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**Draft Programme of Action for the Least
Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020**

Compilation after the second reading as of 30 March 2011

**DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
FOR THE DECADE 2011-2020**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is a matter of deep concern to the international community that as many as 48 countries continue to be trapped in least developed country status and only 3 have been able to graduate out of it so far. More than 75 percent of their population of 880 million people live in poverty, suffer from hunger and malnutrition and lack access to essential services.

(CANZ: delete) [G77: Move to para 3]

[Russia: This is not the way to start such a document], [EU-To be more positive, more nuanced and avoid listing], [US-There is progress and we need to build on that to set the tone, wants positive language, seeks sources of the data in the last sentence], [CANZ-Not to begin with an overtly negative note] [G77-Reality has to be reflected, the paragraph is close to reality] [Switzerland-To start the document with the main messages, to create a positive and inspiring environment]

1at1: The Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which comprise 48 countries with a total population of 880 million, represent the poorest and weakest segment of the international Community. LDCs are characterized by constraints such as limited human, institutional and productive capacity, as well as by a limited resilience to respond to a number of vulnerabilities and external shocks, and a growing but still limited ability to provide education, health services and other human development needs (CANZ),

1alt: In the decade since the adoption of the Brussels Programme of Action, many LDCs have made encouraging progress in economic, social and human development. In this regard, the efforts made by LDCs themselves and their development partners must be acknowledged. The three decades of support provided through successive Programme of Action have helped to raise awareness about the condition of LDCs and to mobilize international support and special measures in their favour. [EU-reformulated para 3]

2alt: However, it remains a matter of deep concern to the international community that as many as 48 countries continue to be listed under the Least Developed Country category and that only 3 have graduated so far. LDCs remain the most vulnerable members of the international community and much of their population continues to live in poverty, suffer from hunger and malnutrition, and lack access to essential services. Many LDCs are most off track in the achievement of the MDGs, have not been successful in overcoming their economic vulnerabilities, and have not built sufficient resilience to internal and exogenous shocks and crises. Their productive capacity remains limited and many LDCs have severe infrastructure deficits. Many are affected by fragility and conflict and still have weak governance capacities and institutions. Yet the LDCs represent an enormous untapped human and natural resource potential to contribute global economic growth, welfare, prosperity and food and energy security. (EU-reformulated and merged para 1, 2 and 4)

2. (CANZ: 3alt) [The LDCs also continue to have the lowest per capita incomes and the highest population growth rates, are most off track in the achievement of MDGs and are at the bottom of the Human Development Index rankings. (CANZ: delete)]. **They Many (CANZ)** have been unable to overcome their economic vulnerability and structurally transform their economies or build resilience against internal and ~~exogenous~~ **external (CANZ)** shocks and crisis. **In most cases (CANZ)**, their production capacity is limited and they have severe infrastructure deficits. **Similarly, many LDCs continue to struggle with improving human and social development (CANZ)**. Many are affected by conflict and still have weak governance capacities and institutions.

[G77-LDCs are not only lagging behind in MDGs but also in other internationally agreed development goals including the BPoA], [EU, US- to look carefully at generalization of all LDCs, to balance the message of hope and concerns], [CANZ-para to be made relevant for all LDCs] [G77-categorizing, sub-categorizing will not serve the interest of LDCs, should have a unified approach to deal with this]

3. (2 alt:CANZ) It must be recognised that heartening **LDCs have made significant (CANZ)** progress ~~has been made by many of the LDCs in some in many (CANZ)~~ areas of economic, social, and human development, ~~including in gender equality and women's empowerment~~ **In this regard, thanks to their own (CANZ)** efforts ~~made by the LDCs themselves, their development partners and the international organisations must be acknowledged. (CANZ)~~ The three decades of support provided through successive Programmes of Action have helped raise awareness about their condition and mobilise international support and special measures in their favour. [G77: move to para 1], **In spite of these efforts more than 75 per cent of their population live in poverty and only 3 have ~~been able to (US)~~ graduated (Mexico), (CANZ-move it to the beginning of 3 alt of CANZ)**

[G-77-"heartening progress" is excessive], [US-supports this and to replace with "encouraging" and with "some"], [EU-flagging progress in gender equality might not be the reality], [US-include other areas as well where there have been progress]

3alt: The overarching goal of the Programme of Action for the decade from 2011 to 2020 is to eradicate poverty and achieve the MDGs as well as to achieve ~~accelerated~~, sustained, inclusive and equitable growth **and sustainable development** through structural transformation **at the national level**. It aims at creating a favourable environment for environmentally, economically and socially sustainable development of LDCs, addressing their vulnerabilities and enhancing resilience to multiple crises and other shocks through targeted policy measures and capacity building. Thus it is expected to accelerate the graduation of LDCs from the category.(EU-existing para 8)

4. It is evident that the LDCs represent an enormous untapped natural and human resource potential to successfully contribute to world economic growth, welfare, prosperity and food and energy security. If on the other hand LDCs' development is not sufficiently supported in scale, scope and quality, the risk of perpetuating widespread and endemic poverty and the continuation of the development emergency might increase. This will have spill-over effects around the world, including environmental degradation and climate change, uncontrolled migration, increase in political instability and conflicts. Thus there is a need for a genuine partnership against poverty combined with a compact for prosperity and sustainable development to unlock the huge potential in LDCs (EU, CANZ:delete)

[G-77- put human resources first and then consider other issues, just reversing the order, number of LDCs double since 1971 which reflects the enormity of challenges. Commensurate level of support is needed to graduate half of LDCs], [EU-The para seems to be putting the blame on donor and write way to work together in the spirit of partnership, the notion of potentials in LDCs can remain, linking poverty only to ODA is not acceptable], [CANZ-development emergency may generate confusion, climate change does not generate poverty, it aggravates, could delete the last sentence on partnership], [Norway-], [US-Supports first sentence, concerns about the notion on supporting in “scale”. Institutions, governance, political will need to be reflected for balance, have concerns on“ development emergencies”, can talk about co-relation rather than causal-relations, needs clarification on “compact for prosperity”], [Japan-supports Norway and US, how to use the resources is also a concern, results-oriented approach], [Mexico-Different formulation for “controlled migration], [CANZ-Causality relation between aid and poverty does not reflect the complex process of development]

5. An **evidence-based (Norway)** appraisal of the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the LDCs for the decade 2000-2010 at national, regional and global levels, confirms **that a more comprehensive and targeted approach based on ambitious, robust and focused commitments is required to bring about a tangible economic transformation in LDCs that could foster social development in a sustainable manner (G77)** [~~this situation and despite progress, more needs to be done by all to deliver (CANZ)~~ [and indicates that ~~business-as-usual will not do and (EU)~~ that a new Programme of action must ~~break new ground in delivering a more ambitious, robust and focussed commitment by all to a renewed (EU) (CANZ: delete)~~] **deliver more ambitious, robust and focused actions by all and form the basis of a strengthened (EU) a strengthened (CANZ) global partnership for LDC development. Global realities have changed since the beginning of the century and new development partners have become indispensable for the future sustainable development of LDCs (EU)** {All partners, resources, and modalities -traditional and new- need to be ~~engaged, deployed and leveraged to help the LDC’s meet longstanding as well as emerging challenges-(EU)~~ **used to support LDCs in their efforts to meet longstanding as well as emerging challenges (EU): (CANZ-delete).**}; ~~(G77:delete)~~ **Traditional partners need to work to deliver on their commitments (CANZ)**

[G-77 has problems with the last sentence. Needs clarification on “new”, Developing countries will support LDCs under South-South Cooperation, defining partnership can be done in some other fora UN has accepted language to define partnership. There is history of commitment from the North, but not from the countries of the South. Creating rights and obligations for non-state entities is not appropriate, We can have separate para on that.] [Norway-The world has changed since Brussels and we need to move beyond, developing countries, philanthropic organizations are providing support, evidence-based commitments], [EU-supports Norway, could be given precise definition, to reflect on lessons learned. Needs clarification on renewed partnership], [US-Last sentence captures what is new since Brussels. FDI, remittances, technology from the developing countries have increased, focus on what has worked and to explore new avenues, phrase business-as-usual does not have friendly tone, Global partnership is far more than donors providing ODA, its much bigger and have greater potentials], [CANZ-There are evidences what worked and what not, technological innovations in developing countries was not there earlier, supports Norway]

5bis: Since the Third UN Conference on LDCs in 2001, where the Brussels Programme of Action has been **was** adopted, the international **development landscape has changed with an expansion in the number and ty0es of partners and a more complex aid architecture [Old Para 18]** New aid providers and partnership approaches have contributed to increasing the flow of resources with emerging economies, the private sector, foundations, civil society and international financial institutions playing an increasingly important role towards poverty reduction in LDCs. The interplay of development assistance with private investment, trade and new development actors provides new opportunities for aid to leverage private resource flows. Accelerating LDC development requires a **strengthened** global partnership mobilizing all potential resources for development (Old Para 20) (CANZ)

5 ter: In addition, new challenges are emerging. The international community **has been** challenged by multiple **and** interrelated crises, **including the financial and economic crisis, volatile food, energy and food prices and ongoing concens over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity, which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have adversely affected development gains in LDCs.** [Old para 19 and new text from MDG paragraph 6] (CANZ)

6. Solidarity and partnership with the poorest, most vulnerable and weakest **countries** (G77) of the world is not only a moral imperative, but an economic and political one. A successful global partnership that effectively addresses [their special needs is in the interest of everyone and will (EU: delete)] **the needs of LDCs will contribute to (EU)** serve the cause of peace, prosperity and sustainable development for all. [This rationale of **The (EU) global partnership for development (EU)** has been reaffirmed in (G77: delete)] the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the World Summit Outcome, the Doha Declaration and the Outcome Document of the High-Level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs **have reaffirmed that (G77)** [All these (EU) have emphasized that (G77:delete)] LDCs deserve particular attention and **well-targeted** [special] (EU) support measures to meet their needs **in order to support sustainable development (EU)** and overcome their vulnerabilities. They have also highlighted **that achieving sustained inclusive and equitable economic growth to accelerate poverty eradication and promote sustainable development (G77)** [helping supporting (EU) LDCs in achieving poverty reduction, accelerated economic growth and sustainable development (G77:delete)] is a priority on the international development agenda. (CANZ-delete and move to section III)

[G-77-In fourth line after the word weakest add “Countries”, can be mentioned both accelerated and sustained economic growth], [ROK-accepts this paragraph]. [CANZ-Should be about solidarity and partnership, focus more on how we can work together rather than how the needs of LDCs be met], [US-Supports CANZ. Questions about accelerated economic growth], [Chair-add inclusive also]

6bis: Building upon the global partnership on development, the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth and its Multi-Year Action Plan adopted at the G20 Seoul Summit in 2010 are expected to contribute to the attainment of inclusive, sustainable, and resilient growth as well as the realization of the MDGs by focusing on the capacity building of developing countries, including the LDCs. In particular, the G20’s commitments to promote infrastructure investment and regional trade integration while making progress towards duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) market

access for the LDCs are noticeable. The successful implementation of the G-20 multi-year action plans on development in the nine key pillars such as infrastructure, human resource development, food security, and knowledge sharing will promote synergy with the Programme of Action of LDC Summit. [ROK: flexible about the placement], (EU, Japan: support), (G77:will discuss all the processes outside the UN and will provide language along with other processes outside UN)

7. The Programme of Action for the decade from 2011 to 2020 represents the commitment of the LDCs and their development partners, ~~[including which include (EU) developed countries, emerging economies (EU) developing countries in a position to help do so (EU), UN and other international organizations, private sector, civil society organizations and other stakeholders(G77:delete)], to a renewed strengthened (EU) global-(G77: delete) partnership for LDCs' development and to the establishment of a new international support architecture for the LDCs-(EU, US).~~ It identifies priority areas and related LDC specific goals and targets to which LDCs and their development partners will give focused attention. ~~They would~~ **All partners agreed to (EU) would adopt policies and measures(G77)** [undertake individual and collective actions, adopt policies and measures [and establish dedicated mechanisms (EU delete)] **in order (EU)** to provide strengthened, sustained and targeted support to LDCs. They would also work ~~to create~~ **towards creating (EU)** necessary national, regional and global enabling environment for the success of the Programme of Action. [To ensure effective implementation, a systematic and coherent monitoring and follow-up mechanism at all levels is provided(EU:delete)].

7alt: . **The Programme of Action for the decade from 2011 to 2020 represents the commitment of the LDCs and their development partners, including developed countries, developing countries in a position to help, UN and other international organizations, private sector, civil society organizations and other stakeholders, to a renewed strengthened global partnership for LDCs' development and to the establishment of a new reinforced international support architecture for the LDCs. It identifies priority areas and related LDC specific goals and targets to which LDCs and their development partners will give focused attention. They would undertake individual and collective actions, adopt policies and measures and establish dedicated mechanisms to provide strengthened, sustained and targeted support to LDCs. They would also work to create necessary national, regional and global enabling environment for the success of the Programme of Action. To ensure effective implementation, a systematic and coherent monitoring and follow-up mechanism at all levels is provided. This global partnership includes all of the LDCs traditional partners, developing countries in a position to help, and the UN and other international organizations working together where appropriate with the private sector, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. (CANZ)**

7bis: The partnership and the new international support architecture for the LDCs must be based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities for the developed and developing countries. Developing countries will promote initiatives in favour of LDCs in the context of South-South Cooperation, taking into account, among others, economic complementarities among developing countries which should be considered as complement but not substitute to North-South Cooperation. (G77)

[EU-Definition of development partners to be made in right way to include all stakeholders. New International Support Architecture-needs clarification. Many elements need to be taken in to account. Dedicated mechanism is premature to mention in the introduction. Not in favour of new mechanism, to use the existing mechanisms], [US-not sure about NISA. Existing global development architecture..., creating new mechanisms needs details and does not flow in the introductory part. Not just traditional donor, its rather much more broader. We need to clarify that], [G77-supports this paragraph, NISA-past international support measures were not backed up by institutions, measures, systems, follow-up measures. UNCTAD report is based on the philosophy of NISA. Concept is very much in support of LDCs needs. BPoA has not defined development partners, it is well understood from the UN context. Not against the role of Private Sector but against lumping together. Developing countries are providing support in the spirit of solidarity under S-S framework]. [Norway-We have to relate to reality, definition of partnership is important], [Switzerland-Private Sector, Charity Foundation are committed to support LDCs, prefers to have them in the text as they are mentioned here], [Russia-needs to be very clearly defined. Definition of the development partner is the corner stone of whole debate. LDCs and development partners are frequently used without specifying], [Japan-Definition of development partners should be as broad as possible, but recognizes that all not doing the same. May be a differentiation among them]

8. The overarching goal of the Programme of Action for the decade from 2011 to 2020 is to eradicate **extreme (US)** poverty and achieve the MDGs as well as to achieve accelerated, sustained, inclusive and equitable growth through structural transformation. It aims at creating a favourable environment for environmentally, economically ~~and socially~~ (US) sustainable development of LDCs, addressing their vulnerabilities and enhancing resilience to multiple crises and other shocks through targeted policy measures and capacity building. Thus it is expected to accelerate the graduation of LDCs from the category.

Salt: The overarching goal of this Programme of Action is to increase and sustain a high level of economic growth, enhance productive capacity, promote sustainable development in all dimensions and capacity building, address the impact of multiple crises and challenges through structural transformation in order to enable the LDCs to reach the stage of graduation thereby contributing towards the achievement of all the internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs. (G77: bring this this paragraph under “objectives”)

8 alt: The overarching goal of the PoA for 2011-2020 is to overcome the LDCs severe structural handicaps to growth in order to allow them to eradicate poverty and to achieve the MDGs (CANZ: to be the first paragraph under objectives)

[G77- LDC document provided very specific overarching objectives and other objectives to achieve that objective. To retain original submission of LDCs. G77 wants LDCs prerogative to define the priorities to take their formulation], [EU-To place it rather earlier in the text], [Russia-Not to narrow the scope. Suggests adding IADGs after MDGs, flexible about placement], [US-Supports moving it up. All the MDGs are important and interlinked- needs to be reflected. Questions about “resilience to multiple crises” rather only to put crisis instead of multiple crises], [CANZ-favours moving it up, supports US to delete “multiple”. No reference to investment, infrastructure and prefers to add other actions to achieve the goals. Seeks clarification on structural transformation]

Objectives

9. **Guided by the overarching goal,(G77)** national policies of LDCs and **international external(G77)** support measures by their partners (G77) during the decade will focus inter alia on the following specific objectives:

G77: Para 8 should go up after objectives

[EU-eleven priorities are concerns, while BPoA had six. should move from general to specific and some could be combined] [G77 to add development before partners], [US-not talking about policies but about actions as well. Every one has a role to play, global partnership with many players], [CANZ-Where are the actions. We can improve it. Strategic objectives should be aligned with the priorities. To tie logically]

Sequence: G77:a0 (new), a, d, f, e, b, c, g, i, l, m

USA: a, f

EU: a, b, c, i, j

Ao, Secure gains attained through the implementation of the BPoA and fully implement the commitments made in this programme of action (G77)

- a. Enable ~~half the number~~ **one quarter (USA)** of LDCs to graduate from the category by 2020;

alt. Substantially increase the number of LDCs that are ready to graduate from the category by 2020 (CANZ)(EU and USA support this formulation)

[US-to come back on this specific target] [CANZ-to graduate in 2020, signal should come six years before. Needs clarification] [Chair-the process to begin by 2020], [G77-half of the LDCs to reach to the graduation stage], [EU-Target should be reachable. Seeks clarification, “stage of graduation” or “actual graduation”, to avoid that we set a target and fail], [Norway-Supports EU. There are some objectives some measures. Measures- no reference to anti-corruption measures]

- b. Halve the proportion of people living in poverty and suffering from hunger by 2015 **with continued significant reduction by 2020 in line with the MDGs (US-Russia, EU support)** as contained in the Millennium Declaration and **contribute to the achievement of all MDGs in a holistic manner(EU)** ~~building on this target, achieve 75 percent reduction by the end of the implementation of the Programme of Action (EU);[and building on this target strive to achieve even greater reduction by the end of the implementation of the Programme of Action ; CANZ-Russia, EU support)~~

EU-Have difficulties with numerical objectives that goes beyond 2015, since no discussions yet on post-MDGs], [Russia-May have concerns on defining the development agenda beyond MDGs], [G77-If commitments are translated into actions, goals can be achieved. The projection is in line with LDCs ambitions to graduate and to achieve more than 7 per cent GDP growth. Needs to have a holistic approach] [US-We have targets for next five years, not to transcend target beyond that. There will be big negotiations in 2015. Will be comfortable with existing commitments. Setting new goals will be problem.], [CANZ-concerns about the new target, whether they are achievable. A way out may be-rearrange the text. Some of the objectives mentioned are goals and some are actions]

- c. Promote **human rights (EU, US, CANZ, Switzerland, Norway), human dignity (Holy See: should come first), ensure human security (G77)** and foster inclusive human and social development and gender equality, and the empowerment of women, ~~and women's full enjoyment of all human rights (G77)~~ **(Japan: retain the original text)**

[EU-to add reference to human rights. It could be principles also], [Japan-Supports reference to human dignity and human security, as it was proposed by LDCs] [G77- will not accept any concept that are not defined in the UN. Not to overload with political issues. Text should be balanced and reordered. First Economic, then human and social and then governance]

- d. Build viable national productive capacity through structural transformation, **(delete the remaining part of the para CANZ)** with a particular focus on value addition, industrial development, sustainable agriculture, food and **nutrition (G77)** security and rural development, infrastructure, **energy, ICT, science and technology (G77)** and the role of **development (G77)** of the **LDCs'(G77)** private sector and **full and productive employment and decent work for all (EU)**;

[EU- Inclusive, equitable and sustained economic growth could be an objective. Can include productive capacity as well as education, employment and training] [G-77-Energy, ICT .. are missing. G77 can go with "build viable national productive capacity across the board" and define the details in other sections] [CANZ-Not to go in to details in the objective section. To put a sentence in a succinct way]

- e. ~~Reverse LDCs' marginalization through their~~ **Enhance LDCs'(EU)** effective integration into the global economy, **including through regional integration(EU) (US supports EU's formulation) ;**[EU-put in a positive tone such as "ensure effective integration of LDCs into the global economy". Regional integration could be added] [G77-LDCs are marginalized, original should be retained]
- f. Achieve at least 7 percent of GDP growth per annum and increase the investment to GDP ratio to 25 per cent over the decade ;**(EU: delete)**

[EU- It does not make sense. Prefer not to have this objective] [G77-This is an unfinished agenda of the Brussels. This is a legitimate and realistic target. This is a reiteration and supports its retention and to be maintained], [CANZ-Supports EU. Not realistic to have this] [US-supports EU and CANZ, waiting for capital's instruction], [Russia-Prefers reordering and revisiting targets, as necessary]

- g. Strive to generate and sustain full and productive employment and decent work for all, particularly for women and youth **(merge with d: EU)**; [RF- does not sound like an objective. May not be necessary],
- h. Enhance national resilience of LDCs to economic, social, environmental vulnerabilities, [including the exposures to natural disasters and to climate change and environmental degradation through enhanced capacities on crises management; **(CANZ: delete)**] [RF-needs clarification "national resilience". Prefers deletion of "national". Prefers about the impact of Climate Change, rather than general reference]

- i. ~~Strengthen the capacity of Government to play an effective and facilitating role in the economy and create~~ **Build (US) an enabling environment through private sector-led growth for (US) accelerated and sustainable economic and social development in LDCs;**

c.bis Strengthen the capacity of democratically-elected governments to play an effective and facilitating role in the economy, to mobilize domestic resources, and enhance domestic financial institutions and to create an enabling environment for sustainable economic and social development in LDCs (EU)

[EU-mobilization of domestic resources to be reflected],

[G77-to add new sub-item “strengthened global partnership for sustained economic growth and sustainable development to facilitate early graduation]
[Norway-supports G77, also Supports EU on domestic resources mobilization in i]

- j. ~~Enhance developmental and (Switzerland, EU, CANZ)- good governance at all levels, democratic processes and institutions, including (Switzerland, EU, CANZ, Norway), a coherent approach to development, increased efficiency (EU, USA, Norway, Switzerland, CANZ), transparency and participation, strengthening (EU, US, Norway, Switzerland, CANZ, Holy See) the rule of law, increased (EU, USA, Norway, Switzerland, CANZ) protection and promotion of human rights, and strong efforts to reduce corruption (EU, USA, Norway, Switzerland, CANZ, Holy See);~~

[EU- delete “developmental”. Fight against corruption could be added],
[Switzerland-Reference to democracy is missing and to add democratic legitimacy], [G77-to come back on the new proposals]

- k. Address development and security challenges **in fragile states as well as challenges (EU, Switzerland, Norway, US, CANZ)** related to peace building and early recovery in countries which have been affected by conflicts;[EU- notion of fragility is missing], [G77-will not accept any terminology that is not well-defined in the UN, will come back later]
- l. **Enhance good governance at all levels, in particular through the promotion of a more coherent and consistent approach to development for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger (G77: to replace j)**
- m. **Address challenges related to peace building and early recovery in LDCs which have been affected by conflicts (G77: to replace k)**
- n. **Renew partnership for sustained economic growth and sustainable development to facilitate early graduation of LDCs (G77, Norway)**

Principles

10. The following principles will guide the implementation of the Programme of Action based on a sustainable framework of partnership for successfully achieving its objectives:
[EU- wants to see balanced it out with a re-ordering of a b c f g d e],

a0: Fundamental principles. The development of LDCs requires freedom, peace and security, good governance, respect for all human rights, including right to food, the

rule of law, gender equality, respect for nature and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies (EU)

a. Country ownership and leadership. The primary responsibility for their own economic and social development in the framework of the global partnership for development lies with LDCs, in respect of the principle of ownership. LDCs should formulate and execute their own economic and development policies and identify their own national priorities. There is no one size fits all. Development partners should support LDCs in the design, implementation and monitoring of development strategies, based on priorities identified by each LDC ~~and tailored to their specific situations~~ (EU), including through broad consultations and participation of all relevant stakeholders, ~~as appropriate for each national context~~(EU);

a.alt: Country ownership and leadership where LDCs should exercise autonomy in defining priorities and formulating and executing economic and development policies, and in this regard, the international support measures should be aligned to LDCs’ priorities and needs, notably by ensuring greater policy space (Express concerns: US, Japan, CANZ) and flexibility as well as striking a right balance in the allocation of resources between economic and social sectors (G77).

[G77- Retain LDCs text, LDCs submission sub para c under Principles], [US-concerns about the last phrase in the first sentence. Will look at G77 text]

b. An integrated approach in which the development process in LDCs should be viewed in a comprehensive and holistic manner by promoting policy coherence and consistency ~~of governance~~(G77)-of the **national and** (EU) international economic, financial and trading systems to increase the **quantity, quality and** (G77) effectiveness of LDC-focused international support measures and mechanisms by inter alia **mainstreaming and** (G77) **mainstreaming implementing** (EU, US) this Programme of Action in the policy and operational framework of all LDCs ~~and with the support of~~ (US) their development partners, **and other relevant actors** (G77). The implementation of the Programme of Action should be integrated into all **relevant** (EU) international processes ~~of concern to the LDCs~~(EU).

:[EU-concerns about mainstreaming this PoA. It is possible if it a short PoA. It is not relevant to all international processes and not to be overly prescriptive], [G77-fourth line: the word effectiveness should be replaced with quantity and quality. The failure of the BPoA was because the document was an orphan in terms of financing. Avoid mismatch between commitment and delivery]], [RF-concerns on “coherence and consistency”, prefers to use Monterrey language on “coherence and consistency of international monetary, financial and ---, supports the EU observation on mainstreaming], [US-prefers delicately balanced language. Add concerns to EU and Russia regarding Mainstreaming to all international processes], [CANZ-supports RF, EU and US on Mainstreaming]

- c. ~~Genuine~~ Strengthened (EU) partnership** with greater understanding and recognition by development partners, including North and South, bilateral, private and (G77) multilateral institutions **and other relevant actors (G77)**, that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need **effective national policies, enhanced (EU) global support and effective international support measures (EU) and appropriate (EU) mechanisms at all levels (EU)** for the achievement of the goals and objectives of this Programme of Action. A coherent, coordinated and complementary approach is needed to improve the **quantity and quality of support for LDCs (G77)** ~~development effectiveness in support of LDCs and their population including those affected by conflict and fragility (G77)~~. [EU-does not like the notion of genuine partnership. Lacks balance. National dimension should be reflected], [RF-proposes deletion of last two words “and fragility”], [G77-This concept is from BPoA. Proposes to change- development effectiveness should be replaced by quantity and quality”. Conflict and fragility to be deleted]
- d. Balanced role of the state and market considerations** where a developmental and capable the (EU) state commits to design policies and institutions with a view to achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth that translates into full employment, decent work opportunities and sustainable development. The state also plays a significant role in stimulating the private sector towards the achievement of national development objectives and creates an appropriate enabling environment for effective functioning of markets;
- d.Alt. Broad-based growth rooted in an enabling business environment is the key path for LDCs to alleviate poverty and achieve their MDGs. LDCs with the support of their development partners should analyse the constraints to growth and remove such impediments (US)**
- d.alt Balanced role of the state and market considerations** where the (US)LDC states should ~~not only~~ (US) enable the market to function effectively, efficiently and responsibly, ~~but~~ and (US) also play a central role in designing and implementing policies and building institutions with the view of achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth intended to translate into full employment, decent work opportunities, sustainable development and poverty eradication (G77)
- [EU-delete “developmental”, When we talk about governance we don’t want to limit the notion on development agenda], [US-balanced role of the state and market consideration not clear-may be replaced with an “enabling role of state on market”. Will come back to that], [G77-Government should take the lead. After the crisis this issue comes forth. This is a balanced text. SG report on LDCs 2010 makes this proposal of a “developmental governance” Page 105. The idea is to emphasize developmental issue], [Norway-supports the text with the deletion of “developmental”], [CANZ-focus on economic growth needs to be balanced]
- e. ~~Result orientation~~** that ~~recognizes that only through positive concrete processes and outcomes can there be sustained public confidence in the development partnership between LDCs and their development partners (G77)~~.

The process of identification, monitoring, and assessment of progress in implementing actions and realizing the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action will contribute to enhance mutual accountability **and development effectiveness (EU, Switzerland, US, Japan, CANZ, Norway)**. The success of the Programme of Action will be judged by its contribution to internationally agreed goals and targets and enabling the LDCs reach the stage of graduation;

e. Alt Result orientation through the process of identification, monitoring and assessment of progress in realising the objectives of the Programme of Action. The success of the Programme of Action will be judged by its contribution to enabling the LDCs reach the stage of graduation (G77).

[G77- seeks clarification on the first sentence, it is a conditionality. Rest of the text is acceptable. Will provide language as submitted earlier by LDCs. Wants predictability, aid goes through budgetary system, aligned to national priorities and many other issues to discuss as a package], [CANZ-ODA is public funds comes from tax payers. We have obligation to our parliament and to citizens, they should see results of their contributions], [US-Unless the funds does not produce results we can not get more funds. Supports to have this in the text], [EU-It is important to justify what we do. It does not go against predictability and ownership. The notion is absolutely necessary for donor countries]

f. Security and solidarity with the LDC, developing and developed countries recognizing the stakes each has in the others' security, prosperity and welfare as members of the international community, as well as for the enhanced voice and representation of LDCs at the regional and global level;

f.alt. Solidarity and stability with the recognition that eradication of poverty and hunger in LDCs, among others, could contribute toward ensuring global stability and prosperity in a sustainable manner. In this regard, the international community should work in a spirit of solidarity toward achieving a poverty and hunger-free world (G77).

f.alt: Peace and security, fragility: the particular challenges faced by LDCs regarding conflict, fragility and armed violence and their heavy human, economic and social implications need to be recognised. Peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the UN system and the foundations of collective security and well-being. Development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. Common fundamental values, including freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for all human rights, respect for nature and shared responsibility are essential to the sustainable development of LDCs (EU).

[EU-Needs to be focussed. Needs to be a strong paragraph on peace, security and fragility. Fragility is an important issue], [US-supports EU. Have serious issues with fragility and security that holding them back from development], [G77-will have specific language on security and solidarity. G77 submitted a proposal on voice and representation that needs to be retained] [Chair-Voice and participation has been reflected in action part], [Switzerland- supports EU with peace, security and fragility. Preparing a new bill of cooperation to be

effective by 2013, will support more countries in fragility and conflict. It is used in bilateral, OECD, World Bank., If this concept is not there it might be difficult to support those countries through UN]

g. Equity is indispensable for the pursuit of long-term prosperity and the realization of the human and social rights **for all, particularly (EU, US)** the poor and marginalized. Development strategies and programmes of LDCs and their partners should strive to enhance the participation **and empowerment (EU, US)** of the poor and marginalized in their own development, benefit the most vulnerable, ensuring social justice, **democracy (Norway, CANZ, US)** gender equality, and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development;

g.alt. International economic system and architecture should be inclusive and responsive to the special development needs of LDCs, ensuring their equitable participation and voice and representation at all levels. (G77)

[G77- The text does not reflect G77 concern. Equity not in the national context, rather at all levels. That dimension is missing. Wants G77 earlier proposal be retained], [Norway- supports this paragraph. "Democracy" could be inserted after social justice. There is slogan of no taxation without representation], [US-Supports Norway on inclusion of democracy. To add in the beginning "Equity and inclusive is indispensable"], [EU and Switzerland supports Norway], [Japan supports inclusiveness after equity], [G77 accepts equity and inclusiveness at all levels. Will come up with their proposals], [ROK-Supports Norway and US to include inclusiveness and democracy], [G77-two concepts are missing "balanced allocation of resources" and "equal respect for LDCs". First one must be maintained. Greater resources to go to economic sector than the current practice of social sectors under MDGs], [CANZ-supports Norway and G-77 as equity at all levels.]

II. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BPOA

[G-77- This section should reflect GA resolution 63/227. No specific reference to impact of multiple crises on LDCs. 71,32, 9.5..., job losses, impact on trade and remittance, review should reflect on all impacts.], [EU-misses implementation of BPOA, should have facts and figures, MDG could be seen. Missing strong focus on lessons learnt. First one to review the BPOA, seven commitments with facts and figure then economic development in LDCs may be before and after crisis situation and then with lessons learnt. Lessons learnt could be successful policies. There must be a rationales why New PoA.] [CANZ-highlight challenges and achievements but putting the review of the BPOA at the center. There has to be a logical link, leasssons learned, sharing best practices. Not made sufficient differentiation among various LDCs, more emphasis on lessons learnt and shared best practise], [US-Need to look at factual data and to look at diversity among the countries. Should look at successes. Why BPOA was successful, needs to look and where the strengths. Diversity, factual assertion not normative, lessons learnt which we can apply in the next section.

10bis: The ultimate aim of the BPOA was graduation of LDCs from this status. Its overarching goals was to make substantial progress towards halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger by 2015 and promote sustainable development of LDCs. Significant and steady increases in Gross

Domestic Product (GDP) growth rates were seen as the main requirements for reaching the overarching goal (CANZ)

11. **The period since the adoption of the Brussels Programme of Action was marked by particularly strong growth acceleration in least developed countries as a group (EU). [Economic and social development in LDCs has been better during the implementation of the Brussels Programme BPoA (CANZ) than in the previous decade (EU:delete)] two Programmes of Action exceeding the target of 7 per cent in 2001-2010 (US), despite large differences among individual LDCs. [During the period 2000 to 2010, LDCs most of the countries that accounts for the growth are reasonably stable and have maintained at least fair to good policy performance as judged by the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) (US) have not only achieved higher growth rates and some progress towards reaching the MDGs but they (EU:delete)] LDCs (EU) also increased their participation in trade and received higher financial flows. This rapid growth was usually associated with sharp declines in poverty (US). LDCs have also made some progress towards good governance especially with respect to efforts embedded and institutionalize democratic governance in their own processes and with respect to empowerment of women (CANZ). [However, their structural transformation has been very limited as their commodity dependence increased and their share of manufacturing in GDP has been stagnant. The focus on export-led growth and integration into the global economy resulted in insufficient attention on endogenously-driven growth (EU) and thus their vulnerability to external shocks has not been reduced. Rudimentary technologies, poor physical infrastructure including unreliable energy supply make their products uncompetitive in international markets. The focus on export led growth and integration into the global economy resulted in insufficient attention on endogenously driven growth (EU) (delete: CANZ)]**

11bis: While the BPoA has had a positive role to play in the progress of LDCs, the specific goals and actions have not been fully achieved. Improved economic performance in LDCs has not sufficiently contributed to poverty reduction. Unemployment remains high, especially among the youth. In many LDCs structural transformation has been very limited and their vulnerability to external shocks has not been substantially reduced. Changes in the sectoral composition of GDP have been much slower in many LDCs than in other developing countries. In particular, the share of manufacturing, which has been the driving force of economic development in many middle-income countries, has increased only slowly. Rudimentary technologies, poor physical infrastructure including unreliable energy supply make many of their products uncompetitive in international markets. (CANZ: paragraph dealing with negatives combining second half of 11 with parts of 12)

11.bis: LDCs have achieved progress towards reaching the MDGs, particularly in the field of universal primary education and gender equality in school enrolment. However, large imbalances within and between countries persist with respect to gender, rural urban populations and other disadvantaged groups (EU).

[EU-mention to “vulnerability to external shocks” not very nuanced], [ROK-The focus on export led growth ..in last sentence, export-led growth is negatively projected. Export-led growth leads to development in ROK's experience. Suggested to balance the language][G77-LDCs have made some progress, but uneven and reversed due to crises.

