiences in the context of the SDGs.	SDGs policy reviews More work needed form UNCTAD
(g) Continue its research and analysis on the prospects and impacts of global economic trends, as well as developments in the policies of relevant international institutions on national trade and development policies deployed to attain sustainable development, in particular by developing countries;	The Trade and Development Report 2016 examined structural transformation and industrialization and focused on how macroeconomic policies can build resilience and enhance development in both the short- and long term, and how the implementation of industrialization strategies can enhance long-term resilience, generate inclusive development and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.	Research and analysis on the SDGs one publication is not enough for the whole year .More work needed form UNCTAD
(h) In preparing its reports related to commodity-dependent developing countries, assess the trade and development-related implications of the agreement made in the context of the twenty-first Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the	The next Commodity and Development Report is to explore the issue of commodity management and climate change	Commodity and climate change. Enhance productive capacity and share of developing counties in the global exports. Request the Secretariat to conduct expert meeting on productive capacity which was adopted by TDB in 2014.

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Sustainable Development Goals;		FfD More work needed on Ffd
(i) Continue to contribute to the dedicated follow-up to and review of the International Conference on Financing for Development outcomes;	UNCTAD has been actively engaged in the interagency effort to monitor and report on the implementation of the outcomes of the third international conference on financing for development, taking a leading role in the preparation of the trade, private finance, debt sustainability, technology and systemic issues chapters of the annual reports of the Interagency Task Force on Financing for Development.  In addition, the inaugural IGE on FFD was held from 8–10 November 2017.	FfD More work needed on Ffd
(j) Contribute to the monitoring, discussion and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by providing relevant, reliable and timely statistics, disaggregated as appropriate, and through statistical capacity-building at the national level, as an essential basis for policy analysis and informed decision-making on trade and development;	UNCTAD is developing a new statistical report dedicated to SDGs relevant to UNCTAD mandate or which it is an indicator custodian.  Owing to delays in recruitment, progress is behind schedule. It is envisaged that first report will be published in early 2019.	Statistics statistical capacity-building at the national level, as an essential basis for policy analysis and informed decision-making on trade and development. Encourage UNCTAD work in SDG statistics
(k) Focus on the main challenges that all developing countries face in the areas of trade and development and in interrelated issues of finance, investment, technology and sustainable development in pursuing internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals. In this regard, special attention should be paid to the least developed countries and commodity-dependent developing countries, as well as net food-importing developing countries;	Assistance is provided through all programmes on investment information and research, investment policies, investment promotion, responsible investment, business facilitation, entrepreneurship development, and accounting and reporting. See also paras 38 (g), 38 (l), 55 (p), 55 (q), 55 (r), 55 (s), 55 (y), 55 (hh), 76 (n), 76 (w), 76 (y), 76 (z)  P166: The regional courses curricula consist of areas related to development,	challenges that all developing countries face in the areas of trade and development and in interrelated issues of finance, investment, technology and sustainable development Subtheme 1 covered it

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	development policies and the role of international trade and finance in a globalized world; harnessing benefits from trade: changing dynamics in the multilateral trading system, trade logistics, regional trade agreements and digital economy; and enhancing productive capacities through foreign direct investment, enterprise development, electronic commerce and the digital economy and science, technology and innovation.	
	Positive feedback and the quantitative and qualitative evaluations from member States, delegates and participants in the courses.	
(l) Assess, including through research and analysis on a regular basis, and promote consensus on how development cooperation and partnerships, including those involving South–South cooperation, can further contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries;	Contribution to the topic by the production of the report <i>Scaling up Finance for the Sustainable Development Goals: Experimenting with Models of Multilateral Development Banking</i> , published in 2018.	More work needed form UNCTAD
(m) Provide, at the request of member States, briefings on current trade and development-related issues, including at the ministerial level;	A number of member States have expressed interest in cabinet briefings, including Lesotho, which is scheduled to host an UNCTAD cabinet briefing in October 2018.	To continue this practice
(n) Report annually to the Trade and Development Board on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;	UNCTAD has held informal briefings on the QCPR in 2017 and 2018 on the implementation of the QCPR, with a special focus on UNDS repositioning and its impact on UNCTAD.	More work needed form UNCTAD
(o) Contribute to discussions on the modernization of	Panel on ODA measurement and blended	More work needed form UNCTAD and proper addressed

