

**DRAFT DOHA OUTCOME DOCUMENT –  
International Trade as an engine for development**

**Proposed text amendments by CANZ (Canada, Australia & New Zealand) (revised  
as delivered (19.00 hours 21.10.08))**

22. We recognize that international trade is inextricably linked to economic growth and development and that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can substantially stimulate development worldwide. We are encouraged to see that international trade, especially trade of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, has expanded at a fast pace in the current decade. Trade among developing countries has now become one of the most dynamic elements in world trade. However, a considerable number of developing countries, including many LDCs, have remained at the margins of these developments.
23. A major challenge persists, The Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations has not been concluded, jeopardizing a continued dynamic expansion in the exports of developing and transition economy countries ~~as well as adding to the risk of a slowdown in the global economy.~~ We will strive for a successful, early, and truly development-oriented conclusion of the Doha Round that ensures fair, balanced, and equitable market-opening commitments.
24. We recognize the need to make progress in key areas of the Doha Development Agenda **including those that are of interest to support** developing countries **access to developed, as well as developing country markets**, inter alia: increased market access for **manufactured** ~~manufacturers~~ and agricultural products, substantial reduction and elimination of subsidies, ~~facilitating technology transfer~~, effective provisions for special and preferential treatment, **and** opening of markets to service from developing countries. ~~and affording sufficient policy space.~~ **We recognize, as well, that developing countries can also gain by opening their own markets through lower import costs, greater consumer choice, and more efficient participation in international trade.**
25. We acknowledge that the optimum pace and sequence of liberalization depends on the specific circumstances of each country, and that its costs and benefits must be weighed carefully in each case. It must be complemented by expansion of productive capacities, development of human resources and basic infrastructure, access to technology and adequate safety nets. A positive impact of liberalization on development also depends to a large extent on appropriate actions, including predictable access to markets, eliminating abuse of anti-dumping measures, reduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers and avoidance of measures that distort trade.

26. We recognise that LDCs will require special measures and international support to allow for a more gradual and effective adjustment to an open and competitive global economy. International financial institutions, including regional development banks, should provide them with all possible assistance in this regard. We renew the call to developed countries and other countries in a position to do so to provide duty-free and quota-free access to all products from LDCs. We will also redouble efforts to provide technical assistance to: ~~low-income developing countries~~ **LDCs** who request it, in order to enable them to participate effectively in the multilateral trade system, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework and by providing support to allow LDCs to participate effectively in international trade negotiations.
27. Aid for Trade is a vital ~~component of the measures required for~~ **if** developing countries ~~are to effectively benefit~~ **fully** from **opportunities provided by globalization and trade liberalization, including through** the Doha Round. Aid for Trade is **recognized as including support for: trade policy and regulations; trade development; trade-related infrastructure; building productive capacity and trade-related adjustment. However, Aid for Trade is** not a substitute for a successful outcome **from the Doha Round** ~~of the DDA~~. We will strive to ~~make substantially enhance~~ Aid for Trade **better harmonized with** ~~to support efforts of recipient countries to take advantage of new trade opportunities and assist them in addressing trade liberalization adjustment measures. A critical aim for Aid for Trade should be to enhance competitiveness and ownership while aligning it with the respective national development strategy~~ **strategies and more developmentally effective to support the efforts of recipient countries to take advantage of new trade opportunities in the global trading system and assist them in benefiting more fully from trade liberalization.** The commitments by individual donors relating to Aid for Trade should be fully implemented
28. Broader and effective participation of countries in the international trade regime is a key objective of the Monterrey Consensus. We will endeavour to facilitate the accession of developing countries and countries with economies in transition that apply for membership in WTO.
29. We recognize that regional integration as well as bilateral trade agreements can be important instrument to expand trade. We should ensure that these agreements promote long-term development and become “building blocks” in the multilateral trading system. International support to South-South cooperation in trade and other areas can be catalytic in strengthening and consolidating regional and sub-regional integration. We will seek to enhance that support, including through triangular cooperation.
30. We ~~welcome~~ **note** the outcome of UNCTAD XII held in Accra, Ghana 20 – 25 April 2008. UNCTAD has an important role to play as an institution s with universal membership and mandate to serve as the focal point of the United

Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues of finance, investment, technology and sustainable development.