This needs to be reflected in this para], [US-vulnerability to external shocks-we need to bear in mind that how much LDCs are impacted compared to other countries due to crises. We can show in some cases resilience has been built in LDCs]

12. Likewise improved economic performance in LDCs has not sufficiently contributed to poverty reduction due to the fact that growth was driven by capital intensive extractive industries, such as fuel and mineral, with limited impact on employment creation and diversification. Still more than half of the population of the least developed countries lives below the poverty line identified in Millennium Development Goal 1. Many least developed countries are net food importers, which increases their vulnerability to drops in export earnings and capital inflows. Changes in the sectoral composition of GDP have been much slower in the least developed countries than in other developing countries. In particular, the share of manufacturing, which has been the driving force of economic development in many middle-income countries, has increased only slowly Unemployment remains high, especially among the youth. At the same time, the effects of climate change are becoming increasingly apparent, with a potentially devastating impact on the least developed countries. (EU:delete)

12alt: **The implementation of development strategies in LDCs improved and development partners increased their contributions during the period of implementation of the BPOA. -Progress has also been made in addressing the financial and technical assistance needs of LDCs in the context of official development assistance (ODA), trade capacity, market access and debt relief. The aggregate ratio of ODA to GNI for Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members increased from 0.05 per cent in 1997-98 to 0.09 per cent in 2008--All but one developed countries meets the Duty Free Quota Free (DFQF) market access threshold of 97 per cent of products originating from LDCs, and several go beyond that. FDI to LDCs has also increased substantially but without a discernable impact on structural change. Investment to GDP ratio target of 25 percent set in BPOA was met only partially by a few countries. [CANZ: International support measures under BPOA (combines paras 13 to 14)]**

[Norway-First phrase reference to extractive industries is not very nuanced and needs to be corrected], [EU-supports Norway. Reference to climate change needs to put upfront], [G77-reflective of the situation on ground. To maintain the para as it is], [CANZ-supports Norway, investment in extractive generations may have some impact on revenue generation of a country. To be nuanced], [US-look at revenue and good governance relating to extractive industries]

13. The implementation of development strategies in LDCs improved and development partners increased their contributions during the period of implementation of the Brussels programme. LDCs have made some progress towards good governance especially for instance (EU) with respect to efforts to embed and institutionalize democratic governance in their own processes and with respect to empowerment of women. Furthermore LDCs have achieved greater macroeconomic stabilisation. However, **further efforts are needed in this direction (EU)** [there are still huge gaps to become capable developmental states, which can encourage the structural transformation of LDCs and secure the necessary policy flexibility (EU:delete)] (CANZ:delete, elements have been taken in CANZ 12alt). [EU-developmental to be deleted. Progress in women empowerment and democratic governance need to be factually correct], [US-Developmental governance,

women empowerment and governance to be factually correct], [CANZ- to look at other areas of governance to be nuanced],[G77- para is balanced. To recognize LDCs achievements. Economic development should underpin governance issue that needs to be reflected]

14. Progress has also been made in addressing the financial and technical assistance needs of LDCs in the context of ODA, trade capacity, market access and debt relief. The aggregate ratio of ODA to GNI for DAC members increased from 0.05 per cent in 1997-98 to 0.09 per cent in 2008, but remained ~~still well~~ (EU) below the ~~lower~~ (EU) 0.15-0.20 (EU) per cent target ~~and far from the 0.2 per cent target. These shortfalls in meeting ODA commitments exist despite the inclusion of debt relief and innovative financing in aid statistics-~~ (EU). All but one developed countries meet the DFQF market access threshold of 97 per cent of products originating from least developed countries, and several go beyond that. FDI to LDCs has increased but without a discernable impact on structural change. Investment to GDP ratio target of 25 per cent set in BPOA was met only partially by a few countries. **(CANZ:delte, elements have been taken in CANZ 12alt)** (EU-don't think this the right place for ODA. To delete from here to take it in the action part, but to keep a general reference), [G-77- sought clarification on 97 per cent threshold. This is for countries who are not in a position to provide 100 per cent. To correct it. Like to emphasize individual commitment not the collective commitment, Decision 36 of Hong Kong Ministerial, threshold in 100 per cent], [Secretariat- could be fine-tuned, nuanced], [CANZ-not uncomfortable to make ref to ODA here. But not accept the approach the individualization of commitments, could be seen reference to MDG], [US-Don't agree to individualization, make FDI numbers for consistency not normative assessment, can refer to other sources such as private sector etc]
15. There are several explanations why the existing international support measures generated limited results. To some extent the measures introduced to reach them were not adequate for the goals of the Brussels Programme and the needs of LDCs as they were limited in scope and scale. In addition, there were difficulties in implementing the strategies owing to shortcomings by both donors and LDCs as well as lack of policy coherence. Finally, the international support measures and mechanisms may have been necessary but not sufficient to address the structural handicaps affecting the least developed countries. More commitment to provide increased and more effective international support for LDCs should have been provided, including harnessing the prospects of South-South cooperation, to increase the number of LDCs graduating from the category. To address the trade-off between comprehensiveness and the operationalisation of support measures priority areas for support should have been targeted, better matching these areas with goals and targets, and specific means and tools to reach them should have been identified **(EU: delete)** (EU- Concerned about the tone of this paragraph. To stick to the facts not any judgment. Overallly there are some added values such SS cooperation that can be added to some other paragraphs), [G77-important para. This reflects a logical orger and prefers to fully stick to that], [US-It is a half-empty approach and looks at international support measures. Should focus on the facts, more holistic approach, national issues, governance etc.], [CANZ-Supports US. Maintain the logical flow what are the success, obstacles and lessons learnt]
16. Treating LDCs as a group on the basis of their low per capita income, human asset development and economic vulnerability is the fundamental prem ise for special measures in their favour. However, the LDC category was not universally recognised and LDCs were not always given priority. National and international responses for each least

developed country should have been tailored in order to achieve greater effectiveness of support measures. Greater ownership and leadership of LDCs is indispensable. In LDCs this would have required mainstreaming, integration and highlighting in national development strategies, plans and programmes, and identification of authorities to oversee implementation, as well as multi-stakeholder engagement by parliamentarians, civil society organizations, private sector, and executive branches. **(EU:delete)** [CANZ-Would be benefiting from noting special differences between small island LDCs and LDCs with large areas], [G77-creation of any sub-group or artificial categorization/division among LDCs would not accept], [EU-Prefers to keep the para general regarding differentiation, while keeping in mind the differentiation], [Norway-supports EU and G77]

17. Lessons learned for the new Programme of Action: [EU-Para below are weak. No lessons learned at national levels, policies measures that create conducive environment, effective use of aid. Scope to improve the lessons learned], [Norway, Japan supports EU], [US-Need to look at differentiated success, at individual LDCs. Countries that have democracy, market economy in place made success.], [CANZ-Supports US. Further- to look at what happened and why happened that 3 countries graduate], [G-77 important is how do we sustain growth and other achievements after 2015. Should have a balance on achieving progress and sustaining it in the long-run, we need a balanced paragraphs]
- a. It should not only provide additional impetus to realizing the MDGs in LDCs but also put strong emphasis on enabling them to achieve sustained, accelerated and inclusive economic growth through productive capacity and economic infrastructure building and large scale employment and decent work generation; **(EU:delete)** [EU-Its vague, needs to clarify what to do]
 - a.alt: The new PoA should refocus attention on the structural vulnerabilities of LDCs, including increased commodity dependence, widespread poverty (EU),**
 - a.bis: The effectiveness of the new PoA will be enhanced if it fosters the design and implementation of policies, instruments and support measures flexible enough to address the specific needs of LDCs, while focusing on their common vulnerabilities (EU)**
 - a.ter: Some important policy areas should receive the adequate measure of attention in the BPoA, for example agriculture, employment, information communication and technology, or the special needs arising from fragile and conflict situations in some LDCs. The new PoA should stress the importance of achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, and in particular of targeting investment directly to the employment of the poor and vulnerable, enhancing productivity and addressing inequality through redistribution mechanisms. (EU)**
 - a.quat: Greater ownership and leadership of LDCs is indispensable. In LDCs, this would require mainstreaming, integration and highlighting in national development strategies, plans and programmes, and identification of authorities to oversee implementation, as well as multi-stakeholder engagement by parliamentarians, civil society organizations, private sector, and executive branches. (EU: moved from para 16)**

- a.quint: National and international responses for each least developed country should be tailored in order to achieve greater effectiveness of support measures. (EU: moved from para 16)**
- a.sex: To address the trade-off between comprehensiveness and the operationalisation of support measures, priority areas for support should be targeted, better matching these areas with goals and targets, and specific means and tools to reach them should have been identified (EU: moved from para 15)**
- b. Strengthening (EU) international support measures should be strengthened (EU) in terms of higher priority and specific targeting of LDCs as the most vulnerable countries for whom considerably enhanced and scaled-up more effective (EU) and coordinated external support and enabling environment critical; (US:delete)**
- b.bis: While traditional development partners are still very relevant to the development of LDCs, new players have emerged on the world scene and the 4th PoA should also include support measures that can be put into place by these new actors, including financial and technical assistance, market access, and investment support. Regional integration including infrastructure should also be given more prominence. (EU)**
- c. The new PoA should (EU) Address new opportunities and (EU) challenges including the challenges of (EU) climate change and LDCs' vulnerability to external shocks (EU), [the economic, financial, food and fuel crises, and opportunities like those presented by South-South cooperation, technological advancement and environmentally sustainable development models (EU:delete)].**
- c.bis. The new PoA should make the best of new opportunities, including those presented by South-South cooperation, public-private partnerships, innovative financing, new donors, technological advancement and environmentally sustainable development models (EU)**
- [G77-what is meant by technological advancement and environmentally sustainable development], [Secretariat-LDCs take advantage of challenges and lessons learnt, for instance food crisis can lead to agri-revolution, ICT is a critical input for LDC development such as e-governance etc. leapfrogging in to environmentally sustainable development.], [G77-next year conference on sustainable development will guide the position], [EU-challenges need to reflect regional and global response, might be good to make reference to vulnerability to external shocks. Regarding opportunities, PPP, new donors, innovative sources could be mentioned], [CANZ-para will benefit from differentiating between challenges and opportunities. To draw lessons we should look at vulnerability]
- d. Establishing new and innovative modalities and mechanisms of support for this new generation POA and renewed partnership. (EU, US:delete)**

17alt: Lessons learned from the BPOA include:

- a **Some international support measures generated limited results as they were insufficient in scope and scale to achieve the goals and objectives of the BPOA and the needs of the LDCs;**
- b **In some cases there were implementation difficulties due to shortcomings by both development partners and LDCs as well as a lack of policy coherence.**
- c **Priority areas for support needed to be targeted, including better matching these areas with goals and targets, and identification of specific means and tools to achieve them.**
- d **National and international responses for each LDC should have been tailored in order to achieve greater effectiveness of support measures.**
- e **Greater ownership and leadership of LDCs are indispensable. In LDCs this would have required mainstreaming, integration and highlighting in national development strategies, plans and programmes, and identification of authorities to oversee implementation, as well as multi-stakeholder engagement by parliamentarians, civil society organizations, private sector, and executive branches.**
- f **The BPOA did not adequately deal with some emerging challenges that have significant effects on LDCs, including the challenges of climate change, nor take full advantage of new opportunities like those presented by South-South cooperation. (CANZ)**

[Norway-We include non-state actors, developing countries in a position to do so and innovative sources], [EU-New mechanisms would be acceptable. New mechanisms are not needed unless the added value could be clearly demonstrated], [G-77 sought for clarification. Suggestions from Norway may not be appropriate. The section is dedicated to review. Review should be within the scope of mandate of the GA resolution 63/227], [SG report on ten year review, LDCs need special dedicated mechanisms, for instance crisis mitigation etc. Use new way of revenue generation for instance innovative sources. Some are spelled out as we go forward under each priority areas], [US-C and D, no one size fits all, tailoring of partnership to look at individual challenges and opportunities, look at other sources of partnership. Talking about new mechanism without details is a premature], [CANZ-agree with US. D lacks specificity. It is like an element of future strategy. It is not clear what kind of commitment is meant. This premature and badly placed suggested for rewarding], [G77-We recognize all actors but not within the framework of development partner. To stick to UN definition, We recognize the changing realities. To follow UN Practice, as in the Doha, MDGs. Will recognize the role of South-South, Private Sector etc but according to standard/accepted formulation in the UN],

III. RENEWED (Strengthened and enhanced: CANZ) PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

[EU- renewed and genuine is not appropriate. Many elements should be in PoA. Some can go to principle, political declaration, review and action. Repeatative needs streamlining, **what about the role of LDCs.**], [G77 shares some concerns of EU, should specify concrete measures and actions. The idea of renewed partnership is reflected in para 4d of the UNGA resolution 63/227. Any attempt to redefine the partners will be difficult for G77. Ref to aid

architecture in para 20 will be problematic. SS is a complement and not a substitute to NS cooperation], [Norway-What is the difference and distinguishing feature between the donors of the South and the North], [G77-traditional donor has a historical commitment. Countries of the South are supporting within the framework of SS cooperation. It should not be mixed with the development partnership concept], [EU-don't agree the static view, partnership should be broader reflecting the reality], [US-we have seen a rise a new partners new donor from the South and private sectors etc. New PoA has to reflect new realities. It is new ground and there are new realities that need to reflect in the text], [CANZ-Flows are coming from developing countries, philanthropy etc. we need to move further. We need to find a compromise. This section is long needs to be streamlined, compressed] [G-77issue related to development cooperation should be reviewed by the development cooperation forum. The issue should be discussed in appropriate forum and context]

New global realities

18.0.i. This Partnership is based on mutual commitments and mutual accountability by LDCs and their development partners to undertake concrete actions in a number of interlinked areas set out in the Programme of Action. ~~It is entered into in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with full respect for national sovereignty.~~ The success of the Programme of Action depends on the LDCs taking the ownership and leadership role in making the relevant policy choices and implementing them effectively, each country according to its own conditions and requirements. ~~The full implementation of the Programme of Action is the shared responsibility of LDCs and their development partners. This strengthened partnership for development necessitates significantly strengthened, predictable, and targeted support from development partners including through external financial and technical support, to further promote economic growth and to respond to the increased challenges posed by the impact of the multiple crises, as well as long-term structural obstacles.~~ (EU: para 28 moved up)

18.0.ii. Each LDC will translate policies and measures in the Programme of Action into concrete measures, mainstreaming this Programme of Action in the national and sectoral development strategies and plans. LDCs have a key role in pro-poor development by ensuring good governance, and providing a stable and enabling environment that fosters investment, entrepreneurship, full employment and decent work sustained growth and inclusive development. LDCs should accomplish this with the full involvement of domestic stakeholders, including parliaments, civil society and the private sector and the collaboration of its public and private development partners to implement the agreed actions. (EU: para 29 moved up)

18. Since the Third UN Conference on LDCs in 2001, where the Brussels Programme of Action has been adopted, the international context has profoundly changed. While asymmetries in international economic relations remain, the new geography of the global economy has the potential to broaden the spectrum of multilateral cooperation and to promote the integration of all developing countries in the long term. New political constellations are changing the international balance of power as reflected by the emergence of new fora like the G-20 and the change in voting rights in IFIs. **(G77, EU, CANZ:delete)**

18alt: A successful global partnership that effectively supports the LDCs will serve the cause of peace, prosperity and sustainable development for all. This rationale of global partnership has been reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration, the

Monterrey Consensus, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the World Summit Outcome, the Doha Declaration and the Outcome Document of the High-level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs. All these have emphasized that LDCs deserve particular attention and special support measures to meet their needs and overcome their vulnerabilities. They have also highlighted that working with LDCs in achieving poverty reduction, accelerated economic growth and sustainable development is a priority on the international development agenda (CANZ: Old para 6)

18bis All development partners should cooperate closely to ensure that increased resources are provided and used in a manner which ensures maximum effectiveness. Each LDC will translate policies and measures in the Programme of Action into concrete measures, mainstreaming this Programme of Action in the national and sectoral development strategies and plans. Traditional developed country donors should continue to support LDC development as they are sources of ODA, major trading partners, home countries of FDI and transfer of technology as well as key drivers of innovative sources of finance and remittances. South-South cooperation, has an important role for LDCs' development, through technical assistance and sharing of best practices of their development experiences. Developing countries in a position to do so should continue to make concrete efforts to increase and make more effective their South-South cooperation initiatives in accordance with the principles of aid effectiveness. Partnerships with the private sector play an important role for generating employment and investment, developing new technologies and enabling sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth. As well, the United Nations system, sub-regional and regional organisations, Parliaments and Civil Society Organisations have a particular role in debating development strategies as well as overseeing their implementation. [CANZ: Old Para 21-27 and Para 29]

18ter Building upon the global partnership on development, the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth and its Multi-Year Action Plan adopted at the G20 Seoul Summit in 2010 are expected to contribute to the attainment of inclusive, sustainable, and resilient growth as well as the realization of the MDGs by focusing on the capacity building of developing countries, including the LDCs. In particular, the G20's commitments to promote infrastructure investment and regional trade integration while making progress towards duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) market access for the LDCs are noticeable. The successful implementation of the G-20 multi-year action plans on development in the nine key pillars such as infrastructure, human resource development, food security, and knowledge sharing will promote synergy with the Programme of Action of LDC Summit. [CANZ: Old Para 6bis]

[EU-Para could be simplified. Welcome mentioning emerging, IFI and G-20. This could be put in political declaration],[US-We need to capture the emerging players], [Japan-definition of development partner should be as broad as possible. Can accept the dichotomy as long as all partners who are helping LDCs are included], [Norway-Changing realities need to be reflected], [ROK-Korea also supports incorporating new and emerging donors and to broaden the definition of development partners and supports the ref to G-20], [CANZ-aligns with EU, US, Norway. Many elements of this section are in other sections. Text could be severely streamlined. One para would refer to new global realities, one refer to range of partners and couple of paragraphs can refer to new partnerships], [G77-Acknowledges the reality of SS Cooperation, Private sector etc. Lumping all of

them together will not be acceptable. Prefers agreed language and formulation in this regard]

19. In addition, new challenges are emerging. There has been progress in some areas, but inequality has widened. The international community is now challenged by the severe impact on development of multiple, interrelated global crises and challenges, such as increased food insecurity, volatile energy and commodity prices, climate change and a global financial crisis, as well as the lack of results so far in the multilateral trade negotiations and a loss of confidence in the international economic system. Without an effective international response, these challenges will heighten the vulnerability of LDCs and prevent them from undertaking effective adaptation measures to these new challenges. They might also have long-term effects on LDCs development through increasing debt levels, higher vulnerability and new conflict potentials. These crises have brought the interdependence of all countries and their mutual interests to the forefront. (USA, CANZ EU:delete)[G77: The para can fit somewhere in the document]

[EU-Need to streamline. Para is long and many are addressed elsewhere. Don't agree with the ref. to multilateral trading system], [US-One ref to crisis may not be relevant. Rather focus on vulnerability and find ways to build resilience in LDCs. Multilateral system has done a lot on addressing the crisis. If we want ref. to that we need to recast it to reflect their positive contribution], [G77-Don't need this paragraph, On paragraphs 18,19,20 will come back]

20. The past decade has also seen a significant shift in the development landscape and aid architecture. New aid providers and novel partnership approaches, which utilize new modalities of cooperation, have contributed to increasing the flow of resources with emerging economies, the private sector, foundations, civil society and international financial institutions playing an increasingly important role towards poverty reduction in the LDCs through foreign direct investment, international trade, technical cooperation, remittances, debt sustainability and innovative finance mechanisms. The interplay of development assistance with private investment, trade and new development actors provides new opportunities for aid to leverage private resource flows. Accelerating LDC development requires a renewed global partnership mobilising all potential resources for development. (G77, EU, CANZ:delete) [EU-welcome ref. to emerging economies, private sector, philanthropic organizations etc. Could be packed in political declaration]

Role of development partners

(Para 21-27 and 29 should be deleted, CANZ)

21. All development partners should **continue to play their respective roles in providing resources to LDCs, taking due account of the principles of aid effectiveness, including as** (EU) ~~cooperate closely to ensure that increased resources are provided and used in a manner which ensures maximum effectiveness. Traditional developed country donors should continue to play a central in providing resources for LDC development as they are and will continue to be main sources of ODA, major (EU) trading partners, home countries of FDI, remittances (EU) and transfer of technology as well as key drivers of innovative sources of finance and remittances (EU).~~ (G77:delete) [EU-increased resources, we can not agree with. Discussions on aid effectiveness are fine but can come in the operational part. Supports MDGs approach mentioning national and international without specifying], [G-77 will provide detailed comments later. General comments on this section-This aspect should be discussed in the general context. Development Cooperation Forum is the right forum to discuss this issue. History of Cooperation is

there. This conf. is taking place in the context of N-S cooperation. Needs to maintain the tradition. Cooperation among south should not be treated as Aid donor-recipient relationship. It is rather based on the principle of solidarity. They are also the recipient of ODA. Division of emerging donor is not reflecting what is taking place in reality. Other actors such as private sector and charity are important. But the inter-governmental forum can not create obligation on them. We can call upon them to support but binding them is not legally correct. Para 47 of Doha Outcome has similar ref. we can look at. Trying to defining development partnership will be problematic.], [US-It is probably not appropriate to talk about increased resources rather to talk about aid effectiveness. Supports streamlining]

22. South-South cooperation, as well as subregional and regional cooperation, has an important role for LDCs' development, as a complement to North-South Cooperation, among others, through **resources (EU)** technical assistance, sharing of best practices of their development experiences, particularly in areas of productive capacity building, infrastructure, energy, science and technology, trade, investment and transit transport cooperation. South-South cooperation also enhances local capacity in developing countries by supporting institutions, expertise, human resources and national systems. Enhanced partnerships between traditional and emerging development partners, harnessing synergies between South-South and North-South cooperation **through triangular cooperation (EU)**, ~~should be supported by the international community (EU)~~. **(G77, CANZ:delete)** [EU on 22 and 23- don't agree that SS is only tech assistance and best practices. Stressed on increased responsibility of those countries. Aid effectiveness principles need to be reflected. Importance of SS cooperation can come in the political declaration. It can come in the action part as well as in the lessons learnt section. Do see need to discuss category issue. Proposed to follow MDG approach as reference point. It is important to move away from BPoA and inject some fresh ideas and realities], [US-responsible lending and investment practices should be added. We now have a trifurcation LDCs, traditional donors and SS. We can go for national action and international actions. By this we can overcome lot of the problematic issues. MDGs are helping LDCs to achieve MDGs. MDG is a much better way to formulate the agreement. The context has changed. If we accept BPoA structure we need to add new donors. Or to follow MDG structure. We can work on either], [G77- Prefers following BPoA. We can recognize the new realities and not need to redefine. Suggested to follow BPoA structure which can solve the problem. For instance, we can not bind parliaments. When LDC document as accepted as primary document it was accepted that we stick to BPoA structure. MDG was not entirely dedicated to LDCs, not LDCs specific. Why the agreement on partnership in BPoA can be retained.], [Norway-Emerging economies are providing more aid than many traditional donors. This is great news. Supports EU and US. Why national ownership, alignment do not apply to all countries], [Japan-Stresses the importance of regional and sub-regional cooperation. Merits separate para on that. Past ten years saw great efforts on regional and sub-regional cooperation that helped promote LDCs development such as NEPAD in Africa, ASEAN in Asia helping reducing development gaps in the regions. Para 56h has a separate para on regional cooperation in the context of trade, but regional cooperation is much broader than that such addressing diseases, trafficking, pirating etc], [G77-BPoA has important development dimension to address the needs of the poor. Needs to preserve that. BPoA is a standard format, which was found useful to guide development assistance]
23. [The effectiveness of South-South cooperation could be enhanced through mutual accountability and transparency, as well as improved coordination with other development

projects and programmes on the ground, in accordance with national development plans and priorities. Improving the measurement, monitoring and transparency of South-South cooperation could facilitate effective planning and implementation. Developing countries in a position to do so should continue to make concrete efforts to increase and make more effective their South-South cooperation initiatives in accordance with the principles of aid effectiveness. **(G77: will discuss separately in the relevant section)** [See comments in 22] **(Delete: CANZ)**

24. [Partnerships with the private sector play an important role for generating **economic activity, (EU)** employment and investment, developing new technologies and enabling sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth. LDCs and donor governments should work with the private sector to **encourage Corporate Social Responsibility, (EU)** develop and implement private public partnerships for poverty eradication, and support the adaptations of business models to the needs and possibilities of the poor. **Good governance and an enabling business environment will play a key role in this respect (EU)** . (G77: will discuss separately in the relevant section)] **(Delete: CANZ)** [G77- paragraphs needs to be replaced. Will come back Agrees with the EU to place it in the declaration part], [EU-24,25,26- Should come to Political declaration and some to the action part], [CANZ-categories of actors are important at the national level. Supports EU], [Norway-Supports EU].
25. [Parliaments have ~~a particular~~ **an active (EU)** role in debating national development strategies as well as overseeing their implementation. Appropriate measures should also be taken to support greater and stronger engagement of parliaments ~~as well as interaction and cooperation between the executive and the legislative~~ **(EU)** to ensure effectiveness **and transparency (EU)** in the design, implementation and review of the Programme of Action. . (G77: will discuss separately in the relevant section)] **(Delete: CANZ)**
26. [The Programme of Action recognises that civil society can complement government and the private sector in its implementation. CSOs should be fully involved in policy dialogue, ensuring the inclusion of different perspectives' in national development strategies and programmes. Appropriate measures should be taken to maximise the value of CSO contributions to such dialogue in LDCs. CSOs should be held accountable for the ~~development activities they implement and ensure their alignment with national development strategies~~ **(EU)**. (G77: will discuss separately in the relevant section)] **(Delete: CANZ)** [Norway-Questions on the last sentence particularly regarding reference to the alignment national development strategies. Suggested the refinement of the text], [G77- Supports accountable from all sections including private sector. All operates under law. Whatever all actors do should do on an accountable manner], [EU-not comfortable with CSO being accountable. Should not be so specific about CSO accountability], [Secretariat: It is attributable to one of the inputs from countries/group], [CANZ- Approach might be acceptable such as working in synergy among efforts of various actors in the context of discussing CSO]
27. [The United Nations system, including funds and agencies as well as the World Bank and IMF will, **within their respective mandates, (EU)** continue to enhance their support to LDCs, by prioritising them in their strategies and programmes and tailoring support towards their specific needs and vulnerabilities. . (G77: will discuss separately in the relevant section)] **(Delete: CANZ)** [US-WB and IMF have different mandates, different categorization. To be very careful on the language], [EU-UN system is only Funds and Programmes], [G77 supports retention]

Renewed Partnership for Development

28. This Partnership is based on mutual commitments by LDCs and their development partners to undertake concrete actions in a number of interlinked areas set out in the Programme of Action. It is entered into in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with full respect for national sovereignty. The success of the Programme of Action depends on the LDCs taking the ownership and leadership role in making the relevant policy choices and implementing them effectively, each country according to its own conditions and requirements. The full implementation of the Programme of Action is the shared responsibility of LDCs and their development partners. This strengthened partnership for development necessitates significantly strengthened, predictable, and targeted support from development partners including through external financial and technical support, to further promote economic growth and to respond to the increased challenges posed by the impact of the multiple crises, as well as long-term structural obstacles. (EU: moved up)

28alt: The Global Partnership is based on mutual commitments and mutual accountability [Old Para 34] by LDCs and their development partners to undertake concrete actions in a number of interlinked areas set out in the Programme of Action. This requires mutually supportive and integrated policies across a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues for sustainable development through the formulation and implementation by all countries of policies consistent with the objectives of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development. [Old Para 30]- (CANZ)

[EU-Issue of ownership and leadership should come in the political declaration, while the issue of shared responsibility and accountability can be slotted in the action part], [US-change multiple crisis. Rather focusing on external vulnerabilities and external shocks. Needs clarification on strengthened], [G77-some languages could be improved, otherwise OK]

29. Each LDC will translate policies and measures in the Programme of Action into concrete measures, mainstreaming this Programme of Action in the national and sectoral development strategies and plans. LDCs have a key role in pro-poor development by providing a stable and enabling environment that fosters investment, entrepreneurship, full employment and decent work sustained growth and inclusive development. LDCs should accomplish this with the full involvement of domestic stakeholders, including parliaments, civil society and the private sector and the collaboration of its public and private development partners to implement the agreed actions. (EU: moved up) (Delete: CANZ) [G77-Last sentence will be problem., It is prescriptive and to be avoided in the context of national jurisdiction], [US-good para takes all actors on board], [EU-notion of mainstreaming is only possible if it is short PoA, other would put an extra burden on LDCs]

30. Both developed and developing countries have a responsibility to ensure the coherence of public policies in order to promote development objectives, and ensure an environment conducive to sustainable development. This requires mutually supportive and integrated policies across a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues for sustainable development through the formulation and implementation by all countries of policies consistent with the objectives of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development. [G77-needs clarification on both

developed and developing countries. Will come back], [EU-Policy coherence is important it was discussed in MDG. Welcomes ref. to Policy Coherence.. It could appear in political declaration, lessons learnt and action part]

31. The new Programme of Action fully takes into account the specific geographical constraints and vulnerabilities of each LDC, including small island and land-locked LDCs, LDCs with mountains and fragile ecology, low-lying coastal LDCs, those with extreme dependency on primary commodity exports, low agricultural productivity and food insecurity, climate and environmentally vulnerability, energy insecurity, and LDCs emerging from conflict. **(EU:delete)** [EU-importance of taking in to consideration of diversity. One notion is missing is fragility, which is an essential one for LDCs], [CANZ- Last phrase, LDCs emerging from conflict could be modified as LDCs emerging from conflict or experiencing conflict], [Norway-supports EU and CANZ], [G77 fragility does not accept, and also does accept experiences conflict], [US- aligns with Norway, CANZ and EU, 20 per cent are in conflict. needs to reflect that]
32. The multiple crises, including the world economic and financial crisis, climate change and the other emerging challenges have underlined the imperative need for building LDCs' risk mitigation capacity aiming at their long-term resilience. Sound national macroeconomic and regulatory policies are essential for sustained economic growth and sustainable development for poverty eradication. This can be achieved only through structural transformation based on the development of productive capacities, quality employment generation and adequate capacities to address the fragility of their economies so as to enable them to sustain external shocks and to eradicate poverty. **(EU:delete)** [EU- Notion of crisis is redundant. Rather to talk about vulnerability. Ref to sound macroeconomic policies and regulatory frameworks need to be streamlined throughout the text], [US- needs to talk about vulnerability. Some could be placed in other sections], [G77-accepts the para. Ref to crisis should be there. This is a corollary to what is expressed earlier. Quality employment be replaced with full and productive employment]
33. Policy flexibility lies at the core of national ownership and leadership in the development process. It is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off and find a balance between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space. National efforts of LDCs should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of LDCs and responding to their evolving national priorities. The development partners will contribute to the implementation of this Programme of Action by integrating it into their respective national development cooperation policy framework, programmes and activities, as applicable, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to LDCs as set out in the Programme of Action.**(EU:delete)**
- 33alt: Policy flexibility lies at the core of national ownership and leadership in the development process. It is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off and find a balance between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space. National efforts of LDCs should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of LDCs and responding to their evolving national priorities. The development partners will contribute to the implementation of this Programme of Action by integrating it into their respective national development cooperation policy framework, programmes and activities, as applicable, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to LDCs as set out in the Programme of Action (CANZ).**

[EU-Policy space-Formulation refers to as going out of the international rules and obligations. Prefers deletion], [US-Supports EU. This is not in proper place. Can put some agreed language and in some other place], [G77-Policy flexibility is important to underpin policy space. Supports LDCs original formulation]

34. Mutual accountability is essential to the further development of the global partnership for development including a better tailored accountability framework with specific aid quality targets addressing key shortcomings in effective aid delivery and management in LDCs. ~~The (EU) mutual accountability mechanisms(EU)~~ need to include a shared agenda, a monitoring framework and a process comprising dialogue and negotiation. **(CANZ: delete)** [EU-It has important notion like mutual accountability needs to be reflected in the political declaration. Last sentence on mechanism needs clarification whether existing one or new one. Could be addressed in Monitoring and Evaluation section], [G77-Needs clarification. Needs to find agreed language. Asks clarification. Reserves rights to come back], [CANZ-18-34, many important elements should be in Political Chapeau and some in the operational part. Mutual accountability in political section. Mutual accountability could be addressed in Review section. Some agreed language from MDGs could be considered]

35. The international community commits to a comprehensive, result-oriented, enhanced, quantifiable, forward-looking and coherent international support architecture for LDCs, including greater flexibility to counter-balance shocks. It is specifically designed with targeted measures, policies and mechanisms towards addressing key aspects of the LDC trap, including their lowest per capita incomes and highest poverty rates; their weakest human and social development and highest level of structural and economic vulnerability; their lack of structural transformation and progress; and the technological and scientific gap. **(EU:delete)**

35 alt: The international community commits to a comprehensive, result-oriented, enhanced, quantifiable, forward-looking and coherent Programme of Action for LDCs that incorporates, targeted measures, policies and mechanisms towards addressing key aspects of LDC development. (CANZ)

[EU-on35, 36: problems with new development architecture. Already there is aid architecture. Prefers deletion of 35 and 36], [US-delete 35 and 36. LDCs trap-not all LDCs are in trap Needs to note different circumstances. Some promising parts needs to be addressed somewhere else], [G77-Most important for LDCs. No need to re-categorization of LDCs. Support goes beyond aid architecture. Responsibility to development lies with LDCs. They can not finance their own development. Partnership is crucial. LDCs have found some results, but progress is insufficient and uneven. Some measures are there. However, those are not translated into action. For instance market access provisions are there, but restrictions are there. LDCs share 0.4percent of trade excluding oil. They are not been able to benefit from globalization. LDC fund under UNFCCC is short. 750 priorities, funds are less the need. Projection is 17 billion by 2030. Technology transfer under article 66.2 is not materialized. Providing a technology bank or consortia is important. Aid for Trade is important but not been able to address the supply side constraints of LDCs. UN system has well-recognized category but it is not integrated in the World Bank and IMF. LDCs made heard efforts for reform with the objective of increasing FDI. They made strengthen IP regime, but nothing has come out. These are the reason LDCs have not been able to draw benefit from existing or emerging mechanism. That's why LDCs are asking for specific targeting measures. [EU-Different bodies (BWIs, UNFCCC) have their own rules and mandates to be respected],

[Norway-supports EU. Referring to new architecture without mentioning all actors does not make sense. To focus on how international measures translate into results on the ground], [G77-para 17 of the BPoA refers to WTO, BWIs. Every Conference has discussed this issue. May not discuss the technical details, put political messages should be there as whatever commitment is made must be materialized. We understand the decision making processes of these organizations, but they have the roles. Members to the BWIs are members of the UN], [US-we can give a political direction, but not to create new architecture but not to create new architecture, pre-judge what is going on in other forums]

36. The new international support architecture is based on the recognition of LDCs as a specific category by the international community and relevant international institutions based on the LDCs' special needs, including the UN's Vulnerability Index. Agendas and processes in support of LDCs in different multilateral entities in particular the United Nations, WTO, World Bank and the IMF should be enhanced drawing on this Programme of Action and giving priority to LDCs in their development cooperation strategies and programs. Regular and systematic exchanges of information and coordination and synchronisation between stakeholders and actors can assist in the implementation of development strategies. It should be based on the recognition that LDCs require preferential, concessional and most favourable treatment in view of their severe handicaps and challenges and in order to harness their inherent potentials. In all relevant negotiations, fora and governance institutions, such treatment should encompass better terms for their access to markets, finance, technologies, know-how and other resources in terms of exemption and flexibility in undertaking certain international commitments and obligations that are not commensurate with their capacity, needs and stage of development. (EU, CANZ:delete)

[UN's vulnerability index needs to be clarified as in their view it means HAI and EVI]

37. The international trade and finance architecture needs to be more supportive of and responsive to the special needs and priorities of LDCs together with enhanced coordination and coherence among the different policy areas of the international development architecture, including ODA, trade, FDI, debt and finance. (EU, CANZ:delete)

[EU-EU fulfilled its commitment made during LDCs III on DFQF market access. Some specific issues such as trade needs to be discussed in the relevant sections], [G77-Res 63/227, para 4.c, has ref. to poverty alleviation and integrating in to the global economy. This needs to be reflected]

IV. PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION

38. The actions will be organised by priority areas as: [Switzerland- General comments-There is room for streamlining the issue of dichotomy. For instance in the energy section- efficiency in energy use- Under LDC section-efficiency in energy use, it is also under development partners. Proposed streamlining]

[G77-LDCs are in driver's seat. This is the area where LDCs should take the lead on. This section should be defined based on national reviews, regional reviews and various meetings and well-informed by national experiences. Needs to stress why these areas have been identified as priority areas. MDGs focus on social agenda. We are picking up important social goals. Strong economic agenda would be required. This strong message should be conveyed.

