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on Trade and Development**

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Trade and Development Commission
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**Report of the Trade and Development
Commission on its tenth session**

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 12 to 15 November 2018

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Introduction

The tenth session of the Trade and Development Commission was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 12 to 15 November 2018.

I. Action by the Trade and Development Commission

A. Trade, multilateral cooperation and sustainable development

Agreed conclusions

The Trade and Development Commission

1. *Reiterates* the importance of international trade as a key means of implementation for the Sustainable Development Goals, and stresses the importance of the rules-based multilateral trading system;

2. *Stresses* the importance of synergies between UNCTAD, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and the World Trade Organization within their respective mandates and resources, with regard to inclusive international trade and with a view to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and leaving no one behind;

3. *Welcomes* the presentation of the trade, multilateral cooperation and sustainable development note by the UNCTAD secretariat and discussion on recent trends in trade and trade policy and participation of developing countries in global trade;

4. *Expresses concern* with the slow progress made in significantly increasing the share of developing countries, and least developed countries in particular, in world trade, as stipulated under target 17.11 of the Sustainable Development Goals;

5. *Welcomes with appreciation* the technical support given by UNCTAD to the establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area, and encourages UNCTAD to continue its support towards the full achievement of the goals set by the Agreement;

6. *Notes with concern* the rising uncertainties regarding future trade prospects, in light of tensions in trade relations among countries and rising protectionism, which negatively affect international trade flows and place the multilateral trading system at risk;

7. *Requests* the UNCTAD secretariat to provide an open space for dialogue with member States and stakeholders, including the private sector, on the development dimension of the multilateral trading system in the twenty-first century, obstacles prior to, during and in the follow-up to the World Trade Organization accession process of developing countries, investment facilitation, electronic commerce and services, current trade tensions, non-tariff measures, including unilateral measures, and new generation regional and bilateral trade agreements;

8. *Calls upon* the UNCTAD secretariat to continue to monitor and report on trade trends and trade policy, including tensions affecting the multilateral trading system, in particular those resulting from 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 development, particularly in developing countries, collate and analyse data on the various areas in trade of interest to developing countries, including fair prices and value addition for commodities, strengthening of South–South trade, and on future trade prospects in the light of, inter alia, global value chains, innovation, gender and access to and use of technology;

9. *Further calls upon* the UNCTAD secretariat to continue its analysis of the contribution of international trade to sustainable development in the context of rising inequalities within and between countries;

10. *Commends* the in-depth policy research and analysis conducted by the UNCTAD secretariat on trade and sustainable development and its innovative work on emerging issues, including the gender impact of trade reforms, and encourages the UNCTAD secretariat to continue its work;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the capacity-building initiatives carried out by the UNCTAD secretariat in all developing regions on issues such as non-tariff measures, the green and the blue economy, trade and gender, as well as youth and related aspects for young people of education and empowerment for entrepreneurship promotion, electronic commerce readiness promotion, competition law and policy, consumer protection and voluntary sustainable standards, and encourages UNCTAD to continue its work on these areas;

12. *Calls upon* the UNCTAD secretariat to publish a report addressing emerging issues in international trade and their implications for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, within existing resources, for consideration at the next meeting of the Trade and Development Commission;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the policy research and analysis, as well as the tools and technical cooperation programmes, provided by UNCTAD to support trade facilitation reforms and sustainable and resilient freight transport, including the Automated System for Customs Data, empowerment for national trade facilitation committees, sustainable and resilient transport toolbox and port management programme, eTrade for all, trade development and gender programme and statistics programme, and encourages UNCTAD to continue its work in building the capacities of developing countries for better implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation;

14. *Commends* UNCTAD on the fiftieth anniversary of its *Review of Maritime Transport*, and the comprehensive maritime statistics and maritime country profiles that complement this important publication;

15. *Calls upon* the UNCTAD secretariat to continue its policy-oriented analytical work and capacity-building activities to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant international agreements, including the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 and the Agreement on Trade Facilitation of the World Trade Organization, in the areas of shipping and maritime transport, ports, transport corridors, multimodal and transit transport, trade facilitation and customs modernization, and also challenges and opportunities of transit developing countries and countries with economies in transition with regard to trade facilitation, within existing resources;

