



**United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development**

Distr.: Limited
3 September 2021

Original: English
Advance copy

**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Preparatory Committee for the fifteenth session of UNCTAD**

**Chair's proposals for remaining issues (Draft as of 3
September 2021)**

The Bridgetown Covenant: From inequality and vulnerability to prosperity for all (agreed ad ref)

Introduction

1. Nearly six decades ago, the international community came together in Geneva in the firm conviction that trade could make a difference to the world and do more to connect nations and peoples and enhance their economic opportunities. In a spirit of solidarity and cooperation, the world came together to ensure that progress achieved became prosperity shared. The phrase “prosperity for all” captured the ideals and objectives of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and its realization became the *raison d’être* of UNCTAD and subsequently, its creed. **(agreed ad ref)**

1bis. The serious challenges to multilateralism are being exacerbated. Strengthened multilateralism and international coordinated action is crucial for effectively addressing these challenges and improving prosperity for all. Inequality, within and between countries, exacerbated by vulnerability, has become one of the most challenging issues facing policy makers at the national and international level. **(agreed ad ref)**

2. Now the Conference meets again, for the fifteenth time, in the most unprecedented of circumstances. In addition to climate change threats, we are experiencing a global COVID-19 pandemic which has generated a global health and economic crisis, exacerbating fiscal as well as other challenges faced by developing countries. In this scenario, and faced with declining resources, it is paramount to strengthen member State engagement with UNCTAD. **(agreed ad ref)**

3. Since the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, more than **1.5 million [number to be updated]** people have lost their lives. Global gross domestic product contracted severely in 2020. Millions of people have already lost their jobs, and millions more have had their livelihoods compromised. Most disturbingly, **150 million people** are expected to join the ranks of extreme poverty by the end of 2021, depending on the severity of the economic contraction. These grim figures and facts reflect the profound human suffering and immense challenges ahead. The end of the pandemic may be in sight with the arrival of a vaccine, but the scale and scope of the crisis and its consequences are likely to be long-lasting and are yet to be fully appreciated. **(agreed ad ref)**

3.bis. 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 across all regions, UNCTAD should:

- (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 any relevant successor agreement reached at UN-LDC5 Conference;
- (b) Continue to support Africa in addressing its special concerns and needs, including as articulated in the New Partnership for Africa’s Development, and in the implementation of the AfCFTA,
- (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);
- (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);

- (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;
 - (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. **(agreed ad ref)**
4. 2020 marked the start of the Decade of Action 2020-2030, to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing challenges and created new vulnerabilities, especially for developing countries, and threatens to reverse the hard-fought progress on the three dimensions of sustainable development-economic, social, and environmental. It is important to ensure a concerted global response, bearing in mind that the 2030 Agenda should serve as the blueprint to re-build and to mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Focused and sustained efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for all, with focus on the poorest and most vulnerable are necessary for a strengthened and accelerated Decade of Action for building more sustainable, peaceful, just, equitable, prosperous, inclusive, and resilient societies and economies. **(agreed ad ref)**

5. Our success in building [back/forward/greener] better will depend on the decisions and actions taken by the global community. The entire global community, public and private, as well as national and international actors, must jointly take decisions and actions that will determine to what extent and how fast the recovery from the crisis will be.

5. Our success in recovering from the pandemic and paving the way to a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable world will depend on the decisions and actions taken by the global community. The entire global community, public and private, as well as national and international actors, must jointly take decisions and actions that will determine to what extent and how fast the recovery from the crisis will be.

5.bis. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

6.alt. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

6. In this regard, it is essential to recognize the critical role that women are playing in COVID-19 response efforts, as well as the disproportionate negative impact of the pandemic, notably the socio-economic impact, on women and girls. This may further deepen already existing inequalities and risks reversing the progress in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in recent decades. Concrete actions are necessary to minimize this impact and ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and youth in the development and implementation of an adequate and sustainable response to the pandemic. **(agreed ad ref)**

6.bis. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

7. The pandemic underscored the uneven resilience and capacities of countries to deal with crises. In response to the pandemic, many developing countries lacked the ability to use fiscal and monetary measures, among others, to respond to the crisis. It is imperative to advance international cooperation to combat and recover from the pandemic, provide assistance to countries and regions most in need. It is important to ensure timely, global and equitable access to safe, effective and affordable, Covid-19 tools (vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics, and personal protective equipment), recognizing extensive COVID-19 immunization as a global public good to help overcome the Covid-19 pandemic worldwide and recover the momentum for sustainable development. Sharing of information and technology for the detection, prevention, treatment and control of the pandemic is necessary, as well as initiatives in this regard, such as the access to Covid-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A), Friends of the COVAX Facility, the Covid-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP) and relevant pledging appeals. **(agreed ad ref)**

8. The speed at which the pandemic has spread has also been a reminder that this is an age of unprecedented interdependence and interconnectedness. Therefore, full global recovery will not be possible without global cooperation and until the pandemic subsides in all countries. **(agreed ad ref)**

8 bis. Recent years have confirmed the intrinsic, if indirect, link between trade and development and some key global challenges. Millions of refugees and internally displaced persons are creating pressing socio-economic challenges for these individuals and for hosting communities. Health concerns can hinder immediate and long-term productive capacities, and, as the COVID-19 pandemic has shown, can cause significant global economic shocks. Natural and man-made disasters, as well as maritime and industrial accidents, whose causes and impact are closely interlinked with climate change, biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and limited trade logistics in some developing countries, place an additional strain on limited resources and infrastructure for trade and development. These factors can combine to create other development challenges, including food insecurity. To address these interrelated challenges and build on opportunities towards an effective structural transformation, holistic policies at all levels should be pursued. In this sense, an effective inclusion through targeted social policies and social investment is crucial in order to strengthen people's skills and capacities, and help them to participate fully in employment and social life.

9. The fifteenth session of the Conference is an opportunity to embrace cooperation and interdependence, strengthen the connections between us, to build [back/forward/greener] better and propel much-needed global progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. This pandemic presents an opportunity and an urgent need to envision and shape a new path where trade, investment, technology and finance can be harnessed to achieve sustainable progress, and build a more resilient, inclusive, environmentally-sound and sustainable world.

9. The fifteenth session of the Conference is therefore an opportunity to embrace cooperation and interdependence, strengthen the connections between us, better recover from the pandemic and empower the international community to realize its development goals and aspirations. This pandemic presents an opportunity and an urgent need to envision and shape a new path where trade, investment, technology and finance can be harnessed to achieve sustainable progress, and build a more resilient, inclusive, environmentally-sound and sustainable world.

I. Learning from experience: Looking back to move forward (agreed ad ref)

10. In Nairobi, in 2016, the fourteenth session of the Conference celebrated the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals. Important advances were registered since, even if insufficient to achieve SDGs by 2030. Furthermore, the COVID-19 crisis has made it increasingly challenging to achieve the SDGs. Overcoming this situation requires learning from experience in dealing with emerging and persistent challenges. **(agreed ad ref)**

10.bis. There is an urgent need to advance, with determination, bold and concerted actions to address the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, while striving to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. This will require designing recovery strategies that will accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the achievement of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, as well as helping to reduce the risk of future shocks. **(agreed ad ref)**

10.ter. The global response to the COVID-19 pandemic should ensure the smooth flow of global trade, and be supportive of the multilateral trading system, both of which are crucial for sustainable and resilient value chains. **(agreed ad ref)**

11. Since the inception of UNCTAD, one of its goals has been the better and more meaningful integration of developing countries into the multilateral trading system. Despite the massive expansion of trade and investment in the last decades, effective integration into global trade patterns remains challenging for many developing countries. Free trade, set in an open and rules-based multilateral trading system remains the most powerful engine for growth and development, which can help to create millions of jobs and enhance prosperity. In particular LDCs face considerable challenges in harnessing the full potential of international trade and benefitting from the opportunities afforded by global value chains and foreign investment. **(agreed ad ref)**

11.bis. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

12. Since the first session of the Conference, the expansion of trade has enabled a profound geopolitical and economic transformation marked by the economic growth of developing countries, the emergence of some nations from the periphery of the world economy onto the global spotlight and a concomitant and significant reduction of poverty around the globe. **(agreed ad ref)**

13. The success of economic transformation, however, varies across regions and countries. Countries in Asia have seen their trade with the world grow substantially, but this is less true for other regions. In the last decade, Least Developed Countries were expected to double their share of global trade, but this has hardly increased. Some developing countries managed to partake in the global economy through their commodity exports, yet were unable to diversify. This highlighted the importance of these countries diversifying, producing higher value-added goods, and enhancing the sustainability and resilience of their economies. **(agreed ad ref)**

14. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing climate resilience, and promoting sustainable development are indispensable to the attainment of the SDGs, especially SDG 13. A more equitable and sustainable approach to development strategies and globalization is therefore needed. The Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC provides a framework for crucial decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation through nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies for coordinated collective action at the global level. **(agreed ad ref)**

14.bis. [This document recognises all the principles of the UNFCCC, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in line with the Paris Agreement. / Effective implementation of the Paris Agreement pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, thereof, to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, is important.] (possible merge with para 14)

14 bis. In this regard, this document recognises all the principles of the UNFCCC including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, considering different national circumstances, in line with the Paris Agreement.

15. Technological advancements continue to transform the way people produce, work, interact and live. By any measure, the digital transformation is well under way and accelerating further. The number of new broadband connections is soaring, and mobile phone usage continues to climb. The pandemic resulted in a push towards more teleworking, changed consumer behaviour, accelerated digitalization globally and presented many new opportunities. The utilization and sharing of best practices in digital technologies can contribute to reducing gaps and inequalities in developing countries. Yet a deep digital divide remains. In the absence of coordinated action by all relevant actors the digital divide is likely to increase. **(agreed ad ref)**

16. The spread of the Internet has made it possible for people to connect in an unprecedented way and degree. However, there is a need to address the challenges that digital transformation poses to societies. **(agreed ad ref)**

16.bis. Since the fourteenth session of the Conference noteworthy achievements in regional and international cooperation were registered such as the historic Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area, the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. Nevertheless, trade tensions have increased. Multilateralism needs to rise to the challenge of combating the negative effects of protectionism and non-compliance with multilateral rules, and promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system [under the WTO/with the WTO at its core.] [The international community should take coordinated and effective measures to maintain the stability of global financial markets and supply chains.]

16 bis. Since the fourteenth session of the Conference noteworthy achievements in regional and international cooperation were registered such as the historic Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area, the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. Nevertheless, trade tensions have increased. Multilateralism needs to rise to the challenge of combating the negative effects of protectionism and non-compliance with multilateral rules. In this regard, the role of the WTO in promoting a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system is essential. With stronger multilateralism, the international community can work together better to maintain the stability of global financial markets and supply chains.

17. Today many Sustainable Development Goals are behind schedule and, despite remarkable efforts and progress, many people and places have not managed to enjoy the benefits of progress. The tools of trade, investment, technology and finance can do more to change this reality and foster a more inclusive, sustainable, equitable, and resilient world. **(agreed ad ref)**

II. Major global challenges (agreed ad ref)

17.bis. Delete **(agreed ad ref)**

18. Attempts to put the global economy back on track and accelerate the pace towards the timely accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals take place in a context of a global crisis that has highlighted three main global challenges that have become more acute since the fourteenth session of the Conference: inequality, a climate and environmental crisis, and the breathtaking speed of digital transformation.

18. Attempts to put the global economy back on track and accelerate the pace towards the timely accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals take place in a context of a global crisis that has highlighted ~~three main major~~ global challenges that have become more acute since the fourteenth session of the Conference: inequality, **vulnerability**, climate **emergency** and environmental crisis, **the widening digital divide and** the breathtaking speed of digital transformation, **and debt issues. (G77)**

18. Attempts to put the global economy back on track and accelerate the pace towards the timely accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals take place in a context of a ~~global crisis~~ **need to step up global action in relation to** ~~that has highlighted~~ three main global challenges that have become more acute since the fourteenth session of the Conference: **exacerbated existing social and economic** inequality, a climate **change** and environmental **degradation** ~~crisis~~, and the breathtaking speed of digital transformation. **In line with the provisions set out in part IV, UNCTAD will focus and prioritise its work**

in addressing these acute challenges by assisting developing countries in defining an appropriate, inclusive and sustainable development model. (EU)

18. Attempts to put the global economy back on track and accelerate the pace towards the timely accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals take place in a context of a global crisis that has highlighted three main global challenges that have become more acute since the fourteenth session of the Conference: **growing (EAEU) inequality**, a climate and environmental crisis, and **gaping digital divide**. ~~breathtaking speed of digital transformation.~~ (JZ)

18. Attempts to put the global economy back on track and accelerate the pace towards the timely accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals take place in a context of the need to step up global action in relation to major global challenges that have become more acute since the fourteenth session of the Conference: **growing inequality and vulnerability**, [climate change and environmental degradation/**climate emergency and environmental crisis**], the widening digital divide [and debt issues]. In line with the provisions set out in part IV, UNCTAD will focus ~~and prioritise~~ its work in addressing these acute challenges by assisting developing countries in defining nationally appropriate, inclusive and sustainable development models.

18. Attempts to put the global economy back on track and accelerate the pace towards the timely accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals take place in the context of major global challenges that have become more acute since the fourteenth session of the Conference. These challenges include: growing inequality and vulnerabilities, including debt issues; accelerating climate change, continuing deterioration of the environment; and the widening digital divide. Accomplishing the 2030 Agenda and putting development back on track will require all institutions and stakeholders in development playing their mandated parts in the global effort to realize prosperity for all. To buttress economic and environmental resilience, the causes and effects of vulnerability need to be effectively addressed, such as record high accumulation of unsustainable debt levels, high economic concentration, as well as the imminent threats posed by climate change and deterioration of the environment.

18bis. In addressing these three challenges, a number of fundamental underlying issues need to be respected to ensure a sustainable and inclusive action, most notably:

- **Respect for human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth and an overall commitment to just, non-discriminative and democratic societies based on the rule of law;**
- **Good governance and strong institutions at all levels;**
- **Efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, additionality and accountability of all actions, paired with a robust and transparent results-based management to ensure effective employment of scarce resources. (EU)**

18bis. In addressing these three challenges, UNCTAD should give account to a number of essential underlying issues for sustainable, inclusive and equitable growth and development, most notably:

- **Respect for human rights, including the right to development, gender equality, women's and youth's empowerment, and an overall commitment to just, non-discriminative and democratic societies based on the rule of law;**
- **Good governance and enabling environment at all levels;**

- 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, and ensure effective employment of resources. (green ad ref)

Inequality and vulnerability (agreed ad ref)

18ter. High levels of inequality represent an obstacle to sustainable development and a major brake on sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. The economic recovery requires evolving policies at all levels to tackle these issues. (agreed ad ref)

19. For decades, the wealth gap has been widening between and within countries. Even before the pandemic, nearly 700 million people remained in extreme poverty, with the indignity and vulnerability this implies. Billions of people have no access to modern technologies, including some that are now considered essential, such as access to the Internet. Women around the world continue to struggle to claim their rightful place in society and in the economy, remaining, on average, poorer and more vulnerable than men, regardless of their country of origin. The impressive expansion of global trade, investment and technology registered over the past decades has unfortunately not resulted in benefits for all. (agreed ad ref)

19.bis. Support and consideration must be given to those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations such as: women and girls, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons, homeless and jobless people, migrants, and other marginalized groups; in order to leave no one behind. (agreed ad ref)

19.ter. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

20. These inequalities have contributed to the erosion of social contracts, fuelling a discontent with globalization, which in turn erodes multilateralism, hindering the collective ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and realize prosperity for all.