Priority areas should be in line with LDCs priority as contained under para 11 of LDC document.] [EU-General comments-user-friendly and up-to-date approach to avoid difficult negotiations in each and every sections. Actions proposed are many and complex. Could be simplified. Uncomfortable with quantitative targets, reasons are no differentiation among LDCs, in case of target, it is difficult to implement at national levels. Targets and goals should also be realistic. General goal could be materialized in each national target. Quantitative targets are difficult to monitor because of lack of data. MDGs are also for LDCs. Moving away from MDG target we are pre-empting discussions on what will be decided on actions beyond 2015, that is difficult.], [CANZ-Four comments; first- productive capacity, commodity and trade can be put together in a broader section on growth. Would help holistic discussions. Number of references to Agriculture, for productive capacity agri and rural development would be primary. Second point logical sequence of the narrative-Political chapeau, objectives, priorities and actions. First we set goals and move to objectives, which logically leads to actions. Now there are some confusion about the goals, targets and objectives. Some sub-section puts goals and targets some not. Where the targets are coming from. It is difficult to envisage general target for all LDCs. To have some global indicators to get a sense of progress where LDCs are moving. Revisiting the areas of text, where necessary. In favour of aligning with MDG document on those points relating to the partnership that refers action with same objectives without differentiation. Probably better to combine them, would be easy for readers.], [US-First-idea of bifurcation of factions. Then to bring how on some issues the countries of the South could help or to follow MDG structure. On the organization of this section-supports the ideas of combining productive capacity, agriculture, commodity and trade. All the issues are intertwined. Other suggestions to reorder various sections. Good governance should be moved to become first priority area. Concur with EU and others-with overly specific targets. Ready to look at the targets and see how those could be improved], [Japan-Organization of section-could go along with the basic structure. Have concerns on the overly specific targets. Prefers more general targets], [G77-Categorization of LDCs is not acceptable. Categorization on the basis of EVI and HAI are the guiding principles to see the challenges LDCs face. They face similar problem, commonality of problems bind them together. MDGs agenda do not have specific targets for economic growth. This Conference is about development. Should look at the Conference from a holistic point of view. All issues related to LDCs development should be discussed. Reorganization-sustainable development does not reflect specific target. Any attempt to undermine LDCs aspiration should be carefully looked at. Economic insecurity lies at the core of security. There has to be a balanced approach between economic security and governance.], [Norway-have to look at good governance in a holistic way. We have focused on input sides. Supports new and emerging donors to be included in this section], [Secretariat-This section has been culled from G77, but also linked to year-long search for priority issues coming from 33 national reports, regional reviews and thematic preconference events. These are well-rehearsed How to organize could be looked at. Brainstorming at the retreat was bunching together human and social development and economic growth and productive sector. Indicators we can arrive at if we have goals and targets], [G77- Ref to LDCs document para 11 is the basis does not mean everything is agreed by G77], [EU-Priorities have to be consistent with introductions including priorities and objectives]

- Productive capacity
 - Infrastructure
 - Energy
 - Science, Technology and Innovation
 - Private Sector Development
 - **Agriculture, food security and rural development (CANZ)**

- **Commodities and Trade (CANZ)**

- **Good governance at all levels (CANZ)**
- Agriculture, food security and rural development (**CANZ:delete**)
- Commodities and Trade (**CANZ-delete**)
- Human and social development, gender equality and empowerment of women
 - Education and Training
 - Population and Primary Health
 - Youth Development
 - Shelter
 - Water and Sanitation
 - Gender Equality
 - Social Protection
- Multiple Crises and other Emerging Challenges
 - Alt: reducing vulnerability and fragility and other emerging challenges (US)**
 - Economic shocks
 - Peace and Security
 - Climate Change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability
 - Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Financial resources for development and capacity building
 - Domestic Resource Mobilisation
 - Official Development Assistance
 - Debt Relief
 - FDI
 - Remittances
 - New and Emerging Donors, South-South Co-operation and Triangular Cooperation
- Good governance at all levels (**CANZ-delete**)

Alt: A. Productive capacity in agriculture, industry and services sectors, infrastructure and energy and science and technology, ICT and Private Sector Development

B. Agriculture, food and nutritional security and rural development

C. Commodities

D. Trade

E. Human and social development, education and training, population and primary health, youth development, shelter, water and sanitation, gender equality and empowerment of women and social protection

F. Multiple crises and other emerging challenges

G. Climate change

h. Financial resources for development and capacity building

i. Good governance at all levels (G77)

A. Productive capacity

39. LDC economies feature limited productive capacities, which constrain their ability to produce efficiently and effectively, **and to diversify their economies (EU)**. This handicap translates into binding supply constraints and ultimately into weak export and economic potentials and limited productive employment generation and social development prospects. Building a critical mass of viable and competitive productive capacity in agriculture, manufacturing and services is essential if least developed countries are to benefit from greater integration into the global economy, increase resilience to shocks, sustain inclusive and equitable growth as well as poverty ~~reduction~~ **eradication (G77, Holy See)**, achieve structural transformation, and generate **full employment and (G77, Holy See) decent employment work for all** to absorb their large and preponderantly young labour force ~~(G77, Holy See)~~.

39alt: The capacity of LDCs to accelerate growth and sustainable development is impeded by various structural and supply-side constraints. Among these constraints are low productivity; insufficient financial resources; inadequate physical and social infrastructure; lack of skilled human resources; degradation of the environment; post-conflict and fragile situations; weak institutional capacities, including trade support services, in both public and private sectors; low technological capacity, lack of an enabling environment to support entrepreneurship and promote public and private partnership; and lack of access of the poor; particularly women, to productive resources and services. Geographical handicaps faced by landlocked and island LDCs aggravate the impact of these impediments. Critical factors to stimulate productive capacity include: stable macro-economic conditions, a conducive legal and regulatory framework, adequate institutional, physical and social infrastructure and a vibrant private sector. An effective dialogue between government and the private sector, as well as policy consistency within trade, investment and enterprise development, is needed to underpin an enabling environment for economic development. It is also important to encourage and promote good corporate practices. Concrete support should be based upon the national programmes of action or poverty eradication strategies of LDCs. Building a critical mass of viable and competitive productive capacity in agriculture, manufacturing, science and technology, trade and services is essential if least developed countries are to benefit from greater integration into the global economy (CANZ)

[EU-welcomes ref to Private sector. Link should exist with human and social development issue. Add economic diversification of LDCs], [US-sustainable economic growth is necessary for achieving poverty and other MDGs], [Japan-welcomes the emphasis on Private Sector. Likes to see more emphasis on productive capacity. Private sector development should be move up before the infrastructure sub-section. Productive capacity is the key to self-sustaining growth wants to see the ref to “self-sustaining growth” in this para.], [G77-Questions on Private Sector Development-whether it is an end or a means to an end. Sole focus on Private Sector might be difficult.], [Japan-Private Sector is an engine for development]

40. As LDCs differ with respect to their economic structures, needs and priorities, productive capacity development strategies should be tailored to fit these distinctive conditions of LDCs. (CANZ, G77:delete)

[CANZ-This can apply to all subsequent sections. This could be put as a chapeau.], [G77-when we acknowledge national ownership and leadership, they do not see any added value on this. This may lead to categorization, do not see any value addition]

41. The following *goals and targets* ~~may will~~ (G77) be pursued, in accordance with national development policies and strategies: (CANZ: delete) [EU: Comments on a-f: puzzled by target a, c. Don't find that numerical target is the right way to proceed. It is also not realistic][US-Concurs with EU, drew attention to a and b. May go against WTO rules. Prescriptive to countries, it is undoable and not consistent with WTO agreement. Supports general targets. Some might not apply to LDCs. a and b can be phrased in very general terms], [CANZ-Some are unrealistic. Not sure whether they are measurable. Whether there is any baseline data. They don't reflect realistic view what could be achieved], [G77-Since there is target under MDGs, what is the difficulties of having goals and targets. It is in line with national strategies. This should be an action oriented documents which should have goals and targets. Preferred to have targets otherwise would be missing the visions], [US-Broader goals that can apply for all LDCs. To have virtuous cycle between sustained economic growth and achieving MDGS], [EU-Goals and targets are important but it has to be realistic. Prefers to have qualitative goals and targets], [G77-We can rationalize the targets. But having them is important. Link is established between main objectives of graduation and sectoral objectives. These goals are applicable to all LDCs. These are common targets and linked to overarching goal of graduation]

[

- (a) Increase value addition in natural resource-based industries by 50 per cent, **paying special attention to employment effects (EU, US);**
- (b) Diversify **local productive and export capability with a focus on dynamic value added sectors** ~~into at least 2 value-added sectors or new and dynamic sector products in each of agriculture, manufacturing and services sectors~~ (US);
- (c) Strive to provide 100 % access to internet facilities by 2020;
c.alt: Take concrete measures to significantly increase access to the internet (EU)
- (d) Increase total primary energy supply per capita to the same level as other developing countries;
- (e) Double the share of electricity generated through renewable energy sources by 2020;
e.alt: Significantly increase the share of electricity generation through renewable energy sources by 2020 (EU)
- (f) ~~Achieve a 50 per cent~~ **significantly (EU)** increase in combined rail and paved road mileage by 2020. (CANZ:delete)

]

42. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners on **productive capacities** will be along the following lines (CANZ:delete): [G77- Structure is a departure from the

agreement that the BPoA structure would be followed. Joint actions do not give clear sense of responsibility, difficult to demarcate clear responsibility. This is addition and LDCs are ready to fulfil their commitments and the other parts are for development partners. Sought clarification on this additional section. There is clear mismatch between the objectives and the commensurate levels of resources],

(i) Joint actions:

[US-does not like the idea under b, “increase the share” could be moved away from that], [CANZ- a and b seem to be prejudgement. Investment is the decision of the LDCs. On b, uncomfortable as it prejudices national commitments and national priorities][G77-does not want joint actions. This is a departure from Brussels and the agreement during firstPrepCom], [US-Structure is still open, there was not an agreement on the structure. Proposes a strong section on sustained growth that alleviates poverty. Some might have priorities for social sector development etc.], [G77-Understanding/Agreement during the 1st PrepCom was that BPoA structure would be followed], [EU-Bureau is to settle the organizational issue not the substance. Second-EU insisted on different structure, EU never agreed that BPoA structure would be followed and this is not the role of the Bureau to decide on the structure], [US-supports EU], [G77-PrepCom Chair presented three decisions; one of them was that BPoA structure would be followed]

[

- (a) Ensure that productive-capacity development agenda is mainstreamed into **macroeconomic and structural (EU)** policies and strategies related to agriculture, industry and services sectors ~~in LDC’s as well as into the programmatic activities of development partners~~ **(G77: move under actions by LDCs a) ;**
- (b) **Focus on (US) [Consider increasing Increase (EU) the share of LDC government spending in productive capacity building (G77: and delete the rest) and development partners’ aid to (US:delete)] productive capacity building in agriculture, industry and services, in accordance to LDC sectoral and development priorities and in close consultation with all stakeholders (EU); (G77:move under actions by LDCs as b)**
- (c) Establish or upgrade quality assurance and standards for **to meet national and international standards** ~~LDC products to meet national and international standards with the support of development partners~~ **(G77: move under actions by LDCs as c);**
- (d) Implement the Global Jobs Pact as a general framework within which each country can formulate a policy package specific to its situation and priorities, through a portfolio of appropriate policy options, which may include, inter alia, multisectoral development policies, technical assistance and international cooperation; **(G77: move under actions by LDCs as d and will come back with language) (CANZ:delete)]**

(ii) By LDCs

[EU-To specify that LDCs have to develop their own policies and strategies, b and d should have broader approach of financial services. e on credit rating agencies to be deleted, c to remove to trade section to para 42,], [US-bifurcation- needs to reflect on how emerging economies and middle- income countries can help LDCs], [CANZ-b and d to be lumped together]

- (a) Improve the policy and regulatory framework for attracting domestic and foreign investment in productive capacity building, including through open and transparent market regulation (**G77: move to FDI section**);
- (b) Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to reach out those who have no access to ~~banking~~ **financial (EU)** services, including through leveraging the contribution of micro-finance and micro-insurance in creating and expanding financial services targeted to poor and low-income populations;
- (c) Remove obstacles to domestic trade and activity, by prioritizing inter-alia investments that increase connectedness; **(EU, US:delete)**
- (d) Support the development of **a sustainable (EU)** tourism industry in LDCs, in particular through infrastructure and human capital development, increased access to finance as well as enhanced access to global tourism networks and distribution channels **(US: will come back with formulation and placement)**.
- (e) Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to ensure easy access to credit **insurance and payment services to all, including poor and low-income populations and SMEs** ~~including micro-credit and micro-insurance and establish their credit ratings for attracting international flow of resources required for development~~ (EU). **(CANZ:delete)**

Deleted:

e.bis: strengthen programmes for promoting agro-processing industries with value addition as a means to increase agricultural productivity raise rural incomes and foster stronger linkages between agriculture and industries (G77)

e.ter: Put in place basic social protection floors to spur productivity boost incomes, benefit aggregate demands and thereby creating a virtuous cycle between incomes, aggregate demand, expansion of markets, job creation and poverty eradication (G77)

(iii) By Development Partners

[EU-Getting too many details in a Keep it general focussing on responsible investment, South-South Cooperation to be made specific][CANZ-under “a” prefers more general reference. Item “c” could be moved to science and technology section]

a0: Prioritize and increase the allocation of resources to the sectors in line with LDCs priorities (G77)

a01. Support diversification and value addition by assisting LDCs farms to participate in the global value chains (G77)

- (a) Adopt or expand investment promotion regimes, **where possible (US) e.g. (EU)** in the form of risk and guarantee schemes ~~and tax incentives~~ (EU, US), in favour of their firms seeking to invest in productive capacity development in LDCs **and promote responsible investment standards for the private sector (EU) (G77 supports the retention of original proposal)**;
- (b) Strengthen the role of North-South and Triangular cooperation in improving productive capacity;

- (c) Support the development of science and technology to increase agricultural production and productivity;

c.alt: Support efforts aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity (EU)

[G77-The format of Brussels is important from practical and theoretical points of views. National authorities will be confused on joint actions. Joints actions could easily be divided between actions by LDCs and by the development partners, Para 45 joint action “a”, goes against national sovereignty. Strongly supports to reflect what worked in BPoA and what needs to be done. Joint action is not necessary and prefers to strictly dichotomize what was done in BPoA]

Infrastructure

43. One of the major challenges facing LDCs is the lack of adequate, **hard and soft (G77)** infrastructure, including electricity, transport, ICT and water. ~~Besides the limited supply of infrastructure services, the majority of countries is also confronted with the problem of affordability, when such services are available. The costs of infrastructure services are often high when set against the purchasing power of potential users. As a result of this, potential users are excluded from these services (G77).~~ **Reliable and affordable infrastructure services are essential for efficient operation of existing productive assets and enterprises in LDCs attracting new investment connecting producers to market and assuring meaningful economic development. Promoting regional integration (G77) (CANZ:delete).**

[G77- water issues are being dealt with separately under water and sanitation section. Wanted to know what specific aspect of water would be discussed here], [Norway-BPoA 43f on target of telephone and now we see explosion in telephone. We don't set target that is irrelevant], [Japan-There should be some link to productive capacity, which is missing]

44. Reliable and affordable physical infrastructure services are essential for efficient operation of existing productive assets and enterprises in LDCs, attracting new investment, connecting producers to markets and assuring meaningful economic development. (G77:delete) **When designed in a regional perspective, infrastructure developmet underpins regional integration and can boost region-wide production (EU).** [EU-regional dimension could be added which is important factor for regional integration], [G77-supports EU proposal]
45. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:[EU- likes i.d and iii a grants and concessional loans should be blended], [US-“Increase” should be replaced with other words. Transfer of Technology should be on voluntary terms], [CANZ-Joint action d to split in to two sections, under e. improving connectivity is not clear, ICT or broader issue], [G77-resource alignment should be with priority. Idea of connectivity is important including all modes ICT, transportation etc. Technology transfer is important. Addressing infrastructure bottleneck is important for LDCs]

(i) Joint Actions

- (a) Develop and implement comprehensive national infrastructure development policies and plans encompassing all modes of transport, communications, energy and ports, with the financial and technical assistance of development partners. ~~These policies and plans should take into consideration future population dynamics and projected impacts of climate change.~~ **(CANZ:move to actions under LDCs as b) (G77: move to action under LDCs)**
- (b) Develop modern ICT infrastructure and internet access including expansion into rural and remote areas through mobile broadband and satellite connections. **(CANZ: move under actions by LDCs), (G77: move to action under LDCs)**
- (c) Build and expand broadband connectivity, e-networking and e-connectivity in relevant areas, including education, banking, health and governance in all LDCs. **(CANZ:Move under actions by LDCs), (G77: move to action under LDCs)**
- (d) Mobilize resources, including from the private sector and through private public partnerships (CANZ), **and grants/loans blending (EU)** for infrastructure development and maintenance and prioritize the use of local technical experts to ~~ensure~~ **promote where appropriate (US)** transfer of skills, knowledge and technology **on mutually agreed terms and conditions (US)**. **(CANZ:Move under actions by LDCs), (G77: partly move to action under LDCs and partly under development partners. Will come back with language)**
- (e) Promote bilateral, sub-regional and regional approaches to improve connectivity by removing infrastructure bottlenecks **(G77:delete)**. **Infrastructure development plans should be designed in a global and regional perspective to maximize benefits for enterprises and people region-wide (EU)**

(ii) By LDCs

- (a) Increase share of government spending to infrastructure maintenance and development in accordance with their sectoral and development needs and priorities.

a.alt: allocate and disburse annually an adequate percentage of budget for the development and maintenance of infrastructure (G77)
a.bis:
- (b) **Develop and implement comprehensive national infrastructure development policies and plans encompassing all modes of transport, communications, energy and ports, with the financial and technical assistance of development partners. (CANZ)**
- (c) **Develop modern ICT infrastructure and internet access including expansion into rural and remote areas through mobile broadband and satellite connections. (CANZ)**
- (d) **Build and expand broadband connectivity, e-networking and e-connectivity in relevant areas, including education, banking, health and governance in all LDCs. (CANZ)**

- (e) **Mobilize resources, for infrastructure development and maintenance and prioritize the use of local technical experts to ensure transfer of skills, knowledge and technology (CANZ).**

(iii) By Development Partners

- (a) [Increase the share of ~~aid~~ **development funding (EU)** allocated to infrastructure development in line with LDC sectoral and development needs and priorities **(US:delete)] and use concessional funds to catalyse and leverage other sources of funding for infrastructure development and management (EU);**

a.bis: allocate and disburse annually an adequate percentage of financial resources for the development and maintenance of this sector (G77)

a.ter: Prioritize the use of local technical experts to ensure transfer of skills, knowledge and technology (G77)

a.quat: Actively engage PPP and ensure adequate resources for the maintenance of transport and ICT infrastructure for their sustainability (G77)

a.quint: assist LDCs in implementing large infrastructure projects including development and upgrading communication infrastructure and multimodal transport including railways, roads waterways, warehouse and port facilities (G77)

- (b) Provide assistance to landlocked and small-island LDCs aimed at addressing the challenges of their remoteness from international markets and lack of infrastructure connectivity.

Energy

46. The levels of production and ~~consumption~~ **of access to (CANZ, Holy See) energy** in the majority of LDCs are inadequate **limiting the access to energy by all and unstable (G77, Holy See). People in rural areas still rely on traditional sources of energy. Lack of adequate energy has constrained the development opportunities in LDCs. Access to affordable, reliable and renewable energy and its efficient distribution system will be critically important to enhance productive capacity which is the key to achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development vital for poverty eradication, building capacities of LDCs for the production of modern cost effective and cleaners energy sources including renewable energy through transfe**re of appropriate affordable and dependable technologies should there receive due priority. **Energy security enlarges development opportunities and is closely linked to future prosperity in LDCs (G77, Holy See).** [The majority of people, especially in rural areas, rely heavily on traditional sources of energy which can be injurious to health and the environment. Efficient **and sustainable (EU)** energy systems are a key element of economic growth, productivity increases, investment in improved **climate -friendly (EU)** technology, lower costs, and a higher level of national welfare. Energy also plays a key role in enhancing competitiveness and in attracting private investment. A strong, efficient, competitive energy sector can support technologies that promote a mix of cost-effective, clean fossil and renewable energy sources for **green (EU)** growth and sustainable development **and increased access to affordable energy (EU) (G77:delete)**]. [EU -para could be improved Concepts such as sustainable energy, access to affordable energy, biomass could be added. Different sources of energy are confusing. 2012 is the year of

sustainable energy for all. Needs to keep in mind], [Norway-Asks question about access of energy for all, whether it features in the document], [Japan-Energy issue in general or in the context of productive capacity, wanted clarifications. The para sounds more about social development than productive capacity. This is something related to sustainable development than to productive capacity], [G77-supports Japan regarding linking access to energy to Productive capacity. Energy is an area where innovative technology is taking place. Small farmers will also benefit from access to energy], [CANZ-what are we doing when we are linking access to energy to Productive Capacity, sought clarification as it may have some implications], [Japan-Access to energy in the context of productive capacity building could be distinguished from social and human development angles.], [US-affordable access of energy for all. Biomass..]

47. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines: [G77-volatility in energy prices is important for LDCs. Needs some measures to address this issue for LDCs], [CANZ-mechanisms relating to volatility are vaguely defined]

(i) Joint Actions:

- (a) Improve efficiency in the generation, distribution and use of **sustainable (EU)** energy, with the financial, technical and technological support of development partners. (CANZ, G77:delete)

(ii) By LDCs:

a.o. ensure that energy sector receives adequate budget allocation. (G77)

- (a) Adopt integrated energy security development policies, strategies and plans to build a strong energy sector that ensures access to affordable, **sustainable (EU)** and reliable energy by all and promotes **green (EU)** economic growth and sustainable development;
- (b) Expand power infrastructure and increase capacity for energy generation, especially renewable energy;

b.bis: Increase the share of renewable energy and other innovative sources of energy such as tidal and wave energy (EU)

(iii) By Development Partners:

a.o. allocate and disburse annually an adequate percentage of budget for the development of this sector (G77)

- (a) Support efforts to develop the energy sector, ~~in particular using locally available energy resources~~(US), including renewable energy, ~~natural gas~~ (EU) and other clean energy sources, inter alia through financial and technical assistance and by ~~facilitating~~ **encouraging (US)** private sector investment
- (b) Facilitate transfer of appropriate and affordable technology on mutually agreed terms for the development of clean **and renewable (CANZ)** energy technologies in accordance with relevant international agreements; (US:delete) [US- what is meant by that?]
- (c) Support efforts to put in place or refine existing schemes that are aimed at addressing the volatility in energy prices. (US, CANZ:delete) [US-Needs clarification. Seems too general]

c.bis: Provide financial, technical and technological support to improve energy efficiency in LDCs (G77)

c.ter: Support setting up through the provision of adequate financial and technical assistance, certain number of projects and power plants specillay in renewable energy in accordance with national priorities and needs of LDCs (G77)

c.quat: Provide incentives to their private sectors to invest in LDCs' priority energy projects (G77)

Science, Technology and Innovation

48. Production processes in LDC are **often (CANZ,EU)** characterized by the utilization of ~~rudimentary~~ **outdated (EU)** technologies, lack of resources to acquire new technologies, and low capability for upgrading old technologies or adapting and utilizing new ones when they are available. **A lack of innovation capacity prevents the private sector from being competitive at regional and international levels. (EU)** Research and development, including ~~inter-alia (CANZ)~~ through the private sector, has a strategic role to play in strengthening know - how and building the necessary special knowledge base in LDCs [to prevent a widening digital divide and in achieving **achieve (EU)** sustained and rapid progress in reducing poverty (CANZ:delete)]. [EU-to mention other factors, such as education, skill development, governance, innovation is missing. Digital divide is linked to ICT networks]

48.bis: Science, technology and innovation play an important role in development. All LDCs are lagging behind in this critical areas which are the key drivers for transformation and have great potentials to change the development landscape of LDDCs if developed and harnessed properly. LDCs have not been able to move beyond outdated technologies that characterize their production processes. Acquiring new technologies and building domestic capacity and knowledge base to be able to fully utilize acquired technologies and promoting indigenous capacity on a sustainable basis for research and development will be essential to enhance productive capacities in LDCs. Furthermore development of this sector should help bridge the digital divide and technology gap for rapid poverty eradication and sustainable development (G77).

49. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines: [G77-all paragraphs are important. New challenges, new solutions therefore new institutions. Very much interested on technology bank and consortia. Prefers to stick to original LDCs proposals. Technology bank-LDCs have strengthened their IPR regimes. Despite that there is difficult to search appropriate knowledge and technology. Difficult in negotiating licensing. Availability of technology in market there prices are not easily available. Technology very much linked to productive capacity. Technology bank can sort out couple of issues for LDCs, would be a licensing pool for LDCs. Price issue is important. Price should be subsidized. Would provide data base for tech. Would serve as clearing house for technologies for LDCs. Underscore the need for technology bank], [CANZ-In terms of the technology bank, is there any intergovernmental discussions on technology bank. Wants to know whether there is any on-going process], [Norway-Inquired whether there is any written information], [G77-would provide information and referred to SG report 2010 on LDCs that discussed this issue]

(i) Joint Actions:

- (a) [Build or expand, ~~with the support of development partners- (G77)~~, strategic partnerships with a broad range of actors, including the private sector,

universities and other research institutions, and foundations, in order to support innovation (CAZN: delete and move under the actions by LDCs). (G77:move under actions by LDCs)]

- (b) [Establish a global centre for STI capacity building for LDCs, which would help the LDC's access existing critical technologies and which would draw together bilateral initiatives and support by Multilateral institutions and the private sector (CANZ, EU, US:delete), (G77: move under actions by development partners)];

[CANZ-sought clarification on STI. Preferences not to create new mechanisms]

(ii) By LDCs:

a.o. **Build or expand strategic partnerships with a broad range of actors, including the private sector, universities and other research institutions, and foundations, in order to support innovation (CANZ)**

a.o. **ensure that development of science, technology and innovation receives specific allocation of budget (G77)**

- (a) Ensure that science and technology are mainstreamed into LDC national development **and sectoral (EU)** policies;
- (b) Promote investments and engagement in ~~innovation~~, **innovating (US) seeking and scaling up**—(US) “~~game-changers~~” **innovative solutions (CANZ)** for development such as ~~weather-resistant~~ **more robust (EU)** seed varieties, low-cost water treatment systems, and information and communication innovations, mobile technologies for banking, ~~green-clean (RF)~~ **energy technologies and innovations in health and education service delivery**
- (c) Set up and strengthen **the knowledge base and (EU)**, as applicable, institutions to support local **and regional (EU)** research and development, science and technology. [EU-important to add regional dimension and the role of the Private Sector]

c.bis: Promote organizational and institutional reforms in local science and research institutions to foster cooperation and collaboration with the private sector, provide for income generating opportunities and foster strong orientation towards private sector needs (EU)

(iii) By Development Partners:

a.o. **Provide adequate resources for the development of science and technology and promotion of innovation (G77)**

- (a) Support LDC research and development, science and technology, including ~~inter alia~~ (CANZ) by ~~establishing or~~ (CANZ) strengthening regional and national institutions, as ~~necessary~~ **appropriate (US)**; [CANZ-reservation on the second part “including inter alia ...”, prefers strengthening. Have reservation on b, c and d. To talk about the South-South as some innovations in developing countries could benefit LDCs. Additional reference to SS Cooperation in this section is preferred]
- (b) [**Continue to (EU) Implement Reaffirm (CANZ) the 2001 (CANZ) WTO Ministerial Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health that waive LDC's obligations for the TRIPS and public health provisions (CANZ) (US:delete)**] ;[US-picking various sources is dangerous. Picking and choosing will cause missing the totality. To be deleted], [EU-sought clarification does not fit in this section, prefers deletion], [Norway-supports US]

- (c) ~~Consider the creation of~~ **establish (G77)** a ~~T-~~technology ~~B-~~bank (CANZ) for LDCs to be jointly administered by the LDCs and development partners on the basis of parity, to facilitate LDCs' access to technologies and technological know-how, especially critical technology in agricultural, renewable energy, infrastructure, ecosystems management, water studies and management and health, and to overcome digital divide; (EU, US:delete)
- (d) ~~[Consider the provision of~~ **establish (G77)** concessional start-up finance for LDC firms which ~~venture into~~ **invest in (US)** new technologies ~~by setting up technology sharing consortia by LDCs-~~ (EU) (US:delete or move under actions by LDCs)].

d.bis: Establish a global centre for STI capacity building for LDCs to promote their access to critical technologies (G77)

d.ter: Improve access to technology and strengthen research in science and technology by creating necessary enabling provisions under WIPO, WTO and other relevant frameworks (G77)

Private Sector Development

- 50o. LDCs have recognized the role of private sector in their development process and have taken a number of measures to create an enabling environment for conducting business. Yet, lack of adequate physical infrastructure and resource base, lack of finance and access to productive resources, lack of adequate technologies and lack of meaningful integration of LDCs to global economic system have contributed to slow growth of private sector's activities. Removal of these constraints will be critically important for the development of an effective private sector geared towards building productive capacity. Given the nature of LDCs economies, development of small and medium size enterprises holds a promising opportunity for the emergence of a vibrant business community in LDCs. A dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector in LDCs could be a valuable instrument for increasing investment, employment and promoting innovation which are essential for rapid economic growth and poverty eradication (G77).**
50. [Challenges before the LDC private sector, just like many other non LDC developing countries, include **government red tape and complex and cumbersome business licensing regulations (US)** limited access to financing, skills and knowledge, as well as inadequate **macroeconomic policies, (EU)** physical infrastructure ~~and~~ (US) institutional constraints **and corruption (US)** . Another impediment that sets the private sector in LDCs apart from that of other developing countries is ~~the missing middle in enterprise structure, with~~ (EU) **that (EU)** most firms ~~being~~ **are (EU)** either small or large **with few SMEs (EU)**. These impediments increase the risk and cost of doing business, limit access to productive resources, reduce the incentive for entrepreneurship and investment and ultimately cause low and instable economic growth, limited employment generation and poor social development outcomes (CANZ:delete)]. [US-factoring in red-tape and governance], [Norway-integrating governance issue in this section is important], [G77-linking governance issue in all places might not be relevant], [CANZ-...]
51. A dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector is a valuable instrument for increasing investment, employment and innovation, therefore generating economic growth and reducing poverty. **The role of good governance is**

essential to the fostering of a viable private sector. (CANZ) ~~Such a private sector is~~ also required to derive maximum benefits from LDC natural resource endowments, including tapping the commodity sector as an engine for building productive capacity and ~~initiate an industrialization process~~ (CANZ, US).

51alt: A dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector is a valuable instrument for increasing investment and trade, employment and innovation, as well as serving as an engine for industrialization. The private sector, therefore, is the key to sustained economic growth, poverty reduction, and the promotion of self-sustaining development in LDCs. (Japan, US)

52. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:
[CANZ-wants to introduce promoting and extending Rule of Law in promoting vibrant private sector]

(i) Joint Actions :

- (a) Promote a dialogue between the private sector and government and strengthen public-private partnerships with the view of ensuring that policies address key constraints, **including administrative constraints (CANZ)** to the private sector's contribution to sustainable and inclusive growth, promote corporate social responsibility (CSR) and make use of potential synergies **(CANZ, G77: move under action by LDCs) ;**

a.bis: Promote women entrepreneurship to make better use of untapped economic capacities in LDCs (EU, US)

[EU-add access to finance for enterprises such as SMEs and microenterprise], [CANZ-emphasis should be much broader not only on corporate social responsibility but more effective utilization of risk guarantees or political risk insurance for infrastructure], [G77-who should provide risk insurance to be clearly spelled out. There should be some risk insurance package by the partners]

(ii) By LDCs:

- (a) Promote a conducive environment for private sector development, including for small and medium-sized enterprises, through **appropriate regulatory framework and macroeconomic policies.** ~~a predictable, transparent, rule-based and non-discriminatory regulatory frameworks as well as appropriate macroeconomic policies(G77);~~

a.bis: Promote a dialogue between the private sector and government and strengthen public-private partnerships with the view of ensuring that policies address key constraints, to the private sector's contribution to sustainable and inclusive growth, promote corporate social responsibility (CSR) and make use of potential synergies (G77)

a.bis: Promote the availability of financial services through policies that facilitate the responsible provision of financial services that can enhance private sector development and investments across sectors (EU)

(iii) By Development partners:

- (a) Support the development of infrastructure, industrial and agricultural productive capacities, **through additional financial support and the transfer of technology and know-how** ~~including through the transfer of technology under mutually agreed terms~~(G77), (US:delete);
- (b) ~~Implement specific schemes~~ **support initiatives (CANZ) support the efforts of LDCs to enhance the** ~~to improve (G77) the institutional (EU:delete)]~~ **support the development of the managerial (EU) and managerial (CANZ, US) capacities and productivity of small and medium-sized enterprises in LDC's;**[EU-replace institutional with managerial] [G77 prefers to retain this. Will provide language]

B. Agriculture, Food and Nutritional (G77) Security and Rural Development

53. Agriculture plays a crucial role in almost all LDCs, [both in promoting food security and as the major economic activity for much of the population, with direct linkages with **the eradication of (G77) poverty eradication (CANZ), and hunger, (G77, Holy See) rural development, foreign exchange earnings export promotion (G77) and gender issues empowerment of women (CANZ, G77), as well as commodity diversification and agro-processing capacity (EU:delete)], as a provider of livelihood for a majority of the population, a source of food security for the population, a generator of foreign exchange, a point of departure for gender equality and diversification of production into other areas and greater value added. It is only through access to safe and nutritious food that those most at risk of chronic and acute malnutrition, and in particular, women and children, can improve their health and nutrition status (EU, US).**
54. However, agriculture faces significant challenges including from climate change, environmental degradation and growing demand from rising populations [that will have a disproportionate impact on the rural poor. Furthermore rising commodity prices and demand for food and fuel, **while creating development opportunities for farmers and resource rich LDCs (EU) have also (EU) led to increased international land based investments, which can have unintended negative impacts in terms of political stability, social cohesion, human rights, local food security or and tenure rights for small holder farmers the receiving country (CANZ, US:delete)]. Increasing productive capacity of the agricultural sector requires substantial investments in infrastructure as well as extension (CANZ) of effective farming practices, sustainable technologies, access to appropriate financing (EU) and marketing mechanisms. Weak governance structures, lack of recognition of property rights and lack of enforcement of laws in some recipient countries have contributed to instances in which land-based investments have been associated with unintended negative impacts in terms of political stability, social cohesion, human rights, local food security and tenure rights. Improving governance and tenure rights will be essential to establishing conditions in which such investments can maximally contribute to development (US) (CANZ: combine paras 54 and 53) [G77-Sought clarification on second sentence "rising commodity prices... this para is politically explosive. Will come back lately], [EU- figure of hunger and nutrition should figure prominently in the paragraph], [US-To tie it with building productive capacities in LDCs]**

54alt: The agriculture sector in LDCs faces huge challenges due to lack of adequate investment in physical infrastructure, scientific and technological development and

research extension services. Furthermore, agriculture development has been suffering from myriads of climate change related problems, such as, desertification, land and soil degradation, droughts, floods, cyclones, tsunamis, earthquake-(CANZ), unpredictable weather patterns, deforestation and loss of biodiversity, declining water availability and degrading water quality (G77)

55. Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following targets:

- (a) Make substantial progress toward ~~halving the proportion of people suffering from eradicating~~ (G77, Holy see) hunger (CANZ:delete), (US:delete or moving)
- (b) **Substantially** (EU, G77) Increase investment in rural infrastructure by 50 percent (EU, G77), (CANZ, US:delete)[EU- seems to come out from the blue, prefers to delete], [CANZ-supports EU. Unless there is clarification prefers deletion], [G77-target is important. Ready to refine the language. More than 75percent of people of LDCs are in rural areas. Important to retain this target but can be refined]
- (c) **Establish and** (G77) Ensure access to national, ~~or~~ (G77) regional, and international (G77) emergency food stocks in all LDCs (CANZ, US:delete)

56. The following will be policy measures and mechanisms on ~~agriculture, food security and rural development~~ **Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines** (CANZ, G77): [G77 wants to know the source of language. Languages are not in line with LDC proposals. They will come back. Under joint action principle of responsible .. needs clarification, on trade subsidies will provide language. Does not reflect the priorities in LDC text], [CANZ-there are overlaps. Needs critical look and streamline,],

(i) Joint actions:

- (a) [Strengthen institutions, including cooperatives, to boost smallholder farmer food production, **agricultural productivity and sustainable agricultural practices** (G77) through providing **safety-nets to poor small holder farmers, supplying critical inputs such as locally adapted quality seeds, fertilizers and other services, rehabilitating both rural and agricultural infrastructure, reducing post-harvest crop losses and improving village -level stocks; linking small-scale farmers to markets through out the food chains including the provisions of price and other relevant information and improving sanitary phytosanitary services.** ~~productivity-enhancing safety nets to poor smallholder farmers and by supplying critical inputs such as locally adapted quality seeds, fertilizer, small irrigation pumps and veterinary medicines and services, rehabilitating both rural and agricultural infrastructure; reducing post-harvest crop losses and improving village-level stocks; linking small-scale farmers to markets by reducing constraints to domestic trade throughout the food chain, including the provision of price and other relevant information; and improving animal health services~~-(G77); (CANZ: delete), (G77:move under actions by LDCs as b)][EU-to add increase **agri productivity and sustainable agricultural practices**]
a.alt: Increase agricultural productivity and sustainable agricultural practices by making rural markets work better for the poor by taking action to address

market failures, increase competitiveness, reduce price volatility and facilitate the access of smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, to markets, appropriate finance and inputs (EU:move under actions by LDCs)