16. *Calls upon* UNCTAD to continue its analytical work in the area of international maritime transport, and to include the monitoring and analysis of the effects of cooperative arrangements and mergers on freight rates and on the frequency, efficiency, reliability and quality of services;

17. *Encourages* UNCTAD to enhance its monitoring, research and analysis, advisory services and provision of statistics on international trade and transport costs and transport connectivity;

18. *Calls upon* UNCTAD to make efforts to expand its technical cooperation in the areas of transport and trade facilitation, including the empowerment programme for national trade facilitation committees, and to cover all developing regions.

*Closing plenary meeting
15 November 2018*

B. Other action taken by the Commission

Reports of expert meetings

(Agenda item 3)

(a) Reports of the multi-year and single-year expert meetings:

Multi-year Expert Meeting on Commodities and Development

1. On behalf of the Chair of the tenth session of the Multi-year Expert Meeting on Commodities and Development, the UNCTAD secretariat presented the report.

2. The Trade and Development Commission took note of the report, as contained in document TD/B/C.I/MEM.2/43.

Multi-year Expert Meeting on Trade, Services and Development

3. The Chair of the sixth session of the Multi-year Expert Meeting on Trade, Services and Development presented the report.

4. The Commission took note of the report, as contained in document TD/B/C.I/MEM.4/18.

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

5. The Chair of the second session of 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 presented the report.

6. The Commission took note of the report, as contained in document TD/B/C.I/MEM.8/6.

(b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy

7. On behalf of the Chair of the seventeenth session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy, the UNCTAD secretariat presented the report.

8. The Trade and Development Commission took note of the report, as contained in document TD/B/C.I/CLP/52, and endorsed the agreed conclusions as contained therein.

(c) Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Consumer Protection Law and Policy

9. On behalf of the Chair of the third session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Consumer Protection Law and Policy, the UNCTAD secretariat presented the report.

10. The Trade and Development Commission took note of the report, as contained in document TD/B/C.I/CPLP/15, and endorsed the agreed conclusions as contained therein.

II. Chair's summary

A. Opening plenary meeting

11. The Chair of the tenth session of the Trade and Development Commission emphasized the need to make trade and development a factor in the realization of peace and prosperity everywhere through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

12. Delivering the opening remarks on behalf of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Chief of Staff, ad interim, of UNCTAD noted that UNCTAD would continue to assist

countries in putting trade to work for development, even as global prospects appeared uncertain, and not allow worries over international trade to put the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at risk. In addition, since the global financial crisis, patterns of global production networks had begun to shift, due to technological changes and declining returns on foreign direct investment, while increasing trade tensions could affect many developing countries. A backlash against global trade and equity concerns had added momentum to critics of trade integration and globalization. Addressing those concerns fully required taking steps at the national and international levels. Among the actions countries could take were reenergizing existing regional trade agreements and supporting emerging ones, with a greater emphasis on complementary policies.

13. The following delegations made opening statements: the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the African Group; the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries; and the representative of the State of Palestine; the representative of China; the representative of Nigeria; the representative of Zimbabwe; and the representative of Jamaica.

14. The representative of one regional group and many delegates underscored UNCTAD tools, publications and technical assistance in relation to trade facilitation and transport and requested continued support in monitoring, research and analysis, advisory services and provision of statistics on trade costs, including transport costs. Not all countries were equal in the face of new trends in the international trade environment. The representative of another regional group also underscored UNCTAD work on empowerment of national trade facilitation committees and building sustainable freight transport and corridor management. The representative of another regional group and one delegate emphasized the importance of discussing trade, multilateral cooperation and sustainable development in the current global context and raised the concern that achievement of trade-related goals was far from fulfilled. Structural and external elements also needed to be addressed. Developing countries and the least developed countries were also confronted with higher trade and transport costs than developed countries.