20. These inequalities have contributed to the erosion of social contracts, fuelling a discontent with globalization, **which among other factors in-turn erodes multilateralism** hindering the collective ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and realize prosperity for all. **The achievements made in poverty reduction over the years may be wasted in the face of the pandemic, and the development gap between developed and developing countries is at risk of widening. Thus poverty eradication should be taken as the primary goal of development. The international community needs to raise the level of ambition, focus on cooperation to reduce poverty, and provide more resources to developing countries. There is a need for inclusive and accelerated action to realize the 2030 Agenda. (G77)**

20. These inequalities, **between and within countries**, have contributed to ~~the erosion of social contracts~~, fuelling a discontent with globalization, which in turn erodes multilateralism. **Inequality, as evidence shows, is an obstacle to sustainable and inclusive economic growth, to poverty reduction, and is obstructing** ~~hindering~~ the collective ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and realize prosperity for all. (EU)

20. These inequalities have contributed to the erosion of social contracts, fuelling a discontent with globalization, which in turn erodes multilateralism, hindering the collective ability to achieve the **2030 Agenda and leave no one behind. Sustainable Development Goals and realize prosperity for all. (JZ)**

20. These inequalities have contributed to fuelling discontent with globalization, which among other factors threatens multilateralism hindering the collective ability to achieve the 2030 Agenda and leave no one behind. The achievements made over the years in poverty reduction, [a key goal and ~~an~~ *indispensable requirement for*] sustainable development, may be compromised in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the development gap between and within countries is at risk of widening. ~~[Thus, poverty eradication should be taken as the primary goal of development.]~~ Delivering on 2030 Agenda requires doubling down on our efforts, including by boosting resources, private and public, domestic and international.

20. These inequalities have contributed to fuelling discontent with globalization, which among other factors threatens multilateralism hindering the collective ability to achieve the 2030 Agenda and leave no one behind. For the first time in 30 years poverty has increased as a result of the pandemic. The achievements made over the years in poverty reduction must not be jeopardized by the pandemic. Delivering on SDG 1 requires doubling down on our efforts, including by boosting resources, private and public, domestic and international.

20.primus.bis. Effectively addressing the issue of debt vulnerability can help liberate financial resources for development. As highlighted by multilateral forums, the accumulation of debt in developing countries has reached record high levels. This implies serious constraints on opportunities for inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Balancing the need to reduce debt vulnerability with the need to stimulate development, especially in the post-pandemic world, will be a key issue ensuring inclusive and sustainable development. In this regard, the need to ensure the full and meaningful participation of developing countries in global economic governance, including in the area of debt, remains true in today's uncertain world.

Vulnerability. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

20bis. Vulnerability is a major obstacle to inclusive and sustainable development in developing countries. If developing countries are to rise above their inherent vulnerabilities to buttress economic and environmental resilience for inclusive and sustainable development, there will be a need to effectively address the causes and effects of vulnerability, including unsustainable debt, high economic and financial openness and the imminent threats posed by, and continue impact of climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters. (G77)

[20bis. Vulnerability is a major obstacle to inclusive and sustainable development in developing countries. To buttress economic and environmental resilience, the causes and effects of vulnerability need to be effectively addressed, including record high accumulation of/unsustainable debt levels and the imminent threats posed by climate change and environmental degradation.]

20 bis Delete – merged with 18.

20.ter. As highlighted by multilateral forums, the accumulation of debt in developing countries has reached record high levels and developed a concerning composition. This coupled with the appearance of new creditors and their lending modalities has lead to higher risk of debt distress that has caused alarms worldwide, [~~-, according to the United Nations and the World Bank.~~] This implies serious constraints on opportunities for inclusive and sustainable economic growth, ~~particularly for developing countries. Work in multilateral forums has raised the alarm on the composition of debt of developing countries towards more short term borrowing, [at both the sovereign level and by firms and consumers], as well as the appearance of new creditors and their lending modalities.~~ Given the growing concerns about external debt sustainability, dealing with debt vulnerabilities ~~will be a central~~ has become a key issue in the post-pandemic world.

20.ter. As highlighted by multilateral forums, the accumulation of debt in developing countries has reached record high levels, developed a concerning composition and has led to the higher risk of debt distress that has caused alarms worldwide. Debtors and creditors need to work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations. Furthermore, increasing complexity in sovereign debt instruments, a growing diversity of creditors and expected financial rewards have incentivized litigation of sovereign states by creditors. This implies serious constraints on opportunities for inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Given the growing concerns about external debt sustainability, dealing with debt vulnerabilities has become a key issue in the post-pandemic world. (G77 and China Proposal)

20 ter. Delete – incorporated into proposal for 20.primus.bis.

Climate change and environmental degradation (agreed ad ref)

21. Certain past and present production and consumption patterns that have proven to be unsustainable compromise prosperity. Decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation is crucial to ensure sustainable progress, as well as to reduce vulnerability. In this sense, concrete and coordinated actions, in line with the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC, are required, as well as a meaningful outcome at COP26 this year. (agreed ad ref)

The widening digital divide and the uneven speed of digital transformation (agreed ad ref)

22. Digitalization has truly been transformative, significantly altering many aspects of modern life and being at the centre of a formidable economic transformation with vast opportunities, changing what is consumed, produced and traded. But this also comes with challenges, such as the digital divide. Support is needed to ensure that the benefits of this transformation are shared by all in order to close economic and social gaps across the world. A proper utilization of digital technologies, backed by adequate infrastructure, can contribute to reducing gaps and inequalities in developing countries. True equality also requires consideration of the broader concept of digital inclusion. (agreed ad ref)

Debt Issues (G77) – Delete as elements incorporated under 20.primus.bis

22bis. The accumulation of debt for developing countries has reached a record high leading to higher risk of debt stress and causing alarms worldwide, according to the United Nations and the World Bank. Furthermore, international organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF have joined UNCTAD in raising their voices regarding the danger of continuous deterioration of the composition of debt of developing countries towards more non-guaranteed private and short-term borrowing, not only at the sovereign level but also by firms and consumers. In this regard, UNCTAD's longstanding call for a stronger and reformed international monetary and financial governance remains true in today's uncertain world. (G77)

22bis. The accumulation of debt for developing countries has reached a record high leading to higher risk of debt stress and causing alarms worldwide, according to the United Nations and the World Bank. [Furthermore, international organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF have joined UNCTAD in raising their voices regarding the danger of continuous deterioration of the composition of debt of developing countries towards more non-guaranteed private and short-term borrowing, not only at the sovereign level but also by firms and consumers. In this regard, UNCTAD's longstanding call for a stronger and reformed international monetary and financial governance remains true in today's uncertain world.] –

22 bis. Delete as elements incorporated under 20.primus.bis and 70

Challenges and the sustainable path to prosperity (agreed ad ref)

23. These challenges will have important effects on development aspirations and thus will need to be fully incorporated in any attempts to rebuild the path to prosperity, including achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. (agreed ad ref)

III. Transformations for a more resilient, inclusive and sustainable world (agreed ad ref)

24. A recovery which brings the world back to the development paradigm that existed before the pandemic will be insufficient. Business as usual will not enable the world economy to recover from the pandemic and chart a path to ensure that all people can live in dignity, let alone keep development on track. Indeed, progress towards many Sustainable Development Goals was off track even before the pandemic struck. The crisis unearthed and accentuated existing vulnerabilities and weaknesses that need to be addressed. **(agreed ad ref)**

25. Four major transformations are needed to move to a more resilient, digital and inclusive world of shared prosperity: to diversify economies, make them [greener], sustainable, improve the way development is financed and [transform,] revitalize and strengthen multilateralism for development. [Through its work UNCTAD will contribute to implementing these transformations and prioritize its activities to deliver efficiently on concrete results, within its mandate and avoid duplication with the work of other relevant entities.] (placement to be decided)

25. Four major transformations are needed to move to a more resilient, digital and inclusive world of shared prosperity: transforming economies through diversification; fostering a more sustainable and more resilient economy; transforming the way development is financed; and transforming multilateralism.

A. Transforming economies through diversification (agreed ad ref)

26. Since UNCTAD 14, the global economy faces a series of persistent and emerging challenges to ensuring stable economic growth as well as achieving inclusive and sustainable development. These challenges include among others, commodity dependence, increasing debt, growing energy demands, weak ICT infrastructure, slow economic growth and challenges of climate change, as well as challenges on transport and trade logistics due to geographical barriers. Building resilience to these challenges is critical to achieving inclusive sustainable development. The advances resulting from the needed economic transformations are necessary to reduce vulnerability to economic shocks and inequality across and within countries and requires an enabling environment at all levels. From graduating from the least developed country category to escaping the middle-income trap, structural transformation matters. Particular attention should be paid to most vulnerable countries such as LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. **(agreed ad ref)**

27. Despite the impressive expansion of trade and the emergence of global value chains, most developing countries remain commodity-dependent, and those in manufacturing or services remain tied to lower value-added activities. Almost two thirds of developing and transition economies are commodity dependent, the majority of which are Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which are particularly vulnerable to volatile international commodity markets. Moreover, lack of appropriate technologies and financial resources proved to be a challenge to take advantage of improved market access. In case not accompanied with appropriate enabling domestic policies as well as robust institutions that provide for a conducive business environment, an improved market access alone cannot result in a diversified economic activity. **(agreed ad ref)**

28. Digitalization has changed the way that people produce, consume, trade and live. Narrowing the technological gap and closing the digital divide between and within developed and developing countries, provides an opportunity for structural transformation and economic diversification, and therefore provides options to improve the income and resilience, as well as reduce the vulnerabilities of the poorest, in particular for women and youth. **(agreed ad ref)**

29. The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated some trends, such as the growing relevance of the digital dimension of the economy and the reshoring or the shortening of global value chains. This will change the landscape of international trade and how countries can be

affected or benefit from it. The current crisis has highlighted the role of digital technologies and relevant business models in building resilient systems that are open, inclusive, secure, and benefit everyone. Supporting countries' digital transformation while taking account of the challenges and opportunities of new realities and swift technological change must be a priority in order to successfully address existing inequalities and the digital divide. Multilateral discussions on digital trade and cooperation will be useful to address the digital divide. **(agreed ad ref)**

29.bis. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

29.ter. Foreign direct investment has a key role to play in structural transformation. Through its impact on building productive capacities, FDI can be a catalyst for structural transformation, raising the value added of the domestic economy and linking it more effectively into global value chains (GVCs). This points to the importance of policies that support moving up the value chain, the adaptation of trade and investment relations to modern realities including through the creation of sustainable value chains, and exploiting new economic opportunities by leveraging technology and FDI to build productive capacities in accordance with national economic development strategies. In addition to trade and investment policies, capacity building for entrepreneurship, innovation, training, education and skills development policies including through technical cooperation would be essential. **(agreed ad ref)**

29.quat. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

30. Foreign direct investment has been an effective channel for technological and knowledge development. It has enabled an impressive economic diversification in some developing countries. However, not everyone has been able to benefit from these flows. In some cases, the flows have been insufficient; in others, they have reinforced previous production patterns. Attracting more foreign direct investment, including through an enabling environment at all levels and in line with a country's development priorities, is critical to support economic diversification in goods and in services, which have proven to be a powerful engine of economic growth, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and employment opportunities including for women. **(agreed ad ref)**

31. Clear and predictable multilateral and regional trade and investment rules and preferential market access can be significantly beneficial. As countries attempt to scale the ladders of value addition, emphasis must be placed on ensuring that trade measures do not become barriers. The least developed countries lose a significant amount of revenue opportunities every year because these countries and their firms have challenges to fully comply with the non-tariff measures in certain destination markets. Thus, supporting countries to meet multilateral standards as well as benefit from agreements and waivers to facilitate and incentivize an economic transformation, is crucial. **(agreed ad ref)**

31.bis. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

31.ter. Non-reciprocal preferential market access conditions for LDCs, including those under the Generalised System of Preferences, are of key importance. Therefore, it is essential to ensure timely implementation of duty-free, quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all LDCs to facilitating market access. **(agreed ad ref)**

31.quat. The loss of access to a range of international support measures, including some significant trade related special and differential treatment and exemptions, after graduating from the LDC category calls for mitigating and support measures to ensure a smooth transition. In this regard it is important to continue supporting these countries, commensurate with their needs and capacity constraints to ensure their smooth transition after graduation. **(agreed ad ref)**

32. For trade diversification to be effective in developing countries, efficient and quality trade infrastructure, trade finance, effective trade and investment facilitation measures, and a conducive business and trade environment are crucial. It is also important to limit opportunities for illicit trade through relevant technologies and infrastructure. **(agreed ad ref)**

32.bis. The global pandemic caused significant disruptions in international maritime and air transport networks, with a particular impact on regional trade, port operations and logistics. Consequently, the pandemic significantly disrupted global supply chains and business continuity, with a particular impact on countries with limited transport routes and high dependence on regional trade. These developments highlight the need for resilient air and maritime transportation systems, including regional transportation systems, which are essential for deepening regional integration processes and critical to accelerating developing countries' integration into the global economy. **(agreed ad ref)**

33. The importance of services in the global and national economy has been increasing. Therefore, enabling policies and a conducive business environment are needed to strengthen and improve the resilience and sustainability of the services sector in developing countries. **(agreed ad ref)**

34. No transformation is possible without adequate levels of productive capacity. Production resources, entrepreneurial capabilities and production linkages, together determine a country's ability to produce goods and services that will help it grow and develop. Strengthening these capabilities must continue to be at the centre of any transformation effort., **supported through effective policies and good governance at all levels.** **(green ad ref)**

35. For an economic transformation to be inclusive, it must incorporate micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including women- and youth-owned and run MSMEs, start-ups, formal and informal, which are an integral part of economic transformation as they represent most of the employment in developing countries. Moreover, many of these firms have not benefited much from the expansion of trade or their inclusion in regional and global value chains. An enabling business environment, including support for access to finance, entrepreneurial skills, information and markets, as well as inclusion in regional and global value chains, are key for these companies to thrive, and can raise their competitiveness and productivity, connect them to international trade and investment, build resilience to disruptive emergencies and ultimately lead to broad-based growth and job creation and better distribution of the benefits of global trade. **(agreed ad ref)**

35.bis. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

35.ter. The creative economy has become an important contributor to economic growth, and serves as a new prospect for developing countries to diversify their economies and leapfrog into new high-growth sectors of the world economy towards achieving the SDGs. It is thus important to create an enabling environment for the promotion of the creative economy, among others by encouraging creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurship, supporting the development of cultural institutions and cultural industries, providing technical and vocational training for culture professionals, and increasing employment opportunities in the cultural and creative sector. **(agreed ad ref)**

35.quat. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

36. Migrants can meaningfully contribute to structural transformation and sustainable development, including through remittances. Appropriate policies, such as entrepreneurial support, are needed to allow migrants to thrive, which will benefit all economies, and to address trade and development related challenges and harness the opportunities of migration. **(agreed ad ref)**

36bis. Millions of people are being forcibly displaced every year due to long lasting and recent conflicts, creating a pressing global challenge for displaced people and hosting communities. Developing countries, which currently host 85% of the world's refugee population, are facing the devastating socio-economic impact of this crisis and their ability to deliver on SDGs is hampered. There is a critical nexus between peace and development in countries in conflict and post conflict situations. At the same time, the particular challenges faced by some developing countries are such that there is a need to provide targeted support to drive the accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda. (G77)

[36.bis. Economy transformation and Agenda 2030 implementation are at risk in developing countries hosting large numbers of refugees, as the needs are growing and are unmatched by

dwindling resources, causing social distress and economic meltdown. In some developing countries there is a need to provide targeted support to drive the acceleration of Agenda 2030 and prevent economy collapse.] (G77 alt. proposal)

36 bis. Delete – incorporated into 8 bis.

