

## **2013**PUBLIC SYMPOSIUM

24–25 June 2013 Palais des Nations – Geneva

New Economic Approaches for a Coherent Post-2015 Agenda







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Report of the Public Symposium





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New Economic Approaches for a Coherent Post-2015 Agenda





In collaboration with:



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#### **PREFACE**

As global economic instability continues, it becomes increasingly challenging to keep the international community focused on improving the lives of the world's poorest people. At UNCTAD, we believe that we can only make progress towards achieving prosperity for all if we continue to closely engage our partners and stakeholders in this quest. Our fourth Public Symposium was, once again, a compelling demonstration that civil society has a key role to play. Civil society is growing with the challenges and adapting smartly to the difficult conditions that the world faces, while civil society representatives are making practical suggestions for building a fairer and more sustainable economic future.

This year, the Public Symposium welcomed over 300 participants, including officials from more than 65 member States, academics, and representatives of civil society, the private sector and the media, to debate *New Economic Approaches for a Coherent Post-2015 Agenda*. It was an excellent example of how UNCTAD engages different stakeholders in an open and helpful exchange of views. The global economic framework is still unstable and new challenges are still emerging, and we need to continue such debates and constructive exchanges in the search for comprehensive and sustainable solutions for the future of humankind.

The key themes we explored this year were global macroeconomic and financial governance on the road to 2015, and trade and investment rules for inclusive and sustainable development. So far, the international community has not done nearly enough to strengthen global governance since the collapse of 2008, and it remains difficult for countries to attract the right kind of capital and foreign investment. Solutions discussed in this publication include measures to improve exchange rate stability and global coordination of development challenges.

The high-level panel appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report on what should replace the Millennium Development Goals after 2015 submitted its recommendations just a few weeks ago. At this year's Symposium, we had a rigorous discussion about the Goals, and also about the processes, the instruments, the means and the policies to enable us to achieve them.

The Symposium benefited from the discussions at the nine breakout sessions organized and led by civil society, which helped to bring in new perspectives. The topics covered included the role of regional monetary and financial

architectures in a post-2015 development agenda, framing global finance for a post-2015 agenda, strategies to ensure that the next WTO agreement is supportive of the Least Developed Countries, agricultural trade without environmental harm, and how to convert trade growth in Africa into more and better jobs.

Capital is desperately needed in many countries, and high on our agenda this year was how we can respond to the challenge posed by poorly regulated financial markets. We heard interesting case studies of successful cooperation at the regional level.

In 2014, UNCTAD will mark 50 years since it was established to help developing countries benefit from trade, investment and development opportunities. Engaging civil society is a key part of the actions undertaken by UNCTAD to stay responsive to changing development needs and to generate solutions. Our collaboration with civil society is crucial during the run-up to 2015, when the global community is to review the Millennium Development Goals, and will be in 2016 too, when UNCTAD XIV will be held.

UNCTAD supports civil society organizations and provides them with information on data-gathering, research and knowledge-sharing. Likewise, civil society organizations support UNCTAD's work by formulating policies, delivering services, and holding their governments accountable to the commitments made to promote development. The annual Public Symposium underscores how valuable it is for us to work together. I hope that the outcome of the debates and the summary report enjoy the widest possible dissemination and are brought to the attention of other concerned constituencies worldwide.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincerest appreciation to all those who so enthusiastically participated in the Symposium and to thank the many civil society and international organizations that joined us in this effort.

Supachai Panitchpakdi Secretary-General of UNCTAD

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Special thanks go to the Governments of Austria, China, India, Indonesia and Kazakhstan and to the Friedrich Ebert Foundation for providing financial contributions to support the organization of the UNCTAD Public Symposium and the participation of civil society and resource persons from developing countries.

Thanks also go to the two moderators of the plenary sessions, Mr. Tom Miles of Reuters and Ms. Stephanie McGovern of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), to the civil society networks, to other international organizations, to the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service and to the team of students and teachers from Webster University who joined efforts with the UNCTAD secretariat and supported the organization of the 2013 UNCTAD Public Symposium and contributed to its success.