15. One delegate said that, while individual countries had primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, support from the international environment was critical to the success of domestic initiatives. Another delegate underscored the importance of upholding multilateralism and following the trend of globalization in the face of resistance, unilateralism and protectionism. Another delegate stressed that the benefits of trade had not been evenly distributed between and within countries. Therefore, continued action was needed at the national, regional, and multilateral levels in UNCTAD forums to address inequalities and ensure that trade strengthened sustainable development.

16. In her presentation, the Director of the UNCTAD Division on International Trade and Commodities noted that the fragile state of international trade and lack of a predictable set of rules and transparent process in an unstable economic environment could have a negative impact on growth. She said that South–South trade was increasing in importance and that developing countries and least developed countries had been affected negatively by current trade tensions. Commodity-dependent developing countries, which were primarily least developed countries, were being affected by uncertainty in the multilateral system. Issues such as climate change and food security were also being affected as they could not be delinked from trade and development. A reduction in multilateral cooperation implied a reduction in cooperation on other issues, such as climate change and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Thus, it was important to ensure and enhance multilateral cooperation. She called for strengthening South–South trade and revitalization of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries to realize its potential.

17. The Director of the UNCTAD Division on Technology and Logistics presented the Division's work on trade logistics, including trade facilitation, customs automation through the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA), sustainable freight transport and port and corridor management, illustrating the scope of UNCTAD work and alignment with the

Nairobi Maafikiano.¹ UNCTAD work helped reduce trade costs, which were on average 1.8 times higher in developing countries than in developed countries. Efficient trade logistics helped to achieve Sustainable Development Goal targets, including resource mobilization under Goal 1 (no poverty); trade diversification under Goal 8 (decent work and economic growth); sustainable infrastructure, including transport, under Goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities); transparency and good governance under Goals 13 (climate action) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions); and partnerships and the multilateral trading system under Goal 17 (partnerships for the Goals). Trade logistics was a cross-cutting issue that needed to bring together many different stakeholders, while strong political will and visionary leadership were a must to pull together the whole-of-government approach required for successful trade facilitation reforms. UNCTAD experience, especially with ASYCUDA, showed that customs automation was an early win in pushing forward trade facilitation reforms. Furthermore, trade and transport facilitation helped women traders and small enterprises. With the ratification of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation of the World Trade Organization, developing countries had a clear direction on what to reform and UNCTAD worked with them on identifying how to proceed with reforms.

18. One delegate asked about UNCTAD work on addressing issues related to food security and climate change and how to help farmers be better off and ensure that there was added value to the sale of produce, emphasizing that even with a policy framework, implementation was still a challenge.

19. Another delegate asked about successes with national trade facilitation committees, particularly how management at different levels could affect achieving those successes. He also asked how to adapt to unilateral economic coercive measures, which were factors that adversely affected developing and least developed countries in achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

20. With regard to South–South trade, one regional group asked what steps were needed to gather a sufficient number of developing countries that could undertake initiatives on the issue.

21. In response, the UNCTAD secretariat provided the examples of the Republic of Korea, Rwanda and Singapore, stating that the success of trade and transport reforms were due to having a management structure anchored at a very high level of Government. Also, Governments could take steps to reduce procedural barriers and red tape that inhibited farmers from getting more out of their produce. There were UNCTAD projects in the Pacific islands focused on improving transparency and addressing shipping connectivity issues in the value chain. Furthermore, strengthening South–South engagement was pertinent and there should be a commitment to revitalize the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries. UNCTAD was beginning to reengage with the Global System of Trade Preferences. Strengthening the multilateral system was needed and member States committed to a transparent, predictable and open multilateral system, despite its flaws, would, taken together, mitigate the impact of unilateral entities. UNCTAD looked at the impact of climate change and what was driving costs, while also looking at the impact of tariffs and non-tariff barriers. There was a need to have a conversation on commodities, with the convening power of the United Nations, to address issues of multilateral corporations and their dominance and control in global value chains.

22. One delegate noted, with regard to inequalities, the growing gap over past years between wealth in sub-Saharan Africa and in Asia.

23. One participant commented that long-standing issues that impacted developing country members should be considered in delivering UNCTAD support to developing countries.

