

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Trade and Development Board, sixtieth session
Geneva, 16–27 September 2013

Plenary on Item 7:
**Evolution of the international trading system and
its trends from a development perspective**

Trade for development

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*Not checked against delivery **

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Trade for development



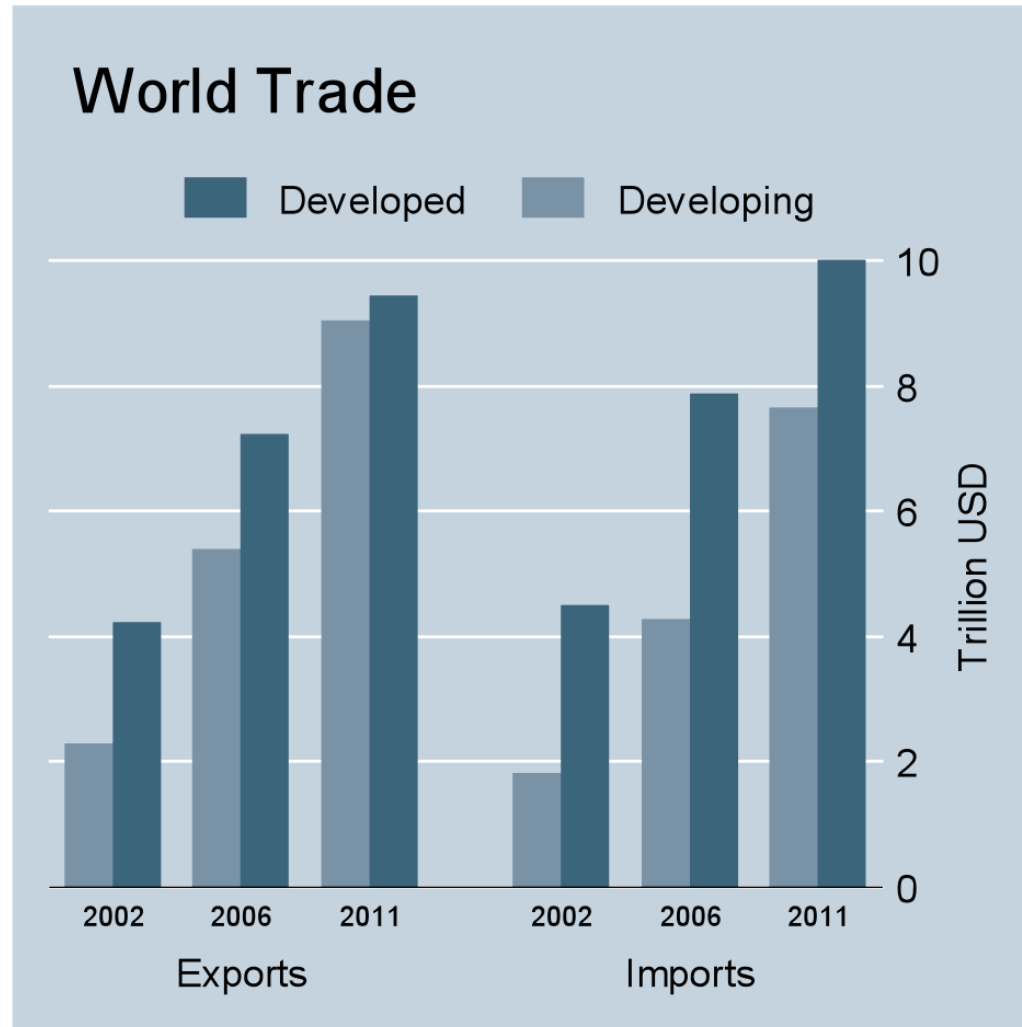
Trade and trade policy for development

- What are the main MDG gaps and challenges as we discuss a post 2015 agenda?
- What has changed and what has not, in terms of trade and trade policy since the MDG were launched?
- How does this connect with our work ahead?

