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From decision to action: Moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development

Introduction

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

2 (2). These agreements and outcomes started in March 2015 with the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 that aimed to enhance disaster risk reduction through international cooperation to support nation actions. In July, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda was adopted, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda and supports, complements and helps to contextualize the 2030 Agenda's means of implementation targets. In September 2015, world leaders adopted a comprehensive and ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the United Nations sustainable development summit, committing themselves and the international community to eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty. In December 2015, the twenty-first Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed, with similar ambition, to address the challenges related to climate change including adopting a goal to limit the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. In the same month, the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization adopted several key decisions that reaffirmed the centrality of development in its work. (*ad ref.*)

3 (3). **These agreements and outcomes have reinforced the critical role of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment for inclusive and sustainable development, and the need to provide integrated policy responses to issues arising in these areas including addressing inequalities within and among countries. [They are the culmination of a half-century of changes in the world economic order, which have influenced the efforts of [developed and (add)] developing countries to reap the benefits of globalization and [deal with the challenges related to it, in particular for developing countries, and to (add)] achieve more prosperous and dignified lives. [They have reinforced that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be over emphasized. (del)] Furthermore while each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, [the support of an enabling international environment is integral to the success of national efforts. (add)]** These outcomes have also recognized the

importance of international cooperation, finance, [access to (add)] technology [transfer (del)], and capacity building to support national efforts in line with national priorities [. (add)] [while recognizing the importance of policy space. (del)]

4 (4). [Collectively, these agreements combined with the core (del)] [**the (add)**] mandate of UNCTAD provide[s **(add)**] the context and set(s) the parameters for UNCTAD work over the next four years **[including (add)][towards contributing to the achievement of these outcomes (add)]**. The Sustainable Development Goals in particular echo what is also the foundation of UNCTAD 52 years ago, when United Nations members highlighted the need “to find ways by which the human and material resources of the world may be harnessed for the abolition of poverty everywhere”. The inclusion of means of implementation in the 2030 Agenda likewise echoes their aspiration “to lay the foundations of a better world economic order”, and thereby to “create, jointly, new trade and new wealth, so as to share a common prosperity”.^{*} The timing of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XIV) provides an invaluable opportunity to move from decisions **[to action in moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development. (add)]** about objectives towards developing a consensus about the actions required to realize these goals [, by developing and contributing to the establishment of a holistic trade and development agenda based on justice, fairness and equity to address persistent and emerging economic challenges. (del)]. **[to be switched with para 5]**

5 (4 alt). [The timing of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XIV) provides an invaluable opportunity to move from decisions **[to action in moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development. (add)]** about objectives towards developing a consensus about the actions required to realize these goals. [, by developing and contributing to the establishment of a holistic trade and development agenda based on justice, fairness and equity to address persistent and emerging economic challenges. (del)].

6 (5). The universality of the Sustainable Development Goals, combined with the breadth and ambition of the 2030 Agenda, [highlight the need for (del)] **[underscore the commitment to (add)]** new coordinated approaches to development and a [renewed (del)][**revitalized and enhanced (add)**] Global Partnership for Sustainable Development **[and comparably ambitious means of implementation (add)]**. [Sustained, inclusive **[and equitable (add)]** economic growth and sustainable development remain a challenge for the entire international community in the twenty-first century, and meeting that challenge will mean integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development [at all levels (del)] and creating an enabling [international (del)] environment **[at all levels (add)]** for inclusive and sustainable development. (del)] **[to be switched with para 4]**

7 (5 bis). **[5. bis Universal action to overcome universal challenges is essential. But it is also clear that for the foreseeable future developing countries will remain the prime demandeurs of UNCTAD. The organization’s focus should therefore be on the needs and concerns of developing countries, consistent with the aim of strengthening developing countries' role in the global economy on the basis of the principles of equity, inclusiveness, {and common but differentiated responsibilities, between developed and developing countries, special and differential treatment for developing countries and less than full reciprocity, and the right to development (del)}. (add)]**

* See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Final Act and Report*, vol. I, pp. 3–4 (E/CONF.46/141).

8 (5 ter). [5.ter Within its mandate, UNCTAD needs to assist developing countries in achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions particularly the economic dimension, and fully incorporating the different approaches, visions and tools available to each country {also recognising the cultural and spiritual significance of the environment (add)}, {also bearing in mind the importance of promoting harmony with Nature, recognizing that Mother Earth is a common expression in a number of countries and regions (del)}. (add)]

9 (5 quart). [5 quart. UNCTAD was established to promote economic development and social progress as well as rebalance international economic relations. That means contributing to a more just, fair and equitable and inclusive global economy, through national and international policies, while giving priority consideration for the needs and interests of developing countries. This would lead to better standards of life and create a better and more effective system of international economic cooperation, as part of a new and just global economic order whereby the division of the world into areas of poverty and plenty may be banished and prosperity achieved by all. (add)][merged quart and quin]

10 (5 quin). [5 quin. UNCTAD was established to promote the rebalancing of international economic relations to promote justice and equity, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to create a better and more effective system of international economic cooperation, as part of a new and just global economic order whereby the division of the world into areas of poverty and plenty may be banished and prosperity achieved by all. (add)][merged with quart]

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

12 (7). [While working in support of its member states, UNCTAD should continue to strengthen and enhance, within existing resources, its work in support of all developing countries across all regions and maintain its work on the specific challenges faced by the least developed countries (LDCs). UNCTAD should also continue to strengthen within existing resources its work addressing specific topics relevant towards the special needs and problems of the African Continent, SIDs, LLDCs, countries with economies in transition, middle income countries and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies. [It should also assist transit developing countries with their special challenges in relation to infrastructure and transport. (add)]

13 (). While working in support of [its member States (add)] [all developing countries and countries with economies in transition (del)], UNCTAD should [further enhance (del)] [continue to strengthen {(add)}, within existing resources, (add)] its

work on the specific challenges faced by the African continent and of the least developed countries (LDCs). UNCTAD should, **[also (add)]**[as appropriate **(del)**] **[also (add)]**, **[continue to strengthen, within existing resources (add),]** **[enhance (del)]** its work on the special needs and problems of small island developing States (SIDS), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) **[, countries with economies in transition (add)]**, **[middle income countries (add)]** and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies. **[It should also assist transit developing countries with their special challenges in relation to infrastructure and transport. (del)]** **[UNCTAD should enhance its work in support of all developing countries across all regions, including middle income countries. (add)]**

14 (8). UNCTAD, within its mandate, should contribute to **[promoting a more just, fair and equitable global economic environment including through (add)]** 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. In all aspects of its work, UNCTAD should help to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and pave the way to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. It should contribute to the implementation of specific actions requested in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action), the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 (Vienna Programme of Action) and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway (SAMOA Pathway). **[It should also support the implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the NEPAD. (add)]** UNCTAD should also support {the completion of [a round of **(del)**] multilateral trade negotiations **(del)**] **[the Doha Development Agenda (add)]** that places the interests of developing countries at its heart and ensures that they secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with their development needs, **[with reference to the special and differential treatment principles (add)]** [as envisaged in the World Trade Organization **[Marrakech Agreement and the (add)]** Doha Declaration **(del)**]. **[while recognizing differences in approaches of how to strengthen [the strengthening of (del)] the multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization and [in agreeing (add)] new approaches designed to ensure that developing country Members, and especially the least-developed country Members, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development (add)]** **[UNCTAD should continue its supportive role in addressing issues relevant towards its mandate, and in interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. (add)]** **[UNCTAD should also support the strengthening of (del)]** a development oriented multilateral trading system which is universal, rules based, predictable, more inclusive, open, non-discriminatory and equitable. **(add)]**

15 (). **[UNCTAD, within its mandate, 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 twenty-first Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In all aspects of its work, UNCTAD [will (del)] [should (add)] help to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and pave the way to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. It should contribute to the implementation of specific actions requested in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action), the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 (Vienna Programme of Action) and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway (SAMOA Pathway). UNCTAD should also support [the completion of a round of (del)] multilateral trade negotiations that place the interests of developing**

countries at its heart and ensures that they secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with their development needs [as envisaged in the World Trade Organization Doha Declaration ~~]~~ **[the strengthening of the multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization and new approaches designed to ensure that developing country Members, and especially the least-developed country Members, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development (add)]** [completion of a round of multilateral trade negotiations that places the interests of developing countries at its heart and ensures that they secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with their development needs, as envisaged in the World Trade Organization Doha Declaration. ~~(del)]]~~

16 (9). UNCTAD remains 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. **[The Addis Ababa Action Agenda reiterated and called for the strengthening of this role. (add)]** Within this mandate, UNCTAD should continue to work through its three pillars research, technical assistance and consensus building to deliver meaningful results, utilizing available resources, enhancing synergies and promoting complementarities with the work of other international organizations **[, relevant international economic cooperation fora and other stakeholders (add)]** **[and other stakeholders {, and strengthening its {influence in (del)} {cooperation with (add)} the trade and development dimension of work in relevant international economic cooperation fora like the G20 and APEC (add)]. (del)** To that end, **[To that end, [the Nairobi outcome (del)] [this (PLACEHOLDER: name?) (add)] [this outcome (add)] document [reaffirms and builds (del)] [should build (add)] upon the [Accra Accord and the (del)] Doha Mandate, [which remain valid and relevant, (del)] the Nairobi outcome document reaffirms and builds upon the Accra Accord and the Doha Mandate, which remain valid and relevant, while providing updated policy analysis and policy responses, as well as guidelines to strengthen UNCTAD and to enhance its development role, impact and institutional effectiveness. [In accordance with the Agenda 2030 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, UNCTAD will, where possible, work together in multi-stakeholder partnerships and concentrate on areas where it has built a comparative advantage, to achieve greater impact. (add)]]**

17 (). **{[The Addis Ababa Action Agenda in particular reiterated the need to strengthen the important role of UNCTAD (add)] [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 (add)] - NOTE: Concept migrated from para 4}**

18 (9 bis). **[9. bis UNCTAD, in collaboration with national governments, should take into account in its future programs of work the following 4 action lines, as enshrined in the report of the Secretary General of UNCTAD entitled “From Decisions to Actions” of September 2015, to effectively shoulder its responsibility in supporting and complementing the efforts of the international community to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals: Building productive capacity to transform economies; Promoting a development focus and more efficient markets; Tackling vulnerabilities, building resilience; and Strengthening multilateralism and finding common solutions. (add)]**

19 (). **[In order to effectively support and complement the efforts of the international community to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, UNCTAD may consider as appropriate, in collaboration with national governments, the following four action lines as identified in the report by the Secretary General of UNCTAD of September 2015 entitled “From decisions to actions”: Building productive capacity to transform economies; Promoting a development focus and more efficient markets;**

Tackling vulnerabilities, building resilience; and Strengthening multilateralism and finding common solutions. (add)]

20 (10). In all its activities, UNCTAD through ~~(del)~~ **[within (add)]**~~[its (del)]~~ **[this (add)]** ~~[established/defined (add)]~~~~[mandate and~~ ***through (add)*** ~~its (add)]~~ three pillars should give priority to issues of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including Africa, LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies. Furthermore, in order for UNCTAD to effectively contribute to achieving the sustainable development goals and relevant targets set in the outcome of other major UN conferences, and in collaboration with other international agencies, should undertake the following actions:

21 (). **[In all its activities, UNCTAD through its three pillars should give priority to issues of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. In carrying out its activities, UNCTAD should effectively contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and relevant targets set in the outcomes of other major UN conferences, and can work with other international organizations and relevant international economic cooperation fora like the G20 and APEC (add)]**

(a) ((a)) **[(a) give priority to issues of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including specific challenges faced by the African continent and LDCs, special needs and problems of SIDS, LLDCs, middle income countries and other structurally weak , vulnerable and small economies (add)]** *(therefore delete para 7, and para 10 chapeau listing)*

(b) ((a primus)) **[(a primus) Operate within its mandate and existing resources; (add)]**

(c) ((a)) Mainstream sustainability and **[social (add)]** inclusiveness, [in particular with respect to gender ~~(del)~~];

(d) () **[Mainstream sustainability and inclusiveness, in particular with respect to [gender (del)] *youth, gender equality and women's rights*;**

(add footnote:) **in line with UN resolution A/RES/69/313 (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) and the Women's Empowerment Principles of UN Global Compact and UN Women. (add)]**

(e) ((b)) Continue and strengthen its engagement with Governments, in particular those of developing countries, and all relevant stakeholders including civil society, academia, and the private sector. *(ad ref.)*

(f) ((d)) **[(d) Continue its efforts to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability, including through improved outreach and reporting mechanisms and by mainstreaming results-based management practices into the three pillars of UNCTAD. (add)]**

22 (10 bis). **[10. bis. The Conference should resume the practice of the Mid-Term Review (MTR). The Trade and Development Board, as part of the UNCTAD XIV MTR should evaluate progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the conference as well as whether the existing intergovernmental machinery has been adequate to the ambitions of the Conference's outcome. The MTR shall make the adjustments to the intergovernmental machinery to ensure that UNCTAD's consensus-building pillar will continue to make a robust and meaningful contribution to the accomplishment of the broader development agenda. (add)]**

23 (10 ter.) **[10. ter UNCTAD XIV must emphasize the complementarity of the three pillars of the organization. The inter-governmental processes must determine the direction that the institution takes and provide the political context in which to**

undertake its research and analytical work. The latter must, in turn, inform and support the building of consensus around the key development challenges on which the membership aims to deliberate. Technical cooperation must support the work of the intergovernmental machinery while at the same time operationalize the work of the crisis the global economy is still facing sluggish global aggregate demand, increasing income inequality, limited global economic growth, and persistent financial fragility. (add)]

Sub-theme 1 Challenges and opportunities in multilateralism for trade and development

Policy analysis

24 (11). Multilateralism has been the cornerstone of the international economic order and a major driving force of globalization, which has delivered unprecedented economic and social progress at a global scale. It has fostered international trade by reducing trade-related barriers between national economies and reducing geographical barriers through improved transportation and communication across borders. With lower barriers, falling transportation costs, increasing financial and investment flows, technological advancements and the dawn of the information age, our world has become interconnected to a degree never experienced before. (*ad ref.*)

25 (12). An increasing number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition have integrated into the world economy, bringing an unprecedented expansion in international trade. Even countries that were marginal players in international trade some three decades ago have seen major increases in merchandise exports – fivefold in the case of LDCs. [**However {their (del)}{the LDCs’ (add)} total share of trade still remains {insignificant (del)}, lower than 2 per cent. (add)}**] Increasing trade and foreign direct investment have been mutually supportive, contributing to the unprecedented transformation of many developing countries, some of which have become important engines of growth, regionally and globally, and major drivers of global trade and investment. Those developments [, **supported by, inter alia, {active (del)} economic and social policies (add)}**] have been important factors in lifting more than 1 billion people out of extreme poverty. [**Despite this effort, the global gap between rich and poor countries continues to grow. It is also essential to ensure that there are no impediments to broader participation in the multilateral trading system which must maintain a development approach and avoid politicization so as to enable developing countries to achieve their development goals and contribute to the global economy. (add)}**]

26 (13). [Global trade is identified by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as an important [instrument (del)][**engine (add)**] for inclusive economic growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction, and the multilateral [trade (del)] [**trading (add)**] system [**as embodied by the WTO (add)**] is the primary channel for its promotion. A strong[, and (del)] efficient [**and rules based (add)**] multilateral system is also a key element [**in generating the significant opportunities that come with globalization, as well as (add)**] in finding solutions to [the (del)] [**globalization’s (add)**] challenges [of globalization, particularly equitable (del)] [**These challenges include the more complete (add)**] integration of developing countries into the global economy [**and global supply chains (add)**]. [**Bilateral, regional and plurilateral trade agreements are not substitutes for the multilateral trading system. (add)**] [A[n] [**universal, rules-based, (add)**] open, transparent, [**predictable, (add)**] inclusive, non-discriminatory and [rules-based (del)] [**equitable (add)**] multilateral trading system [**under the WTO, as well as meaningful trade liberalization are all needed (add)**] [with appropriate supporting

policies, (add)] [is needed (del)] for trade to serve as an engine of inclusive growth and development, and UNCTAD members have [a common responsibility (del)] [to reaffirm their commitment (add)] to maintain and promote a multilateral trade and development system from which all will benefit.] (del)]

27 (14). The experience of globalization in recent decades has also demonstrated that the nexus between international trade and development is affected by a variety of factors. **[There are also divergent views among countries on how trade affects development, and vice versa. (add)]** Economic interdependence among countries has greatly increased, in particular through the accelerated integration of financial systems of developing countries into international financial markets and the global financial architecture. So too have the complex interrelationships among trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. Likewise, the 2030 Agenda, and [other (del)] recent landmark agreements, by their very nature, call for integrated global solutions to global challenges. Together, these factors highlight the need for **[traditional approaches to be evaluated in conjunction with (add)] [new approaches (del)] [, as well as the strengthening of successful existing approaches, (add)] [to achieve the innovative, (del)] integrated and holistic solutions needed to address global economic problems while respecting [international commitments, as well as (add)] the centrality of country leadership in development strategies and policies [, and the associated need for [policy space and (del)] [.These approaches should also take into account (add)] [, and (del)] the associated need for policy space [, consistent with relevant international rules and commitments, (add)] and good [national (del)] [global (add)] governance to ensure that such strategies are effective in achieving collective global goals in local contexts. The need for an integrated approach to [those (del)] [these local and global (add)] issues, which is the defining characteristic of the activities and mandate of UNCTAD, has thus never been so great.**