24. Another delegate requested comments on how many countries were currently withdrawing from regional trade agreements and opting instead for free trade areas. Free trade areas allowed more time for developing and least developing countries to implement

¹ TD/519/Add.2.

agreements, which ultimately helped with the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

25. Another participant asked about the views of UNCTAD given that the benefits of a liberalized trading system were not being shared equally among all countries. She also asked how UNCTAD could assist small countries, such as the Pacific islands, with high transportation and energy costs in light of trade facilitation reforms.

26. In response, the UNCTAD secretariat said statistics showed that, overall, inequalities for developing countries had narrowed, though data varied depending on which country was considered. Looking specifically at developing countries in Africa, there were significant differences that the Continental Free Trade Area could reduce. In-depth study of the Sustainable Development Goals, to consider specifics, could make the Goals achievable within 10 years. To the degree that UNCTAD could assist, the Commission was a forum where developing countries could raise issues of asymmetries in the distribution of benefits. Also, many Asian countries had reduced their poverty and achieved economic growth largely due to trade. Trade was important in achieving economies of scale. There were ongoing projects with the Pacific islands, but support from high-level officials to lead and present proposals to donors was necessary. Finally, one example of what UNCTAD could do in relation to transportation costs, based on the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy, was to consider competition policy and consumer protection, monitoring developments in the area of maritime transport, as large ships might not pass by islands.

B. Trade, multilateral cooperation and sustainable development

(Agenda item 4)

27. The multi-year expert meeting held four panel discussions under the agenda item.

Multilateralism under threat: What next

28. Four panellists focused on practical ways to strengthen the multilateral trading system; reform of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the development dimension and the role of UNCTAD.

29. One panellist stressed that preservation of the multilateral trading system should be the priority and WTO members should be cautious when trying to impose trade restrictions and promote dialogue, predictability and confidence in WTO rules. Another panellist recommended that WTO reform should take into account the Sustainable Development Goals and functioning of the Appellate Body should be resumed. Another panellist reported that a group had been established, comprising 13 WTO members representing all regions. The group had identified specific actions to improve the WTO over the short, medium and long term. The last panellist highlighted four points. First, WTO reform should be fair, based on transparency, trust and inclusiveness. UNCTAD should help raise the views of developing countries at WTO and support Commonwealth countries. Reform of the multilateral trading system was necessary for poverty reduction as well as realizing economic opportunities. Thus, mechanisms such as Aid for Trade and the Trade Advocacy Fund should be supported. Finally, trade should be linked to broader development goals through the Sustainable Development Goals.

Sustainable development through trade facilitation partnerships and reforms

30. Five panellists highlighted the importance of developing national implementation capacities for trade and transport facilitation reforms, especially in the context of the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation.

31. One panellist introduced the latest developments in the ratification and implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation. Panellists then presented national and regional experiences, including updates on implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation and the role of national trade facilitation committees. They also highlighted the need to go beyond the Agreement on Trade Facilitation, the role of partnerships at the

national and international levels and the contribution of trade and transport facilitation reforms to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The work of national trade facilitation committees was linked to customs reform, trade and transport costs, seaports, transit and ASYCUDA, as well as regional trade facilitation coordination, maritime connectivity and sustainable and resilient transport.

32. Many delegates and participants highlighted the importance of the topics covered by the panel, and the need to consider the interlinkages between trade, transport facilitation and development when planning for implementation of the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation.

Energizing existing and emerging regional trade agreements towards the Sustainable Development Goals

33. During the panel discussion, one panellist highlighted the contribution that South–South trade could make to the Sustainable Development Goals. emphasized the role of trade as a means of improving human well-being under a new generation of free trade agreements. Another panellist noted that regional trade agreements must include twenty-first century provisions, while another panellist reviewed efforts to include environmental clauses. The last panellist called on UNCTAD to provide guidance on how to incorporate the Sustainable Development Goals into regional trade agreements.