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the measurement of official development assistance;	financing instruments at 1st Session of IGE FfD, background analysis papers, 8–10 November 2017  Policy Brief on ODA measurement and climate finance, December 2016	in subtheme 2
(p) Discussions in the regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board should provide high-level guidance to the work of UNCTAD and, as appropriate, contain agreed conclusions specifically addressing the UNCTAD contribution to the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals and the broader trade and development agenda. To this end, the background documentation for the Trade and Development Board, including the respective flagship publications and outcomes of relevant expert meetings, should contain specific policy recommendations for the consideration of the Board;	Regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board were held in September 2017 and June 2018.	To continue reporting on SDGs implementation.
(q) The Trade and Development Board should, where appropriate, organize special sessions to provide the contribution of UNCTAD to the substantive preparatory processes of relevant United Nations conferences and summits. In accordance with existing practice, the outcomes of those special sessions could, if necessary, be in the form of a President's summary of the proceedings.	No special sessions called for or organized	UNCTAD should continue its contribution to the substantive preparatory processes of relevant United Nations conferences and summits.
(r) In line with the structure of the intergovernmental machinery as laid out in the Accra Accord, the Trade and Development Board will operationalize the creation of two intergovernmental expert groups. The topics to be considered will include inter alia e-commerce and the digital economy; and financing for development, as reflected in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and within the work of UNCTAD;	First session of IGE FfD, held 08-10 November 2017 on domestic resource mobilisation and development cooperation issues (illicit financial flows, development banking, domestic taxation and international tax cooperation, ODA measurement and blended finance)  Second session of IGE FfD scheduled for 7–9 November 2018 on issues of debt, debt sustainability and interrelated systemic issues	Commend the work done and encouragement for more work.

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(s) The allocation of resources for the operationalization of the newly established intergovernmental expert groups could be through utilizing the resources and time allocations of the existing expert group meetings and the two Commissions, without impacting the delivery of the Commissions' mandates. The UNCTAD secretariat shall present options for the operationalization of the intergovernmental expert groups, including their placement in the intergovernmental machinery, within existing resources, to the Trade and Development Board for its consideration. The intergovernmental expert group mandates will be reviewed at the next quadrennial Conference. The topics of the existing multi-year expert meetings

The new Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGE) on E-commerce and the Digital Economy has held two sessions since July 2016. Both resulted in agreed policy recommendations as stipulated in the terms of reference for the IGE. The second session was held during the UNCTAD eCommerce Week 2018. It proposed, among other things, the establishment of a new working group on measuring e-commerce and the digital economy. This proposal was endorsed by the TDB in June 2018. The IGE was well attended. The second session had almost 600 participants from almost 100 countries. The focus is now on preparing for the third session of the IGE and to continue to improve its method of work. Priority is also given to securing the necessary funds to implement successfully the decision to set up a working group on measuring e-commerce and the digital economy

Both IGEs were operationalized in 2017. Commendable work.

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shall remain the same unless the Trade and Development Board decides otherwise;

(t) In cooperation with other relevant international organizations and other stakeholders, support developing countries, in particular small island developing States, in the advancement of Sustainable Development Goal 14 in the design and implementation of regional and/or national economic development strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, seeking to promote sustainable trade in ocean-based sectors, including through the analysis of fisheries subsidies that lead to overcapacity and overfishing and subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and the challenges they pose to developing countries, particularly in connection with the conservation of marine resources and food security.

Involvement in the work of UN-Oceans, as well as regular contributions to relevant UN documents and publications on the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources. Also, participation in a joint International Seminar on Oceans Economy and Trade: Sustainable Fisheries, Transport and Tourism, co-organized by UNCTAD, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the International Oceans Institute and held on 10–12 May 2016 in Geneva.

See also para. 55 (l).

Involvement in similar work and activities, as well as contribution to relevant UN documents and publications, to be continued.

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Will be covered proper on para 55