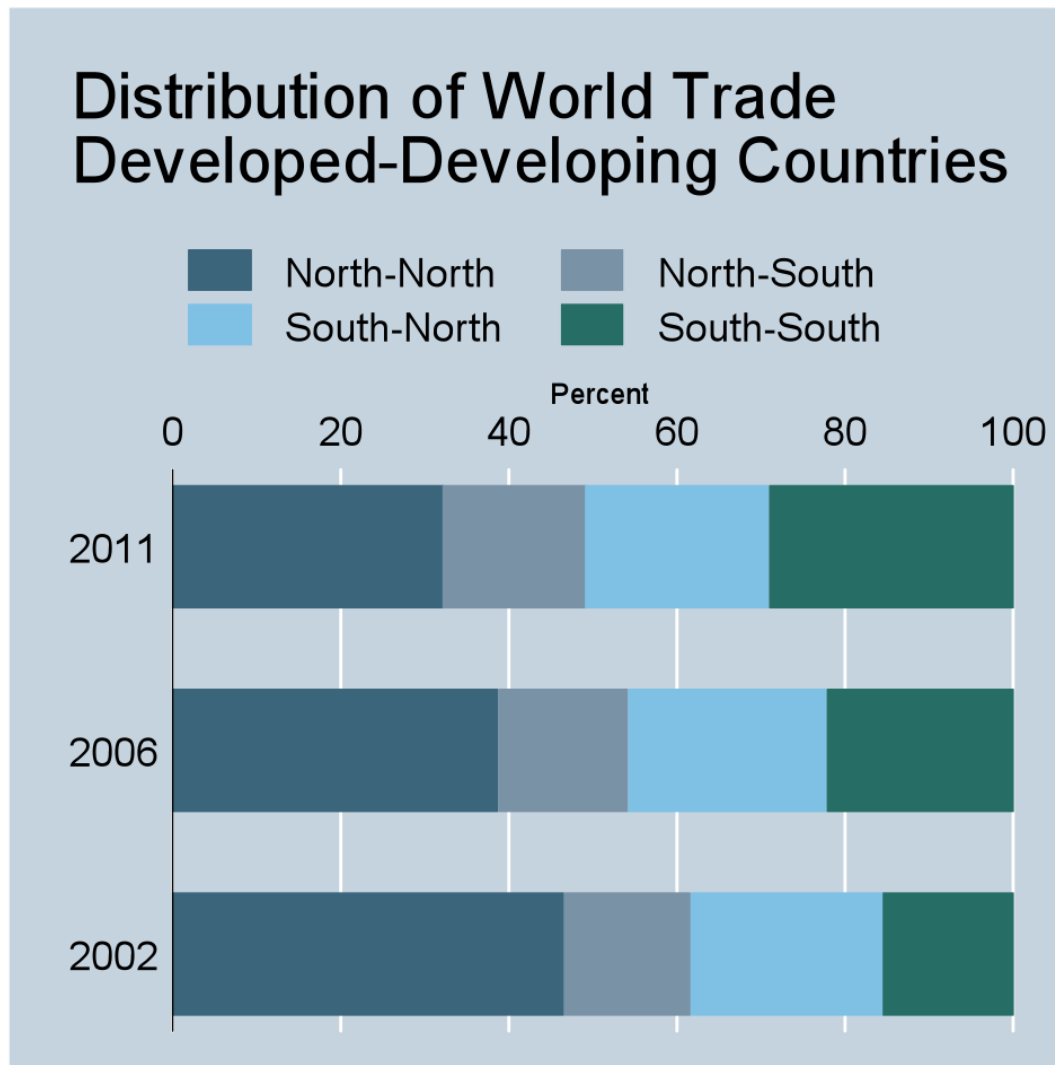


World and developing countries' trade has increased dramatically over the past decade

...



That increase in world trade can be explained by the rise in South-South trade...