- (b) [Implement irrigation schemes with a view to **strengthening sustainable agriculture systems (EU)**, increasing agricultural production and improving food security, ~~where appropriate (G77)~~, ~~(CANZ:delete)~~, **(EU, US:move under actions by LDCs)**, ~~(G77:move under actions by LDCs as c)~~].
- (c) Support national, regional and international agricultural and fisheries research institutions as appropriate, and build capacities in tropical agricultural technologies, targeted to [long-term economic growth and poverty ~~reduction~~ **eradication (G77)** in LDCs ~~(CANZ:delete)~~ **strengthening the productivity, sustainability and resilience of small holder agriculture, and so promoting long economic growth (CANZ)**. ~~(G77:move under actions by partners as d)~~
- (d) [Assist LDCs to establish **and upgrade (G77)** their own national testing and certification institutions to be recognized by global SPS institutions and support participation of LDC's in regional and global standard setting ~~(CANZ, US:delete)~~, **(G77:move under actions by partners as e)**
- (e) [Promote strategic and regulatory frameworks for FDI and other resource flows in this sector that include vital policy areas such as infrastructure development, trade and trade facilitation, research and development and transfer of technology. {Governments, private and public investors as well as civil society should work towards principles of responsible agriculture investments ~~in order to that facilitate secure equitable and sustainable growth through (US)~~ foreign direct investments in the (US) agriculture sector (US) ~~(G77:delete)~~} ~~(CANZ:delete)~~, **(G77:move under actions by LDCs as h)**.~~[CANZ-To move this para to FDI], [Japan-Supports the reference to principle of responsible agricultural investment], [Switzerland-provided sources of the Principle of Responsible Agricultural Investment...]~~
- (f) [~~Undertake initiatives to moderate unusual fluctuations in the food grain prices and assist countries~~ **Assist LDCs (G77)** in developing their national and regional food stock capacities and consider other measures to **ensure food** ~~strengthen (G77)~~ **and nutritional (G77)** security risk management for affected countries, **including by further exploring the feasibility of a system of stockholding in dealing with humanitarian food emergencies or as a means to limit price volatility (EU)**. ~~(US:delete)~~, **(G77:move under actions by partners as h)**
- (g) [Implement agrarian reforms including the improvement or establishment of rural development policies and programmes, focused on the poor, to ensure better preparedness to increase resilience and respond effectively to natural and man-made disasters in line with the recommendations of the international conference on agrarian reform and rural development ~~(CANZ, G77:delete)~~].
- (h) Mainstream the **policies and programmes to (G77) combat fight (CANZ) desertification, land degradation, droughts, floods and salination into national development policies and programmes (G77 and delete the rest of the para)** against **climate change, (EU)** desertification, land degradation and droughts in development policies and programs, ~~and mobilize resources to this end (CANZ)~~. **(G77:move under actions by LDCs as i)**

(ii) Actions by LDCs

- (a) Formulate and implement effective national plans and policies relating to national food **and nutritional (G77)** security and agricultural **and rural (EU)** development, with clear and achievable targets, involving relevant

stakeholders in the decision making process, ~~including an allocation of at least 10 percent of government expenditures to agriculture (CANZ, EU, US). [EU- This is from Maputo declaration for Africa. Prefers general regional target], [CANZ-not comfortable with ref to 10 per cent. Needs to explain what those expenditure relates to]~~

- (b) Support the establishment and strengthening of transparent, efficient and effective agricultural marketing and export systems [using ~~the (CANZ) private firms sectors (CANZ) entities, including (US) {and civil society (CANZ) organizations such as (US:delete)}~~ farmers' cooperatives (G77:delete)].
- (c) Encourage small farmers and pastoralists to change gradually from the production of low value to high-value products, ~~including horticultural products (CANZ)~~, taking into account specialization, favourable market and infrastructural development conditions as well as improved access to financial and risk management.
- (d) [Secure inclusive land tenure rights **in order to secure equitable access to resources by all in particular the poor and those living in vulnerable situation in accordance with national policies and legislations (G77)** {and protect customary land rights in order to secure equitable access to resources including by indigenous peoples, minorities and other vulnerable groups; through the promotion of practical, simple, affordable and accessible administrative mechanisms. (G77:delete)} (CANZ:delete)]**[G77-critical issue. Should look at national legislation of the government. Needs consultation within the group and will come back]**
- (e) ~~Strengthen the recognition and role~~ **Promote the empowerment (EU) of rural (EU) women in agriculture (EU) as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food and nutrition (G77) security and ensuring their equal access to productive resources, land, (G77) financing, technologies, training and markets.**
e.bis: **Mainstream food and nutritional security, marine and coast resources management plans and strategies (G77)**

(iii) By Development Partners

ao. Provide adequate level of resources for the development of this sector (G77)

- (a) ~~Deliver~~ **fulfil (G77) commitments made to achieve global food security and sustainable agricultural development and global food security (EU) and provide adequate and predictable resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the commitments set out in the L'Aquila initiative on global food security;**
- (b) [**Establish or (G77) Strengthen, as appropriate, (G77) shock-absorption assistance schemes for LDCs, scale up support to insurance mechanisms and risk mitigation tools, particularly those related to natural disasters having an effect on food security; enhance productivity, including by increasing access to agricultural finance, including through regional initiatives (CANZ:delete);**
- (c) **Strengthen support for The (CANZ) Provide adequate and predictable resources to the (G77) relevant United Nations agencies should be assured adequate allocate (EU) resources to expand and enhance their (CANZ) food assistance and to support safety net programmes to address hunger and malnutrition, when appropriate (G77), through the use of local or regional purchase-(CANZ), with a strong focus on the results on the ground (EU).**

- (d) ~~Improving international food markets through~~ (CANZ) **Improve the access to international markets, in particular food and cotton through (G77)** reducing agricultural trade distortions [by all LDCs (US) trading partners (CANZ, G77:delete)], in particular ~~subsidies and market~~ **tariff (US)** restrictions, **and other trade barriers (G77) especially and (US) export** restrictions on food imports by LDCs. [EU-whether it is right place. There are agreed language on subsidies and market restrictions to refer to that], [US-food market.. should be broader with all trading partners. Subsidies should be replaced with some other word]
- d.alt: Fulfilling in the Doha Development Agenda the 2005 pledge of WTO members to ensure the parallel elimination in agriculture of all forms of export subsidies, and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect to be completed by the end of 2013 (EU)**
- d.bis: Set up agricultural/marine R&D institutions to cater to each LDC at national or regional level and support them in a collaborative manner in developing long term capacity in this field. (G77)**
- d.ter: Provide and support, as appropriate, LDCs with high-yielding and climate -resilient crops and varieties, including saline compatible, drought compatible and submersion compatible species through transfer of appropriate technology and technical know-how at an affordable cost (G77)**

C. ~~Commodities and~~ (CANZ, US, G77) Trade

[G77-Commodities and trade to be separated as suggested by LDCs in its text], [EU-text is long to be streamlined by combining some programmes. Discrepancies as 4 actions by LDCs and 17 by partners. Details to be addressed in WTO, not to pre-empt the negotiations at WTO. To stick to agreed language], [Norway-supports EU], [CANZ- Supports EU. Also supports G77 to split between commodities and trade], [US-supports EU and CANZ, South-South is important as 49% of LDC exports go to Southern countries. Commodity-creates resources flows for LDCs. At the national level LDCs should use the resource flows and build their productive capacity], [G77 does not agree that Trade issues cannot be discussed here. While discussing development, trade is an important component. There should be strong political message and commitment from international commitment. We can improve language. Without building LDCs capacity to benefit from trade, LDCs will continue to marginalize], [Norway-BPoA has reference to DFQF market access, but if emerging economies are providing that it should be reflected], [G77-developing countries are trying to support LDCs, but the 100 per cent/97 per cents there are difficulties in implementing. Mechanism and facilities in place are not helping LDCs due to difficulties related to non-tariff measures, LDCs trade capacities etc.], [EU-EU has delivered on DFQF commitments. Major economies are also in the similar process], [US-2005, 43 per cent of LDC exports went to developing countries], [G77-whether LDCs trading share has increased or not. Should focus on LDCs trading capacity and supporting measures at international level]

57. Trade has an important role in ensuring LDCs' sustainable economic development. LDCs' collective share in **overall (CANZ) international trade has nearly doubled over the past ten years (US), however (CANZ, US) but (US) remains substantially (US) low at approximately (CANZ) just (US) over 2 one (US) per cent** and highly concentrated on very few export products (US). {LDCs, their development partners and the international community as a whole have to collectively address (G77) LDCs' supply-side constraints **need to be addressed to enhance by enhancing (G77) their productive capacities as well as ensure favourable market access conditions to products of greatest export interest to**

them and eliminate non-tariff barriers→ (CANZ:delete the whole sentence). {With appropriate policies and well-targeted and predictable external assistance **support** (CANZ), LDCs are better able to realise their potential and participate meaningfully in the global economy. **Regional cooperation, including through regional trade integration and other arrangements can facilitate LDCs' development and their beneficial integration into the world economy by inter alia, increasing the size of markets and improving their competitiveness (CANZ).**

58. [Many LDCs remain commodity-dependent, with a significant number relying primarily on **agriculture or on** (CANZ) the extraction of very few natural resources **as well as primary products (G77)** for export. This makes LDCs particularly vulnerable to high fluctuations in resource flows through their exposure to external ~~terms of~~ (CANZ) trade shocks including as a result of volatility of commodity prices. There is ~~thus~~ (CANZ) a need for concerted action to ~~address~~ **support** (CANZ) LDCs' **efforts to reduce** (CANZ) commodity-dependence including through the diversification of their export base ~~and~~ adoption of measures aimed at mitigating or reducing the adverse effects of price and commodities market volatility (CANZ) (CANZ, **G77:move to the part on commodities as a chapeau**)].[CANZ-Not only extraction, but should be broader so as to include agriculture. Some re-wording of the para graph to make it consistent]

Alt 57-58. **Trade has an important role in ensuring LDCs' sustainable economic development. LDCs' collective share in international trade has nearly doubled over the past 10 years, but remains low at just over 2 percent of total world trade. The importance of South-South trade has also greatly expanded with half of LDC exports flowing to developing countries. Many LDCs remain commodity-dependent, with a significant number relying primarily on the extraction of a few natural resources for export. This makes many LDCs particularly vulnerable to commodity price fluctuations. LDCs', with support from their partners, should address supply-side constraints by enhancing productive capacities and reducing constraints on the private sector, and building and diversifying their export base. LDCs and their partners should also work toward favourable market access conditions to LDC products (US)**

59. [Regional cooperation, including through regional trade integration and other arrangements ~~can facilitate~~ **is key to** (EU) LDCs' development and their beneficial integration into the world economy by inter alia, increasing the size of markets and improving their competitiveness, enhancing regional connectivity through collective development of key regional infrastructures and ~~strengthening capabilities to respond to threats and crises of various kinds~~ **reducing vulnerabilities to external shocks (US, EU, Japan) (CANZ:delete)]**

60. Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets:**[US-goal and targets can be counterproductive. a is confusing, LDCs have 2.09 per cent of trade. b is overly prescriptive. c to be in conformity with Hong Kong. These to be deleted. Other goals may be considered], [EU-a and b could be deleted. c could be retained but in line with Hong Kong. but all developing countries in a position to do so is missing], [G77-target is very important. Trade has a lot of positive impact on growth and productive capacity building. Appreciated partners for market access, but needs to scale up as the world is moving fast. LDCs need to make progress.], [EU-market access is important to both developed and developing countries as well as capacity building], [Norway-Aid for

trade, EIF, capacity building are important], [Chair-Trade figure is taken from SG's report. That is exports. Total trade is more]

- (a) **Significantly (EU, G77) Increase the share of LDCs trade in global trade by 2020 (EU) with the aim of increasing the share of LDC exports in global exports at least by 2 percentage point by 2020 (G77) from 1 percent to 1.5% by 2016 and to 2% by 2021 (US);**
- (b) Broaden LDCs' export base [by reducing export concentration ratio to 40 percent (EU) and reducing (EU) the share of the three most important exports in total exports (US:DELETE)];

Alt a and b. Significantly increase the share of LDC trade in global trade by 2020, including by broadening LDC export base (CANZ)

- (c) **Full realisation of (G77) Provide stable, secure and predictable (US, EU) duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all products originating in all LDCs (US) in conformity with the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organisation in 2005 (CANZ, US, G77). (CANZ: Move under actions by development partners)**
Cbis. Make substantial efforts for an early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of Trade Negotiations with ambitious, comprehensive, balanced and development-oriented outcome (G77).

61. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners on trade and regional cooperation and integration will be along the following lines (CANZ): [CANZ has reservation on the whole section. To move some of the paragraphs to joint action. d to be moved to joint action], [G77-this is a key area. Will consult with the Group particularly on the new proposals from partners], [US-If we focus too much, presupposing what is going on in other fora, its going to be confusing]

[G77: Likes to retain all paragraphs and ready to work on the language. Wonders whether there is real commitment from other delegations. Wants to know what are the value addition in this section]

(i) Joint actions:

- (a) Strive for an early conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations with an ambitious, comprehensive, balanced and development-oriented outcome;

a.alt: **Reach an ambitious and balanced conclusion in the WTO Doha Development Agenda that would be beneficial to LDCs by providing meaningful new market access in to the fastest growing economies and implement trade facilitation rules at the national level that enhance the ability of LDCs to take advantage of existing market access opportunities (US)**
- (b) Support and promote sub-regional and regional cooperation, including for export promotion and improving regional connectivity [through trade facilitation (US) joint projects on customs and border procedures, and in so far as possible (EU) transport infrastructure and linkages, telecommunications facilities, energy, and customs and border controls (CANZ:delete)];

b.bis. Maintain the strong commitment to Aid for Trade and the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) as key vehicles to assisting LDCs in trade capacity building and in ensuring an efficient use of available resources (EU)

b.alt Resist protectionist tendencies and rectify trade distorting measures including in agriculture that are inconsistent with multilateral obligations; (CANZ)

b.bis: Address non-tariff measures and reduce or eliminate arbitrary or unjustified non-tariff barriers; standards and technical regulations must be developed transparently and applied non-discriminatorily IN A NON-DISCRIMINATORY MANNER, and should BE TECHNICALLY justified AND not constitute a DISGUISED RESTRICTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE (CANZ).

b.ter: Further implement Aid for Trade consistent with development partner commitments and LDCs' priority needs, as reflected in national development strategies; including, as appropriate, through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade related Technical Assistance to LDCs. (CANZ)

(ii) By LDCs:

[US-Can be added some more ideas such as sound macroeconomic policies, taking advantage of existing market access benefits.]

- (a) Integrate trade and trade capacity building policies into national development strategies;
- (b) Improve productivity and competitiveness and diversify production bases into dynamic new products and services;
- (c) Diversify export products and markets to non-traditional destinations;
- (d) **Remove procedural and institutional bottlenecks that increase transaction costs including through efforts to (US) Improve efficiency, efficacy and transparency of institutions and processes to better facilitate trade and improve standards and quality control;**

(iii) By Development Partners :

- (a) [Resist protectionist tendencies and rectify trade distorting measures including in agriculture that are inconsistent with multilateral obligations; (CANZ, US:delete)] [EU-a, b, c, d to go to joint actions]
- (b) [Address non-tariff measures and reduce or eliminate arbitrary or unjustified non-tariff barriers; standards and technical regulations must be developed transparently and applied non-discriminatorily, and should not pose unnecessary obstacles to trade. (CANZ, US:delete)] [US-to be in conformity with WTO. To remove]
- (c) **Where possible and appropriate (US) Strengthen Support (CANZ, US) LDCs' efforts to strengthen their (CANZ) human, institutional and regulatory capacities in trade policy and trade negotiations in areas such as market entry (CANZ) tariffs, customs, competition, investment and technology and regional integration;**

- (d) ~~{Channel resources to regional support (CANZ) national and (EU) projects that are aimed at increasing the productivity and competitiveness and diversification (CANZ) of LDC economies, including through strengthening the capacity of their trade and services sectors (CANZ) and strengthen the capacities of their (canz) and local firms to integrate into international value chains (US:delete)}~~; [EU-why only regional, national to be added]
- (e) [Continue providing ~~increase (Norway, EU) financial and technical(CANZ, US: Delete)~~ **strengthen (CANZ, US) support aimed at implementation of their WTO commitments (CANZ) the diversification of LDC economies, meet their WTO implementation obligations (CANZ), including fulfilling Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (CANZ) SPS and Technical Barriers to Trade (CANZ) TBT requirements, and to assist them in more fully integrating in to the multilateral trading system , (US) managing their adjustment processes, including those necessary to face the results of MFN multilateral trade liberalisation; [EU-no ref to increase compared to the existing], [Japan-has difficulties], [US-no ref to increase]**
- (f) [Provide adequate and timely financial and technical assistance and capacity building support to assist LDCs' market entry and other regulatory standards-related requirements (CANZ, US:delete)] ;
- (g) ~~Operationalize~~ **Reaffirm (EU) the core principle of special and differential treatment and the development dimension of the WTO Doha Round of negotiations [by ~~granting all aiming to grant (Norway) LDCs more preferential treatment (EU, CANZ, US, RF: delete)~~; [EU- not very clear. Is it DFQF], [US-delete]**
- (h) ~~{Grant~~ **Examine the possibility of granting (Norway) more preferential and favourable treatment to services and services suppliers of LDCs, particularly in Mode 4 (movement of natural persons), preferably as an "early harvest" package under Doha Development agenda (Norway) (EU, CANZ, US, RF:delete)}**; [EU- do not share early harvest. Remove h], [Japanan, US-delete], [CANZ-remove]
- (i) Make the rules of origin conditions **Ensure the preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from LDCs are (CANZ, US) simple, and (EU) transparent, harmonized and predictable (EU, RF) predictable and contribute to facilitating market access (CANZ, US) [for all products and services originating in all LDCs {with immediate effect (Norway, EU) and allow explore the possibility of (EU) for cumulation of origin for inputs from all other LDCs as well as from developing countries (Norway, EU)(CANZ:delete), (RF:delete)}** ;[EU-Simplified and harmonized rules of origin, delete the rest], [US-in line with Hong Kong], [CANZ-modification will provide language]
- (j) [Eliminate all non-tariff measures, including export subsidies and other market entry barriers on products of export interest to LDCs (Norway, EU, CANZ, US, RF: Delete)];[EU-can not support, either delete or put it in line with reality], [US-delete]
- (k) [Provide LDCs as part of special and differential treatment with exemptions from certain obligations including in terms of tariff reduction, TRIPS, trade related investment measures (TRIMS)(EU, CANZ, US:delete)]; [EU-exemptions should be discussed by WTO experts], Japan, US-delete, CANZ-delete

- (l) ~~[Adopt a binding mechanism to fast track the accession of LDCs to the WTO,~~ avoid raising non-trade concerns, (CANZ) adhere to the letter and spirit of the 2002 General Council Decision on LDCs accession and operationalize its implementation, expedite and conclude accession process of all LDCs on the list of accession (EU, US:delete)]; ~~[US-delete]~~
- (m) ~~[Ensure that financial resources and~~ **Support where possible (US)** technical assistance for export supply and trade-related capacity-building and infrastructure development be provided to LDCs on a predictable basis;~~[EU-not feasible in the context of current context (CANZ:delete)], [US- m, n, o, p to be deleted also]~~
- (n) [Implement Aid for Trade and ensure a concomitant increase in Aid-for-Trade resources consistent with development partner commitments and LDCs' priority needs, as reflected in national development strategies (US:delete) (CANZ:delete and move under joint actions)]; ~~[EU-m, n and o could be merged and have a strong para on AFT, EIF]~~
- (o) ~~[Increase Maintain (Norway)~~ the resources for the Enhanced Integrated Framework ensuring to provide predictable and additional funding on a multi-year basis and aligning it to the national development strategies of individual LDCs(CANZ, US:delete)];
m,n,o.alt Provide predictable resources for Aid for Trade and the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) in support of the needs and demands expressed through the national development strategies of LDCs (EU).
- (p) ~~[Adhere~~ **Reaffirm the (CANZ)** to the decision by the TRIPS Council to extend the transition period under Article 66.1 of the TRIPS Agreement (EU, US:delete)]; ~~[EU-to remove], [Japan-delete]~~
- (q) ~~[Implement obligation under~~ **Provide, in accordance with, (CANZ)** Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement ~~to provide-~~(CANZ) incentives to enterprises and institutions in developed country member territories for the purpose of promoting and encouraging technology transfer to LDCs in order to enable them to create a sound and viable technological base. (US:delete)]

Dbis: Commodities (CANZ, G77)

62.o. Policies and measures will pursued in line with the following goals: (CANZ, G77)

a. Broaden LDCs economic base in order to reduce commodity dependence (CANZ, G77)

62. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners on **commodities** will be along the following lines: ~~[EU-The overarching goal should be to better mitigate and manage the risks associated with the price volatility of commodities without distorting market behaviors through coordination and market transparency], [G77-Commodity is important for LDCs. Deserves special attention particularly in the context of volatility in the commodity price. New mechanism can help new problems. Changing world offers challenges and opportunities. Overall approach should be to address specific issues related to LDCs in specific manner], [Norway-reference to transparency and accountability under action by development partners should be in action by LDCs]~~

(i) Joint actions:

- (a) [Support measures **to help LDCs improve** ~~that improve~~ (G77) efficiency and effectiveness of commodity markets, both physical and financial, including improving data collection, transparency and the ability of market regulators **completion authorities (EU)** to detect and address market abuses; (G77:move under actions by Partners)]
- (b) [Assist LDC's to compensate for the high volatility of commodity prices, through the establishment of commodity stabilization funds, insurance schemes and higher level of stocks, preferably at the regional level. Regional development banks should have a role to play in this regard **(US, CANZ:delete), (G77:move under action by Partners)**][EU-not in line with proposition. Supports market based mechanisms, not support compensation..], [US-delete]
Alt.bis: Assist LDCs to better mitigate and manage the risks associated with the volatility of commodity prices without distorting market behavior by: improving international coordination to better prevent and manage crises on commodity markets; increasing market transparency, including information on national and regional food stocks and food production projections and promoting market-based insurance schemes (EU)
- (c) [**Help LDCs (G77)** Strengthen capacity to negotiate with private investors to secure the maximum returns and revenues from LDC's natural resources;(US, CANZ:delete or move under actions by LDCs), (G77:move under actions by Partners)] [US-Move under actions by LDCs]
- (d) [Encourage and support the adoption of forward-looking policies on commodities, ~~including facilitating financing for commodity development~~ (US, CANZ, EU), (G77:move under actions by LDCs)].

d.bis: Adopt and implement guidelines that promote corporate transparency, accountability and good governance, by corporations that invest and operate in LDCs, such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (CANZ)

(ii) By LDCs:

- (a) Establish national commodity management strategies to maximize the benefits derived from their national resource base **consistent with multilateral obligations (EU)**; [EU-..
- (b) Adopt sector and commodity-specific measures to enhance productivity and vertical diversification, ensure value-addition and increase value-retention; [allocate and disburse adequate resources for the development of targeted projects within these plans ~~with the assistance of development partners~~ (US), (G77:delete)];

(iii) By development partners:

- (a) **Help LDCs (G77)** Strengthen the capacity ~~of LDCs (G77)~~ through the transfer of appropriate technology on mutually agreed terms (G77) to manage their natural resources (minerals, fuels, agriculture) **(G77) according to environmental and social standards in a sustainable way**, and provide appropriate technical and financial support for commodity-based diversification; [US-to be reworded]

a.alt: support LDCs to strengthen their capacity to manage their natural resources (minerals, fuel, agriculture) and to diversify their commodity base, including, as appropriate through transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and conditions (US) (CANZ)

a.bis: Provide adequate resources for the development of targeted projects in LDCs (G77)

- (b) [Adopt and implement **universally accepted (G77) guidelines and in conformity with LDCs national legislation and regulatory framework (G77)** that promote corporate transparency, accountability and good governance, including against corruption and unfair, anti-competitive trade and investment practices by corporations **from developed countries (G77)** that invest and operate in LDCs, ~~such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (G77); (US, EU:to move under joint actions)] [EU-joint actions]US-either joint or by LDCs]~~
- (c) [Support the establishment of **Help LDCs strengthen (G77)** effective marketing systems and support frameworks for small commodity producers in LDC's;(US:delete or reword and move under action by LDCs), (EU:move under actions by LDCs)]
- (d) [Establish a global countercyclical financing facility for LDCs to ensure fast disbursement of highly concessional aid with ~~low~~ **no (G77)** policy conditionality in times of commodity price shocks. (US, CANZ, EU:delete)] [EU-More as an action by LDCs, prefers deletion], [US-counter cycle to be deleted], [CANZ-IMF provides concessional facilities, G20 provides. To refer to strengthening existing facilities.]

D. Human and social development, gender equality and empowerment of women

[G77-Since we are not listing all the sub-items, the proposal is to limit the title as "Human and Social Development". All the sub-items could be discussed under this theme] [EU-MDGs are particularly relevant. MDG targets are until 2015, but proposals up to 2020 will not be acceptable. This is pre-empting discussions after 2015. Joint actions disappeared from this section.], [US-Can have four main heading, human and social development, productive capacity, good governance. MDG is expiring, looking forward to innovative ways how the next five years could be aligned], [CANZ-Targets- would like to refrain from discussing in details. To be discussed with objective section in a holistic manner. To make the theme action-oriented with a word like "promoting human development". Prefers retention of gender equality and empowerment of women in the title of this section],

63. LDCs' greatest assets are their women, men and children, whose potential as both agents and beneficiaries of development must be fully realized. LDCs face serious **economic, (G77, Holy See)** human and social development challenges. With a combined total population of 880 million and fast rate of population growth of 2.3 per cent per annum (CANZ, US), the LDCs will continue to face the significant burden of poverty in coming years unless concrete steps are taken to tackle its root causes **by building their sustainable productive capacity (G77)**. ~~Already a majority of people in LDCs live in dehumanizing conditions of poverty and hunger and the number continues to grow (CANZ, US)~~. Poverty is a multi-dimensional problem that **offends human dignity (Holy See)** debilitates human progress due to inability to get access to essential services such as education, health, water and sanitation **as well as to productive resources to participate in social, economic and political life in conditions of equality, and to contribute to**

and benefit from economic growth (EU, Switzerland). ~~Rapid urbanization which has absorbed large segments of the rural workforce has not been accompanied by sufficient infrastructure for essential services (CANZ, US). [LDCs lack the necessary capacity to overcome their economic, political and social constraints (CANZ), (US:delete)].~~ [Holy See-Population is growing at a “fast rate” is a relative term. Like to see emphasis on investment in population. Prefers a positive and forward approach], [EU-Last part of the section poverty relates to access of essential services which is narrow. It needs to be broadened as poverty is linked to other factors such as equal participation in economic activities etc.], [US-Will give specific recommendation. Supports EU in broadening the scope of the cause of poverty.]

64. [LDCs, lack the necessary capacity to overcome their ~~economic, political and social constraints~~ **structural constraints and multiple vulnerabilities (G77)**. The situation of LDCs has been further worsened in the wake of multiple yet mutually exacerbating food and fuel as well as economic and financial crises and the disproportionate impacts of climate change with a number of spill-over effects on other key areas of social and human development. As a consequence, the LDCs are starkly lagging behind in meeting most of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. Eradicating poverty is, therefore, the greatest challenge in LDCs to accelerate progress on social and human development (CANZ, US:delete)].

[CANZ-Proposes combining 60 and 61. Prefers consolidation of the text and to have one paragraph], [US-Supports CANZ. First sentence of 60 is what happened in 2008, first two sentences could be deleted], [Switzerland-In para 60-expecting some reference to MDGs. Prefers merging 60 and 61], [G77-OK with both paragraphs. Situation of LDCs have worsened, which needs to be reflected. Para 61 captures that issue. Number of poor people has increased in LDCs and there are other impacts particularly on poverty. Productive capacity and sustained economic growth would be important for LDCs],

Education and training

65. Although enrolment in primary education has improved, quality and completion rates need to be improved and enrolment rates at secondary and tertiary levels need further ~~improvement~~ **to increase (CANZ)**. In addition there are still millions of primary-school-age children who are out of school [including street children, children with disability, ~~child labourers, children living in crisis and~~ **Children affected by (G77)** conflict situations, children from poor households, children living in rural, ~~remote and marginalized areas (G77)~~, and children orphaned by or infected with HIV and AIDS (CANZ:delete)]. Although gender ~~parity~~ **equality (G77)** has improved in primary education, gender ~~parity~~ **equality (G77)** at secondary and tertiary levels has not been achieved. [Low levels **and lack of quality (EU)** of education and lack of appropriate training cause many youth, especially from vulnerable groups, to be unemployed in LDCs (G77:delete)] **Lack of economic opportunities coupled with low levels of education and lack of appropriate training is the principle reason for mass unemployment in LDCs (G77). The lack of access to training and education for girls and women hinders their access to decent work and reduces their opportunities to adequately participate in social, economic and political life (EU).**

[EU- Two elements to be mentioned: quality of education and access of women and girls to education and training], [G77-Human and Social development section is good as it does not have joint action. Have two concerns: on child labour and to define “people in

vulnerable situation” with standard UN language], [CANZ-Reference to marginalized group- with UN language on how to define. Disaggregated data analysis should be supported and encouraged, this could be done either with general reference or individually. Prefers first approach]

66. Policy measures on education and training will be pursued in line with the following goals and targets:

- (a) Achieve universal access to primary education by ~~2020~~ 2015 (CANZ; EU) and ensure that all children, particularly girls, and children in vulnerable **circumstances, and those belonging to ethnic minorities (US) circumstances (G77) situations (G77)**, have access to and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality; and increase the proportion of students ~~receiving~~ **having access to** secondary education, vocational training and tertiary education, **with particular attention paid to including girls (EU); a alt. improve education rates in LDCs by achieving universal access to free primary education, increasing secondary education and adult literacy and access, and eliminating gender disparities in all levels of education. (CANZ)**

[G77-reference to children, particularly girls and children... in the second line is limiting the scope, prefers to broaden it. Sometimes too prescriptive risks the essence], [Norway-About main thrust they are OK but wants to support EU on target], [Switzerland- supports Norway], [CANZ-There is ref to all children. Particularization of girls and children with vulnerability is to emphasize on special efforts to those groups], [US-Girls and children with vulnerable.. needs special attention], [EU supports CANZ and US]

- (b) Achieve a ~~50 per cent~~ **significant (EU)** improvement in levels of adult literacy by ~~2020~~ **2015 (US: need to know the baseline ie. 2000 level)**, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education and training for all adults;
- (c) Eliminate gender disparities **inequalities (G77)** in primary, secondary and tertiary education by **2020 2015 (EU, US)**. [EU-all three targets to be replaced with agreed/existing ones]

67. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines: [EU-Actions by LDCs –emphasis should be on quality and equitable access to education. Merge a and d. Missed reference to “higher education”. On gsocial protection floor looking for ambitious concept such as Social Protection System], [CANZ-Prefers joint action. Will come back with specific suggestions on the paragraphs below], [Japan-Supports creation of joint action]

(i) By LDCs:

a.0. increase access to early childhood education and care services, with a focus on the provision of adequate nutrition, water and sanitation. (CANZ)

- (a) Mainstream or strengthen, as appropriate, and implement strategies and programmes for national education, vocational (US) and trade-specific (EU, US) ~~skills training~~ (US) **technical and vocational education and training (US), especially for women and girls (EU);**

- (b) Ensure ~~quality of~~ (CANZ) **and access to** (EU) education with universal coverage **access to education** (CANZ) at the primary and secondary levels in order to increase productive human resources (US) and progression through the school system including by giving greater priority to the transition to post-primary, post-basic and secondary education and vocational training;
- (c) Ensure the quality ~~and efficiency~~ (CANZ) of education at all levels through effective implementation of national quality education improvement policies and programmes;
- (d) Strengthen national education systems to improve access to quality basic education services including financing (**US is this financial systems or budget flows?**), teacher development **and deployment** (CANZ), basic infrastructure and supplies, quality/learning outcomes, and information systems;
- (e) [Strengthen national technical and vocational training institutions; **and Reorient formal and informal educational systems towards market needs. demand for skill with appropriate adjustment and reform in curricula; (EU)**] (CANZ delete)
- (f) [Reorient (US) **Ensure** (US) formal and informal educational systems **provide skills required by the labour market**(US) ~~towards market demand for skill with appropriate adjustment and reform in curricula (US)] (CANZ delete)~~
- (g) ~~Prioritize support to ensure access to education (CANZ)~~ **Ensure equity and through education by enhancing access to participation in education** (CANZ) for the most disadvantaged, including girls, **child labourers, children affected by conflict**, (US) ~~the disabled~~ **children with disabilities** (EU), ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, nomads and pastoralists and those living in rural and remote communities, and increase access to education through introducing or strengthening social protection ~~floors systems~~ (EU), measures and incentives such as those that can help retain teachers in remote areas.

(ii) By Development Partners :

- (a) Support financially and technically **LDCs in** (CANZ, US) the implementation of LDCs' (CANZ) national education and skills training (US) plans and ~~programmes (US) including expansion-(CANZ)~~ **and accessibility** (EU) ~~of educational institutes (CANZ)~~ **institutions** (US) in rural and remote areas;
- (b) Support ~~countries~~ **LDCs** (CANZ) to go beyond MDG targets in education especially in increasing enrolment and decreasing drop-out rates by supporting ~~programmes like school meal, scholarships to girls and students coming from disadvantaged communities~~ **measures such as abolishing school fees, providing school meals, ensuring that schools have separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls** (EU, CANZ, US); [EU-Focus is narrow on" **scholarship to girls"**]
- (c) ~~Help establish and upgrade~~ CANZ **Support LDC efforts to improve** (CANZ) higher educational and technical or vocational training ~~institutes in LDCs (CANZ)~~ **in particular** (CANZ) ~~for youth employment and skills development (US) with the provision of technical staff and equipment (CANZ, US)~~ **aimed at developing life skills and work related skills** (US);
- (d) [Fix and reserve a certain number of seats in their higher education institutes for students and trainees from each LDC, with the provisions of scholarships, in the field of science, trade and technology] (CANZ, US delete);

d. alt. Encourage higher education institutes to allocate places for students and trainees from LDCs and continue providing scholarships in this regard; (EU – move to joint action)

d. alt. Consider providing scholarships for students from LDCs in particular in the field of science, trade and technology. (CANZ)

[EU-reserving seats is prescriptive. Prefer to begin with “encourage”. Could be better suited as joint action], [US-supports EU. Emerging economies provide important scope, that should be reflected. No way to fix seats in US universities. We can talk about exchange programmes. Prefers deletion], [G77-Very important for LDCs for having good education and state of the art technologies. There are already some scholarship schemes that are helpful for LDCs], [CANZ-Formulation is quite limiting and does not fit the situation in all countries. Prefers a general formulation not prescriptive one, but agrees with the idea. Will work on that for language that would be acceptable], [Japan-Supports CANZ and US- generally supports the aspiration but have difficulties in accepting the para as it is. To make it general and not to be too prescriptive], [RF-Supports US, CANZ and EU- wants general language on reserving seats], [G77- Proposal: “those countries who are providing should continue and others should promote access to universities”]

Population and Primary Health

68. Efforts at development of human capacities in LDCs have been affected by **high incidence of poverty and mass unemployment due to lack of adequate economic opportunities** (G77, Holy See) high population growth rates, poor health and nutrition outcomes as evidenced by high child and maternal morbidity and mortality **rates** (EU), **high burden of undernutrition** (CANZ) and by the prevalence of **communicable diseases including** (CANZ) the HIV/AIDS pandemic, particularly in **sub Saharan** (EU) Africa, and malaria, tuberculosis **and polio, as well as the growing problem of and other** (CANZ) **non-** (CANZ) **communicable and non-communicable** (EU) diseases. LDCs face major challenges in improving the health status of their population **including** - They are characterized by (CANZ) weak health systems with inadequate human resources [(low numbers **shortage of skilled professionals** (EU), poor motivation and low retention)(CANZ:delete)], lack of **hospitals and** (EU) adequate equipment and supplies, **inadequate domestic financing structures** (EU) weak laboratory capacity, **inadequate supplies of** (CANZ) [~~lack of manufacturing facilities for~~ (CANZ) medicines and essential drugs (US:delete)] and poor infrastructure. Significant **inequities and growing disparities** (CANZ) in access to and utilization of health care **services** (CANZ) ~~and medicines~~ (US) result from ~~income~~ (EU) differences **in social status, gender, ethnicity**,(EU) rural-urban location, **inequities in health investments** (CANZ) and other factors.