The 2013 Public Symposium booklet was prepared by Ms. Maria Ahmed and Mr. Juan Camilo Blanco under the supervision and guidance of Ms. Amel Haffouz, Chief of the Civil Society Outreach Unit, Communications, Information and Outreach. The booklet was edited by Ms. Maritza Ascencios and the graphic and design work was prepared by Ms. Sophie Combette, both of the Intergovernmental Support Service. Photo coverage was provided by Ms. Evi Zoupanos of Webster University.

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#### INTRODUCTION

The fourth UNCTAD Public Symposium, organized in cooperation with the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service and other partners, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 24 to 25 June 2013. The theme of the Symposium was *New Economic Approaches for a Coherent Post-2015 Agenda*. The key topics discussed were (a) macroeconomic and financial governance on the road to 2015 and (b) trade and investment rules for inclusive and sustainable development.

The event brought together over 300 representatives of civil society, the private sector, governments, parliaments, academia, the media, United Nations agencies and other international organizations. The participants debated and exchanged views on topics dominating the global political, trade and finance agenda. The programme included two plenary sessions, nine breakout sessions led by civil society organizations and a closing plenary.

#### PLENARY SESSIONS

#### Opening remarks

The 2013 Public Symposium of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was opened by the President of the Trade and Development Board, followed by a speech by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

In his opening statement, the President said that the Public Symposium was intended to bring together the views and perspectives of multiple stakeholders on the topics likely to dominate the global political agenda. He welcomed the need to share experiences and draw policy conclusions to generate an effective development strategy for the post-2015 development agenda. To best tackle current challenges, the international community needed partnerships and to combine forces. In an increasingly interdependent world, a collective approach was needed. The recent crises had become additional obstacles impeding the achievement of most sustainable development goals. Several questions were identified, including what lessons could be learned to help structure the post-2015 framework for the Millennium Development Goals, what new understandings must be taken into account and what shape the framework would take. While trade and development were crucially important issues, it was necessary to reform macroeconomic and financial governance in a way that would allow a coherent trade and development strategy. This would be reinforced through a revised international trading system, which would have an impact on inclusive and sustainable development. Participants were urged to share the outcomes of the Symposium with their constituencies to mobilize further support.

In his introductory remarks, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD emphasized that he would like to see the Public Symposium in the UNCTAD agenda as an embedded programme. He pointed out that the global economic framework remained at an unstable and immature stage and that new challenges were still emerging or still hidden and would be revealed in future. He thus urged all participants to have an honest and frank discussion on the post-crisis challenges. He highlighted the main theme of the Symposium of new economic approaches for a coherent post-2015 agenda, and identified two areas for discussion at the forum: (a) new economic approaches for development based on lessons learned; and (b) a coherent post-2015 development agenda. He highlighted the importance of defining a comprehensive "agenda" and not just "goals" by pointing out the need to discuss not only the objectives but also the processes, instruments, means, policies and indicators that would enable achieving those goals. He shared

with participants the series of UNCTAD major events up to 2016 (i.e. the fiftieth anniversary of UNCTAD in 2014 and UNCTAD XIV in 2016) and emphasized the need to be forward-looking in setting the future agenda of UNCTAD's work. Reflecting on the meeting outcomes of UNCTAD XIII in Doha in 2012, he reiterated that cleaning up the financial system needed to be continued.



Mr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, gives the opening remarks at the 2013 Public Symposium

The Secretary-General commented on the Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. He emphasized the new approach in this report as more comprehensive for the process. He regretted that too few economic goals had been incorporated in the Millennium Development Goals and hoped now to see goals added related to capacity-building and employment.