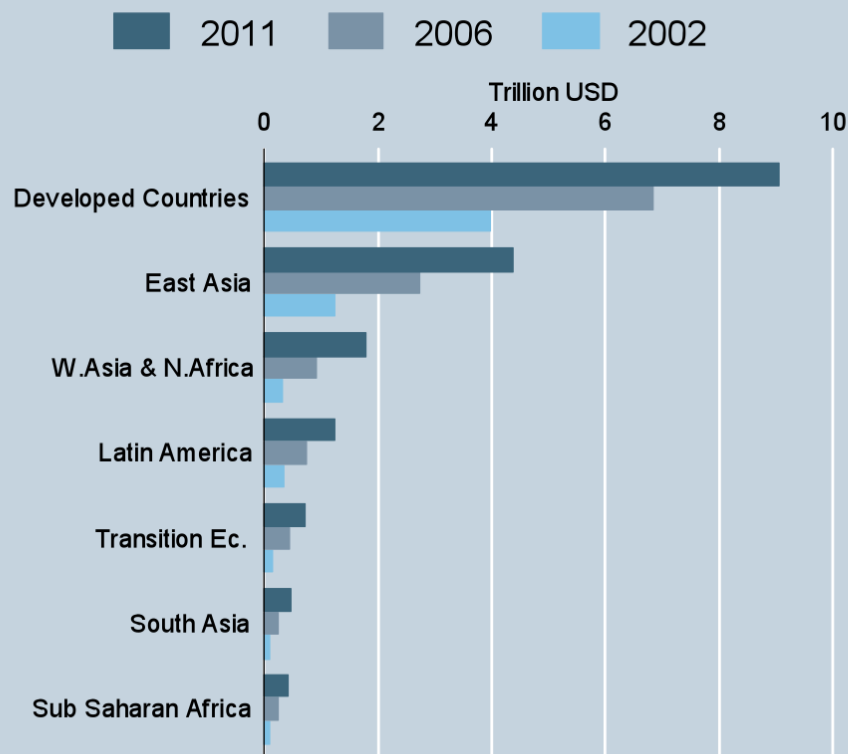


Good news...BUT...

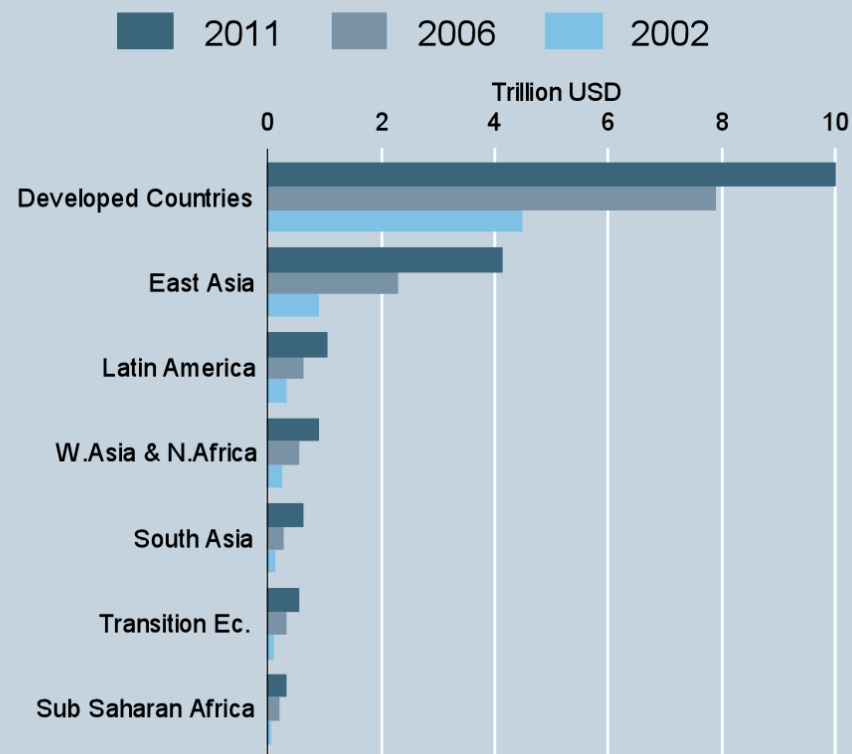


...but developing countries integration into the global economy has been very varied...

