

DRAFT DOHA OUTCOME DOCUMENT
on Reviewing the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus

International trade Chapter - EU proposals - October 21

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 **and well-designed** trade liberalization, can substantially stimulate development worldwide, **benefiting countries at all levels of development**. We are encouraged to see that international trade, especially the 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 **and has considerable potential to expand further**. However, **many** developing countries, in **particular** LDCs, have remained at the margins of these developments **and need to exploit more effectively the potential of trade to support their development**.
- Deleted: a considerable number of
Deleted: cluding
Deleted: many
23. A major challenge persists. **Despite significant efforts and considerable progress**, the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations has not **yet** been concluded. **This may** jeopardize 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 **continue to** strive for a successful, early and truly development-oriented conclusion of the Doha Round that **will** ensure, **comprehensive, ambitious and balanced results providing increased opportunities for all countries to use trade as a tool to support development**.
- Deleted: T
Deleted: ,
Deleted: ing
Deleted: s
Deleted: fair,
Deleted: , and equitable market-opening commitments
24. We recognize the need to make progress in key areas of the Doha Development Agenda that **respond to the needs and interests of** developing countries **and in particular LDCs**, *inter alia*: increased market access for **agricultural and non-agricultural goods and services, improved trade rules and disciplines including a** substantial reduction and elimination of **trade-distorting** subsidies **and the incorporation of precise, effective and operational** provisions for special and **differential** treatment.
- Deleted: are of
Deleted: to
Deleted: manufactures
Deleted: agricultural products
Deleted: , facilitating technology transfer,
Deleted: preferential
25. We acknowledge that the optimum pace and sequence of **trade** 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 **appropriate action and strategies at the national level for the** expansion of productive capacities, development of human resources and basic infrastructure, **absorption of** technology and **implementation of** adequate safety nets. A positive impact of liberalization on development also depends to a large extent on **an enabling international trade environment for both North-South and South-South trade**, including predictable access to markets, eliminating abuse of anti-dumping measures, reduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers and avoidance of measures that **unnecessarily restrict** trade.
- Deleted: , opening of markets to services from developing countries, and affording sufficient policy space
Deleted: access to
Deleted: appropriate actions
Deleted: distort
26. We recognize that LDCs require special measures and international support to allow for a more gradual and effective **integration into and** adjustment to an open and competitive global economy. International financial **and development** institutions, including regional development banks, should provide them with all possible assistance in this regard. We **welcome the decision reached by WTO Members in December 2005 on improved market access for LDCs and the actions taken by individual countries since Monterrey to implement the objective of duty-free and quota-free access to all**
- Deleted: will

products from LDCs. We renew the call to developed countries to provide all LDCs with duty-free and quota-free access if they have not yet done so and encourage developing countries and countries with economies in transition in a position to do so also to contribute to this objective in a meaningful way. We will also reinforce efforts to provide technical assistance and other aid for trade to least developed countries who request it, in order to enable them to participate more effectively in the multilateral trading system, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework and by providing support to allow LDCs to participate effectively in international trade negotiations.

Deleted: and other countries in a position to do so

Deleted: duty-free and quota-free access to all products from

Deleted: double

Deleted: low-income developing

Deleted: e

27. Aid for Trade is a vital component of the measures required for a larger number of developing countries to benefit from expanded opportunities for trade, including as a result of the Doha Round, regional trade agreements and preferential arrangements, including those undertaken on a South-South basis. Aid for Trade is a complement and not a substitute for a successful outcome of the DDA or any other trade negotiation. We will strive to substantially enhance Aid for Trade 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 of Aid for Trade should be to enhance trade capacity and international competitiveness while ensuring ownership and alignment with national development strategies of individual developing countries. The commitments by individual donors relating to Aid for Trade should be fully implemented, while recipient countries should ensure that their Aid for Trade needs and priorities are fully integrated into their national development strategies and effectively communicated to donors.

Deleted: effectively

Deleted: and

Deleted: while

Deleted: ing it

Deleted: the respective

Deleted: y

28. We welcome the increasingly broad and effective participation of developing countries in the multilateral trading system and in the WTO DDA negotiations. We will continue to work to facilitate the accession to WTO of developing countries, in particular LDCs, and countries with economies in transition.

Deleted: B

Deleted: er

Deleted: international

Deleted: e regime is a key objective of the Monterrey Consensus

Deleted: endeavour

Deleted: that apply for membership in WTO

Deleted: as well as bilateral

Deleted: can be

Deleted: . We should ensure that these agreements

Deleted: and

Deleted: come

Deleted: other

29. We recognize that regional integration and regional trade agreements are also important instruments to expand trade and investment and promote long-term sustainable development. To this end, regional trade agreements should be “building blocks” in the multilateral trading system consistent with relevant WTO rules. International support to South-South cooperation in trade and trade-related 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 the outcome of UNCTAD XII held in Accra, Ghana 20 – 25 April 2008. UNCTAD has an important role to play as an institution with universal membership and mandate to serve as the focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development.

Deleted: and the interrelated issues of finance, investment, technology and sustainable development