28 (14 bis). **[14. bis. The concept of policy space is a crucial one for developing countries. Developing countries must have adequate policy space to establish and implement policies for inclusive and sustainable development, taking account of their histories and their changing roles in the global economy and bearing in mind the ambitious goals of the SDGs. Furthermore, effective multilateral economic governance should enhance national policy space in developing countries to promote higher living standards. (add; del)]**

29 (15). The need for effective global and regional [action] **[cooperation]** to tackle cross-border challenges is also greater than ever before, and this requires multilateralism. Strengthening multilateralism therefore remains a continuing priority, particularly in addressing challenges that require **[action through international cooperation]** such as **[illicit capital flows, and]**[tax evasion [and avoidance (del)] (del)], **[combating (add)]** illicit **[finance and corruption (add)]** [capital flows (del)], the [organization and impacts (del)] **[complexities (add)]** of global value chains, macroeconomic policy coordination, [sovereign debt crisis prevention and resolution, (del)] **[sustainable sovereign debt management, (add)]** accelerate the recovery of the global economy and trade and other emerging issues. Multilateralism, including through the agreed principles and provisions of relevant international agreements can also avert global environmental **[and climate (add)]** [catastrophe (del)] **[degradation (add)]**[,], and eradicate social deprivation. [The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development both creates the opportunity for renewed multilateralism and global economic cooperation and highlights their necessity to achieve agreed international goals. (del)]

30 (16). [16. [Ideally, (del)] multilateralism should be based on key principles. **[which (add)]** [It should (del)] encompass policy coordination among sovereign States, to [ensure that actions by public and private agents is consistent with global goals and national development priorities (del)] **[encourage actions that support frameworks that enable**

the attainment of the internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals (add)] [and respective capacities (add)] and conducive to long-term global stability and prosperity [sustain inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all (add)]. It should enable developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, to access sufficient resources for their sustainable development needs through domestic resource mobilization and from [mainly (add)] public [sources from developed countries, supplemented by (add)] [and (del)] private international sources. It should [encourage (add)] [establish (del)], through multilateral frameworks, effective [national development efforts supported by an enabling (add)] international [economic environment (add)] [rules—(del)] consistent with the attainment of the internationally agreed Sustainable Development Goals while respecting the [primary (del)] responsibility [and the right (del)] of each country to determine its [overall development (add)] [own economic and social development (del)]. It should allow responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative international decision-making through effective, accountable and transparent institutions, leading to mutually beneficial outcomes. [It should reflect the principle that states have common but differentiated responsibilities in the achievement of agreed sustainable development objective, in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. (add)] In addition to these [four (del)] [five (add)] principles, multilateralism should encompass [follow-up to ensure full (add)] implementation of international agreements reached through such mechanisms[, taking into account unique needs and circumstances (add)]. (del paragraph)

31 (17). [17. [This is the ideal to which (del)] [t]he United Nations [has a crucial role (add)] [aspires. Its role is critical, (del)] in light of its universal membership and democratic principles and the key responsibilities of its funds, programmes and specialized agencies in promoting inclusive and sustainable development. (del paragraph)]

32 (18). Notwithstanding the opportunities and benefits brought by globalization, major challenges still remain to be addressed through multilateralism. [The global economic system remains unbalanced, [as does the participation of developing countries in economic institutions, and wide socio-economic gaps remain both between and within countries, reflecting in part the uneven distribution of the benefits of globalization (add)] with wide socioeconomic gaps both between [and within (add)] countries, (del)] [and social groups and communities, (del)] [and within them. (del)]. [The gains from globalization have been unevenly distributed, giving rise to extreme global inequality (del)] [and a widening absolute gap between rich and poor countries over the last 30 years (del)] [While reducing extreme poverty by half over the last 30 years, (add)] [G]rowth has been uneven, intermittent and often unsustainable, punctuated by damaging financial shocks and crises, and far too many nations and people are still left behind. [Approximately (add)] [O]ne billion people [still (add)] remain in extreme poverty, and poverty is declining only slowly in many developing countries, especially in most LDCs. [One fifth of humanity lives in States affected by conflict and (del)] [O]ne tenth suffers chronic hunger [and malnutrition. Moreover, the participation of developing countries in international economic institutions remains unbalanced. (add)] [Planetary boundaries have been approached or exceeded, aggravating the above and compromising the chance to benefit from sustainable trade, especially of the worlds' most vulnerable. (add)]

33 (19). Urgent action is required [to improve the global economic environment (del)] to enable all countries, [in particular developing countries] to implement the 2030 Agenda, by finding [effective (del)] [adequate (add)] solutions to [those (del)] [common (add)] problems and strengthening policy coordination, [while respecting each country's policy space. (add)]. Reaching the levels of development needed to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals and to achieve the universally agreed long-term goal of prosperity for all will require action by all acting together in a revitalized Global

Partnership. [to overcome persistent constraints and imbalances, including by (del)] [maximizing efficiency in the use of development funds (del)] [ensuring adequate resource for development (add)] [and by challenging entrenched interests which (del)] [impede necessary (del)] [have prevented the needed (add)] [systemic (del)] [reforms.(del)].

34 (20). [20. The current global financial context [, is the close interlinkage between trade and international finance through the balance of payments. The deterioration in the global economic and trading environment for developing countries in recent years which (del)] raises [serious (del)] concerns about the sustainability of sovereign and private debt and vulnerability to exogenous shocks, as well as implies serious constraints on opportunities for inclusive and sustainable economic growth. **Important improvements have been made in enhancing the processes for cooperative restructuring of sovereign obligations including, in the Paris Club of official creditors, the “Paris Forum” initiative {, among others, (add)} that contributes to fostering dialogue among sovereign creditors and debtors on debt issues, and the market acceptance of new standard clauses of government bond contracts. But there is scope to improve the arrangements for coordination between public and private sectors and between debtors and creditors, to minimize both creditor and debtor moral hazards and to facilitate fair burden-sharing and an orderly, timely and efficient restructuring that respects the principles of shared responsibility. (add)** For many developing countries that remain heavily dependent on commodity exports, market volatility [, in part associated with financialization of commodities and speculation, (del)] further increases exposure to shocks. [Such concerns are further reinforced by shortcomings in the current system of sovereign debt restructuring and workout mechanisms, which is highly fragmented and unbalanced, and has proved inefficient in resolving sovereign debt problems. (del)] **[However, strengthened macroeconomic and public resource management has led to a substantial decline in the vulnerability of many countries to sovereign debt distress, as has the substantial debt reduction through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative. (add)] [Furthermore, it is worth highlighting that there is scope for improving the arrangements for coordination between public and private sectors and between debtors and creditors, to facilitate fair burden sharing and orderly, timely and efficient restructuring that respects the principles of shared responsibilities and safeguards the right to development and secures the needed policy space for developing countries. (add)](del para]**

35 (). [Investment can be a powerful way to support the achievement of sustainable development goals. Investment can bring innovative technology, can boost production and employment, and can enable access to international markets for better expertise and increased development opportunities. In a globalised world, [characterised by (del)] global value chains (GVCs) in which the production and distribution of goods and services [is (del)] [should be (add)] spread internationally, cross-border investments [can (del)][should (add)] play [a decisive (del)][an active (add)] role [to achieve (add)][for (del)] economic development, [through (add)] [by (del)] creating value[-added (del)][addition, more (add)], jobs and [increased (add)]income [and be in line with nation economic development priorities (add)]. [The current international investment regime faces many challenges (add)] [However (del)], (add)] [G]lobal governance of international investment faces many challenges, (del)] including those arising from the [[problematic (del)] and fragmented (del)] [current (add)] regime of international investment agreements. [The (del)] [There are (add)] more than 3,000 international investment agreements [raise (del)] [in force and many have raised (add)] concerns [about their (del)] [such as (add)] [lack of consistency (del)][relation (add)] with national development priorities [and (del)] [or (add)] [lack (del)] of

coordination with other policy areas and objectives, including industrialization, macroeconomic stability and sustainable development. [Equally, [current (del)] investor-State dispute settlement mechanisms should focus on avoiding [create legitimate concerns about (del)] potential imbalances in favour of investors' rights and dilution of [investors (add)] [their (del)] responsibilities[in order to (add)], [while neglecting the need (del)] to safeguard the sovereign right of States to regulate. (del)] **[The goal of protecting and encouraging investment should be consistent with the pursuit of other legitimate public policy objectives. We will endeavour to craft trade and investment agreements so to ensure a balance between investment protection and the protection of the States' right to regulate in the public interest. Such agreements should be implemented in a transparent manner. (add)] (del paragraph)]**

36 (21 bis). **[21.bis. In this regard, it is important to recognize and support the leadership of UNCTAD, in promoting, further investment policy reviews undertaken for developing countries. (add)]**

37 (21 ter). **[21.ter. It is important to promote awareness and capacity building in favour of developing countries in order to attract target and promote appropriate investment. (add)]**

38 (22). {22. **[Effective taxation, including combating tax evasion by multi-national corporations, will be critical in the mobilization of resources for implementation of the SDGs and overall economic advancement of developing countries. (add)]** [Taxation will play a critical role in mobilizing resources to (del)] [finance the infrastructure investments essential to harnessing trade for development and achieving (del)] [implement (add)] [the Sustainable Development Goals. (del)] [including by combating tax evasion and corruption through strengthened national regulation and increased international cooperation, and reducing opportunities for tax avoidance. Nevertheless, gaps and weaknesses in tax policies and enforcement by some countries exacerbate (add)] [However, the current system of taxing global profits is problematic exacerbating (del)] inequality both within and across countries [and allowing tax avoidance and tax evasion by multinational companies which significantly impair the capacity of host countries to achieve global goals (del)]. These are global [ongoing (add)] issues that require multilateral action. **[Current initiatives should be more inclusive with regards to the participation of developing countries, so as to better address their specific needs and implementation challenges. (add)] (del paragraph)]**

39 (23). Technology, including information and communication technology, and innovation plays a critical role in trade and development, including through its essential contribution to structural transformation, productive capacities, competitiveness and diversification of production and exports as well as advancing food security. **[Trade liberalisation facilitates the diffusion of technology. (add)]** [*Technology diffusion is facilitated by trade and trade liberalisation (add)*] [It (del)] It is thus a key [means of implementation of (del)] [key component of achieving (add)] the Sustainable Development Goals and one of the most important levers of change for achieving inclusive and sustainable development. **[As expressed in the document "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" technology transfer of environmentally sound technology to developing countries on favourable terms, and including concessional and preferential conditions, is of key importance. (add)]** In this respect, the [launch of the (del)] Technology Facilitation Mechanism **[and operationalisation of the Technology Bank for LDCs as agreed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (add)]** to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is a welcome development. It is important, however, that the support provided through the Technology Facilitation Mechanism is complementary to rather than duplication of the work currently carried out by the United Nations Commission on Science

and Technology for Development. **[and the Technology Mechanism under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (add)].**

40 (24). In all these areas, inclusive and sustainable development requires an enabling environment at all levels in the form of relevant policy frameworks, robust rules and effective cooperation, a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO), **as well as meaningful trade liberalization (add)** [ensuring **(del)**] **[effective and substantial (add)]** [market access, and enhanced participation of developing countries, **(del)**] [including **(del)**] **[especially (add)]** [LDCs **(del)**], [in global economic governance **(del)**]. Such a conducive national and international environment would contribute to supporting domestic productive investment, increasing flows of stable long-term development finance and greenfield foreign direct investment to developing countries. Strengthening **[the enabling environment for (add)]** productive investment in developing countries is key to the incorporation and scaling-up of technologies to increase their productivity and competitiveness. Publicly available, high-quality statistics that adhere to international standards are also needed.

41 (25). Trade liberalization **[with effective market access for developing countries (add)]** [, **achieved through reciprocal and mutually advantageous arrangements and directed to the substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and to the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international trade relations, (add)**] [that **(del)**] **[continues to (add)]** [recognizes special and **(del)**] [preferential **(del)**] **[differential (add)]** [treatment **(del)**] [of **(del)**] **[for (add)]**[developing countries **(del)**] [, **in particular LDCs, in accordance with WTO agreements (add)**] **[including (add)]** [through the World Trade Organization **(del)**] plays a central role in integrating developing countries positively into the global trading system **[if it extends beyond trade liberalization and encompasses policies in support of growth, stability, industrial development, infrastructure, employment and structural change (add)]**, thereby contributing to growth, **[job creation (add)]**, poverty reduction and sustainable development. [While successful conclusion of the Doha Development Round of **(del)**] **[In this regard, the elements included in the package reached at the Nairobi 10th Ministerial Conference, in particular those in favour of least developed countries, are welcome. At Nairobi, WTO Members recognized that despite their differences regarding the architecture of the current (add)]** [multilateral trade negotiations remains **(del)**] **[strongly committed to the remaining Doha Development Agenda issues. (add)]** [elusive **(del)**], **[To achieve these objectives, (add)]** the World Trade Organization negotiating pillar **[remains central and (add)]** should be reinvigorated, **[fully respecting (del)]** [it's **(del)**] **[the (add)]**[development **(del)**] [mandate **(del)**] **[dimension (add)]**, [and centred on the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable development, including **(del)**] [timely **(del)**] **[early (add)]** [implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all **(del)**] **[products for all (add)]** [LDCs **(del)**] **[in accordance with relevant multilateral outcomes. (add)]** **[products originating from all LDCs, consistent with the relevant WTO decisions (add)]**.

42 (26). [While **(del)**] [r]egional integration can be an important catalyst to reduce trade barriers, implement policy reforms **[decrease trade costs, (add)]** and increase **[developing country (add)]** participation in regional and global value chains, there is a need to ensure that bilateral, regional and plurilateral trade agreements **[can (add)]** **[complement and are not substitutes for the multilateral trade system. At the same time it should be recognized that those agreements also have implications for the countries that do not participate in them. (add)]** [contribute to a stronger multilateral trading system **(del)**] [rather than a more fragmented and exclusive system, by promoting open rather than closed regionalism. **(del)**] [Such agreements should be **(del)**] **[provided that they are (add)]** transparent, inclusive and **[consistent (del)]** **[coherent (add)]** with

World Trade Organization rules, [and (del)] **[bearing in mind the importance of (add)]** [their collective implications for trade and development (del)] [and (del)] **[as well as (add)]** [their consistency with progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (del)] [should be kept under constant review (del)]. **[Bilateral, regional and plurilateral trade agreements are not substitutes for the multilateral trade system. At the same time it is also recognized that those agreements also have implications for the countries that do not participate in them. (add)]**

43 (Alt.). **[Alt. The potential of regional economic integration and interconnectivity to promote inclusive growth and sustainable development is significant, and regional cooperation and regional trade agreements need to be strengthened, as well as coherence and consistency among bilateral and regional trade and investment agreements, to ensure they are compatible with WTO rules. Regional integration can also be an important catalyst to reduce trade barriers, implement policy reforms and enable companies, including MSMEs, to integrate into regional and global value chains. Trade facilitation measures can contribute to this end. (replace)]**

44 (26 bis). **[26. bis. The creation of an enabling international environment through relevant policy frameworks, robust rules and effective cooperation can lead to, among others, increasing flows of stable, long-term development finance and foreign direct investment to developing countries, the [transfer (del)] [access to (add)]and scaling up of technologies that can bolster productivity growth, the establishment of a fair, open, transparent, rules based and development-oriented international trading system that can ensure access to markets, and the enhanced participation of developing countries in global economic governance. (add)]**

45 (27). [27. Greater transparency is needed in commodities markets, in both source and destination countries, and this should include implementing methods to [prevent tax avoidance (del)] **[strengthen transparency and capacity in tax administration systems (add)]**. The rich resource endowment of the world's poorest countries, combined with massive capital flight from many commodity-dependent developing countries, highlights the need for a comprehensive assessment of the exploitation and marketing of primary commodities in both source and destination countries. **(del paragraph)**]

46 (28). [It is of crucial importance that the process of accession to the World Trade Organization by developing countries and countries with economies in transition should be consistent with World Trade Organization agreements and with their status, and based on clear rules and pre-established objective criteria. **(del paragraph)**] **[Although accession to WTO remains as an integral part of the development strategies of most countries aiming to benefit fully from the international trading system. It is also important for the further integration of developing countries, in particular LDCs, and countries with economies in transition, into the rules-based multilateral trading system. In this context, acceding countries, particularly LDCs, before, during, and in the post-accession period, need technical assistance. While considering that the process of accession of developing countries to WTO should be consistent with WTO agreements, the process must also be commensurate with their status and level of development. Obstacles should be addressed and removed, so as to facilitate the accession process, in order to achieve an early conclusion. Concerning acceding LDCs, WTO members have agreed to implement the decision on the guidelines for accession of LDCs adopted by the WTO General Council on 10 December 2002 and further build on the decision of the Ministerial Conferences on accession of LDCs. (add)]**