Exports



Imports

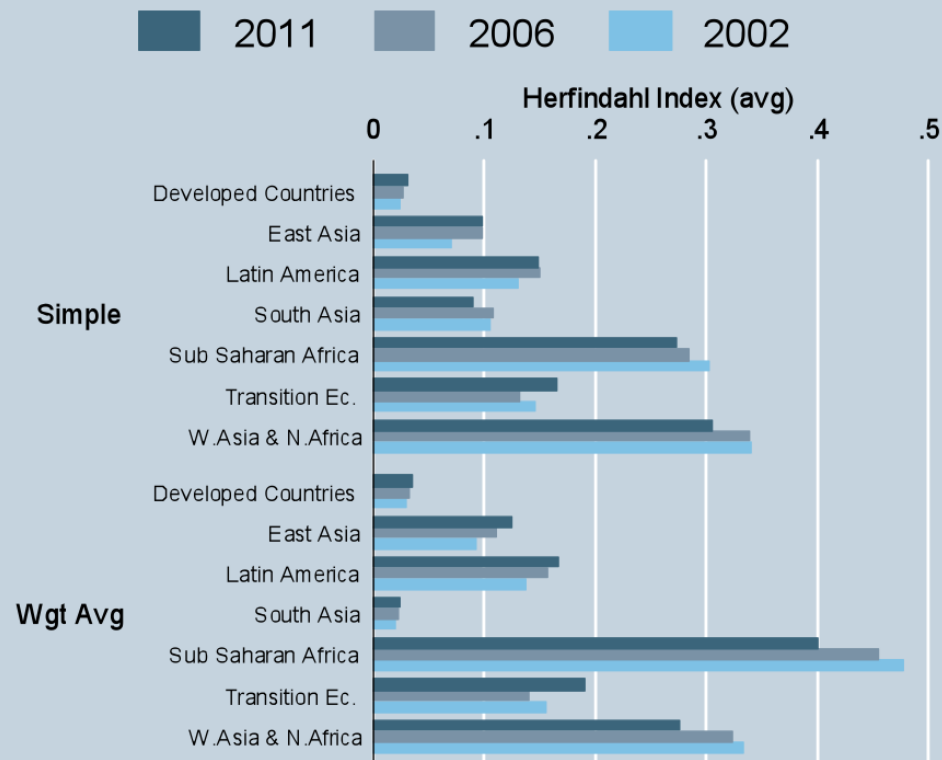


...and export growth has mainly been driven by the increase in the value of existing trade patterns



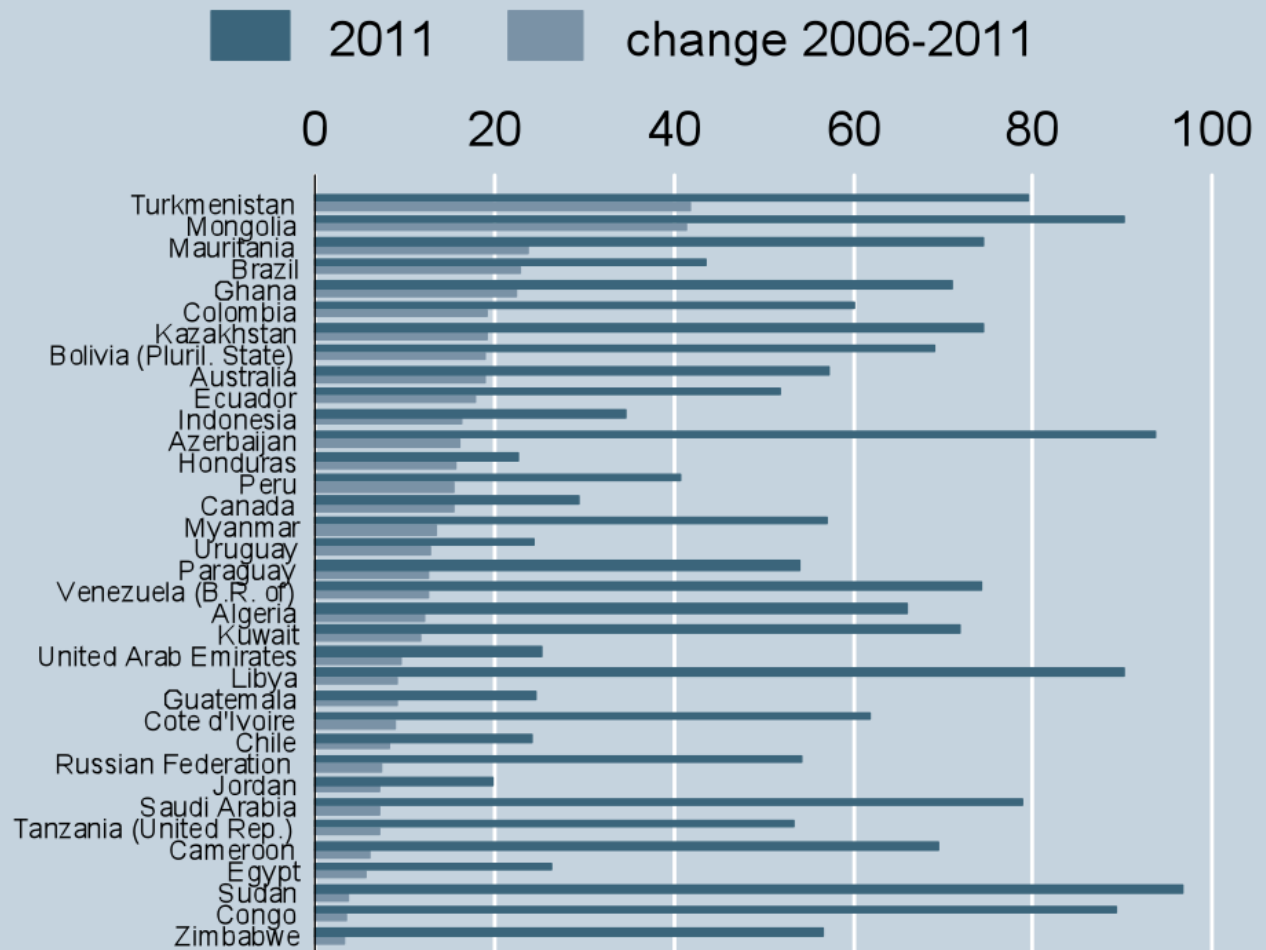
Moreover...export diversification remains relatively limited for many developing countries