37. In the process of transformation, it is fundamental for fair, sound and robust competition and consumer protection policies and enforcement to maintain a robust level playing field, enhance transparency for all participants, so that market access is not on anticompetitive practices. Ensuring effective competition, including through support in developing and implementing competition policies and through cooperation among competition authorities, paired with robust consumer protection in the market will help foster economic efficiency, resulting in safer and better products at lower prices for consumers. (agreed ad ref)

37.bis. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

~~38.— For a structural transformation to be truly inclusive, it cannot leave behind half of the world’s population. Women must be included. Gender considerations cannot be an afterthought of public policy but rather an inherent part of it. Policies that look at structural transformation need to go beyond encompassing a gender perspective to actively promoting the inclusion and empowerment of women.~~

~~38.— For a Structural transformation to **should be truly inclusive, leaving no one behind.** it cannot leave behind half of the world’s population. Women must be included. Gender considerations cannot be an afterthought of public policy but rather **must be** an inherent part of it **public policy.** Policies that look at structural transformation need to go beyond encompassing a gender perspective to actively promoting the inclusion and empowerment of women **and youth.** (G77)~~

~~38.— For a structural transformation to be truly inclusive **and effective,** it cannot leave behind half of the world’s population. **Less than 50% of working-age women are in the labour market. Women are disproportionately engaged in informal and unpaid work, and continue to face a glass ceiling in terms of power and decision making. Women have also been disproportionately affected by the COVID pandemic and ensuing crisis, and must be an integral part of all recovery efforts to ensure these are sustainable and effective in building back better.** Women must be included. Gender considerations, **therefore,** cannot be an afterthought of public policy but rather an inherent part of it. Policies that look at structural transformation need to go beyond encompassing a gender perspective **and need** to actively **promote** promoting the inclusion and empowerment of women. (EU)~~

~~38.— For a structural transformation to be truly inclusive, it cannot leave behind half of the world’s population. Women, **in all their diversity** must be included **and meaningfully engaged.** Gender **equality** considerations cannot be an afterthought of public policy but rather an inherent part of it. **Gender responsive public Ppolicies** that look at structural transformation need to go beyond encompassing a gender perspective to actively promoting **gender equality and** the inclusion and empowerment of women. **Conducting comprehensive gender-based analysis can support progress in this area if the effects and opportunities linked to proposed policies are assessed with the goal of advancing equitable outcomes for women and ensuring that existing inequalities are not perpetuated or exacerbated.** (JZ)~~

~~38.— For a structural transformation to be truly inclusive, it cannot leave behind half of the world’s population. Women **and girls** must be included. Gender considerations cannot be an afterthought of public policy, **including trade policy,** but rather an inherent part of it. Policies that look at structural transformation need to go beyond encompassing a gender perspective to actively promoting **gender equality and** the inclusion and empowerment of **all women and girls.** **Gender disaggregated data should be collected and used and analysed to build the evidence base for these policies.** (UK)~~

~~[38.— For a structural transformation to be truly inclusive, it cannot leave behind half of the world’s population. It is also important to urgently support those who are vulnerable or in~~

~~vulnerable situations, including women and girls, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, local communities, refugees, displaced persons, migrants, [to protect human rights for all] and to ensure that no country or person is left behind. Policies that look at structural transformation need to go beyond encompassing a gender perspective and to actively promote the inclusion and empowerment of women and youth.]~~

38. For a structural transformation to be truly inclusive, it cannot leave behind half of the world's population. It is also important to urgently support those who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations, including women and girls, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, local communities, refugees, displaced persons, migrants, to protect their human rights and to ensure that no country or person is left behind. Women continue to be disproportionately engaged in informal and unpaid work, underrepresented in terms of power and decision making, and are usually among the first to feel the negative impact of economic downturns. Therefore, policies that look at structural transformation need to go beyond encompassing a gender perspective and to actively promote the inclusion and empowerment of women and youth. Gender-disaggregated data is important to build the evidence base for these policies.

38. Convert green para to agreed ad ref.

38bis. There is a nexus between trade and health policies, including Non Communicable Diseases and COVID19. COVID-19 is one of the many challenges that developing countries face and that may hinder efforts at wealth creation, productivity enhancement and could increase social and economic inequalities and inequities. The linkages between trade and health underscores the importance of a continued exchange of information among stakeholders to address their impact in vulnerable countries. (G77)

38 bis. Delete – incorporated into 8 bis.

38.ter. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

38 quat. Special consideration should be given to the long-standing occupation of the Palestinian territory and the constraints it imposes on the Palestinian people. Such conditions hamper efforts to transform the Palestinian economy, to harness natural and fiscal resources, and to advance towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. A lasting and peaceful settlement of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, in accordance with the internationally recognized parameters of the two-State solution and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, is necessary for the Palestinian people to make tangible progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

39. In the context of swift technological change, special attention must be placed on the development implications of the fast digitalization of the economy and the fourth industrial revolution. The rapid development and diffusion of digital technologies presents new opportunities and challenges for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. These technologies hold promise for structural transformation, as well as for inclusive and sustainable development. However, embracing digital technologies may also disrupt labour markets, exacerbate existing inequalities or create new ones, unless done in an inclusive, sustainable and responsible manner. (agreed ad ref)

39.bis. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

40. The benefits of digital technologies, for example, have not been evenly spread across and within countries. The digital divide spans several domains, including infrastructure, regulations, policies, enforcement capabilities and institutions. The Internet and digital platforms enable many firms and entrepreneurs in developing countries to access international markets, yet the role of most of these in the digital value chains remains marginal. (agreed ad ref)

41. Bridging the digital divide between and within countries, is of critical importance to developing countries, particularly vulnerable groups and those furthest behind. Special attention should be given to the building of capacities and quality infrastructure, accessibility, and affordability to the digital economy. It is also important to build the digital literacy of the disadvantaged groups and populations. A substantial mobilization of resources supported by a conducive investment climate and business environment, is necessary to support enterprises and institutions to effectively leverage the opportunities created by the digital economy and e-commerce to build the required digital infrastructure and know-how. **(agreed ad ref)**

42. Digital issues should not be addressed in isolation, but within the context of trade, financing and investment, competition, consumer protection, innovation and enterprise development. Technical changes often outpace policy and regulatory responses. Developing countries require support to design and implement appropriate policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that foster innovation, support and enable these countries to effectively participate in the digital economy, reap the developmental benefits of digitalization and mitigate risks. Special attention should be given to supporting micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including those engaged in creative goods and services.

42. Digital issues should not be addressed in isolation, ~~but within the context of trade, financing and investment, competition, consumer protection, innovation and enterprise development.~~ **(G77)** Technical changes often outpace policy and regulatory responses. Developing countries require support to design and implement appropriate policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks that foster innovation, ~~support~~ **(G77)** and enable these countries to effectively participate in the digital economy, reap the developmental benefits of digitalization and mitigate risks. Special attention should be given to supporting micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including *women-owned MSMEs and (JZ)* those engaged in creative goods and services. **(Reference to women in para 35)**

42. Digital issues should not be addressed in isolation, but **rather through a multi-stakeholder holistic approach** within the context of trade, financing and investment, competition, consumer protection, **human resources training**, innovation and enterprise development. Technical changes often outpace policy and regulatory responses. Developing countries require support to design and implement appropriate policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks. **Enabling and transparent frameworks, including through international trading rules on E-commerce, that foster innovation, mitigate risks and facilitate**, ~~support and enable these countries to effectively participate in the digital economy and enjoyment of its~~, ~~reap the developmental benefits of digitalization and mitigate risks, as well as overcoming barriers and safeguarding fundamental rights.~~ **A human-centric and human rights based approach to digital technologies and an open, un-fragmented, free, safe, secure, and privacy-based internet needs to be assured.** Special attention should be given to supporting **entrepreneurs, and** micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, ~~including those engaged in creative goods and services.~~ **(EU)**

42. Digital issues should not be addressed in isolation, but rather through a multi-stakeholder holistic approach within the context of trade and development. Technical changes often outpace policy and regulatory responses. Developing countries require support to design and implement appropriate policies, as well as legal and regulatory frameworks [Enabling and transparent frameworks, including through international trading rules on E-commerce] that foster innovation, and enable these countries to effectively participate in the digital economy, reap the developmental benefits of digitalization and mitigate risks. [as well as overcoming barriers and safeguarding fundamental rights. A human-centric and human rights based approach to digital technologies and an open, un-fragmented, free, safe, secure, and privacy-based internet needs to be assured.] Special attention should be given to supporting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises[, including those engaged in creative goods and services.]

42. Digital issues should not be addressed in isolation, but rather through a multi-stakeholder holistic approach within the context of trade and development. Technical changes often outpace policy and regulatory responses. Developing countries require support to design and implement appropriate and effective policies that foster innovation, and enable these

countries to effectively participate in the digital economy, reap the developmental benefits of digitalization and mitigate risks. Special attention should be given to supporting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

43. Multilateral dialogue and cooperation are crucial in areas such as the governance of new and emerging technologies, including those related to data management, competition and consumer protection. Intensified international cooperation is required in framework rules on digital platforms to ensure trust and confidence in their use.

43. Multilateral dialogue and cooperation are crucial in areas such as the governance of new and emerging technologies, **and their access by developing countries**, ~~including those related to data management, competition and consumer protection~~. Intensified international cooperation is required in framework rules on digital platforms to ensure trust and confidence in their use. **(G77) (combine G77, EAEU, JZ, green)**

43. Multilateral dialogue and cooperation are crucial in areas such as the governance of new and emerging technologies, ~~including those related to data management, competition and consumer protection~~. **Special attention should be paid to the challenges of e-commerce and the digital economy through an integrated approach to many strategic areas, including digital infrastructure, trade, competition, localization, consumer protection, data protection, electronic transactions, online dispute resolution, taxation, linguistic diversity, education, skills development and labour**. Intensified international cooperation is required in framework rules on digital platforms to ensure trust and confidence in their use. **(EAEU)**

43. Multilateral dialogue and **multi-stakeholder** cooperation are crucial in areas such as the governance of new and emerging technologies, including those related to data management, competition and consumer protection. ~~Intensified~~ **Increased** international cooperation is required in ~~framework rules on~~ digital platforms **governance** to ensure **data free flow with** trust and confidence in their use. **(JZ)**

43. Multilateral dialogue and cooperation are crucial in areas such as the governance of new and emerging technologies, including those related to data management, competition, and consumer protection. Special attention should also be paid to the challenges of e-commerce and the digital economy through an integrated approach to many strategic areas. Increased international cooperation is required including in digital platforms governance to ensure [data flow with trust, safety and confidence in their use in accordance with national regulations.] (to be considered in conjunction with para 31 quat and 55 bis.)

43. Multilateral dialogue and cooperation are crucial in areas such as the governance of new and emerging technologies, including those related to data management, competition, and consumer protection. Special attention should also be paid to the challenges of e-commerce and the digital economy through an integrated approach to many strategic areas. Increased international cooperation is required including in digital platforms governance to ensure data flow with trust, safety and confidence in their use in accordance with national regulations and relevant international commitments.

43.bis. Technology and innovation skills development, including through international cooperation, are key components for driving structural transformation that results in a competitive, sustainable, inclusive and resilient economy. Development, transfer, dissemination, diffusion and access to environmentally sound technologies by developing countries, on mutually agreed terms, are important means for implementing the 2030 Agenda, achieving a sustainable economy as well as ensuring that every country has real opportunity to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and reducing waste. Foreign direct investment and trade play an important role in this, as do international arrangements and measures, such as the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the United Nations Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries. To ensure the potential development benefits of technology, an effective domestic and international enabling environment is needed. **(agreed ad ref) (placement to be decided)**

44. Deleted. (agreed ad ref)

44.bis. Regional economic integration is an important driver for building productive capacities and achieving structural transformation for sustained development. Through integration of value chains and use of respective comparative advantages, regional economic groupings continue to boost trade, investment and economic growth, and strengthen economic integration among its members, as well as facilitate economic diversification and integration into the global economy. (agreed ad ref)

44.ter. Industrialization in developing countries is an important source of growth, job creation and value addition, with important spill-over effects to the rural economy, including by creating demand for high-value goods and services. To ensure it contributes to the 2030 Agenda, its sustainability and inclusiveness, as well as harnessing its benefits, must be assured. (agreed ad ref)

44.quat. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

44quin. At the same time, middle-income countries face challenges related to their transition to higher income status and their efforts to avoid the middle-income trap. Middle-income countries also require international measures in support of their socio-economic development and to overcome the challenges they face in order to improve inclusivity and reducing inequalities. (G77) (To be reviewed with 107 and 112 (XX-XXV))

44 quin. to be deleted due to agreement in 107 and 112(XX-XXV)

B. Transforming to a ~~greener~~ more sustainable (G77), more inclusive (EU) and more resilient economy (combine G77, EU, green)

Transforming to a [greener,] more sustainable and more resilient economy

Transforming to a more sustainable and more resilient economy

45. In 1964, when UNCTAD was created, the risk of ecological disaster was hardly on the international agenda. Today, at the fifteenth session of the Conference, the existential threat of climate change, and the immense global challenge of biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, have become key challenges for sustainable development. (agreed ad ref)

46. The economic progress achieved in the last decades has been remarkable, yet the paradigm has been unsustainable. The past and ongoing overexploitation of resources and expansion of unsustainable economic activities are resulting in the degradation of habitats, the progressive loss of biodiversity through accelerated extinction of plant and animal varieties and species, and the potential destruction of entire ecosystems. The progress achieved has been at a high cost, including a trail of greenhouse gas emissions causing the Earth's climate to change at a frightening pace, compromising the progress achieved in the field of development and the opportunities for future generations to live in an environmentally safe and sustainable world. (agreed ad ref)

47. This situation presents a significant challenge on how to ensure an increase in prosperity without unsustainable production and consumption patterns. As the world prospered over the last decades, yearly emissions of greenhouse gases have increased dramatically, with the negative impacts hitting particularly the most vulnerable and the poorest segments of the population from developing countries. To ensure prosperity for all is achieved and is sustainable, greater emphasis must be placed on decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, in line with relevant Conventions and International Agreements. (agreed ad ref)

48. Deleted (**agreed ad ref**)

49. Deleted (**agreed ad ref**)

50. This transformation requires strong political will, as well as coordination and actions, involving the full participation of all relevant actors at all levels. In this regard, public-private partnerships are valuable policy instruments to advance this transformational process. (**agreed ad ref**)

51. To support such transformation, effective and sustainable approaches to trade, investment and technology policies and measures need to be developed and implemented in line with relevant international rules. There is an increasing need for the mutual supportiveness of trade policy tools and environmental objectives. Trade and investment can be effective mechanisms to facilitate the production and flow of environmentally-friendly goods and services. To ensure the effectiveness of such trade and investment policies, efforts should be made to assist developing countries, including through providing the means of implementation, addressing their trade related constraints and enhancing the appropriate quality infrastructure. (**agreed ad ref**)

52. Deleted (**agreed ad ref**)

53. Deleted (**agreed ad ref**)

54. In many countries, the effects of climate change, such as sea-level rise and the increased frequency of extreme weather events, carry substantial economic costs, increases catastrophe risk and compromise infrastructure that is necessary for production and trade. Investment in sustainable, resilient and quality infrastructure is vital to strengthen a country's resilience to trade. (**agreed ad ref**)

55. Transitioning towards a greener economy implies being able to produce goods and services that enable this transformation. Technology and innovation are two critical, related elements. Thus, technology transfer mechanisms, other than trade and foreign direct investment, must be explored and facilitated to ensure that every country has a real opportunity to decouple its economy from emissions and waste.