The Secretary-General commented on the illustrative goals proposed by the High-Level Panel, affirming that sustainability should be the key word accompanying each of the themes. The High-Level Panel's goal on ending poverty should look into a sustainable protection system. The goal on ensuring healthy lives should raise the question about how countries were going to sustain their health systems. On the latter, the Secretary-General

insisted on the fact that public health flexibility was essential. For instance, countries should work on their capacity to produce generic medicines. On the other hand, he spoke of the importance of mobilizing private funds for agriculture, as well as creating a code of conduct in order to support the goal on ensuring food security and good nutrition. Regarding the goal on the creation of jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth, he claimed that new pathways on economic growth should be part of the discussion. Finally, the goal on creating a global enabling environment and catalysing long-term finance needed to take into account the still open reform of the financial system, as only bank equity had been discussed. Global economic governance should be also considered.

## First plenary session Macroeconomic and financial governance on the road to 2015

The first plenary session was moderated by Mr. Tom Miles, Chief Correspondent with Reuters. The panellists included Ms. Bhumika Muchhala of the Third World Network, Malaysia; Mr. Gouda Abdel-Khalek, Professor of Economics at the University of Cairo, Egypt; Mr. Kouglo Lawson-Body, Head of Economic Research at the International Trade Union Confederation, Togo; Mr. Murat Karimsakov, President of the Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists Association, Kazakhstan; and Mr. Chukwuma Charles Soludo, former Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria and Chair of the African Heritage Institution. Reactions to the panel were provided by Ms. Hibist Kassa, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era, Ghana, and Mr. Stephen Hale, Oxfam International, Geneva, Switzerland.

Participants addressed a range of issues pertaining to the post-2015 development agenda, particularly focusing on the role that financial and macroeconomic governance played at the national and international levels. Issues discussed included regulating the financial sector and putting it at the service of the real economy, the relationship between the private and public sectors, the phenomenon of global austerity and its effect on employment, the role of capital flows and exchange rate management in a coherent development framework, as well as climate change, food security and social protection. At a broader level, participants identified the need for a paradigm shift in the development framework, calling for steps to ensure that international cooperation worked to bridge the divide between national-level policy capabilities and global development goals.

Throughout the panel discussion, participants focused on the disconnection between the international scale of current development issues and the level at which they could be addressed. While the post-2015 agenda aimed at

addressing global issues, policy action and instruments remained mainly available at the national level.

Coordinated global and regional cooperation occurred only on some but not all issues. In this context panellists highlighted the importance of the developmental role of the State; policy space was identified as imperative to building a new and more inclusive development pathway. Particularly for developing countries, policy space was said to be restricted by a number of external and internal factors. Participants also mentioned that the post-2015 agenda should avoid a mismatch between targets and instruments, expressing concern that more targets were being added to the development framework without the instruments needed to achieve the targets. The panellists therefore stated that a coherent national development strategy, embedded in the context of international cooperation, was needed. This could create a more integrated approach to policymaking, bringing together economic, environmental and social policies.



Panellists at the first plenary session, moderated by Mr. Tom Miles (left), Chief Correspondent, Reuters

One participant focused on the neo-mercantilist approach to national trade, finance and resource extraction policies, saying that real and lasting development strategies were unlikely to take place at the international level

given the priority of national interests vis-à-vis other countries. Several international bodies were said to serve the needs of a small group of developed countries, including the World Bank, Group of 20 and some United Nations bodies. Other participants stressed the need for the United Nations General Assembly and Group of 77 and China to act as a counterweight to powerful economic interests in developed countries that prevailed in international discussions. Some questions and comments from the floor echoed the sentiments of those participants who were sceptical about the motives of these powerful actors in supporting a global development agenda.

A major theme that all participants stressed was that a post-2015 development agenda should include careful analysis of developments in the financial sector in the last years, in particular regarding its role in serving the needs of the real economy. Some panellists highlighted the fact that the financial sector had not provided sufficient sustained finance for key sectors during recent years, including the financing of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and infrastructure projects. The panellists noted that financial speculation had taken centre stage in the financial sector. Some participants commented that monetary stimulus had not delivered its expected outcome, with growing evidence that new flows of money had not reached the real economy. Panellists and participants called for reforms to push banks to better serve the needs of the real economy, stressing that without a transformation in the banking sector it would be very difficult to finance sustained and equitable growth. All panellists thus expressed concern that a weakened and crisis-prone real economy would continue to serve the interests of the financial sector and not the other way around, undermining the post-2015 development agenda.