Export Concentration at the Product Level

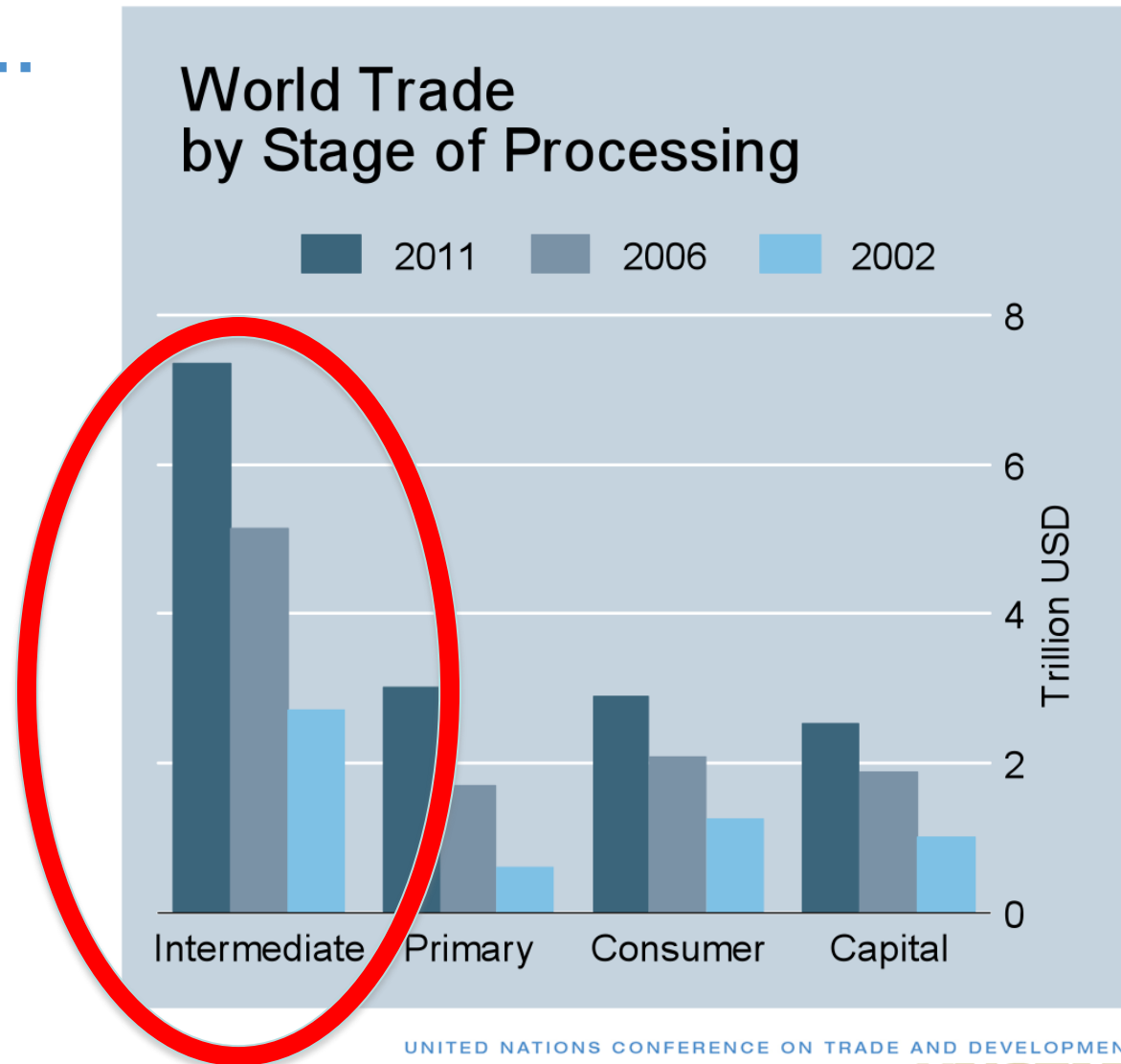


...and there has been a re-commoditization trend...