47 (29). {29. The Aid for Trade initiative and the Enhanced Integrated Framework remain important in the context of trade and development, **[particularly in building supply side capacity and trade related infrastructure including physical**

infrastructure. (add)] The effectiveness of Aid for Trade should continue to be improved including by [aligning its **(del)] [priorities (del)] [support (add)] [more effectively with the (del)] [priorities (add)] [binding constraints faced by recipient countries (del)] [applying lessons learned through monitoring and evaluation efforts to deliver targeted and effective assistance. Aid for trade, along with the commitment of developing countries to necessary reforms, is also important in linking to or moving up developing countries in global and regional value chains (add)]. Its poverty reduction potential can be enhanced by [pro-poor and gender sensitive (add)] policies that extend opportunities to access the benefits of trade to both women and men living in poverty and that mitigate the costs of adjustment.**

48 (). *[Delete para and replace with AAAA para 90 (written in passive form): Aid for Trade can play a major role and should focus on developing countries, in particular LDCs, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs. An increasing proportion of Aid for Trade should be allocated to LDCs, provided according to development cooperation effectiveness principles. Additional cooperation among developing countries is welcomed to this end. (replace)]*

49 (30). The Agreement on Trade Facilitation of the World Trade Organization is expected to accelerate the flow of goods between countries, improve transparency and reduce transaction costs. If implemented effectively, this should enhance mutual benefits to trading nations and thus promote global sustainable development, as well as generate welfare gains for consumers and businesses. [However, there are potential implementation challenges for developing countries, particularly LDCs, and these should be carefully **(del)] [monitored. (del)] [addressed. The delivery of effective technical, financial, and other mutually agreed forms of assistance as well as capacity building support by donor countries is critical in this regard. (add)] [Recognizing the potential implementation challenges for developing countries, particularly LDCs, and in order to achieve the goals of the Agreement, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so, should play a role in assisting developing countries fully implement and benefit from it by offering technical assistance and capacity building. (add)]**

50 (31). [31. Unilateral coercive measures have adverse effects, not only on the economies and development efforts of countries subject to them, but also on international economic cooperation and on worldwide efforts to move towards a non-discriminatory, open **[and rules based (add)]** multilateral trading system. Such actions hinder market access, investments and freedom of transit, and the well-being of the population of affected countries. **[The provisions of the United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/70/185 adopted on 22 December 2015, which condemn the practice of unilateral measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries must be fully implemented. Such restrictions have a destabilizing effect on the global economy. They artificially create dividing lines in the sphere of international economic relations and are a means of unfair competition on the world market. (add)]** States are therefore strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying unilateral economic, financial or trade measures that are not in accordance with international law [, **in particular the World Trade Organization agreements (add)]** and the Charter of the United Nations. **[Meaningful trade liberalization will also require addressing non-tariff measures including, inter alia, unilateral measures, where they may act as unnecessary trade barriers that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules. International efforts should be made to address non-tariff measures and aim to reduce and to eliminate arbitrary or unjustified non-tariff barriers. (add)]**[del para]

51 (32). [32. Given growing concerns about external debt sustainability, [a clear institutional framework is needed to prevent and pre-empt financial and debt crises, including a predictable, efficient and fair multilateral framework to address sovereign debt problems and govern sovereign debt restructurings, and to ensure rapid restoration of debt sustainability and recovery from debt crises ~~(del)~~ **[ongoing work on the contractual approach including collective action clauses should be supported (add)]**. Further improvement is needed in early warning, including [through ~~(del)~~] the development of statistical indicators to measure specific vulnerabilities and risks **[In the same sense, concerted reforms of credit rating agencies is also necessary. (add)]** [- where necessary and appropriate - for example through the IMF-World Bank Debt Sustainability Framework Review and the Paris Club ~~(add)~~]. **[In any case, new proposals and/or solutions should be agreed on the markets, including major investors and international financial institutions. (add)]** ~~(del paragraph)~~

52 (33). [33. Debtors and creditors should work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations. While maintaining debt sustainability is primarily the responsibility of borrowing countries, lenders also have a responsibility to lend in such a way as to avoid undermining this objective. Transparent, fair, predictable, coordinated and legitimate lending [would help to promote ~~(del)~~] **[helps to mobilize (add)]** a durable and [just solution to debt restructuring ~~(del)~~] **[sustainable source of financing for development. (add)]** {[The implementation of the basic principles on sovereign debt restructuring processes, as contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 69/319, is an important advance in this regard. ~~(del)~~] Where debt crises occur, [negotiated and balanced ~~(del)~~] debt restructuring should take place at the time when they materialize, helping to limit damaging effects on trade and development and to preserve national sovereignty to design and implement national development strategies. [Of paramount importance, where multilateral solutions to debt problems cannot be implemented immediately, is the development of regional mechanisms to mobilize financial resources for development and help prevent unsustainable borrowing and lending strategies.] ~~{ del}(del)~~ ~~(del paragraph)~~

53 (34). Strengthened macroeconomic and policy coordination is essential to address the structural and long-term problems exposed by the global financial crisis, so as to increase global macroeconomic stability, support global economic recovery and improve the global economic and trade environment, and minimize negative spillovers on developing countries. **[A more stable macro-economic environment for development is implausible without collective efforts to improve the international monetary architecture. International cooperation should be enhanced so as to promote an international monetary system capable of ensuring an adequate amount of international liquidity and enabling orderly adjustment to external shocks. (add)]** ~~(del paragraph)~~

54 (35). [Collective international action is also needed to improve control of financial flows and channel them to more productive uses in support of trade and development. ~~(del)~~] **[The financial system plays a role in implementing the 2030 Agenda and national development strategies. (add)]** More effective regulation of the financial system could help to [redress the disjunction between ~~(del)~~] **[connect (add)]** global financial markets and long-term national sustainable development policies **[and attention should be given to the potential adverse impacts of new global financial regulations on infrastructure and Micro Small Medium Enterprises finance. (add)]**.

55 (Alt.). **[Alt. The stability of the financial system is an integral part of a global enabling environment and crucial to enable long-term growth and sustainable development. (replace)]**

56 (36). [Reform **[and improvement (add)]** of the current [highly fragmented **(del)]** regime of international investment agreements is [urgently **(del)]** needed **[in order (add)]** [to ensure **(del)]** that investment agreements properly contribute to inclusive and sustainable development. This would include a systemic approach that aims at safeguarding the right of developing countries to regulate in the public interest, reforming **[or improving (add)]** the investor–State dispute settlement system to balance the rights and obligations of investors and States, **[including through alternative approaches to dispute settlement (add)]** and enhancing systemic consistency **[and encouraging development oriented and productive investment. (add)]** **(del paragraph)**

57 (37). Enhancing international cooperation on tax matters [will be **(del)]**–**[is (add)]** essential to [progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and **(del)]** stem the rise in inequality,**[including (del)]** multilateral action to address [tax avoidance and **(del)]** tax evasion **[and corruption (add)]**. **[[including multilateral action to address tax avoidance and tax evasion (del)]]** [Establishing an international platform that provides timely and detailed commodity-price statistics**], which would be compatible with any domestic law dealing with taxation of cross-border transactions of commodities, (add)]** would significantly help many developing countries to address tax avoidance through transfer mispricing. **(del)]** **[The World Bank and OECD Toolkit on Comparability Data for Transfer Pricing will be a useful instrument for developing countries in this regard. (add)]**

58 (38). [Closing technological gaps between developed and developing countries, including through the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the full operationalization of a technology bank for LDCs, is an indispensable requirement for poverty eradication, as **[transfer of environmentally sound (add)]** technology is [a **(del)]** **[one of the (add)]** a key instrument for reducing inequalities within and among countries. **(move to 23a)]** **[The transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries including through trade and investment can contribute in efforts to close these gaps. Furthermore, international arrangements for transfer of technology, best practises for access to and measures by developing countries to encourage transfer of technology with a view to capacity building in developing countries should be developed and fully implemented and made easily accessible. Moreover, means of implementation is crucial in the cycle of transfer of technology and knowledge and should duly addressed. (add)]**

59 (Alt.). **[Alt. Advances in science, technology and innovation have enhanced the potential to achieve our development goals. Initiatives such as the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries have the potential to play an important role in eradicating poverty and reducing inequality. (replace)]**

60 (39). The enabling global economic environment needed to **[promote (add)]** [ensure equitable and **(del)]** sustainable development outcomes for all in the long run requires good global governance, as well as a revitalized and reinvigorated Global Partnership for Sustainable Development [, firmly based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities **[and respective capabilities (add)]** **(del)]**. While recent measures in the international financial system have brought welcome progress towards more representative decision-making, further movement is needed to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in decision-making, and to [ensure **(del)]** **[promote (add)]** responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making on international financial issues. **(del paragraph)**

The role of UNCTAD

61 (40). In accordance with [paragraphs 7 and 9 (del)] **[paragraphs 7 to 10 (add)] [paragraph 9 (add)] [paragraphs 7 to 10 and respective policy analysis (paragraphs 11 to 39) (add)]** above, UNCTAD should:

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

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

(c) ((b bis)) **[(b bis.) Continue to conduct research policy analysis, in cooperation with relevant agencies, to evaluate the impacts of global financial regulations on infrastructure and MSME finance; (add)]**

(d) ((c)) [(c) Support member States in finding (Del)] **[Seek (add)] consensus [among member States (add)] in addressing persistent [and emerging (add)] challenges that hamper the trade prospects of developing countries, such as non-tariff measures, [and the accumulated stock of agrarian protectionism and any other distorting mechanism not in accordance with WTO agreements; (add)]**

(e) ((c)) Support member States in [finding consensus in (del)] addressing [persistent (del)] challenges that hamper the trade prospects of developing countries[, such as non-tariff measures (del)];

(f) ((c bis)) Continue its work on the impact of non-tariff measures on 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; (*ad ref.*)

(g) ((c ter)) **[(c ter.) UNCTAD should also contribute to consensus-building in the international debate on science and technology for development, including ICTs and their implications for development, and continue to provide support as the secretariat to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. UNCTAD should continue to help developing countries to participate effectively in international discussions on technology transfer and knowledge-sharing, and to identify policy options and the best practice in the area. UNCTAD should furthermore continue to assist developing countries in identifying ways and means to operationalize technology transfer clauses in international agreements and in the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in order to maximize their potential benefits; (add)]**

(h) ((d)) Continue to collect statistics and conduct research and policy analysis on the development impact of foreign direct investment, and the activities of multinational enterprises, including through non-equity modes of international production, to keep member States abreast of developments and enable them to assess their importance for development and devise and implement appropriate policy instruments; (*ad ref.*)

(i) ((e)) [Continue [and deepen (del)] its long-standing analytical and policy work on debt crisis prevention and resolution, to promote policies for-[responsible (del)] **[sustainable (add)]** sovereign borrowing and lending, and increase the efficacy [and fairness (del)] of sovereign debt restructuring processes;]

(j) () [Continue and deepen its analytical and policy work on debt [crisis prevention and resolution (del)] **[sustainability, including the DMFAS program (add)]**, and to promote policies for responsible sovereign borrowing and lending[, and increase the efficacy and fairness of sovereign debt restructuring processes (del)] **[in line with the work done by the World Bank and the IMF (add)].**]

(k) ((e bis)) [(e bis) Continue its analytical work and provision of technical assistance in support of developing countries in particular LDCs and SIDS, through the DMFAS Programme by [developing coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring, (del)][supporting (add)] sound debt management, [responsible (del)][sustainable (add)] external sovereign borrowing and lending, and long-term debt sustainability. (add)]

(l) ((f)) [(f) Develop statistical series, **[data base (add)]** and capacity in the fields of domestic debt, external private **[and public (add)]**debt, debt composition and sovereign debt restructuring **[to facilitate debt monitoring, crisis prevention, resolution and restructuring processes; (add)]** (del paragraph]

(m) ((f)) [(f) [Develop (del)] **[In coordination with relevant partners, contribute to (add)]** statistical series and capacity in the fields of domestic debt, external private debt, debt composition and sovereign debt restructuring; **(del paragraph]**

(n) ((g)) Continue its work through its three pillars in the fields of international transport and transit, trade logistics, trade facilitation, and related issues, as well as support implementation of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation of the World Trade Organization, and continue to support the development and implementation of an appropriate legal and regulatory framework that facilitates and supports international transport and trade, and reduces costs; (*ad ref.*)

(o) ((g bis)) [(g bis.) **Initiate discussions among the member States in the following areas on the basis of secretariat analytical report in order to have negotiated outcomes through consensus building and place those to the commission for decision:**

(i) (i) **Ways and means to reduce opportunities for tax avoidance to insert anti-abuse clauses for tax treaties and ensure that all companies, including multinationals, pay taxes to the governments of countries where economic activity occurs and value is created;**

(ii) (ii) **Developing a template for bilateral investment treaty reflecting development aspect;**

(iii) (iii) **Ways and means to address infrastructure gaps and;**

(iv) (iv) **International cooperation arrangement for technology transfer to developing countries for enhancing productive capacities in these countries. (add)]**

(p) ((h)) Continue to support increased participation of developing countries in the [international (del)] **[multilateral (add)]** trading system, including in multilateral, **[plurilateral, (add)]** and regional trade negotiations, as well as Aid for Trade **[and other development assistance schemes (add)];**

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

(r) ((j)) Continue to monitor and assess the evolution of the [international ~~(del)~~ **[multilateral (add)]** trading system and its trends from a development perspective, with particular attention to [the ~~(del)~~ **[its (add)]** potential contribution [of the multilateral trading system ~~(del)~~] to Sustainable Development Goals; **[and provide member states with reports and recommendations; (add)]**;

(s) ((J alt)) **[(J)alt. Continue to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and of trends in international trade from a development perspective, and in particular analyse issues of concern to developing countries, placing greater emphasis on practical solutions; (add)]**

(t) ((k)) Monitor and assess persistent and emerging development challenges to trade from a sustainable development perspective; *(ad ref.)*

(u) ((l)) **[Collaborate with ~~(del)~~][Continue to monitor (add)]** commodity[-exporting countries in order to address tax avoidance ~~(del)~~ **[prices and maintain (add)]** [by developing] an appropriate database on international commodity prices **[in collaboration with developing countries; (add)] ~~(del paragraph)~~**

(v) ((l bis)) **[(l bis.) Assist developing countries in enhancing their capacities and capabilities in international tax matters and support their participation, on an equal footing in global initiatives in international taxation; (add)]**

() **[(m) ; (moved upwards as 40 (c) bis.)]**

(w) ((n)) **[(n) [Assess the implications of ~~(del)~~][Continue to assist developing countries in taking advantage of the opportunities created by (add)]** plurilateral and regional trade agreements [for development prospects of developing countries ~~(del)~~] **[as requested by member States (add)]; ~~(del paragraph)~~**

(x) ((o)) Continue its work on private standards[, **including sustainability standards, (add)**] [and their effects on market access for developing countries ~~(del)~~];

(y) ((p)) **[(p) Monitor the implications of unilateral [economic, financial or (add)] trade measures that may impede the effective achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly in developing countries; ~~(del paragraph)~~**

(z) ((p bis)) **[(p bis) Conduct regular studies on the impacts of unilateral coercive measures on affected countries and make appropriate policy recommendations; (add)]**

(aa) ((q)) **[(q) Assist [in implementing WTO decisions on (add)] [LDCs in taking advantage of ~~(del)~~ [duty-free and quota-free [market access for LDCs (add)] [schemes ~~(del)~~] and in the area of rules of origin, [and (add)] support their efforts to benefit from the LDC services waiver ~~(del)~~ [trade preferences (add)] and take advantage of targeted assistance in initiatives such as the Enhanced Integrated Framework and Aid for Trade; ()]**

(bb) ((r)) **[(r) Assist developing countries, through analytical work and policy design, in the development of regional mechanisms to facilitate the mobilization of financial resources [including from the private sector, (add)] [including international financial institutions for development like the New Development Bank (add)] for inclusive and sustainable development; (...)] **[brackets]****

(cc) ((s)) Contribute, as a member of the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals and as secretariat to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to the implementation of outcomes related to science, technology and innovation of the

2030 Agenda, including the Technology Facilitation Mechanism [and operationalization of the technology bank for LDCs (add)];

(dd) ((s bis)) [(s bis.) Strengthen the work program on science, technology, innovation, including the STI policy review to support policy making in developing countries by assessing the effectiveness and identifying priorities for action leading to sustainable development; (add)]

(ee) ((t)) [(t) Continue its work on the linkages between international trade, financial and macroeconomic issues, with particular emphasis on issues related to crisis management [with a view to helping developing countries to integrate successfully into the global economy and to reap greater benefits from globalization (add)] (del paragraph)]

(ff) ((u)) [(u) Continue to provide [and strengthen (del)] technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries before, during and after the process of accession to the WTO. (add)]

(gg) ((v)) [(v) Conduct a comprehensive study on the impacts of regional, plurilateral and mega trade agreements, in particular on trade, employment creation and real wages, as well as on the wider impact of Investor-State Dispute Settlements (ISDS) included in such treaties, on the autonomy and sovereignty of states in defining and implementing developmental policy agendas. To this purpose, we call on UNCTAD XIV to establish, under the Commission of Investment, an open ended standing Intergovernmental Expert Group (IGEG) on Trade and Investment Rules and Policy Reform, with the full participation of developing countries, the work of the IGEG should present its documents for substantive discussion at the TDB, culminating in concrete proposals for review and action, possibly at a renewed mid-term session of the Conference; (add)]