Many discussants highlighted that the manner in which the new global agenda for development treated the role of the private sector would be decisive. In this regard, panellists stated that there had been a notable increase in the role of the private sector in development, in the form of publicly supported financing for private investment. At the centre of the discussion were public-private partnerships (PPPs) which were joint programmes undertaken by both government and private sector in which governments usually guaranteed private sector investment. According to one panellist, the development debate often portrayed the private sector as a more efficient actor than the public sector, but there was an increasing body of research that showed evidence of risks associated with PPPs. The participant called for a deeper rethinking of the role of private sector development. Doubts surrounding PPPs were mostly centred on risk diversification and profit-sharing, as financial risks in PPPs were often disproportionally borne by the public sector while profits were reaped by private investors and companies. Given the profit-seeking mission

of the private sector, many discussants emphasized the role of public authorities in establishing a legal structure to ensure that PPPs would contribute to rather than undermine economic and social development and the protection of ecosystems.



Representatives of member States at the first plenary session, titled "Macroeconomic and financial governance on the road to 2015"

One panellist raised concerns about exchange rate instability. He emphasized that since the collapse of the Bretton Woods system, the consequent exchange rate instability was one underlying factor causing periods of severe crises in the financial, food and energy sectors. He concluded that as long as exchange rates did not have an anchor, currencies would be driven by speculation rather than underlying fundamentals. Many participants said that de-linking from currency volatility was crucial for achieving developments goals. Some participants also specified that if instability in exchange rates was not addressed further, crises would inevitably continue to plague development.

Participants raised concerns about the high and persistent level of unemployment as a result of the global crisis and austerity measures being implemented in developed countries. Unemployment remained a major concern for developing economies; one participant mentioned employment

was at the heart of an African development agenda. It was noted that most countries in Africa had significant levels of informal employment, with about 80 per cent of workers employed in the informal sector with little or no social protection. Participants called for an active employment policy to go along with fiscal and monetary policies, a better investment climate for job creation and an adequate framework for social protection. In addition, several participants spoke of the need to stimulate private sector development, which was essential for the creation of productive jobs. Discussants stressed the urgent need for political leaders to focus on the growing problem of youth unemployment, both in the developing and developed world. Participants cited several major implications of high youth unemployment, including the danger of social unrest, the possibility of losing a generation of workers and the negative effects on output. One panellist urged governments to reformulate macroeconomic policies to prioritize the paid and unpaid care economy, as well as public expenditure for gender-equitable social services. The participant called for universal social protection and a quaranteed living wage in order to bring informal care workers into the formal economy.

Regarding climate change, several discussants talked about the relationship between climate change and poverty reduction, noting the need for both a post-2015 poverty reduction plan to work hand in hand with a post-2015 climate change plan, as the two were said to be inextricably linked with one another in the long term. One discussant said that even if a long-term development programme were to be implemented in the post-2015 world, those development gains would unravel amid the turmoil associated with climate change. By the same token, any attempts at a sustainable climate change plan would unravel against the backdrop of a failed poverty reduction programme.

Several panellists emphasized the important role of food security in a post-2015 development agenda. In particular, one panellist mentioned three advantages to an agricultural policy by which the State paid farmers above-market prices for their output: poverty reduction through ensuring producers received adequate income, guaranteed food security for the country as a whole and an improved exchange rate through reducing the amount of foreign food imports required. Two of the major impediments to domestic food security and effective agricultural policies mentioned were the resistance of foreign grain producers in the developed world and the financialization of grain contracts and speculation on them by the financial sector.