[EU-add non-communicable diseases], [CANZ-toward the end “poor infrastructure to unpack to include poor health infrastructure as well as poor transportation infrastructure], [US-Reference to local manufacturing of essential drug-is it truly necessary for each LDC?], [G77-Health should have four issues: health care infrastructure coverage should be expanded, adequate provision of financial resources, incentives to retain human resources, availability of medicines particularly life saving medicines, building indigenous capacity to get medicines at low cost], [Holy See-high population growth is a relative term. Wants to see investment in people to be forward looking. Supports EU on non-communicable diseases and G77four issues]

69. Policy measures on population and primary health will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets**:

Alt. 69. Improve the health of LDC populations, including by significantly reducing infant, under five and maternal mortality and child under-nutrition: increasing access to maternal and pre -natal care and reproductive health services; and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases. (CANZ delete a-g, Switzerland, Norway, US will consider if the spirit of item g is incorporated)
[EU-Do not want to extend MDG target beyond 2015. Remove the targets and reaffirm MDG targets. Can refer to MDG outcome document for language, Supports SG's Global Strategy on Women...], [Norway-Supports SG's strategy.], [G77-LDC document can contain social targets beyond 2015. It can have separate targets. There should be some continuity in the process].

- (a) Reduce the infant mortality rate to below 35 per 1,000 live births by 2020; (US delete or reformulate)(EU delete)
 - (b) Reduce the under 5 mortality rate below 45 per 1,000 live births by 2020 (US, EU) **by two thirds from its rate in 1990 by 2015** (US, EU);
 - (c) Reduce the maternal mortality rate by three-quarters of the ~~current~~ **1990** (US, EU) rate by ~~2020~~ **2015** (US, EU);
 - (d) [Reduce by half by ~~2020~~ (EU) **2015 (EU)** the proportion of people **without sustainable access** (EU) ~~who are unable to reach or to afford~~ (EU) safe drinking water;] (US prefer original MDG language) **[This can be inserted under water and sanitation]**
 - (e) [Increase the percentage of women receiving maternal and prenatal care by 60 per cent] (US, EU delete);
 - (f) **Halt and begin to reverse** (EU) ~~Reduce~~ (EU) the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases **by 2015** (EU).
 - (g) Make accessible, through the primary health care system, ~~safe,~~ (G77) effective, affordable and acceptable ~~reproductive~~ (Holy See) health services to all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than the year 2020; (US include)
- g. alt. **Building an effective, multi-sectoral and integrated approaches, provide universal access to reproductive health by 2015, including integrating family planning, sexual health and health care services in national strategies and programmes** (EU).

[Holy See- Wants to focus on basic health care.], [US-inclusion of reproductive health is important for US], [Norway- Supports US], [CANZ-supports US and Norway. Ref to services is important. MDG Summit language can be used that mentions "health care services" we can use that], [Switzerland-Supports US, Norway and CANZ], [G77-supports to go by agreed language]

70. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:

(i) By LDCs:

[CANZ-Population is a challenge but also opportunity and demographic issues needs to be factored in]

- (a) Incorporate in their national development strategies human resource development with focus on ~~population management and~~ (Holy See) universal

coverage of primary health care services; [Holy See-should focus on universal coverage of health care]

- (b) Establish and continue implementing ~~N~~national ~~H~~health ~~D~~development ~~P~~plans (CANZ) highlighting priority actions to achieve the health-related MDGs (MDG 4, 5 and 6);
- (c) Strengthen population policies and strategies consistent with internationally agreed goals and objectives, as an integral part of development policies;
- (d) Strengthen basic health care systems, expand primary healthcare centres in rural areas and increase access to and availability of the widest range of quality health care, [including ~~safe~~ (G77), effective, affordable ~~and acceptable~~ (CANZ) **sexual and (CANZ) reproductive and health care services (CANZ) and promoting reproductive rights** (G77, Malta, Poland), **and promoting reproductive rights** (Switzerland, Norway, CANZ, retain)] (Holy See delete) (Denmark, Belgium, Estonia, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, US – retain original text) with particular emphasis on maternal/child health **and nutrition** (CANZ); [EU –stick to MDG language] [CANZ- would put reserve on the language only mention about sexual health care and no services], [G77 will come back], [Holy see-reservation on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights]
- (e) **Make domestic health financing structures more efficient, fair and sustainable**, (EU, CANZ) increase health budgets **and efficiency of their** (EU, CANZ) use required for strengthening the national health-care system and introduce attractive incentive structures for the retention of national health care workers; [EU-increase-is not enough,quality should be improved. structure should be efficient]
- (f) Address country-specific high burden health problems and maintain programs to reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS ~~and emerging infectious diseases~~ (CANZ), **malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases** (CANZ);
- (g) [Extend the implementation of roll-back programmes on malaria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases.] (CANZ delete)

(ii) By Development Partners:

[EU-Ref to trade-some could be kept. Such as d and h, something could not be implemented, c, e and f delete, g should be a joint action], [US-lot of these are related to trade being discussed in WTO. c,d,e,f and h be deleted], [G77-we consider health is an important agenda. It should have effective measures. All sub-para are important. To have comprehensive approach to discuss all issues that are relevant for development agenda.], [CANZ-There is room for streamlining. Some of them are open-ended. There might be ways to have formulation. Some could be placed under Trade.]

- (a) **Help LDCs** (G77) Strengthen ~~elements of~~ (CANZ) **LDC** (G77, CANZ) national health systems **in particular health financing systems** (EU) to improve access to affordable quality basic health services;
- (b) [Support ~~financially and technically~~ (US) the implementation of LDCs' national health plans. ~~and programmes that have been costed~~; (US)] (CANZ delete)
- (c) (Supply essential medicines to LDCs at concessional price/medicine grant) (US reformulate, EU, CANZ delete);

c. alt. Work with LDCs to improve access to medicines, encourage the development of technology and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, the production of affordable, safe, effective and good

quality medicines, fostering the production of innovative medicines, generics, vaccines and other health commodities; (CANZ)

- (d) [Facilitate the export of generic medicines at affordable costs to countries without manufacturing capacity by incorporating the relevant TRIPS flexibilities into domestic legislation and assist LDCs to develop their pharmaceutical product manufacturing and export capacities through transfer of appropriate and affordable technologies;] (US, CANZ delete)

d. alt Support LDCs to make appropriate use of the flexibilities available under the TRIPS agreements, including judicious use of compulsory licensing where necessary and provisions allowing export to third countries that lack manufacturing capacity. (EU)

d. bis. Support LDCs to strengthen pharmaceutical regulatory capacity and to build pharmaceutical manufacturing capacity, where economically viable, to support increased access to safe, high-quality and affordable medicines. (EU)

d alt. Reaffirm the right to use, to the full, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, the decision of the World Trade Organization's General Council of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendments to article 31 of the Agreement, which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all and to encourage the provision of assistance to LDC in this regard. (CANZ)

- (e) [Ensure market access for pharmaceutical products from LDCs under DFQF;] (US, EU, CANZ delete)
- (f) [Issue compulsory licences and government-use orders for LDCs for authorizing the use of patent-protected inventions for specific medicines;] (US, EU, CANZ delete)
- (g) Assist LDCs to develop their capacity to systematically collect and analyse demographic data (EU move to joint action)
- (h) [Provide full financial and technological support to LDCs to derive maximum development benefits from the waivers from the provisions granted under the TRIPS Agreement in WTO and continue to support the LDCs through such flexibilities until the exceptional circumstances for which the waivers were granted are overcome by LDCs.] (US delete – d, e, f, h they are trade issues being considered under WTO, G77 retain c, d, e, f, h – important for LDCs, EU, CANZ delete h)

Youth Development

71. Today about 60 percent of the population in LDCs is under the age of 25, compared with 46 percent in other developing countries. ~~While large~~ (US, EU) ~~youthful~~ **Large youth populations are an a-potential asset for LDCs, if they** (Holy See) **and should (Holy See) have the opportunity to participate fully in economic, social and political life**

(US). Youth populations can become (Holy See) are an asset if and should be (Holy See) guaranteed with opportunities for full employment, and development of their full potential (G77). whose potential should be maximized including access to education and productive employment and (EU, Holy See) Where youth have a voice in democratic governance, access to health and education, including secondary schooling and vocational training, and are fully integrated into the labour market, they can make substantial contributions to development in LDCs (US, CANZ) ~~they constitute a liability without productive employment.~~ (US, CANZ) [EU-focus in narrow, limited to employment. Likes ref. to political, social health care, access to secondary and higher education, vocational training], [Holy see-will focus language on education for young people in LDCs], [US-agrees to broaden it-participation of youth in government. Wants to make sure that they have access to job], [G77-We should not forget that youth force is positive, but can be negative if not provided with economic opportunities. Enlarging economic opportunities for gainful employment would be important in this section], [CANZ-linkage between education and market place. Technical and vocational training should correspond to the demands]

72. Policy measures on youth development will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets**: [US-enlarging the scope by participation in economic and social as well as political activities. To include access to employment to disabled youth], [EU-access to employment to add], [Holy see-supports EU], G77-for youth-providing potentials is important. Political elements might be irrelevant. Focus on developing human potentials through economic opportunities]

- a. **0. Ensure the full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making processes. (US)**
 - (a) Build the educational and skills capacity of young people, **including the disabled youth** (EU) and achieve full and productive employment and decent work for young people .
 - b. **alt. Enhance youth participation in the economy through improving access to vocational education and employment. (CANZ)**

73. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines: [EU-

(i) By LDCs:

a.o. Build effective channels of cooperation and exchange among young people and with national and local governments and other decision makers (US)

- (a) Develop policies and programmes for **supporting access of youth to adolescent health care services paediatric health care (Holy See), se condary and higher education, vocational training and engaging the youth in** (EU) productive employment, **and supporting their full participation in political and social life, (EU)** with special focus on adolescent girls; [EU-broaden to expand access to education, participation etc]
- (b) Support the post-primary skills development, internship and apprenticeship programmes, in consultation with the private sector and training institutions;
- (c) [Establish entrepreneurship funds to target youth such as those in post-conflict situations, young and adolescent women and youth with disabilities as well as those from disadvantaged communities; (CANZ:delete)]

c.alt: Foster youth entrepreneurship including through training and assistance initiatives, with a particular focus on the most disadvantaged and youth in post-conflict situations; (CANZ)

- (d) [Foster youth entrepreneurship, access to ICTs and establish youth enterprise centres for providing training and assistance to young people, including helping them to develop bankable business projects. (CANZ:delete)]

d.bis: Create opportunities for youth by promoting financial, education and by facilitating access to appropriate financial services (EU)

(ii) By Development Partners :

a.o. support LDCs policies and programmes that aim at providing economic opportunities and productive employment to youth (G77)

- (a) Support **formal and non-formal (EU)** education systems in LDCs for capacity building and skill development of youth and adolescent ~~through financial and technical assistance (CANZ, US);~~[Add support for non-formal sector]
- (b) [Support capacity development to systematically collect and analyse data on youth; (EU: **move under joint action**)] [EU-should be a joint action]
- (c) [Encourage FDI **investment (US)** that capitalises on full employment and decent work creation for youth; (CANZ:delete and move to investment section), (US: **move to joint actions**)]
- (d) [Create education and employment opportunities in developed countries for youth from least developed countries. (EU: **delete**)] (CANZ, US:delete and move to education section) [EU-delete], [US-clarification or delete], [CANZ-seeks clarification and details. Prefers deletion], [G77- to link it with education, employment opportunities etc. Some countries allow youth from LDCs under migration quotas. Youth has limited opportunity at home in LDCs. They should be engaged in productive capacity at home and abroad]

Shelter [EU- Shelter or housing?]

74. Many people in LDC's lack access to **land, security of tenure (EU) decent and affordable (EU) housing as well as basic infrastructure (EU)**, both in rural and urban areas. The majority **Certain percentage (G77)** of the urban population in LDC's live in slums [where they are constantly threatened by eviction, **environmental hazard and crime (EU)** and they also continue to (G77:delete) **which often (G77)** lack basic sanitation. **The lack of basic services poses a continuous health threat (EU)** ~~The situation in rural areas is often even worse. Providing shelter to people living in rural areas is one of challenges in LDCs (G77)~~

[EU- Could be added-access to affordable housing, land, secure tenure. Ref to basic sanitation could be widened to include environmentally safe...], [US-access to land and secured tenure are important. Too much of urban biased], [G77-Second line –slums threatene d by eviction- should avoid. Expand the scope of this paragraph-important would be low-cost housing technology, technology transfer with the idea of promoting welfare, sanitation etc.], [Switzerland-Supports EU and US- Second line should talk about secure d tenure. Likes to maintain “forced eviction” in this para], [CANZ-Flesh out more this para to add some statistics. Proposed to revisit], [G77-Eviction issue should not be mentioned. It would be endorsed by government, who is going to threaten would be a question]

75. Policy measures on shelter will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets:**

- (a) [Increase the ~~provision of~~ **access to (EU) affordable housing and land (EU) and housing-related basic (EU) infrastructure and services (EU)**, (CANZ:delete) **[EU-provision should be replaced with “access”]**
- (b) [By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of ~~at least 100 million (EU) slum dwellers (CANZ:delete)~~, **[US-To be specific about target]**

a&b alt: increase access to affordable housing and housing related infrastructure while achieving a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers, (CANZ, US)

76. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:**[US-access and securing property rights, setting-up regulatory frameworks are important. Private sector is important], [Switzerland- to include under actions by LDCs – strengthening legislation that protect slum dwellers from forced eviction], [G77-Transfer of technology to be highlighted]**

(i) By LDCs:

- (a) **Set up and implement ~~Continue—(EU) strengthening and (CANZ) implementing (EU) local (EU) national, regional (EU) plans that and strategies, based on consultations with all stakeholders (US) to (EU)~~ promote **access to land (EU) housing and basic services (EU)** for all;**
- (b) **Strengthen ~~government housing agencies including at the (CANZ) local governments level in order (CANZ) to manage the housing and infrastructure (EU) sector as well as land administration (EU) more effectively; [US- to move to joint action. How adequate be measured?]~~**
- (c) **Create the supportive institutional, regulatory and policy environment for investment by the private sector into housing, ~~providing the low cost housing for the poor- and related infrastructure, with a particular focus on the provision of low-cost housing (EU).~~**

c bis: Seek ways of decongesting existing slums, preventing the growth of new ones and improving remaining slum housing stock (CANZ)

c bis: strengthen the national legislation to secure property rights of slum dwellers (Switzerland, US)

(ii) By Development Partners :

- (a) **~~Provide adequate financial, technical and technological support~~ **Support LDCs’ efforts (CANZ) to improve access to land (EU) housing and basic services (EU) [in LDCs taking into account the special needs for reconstruction of LDCs devastated by natural calamities (EU) (CANZ:delete)] and man made disasters (EU) and conflicts (G77);****
- (b) **Support LDCs in ~~building~~ **developing (EU) the capabilities and capacities of national and (CANZ) local institutions and governments (EU) including (CANZ) for delivery, quality monitoring, financing mechanisms (CANZ), and operation and maintenance regarding issues (EU) of land and (EU) housing and basic services (EU);****

b.bis: support LDCs by way of technology transfer for low-cost building technology utilizing local contents and materials (G77)

Water and Sanitation

77. Significant portions of the populations in the LDCs lack **access to (RF)** safe drinking water and **basic (RF)** sanitation which are fundamental to health, poverty eradication, environment **protection (CANZ)**, growth and development. Increasing ~~sustainable (US)~~ access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation through prioritizing integrated water and sanitation strategies, ~~including establishment, restoration, upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure, in the LDCs is of significant importance in this regard~~ **improving national planning, targeting of resources to the underserved, promotion of hygiene(CANZ) increasing capacity building and clarifying institutional roles (EU)**. [CANZ-Suggests mentioning of hygiene promotion]

78. Policy measures on water and sanitation will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets:** [EU-

- a. ~~Halve~~ **Decrease (CANZ)**, by ~~2020~~ **2015 (US, EU)**, the proportion of people ~~without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation~~ **unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and who do not have access to basic sanitation (US)** [EU- The target is for 2015, it is a dilution. does not accept], [G77 -to mention something ambitious to be reached by 2020, beyond 2015]
a alt: provide sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation to all by 2020 (G77)

79. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:

(i) By LDCs:

- (a) Develop, mainstream or strengthen, as appropriate, integrated strategies and programmes to ~~ensure sustainable access by all~~ to **significantly reduce the number of people unable to reach or afford (US, CANZ, RF)** safe drinking water and **who do not have access to (US)** basic sanitation ~~by the end of the implementation of the Programme of Action (US);~~ [G77-Bring it to target. Should mention "providing access by 2020"]
- (b) **Mainstream (G77)** ~~Include~~ **Prioritize (EU)** provision of water and **basic (RF)** sanitation in the country's national development plans;
- (c) Enhance water efficiency and water productivity and ensure more equitable and safe provision of basic water and sanitation services to rural areas and ~~vulnerable~~ **disadvantaged (G77)** populations, **including persons with disabilities (EU)**;
- (d) Create a supportive national **improve (US, G77)** institutional, regulatory and policy environment in LDCs for **to promote private (US)** investment by the ~~private sector (US)~~ into water and sanitation sector including in small scale projects in rural and remote communities;
- (e) Strengthen national solid waste management system **as well as improve wastewater collection and treatment (EU, G77 will look at EU proposal positively)**.

e bis: enhance inter-ministerial dialogue between Ministries responsible for water and sanitation and Ministries of Finance and Planning as well as Ministries of Health, Education and Local Government (CANZ)

(ii) By Development Partners :

- (a) [~~Prioritize financing to (EU) projects aimed at improving and expanding (US:delete)~~] **support the improvement and expansion of (US) water and sanitation provision such as water pipelines and sewage networks (US)** as well as support to strengthen the capacity of local institutions for service delivery, quality monitoring, financing, operations and maintenance. **(EU:move under joint action)** [EU, CANZ, US-to be moved under joint action],

a.alt: support LDCs efforts to provide services to the unserved, utilizing appropriate technologies and levels of service and strengthen the capacity of national and local institutions for service delivery, quality monitoring, financing, operations and maintenance. (CANZ)

- (b) [Support LDCs in building the capabilities and capacities of local institutions for delivery, quality monitoring, financing mechanisms, and operation and maintenance of water and sanitation **infrastructure (RF) and, in this regard, support the dissemination and implementation of the guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities and the guidelines on access to basic services for all (EU); (CANZ:delete)**]
- (c) Help LDCs preserve and develop water sources, manage water sheds and enhance water productivity through sub-regional and regional collaborations;
- (d) [Encourage the private sector to venture into small-scale water and sanitation improvement projects in rural and remote communities **(US, CANZ, EU:move under joint action)**];[EU, CANZ-to move under Joint action]
- (e) [Support **voluntary (US) transfer of technology on mutually agreed concessional (G77) terms and conditions (US) for water treatment and management of solid waste and waste water (EU) as well as improving sanitation systems. (CANZ:delete) (US:move under joint action)**] [G77-Should mention concessional terms instead of mutually agreed terms], [US-Transfer of Technology should be voluntary and on mutually agreed terms. This approach should be throughout the text]
- (f) [Support **LDCs' efforts (Japan) the global effort to realize "Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015"** as a platform on which to build political will and promote action at all levels, in order to improve hygiene and increase the coverage of basic sanitation, especially for the poor in LDCs **and support the "sanitation and Water for All" partnership (EU), (EU, Japan: move under joint action)**].[CANZ-wants more information as who would oversight etc.], [Japan-This was adopted in follow-up Conference held in Tokyo in 2009 on the international year of sanitation 2008. It is mentioned in MDG summit outcome and UNGA adopted a Resolution on International year of Sanitation. Should come as Joint action], [G77-should remain here]

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (CANZ, EU) [Holy See- add between Women and Men]

80. Gender equality and the empowerment of women **and girls (EU)** are central to achieving better development outcomes including all **the internationally agreed development goals as well as** the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). **[We reaffirm the need for the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (EU), (Holy See: does not support this proposal)].** ~~Whilst some (G77) LDCs have made some encouraging progress on some aspects of gender equality and empowerment of (G77) women's empowerment (G77), such as gender parity in primary education and women's representation in parliament.~~ **Efforts are needed to end gender inequalities and gender-based violence and to promote access of women to social opportunities (G77),** ~~[gender disparities persist and women still have unequal access to social opportunities such as (EU, Holy See) (G77:delete)]~~ **such as (G77) education, health care, water and sanitation and in economic opportunities such as employment, and productive resources [and they are heavily affected** **seriously challenged (EU)** by gender based violence. The situation is compounded by poverty that disproportionately affects women and children (G77:delete)].**The elimination of dehumanizing conditions of poverty and hunger is essential to make progress towards social and human development including gender equality and empowerment of women (G77, Holy See: supports up to development)** *[Norway-Agrees with language. They are attached to the concept of "Sexual and reproductive health". Will try to mainstream the gender issue through out the text], [EU- To add- full enjoyment by women and girls of human rights], [CANZ-support EU and Norway], [G77-Too much to categorize women as affected by gender based violence. It is also in other countries. This is not the correct projection. Text should be refined with better way that reflects real situation on the ground], [Holy See-to replace empowerment of women with advancement of women] [US-supports EU, Norway and CANZ. Can also add-women in conflict] [CANZ-although gender based violence is in developed countries but prefers to have it in this text, supports the phrase empowerment of women]*

81. Policy measures on gender equality and the empowerment of women will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets:**

- (a) Achieve equal access of women and girls to education, basic services, health care, including for sexual and reproductive health, economic opportunities, **such as access to financial services, social protection systems (EU)** decision-making at all levels, asset ownership, employment and peace processes at all levels;*[Holy See-Basic to be replaced with social, and sexual and reproductive to be deleted], [G77-will come back with language. Seeks clarification on peace process at all levels. Prefers to be general to keep all options open], [EU-Add- access to financial services and control over land], [Holy see-Supports EU], [US-there are agreed languages on women in conflict —that could be looked at]*
- (b) Accelerate effort to promote **gender equality and full enjoyment by (G77) women's of all universally recognized human (G77) rights and fundamental freedoms (G77)** ~~gender equality (G77),~~ **including women with disabilities (EU).**

a and b alt: Accelerate efforts to promote women's rights and gender equality, including by achieving equal access of women and girls to education, healthcare services including for sexual and reproductive health, economic opportunities, decision making at all levels, access to

productive assets, employment, financial services, peace processes and control over land (CANZ, US)

82. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:
[G77-Will provide agreed language]

(i) By LDCs:

- (a) Establish and continue implementing national development plans to take account of the needs of women **and girls (EU)** and actively commit to achieve all the MDGs, particularly 3 and 5. [EU-will come back. Gender relates to all MDGs]
- (b) [Provide women and girls with full access to ~~basic services such as~~ (CANZ) **(Holy see: wants retention)** education and healthcare **services (CANZ)**, ~~including for sexual and reproductive health (Holy See) (Norway: wants to retain)~~, and economic opportunities including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, **financial services (EU)** inheritance, natural resources ~~and new technology (US) (G77:braket the para)~~. [Holy See-delete “basis services” and “sexual and reproductive health”]
- (c) [Strengthen support to maternal health and increase access to comprehensive family planning resources for women ~~and girls~~ (G77) in line with the Secretary-General’s Global Strategy on Women’s and Children’s Health. **(Holy See:delete)** [Holy See-don’t support Global Strategy as it was not negotiated. Could propose language]
- (d) Take **immediate (EU)** action against violence, abuse and ~~sex~~ **(RF)** discrimination to ensure women and girls can attain the highest living standards possible and their full participation in the economic, social and political life of their communities [including full implementation ~~the~~ **of all their (G77)** obligations under ~~all~~ **international (G77)** human rights instruments (RF:delete)];
- (e) Strengthen the role of **relevant (RF)** national institutional **(RF)** mechanisms for gender equality and the advancement **empowerment (CANZ, G77) (Holy See: retain the original)** of women, ~~including through financial and other appropriate assistance (CANZ)~~, to increase their direct impact [G77 to replace advancement with empowerment], [US supports G77], [Holy See-Delete]
- (f) Scale up resources for gender equality, **and empowerment of women** ~~including by institutionalizing “gender responsive budgeting” (CANZ, G77)~~; [G77-to add empowerment of women], [Holy See-Delete]
- (g) Promote effective representation and participation of women in all spheres of decision-making, including the political process at all levels.

(ii) By Development Partners :

- (a) Support ~~the~~ (CANZ) LDCs **in implementing to implement (CANZ) policies and programmes on gender equality and empowerment of women, including those (CANZ)** that achieve ~~the~~ (CANZ) MDGs 3 (CANZ, EU).
- (b) [Support UN Women to lead, coordinate and promote accountability of the UN system ~~to support~~ **in supporting, as appropriate, (RF)** LDCs to achieve results in gender equality and women’s **rights and (EU)** empowerment within their development plans, policies and programs and with their leadership. **(US,**

EU:move under joint actions)] [CANZ-Not only financial but political support is also important. Move to Joint action], [EU-supports CANZ]

b bis: Support LDCs in the implementation of policies and programmes that aim at eradicating poverty and hunger by inter alia targeting activities that support women's economic and income generating activities as well as productive employment (G77, Holy See)

Social Protection

83. Social protection has both short and long term benefits to economic growth, stability and poverty ~~reduction~~ **eradication (CANZ, G77, Holy See)**. In non-crisis periods, social protection systems, including cash transfers, public work programs, ~~social safety nets~~ (EU), unemployment benefits, protect the poor and support growth, employment and broader economic resilience ~~and act as stabilisers for the economy~~ (EU). In crisis periods, these systems are a key mechanism **that acts as stabilisers for the economy and to** (EU) bolster the resilience of the poor and help prevent more people from falling into poverty. [EU-supports social protection system], [G77-Replace Poverty reduction by eradication, Not to mention crisis or non-crisis rather mention counter-cyclical measures and policy and fiscal space for LDCs], [CANZ-to mention south-south knowledge sharing and to move it to joint action]
84. Policy measures on social protection will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets**: [G77- target is very vague. Not necessary. It is rather policy instrument], [EU- Social protection should be universal]
- (a) Provide **universal access to** (EU) social protection **for all including to** (EU) poor and ~~vulnerable~~ **disadvantaged (G77)** groups.
- a.alt: enhance social protection system in order to improve the resilience of the poor and help prevent more people from falling into poverty (CANZ, US)**
85. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines: [G77-LDCs are not in a position to generate resources to support the actions mentioned]

(i) By LDCs:

- (a) Mainstream social protection into the development programs.
a alt: Develop, strengthen and mainstream social protection policies and programmes to buffer vulnerable communities (CANZ, US)
- (b) Effectively implement social protection policies by ensuring allocation of adequate resources, and capacity building.
- (c) [Develop sustainable source of funding for social protection **with the support of the development partners (G77) (CANZ, US:delete)**] [G77-Ideas like building productive capacity, securing economic growth and enlarging economic opportunity should be included]
- (d) [Strengthen country-led social protection policies and programmes. (CANZ, US:delete)]
- (e) [Develop social safety nets designed to buffer ~~vulnerable~~ **poor (G77)** communities from economic shocks.(CANZ, US:delete)]

e.bis: Ensure appropriate financial infrastructure, such as payment systems and national identification, for functioning of social protection systems such as cash transfers with maximum efficiency (EU)

(ii) By Development Partners :

- (a) Support ~~countries technically and financially~~ LDCs (CANZ, US) to develop and implement social protection policies **and programmes (CANZ)** especially for ~~disadvantaged and poor~~ **vulnerable (CANZ, US)** communities. [US-technical and financial support may exclude other supports. Prefers to keep the para general]
- (b) [Support sharing of experiences between countries. (EU, US:move under joint actions)] [EU-More to do among LDCs. Should be joint action], [G77-does not like joint action, will confuse the whole idea. Word vulnerable is used with various words such as vulnerable groups, community etc. Prefers to go by agreed language]

~~E. Multiple Crises and other Emerging Challenges~~ **Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience (CANZ, US, EU)**

[EU-Reference to the notion of exogenous shocks is problematic as we are talking about conflicts we can refer to as “recent crisis and emerging challenges”. When we talk about crisis we need to add recent, This is relevant for paragraphs 83, 84, 84a, c, 85 and 86], [US-title should address “fragility and vulnerability”. Talking about the past is not so important as we are talking about vulnerability to exogenous shocks, we are talking about fragility and vulnerability and those should be in the title], [Japan-Japanese inputs on human cost of vulnerability of LDCs, or people living in LDCs needs to be in this section, they would be flexible about the placement. This formulation is from the outcome of the World Financial and Economic Crisis held in June 2009], [G77-we will not discuss peace and security related issues here, we can discuss that in governance or declaration section. We need to have detailed overview of the impact of crisis on various sectors such as employment, growth, trade, finance etc., Climate change should be dealt with separately. Section should be restructured] [CANZ-make the paragraphs more action-oriented, like “building resilience”, Prefers adding conflict situation]

86. ~~The multiple crises, including the~~ **LDCs continue to be vulnerable to a variety of shocks, including (CANZ)** food, fuel, financial and economic crises, and natural disasters, **with many also having to confront challenges presented by climate change and conflicts** ~~climate change as well as conflicts (CANZ)~~ have reversed the modest development gains made by some ~~of (CANZ)~~ LDCs over the last decade. These ~~shocks~~ **challenges (EU)** have pushed a large number of people to extreme poverty, as these countries had to divert limited development financing towards addressing the urgent needs resulted from the crises and emerging challenges. These shocks have therefore exposed the extreme vulnerability of LDCs. Securing and sustaining economic growth and development in these countries requires building their resilience to withstand ~~exogenous shocks~~ **crises and emerging challenges (EU), establishing a clear set of people-centred priorities (Holy See)** and adapting ~~and mitigating (G77)~~ the impact of climate change.

86alt: Though there is significant diversity among LDCs, many have narrow economic bases, geographic disadvantages, and fragility that undermine their resilience to exogenous shocks. Though there is no one-size-fits-all, securing and sustaining economic growth and development in LDCs in large part depends on reducing fragility, and moving LDCs in conflict towards peace, building resilience

and reducing vulnerability and adapting and mitigating the impact of climate change. (US)

[US-Fragility and vulnerability need to be addressed. The impacts of crises need to be factual-based, existing formulation seems to be overstating], [G77-delete the word “conflicts”], [Switzerland-Progress in MDG achievements in those countries in conflict or fragile is slow. It’s crucial to focus on these issues. We have reflected the conflict and needs to reflect on the notion of “fragility” in this paragraph], [CANZ-This paragraph should address all aspects that we address in this section. including post-conflict and fragility. Front part has many references to crisis, we streamline this as the Istanbul PoA is forward looking], [G77-We can discuss the peace, security, conflict in line with MDG outcome document and the BPoA. This conference is on development and the development dimension should be highlighted. Overloading the text with peace, security and conflict is not suggested. Rather focus on key aspects of crisis and building resilience], [Norway-fragility and peace and security-we have to discuss this issue in some length. Can be flexible where we mention that. Supports G77 to place it under governance.], [US-as we look at peace, security and conflict, it’s not endogenous but exogenous, which requires regional action. It is well-placed here as it has spill-over impacts]

87. {The following goals and targets ~~may~~ **will** (G77) be pursued, in accordance with **LDCs** (G77) national development policies and strategies: **(G77 will provide language. They will discuss certain elements of peace and security based on agreed language under governance or political declaration.)**

a. [Contain the adverse impact of ~~exogenous shocks~~ **recent crises and emerging challenges** (EU) on growth and development (US: delete)];
alt Reduce vulnerabilities and build resilience to exogenous shocks (US)

b. Focus increased attention to mediation, conflict resolution and peacebuilding in the LDC’s affected by conflicts; [G77-does not want to see these issues. Prefers deletion], [Switzerland-wants to maintain this para]

b. alt reduce fragility and help LDCs affected by conflict achieve durable peace (US)

c. [Increase ODA disbursements to LDCs hit by exogenous shocks (US: delete)];[EU-has concerns on the formulation “increase ODA...”], [CANZ-Supports revisiting as proposed by EU], [Japan-similar concerns about “increase ODA”. If the term is more general, may consider favourably], [US-needs to be substantially re-worded. Focus should be on how we can help building resilience to endogenous and exogenous shocks in LDCs], [G77-without increasing the ODA, LDCs will not be able to address the crisis. This is in line the mandate of additionality of resources for LDCs]

c. alt Target appropriate financial resources to LDCs hit by recent crises and emerging challenges (EU)

d [Increase the number of domestic instruments, including stabilization funds, revenue management legislation, that help smooth government spending over cycles (US: delete)], (CANZ: delete) }.[CANZ-objective is not increasing the number of institutions but their effectiveness], [US-Supports CANZ]

d. bis Enhance action on adaptation to address the specific and urgent needs of LDCs, taking into account their vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change (EU)

Economic shocks

[EU-We have clear focus on economic shocks, sometimes it is not consistent as some times it is mentioned without any objective. Reference to shocks in paragraphs 85,86.ii.b, 86.iii.c, we have to mention it in consistent way],

88. ~~[-The series of recent inter-related (G77) crises (EU, CANZ, US:delete)] Economic shocks (EU, CANZ, US) that affected LDCs all countries (EU, CANZ, US) also shows the lack of point at the need for (EU, CANZ, US) appropriate national, (EU, CANZ, US) regional and international support measures that could to (EU, CANZ, US) be deployed in a timely and targeted manner to support and (EU, CANZ, US) to complement LDCs' efforts aimed at building resilience in the face of these economic (EU, CANZ, US) shocks and mitigating their effects. There is therefore a need for using existing (EU, CANZ, US) crisis mitigation and resilience building (EU, CANZ, US) facilities and measures that can extend an ex-ante for (EU, CANZ, US) targeted, timely and adequate support to LDCs through international financial institutions, regional banks and UN system organizations. (EU, CANZ, US) [EU-ref. to resilience building facilities -delete], [US-supports EU. If it is new , then needs to be discussed further. In first sentence-ref. to "lack of international support measures" does not match. Investigate the facts and correctly report what exactly happened], [CANZ-It has not been recognized what was done during the Crisis, as ECOSOC discussions last week referred to what G-20 did during the Crisis. Not to have blanket statement. Have similar questions about resilience building fund and measures, as we know BWIs do not recognize LDCs, rather they work on the basis of Low Income countries category], [Japan-supports Norway on not being favourable of creating new mechanisms, rather other institutions could consider creating new mechanism], [G77-LDCs are not well-integrated to global economic system; that is why impact is not being properly understood. Crisis resulted in a rise of poverty by 64 million, 9.5 million of them are in LDCs, merchandise trade fallen by 26 percent, FDI decreased significantly. BPoA was not integrated in to the development cooperation strategy of the international financial institutions. Since UN recognizes LDCs as a category, BWI should do the same.]~~

88 bis. **The need to address the human costs of adverse shocks should be reiterated: an increase in the already unacceptable number of poor and vulnerable, particularly women and children, who suffer and die of hunger, malnutrition and preventable or curable disease; a rise in unemployment; the reduction in access to education and health services; and the current inadequacy of social protection in many countries. Women also face greater income insecurity and increased burdens of family care. These particular human costs have serious developmental consequences on the human security of those affected. (Japan)**

88 bis. **Policy and measures on economic shocks will be pursued to achieve the following outcome: build the resilience of LDCs to withstand economic shocks and to mitigate their adverse effects (CANZ)**

89. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines as appropriate:

(i) Joint Actions:

- (a) [~~Develop~~ **Strengthen (US)** systems of social protection ~~schemes~~ **systems (EU)** and extend or broaden, as appropriate, their effectiveness and coverage, including for workers in the informal economy, building on experiences from others successful countries from the South (CANZ,G77: delete)]. [EU- to replace schemes with systems in the first line], [G77-Does not support joint action. Proposes to move to respective section by LDCs or development partners. Policy space is important and finance needs to be discussed. Deletion would not be acceptable. All paragraphs under actions should be retained but flexible to work on the language], [CANZ-Proposed condensing the language by rephrasing it develop. Proposed to replace the beginning of the para with “design to buffer vulnerable communities from economic shocks”]
- a. **Alt (b) consider possible collective responses to address overspeculative market behaviour that affects developmental efforts of LDCs (CANZ);**
- a. **bis (a) Adopt and implement policies and regulations to guide and make the private sectors responsible players contributing to predictable global financial markets (CANZ)**

(ii) By LDCs:

- (a) ~~Develop~~ **Strengthen (US)** national risk mitigation strategies **to reduce LDC vulnerabilities to and the impact of economic shocks** and ~~strengthen social protection policies and programmes especially for the most disadvantaged and poor communities (CANZ)~~ **as well as people active in the informal sector;** (EU) [EU-add: informal economy], [US-should reflect on the fact that some actions are being done. Focus should be on strengthening]
- (b) [**Strengthen national development strategies by incorporating plans to reduce vulnerabilities to economic shocks (US: and delete the rest)** Set up national crisis resilience and mitigation facilities to reduce ~~LDC their~~ (G77) vulnerabilities to and the impact of ~~exogenous~~ **economic (EU)** shocks; (CANZ: delete)

(iii) By Development Partners :

- (a) [Adopt and implement policies and regulations to guide and make the private sectors responsible players contributing to predictable global financial markets; (EU: move under action by LDCs or possibly joint action)] (US: delete) [EU- This should be under action by LDCs], [US-seeks clarification], [G77-talking about transparent regulatory system to prevent recurrence of crisis]
- (b) [Promote collective response to address over-speculative market behaviour that affects developmental efforts of LDCs and consider developing an institutional mechanism in that regard; (US: delete)] [US-seeks clarification]
- (c) [Consider the establishment of a Crisis Mitigation and Resilience-Building Fund for LDCs to enable them to respond to various external and internal shocks. In this regard, a special SDR allocation could be allotted for LDCs over and above their existing entitlements, which will provide a liquidity cushion in case of any internal and external crises and shocks. This Fund could be complemented with dedicated facilities for crisis mitigation and resilience building in regional development banks; (CANZ, EU, US: delete)] [Norway-will be open to hear more. But anything on SDR may not be relevant here rather to discuss in the governing body of the WB and the IMF], [EU-supports Norway. WB has a window of fund for low income countries. Delete c], [Japan

and US support EU], [G77-will not accept deletion but would be open to discuss. World leaders have agreed to use SDR for development finance in the World Financial and Economic Crisis outcome; we can build on that], [CANZ-delete], [Norway-SDR is to be decided by some body else not by us]

- (d) [Consider allocating annually increased and more flexible international support to allow LDCs for timely and adequate responses, including counter-cyclical measures, (CANZ, EU: delete)][EU-annual increase is not an option. Delete], [US-delete], [CANZ-formulation problematic]

d. alt Provide support to LDCs affected by economic shocks (US)

- (e) [Provide financial assistance and technical capacity to help establish insurance schemes against economic shocks. (CANZ, US: delete), (EU: move under action by LDCs) [EU-This should be an action by LDCs but partners can support], [US-could be a joint action section or action by LDCs], [CANZ- Prefers the sentence to begin with “consider providing”].
- (f) [Further (EU) Provide concessional lending and grants from the World Bank , IMF and regional banks’ schemes and facilities to LDCs **according to these institutions’ own rules and procedures** on a priority basis (EU); (CANZ, US: delete)][EU-it should not be here], [Japan supports EU], [US-This paragraph is not appropriate for this forum, BWIs have their own criteria. Delete], [CANZ-delete. It has to go through their own governing system and UN can not dictate that]

Peace and Security [EU add-fragility]

[G77: Delete this entire section and to address certain elements on peace and security under the relevant section based on the agreed language.]