(hh) ((w)) [(w) Expand its analytical work on sources and mechanisms of development finance and, in particular, the systemic challenges that hinder efforts at resource mobilization and allocation. This will require it to more fully monitor possible vulnerabilities arising from the insertion of developing countries into international capital markets, including the policy action taken by systemically important countries to the extent that these have strong spillover effects on other countries particularly developing countries as well as potentially systemic consequences. To this purpose, UNCTAD XIV should establish, under the Commission of Trade and Development, an open ended standing Intergovernmental Expert Group (IGEG) on Financing Development, with the full participation of developing countries. This standing expert group should meet regularly to produce policy-oriented analyses for substantive discussions by UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board, culminating in concrete proposals for review and action, possibly at a renewed mid-term session of the Conference. Core areas of analytical work under this IGEG would include the role of ODA, international taxation regimes, the analysis of the nature and determinants of sovereign debt crises in developing countries under the current global monetary and financial system, and the role of regional financial mechanisms for resource mobilization, such as regional development banks and clearing unions; (add)]

(ii) ((x)) [(x) Conduct a detailed study on the role of the commodity trading sector in the developed countries with respect to: commodity price determination, financialisation and speculation in commodity markets, transparency in the commodity trading industry, mandatory disclosure and financial reporting by commodity traders, and the implications and policy alternatives for developing countries. UNCTAD should establish a standing Intergovernmental Expert Group

(IGEG), under the Commission of Trade and Development with the full participation of developing countries. The IGEG should meet regularly and produce actionable policy-oriented studies and analyses for substantive discussions by UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board, culminating in concrete proposals for review and action, possibly at a renewed mid-term session of the Conference. (add)]

(jj) ((y)) [(y) Establish a standing intergovernmental group of experts for the follow up and monitoring of the fulfilment of the ODA commitments including its predictability, sustainability and other criteria related to accessibility to ODA; (add)]

(kk) ((z)) [(z) Establish a standing intergovernmental group of experts to address tax issues including international tax issues and to assist countries better mobilize and employ fiscal revenues including through international initiatives to counter tax avoidance and tax evasion as well as the capabilities of developing countries to address tax avoidance and tax evasion practices; (add)]

(ll) ((aa)) [(aa) UNCTAD's work on reform of the global economic system should include mitigating the continuing impact of the global economic and financial crisis and addressing the systemic shortcomings that caused it. This would include enhancing monitoring and surveillance mechanisms, as well as strengthening prudential standards, in order to encourage responsible private sector behavior and also to minimize risks related to irresponsible actions by this sector; (add)]

(mm) ((bb primus)) [(bb primus). Continue to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries in the area of multilateral and regional trade negotiations, formulation of trade policy framework and services policy review and other related-trade policy aspects; (add)]

(nn) ((bb)) [(bb) Play a role in the reform of the multilateral process by encouraging agriculture negotiations in the relevant organizations to consistently respect the need for special and differential treatment for developing countries. (add)]

(oo) ((cc)) [(cc) Assist developing countries, including through capacity building, with the creation of methodologies to measure the impact of national policy efforts towards achieving sustainable development, and with the maintenance of appropriate and updated national statistics that adhere to international standards; (add)]

Sub-theme 2

Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth through trade, investment, finance and technology to achieve prosperity for all

Policy analysis

62 (41). Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is a fundamental prerequisite for poverty eradication, job creation, technological upgrading, economic diversification and transformation, reduction of income inequality within and between countries and achieving sustainable development and prosperity for all. However, this requires effective measures at all levels, to overcome weak economic growth and persistent and emerging challenges to strong and stable development. [Inclusiveness and sustainability are key to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (del)]**{While remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments (add)}** Such measures have to be tailored to local capabilities, conditions and needs, as there is no one size fits all approach. It is equally important to ensure that the fruits of

{national (add)} development are fairly shared by all, and support the needs of the present and future generations. (add)]

() 42. Moved to 83 bis

63 (42 bis). [42. bis. The concept of policy space is a crucial one for developing countries. This is recognized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. In particular, developing countries must be given the space to establish and implement policies for inclusive and sustainable development, taking account of their histories and their changing roles in the global economy. (add)]

64 (43 alt). Economic growth has to be inclusive to ensure the well-being of the population. Inclusiveness requires creating opportunities for all segments of society, especially the most disadvantaged, and distribute the gains from prosperity more equally. It also requires close attention to horizontal inequalities, including gender inequality, and to issues related to youth empowerment. Achieving sustainable economic growth requires talents, creativity, and entrepreneurial vigour of the entire population as well as, supportive policies towards skills development, microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises, the capacities to innovate and absorb new technologies, the ability to produce a higher quality and great range of products, infrastructure and other investments. (*ad ref.*)

65 (44). The realization of inclusive and sustainable development depends, inter alia, on trade serving as an engine for economic growth and poverty [reduction (del)] [eradication (add)]. Trade [is a means to support (and/or) plays a key role in supporting ()] the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. With appropriate supporting policies, adequate infrastructure [including democratic and transparent institutions (add)] [technology transfer (add)] and an educated and trained workforce, it can also help to promote productive employment, [youth and (add)] women's empowerment, food security and reduced inequality, and contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

66 (45). However, the effectiveness of trade in promoting growth and poverty eradication depends in part upon multisectoral investment and technological upgrading at the national level. Productive investment is critical, to drive growth, job creation, innovation and trade. So too is the finance needed to provide enterprises with the capital they need to develop. Investment in infrastructure is essential for development and is a catalyst for growth, and to facilitate private and public investments and competitiveness. (*ad ref.*)

67 (46). Mobilization [and provision (add)] of financial resources [to developing countries and enhancement of (add)] [for (del)] investment in the real economy, particularly in sustainable infrastructure development, including public-private partnerships and production capacity, in developing countries, in particular the LDCs play a key role in trade and development. Raising public and private investment, [supplemented by investment infrastructure through ODA (add)] both domestic and foreign, [including effective [effective (del)] [trade-related (add)] utilization of diaspora investment, (del)] will be critical. When effectively managed and aligned with national and regional sustainable development strategies, [and supported by strong and effective intellectual property policies, (add)] foreign direct investment can make a significant contribution to strengthening productive capacities, including through dissemination of knowledge and environmentally sound technologies [to domestic companies (del)] [on mutually agreed terms and conditions (add)], to [domestic companies, (del)] [developing countries (add)] as well as creating employment and raising incomes.

68 (47). [International public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, {especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources {as it is

responsive to public goals and concerns, and official flows are often the only source available to long-term development projects to countries and sectors overlooked by private flows (add) for (add) (del) [North-South cooperation is still the core of global partnership for development and remains critical in overcoming global development disparities. (add)] [Official development assistance continues to be a vital source of financing for development, which, by virtue of (del)] targeting the eradication of poverty in its multiple dimensions,[including extreme poverty (add)] [This] is particularly important for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. [It (del)][Predictable, untied and unconditional ODA (add)] has an important role in [supporting (add)] country [efforts (add)] helping countries to address knowledge, skill and infrastructure gaps, in supporting the development of regulatory frameworks necessary to economic growth and stability, and [social development (add)] [in improving natural resource management. (del)] {It can also serve as a catalyst [for additional resource mobilization from public and private sources (add)] [in accessing private sector and/or domestic public resources,(del)] including through the strategic use of development finance and philanthropic funds to mobilize [public and (add)] private capital flows to [emerging and frontier (del)][developing country (add)] markets (del)}. [An important use of international public finance, including ODA, is to catalyse additional resource mobilization from other sources, public and private. {, while not diluting commitments already made. Public financing for sustainable development should be predictable and sustainable and private finance should be complementary to and not a substitute for public financing. In this regard, there is a need to strengthen the regulation and management on the scope and modes of the private sector's participation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (add)} It can support improved tax collection and help to strengthen domestic enabling environments and build essential public services. It can also be used to unlock additional finance through blended or pooled financing and risk mitigation, notably for infrastructure and other investments that support private sector development. South-South and triangular cooperation are increasingly important elements of international cooperation for poverty eradication and sustainable development. (add)]

69 (48). Technology [and its financing are equally important factors and play a pivotal role in the (add)] [is a key means of (del)] implementation of sustainable development [policies (del)] [goals (add)]. Closing technological gaps is both essential for poverty eradication and a key instrument for reducing inequality within and among countries.[, requiring progressive North-South cooperation. It is imperative to promote and support development through research and innovation in science and technology, as well as through dissemination and transfer of technologies that meet the actual needs of developing countries. (add)] For the majority of the developing countries, however, particularly [Africa, (add)] LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, [and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies and middle income countries (add)] the potential of science, technology and innovation remains unfulfilled. Foreign direct investment and trade can play a key role in disseminating [environmentally sound (add)] technologies to [developing countries (add)] [domestic companies where domestic policies are conducive to technology transfer. (del)] However, the potential developmental benefits depend on [domestic companies having the (del)] technological capabilities [of domestic companies in the developing countries (add)] necessary to absorb them [and on an international enabling environment (add)]. Such policies and capacity are thus important constraints to benefits from international trade and foreign investment.

70 (48). [48. Technology is a key means of implementation of sustainable development policies. Closing technological gaps is both essential for poverty eradication and a key instrument for reducing inequality within and among countries. For the majority of the developing countries, however, particularly LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, the potential of

science, technology and innovation remains unfulfilled. Foreign direct investment and trade can play a key role in disseminating technologies **[on voluntary and mutually agreed terms (add)]** to domestic companies where domestic policies, **[including those pertaining to intellectual property protection, (add)]** are conducive to technology transfer**[, as well as stimulating technology development (add)]**. However, the potential developmental benefits depend on domestic companies having the technological capabilities **[and an environment protecting intellectual property rights (add)]** necessary to **[absorb them (del)]** **[become more competitive in the national and international markets (add)]**. **[Such policies and capacity are thus important constraints to benefits from international trade and foreign investment. (del)] (merge with paragraph 23 and 38)]**

71 (49). South–South cooperation as a complement not a substitute to North–South cooperation, and triangular cooperation have an important role in achieving inclusive and sustainable development, including in finance and technology. South–South cooperation should be seen as an expression of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South, based on their shared experiences and objectives. By assisting developing countries in establishing development paths that promote equity, openness, comprehensiveness and innovation, the increased importance of South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation has been recognized as supporting the realization of the 2030 Agenda. Stronger economic ties among developing countries will also continue to have a positive impact on trade and financial flows, building of local technological capability and economic growth in developing countries. *(ad ref.)*

72 (50). **[Cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks, will be at the heart of our efforts. (add)]** **[We reiterate that e (add)]****[E (del)]** each country has **[the (del)]** primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and **[that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasised (add)]** **[the right to adopt measures to this end tailored to its own local capabilities, conditions and needs (del)]** **[, in accordance with its international obligations (add)]**. **[However, t(del)]****[T (add)]** the success or failure of such national strategies **[also (add)]** depends **[critically (del)]** on a conducive and inclusive enabling environment at **[the international level (del)]** **[all levels (add)]**, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade **[, (add)]** and monetary and financial systems**[, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (add)]**.

73 (51). Sustainable and inclusive development thus requires national efforts to promote inclusive and sustainable development to be matched with reforms at the international level to create such an environment. In endorsing the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the global community has committed itself to the pursuit of an enabling environment for sustainable development nationally and internationally, and to facilitating the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, at all levels. *(ad ref.)*

74 (52). As highlighted by the 2030 Agenda, **[international public finance including ODA plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources (add)]** **[fulfilment of the official development assistance commitments of developed countries, reaffirmed again in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is interlinked with and indivisible from achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets (del)]**. **[ODA providers reaffirmed their respective commitments, including (add)]** **[This includes, inter alia, (del)]** **[the (add)]** commitment**[s (del)]** **[by some developed countries (add)]** to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income **[(GNI) (del)]** for official development assistance **[(ODA/GNI) (add)]** to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of **[ODA/ (add)]**GNI **[for official development assistance (del)]** to LDCs.

[While the volume of ODA has increased, many countries still fall short of their ODA commitments and should intensify efforts to meet their commitments. (add)] [Private and public financing for sustainable development should be predictable [and (del)], (add)] sustainable [, (del)] **[and conducive to the achievement of SDGs (add)]** [and private sector financing should be complementary to, and not a substitute for, public financing (del)]. [Likewise, South-South cooperation, as a manifestation of solidarity among developing countries is a complement to, and not a substitute for, North-South cooperation. (del) (del)] **[There is a need to strengthen the regulation and management on the scope and modes of the private sector's participation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (add)]** **[Likewise, developing countries should voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation. The principles of development effectiveness are relevant to all sources of sustainable development finance. (add)]**

75 (53). Prudent debt management and monitoring is an important element of comprehensive national financing strategies and critical to reducing vulnerabilities. [Since m (del)] **[M (add)]**any developing countries[, including a number of LDCs and SIDS, (del)] **[face challenges and (add)]** remain vulnerable to debt crises, **[therefore (add)]** **[and will benefit from the continued provision of (add)]** assistance [continues to be necessary to attain long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring, sound debt management and responsible (del)] **[, which should be done under the principles of responsible and sustainable (add)]** external sovereign borrowing and lending. [The role of UNCTAD in this regard remains critical, including through promotion of its principles on responsible sovereign lending and borrowing. (del)]

76 (54). While increasing public investment is necessary to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, there is also untapped potential for private sector participation. However, mobilizing and channelling that potential faces a number of policy challenges, including those surrounding some of the public–private partnerships. Leadership and coordination are needed, nationally and globally, to provide guiding principles to deal with such policy dilemmas, ensure policy coherence, avoid hidden costs and catalyse action. UNCTAD work on investing in the Sustainable Development Goals can be a source of guidance in this regard in order to strengthen national institutional capacities. (*ad ref.*)

77 (54 bis). As per the 2030 Agenda, and in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda **{and other relevant outcomes of the UN system, such as Res/69/6, May 2013 of UN-ESCAP (del) }**, investment in Public Private Partnerships for infrastructure development is an effective way for addressing infrastructure gaps and for building productive capacities to achieve the sustainable development goals.

78 (55). More generally, there is a need for additional sustainable productive investment in developing countries, particularly LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, African countries and countries in conflict and post conflict situations[, **countries facing challenges related to terrorism and countries facing challenges related to hosting refugees (add)**]. **[countries dealing with internal and cross-border violence (add)]** There is a need for a new approaches, nationally and internationally, to guide investment policy, to ensure coherence with other public policies, including through support to long-term financing for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and promotion of public investment in infrastructure, and to stimulate foreign direct investment that benefits the real economy, as outlined in the UNCTAD Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development. [Investment policies in developing countries should also seek to tackle tax avoidance and evasion and to ensure that tax exemptions to investors do not curtail public revenues, adversely affect investment levels or disadvantage domestic enterprises.(del)]

79 (55 bis). **[55 bis. Investment policies *{in developing countries (add)}* should also *{enable effective and transparent tax policies that ensure public revenues and promote investment. (add)}* *{seek to tackle tax avoidance and evasion and to ensure that tax exemptions to investors do not curtail public revenues, adversely affect investment levels or disadvantage domestic enterprises (del)}*]. (add)]**

80 (56). Inclusive and sustainable development requires building productive capacities, closing technology gaps between developed and developing countries [and reducing the technological dependence of developing countries **(del)**]. {This underscores the need for investment in [indigenous **(del)**] technological capabilities[, and **(add)**] for sustained and proactive science, technology, **[intellectual property, (add)]** and innovation policies that [promote **(del)**] **[facilitate (add)]** technological [absorption **(del)**] **[diffusion and creation (add)]** and for promotion and support of research and development. **(del)**} The commitments on science, technology, innovation and capacity building outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda are welcome, given their important role in driving economic growth and sustainable development.