All participants highlighted the crucial role of the United Nations in global economic and financial governance in the post-2015 global development agenda. Several participants called for a review of international governance

principles to achieve balanced growth after 2015 and prevent a segmented global economy. Participants said that global challenges required global participation, global transparency and the absence of double standards. One panellist highlighted the importance of strengthening civil society as a mechanism to hold government accountable and create ongoing pressure to implement changes. Civil society was identified as a crucial driver in striking a global balance through negotiation between developed and developing countries, by continuing pressure on the international community to uphold development ideals. It was mentioned that developed countries should be clear about what commitments they were making in this process.



Over 300 people attended the 2013 Public Symposium

Several participants also mentioned that in most countries management of natural resources should go hand in hand with governance. For example, a number of African countries had an immense wealth of natural resources but despite this, the level of development was very low. In that context, the resource extraction industry in the developing world was identified as a major area through which improved governance could lead to poverty reduction. Again, several participants noted the role that civil society must play domestically in holding governments accountable in terms of resource extraction revenues. Participants also identified the role that the international

community should play in ensuring that the extraction of minerals by large multinational companies adhered to standards consistent with development.

Participants called for global rules to regulate how resources were accessed by multinational companies, including the outflow of profits from developing countries.

Overall, participants called for a paradigm shift in the post-2015 development framework to reformulate policies, strategies and the meaning of development. Central to this new development thinking was the increased role of the developmental state and the need for national development strategies to guide growth and development. The panellists also emphasized the importance of country- and context-specific policy prescriptions, but nonetheless emphasized that across-the-board policies were needed oriented towards regulating trade, finance and securing decent employment in order to decrease inequality. Some panellists were very sceptical of current proposals for a new post-2015 development plan, in what they saw as the continual failure of the development community to deliver meaningful results. Participants urged enforceable development rules to be put in place in order to bring development goals to fruition, rather than idealistic goals.

#### Second plenary session Trade and investment rules for inclusive and sustainable development

After the keynote speech delivered by Mr. Vijay Prashad, <sup>1</sup> Professor of International Studies, Trinity College, United States of America, the second round table meeting of the Public Symposium began and examined trade and investment rules for inclusive and sustainable development. The session was moderated by Ms. Stephanie McGovern, Business Presenter, British Broadcasting Corporation. The panellists included Ms. Kinda Mohamadieh, Arab NGO Network for Development, Lebanon; Mr. Leela Mani Paudyal, Chief Secretary, Government of Nepal; Mr. José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Assistant Director-General for Policy, International Labour Organization, Switzerland; Mr. Jianguo Huo, President of the Institute of International Trade and Cooperation, China; and Mr. Vice Yu, South Centre, Switzerland. Discussants included Mr. Gyekye Tanoh, Head of the Political Economy Unit, Third World Network-Africa, Ghana; Ms. Sanya Reid Smith, Legal Adviser and Senior Researcher, Third World Network, Switzerland; and Mr. Tony Tujan, Director, Ibon International, the Philippines.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>http://unctad.org/meetings/en/Presentation/PS2013\_stat02\_VijayPras had en.pdf.

Despite important progress in enhancing economic and human development over the past decades, a number of panellists emphasized that a significant share of the population of developing countries continued to grapple with poverty and hunger, violence and conflict, limited access to basic services, exploitation of workers, unemployment, an absence of social safety nets and adverse climatic conditions. Several panellists criticized the implementation of "orthodox" neoliberal policies including extensive trade and financial liberalization, austerity and structural adjustment for generating greater inequality and unemployment, and thereby hindering efforts towards poverty reduction even amid rising per capita income levels. However, one panellist noted that in some parts of the world there was an emerging consensus that recognized the need for a balance between the role of markets and that of the developmental state, noting that "markets [were] good servants but bad masters."

While panellists recognized that participation in the global economy could help increase prosperity in developing countries and enable them to make greater progress in addressing pressing development problems, they noted a range of challenges that developing countries continued to confront with agreements and rules on international trade and investment. Rather than supporting developing country efforts to promote inclusive and sustainable development, many panellists argued that international agreements, including those of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and regional and bilateral trade and investment agreements, were hindering progress. Some argued further that these rules, especially agreements in financial services that prevented appropriate regulation of big banks, had contributed to the current global financial crisis, transmitting its negative effects to developing countries. Some noted that the crisis had been an eye-opener, pointing to an urgent need for more democratic participation in international rule-making. One panellist portrayed the new generation of rules currently under discussion as destined to increase the existing imbalances of the multilateral trade and investment system without addressing the developmental needs of developing countries.