90. Progress in achieving international agreed development goals, including the MDGs, and towards sustainable development has been slowest in ~~vulnerable~~ **fragile (EU, US, CANZ, Switzerland)** and conflict-affected states, many of which are LDCs. Nearly half of LDCs ~~is~~ **are (CANZ)** in, **affected by (CANZ)** or emerging from conflicts. **According to the Foreign Policy State Failure Index, seven of the ten most fragile states are LDCs. (US)** Wracked by conflict and violence, and hampered by weak institutional capacity, these countries face particular challenges. The Dili Declaration on Peacebuilding and State building of April 2010 sets forward a basic framework to address these challenges. **The outcome of the Fourth High-Level Forum in Busan, where further recommendations how to address conflict and fragile situations are expected, should be taken up by the LDCs and their partners (EU, Switzerland)**[EU-add the notion of fragility. Half of the LDCs are concerned by this notion], [Switzerland-supports EU. MDG document has reference to conflict-effected country], [CANZ-argue for mentioning concept of fragility. It is included in Dili Declaration. Proposed to insert the concept in the text. Responding to the need of conflict-affected—is important for development. People in those countries are equally entitled to development assistance as people in non-conflict countries], [G77-don’t like to discuss peace and security in this section. Can accept the concept of peace, security and development as mentioned in the MDG outcome document. Prefers the reference to providing support to LDCs to address root-causes of poverty. Can discuss any idea that talks about support to countries emerging from conflict Many of the actions are related to other bodies such as Security Council, PBC etc. Those could be discussed in relevant sections based on the MDGs and BPoA], [Norway-supports EU in addressing fragility], [US-conflict and fragility are very important issues, some of the root causes are important, employment, participation of women are important. Support discussing fragility and building institutions], [G77-will not accept any language that has not been agreed in UN such as fragility. Dili Declaration is signed off by 13 LDCs, not all

LDCs], [EU-donor countries provide aid in relation to fragility. Does it mean that it is an area that we should not be discussing?],

90.bis **Policies and measures on peace and secure to will be pursued to achieve the following outcome: focus increased attention to conflict prevention, as well as to mediation, conflict resolution and peacebuilding in those LDCs affected by conflict (CANZ)**

91. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines as appropriate: [EU-supports general thrust], [CANZ-supports the thrust. Supports EU in mainstreaming gender issues in some paragraphs], [US-Prefers to talk about governance, rule of law, reconciliation of national dialogue. Will come up with specific language], [Switzerland-When donors want to support specific LDCs (fragile), and if there is no support from UN; it would be very difficult], [G77-concept of fragility is not well-defined. Not all LDCs are at similar stage in terms of vulnerability. Criteria of defining LDCs are sufficient to understand the vulnerabilities of LDCs. LDCs should define their own priorities and support should come in line with the national priorities of LDCs. When there is reference to commitment by donor, deletion of every thing is not good, there should be a match between commitments by LDCs and what is provided by donors], [US-Peace building and helping countries from conflict are important. All six countries in the PBC agenda are LDCs. We should build on that. While some are not supporting ref. to fragility, individual country may have different context and preference]

(i) Joint Actions:

- (a) Prioritize and mainstream peace-building and state-building strategies in national development plans and the ~~programmatic activities~~ **programmes (CANZ) of development partners (CANZ); Reflect important work streams, such as the 2011 World Development Report on conflict peace and security, engage in processes such as the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, and the High Level forum in Busan. (EU)**
- (b) Step up efforts aiming at reducing global stresses that **foster fragility and (EU) precipitate conflict and (CANZ) violence**, such as trafficking in drugs, ~~small arms and natural commodities;~~ (CANZ)
- (c) Develop regional approaches to **addressing (CANZ) fragility, (EU) conflict and violence that spills across borders that has cross-border consequences such as trafficking in drugs and small arms (CANZ).**

(ii) By LDCs:

- (a) [Develop inclusive development strategies that promote employment, social justice, livelihoods and effective delivery of basic services, particularly for youth and women, and reduce inequalities and the marginalization of minority groups; (CANZ: delete)] [Norway-add human rights and add new item d to **deepen political dialogue and transitional justice mechanism**]

a alt. Invest in under-resourced areas, including security and justice and employment creation (CANZ)

- (b) Invest in prevention and local conflict management and resolution mechanisms, including strengthening participation of women in these efforts;

- (c) ~~[Adopted (CANZ) targeted strategies to (US: delete)]~~ improve stability and basic governance, **including public financial management (EU)**.

(iii) Development partners :

- (a) Strengthen ~~development (US) partners own (US) capacity,~~ **strategies and instruments (EU) to work to conduct political economy analysis and operate (CANZ)** in countries affected by conflict, fragility and armed violence.
- (b) Adopt a response to ~~[vulnerable~~ **fragile states (CANZ)** and conflict (EU:delete)] situations of **fragility and conflicts in (EU)** LDCs, which is coherent, coordinated and complementary between actors responsible for defense, ~~diplomacy~~ **diplomacy (CANZ)**, justice, finance and economic affairs as well as development and, where appropriate, humanitarian assistance and others in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the support provided by the international community;
- (c) ~~[Provide adequate, timely and predictable~~ **targeted (US)** development assistance in (US) (CANZ:delete)] **Strengthen (CANZ)** support [of these efforts (US) tailored (CANZ:delete)] to **address (CANZ)** country specific needs and [situations, ~~at the request of the recipient country and strengthen international partnerships to address these needs, demonstrate progress and enable improved international support for vulnerable and conflict-affected LDCs (EU, US:delete)]~~ **local contexts (EU, US)**.

Climate Change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability (G77) [EU-Overall the section is fine. Some misbalanced, with many mention of trade and biodiversity. We have to stick to agreed language],

92. Climate change ~~disproportionately (EU, RF, US)~~ **seriously (RF) significantly (CANZ)** affects the socio-economic development of ~~the~~ **many (CANZ)** LDCs and also threatens to reverse some of the development gains that have been achieved to date. Climate change is threatening the livelihoods of millions of **many (RF)** poor and vulnerable people in **many (CANZ)** LDC's, **which** . LDCs (CANZ) lack the capacity and resources necessary to ~~mitigate and (G77) adapt to climate change.~~ Moreover, some LDCs have been compelled to divert resources away from development to overcome its challenges. LDCs ~~urgently (US) need [additional, (EU) predictable and adequate technical and financial (US: delete)] support for climate change mitigation and (G77) adaptation in line with international commitments~~ **and the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (G77)** .~~[EU-first sentence-disproportionate—is not substantiated. There is too much focus on trade and wanted to include the notion of green economy. Regarding the ref. to additional technical and finance support-Cancun agreement is there and EU can not make additional commitment], [Norway-adaptation is important than mitigation in LDCs as mitigation is very low], [Japan-should not re-open what has been agreed in Cancun and they have difficulties in accepting additional support], [US-Agreed with EU and others on disproportional affects, not sure about the case. Regarding second phrase on additional support: do not want to pre-suppose other negotiation], [G77- Wants Climate change as separate section with just “Climate Change” suffix. It is important to know what the contribution of LDCs to Greenhouse gas is and what the extent of impact. On a per capita basis CO2 emission of LDCs is 0.25 megaton compared to 4.5 megaton of global average. LDCs are disproportionately affected and this needs to be reflected. Proposed to begin the sentence with “LDCs are bearing the brunt of the crises though they~~

are the least responsible for that’], [CANZ-disproportionate—to revisit with the language. First two sentences are overlapping- could be streamlined. In the last sentence- reference to existing international commitment does not imply a new commitment],

92.bis Additional proposal: Tangible progress has been achieved under UFFCCC through the adoption in the 16COP held in Cancun with a shared vision for long term cooperative action through enhanced action on adaptation and mitigation as well as on finance, technology and capacity building, taking in to account the urgent needs of those developing countries that are particularly vulnerable, in particular through the establishment, *inter alia*, of mechanism such as the Cancun Adaptation Framework, the Adaptation Committee, the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Mechanism. Immediate action is required to implement such measures in particular as those aimed at reducing vulnerability and building resilience in developing countries, taking in to account the immediate needs of LDCs. (Mexico)

93. **Environmentally sustainable development remains a priority. (CANZ)** New opportunities exist for LDCs to enhance climate and environment friendly green (US, Norway) economic growth, industrialisation, agriculture and services, forestry, energy and other infrastructure, technologies and investments. Climate and environment friendly growth can enable countries to leapfrog into sustainable development paths and be competitive in emerging economic sectors. LDCs renewable energy resources provide a sustainable source of employment and livelihood while reducing dependency on fossil energy and contributing to climate mitigation efforts. **Actions for climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability will be based on LDC specific objectives defined in Agenda 21 and Johannesburg Plan for Implementation, as well as commitments from multilateral environmental agreements. (Switzerland)** [EU, Norway-Green economy could be included in this para], [US-likes to align with EU and Norway on green economy], [G77-needs clarification on the reference to climate and environmentally friendly growth. Wanted to know whether it is accepted any where. Does not reflect LDCs priority. This para includes some ideas that are not agreed upon and makes LDCs development costly. When we talk about green economic growth, issue of technology and resources are important, wants to see that before making any commitment here]

93 bis. **Policies and measures on climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability will be pursued to achieve the following outcome: strengthen LDCs’ ability to withstand the adverse effects of climate change, enhance environmentally sustainable growth and protect bio-diversity (CANZ)**

94. Actions by LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines as appropriate (G77) [G77- The ideas of technology transfer, capacity building and special and dedicated support measures to be reflected]

(i) Joint Actions:

[US-partnership is voluntary and mutually agreed], [G77-does not accept joint actions and proposes to move it to respective section], [-

- (a) [Prepare, adopt and implement National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), medium and long-term adaptation plans and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and integrate these into national development plans, {with the financial, technical and technological (CANZ, US) support from development partners(G77: delete)} (G77: move under actions by LDCs)] [G77-this is the prerogative of national government. Not to reflect in

this way], [CANZ-Because of the reference to financial, technical and technological support in the last part, this para is under joint joint action]

- (b) [Improve the generation and collection of both socio-economic and biophysical evidence-based data and information on climate change **and environment, (US)** as well as the analysis and dissemination of such data, with ~~the financial and technical~~ (CANZ, US) support from development partners. (G77:delete)]
- b. bis Implement and strengthen existing regional initiatives on climate change (e.g. the Global Climate Change Alliance) as these provide a useful platform for dialogue, cooperation and exchange for tangible measures from which the LDCs can benefit in order to respond to the negative impacts of climate change (EU).**

b.bis Enhancing the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services of LDCs (Norway, G77)

[Mexico-Add: Accelerate the legal and institutional arrangements for the establishment and full operationalization of the green climate fund]

[Norway-Add: enhancing the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services of LDCs]

[EU-add: strengthening regional initiatives-will come up with language]

[US add Improving coordination and effectiveness in the implementation]

(ii) LDCs:

- (a) [Develop and implement national strategies for sustainable **use (G77)** [development **including (CANZ)** for the (G77: delete)] preservation and protection of the national environmental ~~resources~~, (RF) **and encourage efforts to develop sub-national sustainability plans (US)** ;(EU: delete)] [EU-proposes to reformulate], [US-add: sub-national], [CANZ-Sustainable development is much broader, the para could begin by saying “develop and implement national strategy for sustainable development including development for the preservation...]
- (b) [Build and strengthen national capacity to access **relevant (CANZ, US)** funding mechanisms ~~under climate change (CANZ, US)~~ ;(G77: delete)] [EU-to add: efficiently use the fund], [CANZ-will modify. Add “relevant” before funding and delete “climate change” in the end]
b.alt Prioritise climate change into national and take measures in order to efficiently absorb funding efficiently, notably from the Climate Green Fund (EU)
- (c) **Continue to strengthen (G77) Develop Implement and where appropriate update (EU) a (G77) national action plans (G77) to implement stemming from (EU) biodiversity-related conventions [and their subsidiary bodies at the national level(CANZ) (US, RF: delete)]** ;[EU-to change the formulation]
- (d) [Ensure that **Mainstream (G77) climate change, (EU)** biodiversity loss **preservation (EU)** and management of the ecosystem (US:delete)] **Ensure that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and associated ecosystems and ecosystem services (US) are-mainstreamed (G77)** into national development policies and strategies, particularly those dealing with poverty ~~alleviation~~ **eradication (G77)**, economic sectors and climate change mitigation and adaptation, including protection of forests and afforestation,

avoiding tropical deforestation and illegal logging (EU);[EU-to add deforastration and illegal logging], [US-conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem], CANZ-add adaptation to climate change after ensure and delete “and adaptation” in the second line from the bottom]

d bis. Consider the Global Environment Facility (GEF) support for national portfolio formulation exercises and GEF-5 reforms as an important tool in improving coordination and implementation of GEF funding. (US)

- (e) [**Help LDCs (G77)** Address the challenges to livelihood, food insecurity and health of the people affected by **the adverse impact of (G77)** climate change and respond to the needs of the people displaced as a result of **by extreme weather events (G77)** ~~climate change including the climate migrants (G77)~~ (US: delete)], (**G77: move under action by development partners**);

e. alt **Ensure that development plans and programmes integrate adaptation considerations and minimize the impact of climate change on livelihoods. (US)**

- (f) [**Help LDCs (G77)** Enhance **their (G77)** capacities in **clean (US)** energy production, trade, and distribution including the promotion of renewable energy development. (G77: move under action by development partners)]

(iii) By Development Partners :

A0 Provide financial ad technical support for the imple mentation of NAPAs and NAMAs of LDCs (G77)

- (a) ~~Simplify procedures to (EU, US) enable LDCs to access required resources from different environment and climate funds, including GEF as required (CANZ, US); [EU-not clear on simplifying procedures. Delete], [US-make consistent with UNFCCC, can say – in line with ..], [CANZ-delete “from different environment and climate funds” and add “as appropriate” after resources]~~
- (b) [Ensure adequate representation of LDCs in the governance structure of climate change related funds; (EU, US:delete)] [EU-move to joint action], [US-delete]

a.bis Provide support through financial, technical and technological transfer to LDCs efforts to implement national strategies for sustainable development (G77)

- (c) [Replenish and expedite the disbursement of funds for adaptation to LDCs under UNFCCC, including the LDC Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the ~~New (EU)~~ Green **Climate (EU)** Fund and other funds disbursed through other global and bilateral programmes (US:delete)]. [CANZ-delete this paragraph and replace with “Enhance Funding to LDCs for adaptation”];[EU-green climate fund], [Japan-difficulties with the word “replenish”. This is just established. Too early to talk abut replenish]

- (d) [~~Provide LDCs with preferential~~ **Support LDCs (EU)** access to ~~advanced and clean~~ **appropriate, affordable and sustainable (EU)** technologies critical to implementation of NAPAs and NAMAs **and the transfer of such technologies on** under (EU) mutually agreed terms (CANZ, US:delete)] [CANZ-Delete the paragraph and replace with ‘Enable appropriate access to technologies critical to implementation of NAPAs and NAMAs under mutually agreed terms’];[EU-It is important to mention “appropriate and affordable technologies”], [US-IP issues are here. Delete]

- (e) [Encourage disclosing “country of origin,” ensuring “prior informed consent” and “equitable sharing of benefits” in case of the utilization of genetic resources, and biological diversity of LDCs; (CANZ, US:delete)] [EU-very specific and will propose simplified and merger of f with regarded to implementation of Nagoya Protocol and come as a joint action, will propose language], [CANZ-will come back]

e alt. Fully implement the Nagoya Protocol and support LDCs in this respect (EU)

e.bis Accelerate the legal and institutional arrangements for the establishment and full operationalization of Green Climate Fund (Mexico, G77, Norway)

- (f) [Consider amendments in TRIPS to include mandatory requirement for the disclosure of the country of origin of genetic resources and traditional knowledge in patent application in the context of TRIPS-Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) relationship, (EU, CANZ, US:delete)]; [CANZ-delete]

f. alt Support measures aimed at strengthening relationships between TRIPS and CBD (G77)

- (g) [Implement measures to promote and facilitate **on voluntary and mutually acceptable terms (US)** clean development mechanism projects in LDCs to enable them to harness benefits of mitigation **of climate change (RF)** for sustainable development (US: move under joint actions)]; [Japan-Mover to Joint action part]
- (h) Address ~~the special needs of (G77) climate vulnerable~~ **of (G77) LDCs, [as appropriate (CANZ, US) [-SIDS, LDCs with mountain ecology ecosystems (RF) and LDCs with low-lying coastal and deltaic areas (G77: delete)] with dedicated resources and a technology transfer programme (EU, US), (CANZ:delete) (G77: wants to retain)]; [EU-wants to know the origin, dedicated resources and tech. programme is not a option. Delete], [CANZ-Stop the sentence after vulnerable LDCs and delete the rest and add “on mutually agreed terms”][CNAZ-delete or make some amendments]**
- (i) [Recognize and address special difficulties and needs of the people of LDCs displaced as a result of climate change. (EU, US: delete)][EU-displaced-ready to discuss, open on the idea], [US-delete or rephrase]

Disaster Risk Reduction

95. Growing populations and urbanization have increased global exposure to natural disasters, including in LDCs (US) ~~The number of natural disasters experienced by LDCs has increased over recent decades, stymieing development and poverty reduction gains.~~ **(US)(Holy see:retain)** Narrow economic bases, dependence on natural resources, environmental degradation and weak institutions and infrastructure leave many LDCs with low resilience and high vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards. **Climate change and (G77)** Emerging challenges, climate change **as well as (G77)**, rapid and unplanned urbanisation **coupled with world economic and financial crises (G77)** and ~~global economic crises (CANZ, EU, US)~~ further exacerbated (G77) LDCs’ disaster risk. **There is an expanding body of knowledge on locally rooted strategies, particularly on adaptation, in which disaster risk reduction activities area playing an increasingly**

important role (EU). Small Island (G77) LDCs, given their structural constraints and multiple vulnerabilities because of their size and their problems of connectivity, (G77) **often (CANZ, US)** bear the heaviest **heavy (US)** impact of these shocks **and** . They also (CANZ) face the most daunting rebuilding challenges. **Increased efforts are needed to reduce disaster losses and implement the Hyogo Framework and its successor Framework (CANZ, US)** [Japan-strong support to the strong focus on DRR in this document.], [EU-Supports this para. Delete the phrase “and global economic crisis” in the fourth line from the bottom], [CANZ-support this. Last two sentences to be modified. Add the word “often” before “bear” in the second line from the bottom.], [G77-Climate change-whether it is emerging challenge or a reality needs to be defined. Third line environmental degradation- whether LDCs are responsible, it is a global problem. Reference to global economic crisis is important. All LDCs are vulnerable, wants to make the para broad Prefers the formulation “emerging challenges and climate change”], [US-agrees with CANZ and EU. Discuss things where there is a consensus. Concerning the SIDS-We can work on how to accurately reflect that], [CANZ-could be re-worded as “important challenge”. Will come back with language]

96. Without increased efforts to reduce disaster losses and implement the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (‘the Hyogo Framework **for Action (EU)**’) and its successor framework or agreement, natural disasters will continue to pose a significant threat to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development in LDCs. [US-We have to adjust-to look at whatever comes after 2015]

97. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:
[CANZ-to add: Give priority attention to assisting LDCs implement the Hyogo Framework and its successor framework including through financial technical assistance and capacity building support. Placement to be decided]

97bis: Build the resilience of LDCs to withstand natural hazards in order to reduce the risk of natural disasters (CANZ)

(i) Joint Actions :

[Switzerland, Norway Add: Sharing research findings, lessons learned and best practices]

- (a) [Develop risk mitigation strategies and strengthen social protection policies and programmes that take account of natural disasters [events, especially for the most disadvantaged and poor communities, including women, persons with disabilities and youth, {with the financial and technical (CANZ, US:Delete)} **with (CANZ, US)** support of development partners(G77:**this part will go under action by partners**)]; (G77:move under action by LDCs)]
- (b) [Support capacity **in LDCs (G77)** to participate in and benefit from regional and international early warning systems and other information sharing mechanisms, [~~including through South-South cooperation (G77)~~ (US: **will come back once development partners is defined**)], (G77: **move under action by development partners**). [G77-may be editorial problem, needs to look at]

b bis: Support capacity to share research findings, lessons learned and best practices (Switzerland)

(ii) By LDCs:

[Switzerland, Norway –Add: Awareness raising and disaster preparedness]

- (a) Take effective measures **including public awareness and preparedness (G77)** to reduce disaster risk, including (G77) for the protection of people on its territory, **as well as**, (G77) infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disasters in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- (b) ~~Ensure~~ **Enhance (G77)** the coordination of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policies and programmes, including through integrating risk reduction into national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) and medium and long-term ~~adaptation~~ **development (EU)** planning.
- (c) Encourage the decentralisation of responsibility and resources for disaster risk reduction, and encourage community participation, **awareness raising and disaster preparedness (Switzerland)** in risk reduction programmes to better meet local needs for disaster risk reduction.

c bis. Ensure that risk reduction principles are integrated into all post-disaster recovery and reconstruction (CANZ, EU)

c bis: strengthen food and nutritional security and community resilience through combination of intervention including community level disaster risk reduction, natural resource management, asset creation, livelihood diversification and infrastructure development programmes (G77)

(iii) By Development partners:

[Switzerland, Norway-To add: Transfer of knowledge, technologies and expertise]

ao. Provide financial and technical support including capacity building measures to LDCs for the implementation of risk mitigation strategies and social protection strategies (G77)

- (a) ~~Provide adequate financial~~ (CANZ, US) support to (CANZ) LDCs **with their disaster risk reduction efforts, as well as those, (CANZ)** facing major reconstruction challenges due to natural disasters, and ensure that risk reduction principles are integrated into all post-disaster recovery and ~~reconstruction~~ (CANZ, EU, US). [EU-second part looks like an action by LDCs or may be a joint action], [US-agrees with EU. ISDR-non-traditional donors support is important. If it includes South-South donors, traditional donors, non-traditional donors it can be here. Otherwise, will have to come back],

a bis. Strengthen transfer of knowledge, technologies and expertise on mutually agreed terms and conditions (Switzerland)

a bis: Provide adequate resources to Central Emergency Fund to help LDCs overcome the impacts of disasters (G77)

a ter: Provide adequate resources for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness systems at all levels (G77)

a quat: Help LDCs strengthen their capacities to reduce the risks of climate related disasters including through vulnerability risk assessments, early warning system, disaster preparedness and safety nets (G77)

F. Financial resources for development and capacity building

[EU-About the structure-nice to follow the structure of Doha, starting with Domestic resources, FDI, ODA and Debt], [Norway-Balancing of the text. three comments. ODA is important, previous commitments are important. Illicit flows of resources are also important. Innovative sources need to develop in this process], [US-have to look at proper balancing. Other flows of resources, development assistance from non-traditional sources needs to look at. Domestic resources mobilization is important. Illicit financing and repatriation of profit should not be put together. Will come back on that], [G77-Istanbul is looking for a paradigm shift in LDCs development process. Business-as-usual will not be helpful. Development challenges are quite serious. International support is important. Graduation is the overarching goal of the next PoA. The objectives of achieving 7 per cent growth, 25 per cent investment are important. Recognizes that domestic resource mobilization is important, but LDCs constraints and vulnerabilities need to be looked at. ODA flow is not commensurate with vulnerabilities and structural handicaps of LDCs. Regarding FDI- LDCs have made reforms, improved IPR regimes but could not attract much. Not much scope to come from trading sector. So, ODA is one of the most important resources for LDCs so we need to have a projection of ODA for LDCs. Though trade, FDI, innovative sources could play important role, but LDCs rely greatly on ODA. Strengthening partnership is important, ODA is important without undermining other sources of finance.], [CANZ-section is long compared to other sections, needs streamlining]

98. The lack of financial resources is one of the biggest constraints facing LDCs to achieve ~~self-sustaining~~ **inclusive, equitable and sustained (EU)**(Japan: wants to retain the original but would be flexible about placement) growth and **sustainable (EU)** development and progress towards graduation. The low levels of per capita income, domestic savings and investment and a ~~small revenue stream due to a~~ (EU) small tax base limits ~~the capacity to mobilize~~ (EU) domestic resources. There is ~~thus~~ **therefore (CANZ)** a high reliance on external financial resources, [~~especially~~ **including (CANZ)** official development assistance (EU:delete)], **including FDI and other private flows, ODA, concessional lending and remittances (EU)**. [EU-Question on “self-sustaining growth”], [Japan-Self-sustaining growth and development that are not overly dependent on external support or public sector, it means growth and development which are driven by private sector. If we talk about the graduation of LDCs, it requires take off, self-sustaining growth]

98-105 alt. In many cases, a lack of financial resources constrains the achievement of sustainable development in LDCs. Most LDCs have low levels of per capita income, low levels of domestic savings and investment and inadequate tax collection, resulting in a reliance on external financial resources including development assistance, remittances and FDI. Net negative international resource transfers including from capital flight and illicit financial flows compound the problems related to resource gaps. (US)

99. [**Despite increases in (CANZ) FDI has flows have (CANZ)** been insufficient and has mainly been focussed on the extractive industries **and with (CANZ)** investment is (CANZ) lagging in infrastructure and much needed productive activities. Other private flows have been scarce ~~giving rise to a huge~~ **compounding the (CANZ)** development financing gap. {There is thus a high reliance on ODA for financing key investments including concessional flows to support government budgets, consumption and social and poverty ~~reduction~~ **eradication (G77, Holy See)** programmes as well as infrastructure (CANZ:delete)}, (EU:delete)}. [Norway-Needs to look at how LDCs could benefit from extractive industries through taxation], [US-FDI is important for improved management

skill, technology, entrepreneurship etc. UNCTAD made a point that FDI in extractive industries is biggest in terms of volume, but number of the projects is much higher outside the extractive industries], [CANZ-Most of the projects go to industries and services sector, that needs to be nuanced], [G77-World Investment report-FDI to LDCs has fallen, most goes to extractive industries. Needs to look at the constraints, such as smaller markets, that LDCs are facing in attracting FDI. These need to be addressed], [EU-focus is lost in the last sentence. Proposes to stop the sentence after “financing key investments”], [CANZ-inclusion of “consumption and social and poverty reduction...” is misplaced in the last sentence, supports deletion of last part]

100. [Investment to GDP ratio target of 25 percent set in BPOA was met only partially by a few countries. ODA flows went up from US \$12 to US \$ 38 billion **in the period to [add date] (CANZ)** but delivery was modest compared to **LDCs structural constraints and multiple vulnerabilities as well as (G77)** need and well below the target and commitment of 0.15 to 0.20 of GNI by **many (CANZ)** donors. ~~These shortfalls in meeting ODA commitments exist despite the inclusion of debt relief and innovative financing in aid statistics. (CANZ), (EU:delete)~~ [US-Needs to look at target of commitments made by individual countries, general target is not right. The ref. to “achievement is modest”-needs to be changed], [EU-Reference to “met only partially by few countries”, “well below”, “modest” should not be in this document. Delete last sentence and re-write the first part], [G77-Commitment level is different by different country-that’s OK. Fulfilling the commitment of 0.15-20 would generate \$60.7-80.9 billion, that needs to be reflected], [CANZ-this should remain factual and accurate. Last sentence needs to be redefined. There are agreed definitions and terminologies. Needs to be streamlined this section]
101. [Notwithstanding the progress with debt relief, there is growing concern that some post completion point countries for HIPC debt relief remain classified as being at high risk of debt distress. **(EU:delete)** [US-Move this from this section. We should talk about HIPC, MDRI and about debt from non-traditional donors], [G77 will come back to 98, 99, 100]
102. Net negative international resource transfers to LDCs including those resulting **that may result (G77)** from capital flight, **and** illicit capital flows, repatriation of profit and ~~capital by MNCs (CANZ)~~ further compound the problems related to resource gaps. **(EU:delete)** [CANZ-would not support ref to repatriation of profit.], [US-supports CANZ. Illicit capital flight and repatriation of profit are two different issues], [EU-repatriation is not forbidden, if so, no investment will come to LDCs], [Norway-repatriation should be separated from illicit capital flows], [Japan-Supports US, CANZ, EU, and Norway on repatriation of capital. Profit is crucial to private sector activity, which is key to self-sustaining growth], [G77-Important point to add is “value retention and wealth creation and linking LDCs to global value chains”]
103. [~~The situation has further worsened because of the (G77)~~ world economic and financial crisis combined with food and fuel crises **have severely undermined the development efforts of LDCs. To meet the traditional development challenges as well as those emerging due to these crises calls for substantially enhanced resource flows to LDCs** and has cast a shadow over the volume, predictability, stability and durability of resource flows to LDCs**(G77) (CANZ, EU:delete)**. [US-Actual statistics can be put together in the review section. Delete this from this section], [EU-Too many references to the crises, it is vague and sometimes redundant. Delete], [G77-Asks whether crisis had any impact on resources flows. This para is well-placed. This is a statement of fact The

situation should not serve as a pretext to back out from commitment], [CANZ-The more ref to crisis, the less legitimate will be the issue. It is important to demonstrate what the issues are. It should be in the assessment part and to look at the document from a holistic approach]

104. There is an urgent need for new and much higher level of commitment of LDCs themselves to effectively mobilise domestic resources, build up financial infrastructure and capacities and put in place appropriate regulatory measures and institutions. {At the same time ~~here~~ **there** (CANZ) is a need for much more determined effort by development partners **to make progress towards** ~~in the very least to~~ (CANZ) **meeting the** (CANZ) BPOA targets of GNI of ODA to LDC's [at the earliest and provide ~~enhanced quantity and quality of financial resources and~~ prioritize (EU) financial support to LDCs in their aid and debt relief.(US:delete)] They need to (CANZ:delete)] **and** (CANZ) take into account the structural vulnerabilities of LDC's when allocating aid. [US-first sentence is important. This can go to 95. The rest has been mentioned somewhere else, these could be deleted], [EU-supports US on the comments on the first sentence. Have difficulties on "enhanced quantity and quality". There is already a framework], [Norway-supports EU and US. Referred to para 83 of BPOA, there is a clear commitment, but on 83 c of the BPOA-asked for clarification], [G77-development is LDCs primary responsibility. They can not finance their development, that is why there is a long history of international partnership. There is a limit to what extent we can push on domestic resources mobilization. There are constraints on that. The BPOA has an ambitious agenda, but it remains an unfinished agenda with some progress. The need for resources is important. Domestic savings is only 13 of GDP. Tax-GDP ratio is low, average investment ration is also low. International community should help LDCs to attract more resources within the country. LDCs lack resilience to crisis. Actual resource flow is important for LDCs. Excessive reliance on domestic resources may not be a fair idea without external support. LDCs will continue to promote what ever is needed within the domestic context, at the same time external resources should also be augmented], [Norway-would like to understand the overall context of commitments. Norway has put in place a new initiative that aims at improving taxation on extractive industries in some LDCs.], [US-to reaffirm the BPOA and to maintain ~~this~~ in this text are important. Also South-South to be mentioned]

105. In addition, policies ~~towards~~ (CANZ) **attracting and retain** (CANZ) FDI are vital to supplement domestic resources in order to accelerate progress of LDCs in poverty ~~alleviation~~ **eradication** (G77, Holy See) and sustainable development and advance towards ~~timely~~ **early** (G77) graduation. Coherence and consistency amongst the full range of initiatives by partners delivering financial resources is needed. ~~Coherence and coordination in domestic and international policies are also needed to avoid tax evasion, capital flight and illicit capital flows and repatriation of profits by MNCs.~~ (CANZ) [US-to streamline this para. Repatriation of profit needs to be streamlined. We can combine it with 96 and have a focussed text], [CANZ-overlapping this with 112. Repatriation of profit is not well-placed. Coherence and coordination and tax evasion is not clear in the last sentence], [EU-tax evasion, capital flight, repatriation are mixed up in the text, which should not be the case], [G77-wealth retention and wealth-creation are important. Socially responsible behaviour by the MNCs are important and to reflect somewhere]

Domestic Resource Mobilisation

[EU-specific comments: extractive industries, developing countries efforts to optimize resource mobilization through EITI are important. On fighting corruption, there are languages

in Doha which can be used Taxation is important; EU has two initiatives in this respect. Raising revenue is one side of the issue, spending side also needs to be looked at]

105 bis: There is an urgent need for new and much higher level of commitment of LDCs themselves to effectively mobilise domestic resources, build up financial infrastructure and capacities and put in place appropriate regulatory measures and institutions. (CANZ: first sentence of para 104)

106. Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets**: [EU- This para does not reflect the diversity of LDCs. That is the difficulty with this target. Not in favour of these targets], [G77- There are constraints in LDCs in mobilizing domestic resources- as stated earlier. Target is important. Governance, corruption, transparency need to discuss for both national and international levels], [US- flexible on the target. Could be re-worded. EITI is very important. Fight against corruption, how revenue is utilized are also important. Would be very flexible on their inclusion], [Japan- Have concerns on the targets. Given the diversity of LDCs, targets should not be specific], [Norway- supports EU to address EITI and supports G77 to address corruption in a holistic way]

(a) Raise domestic savings to at least 15 per cent of GDP by 2020;
a alt: enhance the mobilization of domestic resources including by raising domestic savings, increasing tax revenue and strengthening capacity (CANZ, EU)

a bis: Reduce corruption and increase transparency (US, EU) at all levels. (G77)

(b) [Increase tax revenue to GDP ratio to at least 20 per cent by 2020. (CANZ:delete)]

107. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines: [G77- Examining the proposals, Will come back with specifics. No need for joint action.]