34. Broadly, participants discussed whether regional trade agreements should be updated with twenty-first century provisions and how those provisions related to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Some delegates and participants noted that regional trade agreements should complement and not substitute for multilateralism, emphasizing the importance of process inclusivity, which could also be beneficial to including provisions related to the Sustainable Development Goals. Some delegates deliberated on the consequences of unilateral actions on South–South trade and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Some delegates debated the inherently discriminatory nature of regional trade agreements, while some participants touched on strengthening the linkages between UNCTAD and WTO.

Trade in an unequal world: Promoting inclusiveness

35. During the panel discussion, one panellist said that the desired effects of trade on prosperity had not manifested themselves across the board. The resulting backlash against trade was challenging the multilateral trading system. He called for a retooling of WTO. Another panellist highlighted global income and wealth inequalities, noting that equality was key to growth and social stability. Another panellist said that the middle class in developed countries and the very poor in developing countries had been left out of the gains from trade, while a fourth panellist highlighted inequality in the agriculture sector. Another panellist discussed the goals, progress and challenges ahead for the UNCTAD Competition and Consumer Protection for Latin America programme. Another panellist noted that, though there would be no trade without consumers, they were often left out of trade agreement negotiations.

C. Progress report on promoting and strengthening synergies among the three pillars

(Agenda item 5)

36. The UNCTAD secretariat presented overviews of work conducted under the three pillars of work of research and analysis, consensus-building and technical cooperation.

Presentation of the activity report of the Division on International Trade and Commodities

37. The secretariat presented how the Division on International Trade and Commodities had been promoting and strengthening synergies among the three pillars of UNCTAD work, mainly through work on trade, environment and development; commodities; trade analysis;

services; trade negotiations, including WTO accession; competition and consumer policies; and trade and gender.

38. On the future workplan, the Division would strengthen its work on the blue and green economy, creative economy and trade and gender. New areas of focus included trade and the “fourth industrial revolution” (artificial intelligence); preferences (the Generalized System of Preferences, for services, and revitalization of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries); supporting implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area; quantitative assessment of trade rules; and a platform for development dialogues.

39. One delegate spoke positively regarding work on issues related to the blue economy, noting the importance of the work for developing countries. She informed participants that Kenya would host a blue economy forum at the end of November 2018. One participant noted the importance of commodity issues for African least developed countries, support on the African Continental Free Trade Area, accession to WTO and debt issues. Another delegate proposed organizing regular briefings for permanent missions in Geneva on the Division’s work and timely distribution of documents. Another delegate underscored research and analysis on trade and trade-related issues as an important basis to expand the knowledge of member States on ongoing and emergency trade issues and proposed deepening partnerships with another international organizations, particularly with the African Union on the African Continental Free Trade Area.

40. One participant spoke positively of UNCTAD work on trade analysis, especially the focus on non-tariff measures, which were one of the main challenges for the Pacific islands. She concurred that the blue and green economy and the creative economy were important areas on which to move forward. One delegate expressed appreciation for UNCTAD work on commodities and development. For example, the UNCTAD gum arabic project had assisted Nigeria in job creation. He also noted that trade and the “fourth industrial revolution” were an important area of work for developing countries to make sure that they were not left behind. Another delegate noted the importance of UNCTAD work on services for Argentina and informed participants that the UNCTAD Global Service Forum had taken place in the country in September 2018. Furthermore, UNCTAD support on the second High-level United Nations Conference on South–South Cooperation (also known as the BAPA+40 Conference) was highly valued.

41. In response, the secretariat proposed follow-up meetings with various delegations in the coming months to address their priorities and areas of focus.

Presentation of the activity report of the Division on Technology and Logistics

42. The secretariat presented the work carried out under the responsibility of the Division on Technology and Logistics, and the synergies between the three pillars, in the areas of sustainable and resilient transport, trade facilitation, the ASYCUDA programme, the paragraph 166 programme and Train for Trade.

43. Cross-fertilization was significant as insights gained from research and analytical work fed into technical assistance, such as project development, advisory services and capacity-building activities. By the same token, research and analytical work supported intergovernmental deliberations and policy dialogues by feeding into key parliamentary documentation and informing programme design. Synergies were also pursued by harnessing complementarity and collaboration at the UNCTAD interdivisional and United Nations-wide levels. With regard to future work, the secretariat highlighted four key areas: expansion of capacity-building programmes; deepening of policy research; substantive focus on the digitalization of trade logistics; and strengthening of partnerships.