Several participants noted that foreign investment was urgently needed in many low-income countries, and although these countries had anticipated an increase in inward investment flows following their adherence to international trade and investment treaties, very little or no new investment had been attracted to their economies. Several panellists emphasized the need for investment policies that were conducive to job creation and to attracting domestic as well as foreign investment.

The increased use of PPPs to attract investment also figured prominently in the discussion, as it did in the first plenary session. One panellist suggested that the approach to PPPs was based on merging a potentially inefficient entity – the government – with a potentially inequitable entity – the private sector – in order to improve the overall performance of a producer, usually a service provider. The success of PPPs depended on their terms of reference and faithful implementation. However, some participants argued that, in the case of PPP and other investor-State disputes, most investment agreements comprised rules that were heavily biased towards transnational corporations and other foreign investors at the expense of public interest.



Panellists at the second plenary session, moderated by Ms. Stephanie McGovern of the BBC (second from left)

One participant expressed the need for domestic policies that supported an enabling environment for SMEs. One panellist stressed that an enabling domestic environment must better support SMEs, the main employer in developing countries, and encourage entrepreneurship. In order to counter the tendency of multinational corporations with large market shares to command excessive profits, domestic policies must be adopted to empower smallholders, improve social dialogue, guarantee freedom of association and support SMEs.

It was further proposed that more flexible intellectual property agreements and better national policies were needed to support the transfer, diffusion and adaptation of affordable technologies in developing countries – particularly least developed countries (LDCs) – in order to support their transition towards green growth and sustainable development. Some participants stressed that improved access to modern information and communication technologies was critical if developing countries were to be able to trade effectively; this would also to enable them to produce and export services which relied heavily on modern information and communication technology infrastructure.

Some participants stressed the importance of developing countries better integrating into global value chains (GVCs). However, others emphasized that in a world of highly fragmented GVCs, workers and small suppliers in developing countries found themselves at the short end of the stick with little pricing power and little opportunity to progress along the value chain within GVCs. It was noted that experiences from countries that had successfully integrated into GVCs could provide important guidance for developing country policymaking.

Participants agreed that access to investment and technologies could place developing countries in a favourable trade position. However, they expressed concern that many regional and bilateral free trade agreements and investment treaties restricted the ability of developing countries to implement numerous policies — such as import tariffs, export taxes, local content requirements, technology transfer requirements, affirmative action and other taxation and anti-corruption measures and environmental regulations — to protect domestic (infant) industries, as well as address inequalities and other social and environmental concerns.

Most participants were discouraged by the lack of meaningful progress in the WTO Doha Round negotiations. Several participants suggested that this lack of progress was contributing to a proliferation of bilateral and regional trade agreements which destabilized the multilateral process. Most of these bilateral and regional trade agreements were bringing non-trade related "WTO plus" topics that had been rejected at the multilateral level (e.g. government procurement, competition policies, etc.) to the forefront of negotiations, a trend which further diminished the policy space for developing countries.

It was suggested that multilateral trade negotiations should prioritize issues over which progress could be made – particularly relating to LDCs – as well as develop a new trade agenda more closely focused on issues of concern to developing countries. Many participants argued that the WTO negotiations must move away from a preoccupation with issues of interest to developed countries of the North and instead move towards a focus on core issues of

priority to developing countries of the South, such as agriculture and special and differential treatment.



Mr. Tony Tujan, Director of Ibon International and Mr. Gyekye Tanoh, Head of the Political Economy Unit at Third World Network Africa, listen to the second plenary session

Participants called for reforms in WTO disciplines in agriculture and in particular the elimination of the agricultural subsidy regime in the North that made it difficult for farmers in the South to compete fairly in global markets. Regarding special and differential treatment, the main challenge was to achieve full implementation of special and differential treatment clauses already existing within WTO agreements so that developing countries could more fully reap their potential benefits. Other challenges included ongoing multilateral negotiations and non-trade concerns which were creeping into the WTO forum; trade facilitation negotiations were cited as an example.