55. Transitioning towards a **more greener sustainable** economy implies being able to produce goods and services that enable this transformation. Technology and innovation are two critical, related elements. Thus, technology **development and** transfer mechanisms, other than trade and foreign direct investment, must be explored and facilitated to ensure that every country has a real opportunity to decouple its economy from emissions and waste. **Preferably, such technology transfer mechanisms should not come with undue restrictive or burdensome conditions or requirements. Besides transferring technology, developed countries are to take the lead in the fight against climate change and provide developing countries financial resources to assist them in their mitigation and adaptation policies, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities of individual countries, enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement. (G77)**

55. Transitioning towards a **more environmentally sustainable greener (JZ)** economy implies being able to produce goods and services that enable this transformation. Technology and innovation are two critical, related elements. Thus, technology transfer mechanisms **on mutually agreed terms,(UK)** other than trade and foreign direct investment, **on mutually agreed terms could must (EU)** be explored and facilitated to ensure that every country has a real opportunity to decouple its economy from emissions and waste. **Strengthening cooperative action on appropriate, resilient, and environmentally friendly technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle, especially for the less developed countries, should be at the centre of the greener economy transformation process. (Holy See)**

55. Transitioning towards a more sustainable economy, including through ensuring effective and sustainable approach in trade and investment, decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and fostering the use of sustainable energy, requires ambitious domestic and international action, including in the areas of trade, investment, technology, innovation and collaboration. / Transitioning towards a more sustainable

economy implies being able to produce goods and services that enable this transformation. Technology and innovation are two critical, related elements. [Thus, technology development and transfer mechanisms on mutually agreed terms, other than trade and foreign direct investment could be explored and facilitated to ensure that every country has a real opportunity to decouple its economy from emissions and waste.]

55. Transitioning towards a more sustainable economy implies being able to produce goods and services that enable this transformation, including through decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and fostering the use of sustainable energy. Such transition requires ambitious domestic and international action, including in the areas of trade, investment, technology, innovation and collaboration

55bis. These efforts to diversify into sustainable energy matrix, and away from fossil-fuel dependency will require capacity building and investment to support developing countries in building enabling infrastructure, human capital skills and environment-friendly technologies, and transition away from fossil fuel energy [and eliminating environmentally harmful subsidies, including by phasing out inefficient fossil fuels subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, while providing targeted support for the poorest]. / [and eliminate, phase out or reform subsidies harmful to biodiversity and rationalise and phase out inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, while providing targeted support for the poorest.] / [and eliminate, phase out or reform subsidies harmful to biodiversity and rationalise inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, in accordance with national circumstances and taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries.]

55. (replaces 55. and 55 bis.) Transforming to a more sustainable and more resilient economy requires diversifying towards more sustainable energy and away from fossil-fuel dependency will require capacity building and investment to support developing countries in building enabling infrastructure, human capital skills and environment-friendly technologies, and transition away from fossil fuel energy. This also entails phasing-out subsidies that may encourage unsustainable production and consumption patterns, while also considering the specific context of conditions in developing countries and their vulnerable populations.

56. Reducing waste also implies moving away from the traditional linear economy of production, consumption and disposal towards more sustainable patterns of production and consumption. A circular economy offers opportunities to reuse and recycle materials and reduce pressure on strained ecosystems and the climate. In addition, the circular economy is an alternative economic framework which can play an important role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. **(agreed ad ref)**

57. Providing incentives to protect the planet is one of the best available tools to effect the needed transformation towards greater sustainability. The loss of biodiversity is a serious problem that compromises the availability of ecosystem essentials that make civilization possible, such as the availability of clean water, clean air and food. Trade can contribute to alleviate the prevailing situation by expanding the market of sustainably sourced products. Trade can also increase the economic value of living species for local communities, giving them incentives to protect species rather than driving them to extinction.

57. Providing incentives to protect the planet is ~~one of the best~~ **an** available tools to effect the needed transformation towards greater sustainability. The loss of biodiversity is a serious problem that compromises ~~the availability of ecosystems essentials~~ that make civilization possible, such as the availability of clean water, clean air and food. ~~Trade can contribute to alleviate~~ ~~alleviating the prevailing situation by expanding the market of sustainably sourced products.~~ ~~Trade can also increase the economic value of living species for local communities, giving them incentives to protect species rather than driving them to extinction.~~ **It is important for Member States to work together to facilitate the adoption of an ambitious, balanced and realistic Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework during the**

15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in China. (G77)

57. Providing incentives **to the private sector (EU)** to protect the planet is one of the best available tools to effect the needed transformation towards greater sustainability. The loss of biodiversity is a serious problem **closely linked to climate change (EU)** that compromises the availability of ecosystem ~~services~~ **essentials (EU)** that make civilization possible, such as the availability of clean water, clean air and food. Trade can contribute to alleviate the prevailing situation by expanding the market of sustainably sourced products. *Sustainable (JZ)* ~~Trade can also increase the economic value of living species for local communities, giving them incentives to protect species rather than driving them to extinction.~~ (EU)

57. Providing incentives to protect the planet is one of the best available tools to effect the needed transformation towards greater sustainability. The loss of biodiversity is a serious problem that compromises the availability of ecosystem essentials that make civilization possible, such as the availability of clean water, clean air and food. **The loss of biodiversity can also reduce the ability of ecosystems to adapt to and mitigate climate change. Embedding biodiversity policies, strategies, and practices in global value chains will be important to ensuring the necessary conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.** Trade can contribute to alleviate the prevailing situation by expanding the market of sustainably sourced products. **It is important that major producers and major consumers of products that are associated with biodiversity loss, such as agricultural and timber commodities, cooperate to ensure a sustainable land economy. Sustainable production practices should be promoted by international trade through access to growing markets and the promotion of sustainably and legally produced goods.** ~~Trade can also increase the economic value of living species for local communities, giving them incentives to protect species rather than driving them to extinction.~~ (UK)

57. Providing incentives to protect the planet is an available tool to effect the needed transformation towards greater sustainability. The loss of biodiversity [and desertification] is a serious problem closely linked to climate change that compromises ecosystems [services] that make civilization possible, such as the availability of clean water, clean air and food. The loss of biodiversity can also reduce the ability of ecosystems to adapt to and mitigate climate change. [Mainstreaming sustainability policies strategies, and practices into global value chains will be important to ensuring the necessary conservation and sustainable use of biodiverse ecosystems ./ **Mainstreaming biodiversity into trade policies and global value chains will be important to ensuring the necessary conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem.**] [~~Sustainable trade / trading in a sustainable manner~~] can contribute to alleviate /alleviating the prevailing situation by expanding the market of sustainably sourced products. It is important that major producers and major consumers of products that are associated with biodiversity loss, and desertification, cooperate to ensure a sustainable land economy. [~~Sustainable production practices should be promoted by international trade through access to growing markets and the promotion of sustainably and legally produced goods.~~] [It is important for Member States to work together [towards to facilitate] the adoption of an ambitious, balanced and [realistic / meaningful] Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework during the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity ~~to be held in China.~~] / [It is important for member States to work together towards a meaningful outcome at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.]

57. Providing incentives to protect the planet is an available tool to effect the needed transformation towards greater sustainability. The loss of biodiversity, which compromises necessities that make civilization possible such as the availability of safe drinking water, clean air and food, is a serious problem closely linked to climate change. The loss of biodiversity can also reduce the ability of ecosystems to adapt to and mitigate climate change. International cooperation and instruments to promote biodiversity and mainstream sustainability policies strategies, and practices into global trade, including global value chains, therefore take on added importance in today's context and the need to put development on a stronger footing.

58. Likewise, reporting and accounting tools that consider actual economic cost while encouraging corporate social responsibility and responsible business conduct, allow investors to reward those firms that protect communities and the planet, while making businesses economically sustainable. This can provide incentives for firms to engage in business practices that are environmentally friendly, sustainable, and in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Identifying and helping to promote supporting domestic policies can be important in this regard. **(agreed ad ref)**

59. Transforming to a more sustainable economy under the current climate trends requires enhancing the ability of countries and economies to adapt to higher temperatures, thus necessitating a better understanding of how trade and development will be affected by a warmer world. Mitigation and adaptation are two sides of the same coin in the fight against global warming to be implemented in accordance with the Paris Agreement. **(agreed ad ref)**

60. Efforts to preserve the planet do not only take place on land, but also on sea. The world needs a healthy ocean to save the planet and a sustainable exploitation of marine resources to protect the livelihoods of the millions of people concerned, from those working in fisheries to those in transport or tourism services.

60. Efforts to ~~preserve~~ **protect and conserve** the planet do not only take place on land, but also on sea. The world needs a healthy ocean to save the planet and ~~a the~~ **sustainable exploitation management** of marine resources to protect the livelihoods of the millions of people concerned, from those working in fisheries to those in transport or tourism services. **Countries that are disproportionately affected by weather events, natural disasters and other hazards may require assistance to adopt policies and practices that help them benefit from the sustainable conservation and harnessing of marine and land resources while mitigating against and adapting to the effects of climate change. (G77)**

60. Efforts to preserve the planet do not only take place on land, but also ~~on~~ **(JZ)** sea. The world needs a healthy ocean to save the planet and a sustainable ~~management exploitation~~ **(JZ)** of marine resources to protect the livelihoods of the millions of people concerned, from those working in fisheries to those in transport *most notably maritime (EU)* or tourism services. **Addressing inadequate fisheries management, urgently concluding and implementing a WTO agreement to prohibit harmful fisheries subsidies and bringing an end to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing must be a priority. (JZ)**

60. Efforts to preserve the planet do not only take place on land, but also on sea. The world needs a healthy ocean to save the planet and a sustainable exploitation of marine resources to protect the livelihoods of the millions of people concerned, from those working in fisheries to those in transport or tourism services. **To that end, it is essential that efforts are made to ensure the sustainable management of fisheries, eliminate subsidies which contribute to overfishing and overcapacity, and combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. It is also important to address marine litter and other types of pollution of the marine environment, such as the pollution from ships. (UK)**

60. Efforts to preserve the planet do not only take place on land, but also on sea. The world needs a healthy ocean to save the planet and [a sustainable management of] [its] marine resources [in order] to protect the livelihoods of the millions of people concerned, from those working in fisheries to those in [maritime] transport ~~most notably maritime~~ or tourism services. It is important to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems. [In addition, addressing inadequate fisheries management, urgently concluding and implementing a WTO agreement to prohibit harmful fisheries subsidies, and eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing must be a priority.] In addition, it is also important to finalize the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing and eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing countries and LDCs should be an integral part of the negotiation.]

60. Efforts to preserve the planet do not only take place on land, but also on sea. The world needs a healthy ocean to preserve and save the planet. This calls for recognizing the inter-related and multifaceted nature of the oceans

economy, an area which requires greater understanding and clearer definition. Important considerations include the prudent management of marine resources and protecting the livelihoods of those employed in this important sector of the global economy. Expediently addressing in the WTO the issue of fisheries subsidies also remains a priority for UNCTAD members that are also members of the WTO. It is also important to address marine litter and other types of pollution of the marine environment.

60bis. Disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards, including industrial disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and which are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards inclusive and sustainable development due to, inter alia, the fragility of ecosystems, geographical and financial vulnerability, inadequate infrastructure and commodity dependence. Developing countries are significantly more vulnerable when natural disasters strike, and their governments experience a significant burden and need to reallocate budget resources to finance disaster response and recovery efforts. Debt vulnerability is acute in the case of developing countries facing catastrophic destructions due to natural disasters related to climate change, particularly LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, structurally weak and vulnerable economies and middle-income countries. In this context, it is important to build up resilience and improve the capacity of developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change. (G77)

60 bis. Delete – incorporated into 8 bis.

61. Lastly, as trade expanded in the last decades, so did illicit trade. This poses a challenge to all of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the ones related to the environment. It has contributed to the overexploitation of the seas and deforestation and has helped push endangered species towards extinction. As illicit trade is not dealt with at the World Trade Organization, other international institutions and forums should be fully utilized to propose solutions to this pervasive problem.

61. **Delete (G77)**

61. ~~Lastly, as~~ ~~As~~ trade expanded in the last decades, so did illicit trade. This poses a challenge to all of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the ones related to the environment. It has contributed to the overexploitation of the **land, the seas and of the current fragile local groundwater sources, to** and deforestation, and ~~has helped pushed~~ endangered species towards extinction. ~~Several~~ ~~As~~ ~~illicit trade is not dealt with at the World Trade Organization, other~~ ~~international~~ **and national** institutions and forums **address this issue and their efforts need to be complementary, with domestic policies and enforcement playing a particularly relevant role for curtailing the demand, transfer and supply of illicit goods.** ~~should be fully utilized to propose solutions to this pervasive problem.~~ (EU)

61. Lastly, as trade expanded in the last decades, so did illicit trade, **which challenges the ability to achieve progress across** ~~This poses a challenge to~~ **(JZ)** all of the Sustainable Development Goals, ~~including the ones related to the environment.~~ **(JZ)** It has contributed to the overexploitation of the seas and deforestation and has helped push endangered species towards extinction. As illicit trade is not dealt with at the World Trade Organization, other **[relevant]** international institutions and forums *such as the work undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on money laundering from the illegal wildlife trade and environmental crimes,* **(UK)** should be fully utilized to propose solutions to this pervasive problem.

(Para 61 to be considered in conjunction with para 64.quat.)

61. Delete – incorporated into 64.quat

61 bis. Most international trade is channelled through maritime transport, which is subject to maritime accidents and related occurrences, often generating significant casualties and long-term environment damages, such as in the case of oil spills. SIDS

and coastal developing countries are particularly exposed to such incidents which may have prolonged serious socio-economic and environmental consequences. SIDS and coastal developing countries especially must be supported by prompt sustained and effective long-term measures through global cooperation from UNCTAD, institutions, development partners and the international community to build capacity and policy options to effectively prevent and deal with the longstanding complex consequences of maritime accidents. (G77)

61 bis. Delete – incorporated into 8 bis.

61.ter. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

62. The endeavour to preserve the planet must be inclusive. And this requires nurturing and cultivating a most valuable asset: the biggest and the most educated, climate-conscious and digitally fluent generation in history. A concerted effort is needed to prepare this new generation to be true global citizens to further the cause of development and save the planet.

62. The endeavour to ~~preserve~~ **protect and conserve (G77)** the planet must be inclusive. And this requires nurturing and cultivating a most valuable asset: the biggest and the most educated, climate-conscious and digitally fluent generation in history. A concerted effort is needed to prepare this new generation, *particularly women and girls, (JZ)* to be ~~true global~~ **globally responsible (HS)** citizens to further the cause of development and save the planet.

62. The endeavour to preserve the planet must be inclusive, **with a particular attention to the world's poorest, most vulnerable (in particular women and youth) and least resilient.** ~~And this requires nurturing and cultivating a most valuable asset: the biggest and the most educated, climate-conscious and digitally fluent generation in history. A concerted effort is needed to prepare this new generation to be true global citizens to further the cause of development and save the planet. (EU)~~

62. The endeavour to protect and conserve the planet must be inclusive and efficient, through encouraging synergies between different relevant multilateral agreements, [such as the initiative of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,] as well as nurturing and cultivating a knowledgeable, environmentally-conscious and digitally fluent generation. A concerted effort is needed to prepare this new generation to be true global citizens in order to further the transformation to a more sustainable and resilient economy.

62. The endeavour to protect and conserve the planet must be inclusive and efficient, through encouraging synergies and complementarities between related multilateral agreements, as well as nurturing and cultivating a knowledgeable, environmentally-conscious and digitally fluent generation. A concerted effort is needed to prepare this new generation to be true global citizens and to transform production and consumption patterns for a more sustainable and resilient economy.

