



## United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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Item 8 of the provisional agenda

#### Development-centred globalization:

Towards inclusive and sustainable growth and development

### President's suggested distilled negotiation text for UNCTAD XIII

25 April 2012  
10:30 p.m.

3. In the face of this fragility, several challenges have to be met to realize development-centred globalization. In this regard, finance should support the real economy in support of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. All countries, developed and developing alike, can pay serious political, economic and social costs from financial shocks. **(Cleared)**

19. In strengthening UNCTAD, efforts should be made to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability, including through effective results-based management and ensuring a member State-driven process through the intergovernmental machinery. **(Cleared)**

25. The commodities price boom since 2002 has revived the potential role of commodity revenues in contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. Furthermore, the volatility of commodity prices remains a challenge to commodity-importing and -exporting developing countries, many of which are LDCs. It is important for policymakers to identify and implement appropriate policies, at national, regional and international levels to address the impacts of volatility of commodity prices on vulnerable groups. It is important to support commodity-dependent developing countries in formulating sustainable and inclusive development strategies, including those that promote value addition and economic diversification. **(Cleared)**

59. In order to contribute to development, efforts should be made by all stakeholders to promote FDI in a way so as to complement the development priorities of host countries. FDI requires a stable, predictable and enabling investment climate. It is important to enhance the development impact of foreign investment, including by strengthening the productive sector and contributing to job creation. National capacities of developing

countries should be strengthened in this regard. Investment policies should have a strong focus on sustainable development and inclusive growth; **(Cleared)**

65(c) Assist developing countries, in particular LDCs, and countries with economies in transition, in designing strategies and policies for attracting and benefiting from foreign investment. These policies should contribute to their sustainable development and inclusive growth, including through their effective participation in global value chains. **(Cleared)**

65(i) Undertake analytical work on international investment agreements (IIAs), weighing the interests of all stakeholders, and continue to provide technical assistance, as well as fostering the international sharing of experiences and best practices on key issues relating to their negotiation and implementation; **(Cleared)**

65(j) Continue its work in the area of International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR); **(Cleared)**

65(k) Continue its work on enterprise development, particularly related to SMEs and entrepreneurship; **(Cleared)**

57(i) Assist developing countries, particularly landlocked developing countries and transit developing countries, and some countries with economies in transition, address challenges affecting their participation in trade from geographical constraints with a view to improving transport systems and connections, designing and implementing resilient and sustainable transport systems, and enhancing transit infrastructure and trade facilitation solutions; **(Cleared)**

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