Re-Commoditization Exports in Primary Products (%)

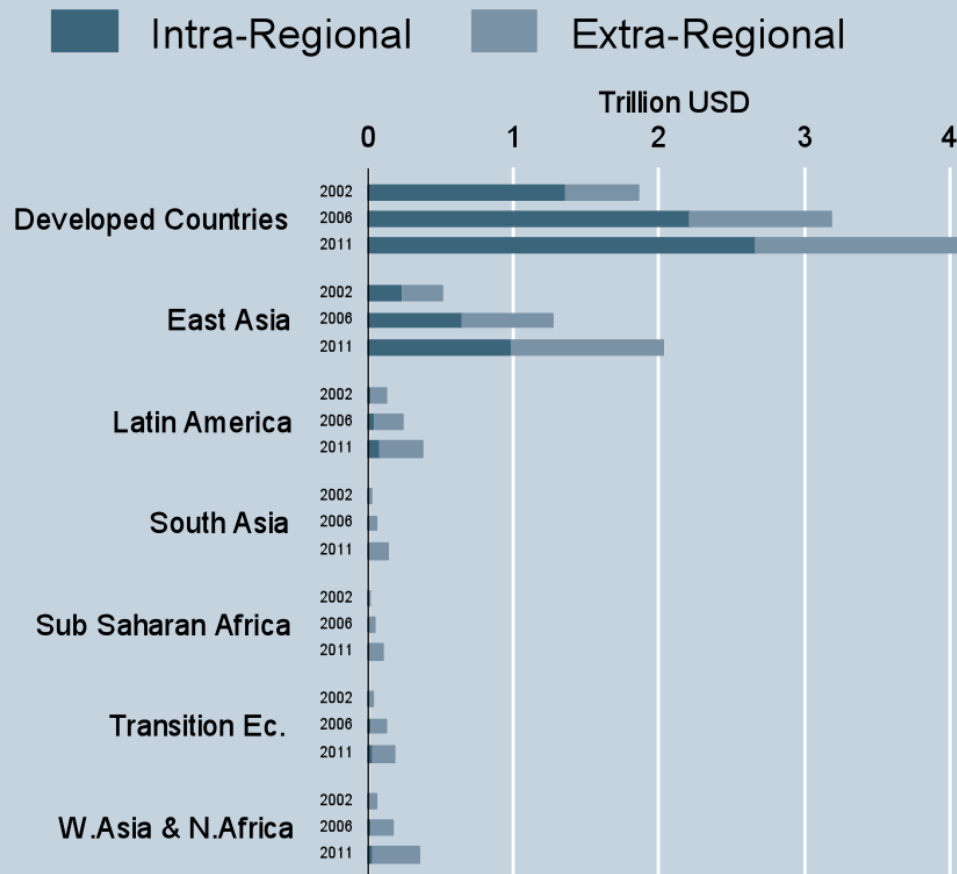


Another major trend since 2002 has been the fragmentation and delocalization of production...



..but rather than globally, fragmentation has mainly taken place in Developed countries and in East Asia..

Exports of Intermediates



Major trends in trade policy indicate that the trading system is increasingly more complex and fragmented...