81 (57). [57. Closing the technology gap also requires the dissemination and transfer of environmentally sound technologies that meet the actual needs of developing countries, to support localized production and industrial upgrading, with financial support on concessional and preferential terms [where appropriate **(del)**] **[on mutually agreed terms (add)]**. Knowledge transfer from diasporas can also make an important contribution. Developed countries **[and developing countries declaring themselves in a position to do so (add)]** should provide incentives for enterprises and [other **(del)**] institutions in their territories [to transfer to **(del)**] **[for the purpose of promoting and encouraging technology transfer to (add)]** LDCs [the technologies needed **(del)**] **[to enable them (add)]** to create a sound and viable technological base, in accordance with **[relevant international agreements including, as applicable, (add)]** article 66.2 of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. **[We also recognise the importance of adequate, balanced and effective protection of intellectual property rights in both developed and developing countries in full respect of WTO rules. (add)]** [International barriers to technological development should also be removed. **(del)**] **(del paragraph)**]

82 (58). Information technology and the digital economy, including electronic commerce (e-commerce), have an increasing impact on global trade and development. Further research is needed on the trade and development aspects of these issues. *(ad ref.)*

83 (59). Achieving the Goals of the 2030 Agenda will require a revitalized and reinvigorated global partnership for sustainable development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people, and as outlined in the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The revitalized global partnership for sustainable development should continue to be anchored on States and focus on enhancing the three pillars of sustainable development in a balanced and complementary manner. *(ad ref.)*

84 (59 bis). **[59 bis. To ensure strong global economic growth, it is imperative to adopt multiple measures to support the real economy. An effective global effort to build productive capacity requires the transfer of advanced technology from developed countries, localized production and industrial upgrading in developing countries, with adequate support including on concessional and preferential terms from developed countries and international financial institutions. (add)]**

85 (59 ter). In particular, investment in sustainable infrastructure is urgently needed to address the environmental challenge of rapid urbanization. Acknowledging the key role of

the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, and the work of other relevant agencies, there is a need for well-planned urbanization strategies given the role of urbanization in driving economic growth, while taking into consideration the needs of the rural population and environmental challenges. (*ad ref.*)

86 (59 quart). **[59 quart. UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people is relevant and effective and should be strengthened to alleviate the damaging socio-economic conditions imposed on the Palestinian people. The technical cooperation initiatives of UNCTAD's programme of assistance to the Palestinian people in the areas of its expertise should be strengthened with adequate resources and related effective operational activities. (add)]**

The role of UNCTAD

87 (60). In accordance with [paragraphs 7 and 9 (~~del~~)] **[paragraphs 7 to 10 (add)] [paragraph 9 (add)] [paragraphs 7 to 10 and respective policy analysis (paragraphs 41 to 59) (add)]** above, UNCTAD should:

(a) (a) [(a) Analyse the increasing interdependence in the global economy and how it affects economic progress and stability, both positively and negatively, in developing countries; (~~del paragraph or consider in the context of 40b~~)]

(b) (b) Undertake research and analysis and provide technical assistance on the changing international trade landscape, including identifying means of stimulating economic diversification, reducing trade costs, promoting value added production, including in global value chains for goods and services, while addressing transparency, social and environmental responsibility and their potential development impacts; (*ad ref.*)

(c) (c) Support developing countries, upon their request in the formulation and implementation of [coherent (~~del~~)] **[sound (add)]** national trade policy and regulatory frameworks and their **[possible (add)]** integration into national development strategies and macroeconomic policies [to create an enabling environment for inclusive and sustainable development (~~del~~)];

(d) (d) Continue to support commodity-dependent developing countries particularly [in (~~del~~)] [Africa and (~~del~~)] **[amongst (add)]** LDCs, through policy reviews, dialogues and technical assistance in maximizing the development benefits of links between commodity production [, **industrialization (add)**] and trade; (**discuss industrialisation in Sub-theme 3**)

(e) ((d bis)) **[(d bis) Continue to support cotton producing developing countries in particular LDCs, in their specific needs and challenges taking into consideration its economic development and commercial aspects; (add)]**

(f) ((e)) Continue to address the nexus between trade, development and environment through research and technical cooperation on environmental sustainability, including sharing of best practices and assistance to member States in developing sustainable natural resource management systems and appropriate responses to impacts of climate change as they relate to trade and development; (*ad ref.*)

(g) ((f)) Continue to assess the role of official development assistance as a source of financing for development, including to mobilize private capital particularly in the context of the emergence of new sources of financial assistance in conjunction with the Sustainable Development Goals; (*ad ref.*)

(h) ((g)) Continue to strengthen its work on issues related to South–South cooperation and integration, and triangular cooperation including by [upgrading data (~~del~~)] **[promoting sharing of best practices of South-South cooperation (add)]** and {analytical

tools and [building a ~~(del)~~ [its existing **(add)**] statistical database, and ~~(del)~~] analysis of its development impact and potential role in strengthening the global economy[**in cooperation with other relevant agencies (add)**];

(i) ~~((g))~~ **alt.** **Continue to strengthen its work on issues related to South–South cooperation and integration, and triangular cooperation including by promoting sharing of best practices of South-South cooperation and analysis of its development impact and potential role in strengthening the global economy; Continue its analytical and statistical work on South-South [cooperation, and on **(add)**] flows;**(add)****

(j) ~~((h))~~ Continue **[to strengthen **(add)**] its work in transport, including maritime transport, ports, [and ~~(del)~~ [support development of **(add)**] multimodal [and transit ~~(del)~~] transport and provide member States with guidance to make transport more efficient and [to ~~(del)~~] reduce transport costs [while increasing its sustainability **(add)**], enhance trade and port efficiency, and improve transit [, ~~(del)~~ [of goods, **(add)**] trade facilitation and transport connectivity, with particular attention to the needs of [LDCs, **(add)**] SIDS, LLDCs {and [other ~~(del)~~] [structurally weak, **(add)**] vulnerable [and small **(add)**] economies ~~(del)~~}. {In this respect, UNCTAD should assist developing countries in identifying [and leveraging existing and new sources and mechanisms of ~~(del)~~][**additional **(add)**] finance ~~(del)~~] [and provide capacity building and technical assistance **(add)**];****

(k) ~~((i))~~ Contribute to strengthening, including through analysis and technical assistance, the cooperation between landlocked developing countries and transit countries, including by facilitating the harmonization of policies in regional and transit infrastructure development and streamlining customs and border-crossing procedures; *(ad ref.)*

(l) ~~((j))~~ Continue to assist developing countries in enhancing the sustainability and climate resilience of their transport systems and infrastructure, including coastal transport infrastructure and services and transport corridors, [and establish a standing expert group on sustainable and resilient transport infrastructure services and trade logistics ~~(del)~~] **[and hold expert meetings {within the present framework *(add)*} to monitor and discuss relevant developments, share experiences on different approaches and, identify best practices and recommendations on sustainable and resilient transport infrastructure and trade logistics **(add)**];**

(m) ~~((k))~~ Continue to contribute to policy dialogue and cooperation mechanisms in support of sustainable transport, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction for transport infrastructure, services and operations, [including collaborative efforts to support and strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources;~~(del)~~]

(n) ~~((l))~~ **[Promote ~~(del)~~] [Support the trade and investment in, exchange and use of environmentally sound technologies, goods and services in view of promoting the **(add)**] [and facilitate transfer of environmentally sound technology and the provision of finance and capacity building to developing countries to enhance the development and **(add)**] extensive use of renewable and low-emission energy sources and technologies that generate a more diverse and sustainable energy mix.**

(o) ~~((m))~~ Continue [and strengthen ~~(del)~~] its work on trade in services, services data and statistics and analysis of trade and services for development;

(p) ~~((n))~~ Continue to assist developing countries, and in particular least developed countries, in strengthening their capacities to harness the potential of tourism that may positively contribute to inclusive economic growth, sustainable development and graduation from the least developed country category in cooperation, where appropriate, with other relevant agencies; *(ad ref.)*

(q) ((o)) Support responsible investment initiatives, including the Sustainable Stock Exchange and the Business Schools for Impact initiatives, building on its action plan for investing in the Sustainable Development Goals, to channel investment into Sustainable Development Goal sectors and to continue its work on corporate social responsibility including through accountability initiatives that take into account social and environmental concerns; (*ad ref.*)

(r) ((p)) Develop and promote a new generation of investment promotion and facilitation strategies, institutions and best-practice policies to align investment with inclusive and sustainable development objectives; (*ad ref.*)

(s) ((p bis)) **[(p bis) Continue to *[assist (del)] [continue assisting (add)]* developing countries in translating UNCTAD's Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development (IPFSD) into national action plans and toolkits, through Investment Policy Reviews, investment promotion, investment guides, and other related products. UNCTAD should continue its work on enterprise development, including the Entrepreneurship Policy Framework (EPF), EMPRETEC and Business Facilitation Program. (add)]**

(t) ((q)) Continue to assist developing countries, upon their request, in **[effectively establishing (add)] [the area of (del)] intellectual property right {[s (del)] [regimes as well as enforcement, (add)] [genetic resources, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions (add)] and their [role in (del)] [relationship with (add)] technological upgrading[, productive capacity-building and access to medicines, including through integration of science, technology and innovation policies (del)] (del)] [as it relates to trade and development, while acknowledging that WIPO has the lead in intellectual property right issues in the United Nations system (add)];**

(u) ((r)) Promote effective international and national policies to help developing countries harness science, technology, innovation and entrepreneurship as an effective means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through policy analysis, sharing of experiences and policy-oriented capacity-building; (*ad ref.*)

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

(w) ((t)) **[Assist developing countries, in particular LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDs address the challenges and opportunities in relation to the use of the internet and e-commerce to develop their international trade capacities (moved from (t)bis]** Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue on how to expand the benefits from e-commerce and digital trade in developing countries, **[consistent with guidance in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Guidelines for Consumer Protection in the Context of Electronic Commerce (add)] [including through the development of an aid for e-trade initiative (add)];**

(x) ((t bis)) **[(t bis) Assist developing countries, in particular LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDs address the challenges and opportunities in relation to the use of the internet and e-commerce to develop their international trade capacities. (add)]**

(y) ((u)) Contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, including the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the Overall Review of the Implementation of the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, particularly with regard to its

facilitation role in the relevant action lines and in its capacity as secretariat to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development; (*ad ref.*)

(z) ((v)) Continue [, **in cooperation with WTO and other relevant (add)**] **[stakeholders, (add)]****[international institutions, (add)]** its work on trade facilitation and further strengthen its support to developing countries to undertake trade facilitation reforms, including implementation of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement **[taking into account the provision on technical assistance and capacity building and its importance in implementing these reforms (add)]**;

(aa) ((w)) Continue to assist developing countries, in particular LDCs, [and countries with economies in transition, (~~)] in designing strategies and policies to **[enhance the contribution of (add)]** attract (~~)] foreign investment [that contributes (~~)] to inclusive growth and the Sustainable Development Goals, including through participation in the higher levels of value addition in global value chains;~~~~~~

(bb) ((x)) Contribute to supporting effective **[trade-related (add)]** public-private partnerships [in the area of trade (~~)] in order to promote and achieve sustainable development in developing countries **[in line with each country's national development strategies (add)]**;~~

(cc) ((y)) Reinforce its work on the links between **[youth empowerment, (add)]** gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment and trade and development, and support member States in the design and implementation of policies and establishment of institutions that support women's economic empowerment, economic security and rights and enhance their economic opportunities[, **with a particular focus on women's access to and control over ownership, property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology as well as protecting women against discrimination and abuse in the workplace and in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Women's Empowerment Principles of the UN Global Compact and UN Women (add)]**;

(dd) ((z)) [(z) Support developing countries in enhancing the impact of the diaspora **[on trade and development ()]**, particularly in LDCs, including designing policies that promote development benefits of migrants' remittances and diaspora knowledge transfer, investment and trade [, **and reduce the average transaction cost of migrant remittances by 2030 to less than 3 per cent of the amount transferred (add)]**]; [~~para)~~

(ee) ((60(z) alt)) **[60(z) alt. Support the efforts to reduce the transfer costs of remittances to be less than five percent and expanding access to financial services and further support national authorities to address obstacles related to continued flow, while respecting their character as private funds; (add)]**

(ff) ((aa)) [Expand (~~)] **[Continue (add)]** its programme of assistance to the Palestinian people, building on its previous work, including through promoting Palestinian sustainable development, and further develop the capacity-building necessary to the efficient functioning of the Palestinian economy and its institutions;~~

(gg) ((aa. alt)) **[(aa. alt) Building on the Doha Mandate, UNCTAD should continue to assess the economic prospects and the obstacles to trade and development in the occupied Palestinian territories, promote Palestinian sustainable economic development, 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 United Nations resolutions. As called for in paragraph 9 of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/Res/69/20 and paragraph 9 of Resolution A/Res/70/12, UNCTAD should report to the General Assembly on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation for the Palestinian people and secure the resources required**

to systematically, rigorously and comprehensively assess and report the economic cost of the occupation on annual and sustainable basis. (add)]

(hh) **((bb))** Continue to work with universities and research institutes [**especially those ()**] [located in developing countries and countries with economies in transition **(del)**], through its Virtual Institute among other means, to strengthen their research and teaching capacities on trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development[, **and contribute to a multi stakeholder’s dialogue including multinational companies to foster their due diligence regarding the sustainability of their supply chain (add)]**

(ii) **((cc))** **[(cc) Continue its work on investment policy review and investment guides and support business facilitation, by helping countries reduce bureaucratic barriers and streamline business registration; (add)]**

(jj) **((dd))** **[(dd) Take the lead within the UN system in formulating scope, regulations, mode of participation of the private sector at the international level in the implementation of the 2030 agenda and to establish an effective monitoring mechanism so as to ensure that private sector contributes as an additional and innovative financing mechanism. (add)]**

(kk) **((ee))** **[(ee) Assist developing countries facing specific circumstances, in particular related to terrorism, increasing number of displaced populations, or related to hosting large numbers of refugees in protracted situations, in addressing the challenges they face in the implementation of national development goals and the 2030 Agenda. (add)]**

(ll) **((gg))** Continue to work in collaboration with other United Nations entities and other stakeholders to enhance the development of transparent measures of progress in terms of sustainable development through its research and analysis, data collection and statistics, including the [enhancement **(del)**] **[improvement (add)]** of vulnerability indices in the area of trade and development;

(mm) **((ii))** **[(ii) Continue its analytical work to help developing countries participate in processes related to the reform of the international investment agreements (IIAs). It should focus on the development dimension of IIAs and examine the effects of IIAs, as well as alternatives to traditional means of dispute settlement. (add)]**

Sub-theme 3

Advancing economic structural transformation and cooperation to build economic resilience and address trade and development challenges and opportunities, at all levels, within the UNCTAD mandate

Policy analysis

88 (61). 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 slow economic growth, challenges of climate change, response to growing energy demands [, **and currency volatility (add)**]. To this end, increasing resilience **[to these (add)]** [to social, economic and environmental **(del)**] shocks is critical to achieving inclusive sustainable development. Key elements of such resilience are, structural transformation, the development of productive capacities, economic diversification and industrialization [, **sustainable consumption and production patterns and use of all natural resources (ad ref.)**], which all need an enabling

environment at all levels. Poverty eradication and development efforts focused on stimulating sustainable long-term economic productivity and competitiveness can also play a role by generating domestic revenues to help build resilience, including through investment in physical and human infrastructure.

89 (62). Economic structural transformation through diversification into more modern **[sustainable (add)]** and technologically advanced activities and the production of higher value products **[is very important for ()]** **[is a key condition for (del)]** **[can aid (add)]** resilience-building and sustainable long-term growth. **[However, structural transformation has proved challenging, partly reflecting limited technological development, poor infrastructure, in particular access to electricity, weak skills bases, domestic supply-side constraints, [weak governance at all levels, (add)] and [challenging global economic conditions (add)] [an unfavourable global economic environment (del)], in particular uncertainty in global financial and commodity markets.(del)]** Meeting those challenges will require effective mobilization of resources from both domestic and external sources to finance the investment essential to promote economic structural transformation. **[It will also require sound social, environmental and economic policies, including countercyclical fiscal policies, adequate fiscal space, {good governance at all levels (del)}, and democratic and transparent {international economic and financial (add)} institutions. (add)]**

90 (62 alt). **[62 alt. Economic structural transformation through diversification into more modern and technologically advanced activities and the production of higher value products is a key condition for resilience-building and sustainable long-term growth. However, structural transformation has proved challenging, for developing countries this [largely due] to unfavourable global economic environment and in particular uncertainty in global financial and commodity markets that impacts effective mobilization of domestic and international resources in addition to other factors like limited technology domestic supply side constraints which include limited technological development, poor infrastructure, in particular access to electricity, weak skill bases, domestic supply side constraints. (add)]**

91 (63). Closely connected to structural transformation, and central to inclusive and sustainable development, is the development of productive capacities. Building productive capacities requires holistic and integrated approaches to exploit the nexus between trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment, to promote and upgrade domestic competitive production, which will enable developing countries to better integrate in and maximize the benefits of participation in regional and global value chains. *(ad ref.)*

92 (64). Diversification of production, and value addition together with increasing productivity in traditional sectors such as agriculture, is critical to increasing economic resilience and building the productive capacities needed to create jobs, generate sustainable livelihoods, contribute to food security, increase incomes and improve quality of life. It is also critical to the establishment of inclusive and sustainable development. Diversification and value addition are particularly important in commodity-dependent countries, given the current depressed prices for some raw materials to reduce exposure to volatile international commodity markets and facilitate movement up regional and global value chains. Infrastructure investments, **[transfer of (del)]** **[access to (add)]** environmentally sound technologies, **(del)** **[on mutually agreed terms, (add)]** capacity-building and training in transferable skills **[are needed to (del)]** **[can (add)]** increase value added from extractive trade activities along a value chain **[policy space is required (add)]** to allow countries to better take advantage of the opportunities and diffuse the benefits of resource rents to the wider economy, develop all stages of production and help local communities take advantage of the resulting opportunities.

93 (65). Successful diversification requires an international enabling environment, including a trading regime, conducive to the achievement of inclusive and sustainable development and sustained growth. A stable international financial and monetary system also contributes to that end. An international economic environment that fails to support diversification risks jeopardizing all efforts to meet the needs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular in developing countries. (*ad ref.*)

94 (66). Industrialization is an important source of growth, job creation and value addition, as well as a significant source of inputs for the rural economy and a basis for the development of high-value services. Its sustainability should be promoted, including through the provision of appropriate means of implementation for developing countries. This has been an important subject of the analytical and policy-oriented work of UNCTAD, and is now incorporated as an objective in the Sustainable Development Goals, together with related targets in the fields of industrial diversification, entrepreneurial and technological upgrading and progress. (*ad ref.*)

95 (67). Industrialization, structural transformation, development of productive capacities and diversification are all dependent on investment, which is also central to inclusive and sustainable development, employment and innovation, and harnessing trade successfully for growth and poverty eradication. (*ad ref.*)

96 (68). Though not sustainable development goals in themselves, entrepreneurial activity, related educational curricula, support for professional training, research and development, and related innovation should be promoted as they can help to generate sustainable economic growth. Supporting the creation of inclusive businesses, particularly those owned by women, and individuals from the **(base of the social pyramid/economically disadvantaged groups)** can contribute to social inclusion, by generating income as well as offering goods and services to that part of the population. Governments can play an important role in this regard, including by **[promoting and implementing social and environmental standards along global value chains, (add)]** promoting investment in microenterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and improving their access to finance, technologies and services. **[, as well as through supporting the enabling {framework (add)} {regulatory environment (del)} (add)].** A particular challenge is posed by very large and growing informal sectors in many developing countries, partly reflecting a combination of complex socioeconomic transformation processes, **[the absence of an enabling economic environment for development (del)]** and a rate of industrialization insufficient for surplus labour to be absorbed into formal markets.