(i) Joint Actions :

(a) Implement ~~additional~~ (CANZ) measures to **combat safe havens (CANZ, Norway) prevent the transfer abroad of [stolen (CANZ) assets (US:delete)] proceeds of corruption (US) with criminal origin (CANZ) and prevent illicit flows (G77:move under actions by LDCs)** {to assist in the recovery and return of such ~~assets~~— **proceeds (US)**, in particular to their countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, **and United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CANZ) and the G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan, (EU)** [as well as to prevent ~~capital flows that have criminal origin~~ **money laundering (US)** and promote financial transparency in recipient countries to track these flows **(CANZ:delete), (G77:delete)**]. (G77:move to LDCs[CANZ-text talks about prevention of stolen asset, would like to talk about safe heaven as well])

(b) Enhance disclosure practices and transparency in both source and destination countries and cooperate in efforts to reduce illicit ~~capital~~ **financial (US)** flows.

(c) [Enhance international cooperation in tax matters and broaden participation in the development of international tax norms and rules.(CANZ:delete)] [CANZ-issue is under current consideration of ECOSOC, seeks clarification], [Chair- This is from para 16 of the Doha Outcome on FFD]

(ii) Actions by LDCs:

- (a) ~~Ensure the necessary internal~~ **Continue taking measures to create (G77)** conditions for **attracting investment and (US)** mobilizing domestic savings, both public and private, sustaining adequate levels of productive investment and developing human capacity.
- (b) **Make efforts to (G77)** Promote a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector to contribute towards generating economic activities;
- (c) ~~Undertake~~ **Continue making (G77)** necessary fiscal reform, as appropriate, to build stronger **effective (G77) , transparent, fair and accountable (EU, US, Norway)** national tax and financial management systems in LDCs and identify and increase access to new revenue streams, **notably by expanding the tax bases (EU, Norway)**. [EU-Stronger means transparent, accountable and fair and add something on expanding the tax base]
- (d) Develop ~~and or (G77)~~ strengthen, as appropriate, a well-regulated, inclusive and sound financial system to encourage domestic savings and investment **and to improve access of the poor and disadvantaged specially women and youth to microfinance including microcredit and micro-insurance ;**
- (e) [Create a reliable, broad-based and inclusive financial sector with a view to improving the access of poor and most marginalized, especially women and youth, to **microfinance services including (CANZ) micro-credit and micro-insurance microfinance (EU) services—(CANZ) (G77:delete)**]. [EU-microcredit, microinsurance-very specific, wants to talk about microfinance which is broader]
- (f) [Set out well defined national development strategies and seek support and cooperation with donors and investors and align resources to national development imperatives.(CANZ, G77:delete)]

(iii) By Development Partners :

[EU: Support LDCs to build stronger tax system, will come back with language]

a o. Eliminate safe havens that create incentives for transfer abroad of assets (CANZ)

- (a) Support LDCs in their efforts to raise domestic resources through revenue generation and financial sector reforms, **notably through the building of stronger transparent, accountable and fair (US) national tax and financial management systems, as well as (EU, US, Norway)** [by directing ODA to investment ~~in the social sector and to (CANZ) building (CANZ) up~~ productive capacity ~~and investments in~~ **including (CANZ) infrastructure** in line with national development strategies, **as well as in the social sector (CANZ);—(US:delete)** [G77-priority should be given to productive sector without compromising social sector]
A alt: Direct ODA resources towards building productive capacity and investments in infrastructure in LDCs with a view to spurring economic activities that are essential for raising domestic resources for development, in line with LDCs' development strategies; (G77)
- (b) Support **LDCs in the development of an efficient, effective, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector and help develop LDCs' capacity** ~~the development of an efficient private sector and develop capacity of LDCs (G77)~~ to benefit from PPP and venture capital operations to

reduce the resource gap, through the provision of financial, technical and institutional assistance;

- (c) [Provide support to prevent capital flight through regulatory regimes and greater financial and tax cooperation, involving collaboration between the financial sector and banking authorities [and information sharing on developing country accounts abroad, **where appropriate (G77); (EU:needs clarification), (CANZ, US:delete)**] [EU-what is meant by information sharing. If no clarification- delete]
- (d) [Support LDCs to strengthen domestic financial sectors and improve the authorities' ability to manage fiscal and monetary policies(G77:delete)]
- (e) [Consider and recognize the specific circumstances of each LDC, particularly those **in situations of fragility (EU, US, Norway)** with weak governance structures, conflict situations, geographic or resource-based constraints, and high levels of poverty in all efforts being undertaken or to be undertaken to identify opportunities and strategic sequencing of actions for LDCs. **(G77:Delete)**][EU-wants to add fragility in the list of countries with specific circumstances], [G77-will not accept fragility. Will discuss on peace, security and development in relevant section]

e. bis Assist in the recovery and return_of stolen assets to their countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and help promote financial transparency in recipient countries to track illicit capital flows; (G77)

e ter. Strengthen disclosure practice and enhance transparency and cooperate in efforts to reduce illicit capital flows; (G77)

e quat. Enhance international cooperation in tax matters and broaden participation in the development of international tax norms and rules. (G77)

Official Development Assistance:

108. Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets**:**[US-delete both a and b, as they go away from BPoA spirit. Will have language similar to BPoA], [EU-FDI should come before.]**

- (a) [Ensure the fulfilment of ODA commitments of the Brussels Programme of Action {by 2013; increase ODA provided to LDCs to 0.25 per cent of DAC countries' GNI by 2015 with a target of increasing it to 0.40 per cent by 2020 **(EU: delete)**};**(CANZ:delete)**][US-delete], [EU-can not support], [Japan supports US and EU], [Switzerland-can not support]

a and b alt. Renew efforts to fulfil and, where possible, enhance ODA commitments to LDCs and improve the quality, impact and effectiveness of aid from *traditional and non-traditional (US)* donor countries to LDCs (CANZ, US)

- (b) [**Significantly (G77)** Increase the share of aid provided as budget support and ensure that aid is channelled through recipient-country systems. (CANZ, US, Japan:delete) **(EU:delete and move)**]

b alt: Ensure that aid is provided according to national priorities and that aid is channelled through recipient country systems (Norway, Japan)

b.bis: Streamline aid management policies with better alignment of aid flows with LDCs priorities (G77)

b ter. Eliminate conditionalities attached to aid and untie aid (G77)

[EU-budget support should be properly framed and used it for right purpose. It has to have a clear framework. Fragility hampers to give budget support to LDCs. Not only country systems are important, but international, NGOs systems are also followed.], [CANZ-country system and budget support are two different issues. Countries with fragility are difficult to provide budget support. Remove that], [G77-This is very important. Deletion of a and b are not acceptable. G77 wants additional resources because GA resolution provided a clear mandate that there should be an additionality under “d”, partners should identify additional supports for LDCs. LDCs have given top priority to productive capacity. There has been progress on resources to social sectors. Sustainability of progress requires resources. Graduation target needs for LDCs to take off. These along with new and emerging challenges, LDCs need additional resources. LDCs proposed 1 per cent of GNI. What is been proposed is minimum and LDCs are not happy with this. If LDCs have to graduate and reduce burden on international community, time has come for decisive action in Istanbul], [Switzerland-Language may be taken from Paris Declaration. But it can not be done in all LDCs. Still difficult in some LDCs, particularly those in fragile situation]

109. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:

(i) Joint Actions:

- (a) [Development partners need to work together with recipient countries in improving the quality, impact and effectiveness of aid with strengthened country level coordination by bringing all relevant actors together and strengthening decision making power at country level and implement the Paris Principles on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Action Agenda. ~~to enhance development effectiveness of aid~~ (US) **and therefore its contribution to development outcomes (CANZ)**. All development partners, including new and traditional ones should work together to improve the effectiveness of aid with a view to maximizing its development impact, **Including through the empowerment of women (Norway) (G77:delete)**][CANZ-Paris Principle in the penultimate sentence-to add: and therefore its impact on development outcome], [G77- quantity, quantity and effectiveness are important when we have reference to aid effectiveness. Last sentence should go, no need to define partners]

(ii) By LDCs:

- (a) Integrate and align ODA within **their (G77)** national plans and priorities [and channel it to priority ~~infrastructure~~ and (CANZ) productive sectors **and infrastructure (CANZ) (US:delete)**];[Norway-Prioritization is better done at

country level and bilaterally. Same goes to iii a), [US-human capital is also important. Every LDC will have different priorities], [G77-This document is based on a national review and national priority. This is key priority sector for LDCs.]

- (b) [Use ~~aid~~ (EU, CANZ) **external support (EU) ODA (CANZ)** to tackle the roots of poverty rather than its symptoms, and primarily act as a catalyst of LDCs' capacity to generate **sustained, (CANZ) inclusive and sustainable equitable (CANZ)** growth. (EU, G77: delete]

b alt. Use aid to tackle the underlining causes of poverty, achieve sustainable economic growth and reach the MDGs (US)

- (c) Build synergies amongst all forms of financing for development to enhance **quantity and quality of support for (G77)** development effectiveness.

c bis: enhance aid transparency and combat corruption by making information on aid quantities, sources and uses publicly available (US)

c bis:

(iii) By Development Partners :

- (a) [Take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief do not detract from ODA resources intended to be available for developing countries and take actions to ensure additionality. (CANZ, EU, US:delete)], (G77: **this is in line with OP 15 of GA resolution 65/144**)[EU-This para is not in line with the DAC criteria. Delete], [Norway-This paragraph is relevant. Prefers retention], [G77-to replace developing with LDCs]
- (b) **{Renew efforts to fulfil and, where possible, channel ODA commitments to LDCs (CANZ) [Set a progressive and predictable as well as (G77) quantitative target, by the developed countries and those developing countries that are in a position to do so, based on needs assessment (G77) with a view to reaching or fulfilling and (G77) exceeding their commitments to LDCs;(CANZ:delete)] (EU, US, Japan:delete)}** [EU-seeks clarification about the meaning of progress quantitative target. Can not agree with prescriptive time table. Either rework or delete], [CANZ-could be improved, e, i, l and m could be consolidated. Could delete some of the difficult languages] [US-delete], [Japan-difficulty in accepting. Delete], [G77-this paragraph is action-oriented. This para is well-placed. Developing countries in a position to do so is not appropriate here, delete]
- (c) [Work on concrete timetables to increase *their aid levels within* their respective budget allocation processes towards achieving the established ODA targets to ensure that all aid commitments towards LDC's are fulfilled in a timely, predictable and transparent manner.(CANZ, EU, US, Japandelete)] [US-delete], Japan-delete]
- (d) Provide ~~public authorities~~ **LDC governments (EU, G77)** with timely and accurate information on annual commitments and actual (CANZ) disbursements, in accordance with agreed timelines (EU), **in order to assist LDCs to plan (CANZ, G77);**

- (e) Channel ODA through national budgetary system and align with *national priorities*, strengthen the **national (G77)** ownership and mutual accountability **leadership (G77)**, results orientation, use of country systems, capacity development and reduce fragmentation of aid. [EU-it is difficult to implement in many LDCs due to fragility. We can work on that]

e.alt: Where appropriate increase the share of aid provided as budget support and channel aid through recipient country systems (EU, CANZ, US)

e bis: align with national priorities, strengthen ownership, mutual accountability, results-orientation and capacity development, and reduce the fragmentation of aid. (EU, CANZ)

- (f) [Facilitate greater mutual accountability of LDCs and ~~donors~~ **partners (US)** to their respective citizens by reporting regularly on development results achieved through its development assistance. (EU, US:move under joint action)] (CANZ, G77:delete)
[CANZ-we should include all donors including traditional donors and many other new partners]
- (g) **Work to (US)** Untie all ODA to LDCs ~~including through the implementation of the 2001 DAC recommendation on untying aid to the least developed countries (G77)~~ ;[Japan-It talks about 2001 DAC recommendation. It takes technical cooperation and food aid as exceptions. There is no unified interpretation in this recommendation. Can not untie all aid], [ROK-supports Japan], [G77-would like to add technical assistance and food aid]

f and g alt. Explore, where appropriate, and on a mutually agreed, transparent, and case-by-case basis, the use of new and improved debt instruments and innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps; (CANZ)

- (h) [Continue to assess current development financing mechanisms available to LDCs, identify gaps and explore new financing mechanisms that can maximize the impact of donor assistance and leverage existing donor finance to attract other complementary sources. (G77:delete)]
- (i) [Align the allocation of ODA ~~among various sectors~~ (EU, CANZ) to LDCs' priorities with particular focus on infrastructure and productive sectors, ~~including agriculture~~ (EU, CANZ) **and food industries (G77) (US:delete)**]. [EU-not possible to pre-allocate. Allocation is done on the basis of bilateral discussions. ODA should be in line with LDCs own priorities should be enough], [US-i and j are problematic. Some LDCs have absorptive capacities. LDCs have to work with individual donors. i and j should be deleted], [G77-We have to rely on LDCs capability. Here lies their policy space.]
- (j) [Allocate ODA among the LDCs on the basis of equity and need, including vulnerability; (EU, CANZ, US:delete)] [EU-each donor allocates on the basis of bilateral arrangements, delete]
- (k) [Enhance the level of replenishment for IDA; (EU, CANZ, US, Norway:delete)] [EU-delete]
- (l) [Enhance the quality of aid including through ownership and leadership of LDCs, predictability, mutual accountability and transparency; **and (EU)**

untying (Japan), ~~freeing from conditionality, and non-earmarking~~ (EU, Japan) of aid; (CANZ, G77:delete) [Japan-last part is difficult to accept], [ROK supports Japan], [G77-Quality, quantity and effectiveness should be mentioned together]

- (m) [Implement the Paris declaration and Accra Agenda to increase aid effectiveness; (EU, US:move under joint actions), (CANZ, G77:delete)]
- (n) [Promote sharing of information on successful models and practices of development assistance and other types of international cooperation. (EU, CANZ, US:move under joint actions)] (G77:delete)
- (o) [Improve donor coordination and harmonization to avoid, inter alia, fragmentation and duplication. (CANZ:delete)] [CANZ-To minimize transaction costs, it should encompass all donors, applies to “m” as well]
- (p) ~~Encourage~~ **commit to (Norway)** the scaling up and the implementation, where appropriate, of innovative sources of finance initiatives. Acknowledge that these funds should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of finance, and should be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries and not unduly burden them.

P alt: Explore new innovative finance mechanisms and strengthen and scale -up existing ones, where appropriate, given their potential to contribute to the development of LDCs. Such voluntary mechanisms should be effective and aim to mobilize resources that are stable and predictable, which should supplement and not be a substitute of traditional sources of finance and be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries and not unduly burden them. Note the ongoing work in this regard, including by the Leading Group as well as by the Task Force on International Financial Transactions for Development and of the Task Force on Innovative financing for Education (EU, CANZ)

P alt: Encourage the scaling up and the implementation, where appropriate, of innovative sources of finance initiatives. Acknowledge that these funds should supplement and no be a substitute for ODA and should be disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries and not unduly burden them. Such sources of funding should also be effective, utilize country systems and recognize the principle of national ownership. (G77: Consider placement – GA Resolution 65/146, para 5)

[EU-to merge p and q in a single paragraph and take agreed language from MDG outcome and place it under joint action. Where do we put innovative sources- needs to be decided], [Norway- placement can be discussed. However, we have to be ambitious], [CANZ-p and q could be merged, placement could be discussed], [US-p and q to be streamlined with agreed language], [ROK-there is no consensus on additionality of innovative sources of finance. Needs to be cautious]

- (q) [Distinguish between innovative sources of funding to meet ODA targets and innovative sources that are additional to ODA. Such voluntary mechanisms should also be effective, utilize country systems and recognize the principle of national ownership. (EU, CANZ, G77 :delete)]

p and q alt: Encourage the scaling up and implementation ... (GA Resolution 65/146 para 5) (G77: Replace somewhere else, not under ODA)

External (Japan) Debt Relief (Japan)

110. **Since the Third UN Conference on LDCs, the total amount of LDCs' level of debt has increased.** (CANZ) The external debt servicing in the ~~majority~~ **many** (CANZ) of LDCs constitutes a serious obstacle to their development efforts and economic growth. Debt service takes up a large part of scarce budgetary resources that could be directed to productive and social areas. The situation is aggravated further by effects of external financial turbulence, volatility of export earnings, and increases in the prices of essential imports. ~~Since the Third UN Conference on LDCs, the total amount of LDCs' level of debt has increased~~ (CANZ). [Norway-text does not reflect positive development in last ten years. Since Brussels, many developments have taken place. New and emerging donors provide assistance and concessional lending to LDCs], [US-supports Norway. Needs to look at HIPC and other new developments.], [G77-debt service takes large resources from LDCs. Since Brussels, total LDCs debt increased. Total debt service is \$6.03 billion. Debt ratio is 50 per cent higher than that of developing countries' average], [CANZ-Needs to see what happened last ten years. Debt relief mechanisms cover most of the needs. Don't see need for new mechanisms to address the debt problems. Number of mechanisms are within the purview of other international for a. Para should start with the last sentence], [Japan-Debt itself is not a bad thing. Debt is bad when it becomes unsustainable. Should not be too negative about debt. Efforts should be about debt sustainability, responsible borrowing and lending and debt management capacity]

111. [This is (CANZ) Despite ~~some~~ **increased international efforts** (CANZ) international efforts to address the debt problem, including through **Heavily Indebted Poor Countries** (CANZ) (HIPC) , **Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative** (CANZ) (MDRI) and Paris Club initiatives, {many least developed countries still struggle with a high debt burden. This represents an obstacle for poverty ~~reduction~~ **eradication** (G77) and the fulfilment of **the Internationally Agreed Development Goals including the MDGs** (G77) the Millennium Development Goals (G77).(CANZ:delete)} (CANZ:add this to 110)] [EU-We should not underestimate what has been done. We could say "substantial international efforts" instead of "some international efforts"], [CANZ- to replace with "despite increased international efforts"], [US-EU and CANZ proposals make sense], [G77-107, 108, 109 important and should be preserved]

111 and 112 alt. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) and bilateral donors have provided substantial debt relief to thirty countries, including 23 LDCs that have reached the completion point under the HIPC Initiative, which has considerably reduced their debt vulnerability and enabled them to increase their investments in social services. In spite of these international efforts, many least developed countries still struggle with a high debt burden. This represents an obstacle for poverty reduction and the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals. The situation demands the continued implementation of existing mechanisms. (EU, Norway)

112. [The ~~re is a continued need for~~ situation demands the implementation of existing and ~~any future bold and encompassing~~ (CANZ) initiatives and mechanisms to ~~resolve~~ **tackle** (CANZ) the current debt problems of {least developed countries, in ~~an~~ **a timely, predictable,** (G77) effective and equitable manner (CANZ:delete)} **LDCs** (CANZ),

including through debt cancellation **in line with agreed international processes (CANZ)**. (CANZ:add this as a concluding sentence of 110)]. **The long -term sustainability of debt depends on, inter alia, sustainable economic growth and enhanced market prospect of LDCs (G77)** [CANZ-no specific details about “future bold and encompassing initiatives”, talking about general without specificity. Add in the end “in line with agreed international processes”]

113. Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets** :

- (a) Achieve sustainable debt ~~ratios~~ **levels (G77)** in all LDCs ~~by 2020~~ (CANZ, US, Japan);[EU-We can have this. It does not impose any unrealistic framework]
- (b) [Strive for full cancellation of multilateral and bilateral debts owed by LDCs to creditors, both public and private; (CANZ, US, Japan:delete)][EU-to borrow language from last second committee resolution]
b alt. Remain vigilant in monitoring the debt situation of least developed countries and continue to take effective measures within the existing frameworks to address the debt cancellation of these countries (EU, Norway)
- (c) [Provide specific debt relief measures for LDCs which are not HIPC ~~and support any international initiative in that regard~~ on a case by case basis (EU, Norway). (CANZ, US, Japan:delete)]

114. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:[US will come back with details], [G77 will come back with details. Important ideas are to give strong political message to address debt problems of LDCs]

(i) Joint Actions:

- (a) [Ensure long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at debt sustainability and debt management. (G77:delete)]
- (b) [Avoid unsustainable debt burdens in LDCs, **stress the importance of responsible lending and borrowing, and emphasise that creditors and debtors must share responsibility for preventing unsustainable debt situations (EU, Norway)** and ~~adopt responsible borrowing and lending policies. Bilateral lenders should adhere to responsible and transparent lending in accordance with established international norms, including UN General Assembly Resolution 64/194. (G77:delete)]~~**Urge in this regard all lenders and borrowers to integrate debt sustainability analyses into their decisions in order to help maintain sustainable levels of debt through a coordinated and cooperative approach between borrowers and lenders. The role played by the Debt Sustainability Framework for low-income countries, should be underlined and its continued review encouraged. (EU, Norway)**

b alt. Adopt responsible borrowing and lending policies in order to avoid unsustainable debt burden in LDCs. (CANZ, Japan)

[CANZ-to be more specific and in line with the current resolution. There are other fora that also establish international norms][Norway-All creditors and debtors have responsibilities- text should reflect taht]

(ii) By LDCs:

- (a) [Initiate joint action with their development partners on the debt situation, including durable solutions to debt problems and debt sustainability; **(G77:delete)**]
- (b) Intensify efforts to improve public debt management capability to avoid unsustainable debt, *inter-alia*, by developing innovative solutions to the debt problem.
[Norway-those LDCs that have not yet reached the threshold set for reaching the completion point, should meet the eligibility criteria]

(iii) By Development Partners :

- (a) [Continue to allow for flexibility with regard to the eligibility criteria for debt relief under HIPC and MDRI ~~and extend the sunset clause in the HIPC initiative~~ (EU), **(CANZ, Japan:delete)**]; [CANZ-a and b are problematic. They are within the purview of other bodies], [US-we can not pre-suppose what is going on under HIPC and MDRI], [EU- a and b: we are not ready to discuss. Delete], [Japan has concerns on a, b, d and f]
- (b) [Renew the extension of HIPC initiative to address the debt problems of all LDCs; **(EU, CANZ, Japan:delete)**]
- (c) **Provide Support (CANZ, Japan) the full and timely financing and the speedy and effective (CANZ) implementation of the enhanced (CANZ) HIPC Initiative and the MDRI including for the remaining eligible countries in completing the HIPC initiative process (CANZ)** [and address the debt problem of post-conflict countries, **on a case by case basis (EU)** within the flexibility provided under above instruments **(CANZ:delete)**], (CABZ: source 65/144 para 12). [Norway-Full financing of HIPC is important]
- (d) [Impose a moratorium pending the full cancellation of debt on debt service payments for LDCs in order to make their scarce resources available for development financing; **(EU, CANZ:delete)**] [EU-Delete], [CANZ-d and f: moratorium-Istanbul PoA can not discuss. On “swap” in para fwants to consider on a case by case basis], [Norway-supports EU and CANZ],
- (e) [Spell out clearly **and ensure (G77)** that those resources earmarked for debt relief **to (G77)** (LDCs) should be **additional and not substitute to in addition to and not instead of (G77)** development aid and loans that can help promote further development; **(EU, CANZ:delete)**] (Norway:wants to keep) [EU-delete]

e alt. Take steps to ensure that resources provided for debt relief under the HIPC and MDRI initiatives do not detract from ODA resources intended to be available for LDCs (CANZ:source: para 15 of last years resolution)

- (f) [Support LDCs’ development through debt swap mechanisms; (CAZN:delete)]
- (g) [~~Explore new modalities for providing debt relief to countries~~ **Further ensure the provision of debt relief by all countries taking part in the HIPC Initiative, including non-Paris Club creditors (EU, Norway)**, especially in countries where a large proportion of debt is not debt owed to Paris Club creditors and these countries have been identified as being in “debt distress” and “vulnerable”; (CANZ, Japan:delete)] [EU-needs clarification]

f and g alt: explore, where appropriate, and on a mutually agreed, transparent, and case by case basis, the use of new and improved debt instruments and mechanisms such as debt swaps (CANZ:based on para 25 of last year)

- (h) [Make efforts to improve debt sustainability frameworks that give due weight to structural vulnerabilities and the development needs of debtor countries, including benefits from expenditures and investment that have long-term social and economic returns; (CANZ:delete)]
- (i) [~~Bilateral donors and multilateral financial institutions should seek to~~ (G77) increasingly provide grants and concessional loans **to LDCs (EU)** as the preferred modalities of their financial support instruments to ensure debt sustainability, **including through multilateral institutions (G77);(CANZ:delete)**]

h and i alt. Consider additional measures and initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability through increased grant based and other forms of concessionary financing (CANZ:para 23 of last debt resolution)

- (j) ~~There is a need for creditors not to sell claims on HIPC to creditors that do not participate adequately in the debt relief efforts to avoid litigation. (CANZ, G77)~~ **Recognize (CANZ) Concerns about Given the (G77) increasing vulture fund litigation, there is a need for creditors not to sale claims on HIPC to creditors that do not participate adequately in the debt relief measures (G77)** [and in this regard ~~also recognizes~~ **and notes (CANZ)** that Paris Club agreements represent useful instruments for international cooperation and that debtor countries experience difficulties in obtaining comparable treatment from other creditors as required by the standard clause included in those agreements (G77:delete)], **and urge in this respect all creditors to provide comparability of treatment (EU, Norway);[EU-On comparable treatment-will propose language]**
- (k) [All development partners have a role to (G77) take actions to (CANZ:delete)] **Emphasizes the need for coordinated policies aimed at (CANZ) fostering (CANZ) debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, while noting also that ~~developing countries~~ LDCs (G77) can seek to negotiate, as a last resort, on a case-by-case basis and ~~through existing frameworks~~ (G77), agreements on temporary debt standstills between debtors and creditors in order to help mitigate the adverse impacts of the crisis and stabilize negative macroeconomic developments and release resources for development;**
- (l) [~~Consider Develop~~ (G77) enhanced approaches to sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms, ~~based on existing frameworks and principles, (G77)~~ with the broad participation of creditors and debtors **(Norway:move under joint actions)**
[Norway-this could fit better under joint actions]

FDI

- 115. Long-term foreign private capital flows have a complementary and catalytic role to play in building domestic supply capacity as they lead to tangible and intangible benefits, including export growth, technology and skills transfer, employment generation and poverty eradication. Policies to attract **and retain (CANZ, US, G77) FDI domestic and**

foreign investment (US) are essential components of national development strategies. A conducive international financial environment is also crucial. [US seeks clarification on last sentence], [CANZ-will provide more clarification. Supports this paragraph. Second last sentence to add“policies to attract and retain”], [G77-Coherence and consistency at the global level are important. Some supportive international environment is needed to facilitate FDI to LDCs]

116. [FDI in LDCs is concentrated in the primary sector such as agriculture and the extractive industries. Investments have often not led to sustainable and equitable growth as FDI is not flowing to investments that would enable building up a **more (CANZ)** diversified production base and finance infrastructure projects. **(US:delete)** [US-Needs to be more nuanced, facts-based discussions on Extractive Industries are needed. [CANZ and Norway views on taxation be reflected here], [CANZ-wants to see the reflection of more diversified production base. Will come back with language], [G77-To refine the paragraph to reflect LDCs priority on investment in productive capacity building]

117. Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets** :

- (a) [Promote a doubling of the share of FDI that is channeled to productive capacity building and infrastructure development in LDCs; **(CANZ, US:delete)** **(G77:prefers retention)** [CANZ-may be difficult for government to commit][US: too prescriptive target
- (b) [Institutionalize an Investment Preference Regime for LDCs by encouraging home country business community to invest in infrastructure and productive capacity in LDCs to build and upgrade value chains and promote wealth retention.**(CANZ, US:delete)**], **(G77:prefers retention)**, **(EU will come back)** [EU-seeks clarification on investment preference regime in LDCs], [CANZ-seeks clarification. Prefers to begin with “encourage home country business community...”] [USA: what is preference regime meant?, Rephrase the proposal], [G77-Investment preference regime-to provide incentives to their business community to invest in LDCs through tax exemptions, investment guarantee schemes etc], [CANZ-These are more like an action and not like a goal and target.]

a and b alt. Attract and retain increased FDI in LDCs, specially with an aim of diversifying the production base and enhancing productive capacity (CANZ, US)

118. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:

(i) Joint actions:

[G77-no joint actions. All issues relevant to development-we should be in a position to discuss. All proposals are consistent. All are relevant for LDCs building their productive capacity and in line with the aspiration of graduating from LDC category. Key paragraphs should be retained. We need to look at how to reflect the issues that are proposed here, rather than deletion.]

- (a) Identify areas that need investment on a priority basis and assess domestic capacity, resources and the extent of international investment and support needed; [EU-PPP important] (G77:move under actions by LDCs)

a alt. Identify impediments to domestic and foreign investment and engender improvements to the domestic business environment to promote increased inward investment (US)

- (b) [Enable LDCs to use flexibilities provided by TRIMS to build their productive capacities. (US, CANZ:delete)] (G77:move under action by partners) **[US-delete as it is discussed in WTO. it is not for this forum. Important is to identify impediments and to improve domestic environment. Will come up with language], [Norway-identifying barriers to investment is an important idea, supports US], [Japan supports US]**

b bis: work to promote and build fair and transparent systems of taxation for both foreign and domestic investment (Norway)

(ii) By LDCs:

- (a) **Continue strengthening** ~~improve~~ (G77) national policy and regulatory framework for stimulating domestic and foreign investment in productive sectors and building technological capabilities, by removing barriers to investment, encouraging domestic competition **involving an equitable and efficient taxation system (US)** and providing accurate information about investments conditions and opportunities in LDCs **and promote public private partnership in this respect (EU, US, CANZ, G77)**. ~~The promotion of Public Private Partnership (PPP) can make a big headway in this regard (EU, US, CANZ, G77)~~ **:[CANZ-last sentence on promotion of PPP- more neutral wording is suggested]**

- (b) [Ensure that reforms to the national regulatory frameworks are sequenced appropriately so that domestic firms and regulators are ready to adapt (CANZ, G77:delete)] **[US-What appropriate sequencing means] [CANZ will provide details]**

- (c) Ensure that income from natural resources contribute to long-term, sustainable and equitable economic development by adopting principles of transparency and domestic accountability in managing income from natural resources **including revenues from various types of taxation (Norway); [Norway- to mention-income from taxation]**

C alt: Take appropriate measures to mobilize income from natural resources for sustainable and equitable economic development (G77)

- (d) Establish a one-window facility for registration and oversight of new and existing FDI and other external financial flows along with necessary institutional infrastructure;

(iii) By Development Partners :

- (a) [Support capacity-building in LDCs aimed at improving their abilities to negotiate mutually beneficial investment agreements **including issues of taxation (Norway);(US:delete)**]

- (b) [Maximize linkages with domestic production activities, enhance the transfer of technology **under mutually agreed terms (EU, CANZ)** and create training opportunities for the LDCs' local-level labour force, including women and young people;(US:delete)] **:[EU-to add under mutually agreed terms], [US-delete and deal with when we talk about technology], [CANZ-b and h could be consolidated with the addition of "mutually agreed term"]**

- (c) ~~Promote~~ **Support (US, CANZ)** FDI in sectors that are needed to build up a diversified production base; ~~[US-PPP will attract FDI. Delete]~~
- (d) **Promote support (US, CANZ) initiatives aimed at encouraging investment in LDCs such as (CANZ)** export credits, co-financing, venture capital and other lending instruments, business development services and support feasibility study;~~[CANZ-has reservation as language is mandatory]~~
- (e) [Provide tax exemptions for firms that invest in priority sectors in LDCs;(EU, US, CANZ:delete)]~~[EU-delete], [US-delete], [CANZ-difficult to agree to]~~
- (f) [Extend investment guarantees and credit risk guarantees including through a strengthened role of MIGA;(US, CANZ:delete)]
- (g) [Provide insurance to offset high perceived political and commercial risks; (CANZ:delete)]
- (h) [Strengthen partnership programmes for **voluntary (US)** technology transfer **under mutually agreed terms and conditions (US)** by fostering linkages between foreign and domestic firms to maximize spill-over effects; ~~(CANZ:delete if covered elsewhere)~~ ~~[US-technology transfer is done on a voluntary basis and on a mutually agreed term], [CANZ-asks for clarification on maximizing spill-over effects]~~
- (i) [**Support LDCs in their efforts to (G77)** Enhance local firms' capacities to be part of global value chains; ~~(US, CANZ:delete or specify)~~]
- (j) [**Continue to (US) Help LDCs (G77)** Disseminate information about investment opportunities ~~in LDCs (G77) to suitable~~ **prospective (G77)** home country firms with the improved level and objectivity of information on economic situation and outlook. ~~(US:move under joint actions)~~ ~~(CANZ:delete)~~ ~~[CANZ-May be LDCs could do it. Formulation is not very practical], [Norway-emerging economies could also do the same, as investment comes from them as well]~~

Remittances

119. Remittances ~~are have become~~ (G77) significant private financial resources for households in countries of origin of migration, **and cannot**. [Remittances cannot be considered as a substitute for foreign direct investment, ODA, debt relief(**Japan**) or other public sources of finance for development. They are typically wages transferred to families, mainly to meet part of the needs of the recipient households. The manner of their disposal or deployment is an individual choice. A large portion of migrants' incomes is spent in destination countries and constitutes an important stimulus to domestic demand in their economies.(**US, Japan, CANZ: delete**) Efforts should be made to ~~enhance~~ **reduce the cost of migration and remittances and channelize towards productive sectors so as to enhance (G77)** the development impact of migrants remittances. ~~including reduction of the cost of remittance flows. (G77)~~~~[EU-Overall this section is balanced one.~~
 Destination countries, in the fourth line from the bottom , whether this is country of origin-sought a clarification], [It is from Doha outcome on FFD], [G77-migrant workers contribute to the economy of the countries where they leave and work-needs to be reflected]

120. Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets** :
- (a) [Foster the development impact of remittances, particularly in building economic and social infrastructure in LDCs and in leveraging access to other private flows;(US, CANZ, G77: delete)]

a. Alt Reduce the cost of remittance flows and foster the development impact of remittances (US, CANZ)

- (b) [Launch specific initiatives such as co-development schemes that engages all stakeholders – sending and receiving countries, the migrants, diaspora communities, civil society and private sector in projects and programmes that maximizes mutual gains and the development impacts of remittances. (US, CANZ, G77: delete)[US-wonder whether this is more of an action than a goal], [G77 will provide language]

a. Alt Reduce the cost of migration and transactions and enhance financial and banking services for easy transaction of remittances in order to improve their positive impact on LDCs. (G77)

121. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:

(i) Joint actions:

(G77:delete the joint action)

- (a) Strengthen existing measures to lower the transaction costs of remittances [through increased cooperation between originating and receiving countries *including North-South and South-South cooperation (CANZ)* and create opportunities for development-oriented investment.] (EU: delete) [EU-lower transaction and opportunities for development—what are the links. Rather- to have two separate aspects one on lowering transaction cost and opportunities for development-oriented investment], [G77 does not like joint action. Simplify the transaction process so that the cost of remittances are not high],

a bis. Increase cooperation between originating and receiving countries to create opportunities for development-oriented investment (EU)

(ii) Actions by LDCs:

- (a) **Make efforts to promote accessibility of** Improve access to (G77) financial and banking services for easy transaction of remittances;
- (b) Simplify migration procedures to reduce the cost of **outward** migration; (G77) **b.bis take appropriate measures to better utilize knowledge, skills and earning of the returnees; (G77)** and take appropriate measures to better utilize knowledge, skills and ~~earning of the returnees-~~ (G77) **remittances (CANZ, US);[CANZ-earning of returnees-could be reformulated. The issue is leveraging those financial flows]**
- (c) Provide necessary information, as available, to workers seeking foreign employment;
- (d) ~~Establish~~ **Encourage savings of remittances towards investment and productive use; (G77)** national policies and institutional mechanisms that favour a more effective use of remittances, ~~notably to stimulate~~ **including for (US) investments in infrastructure, productive capacity and private sector (US)**, and ~~tap on~~ **utilize (US) the experience and (US) knowledge and financial capital of diaspora communities.(US)[CANZ-Second line-more favourable leveraging the potential of investment in infrastructure](G77:delete)}**

(iii) By Development Partners :