C. Transforming how development is financed (agreed ad ref)

63. Financing development, from domestic and external, public and private sources, is intricately linked to poverty eradication, an essential ingredient of inclusion, and an overarching goal of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Recovering more sustainably and resiliently from the current crisis depends on the world's ability to effectively mobilize and deploy the needed financial resources and achieve progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. The pandemic has placed a great strain on Governments' finances and their abilities to finance their countries' development. Under the circumstances, and taking note of the High-level Events on Financing for Development in the Era of COVID-19 and Beyond, advancing policy options on financing for development and accelerating the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) is therefore urgent. (agreed ad ref)

63.bis. The financing gap to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and support long-term economic transformation can only be bridged through an effective mobilisation and utilisation of the different sources of finance. **(agreed ad ref)**

63.ter. Financing for development efforts should be aligned with the national development priorities of recipient countries and global efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals. Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) can support nationally owned sustainable development strategies by effectively mobilizing and aligning a wide range of financing sources and instruments with the 2030 Agenda. Greater uptake and operationalization of INFFs should be supported, in line with the principle of voluntary adoption, country ownership, alignment to national priorities and tailoring to local contexts. The implementation of UNCTAD's work, within the United Nations system, on financing for development should be carried out in accordance with its mandate, pursuant to the relevant resolutions on this matter, and in cooperation with international financial institutions, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and other relevant forums. **(agreed ad ref)**

64. Official development assistance is one of the main forms of international cooperation. Such assistance has grown since 2016, partly due to increases in funds towards responding to and rebuilding from humanitarian and crisis situations. However, more funds are required to support long-term economic transformation and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It is therefore important that official development assistance partners reaffirm their commitments to reach the target of 0.7 per cent of official development assistance/gross national income to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of official development assistance/gross national income to the least developed countries, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. And where there is the willingness and capacity to do so, to do even more.

64. Official development assistance is one of the main forms of international cooperation. Such assistance has grown since 2016, partly due to increases in funds towards responding to and rebuilding from humanitarian and crisis situations. However, more funds are required to support long-term economic transformation and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It is therefore important that official development assistance ~~partners~~ **providers** reaffirm their commitments to reach the target of 0.7 per cent of official development assistance/gross national income to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of official development assistance/gross national income to the least developed countries, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. ~~And where there is the willingness and capacity to do so, to do even more.~~ **It is important that ODA be aligned with priorities, national development strategies and systems of recipient countries. (G77)**

64. **At the same time, national development efforts should be complemented by international public finance, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources.** Official development assistance (ODA), **even if insufficient by itself,** is one of the main forms of international cooperation. ~~Such assistance~~ **ODA** has grown since 2016, ~~partly due to increases in funds towards responding to and rebuilding from humanitarian and crisis situations.~~ ~~However,~~ more funds are required to support long-term economic transformation and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It is therefore important that official development assistance partners reaffirm their commitments to **reaching** the target of 0.7 per cent of official development assistance/gross national income to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of official development assistance/gross national income to the least developed countries, ~~as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. And where there is the willingness and capacity to do so, to do even more.~~ **Furthermore, they should reiterate the important use of international public finance, including ODA, to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other public and private sources. (EU)**

64. *(JZ proposes replacing current paragraph 64 with adapted agreed language from AAAA paragraphs 50 and 51)*

64. Official development assistance (ODA) continues to [continues to be key and indispensable for achieving the SDGs] [play an essential role in, while North-South cooperation remains the main channel of,] / [Official development assistance (ODA) alongside private finance and blended finance and domestic resource mobilisation continues

to be an important form of] [international development cooperation /be one of the main forms of international cooperation]. It is important that ODA providers reaffirm their respective ODA commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. [In addition, South-South and triangular cooperation are an important element of international cooperation for development, as a complement, not a substitute to North-South cooperation.]

64. Official development assistance (ODA) continues to be essential for achieving the SDGs. It is important that ODA providers reaffirm their respective ODA commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries, as outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. In addition, South-South and triangular cooperation are an important element of international cooperation for development, as a complement, not a substitute to North-South cooperation. [E/FFDF/L.1, paras 45, 47]

64.bis. International public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilise public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources. An important use of international public finance, including ODA, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. National policies to enhance domestic resources mobilisation, including through effective domestic and international taxation system, and to create an enabling environment for investments are relevant in this sense. Such an enabling environment and relevant policies can guide private and public capital flows, including FDI, towards the achievement of national development objectives and SDGs. **(agreed ad ref)**

64.ter. Of great concern is the negative impact of illicit financial flows on sustainable development, especially in developing countries. Global cooperation is needed, and existing work avenues should be strengthened, to tackle illicit financial flows and the activities that underlie their occurrence. **(agreed ad ref)**

64.quat. [Developing countries also face important challenges in relation to [the measurement] of illicit trade flows, including and [the assessment of] their impact on resources mobilization for development [specifically], and [on/for] national development strategies. [Illicit trade creates a triple threat to the financing of development: crowding out legitimate economic activity, depriving governments of revenues for investment in vital public services and increasing the costs of achieving the SDGs by eroding the progress already made.]

64 quat. This requires addressing the challenge faced by many developing countries in the quantification of illicit trade, including and the assessment of their impact on resources mobilization for development specifically, and on national development strategies. Illicit trade creates a triple threat to the financing of development: crowding out legitimate economic activity, depriving governments of revenues for investment in vital public services and increasing the costs of achieving the SDGs. Stronger capabilities in this area can result in more effective measures, including through international cooperation, to mitigate illicit trade. International institutions and forums should be fully utilized to propose solutions to this pervasive problem

65. The current pandemic has exposed the multidimensional nature of vulnerability of developing countries to external shocks, from financial and economic crises, to climate change, natural disasters and global pandemics. This demonstrates the need to consider criteria beyond GDP/GNI per capita and continue the work on vulnerability indices, to contribute to our efforts in building the resilience of vulnerable nations. **(agreed ad ref)**

66. Climate finance is fundamental to ensure a transition towards a greener economy while avoiding a loss of competitiveness by some developing countries. Special consideration should be given to those countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and that have significant capacity constraints, in keeping with the key principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

66. Climate finance is fundamental **to all developing countries** to ensure a transition towards a ~~greener~~ **more sustainable** economy while avoiding a loss of competitiveness by ~~some~~ developing countries. Special consideration should be given to **all developing countries, especially** those countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and that have significant capacity constraints, ~~in keeping with~~ **according to** the key principle of common but differentiated responsibilities **and respective capabilities of individual countries. Climate finance is distinct from ODA and should be in the form of new, additional, predictable, at scale and grant based contributions from developed to developing countries. Developed countries should honour their commitment and increase their goal of commitment, so as to provide financial support to developing countries to their mitigation and adaptation actions. (G77)**

66. **Local, national and transnational** ~~Climate finance, drawn from public, private and alternative sources,~~ is fundamental to ~~ensure~~ **contribute to** a transition towards a greener **and resilient** economy ~~while avoiding a loss of competitiveness by some developing countries.~~ Special consideration ~~should be~~ **is** given to those countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and that have significant capacity constraints, ~~in keeping with the key principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.~~ **(EU, UK) Multilateral Development Banks play a key role in helping turn government and official development assistance resources into much larger – and long-term – private investments that support a climate-neutral, resilient economy. (EU)**

66. Delete (JZ)

66. Climate finance, [from public, private, national and international sources, / from a wide variety of sources] is fundamental for a transition towards a low-emission, competitive, and climate resilient economy. Specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Paris Agreement, should be recognised. [Special consideration should be given to all developing countries, according to the key principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.] [Domestic resource mobilisation and international development finance, including multilateral development banks, can play a catalytic role for mobilising and aligning finance and capital at scale.] [Climate finance should be in the form of new, additional, predictable, at scale and grant based contributions from developed to developing countries. Multilateral Development Banks can also play a key role in helping turn resources into much larger – and long-term – private investments that support a more sustainable, resilient economy.] [Developed countries should honour their commitment and increase their goal of commitment, so as to provide financial support to developing countries to their mitigation and adaptation actions.] (Linked to para 14bis and 59 – on mention of CBDR)

66. Enhancing access by developing countries to climate finance including through the diversification of sources is fundamental for the transition towards a low-emission, competitive, and climate resilient and sustainable economy. Such finance should be based on new and additional resources and the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Paris Agreement. Developed countries should fulfil their commitments and scale up their efforts, including through additional, predictable, and grants-based contributions so as to provide financial support to developing countries to their mitigation and adaptation actions according to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

66.bis. Deleted (**agreed ad ref**)

67. The success of national development efforts depends on private international capital flows, particularly foreign direct investment, along with a stable international financial system. It is paramount to create an enabling domestic environment and guide private sector investment towards the Sustainable Development Goals. This requires a robust legal framework for investments, with independent and effective enforcement mechanisms on a domestic and international level aimed at guiding capital flows towards productive investment. (**agreed ad ref**)

68. Deleted (**agreed ad ref**)

68bis. Developing countries also face important challenges in relation to the measurement of illicit trade flows and the assessment of their impact on resources mobilization for development specifically, and on national development strategies. Illicit trade creates a triple threat to the financing of development: crowding out legitimate economic activity, depriving governments of revenues for investment in vital public services and increasing the costs of achieving the SDGs by eroding the progress already made. (G77)

68 bis. Delete - addressed in 64 quat.

69. Open and equitable cooperation is key in tax matters, including the fight against tax evasion. Unilateral and coercive blacklisting of countries as non-cooperative tax jurisdictions and as having strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing frameworks has long-lasting and detrimental effects on the countries concerned. There is a need for a global inclusive forum for international tax cooperation at the intergovernmental level with the full and meaningful participation of developing countries.

69. Open and equitable cooperation is key in tax matters, including the fight against tax evasion **and capital flight as a result of corruption, embezzlement and fraud. The unilateral and coercive blacklisting of countries as non-cooperative tax jurisdictions or countries, which are deemed to have strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and counterterrorist financing (AML/CFT) frameworks, has long lasting and detrimental effects on the economies of the countries concerned and their ability to build resilience. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen international cooperation on tax matters, recognizing with concern that there is still no single global inclusive forum for international tax cooperation at the intergovernmental level.** ~~Unilateral and coercive blacklisting of countries as non-cooperative tax jurisdictions and as having strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing frameworks has long-lasting and detrimental effects on the countries concerned. There is a need for a global inclusive forum for international tax cooperation at the intergovernmental level with the full and meaningful participation of developing countries. (G77)~~

69. Delete (EU)

69. Open and equitable cooperation is key in tax matters, including the fight against tax evasion **and fair taxation of global digital platforms (EAEU).** Unilateral and coercive blacklisting of countries as non-cooperative tax jurisdictions and as having strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing frameworks has long-lasting and detrimental effects on the countries concerned. ~~There is a need for a global inclusive forum for international tax cooperation at the intergovernmental level with the full and meaningful participation of developing countries. (JZ)~~

69. Open and equitable cooperation is key in ~~tax matters, including~~ the fight against tax evasion **and illicit trade and financial flows. Uneven implementation of international standards undermines the security and prosperity of all countries and undercuts development outcomes. It is right that countries that are facing challenges in meeting the current international tax transparency, anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing standards are identified and supported in this process. Continued cooperation and dialogue between these countries and other institutions and forums with expertise in this work is key. The work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)**

and the OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes and the OECD Forum on Harmful Tax Practices is critical in this regard. Unilateral and coercive blacklisting of countries as non-cooperative tax jurisdictions and as having strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing frameworks has long-lasting and detrimental effects on the countries concerned. There is a need for a global inclusive forum for international tax cooperation at the intergovernmental level with the full and meaningful participation of developing countries. (UK)

[69. Open and equitable cooperation is key in tax matters, including the fight against tax evasion and capital flight as a result of corruption, embezzlement and fraud. The unilateral and coercive blacklisting of countries as non-cooperative tax jurisdictions or countries, which are deemed to have strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and counterterrorist financing (AML/CFT) frameworks, has long lasting and detrimental effects on the economies of the countries concerned and their ability to build resilience. Therefore, [there is a need to strengthen international cooperation on tax matters, recognizing with concern that there is still no single global inclusive forum for international tax cooperation at the intergovernmental level. / there is a need to continue to promote the full and meaningful participation of developing countries in the existing intergovernmental forums for international tax cooperation.]

69. Open and equitable cooperation is key in tax matters, including the fight against tax evasion and capital flight resulting from corruption, embezzlement, and fraud. The stigmatisation of certain countries as non-cooperative tax jurisdictions or countries, deemed to have strategic deficiencies in their anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) frameworks, has long lasting and detrimental effects on the economies of the countries concerned and their ability to build resilience. There is a need to strengthen international cooperation on tax matters, and to continue to promote the full and meaningful participation of developing countries in intergovernmental forums for international tax cooperation.

70 to 76. Further consultations are necessary.

70. The accumulation of debt by developing countries has reached a record high. Work in multilateral forums has raised the alarm on the continuous deterioration of the composition of debt of developing countries towards more non-guaranteed private and short-term borrowing, at both the sovereign level and by firms and consumers. Proposals for addressing this, such as the long-standing recommendation of UNCTAD for stronger and reformed international monetary and financial governance, remain relevant.

70. The accumulation of debt by developing countries has reached a record high. Work in multilateral forums has raised the alarm on the ~~continuous deterioration of the~~ composition of debt of developing countries towards more ~~non-guaranteed private and~~ short-term borrowing, at both the sovereign level and by firms and consumers, **as well as the appearance of new creditors and their lending modalities. (EU)** ~~Proposals for addressing this, such as the long-standing recommendation of UNCTAD for stronger and reformed international monetary and financial governance, remain relevant. (EU, JZ)~~

70. The accumulation of debt by developing countries has reached a record high. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing debt vulnerabilities and exposed fragilities in the international financial architecture, [with many vulnerable developing countries at high risk of or already in debt distress]. Important progress was nevertheless achieved through the G-20's Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) in facilitating higher pandemic-related spending and the [Common Framework for Debt Treatments] beyond the DSSI to address debt vulnerabilities on a case-by-case basis. All bilateral creditors should implement this initiative fully and in a transparent manner. [Despite this progress, concerted efforts are still needed to work towards the establishment of a multilateral framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes] and to implement initiatives that contribute to

responsible borrowing and lending in accordance with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including UNCTAD's Principles on Promoting Responsible Sovereign Lending and Borrowing. Additionally, continued inclusive dialogues and cooperation with and between relevant international financial institutions are needed to advance the discussion on [debt transparency,] data quality, debt management capacity building and the rules of engagement, including with the private sector. Due attention should be given to the responsibilities of lenders and borrowers for taking measures to minimize the risks of new debt crises.

70. The accumulation of debt by developing countries has reached a record high. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing debt vulnerabilities and exposed fragilities in the international financial architecture, [with many vulnerable developing countries at high risk of or already in debt distress]. Important progress was nevertheless achieved through the G-20's Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) in facilitating higher pandemic-related spending and [the Common Framework for Debt Treatments] beyond the DSSI to address debt vulnerabilities on a case-by-case basis. All official bilateral creditors should implement the DSSI fully and in a transparent manner. [Despite this progress, concerted efforts are still needed to work towards the establishment of a multilateral framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes / UNCTAD should participate-be involved with other relevant international institutions in any future discussions towards the establishment of a multilateral framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes] and to implement initiatives that contribute to [debt relief/treatment in developing countries] responsible borrowing and lending in accordance with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including UNCTAD's Principles on Promoting Responsible Sovereign Lending and Borrowing. Additionally, continued inclusive dialogues and cooperation with and between relevant international financial institutions are needed to advance the discussion on [debt relief/treatment], [debt transparency,] data quality, debt management capacity building and the rules of engagement, [including with the private sector.] Due attention should be given to the responsibilities of lenders and borrowers for taking measures to minimize the risks of new debt crises.

71. Dealing with debt vulnerabilities will be a central issue in the post-pandemic world. Timely, orderly, efficient and equitable external debt relief is important, such as the initiative launched in the spring of 2020 by the Group of 20 to suspend debt servicing by the poorest countries.