97 (69). Investment in hard and soft infrastructure development and maintenance is essential for promoting inclusive and sustainable development and for economic growth and poverty eradication. **[Soft infrastructure including financial, education and healthcare systems are necessary for maintaining economic, health, cultural and social standards of the country. (add)]** Inadequate basic infrastructure physically disconnects many people in developing countries, restricting market size, hampering production and raising trade costs as well as contributing to social exclusion **[and gender inequality. (add)].** **[Facilitating sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial technological and technical support will increase long-term benefits. (add)]** **[The development of reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure will prevent locking in outdated unsustainable systems and increase long-term benefits. (add)]**

98 (70). Each country needs to adopt measures tailored to its own particular circumstances and priorities. There is thus no single universal policy blueprint for inclusive and sustainable development. **[Countries should have a range of policy options on important aspects of economy and finance (add)]** In exercising their right and fulfilling

their responsibility to advance their economic and social development and improve the welfare of their people, countries must select from the different approaches, visions and tools available **[and adaptable (add)]**, in accordance with local capabilities **[,their comparative advantages, (add)]** conditions and needs and a country's history and evolving role in the global economy, while bearing in mind relevant international agreements and outcomes.

99 (71). Some commonalities may nonetheless be identified in the policies and institutions needed for inclusive and sustainable development. [A key requirement is an accountable Government **[and civil service (add)]** willing and able to adopt effective and transparent public management of the economy. **(del)**] The central role of the state in promoting equitable and sustainable development has long been recognized. This role extends beyond mitigating market failures and imperfections. **{[An effective (del)] [A (add)]** developmental State is also needed to bring about markets, to direct resources from low value added to higher productivity sectors and to **[promote sound investment policies. (add)] (del)** Open trade and free markets should be governed by prudent policy and sound regulation, avoiding the extremes of protectionism on the one hand and ungoverned markets on the other, and macroeconomic **[, environmental (add)]** and social policies should focus on job creation, social inclusion, **[women's and youth's economic empowerment (add)] [sustainable management of natural resources, (add)]** infrastructure investment and interconnectivity.

100 (72). It is thus crucial **[to ensure (del)]** that States have the capacity needed for effective policy design and implementation, including for appropriately targeted **[trade and industrial (del)]** policies, **[incentives for strategic sectors (del)]** and appropriate market regulation, to deliver growth and development and build resilience in the interest of the population as a whole. **[Capacity is especially necessary at the centre of government to effectively implement inclusive policies that tend to be cross-sectoral. (add)]**

101 (73). Another common component of national policies for inclusive and sustainable development is the creation of a safe, stable and attractive environment for enterprise and industry, including through appropriate macroeconomic **[and fiscal (add)]** policies which support demand **[and better income distribution. (del)]** Such an environment should stimulate entrepreneurship, reward innovation, **[reflect the value of natural resources for economic development, (add)]** offer opportunities and incentives for productive investment and be open to competition and market expansion. Policies **[and multinational business practices (del)]** should enable local firms of all sizes, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, both to participate in and benefit fully from regional and global value chains to increase value addition. There is potential to enhance the developmental impact of cooperation between the public and private sectors, including through appropriately designed public-private partnerships and innovative financial instruments where appropriate. **[This requires rules for responsible investment and clear guidelines for innovative private sector engagement that go beyond current approaches to (del)] [Such investment should take into account existing international standards for (add)]** corporate social responsibility **[, and international standards for corporate accounting and reporting (del)].** **[, which needs to be in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (add)].** **[[It is important that countries participate in the development and promotion of those standards and that they are effectively implemented by the private sector. (add)]**

102 (74). Fair, sound and robust national competition and consumer protection **[regimes (del)] [laws and policies (add)]** are also important, as is international cooperation, information exchange and capacity-building in these areas, particularly in light of the expansion of global markets, increasing role of transnational

companies[, ~~]~~**enhancing transparency and accountability (add)** information and communications technology revolution and emergence of e-commerce.

103 (75). Strengthening infrastructure through increased investment is a high priority. This requires identifying and addressing infrastructure gaps in developing countries, [in particular ~~]~~**including (add)** LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, [and in African countries, ~~]~~ and highlighting environmentally, socially and economically sustainable opportunities for investment and cooperation. [Increasing ~~]~~ **Reducing (add)** tax **avoidance by transnational corporations (add)** [revenues ~~]~~ **without negatively impacting economic activity (add)** is critical [, **among other measures (add)**] to [overcome ~~]~~ **overcoming (add)** the constraints imposed by limited financial resources. Regional approaches to mobilizing and utilizing financial and real resources to develop human and physical infrastructure are of key importance. With effective regional collaboration and regulation, increasing integration of infrastructure systems within and across regions also offers potentially significant benefits through strengthening regional connectivity to meet social needs, by sharing resources and exploiting potential economies of scale.

104 (76). Sound investments in human **capacity building (add)****and institutional capacity building (add)** [capital, ~~]~~ education, training, health and nutrition are also important to structural transformation, the development of productive capacities and sustainable and inclusive development, through the development of a diverse, skilled and qualified workforce that meets the demands of the economy and society**including well-being. (add)**. [The universality of this need ~~]~~ [, to LDCs, countries facing a middle income trap, ~~]~~ **emerging markets (del)** and countries with economies in transition, ~~]~~ [makes this a globally important area of action. ~~]~~

105 (77). The achievement of sustainable development in all three of its dimensions requires learning the lessons of earlier development strategies–[that neglected human and environmental concerns ~~]~~. Of particular importance is inclusiveness, to ensure that all people have access to resources and opportunities, including women, children, youth, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities and others in vulnerable situations. This contributes to the economic pillar of sustainable development as well as the social pillar. Women and young people, in particular, have a potentially transformative effect on development. **This is why women’s full and equal participation in the economy and their equal access to decision-making processes and leadership is vital. (add)**

106 (78). [78. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda highlight the critical role of women in development and the potential of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls as a driver of structural transformation. Women comprise more than 40 per cent of the workforce globally, and 45 per cent in LDCs, and play a critical role as producers and traders, but they are concentrated in low-productivity, low-paying employment, receive less income and are more often in vulnerable employment, while businesses owned by women are on average less profitable and slower growing. Addressing the constraints to women’s economic empowerment and to their participation in growth and development is thus fundamental to sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and food security, as well as to gender equality. This includes actions to address specific challenges to their equal and active participation in domestic, regional and international trade. Economic empowerment is intertwined with social and political empowerment, and can in itself bring about greater empowerment by changing perceptions of women’s roles, improving their bargaining position and increasing investment in girls’ education. ~~para)~~

107 (). **Globally, women and girls have lower levels of human capital and less access to economic resources such as land and financial services. They also face**

discrimination because of formal and informal rules that restrict their mobility, increase their risk of experiencing violence, or limit social networks and their choices of occupation. In the absence of focused efforts, women and girls will continue to be over-represented among the poor and excluded from jobs and economic opportunities. (add) Moved from 43]

108 (78 alt). [78 alt. Women play a critical role in development and therefore gender equality and empowerment of women and girls can contribute to structural transformation. Women comprise more than 40 per cent of the workforce globally, and 45 per cent in LDCs, and play a critical role as producers and traders. The role of the financial sector in promoting the entrepreneurship of both women and youth also merits particular attention. Actions are required to address specific challenges to their equal and active participation in domestic, regional and international trade especially foster women's entrepreneurship and increase the participation of women-owned companies in international trade. (add)]

109 (79). [79. While development itself can promote greater gender equality, women's economic empowerment also requires working to secure their equal rights [**including to property and protection (add)**], increasing their skills [, **financial literacy (add)**] and knowledge in areas demanded by the labour market, enhancing their access to [**education, decision making, leadership and (add)**] productive resources, improving enabling and institutional environments, [**ensuring equal pay for equal work, (add)**] enhancing their ability to make and act upon decisions to benefit from economic opportunities, and taking account of gender differences in policy impacts [**with regards to current differential impacts of tax systems and resource allocations for gender equality (add)**]. The role of the financial sector in promoting the entrepreneurship of both women and youth also merits particular attention [**with regards to access to financial services, credits and insurances (add).**] (~~para~~)]

110 (80). Youth unemployment is a particular concern, as it stifles the transformative potential of young people in sustainable development. Investment, especially in education, training and technology, is needed to empower young people and foster active citizenship. So too is a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities. This includes education to increase literacy, numeracy and skills relevant to decent work, entrepreneurship and the needs of the private sector. (*ad ref.*)

111 (81). Integrating environmental considerations into national trade and development strategies [**where appropriate (add)**] [and ensuring harmony with nature (~~del~~)], is equally essential to the long-term sustainability and success of development strategies. Such considerations should be viewed as part of [a holistic (~~del~~)] [**an (add)**] approach encompassing [**also (add)**] [the economic and social (~~del~~)] [**all three (add)**] pillars of sustainable development [taking account of the effects on trade and competitiveness of activities oriented to environmental concerns (~~del~~)].

The role of UNCTAD

112 (82). In accordance with [**paragraphs 7 to 10 (add)**] [**paragraph 9 (add)**] [**paragraphs 7 to 10 and respective policy analysis (paragraphs 61 to 81) (add)**] above, UNCTAD should:

(a)(a) Provide statistics, analytical work and technical assistance to developing countries, particularly [**African countries, LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, Structurally weak and vulnerable small economies, middle income countries (MICs) (add)**] [LDCs, {and countries with economies in transition, (~~del~~)} (~~del~~)] in the areas of trade, economic diversification, industrial policies and the effective mobilization of financial resources for structural transformation, to enhance growth and development and to integrate beneficially

into the global economy, including through development of sectors and activities that generate greater value addition and effective exploitation of trade opportunities offered by multilateral and regional initiatives;

(b) (b) Continue efforts to promote strategies for the structural transformation of developing countries [and countries with economies in transition, **(del)**] working closely with other United Nations agencies, relevant international organizations, and other stakeholders [, **also matching needs with relevant support mechanisms, and promoting dialogue among countries on their transformational efforts towards the achievement of SDGs (add)**];

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

(d) (d) Continue and strengthen technical cooperation activities in least developed countries through training and capacity-building in accordance with the Istanbul Programme of Action; (*ad ref.*)

(e) (e) [Assist **(del)**] [**Continue and strengthen the assistance to (add)**] [**Strengthen the effectiveness of the assistance to (add)**] LLDCs in formulating and implementing policies and strategies centred on fostering productive capacities and structural economic transformation, in accordance with the Vienna Programme of Action;

(f) (f) Continue [**and strengthen assistance to (add)**] [to assist **(del)**] SIDS in their efforts to address their physical and economic vulnerabilities, promote structural economic transformation build resilience and productive capacities in accordance with the SAMOA Pathway;

(g) (g) Continue activities to disseminate research findings and policy analysis on least developed countries and enhance policy dialogue with least developed country policymakers; (*ad ref.*)

(h) (h) Address the specific challenges faced by [middle-income **(del)**] [**some (add)**] countries [, **according to their needs (add)**] and propose policies to tackle the slow pace of diversification and [reverse **(del)**][**mitigate problematic effects of (add)**] [**tackle (add)**] premature deindustrialization[, **economic and financial vulnerabilities and promote structural transformation (add)**]; [**faced by some countries (add)**]; (**replace with Doha Mandate para 18 L**) {*These issues can be particularly challenging for middle income countries ()*}

(i) (i) Assist structurally weak and vulnerable small economies in their efforts to foster sustained economic growth and sustainable and inclusive development [**promoting investment and building productive capacity (add)**] [, and report annually to the Trade and Development Board on activities undertaken by the secretariat in support of structurally weak and vulnerable small economies **(del)**];

(j) ((i alt)) [(i alt) **Continue to give focus on the special needs and problems of structurally weak and vulnerable small economies in order to foster sustained economic growth and sustainable and inclusive development; ()**]

(k) ((j)) [Continue to provide analytical and **(del)**] [**Strengthen the provision of policy advice and analysis as well as (add)**] technical support to address the special concerns and needs of Africa, including as articulated under the New Partnership for Africa's Development [**and Agenda 2063 (add)**];

(l) ((k)) Provide an operational methodology for, and policy guidelines on, mainstreaming productive capacities in national development policies and strategies, **[without duplicating the work of other relevant agencies, (add)]** including through development of productive capacity indices, so that productive capacities are placed at the centre of national and international efforts to address the specific needs and challenges of **[Africa, (add)]** LDCs [, **SIDS (add)]** and LLDCs;

(m) ((l)) Assist least developed countries to progress towards and prepare for graduation from the least developed country category, including strategies for facilitating a smooth transition, a clear understanding of the post-graduation environment and challenges and of the need to build productive capacities, and promote structural transformation necessary for post-graduation sustainable development; *(ad ref.)*

(n) ((m)) Support developing countries [and countries with economies in transition **(del)]** in diversifying production and exports including in new growth areas such as sustainable agriculture including organic agriculture, **[greener goods, (del)] [green economy as well as alternative approaches, visions and models for sustainable development, and (add)] [environmentally sound technologies, (add)] [and (add)]** creative industries [and the blue economy **(del)]**; [, **in cooperation with other relevant agencies (add)]**;

(o) ((m bis)) **[82 (m) bis. In cooperation with other relevant international organizations and other stakeholders, assist developing countries in their efforts to foster sustainable and inclusive economic growth and food security, through conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources, according to the Sustainable Development Goal 14 of the 2030 Agenda (add)]**

(p) ((m ter)) **[82 (m) ter. Support developing countries relying significantly on natural resources exports and are facing particular challenges, by encouraging [sustainable (add)] investment in value addition and processing of natural resources and productive diversification, [while ensuring the investment is responsible and does no harm (add)] and by addressing [revenue loss through (del)][excessive (add)] tax incentives related to foreign direct investment, particularly the extractive industries as well as agro based industries. (add)]**

(q) ((n)) Devise approaches to stimulating economic diversification and promoting higher value added production, including through trade, investment and entrepreneurship, with a view to providing equal economic opportunity for all, **[in developing countries (add)]** especially in LDCs [, with a particular focus on women and youth **(del)]**;

(r) ((o)) Strengthen the capacity of commodity-dependent **[and net food importing (add)]** developing countries to reduce short-term negative effects of price volatility through instruments for market risk management;

(s) ((p)) Promote sustainable trade in biodiversity products and services to strengthen the **[viability (del)] [conservation (add)]** of biodiversity and **[foster (add)]** sustainable growth [, **in close cooperation with other relevant agencies (add)]**;

(t) ((q)) Conduct policy analysis and identify policy options aimed at strengthening domestic and international resource mobilization **[and provision of finance to (add)]** [in **(del)]** developing countries [and countries with economies in transition, **(del)]** in accordance with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

(u) ((r)) Assist developing countries, in particular least developed, in assessing progress towards structural transformation, resilience-building, resource mobilization, economic diversification and competitiveness in support of their national development strategies, including through the analysis of policy best practices; *(ad ref.)*

(v) ((s)) Continue **[and further improve (add)]** [and strengthen **(del)**] its work on infrastructure services [(e.g. financial, energy, transport and telecommunication services) **(del)**] and support developing countries in the establishment of policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks that contribute to infrastructure development;

(w) ((t)) Assist developing countries including least developed countries in building a macroeconomic and business environment that stimulates enterprise development and competitiveness and maximizes sustainable investment opportunities; (*ad ref.*)

(x) ((t bis.)) **[(t bis.) Assess, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations [such as the ILO (add)], the impact of labour and employment policies on economic growth including the interrelation between macroeconomic and labour policies;(add)]**

(y) ((u)) Develop and disseminate further its Entrepreneurship Policy Framework and assist developing countries in building a competitive micro, small and medium-sized enterprise sector, **{[enterprises especially in the green economy, (del)] [in a sustainable manner (add)] and promote its [their (add)] integration into global value chains, (add)}** [including through its Empretec programme, **(del)**] including for the promotion of youth and women's entrepreneurship as well as smallholder farmers;

(z) ((v)) **[(v) Assist developing countries, through continued work on trade, [technology, (add)] investment and enterprise development, in enhancing their productive capacity-building, industrialization, economic diversification, job creation and progress towards the [implementation of (add)] Sustainable Development Goals by supporting their adoption and adaptation of appropriate policy frameworks; (del para)]**

(aa) ((w)) Continue to assist developing countries [and countries with economies in transition **(del)**] to formulate and implement competition and consumer protection policies and laws, with a view to fostering [competitiveness **(del)**] **[more competitive economies (add)]** [and eliminating domestic and cross-border anti-competitive practices**[and fraud (add)], (del)**] including through **[voluntary (add)]** peer reviews and sharing of best practices [, **implementing the revised UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/186 (add)]**;