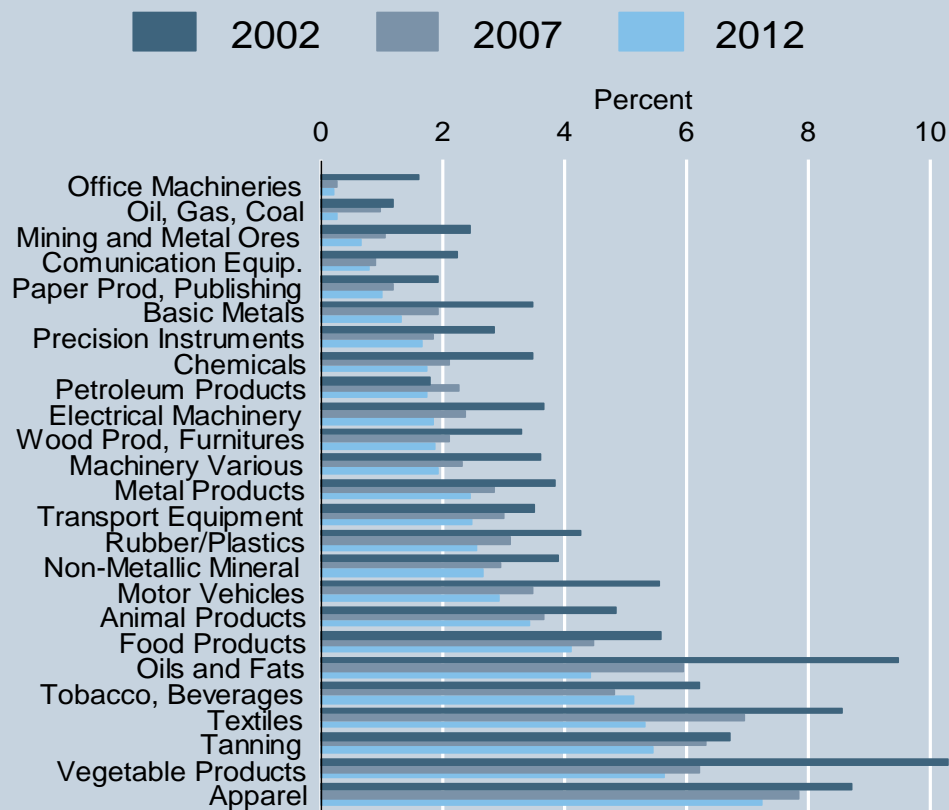


In the last decade global tariff liberalization continued at multilateral, regional, bilateral and unilateral level...



...but tariffs are still relevant in sectors of key interest for low income countries...

Sectoral TTRI



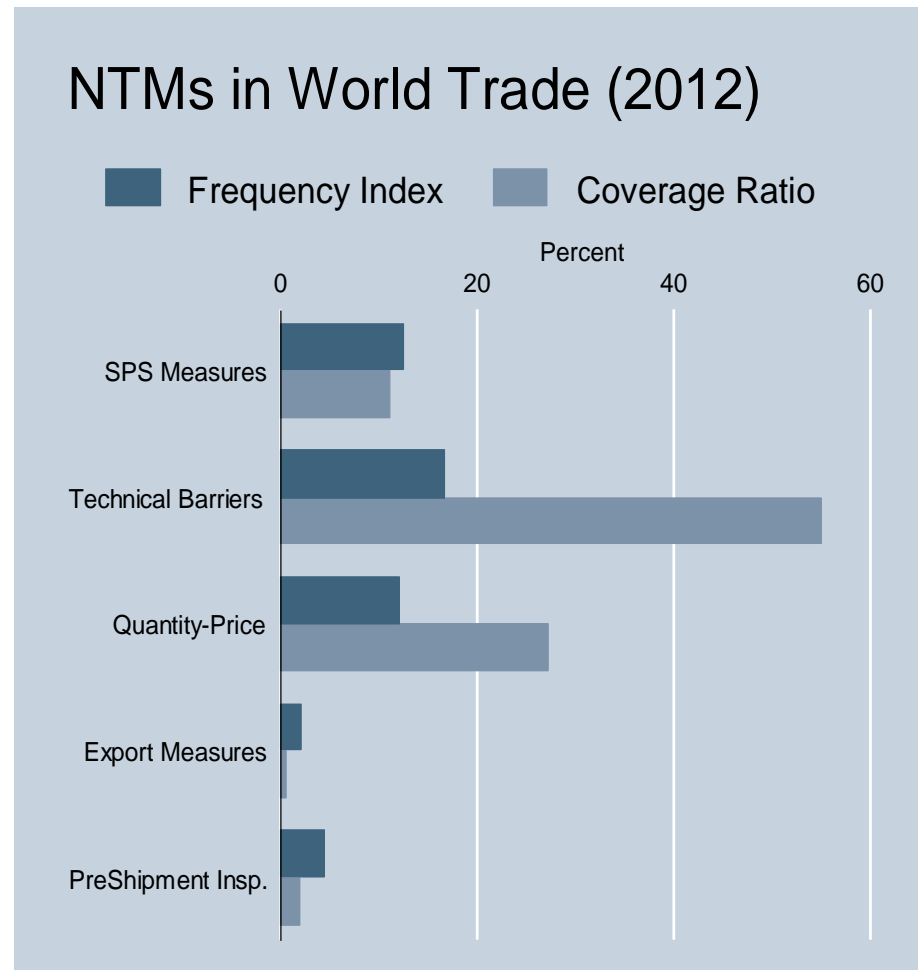
And Preferential Trade Agreements are on the rise...