71. Dealing with debt vulnerabilities will be a central issue in the post-pandemic world. **Thus, the current crisis provides an opportunity to consider the international debt architecture and the international financial system, with a view to its strengthening.** Timely, orderly, efficient and equitable external debt relief is important, such as the initiative launched in the spring of 2020 by the Group of 20 to suspend debt servicing by the poorest countries, **as well as initiatives by the World Bank and the IMF. (G77)**

71. **Sovereign debt management continues to be a crucial issue for developing countries. Dealing with debt vulnerabilities by improving transparency and improving debt management capacities,** will be a central issue in the post-pandemic world. Timely, orderly, efficient and equitable external debt relief is important, such as the initiative launched in the spring of 2020 by the Group of 20 to suspend debt servicing by the poorest countries **and the Common Framework also agreed by the Group of 20 in the autumn of 2020 to provide, on a case-by-case basis, coordinated debt treatments within a multilateral framework. (EU)**

71. Dealing with debt vulnerabilities will be a central issue in the post-pandemic world. **Multilateral creditors, and especially private creditors, need to assume their global social responsibility of sharing the burden in alleviating debt distress.** Timely, orderly, efficient and equitable external debt relief is important, such as the initiative launched in the spring of 2020 by the Group of 20 to suspend debt servicing by the poorest countries. **(EAEU)**

71. Dealing with debt vulnerabilities will be a central issue in the post-pandemic world. **Where necessary, t**Timely, orderly, efficient and equitable external **debt restructuring and** debt relief is important, such as the **Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) initiative**

launched in the spring of 2020 by the ~~Group of 20~~ to suspend debt servicing by the poorest countries. **Strengthening macroeconomic policies and frameworks of developing countries as well as enhancing debt transparency are also important to prevent future over-borrowing. (JZ)**

71. Dealing with debt vulnerabilities will be a central issue in the post-pandemic world. Timely, ~~orderly~~ **transparent**, efficient and equitable external debt relief is important, such as the initiative launched in the spring of 2020 by the Group of 20 to suspend debt servicing by the poorest countries. **This demonstrates the effectiveness of countries coming together to, on a multilateral basis, meaningfully address debt vulnerabilities. The Common Framework was also agreed by the Group of 20 to facilitate coordination between creditors for effective debt treatment. This provides a framework through which to restructure debt on comparable terms with all participating creditors, including private sector creditors where appropriate. (UK)**

72. Sovereign debt management continues to be a crucial issue for developing countries. Debt crises have seen the emergence of highly speculative funds, run by non-cooperative or holdout bondholders, which aggressively pursue debt repayments, making them more expensive and possibly disruptive. Such funds pose a risk to all future debt-restructuring processes, both for developing and developed countries.

72. **Delete (EU)**

72. Sovereign debt management continues to be a crucial issue for developing countries. Debt crises have seen the emergence of highly speculative funds, run by non-cooperative or holdout bondholders, which aggressively pursue debt repayments, making them more expensive and possibly disruptive. Such funds pose a risk to ~~all~~ future debt-restructuring processes, both for developing and developed countries. **(JZ)**

73. The process of sovereign debt restructuring is becoming more concentrated, costly and cumbersome for sovereign States. Further, an increasing complexity in sovereign debt instruments, a growing diversity of creditors and a mounting expectation of financial rewards have incentivized the litigation of sovereign States by creditors.

73. The process of sovereign debt restructuring is becoming more ~~concentrated~~ **disparate**, costly and cumbersome for sovereign States. ~~Further, a~~ **An** increasing complexity in sovereign debt instruments, a growing diversity of creditors and a mounting expectation of financial rewards have incentivized the litigation of sovereign States by creditors. **(EU)**

73. The process of sovereign debt restructuring is ~~becoming more concentrated~~ **(JZ)**, costly and cumbersome for sovereign States. Further, an increasing complexity in sovereign debt instruments, a growing diversity of creditors and a mounting expectation of financial rewards have incentivized the litigation of sovereign States by creditors. **We encourage states to work with private creditors where appropriate to deliver debt restructurings that provide the necessary fiscal space to debtor countries. (UK)**

74. Debt sustainability and predictability are critical to guarantee the long-term economic stability and sustainability of development policies. At the national level, developing countries require assistance in designing coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, relief and restructuring, as well as sound debt management.

74. **Delete (EU)**

74. Debt sustainability and predictability are critical to guarantee the long-term economic stability and sustainability of development policies. At the national level, developing countries require assistance in designing coordinated policies aimed at fostering *sustainable* **(JZ)** debt financing *and growth, implementing debt* **(JZ)**, relief and restructuring *where necessary* **(JZ)**, as well as *fostering* **(JZ)** sound debt management. **In addition to providing technical assistance on sound fiscal management, working with governments on large scale projects (including on private-public partnerships) can help ensure effective use of fiscal resources. (UK)**

75. At the global level, concerted efforts are required towards long-term and durable solutions of debt in developing countries. In this regard, recent General Assembly resolutions on debt are welcome steps in this direction. In resolution 68/304, the General Assembly

decided to adopt a multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt-restructuring processes. Its resolution 69/319 further established that sovereign debt-restructuring processes should be guided by basic international principles of law, such as sovereignty, good faith, transparency, legitimacy, equitable treatment and sustainability. Further discussion is required on a new mechanism and approaches to deal with sovereign debt crises and neutralize the effects of an anticipated external debt crisis on the ability of developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

75. At the global level, concerted efforts are required towards long-term and durable solutions of debt in developing countries. In this regard, recent General Assembly resolutions on debt are welcome steps in this direction. In resolution 68/304, the General Assembly decided to adopt a multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt-restructuring processes. Its resolution 69/319 further established that sovereign debt-restructuring processes should be guided by basic international principles of law, such as sovereignty, good faith, transparency, legitimacy, equitable treatment and sustainability. Further discussion is required on a new mechanism and approaches to deal with sovereign debt crises and neutralize the effects of an anticipated external debt crisis on the ability of developing countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. **The UN system has been playing a leading role in the discussion on sovereign debt restructuring and is well positioned to do so. UNCTAD, as the focal point within UN system on debt issues, has a critical role to play in supporting global efforts towards a durable solution to the problem of the debt of developing countries. (G77)**

75. **Delete (EU)**

75. **Delete (JZ)**

76. There is a need to further consider how initiatives such as the UNCTAD Principles on Promoting Responsible Sovereign Lending and Borrowing can contribute to initiatives and processes in the relevant forums to build global consensus on guidelines for responsible borrowing and lending in accordance with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Due attention should be given to the responsibilities of lenders and borrowers for taking measures to minimize the risks of a new debt crisis.

76. **Delete (EU)**

76.bis. Deleted (**agreed ad ref**)

76.ter.primus. [High-quality and comparable reporting by the public and private sectors plays an important role in delivering on the 2030 Agenda. It is important for public and private actors to align their actions with Sustainable Development Goals, in order to identify and address financial, economic, social and environmental risks. In this sense, the “Total Official Support for Sustainable Development” is an important contribution by providing better transparency on available resources.]

76.ter primus. High-quality and comparable reporting by the public and private sectors plays an important role in delivering on the 2030 Agenda. It is important for public and private actors to align their actions with the Sustainable Development Goals, in order to identify and address financial, economic, social and environmental risks.

D. Transforming multilateralism (agreed ad ref)

76.ter. Deleted (**agreed ad ref**)

76.quat. Deleted (**agreed ad ref**)

77. The world is interdependent and interconnected. Globalization has resulted in rapid change creating both challenges and opportunities. Tackling the common challenges facing humanity and harnessing opportunities requires collective action. Inclusive and development-oriented multilateral cooperation that considers local particularities is of central

importance. In this regard, the constructive and cooperative approach to multilateralism based on the United Nations Charter and international law that benefits all and leaves no one behind, and avoiding actions that undermine that spirit remains paramount. **(agreed ad ref)**

77.bis.primus. Multilateralism is the defining characteristic of the United Nations, and critical for our shared development efforts. The 2030 Agenda requires bold changes to the UN development system, as agreed by the United Nations General Assembly, and UNCTAD, as part of the UN system, is committed to implementing and contributing to such reforms. Development efforts should consider best practices, as well as locally-driven and home grown development approaches among countries and regions. **(agreed ad ref)**

77bis. The threats to multilateralism, which has been already in poor condition, have reached a dangerous level, with clear signals of a multidimensional crisis that can only be solved through the political will of member States and vigorous international coordinated action. Given the prevailing international situation, it is of utmost urgency and importance to uphold and support multilateralism and avoid any sort of unilateralism that adversely affects the economies and the development efforts of developing countries, in particular, the negative impacts of unilateral coercive measures on livelihood and well-being of the people of targeted countries. (G77) To be considered as 77ter.

77.ter. The prevailing international situation and our joint development efforts require a reaffirmation of multilateralism and avoiding unilateral action, as well as stressing that development and respect for the pillars of the United Nations Charter are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. **(agreed ad ref)**

[77quat. to 77 sexies. Proposed as a package to replace para 76 quat., 81, 84, 84bis, 88quin]

77.quat. A strong multilateral trading system is more important now than ever as the world builds back from the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Trade is an important engine for inclusive economic growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction. An effective rules-based multilateral trading system is fundamental to providing the stable and predictable rules that allow developing countries to integrate into the global economy and thereby allow cross-border trade to transform economies, unlock growth, and reduce poverty. **(agreed ad ref)**

77.quin. The fifteenth session of the Conference reaffirms its commitment to an open, transparent, inclusive, non-discriminatory, rules-based, multilateral trading system [under/with] the World Trade Organization [at its core]. Trade liberalization[, including through the accession to the WTO,] and the fight against protectionism can play a significant role in integrating developing countries [, and countries with economies in transition,] positively into the multilateral trading system especially when accompanied by balanced, appropriate supporting and sustainable policies at all levels, including in the context of national policy objectives. The World Trade Organization should continue to facilitate the removal of trade barriers and enhance the participation of all developing countries in international trade, while ensuring a level playing field for all. The work of the WTO should maintain development [as a key consideration. [The implementation of needs-based special and differential treatment plays an integral part.] [as a central tenet. In this regard, it is important to uphold the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, and to implement it in accordance with the goals of the rules-based multilateral trading system.] In this sense, it is important to implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in function of an individual or a group of Members' demonstrated needs and capacity constraints in a specific area] [at its center, with provisions on special and differentiated treatment remaining integral]. Acceding countries, particularly the least developed countries, also need technical assistance prior to, during and in the follow-up to the accession process.

77.quin. The fifteenth session of the Conference reaffirms its commitment to an open, transparent, inclusive, non-discriminatory, rules-based, multilateral trading system, in which the World Trade Organization has an essential role to play. Trade liberalization, including through the accession to the WTO, and the fight against protectionism can play a significant role in integrating developing countries and countries with economies in transition, positively into the multilateral trading system especially when accompanied by balanced, appropriate supporting and sustainable policies at all levels, including in the context of national policy objectives. The World Trade Organization is encouraged to maintain development at its centre, and continue to facilitate the removal of trade barriers, enhance the participation of all developing countries in international trade, including with provisions for special and differential treatment, while ensuring a level playing field for all. Acceding countries, particularly the least developed countries, also need technical assistance prior to, during and in the follow-up to the accession process. [A/RES/75/203]

77.sexies. It is vital that the world works to strengthen multilateralism and the rules-based multilateral trading system with an emphasis on ensuring that the system works effectively for developing countries and is a driver for inclusive and sustainable development. **(agreed ad ref)**

78. While globalisation has brought many benefits for many countries and peoples, not all were able to benefit, and this is a serious concern that needs to be addressed. This calls for a broad-based and constructive dialogue on strengthening and revitalizing multilateralism and international cooperation, continuing the constructive and comprehensive reflection on how globalization impacts inclusive and sustainable development. **(agreed ad ref)**

79. Such reflection should inform possible approaches to development to create an enabling development framework at all levels, to better address the challenges and to allow countries to benefit from opportunities, including through enhanced participation of developing countries in global economic frameworks. **(agreed ad ref)**

80. The United Nations is the appropriate forum for multilateral dialogue on sustainable development given the universality of its membership. Sustainable development should be at the centre of all processes, at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels. **(agreed ad ref)**

81. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

82. Protectionism and unilateral economic, financial or trade measures or any other measures of a punitive or coercive nature not in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter impede the achievement of inclusive and sustainable development.

82. Protectionism and unilateral economic, financial or trade measures or any other measures of a punitive or coercive nature not in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter impede the achievement of inclusive and sustainable development. **Trade tensions penalize not only the countries directly concerned but also the others directly along the value chain and within the financial systems. Unilateral coercive measures negatively impact on the livelihood and well-being of peoples in targeted countries. (G77)**

82. Protectionism and unilateral economic, financial or trade measures ~~or any other measures of a punitive or coercive nature not in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter~~ can impede the achievement of inclusive and sustainable development. **Conversely, fair and free trade can facilitate market access and investment flows, and contribute significantly to an inclusive and sustainable development. (EU)**

82. Protectionism and unilateral economic, financial or trade measures or any other measures of a punitive or coercive nature not in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter impede the achievement of inclusive and sustainable development ,

and recognizing the right of countries, particularly developing countries, to fully utilize flexibilities consistent with WTO commitments and obligations. (JZ)

82. **This means recognising that** protectionism and unilateral economic, financial or trade measures or any other measures of a punitive or coercive nature not in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter **should not be pursued. Measures of these kind have a negative effect on sustainable development and do not serve to help populations.** ~~impede the achievement of inclusive and sustainable development.~~ (UK)

[82. The threats to multilateralism, which has been already in poor condition, have reached a dangerous level, with clear signals of a multidimensional crisis that can only be solved through the political will of member States and vigorous international coordinated action. Protectionism and unilateral economic, financial or trade measures or any other measures of a punitive or coercive nature, not in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter, as well as, unilateral coercive measures, impede the achievement of inclusive and sustainable development relating with the Agenda 2030. Trade tensions penalize not only the countries directly concerned but also the others directly along the value chain and within the financial systems. Given the prevailing international situation, it is of utmost urgency and importance to uphold and support multilateralism and avoid any sort of unilateralism that adversely affects the economies and the development efforts of developing countries, in particular, the unilateral coercive measures which impede the livelihood and well-being of the people of targeted countries.] (G77 alt. proposal)

82. The threats to multilateralism, which has been already in poor condition, have reached a dangerous level, with clear signals of a multidimensional crisis that can only be solved through the political will of member States and vigorous international coordinated action. 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 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. [Adapted from Maafikiano 34]

83. Emergency trade measures for overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic must be targeted, proportionate, transparent and time-limited in nature, [and ~~are~~] consistent with the World Trade Organization (WTO) rules.] It is important to keep trade flows open and supply-chains running to ensure the continued flow of vital medical supplies and equipment, critical agricultural products and other essential goods and services to meet basic needs, keeping national requirements in view without creating unnecessary barriers.

83. Emergency trade measures for overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic must be targeted, proportionate, transparent, and time-limited in nature, and consistent with internationally agreed trade rules. It is important to keep trade flows open and supply-chains running to ensure the continued flow of vital medical supplies and equipment, critical agricultural products and other essential goods and services to meet basic needs, keeping national requirements in view without creating unnecessary barriers.

84. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

84.bis. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

85. More attention should be paid to multilateral solutions that address the vulnerabilities faced by developing countries, especially the poorest and most vulnerable among them. Many of these countries have a much higher dependence on international trade and are more vulnerable to trade shocks. They therefore need predictable and stable market access conditions. Developing countries may continue to need supporting policies, commensurate with their needs and constraints, even after their graduation from the scheme of generalized preferences by virtue of their attainment of middle-income status. There is a need to consider more customized differentiation and the maintenance of benefits of such a scheme for such countries. **(agreed ad ref)**

86. The increase in non-tariff policies that could have implications on trade is a growing concern for developing countries. These include, inter alia, technical measures, sanitary and phytosanitary standards and other regulations affecting market access rules for goods and services. It is important that focus is paid on analysing such measures and the potential negative impacts on developing countries and to look for effective solutions to strengthen the capacity to meet the demands of such measures. **(agreed ad ref)**

87. In the area of investment, international investment relations are governed by a myriad of bilateral, regional, but also multilateral rules. Reform of the international investment regime should be continued to better integrate sustainable development, ensure predictability, investment protection and the right to regulate for legitimate public policy purposes, and promote, as well as improve investment promotion, investment facilitation and responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility provisions. **(agreed ad ref)**

88. Regional cooperation has proven to be of vital importance to advance cooperation in functional areas with the hope of greater integration. Interregional forums and mechanisms have also served as important means of strengthening cooperation and promoting greater understanding. Greater interaction between regional integration processes and groups and the United Nations and its various processes is beneficial, including through dialogue, experience sharing and consensus-building. **(agreed ad ref)**

88.bis. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

88.ter. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

88.quat. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

88.quin: Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

89. North–South cooperation remains the primary vehicle of international cooperation complemented – but not substituted – by South–South and triangular cooperation. South–South cooperation is a partnership among equals guided by principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit. In this regard, there is great scope for cooperation on trade, investment and sharing experiences and for these to enrich the multilateralism of the future.