(bb) ((w) alt)[(w) alt - *Combined para 82W, X, Y*: Facilitate international cooperation among competition and consumer protection agencies together with other relevant international organisations, including through peer reviews and sharing of best practices, while continuing to assist developing countries to formulate and implement such policies and laws, including through the promotion of the revised UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection, GA resolution 70/186. ()]

(cc) ((x)) Facilitate international cooperation among competition and consumer protection agencies and among international organizations to **[allow (del)] [cooperate with (add)]** States **[in addressing (add)] [to address (del)]** more effectively the challenges to enforcement of competition and consumer protection laws; **[Del paragraph (merge with 82W)]**

(dd) ((y)) **[(y) Promote consumer protection and international cooperation, including by implementing the revised United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 70/186; (del)] [merge with 82.w] [Del paragraph (merge with 82W)]**

(ee) ((z)) Advance its work on international standards of accounting and reporting by promoting best practices in corporate transparency and accounting, including through the use of its Accounting Development Tool [, **and in coordination with international efforts in the field of sustainability accounting (add)]**;

(ff) ((aa)) **[Maintain UNCTAD's position as the primary source for global statistics and (add)] {Continue to develop [new (del)] [up to date, timely and pertinent (add)] statistics on investment, the creative economy and the global economy. (del)} [Strengthen UNCTAD's position as a key source for statistics on investment and the operations of multinational enterprises. (add)]**

(gg) ((aa.bis)) **[(aa.bis) Complementing the work of other organizations, continue its research and analysis within its mandate on the impact of migration, including vulnerable migrants, on development and trade capacity, considering its opportunities and challenges. (add)]**

(hh) ((bb)) **[(bb) UNCTAD should promote and facilitate international cooperation for productive capacity and industrial upgrading of developing countries, and advise countries on the appropriate measures to be taken in this regard. (add)]**

(ii) ((cc)) **[(cc) UNCTAD should continue providing regular analysis and assessments of the global trends in trade, finance, investment and development policies. This work should include issues related to *[expansion of the formal sector in developing countries (add)]* sustainability and predictability of innovative and new sources of finance, the role of the private sector, the financing of SMEs and trends related to investment. (add)]**

(jj) ((dd)) **[(dd) UNCTAD's analytical work on the trade, investment, debt, and finance nexus should draw lessons from successful experiences with the transfer and diffusion of technology through different channels. It should also support efforts by developing countries, in particular LDCs, to respond to technological changes, identify best practices in transfer of technology and assess the effectiveness of policies aimed at domestic innovative capacity building, including the role of intellectual property rights. UNCTAD should assist developing countries in identifying ways and means to operationalize technology transfer clauses in international agreements, and in maximizing the potential benefits of those agreements. (add)]**

(kk) ((ee)) **[(ee) The intergovernmental machinery should better address the developmental dimension of policy space and how to preserve policy space in the context of the various challenges facing developing countries as they confront the growing complexity and overlap of international economic agreements. (add)]**

(ll) ((ff)) **[(ff) UNCTAD should assist countries in the use and expansion of flexibilities of the Trade related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement including through technical cooperation. (add)]**

(mm) ((gg)) **[(gg) The outcome of future regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board should be a single omnibus set of agreed conclusions that address substantive issues, such as structural transformation in developing economies. In order to fully harness the work of UNCTAD and ensure that the Trade and Development Board fulfils its mandate as the apex of the intergovernmental machinery in the inter-sessional period, the outcomes of the mentioned IGEGs, and related analytical work by UNCTAD, for example in its yearly reports, should have as their outcomes substantive recommendations for inclusion in the Trade and Development Board agreed conclusions. This would also have the benefit of making such analytical work more focused and relevant to member States. (add)]**

(nn) ((hh)) **[(hh) UNCTAD should work closely with UNIDO and other relevant multilateral organisations to draw on resources targeted at enhancing industrialization efforts of developing countries, especially for African countries, least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies. (add)]**

(oo) ((ii)) [(ii) UNCTAD in collaboration with other relevant organizations in particular UNIDO should make the exploration of future paths to late industrialization a core theme of its analytical work. This should include the analysis of new and recent features, the rapid spread of international production networks, the financialization of corporate decision-making, including with regard to FDI, and new and changing linkages between export-led growth and industrialization efforts. (add)]

(pp) ((jj)) [(jj) UNCTAD should conduct analytical work on the nexus between trade, development and environment. This should include the impact of existing regimes, including the Bio-Diversity and Climate Change regimes on developing countries. Moreover, such work on other issues related to environmental evaluation mechanisms would assist in enhancing the existing regimes to allow for effective technology transfer and development benefits. (add)]

(qq) ((kk)) [(kk) Through its three pillars, UNCTAD should work to facilitate domestic and regional resource mobilization to allow for long-term structural transformation in developing economies. UNCTAD's three pillars should work on advancing industrial development, which is critical for developing countries. It is a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification, and value addition. It is necessary to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development to effectively address major challenges such as growth and jobs, resources and energy efficiency, pollution and climate change, knowledge sharing, innovation, and social inclusion. (add)]

Sub-theme 4

Contributing to the effective implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and relevant outcomes from global conferences and summits, as related to trade and development

Policy analysis

113 (83). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a historic agreement of unprecedented scope and significance that will shape the global economic and development agenda for the next 15 years and require the full engagement of the international community. The success of the new development agenda will depend on all members of the international community playing their respective roles and fulfilling their mandates in its implementation. [The role of UNCTAD within this broader process will be determined primarily by its mandate but also its ability to ensure that its research and analysis and technical cooperation activities contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and by its capacity to strengthen synergies and coherence between the three pillars of UNCTAD and mainstream result-based management through its integration as standard practice into all three pillars to ensure the expertise of UNCTAD is applied with impact. (del)]

114 (83 bis). Sustainable development is about meeting the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It includes improving living standards, while advancing long-term economic goals. The 2030 Agenda reaffirms the importance of the balance between the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development and integrating them into policies and programmes, **(According/while taking into account)** different national realities, capacities, needs and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities **(and as/where appropriate other relevant principles including the principle of CBDR.)** It means **(promoting harmony with nature)**(), protecting the environment including tackling climate change and its impacts and it requires actions at all levels by public sector, private sector and civil society to ensure that their decisions contribute to an excellent quality of

life for both present and future generations (**in harmony with nature**)(). Such efforts can be enhanced by developing transparent measures of progress on sustainable development that go beyond per capita income to encompass the social, economic, and environmental aspects of domestic output and structural gaps at all levels, together with tools to mainstream sustainable development into national development strategies and to monitor its realization in different economic activities.

115 (84). The 2030 Agenda is broader than a set of goals it is rather a plan of action, its implementation requires urgent bold and transformative steps. All countries have committed to implement the necessary changes, nationally and internationally, in collaborative partnership with other stakeholders, in a spirit of strengthened global solidarity and for the full benefit of all. **[while taking into consideration the common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (add)]** These steps are included in the 2030 Agenda itself, as means of implementation, which are indivisible from, and of equal importance with, the goals for sustainable development outcomes. They are also, in part, reflected in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

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

117 (85 bis). For the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda, it is important that relevant international agreements, rules, and standards are not only mutually consistent, but also consistent with and support, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. *(ad ref.)*

118 (86). Effective implementation [will ()] [**could (add)**] require sound and coherent policy frameworks and statistics at the international level, based on pro-poor inclusive and gender-sensitive development strategies. This includes, in particular, [ensuring ()] [**promoting (add)**] coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary, financial and development systems based on stronger global economic governance and enhanced cooperation between international institutions. It [will require ()] [**could (add)**] harness[ing ()] international trade as an engine for inclusive [**sustainable (add)**] economic growth, [**which in turn can raise standards of living, increase employment and promote (add)**] poverty eradication and sustainable development through a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory [**non-political (add)**]and equitable multilateral trading system [**under the World Trade Organization (WTO) (add)**][, **as well as meaningful trade liberalization (add)**]. [It will mean limiting excessive volatility of commodity prices and ensuring proper functioning of markets for food commodities and derivatives ()]. An enabling international environment is also needed for technology, including regulatory and governance frameworks [nurture ()] [**advance (add)**] science[, **intellectual property, (add)**] and innovation and promote the development, dissemination, [**and (add)**] diffusion [and {transfer of ()} **access to (add)**] [environmentally sound ()] technologies to developing countries on [favourable terms ()] [**on mutually agreed terms and conditions (add)**]. [, **including on concessional and preferential terms (add)**]. [, **as mutually agreed (add)**].

119 (87). The challenge of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is compounded by the current uncertainty in the global economic environment. Success will depend on inter alia a global monetary and financial system conducive to financial stability, as well as mobilizing the additional resources needed for investment and improving international tax cooperation to strengthen domestic revenue bases. This includes, inter alia, improved early warning of macroeconomic and financial risks and a strengthened permanent international financial safety net, including more comprehensive and flexible financial responses to the needs of developing countries, as recognized in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. **[Environmental and climate risks are increasingly relevant to the global financial market. (add)]**

120 (). **[The Paris Agreement explicitly refers to making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development. (to be considered in para 2)]**

121 (88). [As envisaged in the 2030 Agenda, achieving these changes will depend on creating a more coherent, inclusive and representative global architecture for sustainable development (~~del~~)]. This therefore requires responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels through effective, accountable and inclusive regional and international institutions, with broader and stronger participation by developing countries. It also requires the leadership of an adequately resourced, relevant, coherent, efficient and effective United Nations.

122 (89). UNCTAD has an important role in this process. Previous quadrennial conferences have mandated UNCTAD to implement and follow up relevant outcomes from global conferences and summits on development, and trade and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment play a key role in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. UNCTAD should contribute to the United Nations high-level political forum which is the central follow-up and review platform for the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. UNCTAD will contribute to this monitoring process. (*ad ref.*)

123 (90). {90. The challenges and commitments contained in the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other recent agreements **[such as the Paris Agreement adopted at the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (add)] [and the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (add)]** [encompass all elements of the core mandate of UNCTAD (~~del~~,)] and they are closely interrelated, requiring integrated and holistic solutions. The Sustainable Development Goals and the associated targets, in particular, including the means of implementation, are multidimensional, interlinked and indivisible. The 2030 Agenda itself emphasizes that these interlinkages and the integrated nature of the Agenda are of crucial importance to ensuring that its purpose is realized. Thus these recent [agreements (~~del~~)] **[outcomes (add)]** confer an essential role on UNCTAD, as the focal point in the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues **[in the areas of finance, technology and investment (add)]**. UNCTAD already plays an important role in the implementation of and follow-up to the Istanbul Programme of Action, the Vienna Programme of Action and the SAMOA Pathway. (~~del paragraph~~)}

124 (91). [[91. Thus these recent agreements confer an essential role on UNCTAD, as the focal point in the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues. UNCTAD already plays an important role in the implementation of and follow-up to the Istanbul Programme of Action, the Vienna Programme of Action and the SAMOA Pathway. (**merge with 90**)] (~~del paragraph~~)]

125 (92). [By virtue of its mandate, (~~del~~)] UNCTAD [provides (~~del~~)] [important (~~del~~)] **[aims at providing (add)]** added value within the international system, and has [a critical

(del) [an important (add)] role [, within its mandate, (add)] in the implementation of recent global [agreements (del)][outcomes (add)], including the goal of revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. In particular, it provides a [useful (del)] platform for dialogue between [all countries (add)] [all (add)] [developed and developing countries (del)], {and its intergovernmental machinery is [an important element of global good governance, as (del)] a channel for articulating the interests of developing countries [within a transparent system of checks and balances (del)]. (del).(del)} [However, its contribution depends in part upon raising the profile of its work programme and its role as the focal point within the United Nations system for the issues falling under its core mandate.(add)]

126 (93). [[However, (del)] its contribution [depends in part upon raising the profile of its work programme and its role (del)] 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 will necessitate (add)]** [issues falling under its core mandate. (merge with para 92)] [It also depends upon strengthening UNCTAD's capacity to fulfil this role effectively and efficiently, including by (del)] improving its outreach and engagement with all stakeholders,–[and by (del)] monitoring and benchmarking the impact of its activities, and ensuring that its work under all three pillars reflects the mandated role and comparative advantage of UNCTAD, as defined by its expertise in policy dialogue, research and analysis and capacity-building. (del)]

127 (94). Strengthening the **[efficiency and (add)]**[effectiveness of (del)] UNCTAD contributions implies intensifying mutual cooperation and communication with other United Nations agencies and international organizations. [This can contribute to more efficient resource use by increasing coherence, clarifying institutional responsibilities and allowing each agency to focus on its areas of comparative advantage while offering opportunities for synergies between them. It can also help to avoid duplication.(del)] The role of UNCTAD in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Addis Ababa Action Agenda thus offers the opportunity to strengthen the networking and interaction of the global community on trade and development, and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.

128 (95). UNCTAD has a unique and central role as a producer and provider of statistics across all areas of its work. In addition to the integrated treatment of trade with other global and macroeconomic issues from a development perspective, UNCTAD should also continue to pursue its established [comparative advantage (del)] **[mandate in the provision of technical assistance (add)]** in [capacity-building (del)] on trade, [, finance (del)] [finance and (del)] development and [**interrelated issues in the area of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development among others (add)**] [in the field of investment policy. (del)]

129 (95 bis). **[95 bis In effectively addressing the 2030 Agenda, UNCTAD should continue the implementation of its mandate including those of the two key outcome documents: Accra Accord and the Doha Mandate. {In this regard, contributions to UNCTAD should be invigorated within the UN system and from donor communities in terms of finance and budgets to accomplish its mandate (del)}. (add)]**

130 (96). In focusing on its **[mandate (add)]** [areas of comparative advantage within its mandate (del)] across the three pillars of research, technical assistance and consensus building, UNCTAD should strengthen its role [in areas where it can have the greatest impact (del)] in supporting [developing countries (del)] in addressing [their (del)][the ()] needs and priorities **[of developing countries (add)]** for sustainable development and strengthening their role in the global economy. [This focus can be supported by strengthening its orientation and accountability to stakeholders, particularly to developing

country Governments as its primary requesters and the principal subjects of its research and recipients of its services. Cooperation with civil society should also be strengthened, to enhance their advocacy for inclusive sustainable development, as should consultation with other private sector actors to identify key obstacles to investment, particularly in LDCs. Stakeholder participation in identifying needs and in the design of programmes and initiatives, as well as providing feedback to assess their relevance and effectiveness and to promote institutional learning, could also contribute to increasing the effectiveness of UNCTAD. **(del)**

131 (96). In **[focusing (add)]** on its areas of comparative advantage [within its mandate **(del)**] across the three pillars, [of research, technical assistance and consensus building, **(del)**] UNCTAD should strengthen its role in areas **[within its mandate (add)]** where it can have the greatest impact in supporting developing countries in addressing their needs and priorities for sustainable development and strengthening their role in the global economy. This focus can be supported by strengthening its orientation and accountability to stakeholders, particularly to developing country Governments as its primary requesters and the principal subjects of its research and recipients of its services. **[Split the paragraph here to create 96.bis ()]** Cooperation with civil society [, **notably with women and youth, (add)**] should also be strengthened, [to enhance their advocacy for inclusive sustainable development, **(del)**,] as should consultation with other private sector actors to identify key obstacles to investment, particularly in LDCs. Stakeholder participation in identifying needs and in the design of programmes and initiatives, as well as providing feedback to assess their relevance and effectiveness and to promote institutional learning, could also contribute to increasing the effectiveness of UNCTAD.