- (a) **Ensure fair and equal (G77, Holy See) Resist unfair and discriminatory (G77) treatment to LDC (G77) migrant workers, avoid and (G77) [the imposition of unreasonable unfair (G77) restrictions on labour migration and check possible irregularities (G77) {as well as– (EU, CANZ:delete)] together with labour sending countries respond to migration related malpractices in order (G77:delete) to maximize the benefits of international migration; (US:delete this para)[EU-unreasonable-needs clarification], [G77-unreasonable-word could be worked out],**
- (b) **[Develop where appropriate and in accordance with domestic laws, (CANZ) a smooth (CANZ) system of short-term migration of contractual (CANZ) LDC workers to world labour markets and international service sectors (CANZ) for increased and sustained remittances flows into LDCs (G77); (EU, US:delete)] [US, -delete]**
- (c) **[Undertake measures to facilitate remittances flows through lower transaction costs of migrant remittances together with labour sending countries (G77); (CANZ, US: delete)]**
- (d) **[{Ensure and protect (G77, Holy See) the rights, safety and security of (US:delete)} ensure equal protection under the law for migrant workers. the migrant workers in the host country (US) (CANZ: delete) [CANZ-would like to have agreed language from migration resolution]**
- (e) **[{Remove restrictions on outward remittances in the source destination country as well as [and (G77) remove taxation on remittances repatriated (EU:delete); (CANZ,: delete)](US:delete)}[EU-needs clarification. If it is in LDCs to be moved under action by LDCs], [G77-first part will go to development partners and second part may be under LDCs actions], [CANZ-needs clarification on taxation..]**
- (f) **[Strengthen the efforts North-South and South-South cooperation (G77) in facilitating remittance flows and promote the role of non-resident intellectual expertise in LDCs (G77) national development; (CANZ, US: delete)]**
- (g) **[Consider efforts to attract Support programmes and measures in attracting (CANZ) LDC qualified expatriates to work in the fields requiring expertise for a specified period of time in their countries of origin;(CANZ, US: move under joint actions) [CANZ-it is partly associated with development partners and partly with LDCs. May be a joint action. Will come up with specific language]**
g bis: Provide adequate financial and technical support to LDCs' International Migrants Remittance Observatory (G77)

New and Emerging Donors, (G77, RF) South-South Co-operation and Triangular Cooperation (G77: Will consider placement)

[US, Norway: wants to bracket the whole section and to mainstream into the text]
[Norway-we need to make some decisions on how to deal with new and emerging donors. We will need to reflect in a better way in different sections of the document as the world has changed], [EU-Stress South-South cooperation should provide aid in line with LDCs priorities and respect aid effectiveness]

122. **[New development actors including emerging donor countries, private foundations as well as philanthropic organizations play an increasingly important role in supporting (RF) LDCs through their development cooperation activities. Increasingly, the involvement of (CANZ) countries from the South offer (CANZ) complements to**

(CANZ) OECD-DAC donors, by reducing the gap in LDCs development needs for infrastructure and productive sector development (US). They are increasingly engaged in South-South cooperation, based on their domestic experience with poverty reduction and establishing their [own policy networks (RF:to rephrase or remove)] . There is a need to enhance and support the role of South-South cooperation to provide additional **and more effective (US, Norway) resources to finance development in LDCs and maximise impacts and results (EU, US, Norway).(G77:delete)** [EU-not only traditional resources, but how they are used. Should focus on results and impacts], [US-Private and philanthropy are different from South-South. Integrate this in to other section. May be integrated this to elsewhere rather than strengthening this section], [CANZ-there are lot of workers of LDCs in other developing countries. If we want to look at challenges of LDCs, it is difficult to look from a traditional approach.], [G77-Position is clear. Who has defined it, what are the criteria and on what basis. World has changed much, but LDCs situation has not changed. Some developing countries are making progress, but need to look at per capita income, human development factor in those countries before reaching a conclusion. This issue could be discussed somewhere else. This has to be discussed in relevant fora such as DCF, Doha Follow-up meeting. Can not create obligations and rights for parties which are not part of this process. Not to complicate the process by including new concepts, which are not been defined properly in the UN], [US-We need to avoid hard targets that are unrealistic, that should apply throughout the text. What can we bring additional to Istanbul: expanding the partnership. This is a unique opportunity to have a common goal for LDCs. It is important that the emerging economies in a position to do so provide market access, development assistance etc.], [Norway-Conference is in UN, all members are involved. For instance, if traditional donors provide debt relief and emerging economies provide different kind of credit, it may affect the debt situation of LDCs], [CANZ-foundations and philanthropies are providing lot of supports. We can call upon them. Difficulties to address them but important for the document to reflect the totality of sources], [Switzerland-At system-wide coherence negotiations-there was an important document on Funding by DESA, which makes quite evident that there are emerging donors. Contributions from emerging donors are from year to year larger.], [G77-reports come up with many ideas, but it needs to be agreed upon in the intergovernmental fora. Wanted to know whether the concepts are agreed upon. We cannot address all partners together. MDG text has agreed language, we can borrow from that. Lumping together is not good. Will have a separate section on South-South cooperation and will take language from Nairobi document oh S-S cooperation]

Proposals by G77 (Placement to be decided):

Guided by the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities of developing and developed countries, developing countries will promote initiatives that are beneficial to LDCs in the context of South-South cooperation, taking into account, among other things, economic complementarities among developing countries. (G77)

South-South cooperation has an important role for LDCs' development, as a complement but not a substitute to North-South Cooperation. Such cooperation is based on solidarity and partnership among equals. There is a need to fully harness the potential of South-South Cooperation in support of LDCs consistent with the capacity of developing countries in the core areas of technical assistance, productive capacity, human

resource development, education and training, infrastructure, energy, science and technology, trade, investment as well as connectivity. (G77)

South-South cooperation and its agenda have to be set by countries of the South and should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit (para 11, Nairobi Outcome 2009).(G77)

It is essential that developed countries and international organizations extend support to South-South cooperation initiatives in LDCs through triangular cooperation, including for capacity development. (Para 20 b, Nairobi Outcome) (G77)

123. [Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following **goals and targets** :

(a) {Developing countries that are in a position to do so should provide duty-free and quota-free market access for all products originating in all LDCs; (CANZ, US:delete)} [G77-this provision is in Hong Kong Declaration. developing countries declaring themselves in a position to do so is probably the language in Hong Kong]

a alt. Strengthen cooperation between LDCs and other developing countries, especially emerging economies, including through enhanced trade and financial flows, debt relief, investment, development support and technical cooperation (CANZ, RF, EU, Switzerland)

(b) Increase ~~the share of trade flows and~~ (US, RF, EU, Switzerland) financial flows ~~between from developing countries to~~ (US, RF, EU, Switzerland) LDCs ~~and other developing countries~~ (US, RF, EU, Switzerland).

Improve the availability of comprehensive data on South-South Cooperation to help LDCs take full advantage of it and coordinate it (EU, Switzerland, Norway, US: placement to be decided) (CANZ:supports this para and to move under joint actions)

b bis. Work to ensure that South-South Cooperation also focus on national ownership of LDCs (Norway, US) (CANZ:supports this para and to move under joint actions)

(c) {Earmark at least 100 additional scholarships annually for the students of each LDC to study science and information and communication technologies in other developing countries.(US:delete)}(G77:delete)] [EU-strange mixture between the goals. Supports general thrust. 100 per LDCs does not mean to solve all LDCs needs and priorities given different circumstances across LDCs. Rather- to adopt a comprehensive approach and to have a broader perspective], [G77-improving education and training opportunity in LDCs is important. Could fit in science, technology and education part], [Norway-supports G77]

124. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners will be along the following lines:

[(i) Joint Actions:

- (a) Work jointly to identify areas that needs cooperation on a priority basis , (US: **debte**) [EU-this is vague]
- (b) Harness South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation as a key catalyst in promoting development in LDCs ~~in particular through productive capacity building and technical cooperation~~ (US); (CANZ: **Bracket this section**) [EU-it is not clear what development partners mean here]

(ii) Action by LDCs:

- (a) Share lessons learnt from South-South cooperation so that the positive lessons learnt can be replicated in other sectors and in countries with similar conditions

(iii) Actions by devebpmnt partners

- (a) Promote South-South Cooperation and triangular cooperation which have great potential to facilitate the exchange of successful strategies, practices and experiences. The impact of South-South cooperation may be further harnessed through synergies with other bilateral and multilateral development partners.
- (b) Support greater development effectiveness, strive to ensure that new development actors support initiatives that are demand-driven by the LDCs host country and seek to achieve specific development results as articulated in LDCs' national development plans and priorities.

[EU-to add the importance of availability of data on South-South cooperation]

G. Good governance at all levels

[EU-Likes to move this section upfront], [G77-In BPoA, Gender, peace and Security and governance are under commitment 2. Here all are separately mentioned. International dimension is weak. There is no link between the objective of the document and reform of governance system. This section also projects negative image of government in LDCs. There are lot of progress in the governance in LDCs, which needs to be recognized. Some paragraphs are too prescriptive. Accountability goes across the board to include government, private sector, civil society all]

125. Success in meeting the objectives of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development and the eradication of poverty depends, *inter-alia*, (US, Switzerland) on good governance at the **local**, (EU, Norway, US, Switzerland) national and international levels **including human rights, democracy, gender equality and effective institutions** (EU, Norway, US, Switzerland) as well as on transparency and accountability (CANZ, Norway, US, Switzerland) in the financial, monetary and trading systems. [EU-to add something to broaden the scope such as democratic and effective institutions, gender equality, human rights], [Norway-supports the proposed addition by EU and also the placement. Also mainstreaming the governance issue throughout the document], [CANZ-Prefers to amplify the scope of these paragraphs. Move this section further up in the document. Supports EU additions. Moreover, the notion of accountability to be added], [US-Likes to move this section further up. According to CPIA- countries with best governance had best development. LDCs that lacked the governance did not grow. Governance should be the central issue], [G77-Reform in governance should help LDCs achieve the overall objective of the PoA]

125 alt: Good governance and the rule of law at the national and international level are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable

development and the eradication of poverty and hunger. It is also essential for the achievement of the commitments embodied in this Programme of Action. (G77)

126. Despite some progress made over the last decade, in many LDCs good governance, the rule of law, human rights and democratic participation need to be **further (EU)** strengthened and prioritised. **An economically stable and poverty and hunger free society is the foundation of good governance and rule of law that provides opportunity for full development of human potentials. (G77)**[through joint efforts taking the priorities and local realities of LDCs into account, especially their weak institutional capacity **(US, G77:delete)**] **and their relationship with civil society (CANZ).** [G77-will provide agreed language later on], [CANZ-to add: (i) linkage between government and civil society and (ii) institutional capacity challenges in LDCs], [Japan-Supports CANZ on institutional capacity challenges], [EU-Supports CANZ],

127. Policies and measures will be pursued in line with the following goals and **targets:**[G77-goals should be properly mentioned and should be balanced. It is important to reflect on ensuring economic security to achieve broader governance goals], [US-can even add- EITI to this. Goals are not broad enough –democratic participation and responsiveness to people to be added. Human rights target, rule of law, gender equality to be added], [RF-supports US. The goals should be broad enough. However, ref to EITI is not good, which is a specific case. The para should be broad], [EU-should have strong focus on good governance at the national level Supports US proposals], [CANZ-Supports broad based economic growth, economic security. Suggests to have a balance with respect to the rest of the text], [G77-development related to issues should not be sidelined. This is a conference dedicated to LDCs development. Overplaying governance agenda may be counterproductive. We can also target how global imbalances, global inequalities could be addressed.]

a0. Reaffirm our commitment to freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights including the right to development, the rule of law, gender equality and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies (US)

(a) Increase number of **LDCs countries (G77)** ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption **to effectively fight corruptions at all levels** and making progress in its implementation (G77)

a alt. Enhance the institutional capacity of LDCs to ensure good governance. (CANZ, Japan, Norway, US, Switzerland)

a alt: Increase the pace of LDC progress on implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption including, where necessary as a first step, ratification or accession (US)

(b) Ensure that all LDCs make information related to budgets and their execution publicly available, in accordance with their national legislation [G77-international dimension is missing. Transparency in international resource flows to be reflected],

b alt. Strengthen human rights, rule of law and democratic participation in LDCs, including by enhancing the role of parliaments. (CANZ, Norway, US, Switzerland)

b bis: Ensure that development partners provide resources to LDCs in a predictable, transparent and timely manner; (G77)

(c) [Increase participation of LDCs in relevant international for a **(EU:delete)**] [CANZ- to specify the fora]

[Norway-Supports to have one section on governance in LDCs and one section in governance at international level. Also to reflect on strengthened role of women in governance. EITI is important. Political dialogue is important in case of fragile state], G77-do not need joint action]

c alt. Strengthen existing measures to reduce corruption in LDCs and to increase transparency of national budgets and expenditure. (CANZ, Norway, US, Switzerland)

c bis. Support increased participation and voice of LDCs in relevant international economic governance fora. (CANZ, Norway, US, Switzerland)

128. Actions by the LDCs and their development partners on **governance** will be along the following lines as appropriate:

(i) **Joint actions**

(G77:delete the joint actions)

- (a) ~~Promoting~~ **Promote and protect (EU, CANZ, US) and respecting all internationally recognized (EU, Holy See, US) human rights, including the right to development (EU, US) (Holy See:wants to retain the last phrase); [EU- to delete the phrases “internationally recognized” and “including the right to development”]**
- (b) **Work together to (CANZ, US, Japan) Improve national and (CANZ, US, Japan) local capacity in LDCs with their leadership and ownership including (CANZ, US, Japan) by supporting (CANZ, US, Japan) local capabilities, institutions, expertise and human resources and national (CANZ, US, Japan) systems, including decentralisation and decentralized (CANZ, US, Japan) processes to enhance their capacity to (CANZ, US, Japan) design and implement national development policies and programmes, at the request of LDCs and with their leadership and ownership (CANZ, US, Japan) . [G77-should take into account national legal, legislative and constitutional systems and framework], [CANZ-supports G77 and to add “national capacity”]**
- (c) **Strengthening statistical capacity to produce adequate, timely, reliable and disaggregated data and analysis and support evidence based decision making at the national level (CANZ, US) in order to design better programmes and policies for sustainable development and effectively monitoring the implementation of this Programme of Action.[CANZ-increase data is not only important to monitor. The scope has to be broadened as it is also important to take evidence-based decision making at national level]**
- (d) **{Ensure the coherence of public policies in order (CANZ) to promote development objectives and ensure an environment conducive to sustainable development. [This requires mutually supportive and integrated policies across a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues for sustainable development (CANZ) through the formulation and implementation by all countries of policies consistent with the objectives of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development.(EU:delete)] Improve coordination and enhance coherence among relevant ministries in all countries to assist in the formulation and effective**

implementation of policies at all levels. [Encourage LDCs to designing national policies to promote the coherent use of development financing. Encourage international financial and development institutions to continue to enhance policy coherence for development, taking into account diversified needs and changing circumstances. In order to complement national development efforts, countries whose policies have an impact on LDCs should increase their efforts to formulate policies consistent with the objectives of sustained growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development **and the empower of women as the agents of development (Norway)** of developing countries.(EU:delete)] The DCF is encouraged to pursue discussions on the various dimensions of policy coherence.(US:delete) [EU- The sentence in the middle “encourage LDCs to designing national policies to promote the coherent use of development financing- can should be LDCs’ action], [CANZ-add efficient after coherent in this sentence] [EU-coherence of policy- the whole paragraph could be cut down to one or two sentences. Will provide language], [CANZ-supports EU, will come back with language], [G77-in favour of streamlining the text. Will provide language], [US-Para needs to be streamlined]

d alt. Ensure the coherence of public policies through the development in LDCs of mutually supportive and integrated policies across a wide range of economic, social and environmental issues. (CANZ)

d bis: Take effective measures to adopt, implement, and enforce transnational bribery laws consistent with Article 16 of the UN Convention against Corruption and the Convention Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, as well as promoting the related recommendations for business in Annex II of the OECD’s Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance, Chapter VI of the OECD’s Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and Principle 10 of the UN Global Compact. (US)

d ter: Deny safe haven to corrupt officials. (US)

(ii) by LDCs

a0.Promote and respect all internationally recognized human rights, including the right to development; (G77)

a0. Encourage LDCs to designing national policies to promote the coherent use of development financing (EU)

a 0. Ensure democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people. (US)

- (a) Continuing efforts **towards further strengthening** ~~establish~~ (G77) an effective, fair and stable institutional, legal and regulatory framework in order to strengthen the rule of law and to foster effective participation of and close cooperation among all relevant stakeholders at national and local levels in the development process, **as appropriate for each national context (G77); [G77- The para reads as if everything needs to be done anew. Rather to focus on “strengthening” the existing mechanisms]**
- (b) Strengthening efforts to fight corruption, **including (US)bribery and bribe solicitation (US)**, money laundering, ~~illegal transfer of funds (US)~~ and other

illicit activities **including (CANZ, US)** by strengthening **and effectively implementing (CANZ, US)** anti-corruption laws and regulations and their effective application, including **consistent with (CANZ)** the UN Convention against Corruption; [CANZ-proposes broadening the reference to include “strengthening and effective implementation of anti-corruption laws and regulations”], [G77-needs corresponding actions at international level. Convention is applicable to every one]

- (c) [Stepping (CANZ), (G77:delete)] **Continue reforming up (G77) public sector reforms (G77)** to increase the efficiency of service delivery and transparency [and set up, in the context of national development strategies, the necessary public sector auditing and accounting systems, coherent budgets and medium-term expenditure plans (G77:delete)]. [Facilitate parliamentary oversight by implementing greater transparency in public financial management including public disclosure of revenues, budgets, expenditures, procurement and audits (EU, CANZ:delete)]. [EU-split this paragraph into two, one : on public sector reform and the other one : on transparency in public sector management], [CANZ-supports EU, will propose language], [G77-needs clarification—in the third line reference to “necessary public sector auditing”—where it comes from. Parliamentary oversight-this is already in place. No need to make any prescriptive suggestions], [US-supports EU]

c bis: Implement greater transparency in public financial management including public disclosure of revenues, budgets, expenditures, procurement and audits and improving parliamentary oversight of public financial management (EU, Norway, CANZ).

- (d) Promote ~~improved~~ (G77) accountability by strengthening the roles of parliament, civil society, the independent media, political parties, audit institutions, and other democratic institutions and processes, including in relation to preparation, implementation and monitoring of national development policies and plans. [G77-accountability needs from everybody, it should be in general sense from the society as a whole]

d bis. Promote accountability of all development actors that receive fund for development activities through a mechanism of public disclosure of their funding sources as well as financial auditing; (G77)

d ter. Ensure the coherence of public policies in order to promote development objectives and ensure an environment conducive to sustainable development, (G77)

d bis: Promote increased citizen voice and participation in decision making processes at local and national levels (EU)

(iii) By development partners

[G77-all three paragraphs are important. Integration of the Programme of Action in the development cooperation strategy is important. Will provide language. Transparency, fighting corruption at all levels are important]

- (a) [Ensuring **Ensure (G77)** meaningful (CANZ, EU:delete)] **Provide continued (EU, US) support for (CANZ) for (US) and effective voice and participation of LDCs in international dialogue and action on development, peace and security, as well as in decision- and rule-making and standard- and norm-**

setting in all areas affecting their development [including institutional participation in the G-20 process and enhancing the voice and representation of LDCs in the World Bank and the IMF (CANZ, EU, US:delete)]. [EU-move to joint actions. Language should be carefully tailored to reflect that it respects the mandate of other institutions. Delete “institutional” regarding participation in the G-20 process], [CANZ-supports EU to move to joint action Have concerns on the verb “ensuring”. Sought clarifications on “what ensuring meaningful support means”], [US-supports the idea of increasing the voice of LDCs. However, will have to be careful about wording. How that would be done-this forum probably can not tell]

- (b) [Recognize LDCs as a special category of most vulnerable countries in the international financial institutions and other multilateral financial mechanisms including regional development banks; (CANZ, EU, US:delete)] [EU-it is up to the BWIs. Delete], [CANZ-those are governed by other bodies, we can not instruct them], [US-BWIs have their own governance structure. May be this could be deleted from here and reflect somewhere else. To have general formulation about the support by BWIs to LDCs and to encourage them to continue]
- (c) [~~Providing~~ **Provide (G77)** adequate and appropriate response, including financial and technical assistance, to requests of LDCs for (CANZ:delete)] **Support LDC efforts to build (CANZ, US) human and institutional capacity building (CANZ, US) for governance functions, such as through implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption (CANZ, US);** [EU-The para is vague; will come back with language to make it more specific], [CANZ-supports para but will provide language]

c alt: Support LDC’s efforts to develop their human and institutional capacities (EU, Japan)

c bis: Help LDCs develop national statistical capacity to design better programmes and policies for sustainable development and effectively monitor the implementation of this Programme of Action; (G77)

c ter: Promote policy coherence and coordination of international financial and development institutions to continue to enhance policy coherence for development, taking into account diversified and special needs of LDCs; (G77)

c quat. Provide regular, detailed and timely information on volume, allocation and, when available, results of development expenditure to enable more accurate budget, accounting and audit by LDCs; (G77)

c quint. Work together with LDCs towards checking unfair business practices and corruption by multinational companies, domestic firms and other business entities;(G77)

c sept. Ensure that all global development processes and mechanisms are tailored towards addressing the special development needs and challenges of LDCs;(G77)

c oct. Strengthen efforts to fight against all forms of illicit international transactions affecting global economy and LDC’s in particular. (G77)

V. GRADUATION AND SMOOTH TRANSITION

[G77-section is important in the context of overarching objective of graduating half of LDCs. Will have to streamline the language. The idea of a “core working group” should be reflected as it was proposed by LDCs. Will provide specific language later], [CANZ-The mandates as reflected in the modalities resolution for the Conference -should be reflected in the document]

129. Smooth transition of countries graduating from LDC status is vital to ensure that these countries are eased into a sustainable development path without any disruption to their development plans, programmes and projects. **The facilities associated with the LDC membership needs to be phased out consistent with the stage of their development (G77)** [G77-will provide specific language]

129 bis: A clear understanding of the process of the phasing out of support measures is critically important to ensure smooth transition. As this Program of Action is seeking to enable half the number of LDCs to reach the stage of graduation in the next decade, the need to address the current inadequacies of the institutional framework and processes related to the smooth transition becomes all the more important and urgent. To this end, a working group will be established to look into the whole gamut of graduation, in cooperation with CDP (G77)

130. It is crucial that graduating countries, **develop transition strategies for graduation, and that (EU)** development partners and international institutions ~~develop transition strategies for LDCs approaching graduation and implement concrete measures in~~ (EU) support of the transition strategies ~~(EU)~~ for LDCs that have recently graduated or are about to graduate from least developed country status so as to ensure the sustainability of the progress. Development partners, including the UN system, should **continue to (EU)** support the implementation of the transition strategy and avoid any abrupt reductions in either ODA or technical assistance provided to the graduating country. [Development and trading partners should **consider transition measures to graduating countries including extending extend (CANZ)** to the graduated country trade and other preferences previously made available as a result of LDC status, or reduce them in a phased manner in order to avoid their abrupt reduction. **(US:delete)**] [EU-LDC government should have the leadership role in case of graduation and transition strategy while development partners would support. In the second sentence, reference to “should support” be replaced with “continue to support”], [US-Have concerns with the last sentence on extension of trade preferences. It has to be done bilaterally. Delete it from here and to have it in the trade section. Will come up with language], [CANZ-Last sentence has problems, needs to fix, language should be changed, prefers to talk about- “development and trading partners should consider transition measures to graduating countries”], [G77-will not support deletion of last sentence. This already in UNGA resolution 59/209, prefers to work in line with CANZ proposal]

131. [In line with recommendations in the 2008 report of the Committee for Development Policy to ECOSOC the United Nations should make concrete efforts in the implementation of smooth transition measures by extending to a graduated country, inter alia, the existing travel-related benefits to delegates for a period appropriate to the development situation of the country. **(EU:delete)**] [EU-dealing with only one issue- this is very much micromanagement, Should discuss in the GA in relation to smooth transition

issues], [US-It is very specific. Wants to broaden it. This section could be looked at as a guide to formulate other sections]

IV. IMPLEMENTATION, FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING

[EU-Prefers to have light monitoring that relies on existing mechanisms]

G77:supports the whole section

132. Efficient and highly visible follow-up and monitoring mechanisms at the national, regional and global levels is crucial for the successful implementation of this Programme of Action and for ensuring the mutual accountability of LDCs and their development partners for delivering their commitments undertaken therein. National, regional and global level follow-ups and monitoring mechanisms should be mutually complementary and re-enforcing. [The existing mechanisms that were created by previous Programmes of Action will be used as much as possible and be strengthened to ensure that the present PoA is successfully implemented and monitored. **(CANZ:delete)**] [EU-should stick to existing mechanisms. sought clarification on what specifically “the regional mechanism referred to”], [G77- lack of effective monitoring mechanism is one of the reasons that the BPoA was not successful. This section should be viewed in line with the gaps in the BPoA. This section needs to be seen from the overall perspective of the document. Paras from 129 until the end are important. Regional commissions have a role on the review and follow-up on the PoA], [CANZ-there is no need to have a very heavy process to have effective follow-up and monitoring. Should look at the frequency and different levels of reporting to ensure that these do not weigh heavily on LDCs. There should have a proper balance between visibility of LDC issues and effective follow-up. Suggested to avoid duplication and overlapping in the follow-up and monitoring processes]
133. **National level** arrangements are particularly important as the Programme of Action is owned and led by the LDCs. At the national level, each LDC government should integrate the provisions of this Programme of Action into their national policies and development framework and conduct regular reviews with the full involvement of all key stakeholders, including parliaments, development partners, private sector and civil society. Existing country review mechanisms including for the implementation of the **Millennium Development Goals (CANZ) MDGs, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (CANZ) PRSPs, Common Country Assessment (CANZ) CCAs, UNDAF** as well as the existing consultative mechanisms with development partners should be broadened to cover the review of this Programme of Action and extended to all LDCs. [EU-ref. to all key stakeholders- private sector and civil society are included in the development partners and no need to mention them separately. If singled out, should enumerate all of them], [G77- We have agreed language on addressing private sector], [Chair-This is from BPoA]
134. The UN Resident Coordinator system and the country teams, as well as country level representatives of the Bretton Woods Institutions, and other development partners are encouraged to **continue to (EU)** collaborate with and provide support to the national follow-up and monitoring. Joint monitoring and cooperation in the field of statistics support the strengthening of the countries' statistical, census and evaluation capacities, and foster citizen engagement and awareness of the process. [EU-The reference to “collaborate with” in the first sentence (third line) implies that there is no collaboration. Needs to modify] [CANZ-In paragraphs 130 and 131, it has to be clarified whether we are using existing one or asking for new ones. Prefers to have existing ones]

135. The development partners should support agreed objectives and policies designed by LDCs on the basis of the Programme of Action and existing national development and cooperation frameworks. They should establish review mechanisms to **(EU, CANZ, US)** monitor the delivery of their commitments ~~made under the Programme of Action (US), with the full involvement of LDCs and other key stakeholders to ensure mutual accountability (EU, CANZ, US)~~. They should consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any. [EU-Regarding the request for establishment of review mechanisms by development partners-EU is open to that. But they have their own internal review processes. Don't agree to have external scrutiny of their internal processes. Needs to re-word], [Norway- accountability should be really mutual. Norway is open to consider proposals from G77 on this issue], [CANZ-Seeks clarification, this seems to be relevant at national level. Mutual accountability mechanisms already exist at the national level. Needs to be clear whether we are asking for new mechanism or the existing mechanism at the country level], [G77-LDCs are open to invite partners to review implementation at their national levels. Will also like to work with the partners to review the commitments of partners, may be in DCF or any other forums], [US-Supports mutual accountability. This para could be combined with 131], [CANZ-Para seems to have a more global dialogue, if so then move after para 134]
136. At the **regional level** the relevant United Nations regional economic commissions and agencies should undertake ~~biannual~~ **(CANZ, US) biennial (CANZ) Periodic (US)** reviews of the implementation of this Programme of Action in close coordination with the global-level and country-level follow-up processes and in cooperation with sub-regional and regional development banks and sub-regional and regional intergovernmental organizations. The relevant United Nations regional commissions and agencies should continue to ensure that the needs and problems of the LDCs are addressed as part of their ongoing work. [EU-biannual review may be a huge burden on regional commissions], [US-have same concerns on biannualization], [CANZ, Japan-same comments of monitoring at the regional levels], [G77-supports this para], [Secretariat-different regional commissions have their own arrangements in terms of follow-up mechanism and frequency. Do not think it puts additional burden on them], [The G77 and the Secretariat clarified that "biannual" in the second line should be "biennial"]
137. At the **global level**, the implementation and monitoring mechanisms set after the BPoA should be enhanced. The General Assembly should continue to monitor the implementation of this Programme of Action on an annual basis under ~~a the~~ **(EU, CANZ, US, RF, Japan)** specific item on its agenda ~~and through a resolution in the Second Committee (EU, CANZ, US, RF, Japan)~~. [EU- is it to maintain the existing process, or to have new/additional one. Supports the existing process as to have a resolution in the Second Committee], [G77-This is not something new but the continuation of the existing one]
138. The Economic and Social Council ~~should~~ **is invited to (US)** continue to include **periodically (US)** an agenda item during its annual substantive session on the review and coordination of the implementation of this Programme of Action. [Periodic reviews of progress made and constraints confronted by ~~individual (EU) LDCs~~ should be conducted at the Annual Ministerial Review to allow for focused interactions between LDCs and development partners. The Development Cooperation Forum should keep under **(EU) reviewing (EU) trends in the quantity and quality of aid and other financial flows for LDCs international development cooperation (EU)** as well as the impact of policy coherence on ~~these countries~~ **development (EU)**. In this regard, the DCF is encouraged to

~~pursue its efforts to develop a framework for mutual accountability which could serve as a basis for policy dialogue about international support measures for LDCs (EU)~~ ~~.(CANZ:delete)~~ [EU-DCF is not a framework of mutual accountability. To be cautious about the mandate], [CANZ-consideration should be in line with ECOSOC mandate, particularly DCF. We may have agreed language from MDG Outcome.], [G77-If any problem here, we can move mutual accountability under 132]

139. [Consideration of each annual review in the General Assembly and ECOSOC should include: (a) follow-up, monitoring and assessment of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action at national, subregional, regional and global levels through reporting by Governments, as well as by the secretariats and intergovernmental bodies of the UN system and of other relevant subregional, regional and international organizations and institutions; (b) fostering international cooperation in support of the Programme of Action, including coordination among donors and among organizations referred to above; and (c) elaborating new policies and measures in light of changing domestic and external circumstances facing LDCs. (EU, CANZ, US:delete)] [EU-keep the balance between what GA and ECOSOC and to avoid overlap, seeks clarification on the phrase “reporting by Governments”, under c“elaborating new policies...”-wants to know how does that work], [US-supports CANZ and EU. Like to look at item b, it seems to be a formulation that ignores the change which took place in the last ten years, prefers to expand the definition of development partners], [Chair-this is from BPoA 112], [G77-wants systematic review to see where lacks and where needs more attention]
140. ~~The governing bodies of the organizations of the UN funds and programmes system, as well as other multilateral organizations, including Bretton Wood Institutions and IFIs (CANZ, US) are called upon to integrate the provisions of the Programme of Action appropriately in their work programmes, as well as in their intergovernmental processes. These governing bodies are also called upon to review the actions undertaken by these organizations to assist the LDCs in the implementation of this Programme of Action and submit the outcome of their reviews to the Economic and Social Council (EU). These organizations are also called upon invited (EU) to participate fully in reviews of the Programme of Action at the national, sub-regional, regional and global levels. [EU-agrees with the general idea. To be cautious on the way it is drafted. This overly prescriptive. Each organization should be doing it as per their objectives and goals], [US-to be reworded to allow individual bodies to do this in line with their own mandates], [G77-there should be consistent, coherent and coordinated actions by all]~~
141. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all parts of the United Nations system to facilitate coordinated implementation as well as coherence in the follow-up and monitoring of the Programme of Action at the national, sub-regional, regional, and global levels. [The coordination mechanisms available, such as CEB, SMG, EC-ESA, and UNDG should be broadly utilized to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of UN system-wide follow-up and monitoring of the Programme of Action. In this regard the system of focal points in each United Nations organization and the Inter-agency Consultative Group, which were set up in the context of preparations for the Conference, should also be kept active. (CANZ, EU:delete)], (G77: wants the retention of this paragraph) [EU-supports general thrust of this para. There is some good inter-agency coordination. Para is detailed and complex- to be simplified], [G77-supports the existing formulation]

142. [The UN-OHRLLS **should continue playing a role in the** ~~has the mandate for~~ (EU, US) effective monitoring and evaluation of the Programme of Action as well as mobilisation and coordination of international support and resources for its effective implementation. ~~The UN-OHRLLS should intensify its awareness raising and advocacy efforts and undertake a global campaign for “Partnership against Poverty in LDCs” in cooperation with the UN system organizations to support and inspire governments, institutions and people around the globe to take specific and dedicated actions for the accelerated development of the LDCs. Therefore the capacity and resources of UN-OHRLLS should be enhanced including with an upgraded dedicated mechanism to fulfill this mandate. The Secretary-General is requested to submit to the General Assembly at its 66th Session his recommendations for the implementation of this mechanism.~~(EU, US) **(CANZ, Norway, Japan:delete: will propose language)**, **(G77: wants the retention of this paragraph)** [CANZ-Prefers to review how OHRLLS functions to justify the requested enhancement of its capacity and mandate. Suggests that the paragraph should request for such review to be done in harmonization with the review proposed for SIDS-related activities], [EU-issue of enhancing the resources to OHRLLS can not subscribe to easily. Needs to have some details on the global campaign. What is meant by “dedicated mechanism”, wants to know added value, the implications including PBI], [Norway-supports CANZ], [US-supports the review as proposed by CANZ. Three agencies are working on LDCs, OHRLLS, UNCTAD and CDP. We need coordination, we don't want duplication. Wanted to know why we are proposing to strengthen both OHRLLS and UNCTAD], [G77-OHRLLS is the least prioritized unit in the UN. High Rep is responsible for Africa, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. Strengthening the mechanism is important to review and monitor the new PoA effectively. UNCTAD has different mandate. CDP has also different mandate particularly in overseeing the graduation process. Not clear how to combine all of them. Under OHRLLS-needs stronger specific unit for LDCs], [Secretariat-Mandate in this para is actually the existing mandate of OHRLLS. There was a feeling that more advocacy and campaign is needed. This section is based on BPoA with few updates and modifications.]
143. [UNCTAD's institutional capacity in the research and analysis of LDC issues should be enhanced **maintained (EU, RF)**; UNCTAD's technical assistance to LDCs should be further strengthened particularly for **include (EU, RF)** the implementation of this Programme of Action. UNCTAD should continue to address the challenges faced by LDCs through conducting intergovernmental consensus-building especially in the Trade and Development Board.**(CANZ, US:delete)**], **(G77: wants the retention of this paragraph)** [EU-Does not see a necessity to strengthen], [US-OHRLLS is the primary office in the UN Systems supporting LDCs. By focusing only on UNCTAD, we are undermining funds and programs such as UNICEF, UNDP etc. Proposes deletion of this para], [G77-supports this para, but can work on the language. Wants to specify UNCTAD's role], [Norway-Wants to look at all options. Supports the review as proposed by CANZ in 139 and then see what is the best strategy], [CANZ-there is no reference to CDP as it does a lot of work particularly for monitoring the graduation], [G77-supports CANZ]
144. The United Nations General Assembly is ~~called upon~~ **invited (US, Japan)** to consider conducting regular high-level triennial **a (EU, US) comprehensive (US) mid-term (EU, RF) reviews (US)** of the Programme of Action, **following the completion of the MDG time frame (CANZ)** into which the above mentioned national and regional reviews, including the reviews by development partners, as well as the deliberations during ECOSOC and the General Assembly would feed. [The General Assembly, ~~should decide~~

is invited to consider (US) at an appropriate time on holding the Fifth UN Conference on LDCs towards the end of the decade in order to make a comprehensive appraisal of the implementation of this Programme and to decide on subsequent action **(EU:delete)**, **(G77 wants the retention of this paragraph)**. [CANZ-Given the comprehensive review mechanisms in the preceding paragraphs, what is the rationale for triennial review, and how it fits with other triennial reviews], [US-We need to have a look at how we set the calendar for next ten year to review the implementation], [EU-Maybe a mid-term review would be appropriate. Connect to other intergovernmental processes. Questioned whether we need a decision now on the Fifth UN Conference], [G77-wants to make it action oriented document, visible monitoring system. Triennial review is important. Five years time is too long. CDP has different mandate, we are talking about GA, to look at the monitoring processes that different organs would be doing]