89. North–South cooperation **is one of the** ~~remains the primary~~ **central** vehicles of international cooperation **alongside** ~~complemented but not substituted~~ by South–South and triangular cooperation. **All these cooperation avenues have an important role in achieving our shared objective of inclusive and sustainable development.** ~~South–South cooperation is a partnership among equals guided by principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non conditionality, non interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.~~ **In this regard and in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,** there is great scope for cooperation on trade, investment and sharing experiences and for these to enrich the multilateralism of the future. **Increased transparency and accountability should be sought for all cooperation channels to ensure coherence with the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the relevant national sustainable development plans and strategies.** (EU)

89. Delete (JZ)

89. Delete (UK)

89. North-South, ~~cooperation, as a primary vehicle of international cooperation, complemented with~~ South-South, triangular and plurilateral cooperation frameworks, can be important avenues for identifying and sharing best practices on trade and investment, and continue to enrich multilateralism and contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. ~~achieve inclusive sustainable development.~~

89. Delete – already in para 64

90. Ultimately, given the realities of the day and the inextricable link between sustainable development, and peace and security, embarking on the transformations necessary to realize inclusive prosperity and resilience for all is crucial. **(agreed ad ref)**

IV. UNCTAD in a world in transformation (agreed ad ref)

91. UNCTAD plays an important role as the focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade **and development** and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, investment, technology, and sustainable development. **(agreed ad ref)**

91.bis. In the implementation and follow-up of the progress towards Sustainable Development Goals and relevant outcomes of other major United Nations conferences, UNCTAD should continue to contribute through monitoring global, regional and national trends and policies that could affect or foster the ability of countries to build a fairer, more equitable, resilient, inclusive, just and sustainable world – a world of shared prosperity. **(agreed ad ref)**

91.ter. In doing so, in accordance with its mandate and within available resources, UNCTAD's focus should be guided by its comparative advantage, differentiation and complementarity of its work with respect to other organizations, and through intergovernmental consensus, 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. **(agreed ad ref)**

92. The work of UNCTAD is universal in nature but gives priority to the needs and interests of developing countries, in accordance with paragraph 3.bis. Special attention should be paid to the most vulnerable and those furthest behind. **(agreed ad ref)**

93. Special consideration should be also given to the long-standing occupation of the Palestinian territory. Such conditions impose important constraints on the Palestinian people and their development aspirations. UNCTAD must take into account these particular circumstances all across its mandate. A lasting and peaceful settlement of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, in accordance with the internationally recognized basis of the two-State solution, is necessary for the Palestinian people to make tangible progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

93. Special consideration should ~~be~~ also ~~be~~ given to the long-standing occupation of the Palestinian territory. Such conditions impose important constraints on the Palestinian people and their development aspirations. **The occupation of the Palestinian territory prevents the Palestinian people from developing their available natural resources such as water, oil and natural gas, among others, and this costs the Palestinian people billions of dollars in unrealized economic potential. Moreover, the fiscal costs of occupation and the leakage of Palestinian fiscal resources to the Israeli treasury impose enormous costs on the Palestinian people estimated by UNCTAD to be much higher than 13% of Palestinian GDP. The fiscal costs of occupation and the inability of the Palestinian people, under occupation, to utilize their oil and natural gas wealth, among other resources, make it extremely difficult for the Palestinian government to make tangible progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. (G77)** UNCTAD must take into account these particular circumstances all across its mandate. A lasting and peaceful settlement of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, in accordance with the internationally ~~recognized basis~~ **parameters (EU)** of the two-State solution **and the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions (EU)**, is necessary for ~~the Palestinian people to make (EU)~~ **the Palestinian people to make (EU)** tangible progress **to be made in** ~~towards (EU)~~ achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

93. Delete (UK)

93. Delete (New formulation under section I.A as 38quat)

93.bis. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

94. Delete (agreed ad ref)

94.bis. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

95. As the world changes and responds to a new reality, and as the international community strives to effect the necessary transformations, so, too, must UNCTAD become a more agile organization that can adapt to the spirit of the times and better respond to the needs of member States. This includes building on the experiences and lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure that the intergovernmental machinery will continue to embrace innovation and adapt to changing conditions and that this will also be reflected in its working methods.

95. Delete (G77)

95. As the world changes and responds to a new reality, and as the international community strives to effect the necessary transformations, so, too, must UNCTAD become a more agile, **results-based** organization that can adapt to the spirit of the times and better respond to the needs **and orientations** of member States. This includes building on the experiences and lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic **but also ensuring the long overdue revitalisation of the intergovernmental machinery, as well as of the organization as a whole.** ~~to ensure that the intergovernmental machinery will continue to embrace innovation and adapt to changing conditions and that this will also be reflected in its working methods.~~ (EU)

95. As the world changes and responds to a new reality, and as the international community strives to effect the necessary transformations, so, too, must UNCTAD become a more agile organization that can adapt to the spirit of the times and better respond to the needs and orientations of member States. This includes building on the experiences and lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic. Results-based management [throughout the organization] 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. [The Secretary General is directly accountable for the work and the coherence of the different Divisions and is called upon to exercise his/her authority to manage resources depending on the needs of member States.] (possible deletion of para 95.bis)

95. As the world changes and responds to a new reality, and as the international community strives to effect the necessary transformations, so, too, must UNCTAD become a more agile organization that can adapt to the spirit of the times and better respond to the needs and orientations of member States. This includes building on the experiences and lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic. UNCTAD's role as an important intergovernmental forum for consensus-building on trade and development therefore needs to be meaningfully reinvigorated.

95 bis primus. Results-based management, applied in line with guidelines and practices of the United Nations Secretariat, should be continuously enhanced and applied as a flexible management tool to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and impact of UNCTAD's work. Through its work UNCTAD will contribute to implementing the transformations outlined in this document and prioritize its mandated activities to deliver efficiently and avoid unnecessary duplication with the work of other relevant entities.

95bis. In order to work as effectively and efficiently as possible, UNCTAD shall continue to improve its efforts to implement results-based management throughout the organization. The different Divisions shall work coherently together on the basis of a single and coherent strategy, laid down in, among others, the Annual Programme Plan and in the updated Technical Cooperation Strategy. The Secretary General is directly accountable for the work of the different Divisions and is empowered to reposition staff and resources, including between Divisions, depending on the actual needs and priorities. (EU)

95 bis. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD is responsible for all the activities of UNCTAD, and provides overall direction on substantive and managerial matters, including the implementation of its work programme. Moreover, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD received a delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the purposes of decentralizing decision-making, aligning authorities with responsibilities, and strengthening accountability, and to delegate to managers the necessary managerial authority over human, financial and physical resources to allow for effective mandate delivery. The Secretary-General is therefore called upon to exercise his/her responsibility and authority in line with the needs of Member States. [Adapted from ST/SGB/2019/2, ST/SGB/1998/1]

A. The analytical work of UNCTAD (agreed ad ref)

96. UNCTAD shall continue its analytical work through monitoring global, regional and national trends and policies that covers all areas of its mandate. The importance of the research and analysis pillar of UNCTAD is underscored, in particular regarding policy recommendations to inform policy makers and the other two pillars of work. It should continue being development-oriented, independent and grounded in solid evidence. **(agreed ad ref)**

96.bis.primus. In its endeavour to continuously improve the quality of its analytical work, UNCTAD's secretariat should:

- enhance its peer reviews within UNCTAD and with relevant other United Nations entities and international organizations;
- build upon relevant existing research and provide innovative work on trade and development and related issues;
- further promote partnerships with other United Nations entities and international organizations to promote synergies, complementarity and coherence;
- focus the research within each sub-programme and within its mandate, while ensuring interdivisional cross-fertilisation and coherence;
- propose a biennial review of the publications policy based on the efficiency and effectiveness of publications, to be reviewed by the Working Party and endorsed by the Trade and Development Board. **(agreed ad ref)**

96.bis. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

96.ter. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

96.quat. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

96.quin. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

A. bis. The technical cooperation work of UNCTAD (agreed ad ref)

96.sexies. UNCTAD should continue its work to support developing countries, through capacity building and technical assistance. In consultations with the membership, a comprehensive and coherent technical cooperation strategy should be prepared by the

Secretariat, which will define UNCTAD's focus for future technical cooperation within its mandate. **(agreed ad ref)**

96.septies. UNCTAD's technical cooperation should continue to assist developing countries and be adapted to the new opportunities and challenges in the fields of trade and development and interrelated issues. It should support countries in addressing the challenges exacerbated or revealed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and build resilience to future economic shocks by building productive capacities and support sustainable development. **(agreed ad ref)**

B. Revitalizing the intergovernmental machinery (agreed ad ref)

Trade and Development Board

97. As the highest body of UNCTAD between the Conferences, the Board should strengthen its decision-making and policy function and its governance function. In doing so, the regular sessions of the Board should:

- i. Ensure a robust consideration of the annual report prepared by the Secretariat. The annual report should focus on results achieved, assessed against the guidance provided by the quadrennial outcome and Proposed Programme Plan and Performance Information, and with a clear set of indicators. It should also provide information on the implementation of intergovernmental decisions of UNCTAD, in particular those from the TDB and Working Party. It should also include recommendations for potential adjustments and focus for future work, as well as on management and institutional matters, for Board's consideration.
- ii. Provide for an exchange on development issues of shared interest, spanning across the different areas of UNCTAD's work. Individual UNCTAD reports will serve as the basis for the exchanges and consensus-building efforts across the agreed discussion topics.
- iii. Conduct policy dialogue and support intergovernmental consensus building on substantive and strategic policy issues. **(agreed ad ref)**

98. UNCTAD should enhance its contribution to the work of the United Nations General Assembly. In accordance with paragraph 195 of the Accra Accord, the Board's report to the General Assembly could include highlights on the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Board during that year. **(agreed ad ref)**

99. To follow-up on decisions taken by the Trade and Development Board, a register of decisions and outcomes shall be kept and made available to the membership as well as publicly available. **(agreed ad ref)**

Commissions

100. The work of the existing commissions shall be incorporated into the Trade and Development Board, which shall absorb the various elements of their agendas. The Trade and Development Board shall consider the resulting agenda items in executive session.¹

~~100. The work of the existing commissions shall be incorporated into the Trade and Development Board, which shall absorb the various elements of their agendas. The Trade and Development Board shall consider the resulting agenda items in executive session.²~~ **The work of the existing two commissions is important to developing countries as it gives the opportunity to consider various reports including Single-Year and Multi-Year Expert Meetings and Intergovernmental Group of Experts meetings. These commissions also provide opportunity to consider progress made in promoting and strengthening synergies between the three pillars of the work of UNCTAD in the areas**

¹ The European Union and the JUSCANZ group (Japan, United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) have proposed merging the commissions into one "super commission".

² The European Union and the JUSCANZ group (Japan, United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) have proposed merging the commissions into one "super commission".

covered by the commissions. Given the importance and relevance of the commissions, they should continue assisting member States in addressing trade and development related challenges. (G77)

100. The work of the existing commissions shall be **streamlined and** incorporated into the Trade and Development Board, which shall absorb the various elements of their agendas. **Primarily this will include the consideration of the reports from all experts meetings organised by UNCTAD, as well as consider their continuation based on a results-based management report prepared by the secretariat.** The Trade and Development Board shall consider the resulting agenda items in executive session. (EU)

[100. The work of the two Commissions will be merged into one Trade and Development Commission. The Commission session will focus on consideration of the outcomes of the expert meetings and on synergies between the three pillars and the five Subprogrammes of the work of UNCTAD.]

100. The two Commissions shall meet back-to-back. The sessions of the Commissions will focus on consideration of the outcomes of the expert meetings and on synergies between the three pillars and the work of the Subprogrammes of UNCTAD. The Commissions shall also contribute substantive inputs for the consideration of the Trade and Development Board for incorporation into its own agreed conclusions.

Intergovernmental groups of experts

101. The work of the intergovernmental groups of experts established at the fourteenth session of the Conference has proven useful in many ways and has demonstrated clearly that these groups of experts are important vehicles for transforming the priorities of the quadrennial conference into intergovernmental action. To that end, the Trade and Development Board shall take the necessary steps to ensure that these groups of experts shall evolve to consider the key issues of the day, including as reflected in this conference.

101. The work of the intergovernmental groups of experts established at the fourteenth session of the Conference has proven useful in many ways and has demonstrated clearly that these groups of experts are important vehicles for transforming the priorities of the quadrennial conference into intergovernmental action. To that end, the Trade and Development Board shall ~~take the necessary steps to ensure that these groups of experts~~ **continue to work in accordance with their Terms of Reference, shall evolve to consider considering the key issues of the day, including as reflected in this conference. (G77)**

101. The work of the intergovernmental groups of experts established at the fourteenth session of the Conference has **experienced diverging success in terms of consensus building capability. In particular the IGE on Financing for Development has been challenged by diminishing participation and organisational challenges, as well as by duplicating the work on financing for development carried out in New York. Therefore, this IGE should be discontinued. The IGE on e-commerce and its operationalisation should be aligned to other multi-year and single-year expert meetings.** ~~proven useful in many ways and has demonstrated clearly that these groups of experts are important vehicles for transforming the priorities of the quadrennial conference into intergovernmental action. To that end, the Trade and Development Board shall take the necessary steps to ensure that these groups of experts shall evolve to consider the key issues of the day, including as reflected in this conference. (EU)~~

101. (JZ reserves pending clarification on the text)

101. The work of the intergovernmental groups of experts established at the fourteenth session of the Conference has proven useful in many ways and has demonstrated clearly that these groups of experts are important vehicles for transforming the priorities of the quadrennial conference into intergovernmental action. The work of the two intergovernmental groups of experts will therefore continue under the oversight of the Trade and

Development Board, which shall take the necessary steps to update their Terms of Reference in line with the experience since their creation and to take into account key contemporary issues, including as reflected in the outcome of UNCTAD 15.

Multi-year and single-year expert meetings

102. The Trade and Development Board should determine the topics and terms of reference of the multi-year and single-year expert meetings within three months of the adoption of this document. If consensus is not reached within this period, the existing topics agreed upon after the fourteenth session of the Conference would continue to be valid.

102. The Trade and Development Board should determine the topics and terms of reference of the multi-year and single-year expert meetings within three months of the adoption of this document. If consensus is not reached within this period, the existing topics agreed upon after the fourteenth session of the Conference would continue to be valid. **(To be decided based on consultations) (G77) (JZ reserves)**

102. *(EU: placeholder for para 102, to include the agreed parameters for the future expert groups once these are agreed.)* ~~The Trade and Development Board should determine the topics and terms of reference of the multi-year and single-year expert meetings within three months of the adoption of this document. If consensus is not reached within this period, the existing topics agreed upon after the fourteenth session of the Conference would continue to be valid. (EU)~~

[102. Five Multi-year Expert Meetings should continue in line with the Bridgetown Covenant. The topics should be discussed and agreed by the membership in line with the established process, considering the recommendations of the Secretariat. The continuation and possible adjustments of the Multi-year Expert Meetings should be reviewed before the next UNCTAD quadrennial Conference.]