546 regional trade agreements notified to WTO and 354 are in force

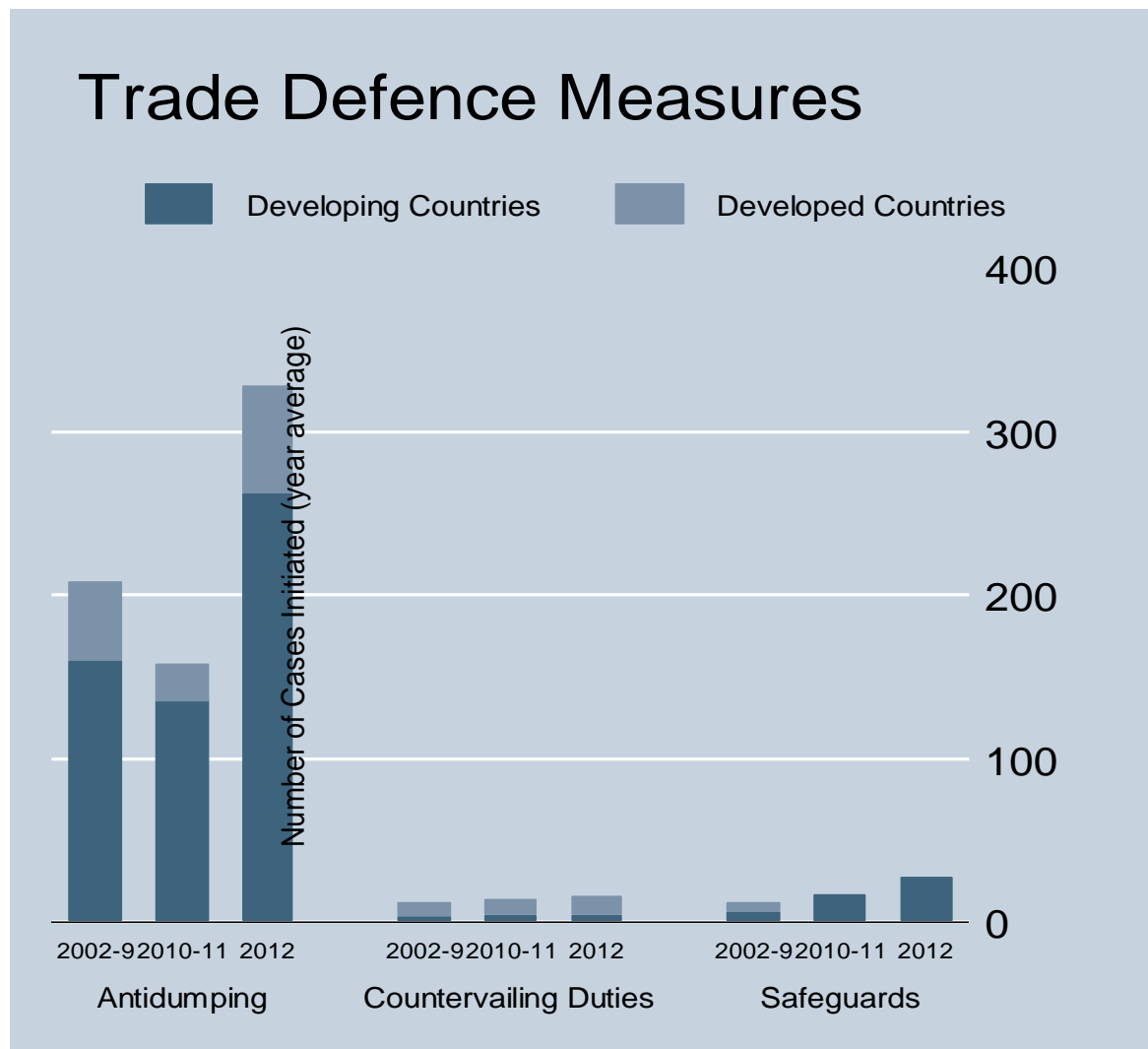
A substantial and increasing share of many developing countries' trade occurs under deeper PTA



...but although tariffs have declined,
international trade is increasingly regulated
and influenced by a wide array of policies
and instruments...



...and trade remedies are back again in the scene...



The messages:

Trade should act as a catalyst or enabler of other SDGs (such as eradicating poverty, ensuring inclusive growth and employment, achieving food security and better education, promoting gender equality and environmentally sustainable development) .

In that sense we will contribute to the global debate on post 2015 framework by

- 1. clarifying the conceptual linkages between trade and sustainable development goals.**
- 2. exploring under what conditions and through what transmission mechanisms trade is an engine of growth and sustainable development.**



Sustainable development : work areas

Social equity	Economic development	Environmental sustainability
Trade and Gender	Trading system, trade negotiations, WTO accession Trade policy & development	Sustainable production & trade (BioTrade, organic agriculture green goods & services)
Trade and Jobs	Services and trade in services Agricultural trade Export diversification	Climate change and trade
Consumer protection	Competition policy	Renewable energy
Creativity and culture	Market access (preferences, Non-Tariff Measures, private standards)	



UNCTAD assist member States to foster sustainable development in some work areas as presented on the posters in the corridor ...