44. Several delegates expressed appreciation of the Division’s work. One delegate noted appreciation by African countries of assistance, particularly through the UNCTAD empowerment programme for national trade facilitation committees. One participant commended the complementarity between the work of two UNCTAD divisions reporting, as trade capacity-building in the Pacific islands would be futile without efficient transport networks. She also expressed support for the Division’s coordinated approach and welcomed the new opportunity to work with UNCTAD through the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus project. Delegates also highlighted that ASYCUDA had become a

success because it was not only a technical solution, but rather a comprehensive technical cooperation programme that remained with a beneficiary country until the required capacity was fully developed and the system was fully tested and launched, thus completing the transfer of ownership to the country. It went hand-in-hand with the long-term policy work of UNCTAD, as it involved the development of a country's national trade facilitation committee and working with various ministries. The high rate of buy-in for the ASYCUDA programme was also due to the immediate increase of revenue after launching the system.

III. Organizational matters

A. Opening of the session

45. The tenth session of the Trade and Development Commission was opened at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, on 12 November 2018 by Ms. Kadra Ahmed Hassan (Djibouti), Chair of the Commission at its ninth session.

B. Election of officers

(Agenda item 1)

46. At its opening plenary meeting, on 12 November 2018, and at its afternoon plenary meeting, on 14 November 2018, the Commission elected the following officers to serve on its Bureau:

Chair: Mr. Aliyar Lebbe Abdul Azeez (Sri Lanka)

Vice-Chairs: Mr. Tunde Mukaila Mustapha (Nigeria)

Mr. Abderrahim Ait Slimane (Morocco)

Ms. Johana Méndez (Panama)

C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

(Agenda item 2)

47. At its opening plenary meeting, the Commission adopted its provisional agenda as contained in document TD/B/C.I/44. The agenda was thus as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Reports of expert meetings.
 - (a) Reports of the multi-year and single-year expert meetings:
 - (i) Multi-year Expert Meeting on Commodities and Development;
 - (ii) Multi-year Expert Meeting on Trade, Services and Development;
 - (iii) 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;
 - (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy;
 - (c) Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Consumer Protection Law and Policy.
4. Trade, multilateral cooperation and sustainable development.

5. Progress report on promoting and strengthening synergies among the three pillars.
6. Other business.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Trade and Development Board.

D. Other business

(Agenda item 6)

48. There were no other pending issues before the Commission.

E. Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Trade and Development Board

(Agenda item 7)

49. At its closing plenary meeting, on 15 November 2018, the Trade and Development Commission authorized the Chair to finalize the report after the conclusion of the meeting. The report would be submitted to the Trade and Development Board.

Annex

Attendance*

1. Representatives from the following States members of UNCTAD attended the session:

Albania	Mongolia
Algeria	Morocco
Angola	Nepal
Argentina	Niger
Bahamas	Nigeria
Barbados	Oman
Belarus	Panama
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Philippines
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Poland
Brazil	Republic of Moldova
China	Russian Federation
Congo	Saudi Arabia
Costa Rica	Serbia
Côte d'Ivoire	Spain
Czechia	Sri Lanka
Djibouti	State of Palestine
Egypt	Sudan
Ethiopia	Syrian Arab Republic
Gabon	Togo
Guatemala	Tunisia
Guyana	Turkey
Haiti	Ukraine
Jamaica	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Japan	United Republic of Tanzania
Jordan	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Kenya	Viet Nam
Kuwait	Zambia
Madagascar	Zimbabwe
Mauritius	

2. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the session:

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
European Union
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
South Centre

3. The following specialized agencies and related organizations were represented at the session:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Labour Organization
World Health Organization

4. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the session:

General category:

Consumers International
Engineers of the World
International Network for Standardization of Higher Education Degrees

* This attendance list contains registered participants. For the list of participants, see TD/B/C.I/INF.10.