102. The topics for the five Multi-year Expert Meetings shall be in line with the Bridgetown Covenant with the topics to be determined by the membership in line with the established process, taking into account the recommendations of the Secretariat. Modifications and adjustments to the Multi-year Expert Meetings should be reviewed before the next Conference.

103. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

104. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

B bis. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

104.bis. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

104.ter. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

C. Work programme of UNCTAD (agreed ad ref)

105. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

106. Deleted (agreed ad ref)

107. In its programme of work, UNCTAD should support the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, African countries, other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries in conflict and post-conflict

situations, while also taking account of the challenges of middle-income countries and countries with economies in transition. **(agreed ad ref)**

107.bis. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

108. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

109. UNCTAD should contribute to the coordinated international dialogue on COVID-19 response and recovery measures to counter the negative impact of the pandemic on the global economy and trade. **(agreed ad ref)**

109.bis. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

109.ter. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

110. Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**

111. The Trade and Development Board will strive to ensure that the next quadrennial conference will also take stock of the work and accomplishments of UNCTAD over the preceding six decades, including through appropriate activities and initiatives, with a view to further ensuring that it will help deliver prosperity for all. **(agreed ad ref)**

[The role of UNCTAD]

112. UNCTAD 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 should continue its work through the three pillars, building on the Nairobi Maafikiano and based on the preceding policy analysis of the Bridgetown Covenant. Therefore, UNCTAD should: **(agreed ad ref)**

Original proposals for subparagraphs under para 112 replaced with the following proposal by G77.

Multilateralism

(XIX) In accordance with its mandate in the interrelated areas of trade and sustainable development, contribute, through its three pillars of work, to the implementation, monitoring and review of the 2030 Agenda, and the relevant SDG targets; **(agreed ad ref) (originally XIX, moved here)**

(I.primus) Continue its efforts across the three pillars and in all its work to mainstream the cross-cutting issue of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, thus contributing to the promotion of sustainable development and full and productive employment, including through the continuation of its reinforced 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, frameworks and/or mechanisms that support women's economic empowerment, economic security and rights, and enhance their economic and digital skills and opportunities. **(agreed ad ref)**

(I) In keeping with SDG 17, collaborate with relevant UN bodies to address the need to strengthen international cooperation on tax matters;

(I) In keeping with SDG 17, collaborate with relevant international organizations to contribute to strengthening international cooperation on tax matters;

(II) Contribute to and support the debate on the multilateral trading system, with a particular focus on the needs of most vulnerable populations and the promotion of their economic opportunities; **(agreed ad ref)**

- (III) Analyze the opportunities and challenges of the multilateral trading system and support developing countries to enhance their participation in the multilateral trading system, taking into consideration their sustainable development needs; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (IV) Conduct research and technical analysis on the impact of the multilateral trading system and its rules on developing countries, as well as deepen its work in promoting dialogue and consensus among member States on ~~its~~ key elements [*of the multilateral trading system*], including the determination of policy space to support national development objectives while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and [~~its~~ *countries'*] commitments;
- (IV) 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 [From Maafikiano 38m];
- (V) Continue to undertake work across its three pillars in establishing the impact of unilateral economic, financial or trade or any measures of punitive or coercive nature which are not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations[, *as well as unilateral coercive measures*] on countries affected and its ripple effect on the achievement of Agenda 2030, while providing relevant policy recommendations;
- (V) Continue to assess the impact of unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations on the economic and social development of developing countries, both those directly targeted by some measures and other developing countries; [Adapted from Maafikiano 34]
- (VI) 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; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (VII) Focus on mitigating the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on different countries by providing a platform for exchange of information, experiences, lessons learned and success stories among different countries, as well as conducting research to find out policy options for successful recovery from the economic crisis; **(agreed ad ref)**

Structural Transformation

- (VIII) UNCTAD should continue to promote an enabling international environment and support developing countries in fostering at a national level policy frameworks that are effective, stable, and predictable, as well as robust rules that could lead to increasing flows of foreign direct investment to developing countries; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (IX) Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**
- (X) Work with other relevant organizations, both within and outside the UN system, bearing in mind its mandate as well as the specific mandates of other international

bodies, to promote complementary and mutually reinforcing trade and health policies in order to build resilience to face potential external shocks, including those arising from global and regional health shocks; **(agreed ad ref)**

- (XI) Continue to address commodity dependency including by strengthening the capacity of commodity-dependent developing countries to mitigate negative effects of commodity price volatility through instruments for market risk management. There is a need to analyze and study the policy options available to governments in order to diversify and transform the structure of their economies; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XII) Continue and reinforce its work through its three pillars to support implementation of trade facilitation reforms, including the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation, and enhance its support to the development and the implementation of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks that reduce trade transaction costs; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XIII) Assist developing countries in the context of the reform of the international investment regime and to work towards coherence in its modernization process, including issues such as the State's right to regulate for legitimate public policy purposes and investment protection, while developing tools and guidelines to operationalize policy options for international investment agreement reform in support of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as with regard to multilateral rules on investment facilitation; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XIV) Continue to conduct research, analysis and propose policy recommendations on bilateral trade agreements between developing countries and their trading partners, linking the results of these activities with implementation mechanisms which would reduce import and export costs and facilitate supply chains to support the manufacturing and export sectors, especially for microenterprises and SMEs; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XV) Continue to provide statistics, analytical work and technical assistance to developing countries, to promote structural transformation. **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XVI) In collaboration with agencies within and outside the UN system, continue to provide support in the area of development of microenterprises, SMEs and start-ups, including women and youth owned SMEs, through:
- i. enterprise development initiatives, including capacity building and assistance to attract investment capital, grow business linkages with transnational corporations and participate in global and regional value chains;
 - ii. business facilitation initiatives to assist governments to improve the business, investment and trade climate, for example, through enhancing transparency and access to trade-related information and regulations and simplification of trade-related administrative procedures; and
 - iii. entrepreneurship policy support for the implementation of robust national and regional policy frameworks; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XVII) Provide technical guidance and promote sharing of best practices on the integration into regional and global value and supply chains, including through taking advantage of international air and maritime transport networks; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XVIII) Formulate and promote policies fostering productive capacities and structural transformation in developing countries working closely with other United Nations agencies, relevant international organizations, and other stakeholders, including by matching needs with relevant support mechanisms, and promoting dialogue among countries on their transformational efforts towards the achievement of SDGs; **(agreed ad ref)**

- (XIX) *Text moved before (I) (agreed ad ref)*
- (XX) In accordance with paragraph 3.bis:
- i. Support LDCs, most notably to effectively take advantage of preferential market access available for the LDCs, enhancing productive capacity, addressing acute macro and structural vulnerabilities, and facilitating technology uptake in accordance with TRIPS article 66.2;
 - ii. Support LLDCs, most notably on trade and investment facilitation, transport and digital connectivity, and on enhancing productive capacities.
 - iii. Support SIDS, most notably on addressing their specific vulnerabilities, build resilience, promote structural economic transformation and productive capacities.
 - iv. Support other structurally weak and vulnerable economies in order to foster inclusive and sustainable economic growth, attract productive investment, and build their productive capacity and competitiveness,
 - v. Support middle-income countries, according to their specific needs and challenges most notably, the slow pace of diversification and structural transformation, and the impact of premature deindustrialization.
 - vi. Support African countries in the implementation of the AfCFTA and the achievement of Agenda 2063, most notably through the review of progress and challenges in implementation. **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXI) Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXII) Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXIII) Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXIV) Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXV) Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXVI) Continue its work on issues related to South–South cooperation, triangular cooperation and regional cooperation, including through promoting dialogue between economic integration structures with the view to enhancing mutual trade and exchanging best practices and experiences, towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXVII) Devise approaches to stimulate economic diversification and promote higher value added production, including through domestic policies on trade, investment, entrepreneurship and promote technology transfer on mutually agreed terms. **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXVIII) In collaboration with other relevant organizations, in particular UNIDO and WIPO, UNCTAD should continue its work on industrial policy, including on the analysis of new and recent features and interlinkages, as well as challenges faced by developing countries in relation to frontier technologies; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXIX) Continue to assist developing countries to formulate and implement competition and consumer protection policies and laws, facilitate cooperation among competition and consumer protection agencies, conduct peer reviews and foster the exchange of knowledge and best practices, including through multilateral fora such as the IGE on Competition Law and Policy and the IGE on Consumer Protection Law and Policy and through contributing to the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conferences to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed

Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices and of the revised United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection; **(agreed ad ref)**

(XXX) In cooperation with relevant stakeholders and within its mandate, assist developing countries in building resilience and mitigating the economic and trade adverse effects of external shocks and challenges [such as the substantial decline in remittances and unexpected disruptions linked to massive fluxes of refugees, natural disasters, conflict, and post conflict situations, health emergencies,] (related to 96.ter and 96.quat)

(XXX) In cooperation with relevant stakeholders and within its mandate, continue to assist developing countries to formulate holistic development policies at all levels in line with the interrelated challenges outlined in paragraph 8bis.

(XXXI) Strengthen its relevant and effective assistance to the Palestinian people to alleviate the damaging socio-economic conditions imposed on the Palestinian people. UNCTAD work programme of assistance to the Palestinian people in the areas of its expertise should be strengthened with adequate resources and related effective operational activities, and build the capacities required for the efficient functioning of the economy to underpin the sovereign and viable Palestinian State in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions. There is a need to establish within the United Nations system, with UNCTAD as the lead in its capacity as focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues, of a systematic, evidence-based, comprehensive and sustainable framework for estimating the economic costs of the occupation and to report on the results to the General Assembly. The work under this framework would not only fulfil various General Assembly mandates, but also contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the occupied Palestinian territory and to leaving no one behind;

(XXXI) 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, the Doha Mandate and the Nairobi Maafikiano; [Adapted from Maafikiano 55 dd]

(XXXII) Assist developing countries in their efforts to, and enhance capacities in, attracting investment that supports inclusive development, structural transformation, strengthening investment promotion agencies and investment facilitation, encouraging corporate social responsibility and responsible business conduct, and development of investment and entrepreneurship, in line with their development priorities; **(agreed ad ref)**

(XXXIII) Provide support for the LDCs who are either in the process of graduation or recently graduated from the LDC category to ensure a smooth transition towards their new status, and explore through research, effective procedures for the consideration of trade-related provisions of UN General Assembly resolutions for the LDCs after their graduation; **(agreed ad ref)**

(XXXIV) Merged with para (XXXIII)

- (XXXV) Continue the work on analyzing the creative industries and providing insight into the global creative economy through UNCTAD's Creative Economy Programme and Creative Economic Network that can support countries to take advantage of the potential offered in this field; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXXVI) Support and promote activities and initiatives in developing countries through the improvement in trade in services, including the utilization of special economic zones; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXXVII) Strengthen the work on assisting developing countries to systematically assess their state-of-play, readiness to engage and integrate into the digital economy, thus contributing to the closing of the digital divide. In doing so it is important to support the strengthening of the collection and processing of available data in order to produce statistics and policy analysis in relation to the opportunities and challenges of digital economy. **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XXXVIII) Provide analytical work, from a developmental perspective on the nature and implications related to data, in cooperation with other multilateral, intergovernmental and international specialized organizations, [with a view to create, an international framework in which the economic activities regarding data and emerging technologies, such as, artificial intelligence are conducted in an ethical and legitimate manner and including a truly developmental perspective;]
- (XXXVIII) Conduct analytical work to better assess the development dimension of the use of data and emerging technologies, in cooperation with other multilateral, intergovernmental and international specialized organizations, with a view to advance intergovernmental consensus building;
- (XXXIX) Deleted **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XL) Provide analysis for the design of policies to seize the opportunities and address the challenges for capturing value in the digital economy, promote the development of infrastructure for digitalization, including through the digital aspect of regional integration. **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XLI) 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 the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries; **(agreed ad ref)**

Transforming to a more sustainable and more resilient economy

- (XLII) Continue to address the challenges faced by developing countries in diversifying their economies and assist them in formulating development policies conducive to achieving sustainable and inclusive development; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XLIII) Support developing countries in identifying relevant trade and investment policies to contribute to the attainment of the climate and environmental goals of the 2030 Agenda, with due cooperation with relevant international organizations; **(agreed ad ref)**
- (XLIV) Continue to support, through policy dialogue and cooperation mechanisms, international and regional transport networks, ensuring their sustainability and resilience, and promote the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources; **(agreed ad ref)**

Financing for Development

- (XLV) Continue [and strengthen the analytical work UNCTAD does in the field of financing for development, as well as] its participation in the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development;
- (XLVI) Continue the work that UNCTAD has done to explore financing sources for sustainable development in order to attain the commitments of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and finance the needs of developing countries, particularly middle-income countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs;
- (XLVII) Conduct policy analysis and identify policy options aimed at strengthening domestic and international resource mobilization and provision of finance to developing countries in accordance with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;
- (XLVIII) Strengthen its work in supporting international efforts for the development of legal and regulatory frameworks that combat illicit financial flows and deepen its collaboration relevant UN agencies, to counter illicit financial flows, and devise intervention measures aimed at identifying, tracing, blocking and repatriation of proceeds of illicit finance to countries of origin;
- (XLIX) Assist developing countries in designing and implementing tools to measure illicit trade flows and assessing their impact on trade and development with a view to contributing to cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary solutions;
- (L) Strengthen its work on debt issues, together with other UN relevant agencies, UNCTAD should work with indebted developing countries in exploring appropriate policy measures, including through experience sharing, to increase their resilience to better overcome the vulnerabilities caused by unsustainable debt;
- (LI) Provide assistance to developing countries, through capacity building and technical assistance, to reduce tax avoidance, including in relation to the digital economy, so that all companies, including multinationals, pay taxes to the governments of countries where economic activity occurs and where value is created and in this context maintain close interaction with the UN tax expert committee including the sub-committee on tax challenges related to the digitalization of the economy;
- (LII) Work with relevant actors to consider, *inter alia*, environmental and economic vulnerability as relevant eligibility and graduation criteria when determining for ODA and concessional financing facilities;
- (LIII) To conduct analytical activities and to provide policy advice and technical assistance to Governments, upon request, in the areas of debt management, and operating and maintaining databases, and providing necessary training and continue its analytical and policy work and technical assistance on debt issues;
- (LIV) Provide policy options on the reform of the international financial architecture in order to improve the efficiency of the global financial system, debt sustainability and to realize the Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals;
- (LV) Recommend solutions to stabilize global financial markets and supply chains, and seek long-term solutions which can help integration of developing countries into the world economy.

Replace preceding paragraphs in “Financing for Development” section with the following, contingent on forthcoming consultations on debt issues.

- (XLV) Continue its important role 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; [paragraph 88 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.]

- (XLVI) Continue to participate in the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development and contribute to the Financing for Development process;
- (XLVII) 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; [Maafikiano 55 g]
- (XLVIII) Contribute to discussions on the modernization of the measurement of official development assistance; [Maafikiano 100 o]
- (XLIX) Conduct policy analysis and identify policy options aimed at strengthening domestic and international resource mobilization for developing countries and countries with economies in transition; [Maafikiano 76 r]
- (L) Contribute to tackling the negative impact of illicit financial flows on sustainable development, especially in developing countries and to promote global cooperation and strengthening of existing work avenues to tackle illicit financial flows and the activities that underlie their occurrence; [Building on 64 ter above]
- (LI) Assist developing countries in designing and implementing tools to quantify illicit trade and assessing their impact on trade and development;
- (LII) 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; [Adapted from Maafikiano 38 h]
- (LIII) Contribute to the discussion of considering criteria beyond GDP/GNI per capita and continue the work on vulnerability indices, as relevant eligibility and graduation criteria when determining official development assistance and concessional financing facilities.
- (LIV) Continue its work to identify policy options in the post-pandemic recovery and for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, investment, technology, and sustainable development.

