



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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LEAST DEVELOPED, LANDLOCKED AND ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(Item 6 of the provisional agenda)

**REPORT OF THE SPECIAL BODY ON LEAST DEVELOPED AND LANDLOCKED
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ON ITS SIXTH SESSION**

Note by the secretariat

Corrigendum

Paragraph 27, line 3

For 2005 read 2004

Replace paragraph 31 with the following

31. The Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, in his message, called on the least developed countries that had not done so to establish national arrangements and designate national focal points for regular follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the commitments, as contained in the Brussels Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010. The High Representative informed the Special Body of the decision of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session, held in Geneva in July 2003, to have “Least developed countries” as the theme for its high-level segment in 2004. He encouraged the least developed countries to prepare to participate effectively in that important event.

After paragraph 31 add a new paragraph

31 bis. In his message, the High Representative pointed out that concrete actions by the least developed countries and their development partners must be taken in order to respond to the commitments made in the Programme of Action. In order to fulfil those commitments, the least

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developed countries needed to develop sufficient national capacities, overcome associated costs in the implementation process and assume full ownership of the Programme of Action. At the global level, least developed countries had placed high priority on market access of their exports, and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers as well as agricultural subsidies among the issues to be discussed at the Fifth WTO Ministerial Conference. In noting that South-South and triangular cooperation in trade, transport, technical assistance and exchange of best practices could promote sustained growth in the least developed countries, he urged the international community to expand the use of those modalities. The High Representative commended ESCAP for taking steps to mainstream the Brussels Programme in its programme of work.

Paragraph 32

After Fiji, insert India