132 (97). UNCTAD should maintain its [primary] focus on LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS[, African countries **(del)**] and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, while also taking account of the continued challenges faced by some other developing countries and countries with economies in transition and continuing to support their efforts to address these challenges. Emphasis on graduation from the LDC category should be increased. [, including through continued provision of advisory services and policy analysis in collaboration with Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States. Work on LLDCs should focus on support to effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. Similarly, UNCTAD should contribute to the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway by providing support to SIDS in areas within its mandate. **(del)**]

133 (). [including through continued provision of advisory services and policy analysis in collaboration with Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States. Work on LLDCs should focus on support to effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. Similarly, UNCTAD should [contribute to the **(del)**] **[also focus on support to the effective (add)]** implementation of the SAMOA Pathway by providing support to SIDS in areas within its mandate. **[reflect para 8 and 10]**

134 (98). [The three pillars of consensus-building, research and analysis and technical assistance remain of equal strategic importance. Further efforts are needed to increase their linkages and complementarity to enhance the contribution of UNCTAD to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The intergovernmental processes should determine the institution's direction and provide the political context for its research and analytical work, which in turn should inform and support consensus-building on development challenges. **(ad ref.)**] **[Technical cooperation should support the intergovernmental processes [as well as operationalize the analytical work of UNCTAD (del)]. Such an approach could contribute to improving the integrity and effectiveness of UNCTAD as a whole [and (add)] in its follow-up to major conferences. (del)]** Inclusiveness, including in particular gender

equality and the empowerment of women and girls, should be mainstreamed across all three pillars of UNCTAD work. (bracket)]

135 (98 bis). **[98 bis. The role of the Trade and Development Board should be central to these efforts and should be strengthened. The Working Party, and through it, the Trade and Development Board, should be supplied in a concise and timely manner with the necessary aggregate information to adequately fulfil this role, especially at key moments like discussions on the Strategic Framework and the Programme Budget. [To this end, results-based management within UNCTAD must be strengthened further. (related to discussed on para 10.d) (add)] [bracket para]**

136 (99). **[[UNCTAD XIV should resume the practice of conducting a midterm review, (del)] the [Trade and Development Board (add)] should [to (del)] evaluate progress towards the implementation of [the (add)] Conference outcomes and the adequacy of the existing intergovernmental machinery to fulfil their ambitions. [This should provide a basis for adjustments to ensure that the consensus-building pillar of UNCTAD makes a robust and meaningful contribution to the accomplishment of the global development agenda. The Trade and Development Board should organize special sessions to provide UNCTAD perspectives in the appropriate stages of the substantive preparatory processes of relevant United Nations conferences and summits on development. In accordance with existing practice, the outcomes of those special sessions should be a president's summary of the proceedings. (del)] (del paragraph)]**

137 (100). The existing intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD should be revitalized, thus better supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Geneva Dialogues should continue as a mechanism for the continued analytical and research-based discussion of the systemic impact of development policies at the global level on national policymaking and implementation. Areas of attention should include persistent and emerging economic challenges from a development perspective. **[, within UNCTAD's mandate. Discussions in the Trade and Development Board should distinguish themselves more clearly from discussions in expert meetings. The Trade and Development Board should be geared more towards strategic discussions, whereas detailed and more technical content and policy exchanges should be dealt with in the expert meetings (add)]. [The Trade Development Board should adopt a draft resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly (add)]**

138 (100 bis). Expert group meetings should be improved by ensuring through and within all available means more participation of experts from developing countries thus better supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. They should lead to concrete outcomes for consideration by all countries. **[Follow-up on these outcomes should be monitored. The Conference requests the Trade and Development Board to prepare an assessment of and recommendations on the governance structure to further improve and streamline the intergovernmental machinery. (add)]**

139 (100 ter).**[100.ter The existing intergovernmental machinery in UNCTAD has been underutilized in contributing to the broader work of the UN on development. In order for UNCTAD to fully play its mandated role in the accomplishment of the broader development agenda including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is necessary to fully maximize the existing intergovernmental machinery. (add)]**

140 (101). **[We underscore the importance of independent (add)] [A key role of the (del)] analytical work of UNCTAD [is (del)] to inform the deliberations of member States, in order to move closer to a more development-centred global economic and multilateral trading system. It should continue to provide regular analysis and assessments of global trends in trade, finance, investment [technology and interrelated issues affecting trade**

(add)] and development [policies, with a particular focus on the (del)] **[including for the (add)]** implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [and the Sustainable Development Goals. (del)] It should encompass issues related to the sustainability and predictability of innovative and new sources of finance, the role of the private sector, the financing of **[micro, (add)]** small and medium-sized enterprises, trends related to investment and the nexus between trade, development and the environment.

141 (101). [A key role of the analytical work of UNCTAD is to inform the deliberations of member [States, in order to move closer to a more development-centred global economic and multilateral trading system (del)] **[states (add)]**. It should continue to provide regular analysis and assessments of global trends in trade, finance, investment and development policies, with a particular focus on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. It should encompass issues related to the sustainability and predictability of innovative and new sources of finance, the role of the private sector, the financing of small and medium-sized enterprises, trends related to investment and the nexus between trade, development and the environment.]

142 (). [A key role of (del)] **[Equally, (add)]** the analytical work of UNCTAD [is to inform (del)] **[should be focussed more strongly upon the new development agenda when informing (add)]** the deliberations of member States, in order to move closer **[to (del)] [toward (add)]** a more development-centred global economic and multilateral trading system. It should continue to provide regular analysis and assessments of global trends in trade [, finance, investment and development policies (del)] **[and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment (add)]**, with a particular focus on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. It should encompass issues related to the sustainability and predictability of innovative and new sources of finance, the role of the private sector, **[and (add)]** the financing of small and medium-sized enterprises, trends related to investment [and the nexus between trade, development and the environment. (del)]

143 (102). To enhance UNCTAD delivery in line with its mandate, [its publications should be kept under review to ensure their timeliness, quality, coherence and impact, and their relevance to the needs of developing countries in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Inclusion in (del)] flagship reports **[should provide (add)]** [of (del)] substantive recommendations for the consideration of the Trade and Development Board [would help to make them more focused and relevant to member States. Outreach and engagement, for capacity-building as well as research, should be enhanced through greater and more effective use of new communications technologies, including web-based and online training. (del)]

144 (102). [To enhance UNCTAD delivery in line with its mandate, **[UNCTAD should search for active cooperation with other relevant (add)] [agencies (add)] [stakeholders (add)] [in its research and publications. (add)]** its publications should be kept under review to ensure their timeliness, quality, coherence and impact, and their relevance to the needs of developing countries in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Inclusion in flagship reports of substantive recommendations [for the consideration of the Trade and Development Board (del)] would help to make them more focused and relevant [to member States (del)]. Outreach and engagement, for capacity-building as well as research, should be enhanced through greater and more effective use of new communications technologies, including web-based and online training.]

145 (). [To enhance UNCTAD delivery in line with its mandate, **[UNCTAD should actively cooperate with other relevant agencies in doing there research and cooperation (add)]**, its publications should be kept under review to ensure their timeliness,

quality, coherence and impact, and their relevance to the needs of developing countries in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. [Inclusion in flagship reports of substantive recommendations to for the consideration of the Trade and Development Board would help to make them more focused and relevant to them member states. ~~(del)~~ Outreach and engagement, for capacity-building as well as research, should be enhanced through greater and more effective use of new communications technologies, including web-based and online training.]

146 (103). [The quality of ~~(del)~~ UNCTAD technical assistance should be further [improved ~~(del)~~][**enhanced (add)**]throughout the project cycle [**including through predictable, sustainable and adequate resources (add)**]. Technical assistance should seek to enhance the capacity of developing countries in understanding the nature and dynamics of the global economic system and alternatives for its reform in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It should also promote and facilitate international cooperation for the development of productive capacities and industrial upgrading in developing countries, and advise countries on appropriate measures to this end. UNCTAD can also assist developing countries in achieving [**the three pillars of (add)**] sustainable development, particularly in its economic dimension, as well as assist member States in monitoring progress towards the targets set out in the recent global [agreements ~~(del)~~][**outcomes (add)**] as they relate to [core ~~(del)~~][**trade and (add)**] development issues. Its technical cooperation and capacity-building, including at the ministerial level, should thus support member States, in areas encompassed by its mandate, in defining and coordinating national development strategies oriented towards sustainable development, incorporating the different approaches, visions and tools available.

147 (103). The quality of UNCTAD technical assistance should be further improved throughout the project cycle. Technical assistance should seek to enhance the capacity of developing countries in understanding the nature and dynamics of the global economic system and alternatives for its reform in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It should also promote and facilitate international cooperation for the development of productive capacities and industrial upgrading in developing countries, and advise countries on appropriate measures to this end. UNCTAD can also assist developing countries in achieving sustainable development, particularly in its economic dimension, as well as assist member States in monitoring progress towards the targets set out in the recent global agreements as they relate to core development issues. Its technical cooperation and capacity-building, including at the ministerial level, should thus support member States, in areas encompassed by its mandate, in defining and coordinating [**cohesive (add)**], national[**ly owned sustainable (add)**] development strategies oriented towards sustainable development, incorporating the different approaches, visions and tools available. [**UNCTAD should continue and strengthen its substantive and reporting efforts to render its Technical Assistance more relevant, effective, efficient and sustainable. (add)**]

148 (104). [A significant contribution to efficient resource use can be made by improving administrative processes and policies for fostering in-house expertise, efficiency and effectiveness. However, reforms need to extend beyond increasing value for money to enhance UNCTAD effectiveness, integrity, transparency and accountability to members and stakeholders through strong and independent oversight mechanisms. ~~(del para)~~]

149 (105). [UNCTAD should continue to implement [the ~~(del)~~] [**all outstanding (add)**] recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit [**and the Office of Internal Oversight Services (add)**], building on the measures already taken by the secretariat and the measures introduced by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD since September 2014 to strengthen internal accountability. The Trade and Development Board should continue to review progress annually and take such action as it deems appropriate, as well as report to the

fifteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. UNCTAD should also continue to reduce the fragmentation of its project portfolio and continue to consolidate individual trust funds into a smaller number of broader thematic multi-donor, multi-year trust funds. **(del para)**]

150 (106). [Results-based management [and other approaches, as appropriate, **(del)**] should be improved and strengthened, and applied as a flexible management tool across all stages of initiatives across the three pillars of UNCTAD, where they offer a cost-effective means of establishing causality between such initiatives and development outcomes. This can contribute to improving the effectiveness, efficiency and impact on development outcomes of UNCTAD operations through informing resource-allocation decisions, sharing lessons across initiatives and work areas and identifying gaps and areas where impacts are below their potential. Performance **[should ()]** [could **(del)]** [also **(del)]** be benchmarked against that of comparable organizations using results-based management tools. **(del para)**]

The role of UNCTAD

151 (107). In accordance with paragraphs 7 [and] **to [9]10** above, UNCTAD should: **[add]**

152 (107). In accordance with [paragraphs 7 and 9 **(del)]** **[paragraphs 7 to 10 (add)]** **[paragraph 9 (add)]** **[paragraphs 7 to 10 and respective policy analysis (paragraphs 83 to 106) (add)]** above, UNCTAD should:

(a)(a) Contribute, through its three pillars of work, to the implementation, monitoring and review of the 2030 Agenda especially the relevant targets in the areas of trade and development and interrelated areas of finance, technology and investment across the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 17 on revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development **[while respecting the independent mandate of other international fora in these areas – PENDING DISCUSSION ON CHAPEAU]**.

(b)((a) bis) Consider, in cooperation with relevant partners, ways of mobilizing additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources; *(ad ref.)*

(c)((b)) Utilize the World Investment Forum for the regular exchange of experiences and best practices in the area of investment and enterprise policies for development, involving the widest possible range of stakeholders and providing for a universal, inclusive and transparent review of progress towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at the highest level and continue to use the *World Investment Report* to analyse global foreign direct investment trends, which includes an in-depth analysis of relevant foreign direct investment topics; *(ad ref.)*

(d)((c)) Contribute actively, **[within its mandate and – PENDING DISCUSSION ON CHAPEAU]** in cooperation with relevant partners as appropriate, to the effective implementation of international agreements and outcomes that recognize the role of transport infrastructure, trade logistics and trade facilitation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.;

(e)((d)) Assist, as appropriate, member States, in particular developing countries, in implementing and monitoring progress towards landmark outcomes of major United Nations summits and conferences as well as other relevant international conferences that have implications for trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology and investment [, **including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Paris Agreement arising from the twenty-first Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Istanbul Programme of Action, Vienna Programme of Action and**

SAMOA Pathway as they relate to core trade and development issues – PENDING DISCUSSION ON CHAPEAU].

(f) ((e)) Contribute, through its three pillars of work, to the implementation, monitoring and review of goals, targets and indicators related to [international ~~(del)~~ trade **[and development and debt sustainability and systemic (add)]** [, **finance, technology, and capacity building (add)** issues, [including on means of implementation, ~~(del)~~] in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, **[the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (add)]** and the outcomes of other **[relevant (add)]** international conferences[, **while respecting the independent mandate of other international fora in these areas (add)**]; **[NOTE: PENDING DISCUSSION ON ST1 – () want to include elements relating to debt sustainability and systemic issues. All other elements of paragraph moved to 107 (a)]**

(g) ((f)) [(f) ~~[Explore (del)]~~, **[Provide a forum for the exchange of experiences and assist countries in their reporting through national reviews (add)]** in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, [potential trade-offs and synergies of national policies across the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development, provide a forum for the exchange of experiences and assist countries in their reporting through national reviews ~~(del)~~]; ~~(del paragraph)~~**[Note: consider moving forum idea to policy analysis section of ST4]**

(h) ((g)) [(g) Continue its research and analysis on prospects and impacts of, global economic trends including developments in relevant international institutions **[policies]** on national trade and development policies deployed to attain sustainable development, in particular by developing countries.

(i) ((h)) [(h) Assess the implications of the [commitments ~~(del)~~]**[agreements (add)]** made in the context of twenty-first [session of ~~(del)~~] the Conference of the Parties **[of the UNFCCC (add)]** and [commitments ~~(del)~~]**[agreements (add)]** related to the Sustainable Development Goals for commodity-dependent developing countries; ~~(del paragraph)~~**[NOTE: Link to ST2 (d)]**

(j) ((i)) Continue to contribute to the dedicated follow-up to and review of the International Conference on Financing for Development outcomes, **[in accordance with its mandate – PENDING DISCUSSION ON CHAPEAU];**

(k) ((j)) Contribute to monitoring, discussion and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by providing relevant, reliable and timely statistics, disaggregated as appropriate, and through statistical capacity-building at the national level, as an essential basis for policy analysis and informed decision-making on trade and development; *(ad ref.)*

(l) ((k)) [(k) Focus on the main challenges that all developing countries face in the areas of trade and development and in interrelated issues of finance, investment, technology and sustainable development in pursuing internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals; in this regard, special attention should be paid to LDCs and commodity-dependent developing countries **[as well as net food importing developing countries (add)]**; ~~(del paragraph)~~**[NOTE To be considered under 107 (h) or 60 (d)]**

(m) ((l)) Assess **[including through research and analysis]** on a regular basis and promote consensus on how development cooperation and partnerships, including those involving South-South cooperation, can further contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries, **[especially in the case of LDCs, SIDS, LLDCs, and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies and Africa – PENDING LISTING DISCUSSION].**

(n) ((m)) Provide, at the request of member States, briefings on current trade and development related issues, including at the ministerial level; (*ad ref.*)

(o) ((p)) [(n) Continue its efforts to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability, including through improved outreach and reporting mechanisms and by mainstreaming results-based management practices into the three pillars of UNCTAD and ensuring a member State-driven process through the intergovernmental machinery. **(bracket paragraph)](del para)]**

(p) () **[Continue its efforts to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability, including through mainstreaming results-based management practices into the three pillars of UNCTAD. (add; Move up as new para 10c bis)]**

(q) ((n alt)) Continue its efforts to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability, [through improved outreach and reporting mechanisms and by mainstreaming results-based management practices into the three pillars of UNCTAD and ensuring a member State-driven process through the intergovernmental machinery. (del)] **[including:**

- **Mainstreaming results-based management practices into the three pillars of UNCTAD,**
- **Applying result based management in technical cooperation, as a management tool across all stages of initiatives, with a view to learning and improving its programs and projects.**
- **Establishing its research and publications more clearly focused upon the accomplishment of the 2030 Agenda whilst actively cooperating with other relevant agencies.**
- **Keeping its publications under review to ensure their timeliness, quality, coherence and impact.**
- **Ensuring a member State-driven process through the intergovernmental machinery.**
- **Providing the Trade and Development Board and the Working Party with the necessary aggregate information in a concise and timely manner to allow them to adequately fulfil their role, especially regarding discussions on the Strategic Framework and the Programme Budget.**
- **Gearing the Trade and Development Board more towards strategic discussions,**
- **Gearing the expert meetings towards more detailed and technical content and policy exchanges, and more clearly focussed upon the accomplishment of the 2030 Agenda.**
- **Monitoring the follow-up of the outcomes of expert meetings. (add)]**

(r) ((n bis)) [(n) bis UNCTAD will report annually to the Trade and Development Board about the implementation of the QCPR (Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review). (add)]

(s) ((o)) [(o) UNCTAD should assist in the identification of the different sources of financing for achieving the SDGs and their adequacy, predictability, and sustainability. (add)]

(t) ((p)) [(p) UNCTAD should continue its work on corporate social responsibility, including through accountability initiatives that take into account social and environmental concerns. (add)]

(u) ((q)) [(q) UNCTAD should strengthen its on-going work measurements of progress on sustainable development that go beyond per capita income and tools to mainstream sustainable development and it must develop the means to monitor its impact for different economic activities. (add)]

(v) ((r)) [(r) UNCTAD can contribute in the discussions on the modernization of ODA measurement and on the proposed measure of “total official support for sustainable development,” recognizing that any such measure would not dilute commitments already made, bearing in mind that financing of climate change related activities is not a form of ODA. (add)]

(w) ((s)) [(s) UNCTAD should contribute meaningfully to the High Level Political Forum on Technology that will be established in connection with the Technology Facilitation Mechanism. (add)]

(x) ((t)) [(t) The regular session of the Trade and Development Board shall contain agreed conclusions specifically addressing the UNCTAD contribution to the accomplishment of the SDGs and the broader trade and development agenda, for the consideration of the UN General Assembly. The outcome of the regular session of the Trade and Development Board should also include, where possible, draft resolutions on appropriate matters for the consideration of the UN General Assembly. To this end, the background documentation for the TDB, including the respective flagship publications, should contain specific policy recommendations for the consideration of the Board. (add)]

() [(u) delete]

(y) ((v)) [(v) UNCTAD should support developing countries, in particular SIDS, in the advancement of Sustainable Development Goal 14 through the design and implementation regional and/or national oceans economy strategies seeking to promote sustainable trade in ocean-based sectors including through analysis of fisheries subsidies and the challenges they pose to developing countries in connection with the conservation of marine resources and food security. (add)]