Participants also called for an improved and enhanced Aid for Trade programme to help developing countries address supply-side constraints and infrastructural bottlenecks, while promoting trade expansion, integration and diversification in developing countries. It was argued that Aid for Trade should play a more effective role in supporting structural transformation in developing

countries, enabling them to move from a bias towards commodities-based exports to higher value added manufactures and services exports.

What reforms were required to improve the trade and investment prospects of developing countries? Most panellists argued for a restructuring of global economic, financial, trade, investment and technology systems to share the benefits of globalization more equitably and support more inclusive and sustainable development in developing countries. Not only should reform ensure an equitable sharing of benefits among developed and developing countries, but it should also reopen the national policy space of developing countries that existing agreements had increasingly closed and place limits on the market power of multinational corporations operating within their territories.

One panellist further argued that a reform of global pacts and institutions would also be needed to reflect the rebalancing of global demographic, economic and geopolitical power towards the South. Other participants called for more comprehensive, yet more equitable, global trade and investment agreements to provide more effective global governance. On the other hand, rather than calling for new global agreements some participants expressed caution, warning that new international agreements might further limit developing countries' policy space.

Participants noted that while the reform of agreements and rules was necessary, such reform by itself was insufficient. A range of other needs were identified, including improved international cooperation; assistance from donor governments and international organizations to enhance developing countries' productive capacity; deeper beneficial integration into GVCs; and better policies in developing countries themselves to create an enabling environment for national producers, particularly SMEs, and for attracting international investment. It was emphasized that each developing country needed to find its own approach to optimizing its national trade and industrial policies and that no one-size-fits-all approach existed.

Rather than relying narrowly on improved cooperation with developed countries, several participants supported the need for developing countries to more actively help themselves. They proposed that appropriate South–South cooperation in trade and investment issues needed to be strengthened to advance developing countries' economic diversification and beneficial integration into South–South value chains.

Several participants supported an alternative Southern trade agenda to enhance inclusive and sustainable development. They stressed that growing South–South cooperation and regional integration had proven to be

increasingly beneficial in boosting investment and trade, providing finance, sharing lessons and experiences, supporting capacity-building, offering preferential market access, transferring knowledge and technology and increasing negotiating power at multilateral forums.

One panellist referred to the establishment of a new "South commission" to deliver a fresh vision and common principles by which the South could become a force for solidarity. Suggested principles included endorsing an ideological alternative to neoliberalism; a shift in social power to foster new ideas and technologies; investment of emerging countries' surplus funds into low-income Southern economies; the institutionalization of universal access to food, health care, employment and social security; a shift in control over land and industrial processes in favour of farmers and workers; and insistence that Northern countries adhere to the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities".

In referring to a United Nations post-2015 development framework, some argued that global advancement should be monitored not exclusively by quantitative targets solely based on income, but by socially and environmentally friendly development indicators. Furthermore, the United Nations post-2015 development framework should encourage and support pro-poor and pro-employment investment and trade strategies and have the non-negotiability of inclusive and sustainable development at its core. In this context, there was consensus on the important role played by a pro-active developmental state.

Finally, many participants argued for a strengthened role for UNCTAD in providing research and analysis, capacity-building and consensus-building on trade and development issues to assist member States to identify and pursue optimal approaches on inclusive and sustainable development.

#### **Concluding remarks**

The closing plenary was chaired by the President of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. The Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD summarized the discussions and recommendations of the Public Symposium and delivered concluding remarks. This was followed by comments from the floor by the representative of the Group of 77 and China and representatives of the Institute for a New Social Model, Third World Network, Center of Concern, International Trade Union Confederation, Center for Economic and Policy Research and Ibon International.



Mr. Petko Draganov, Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD (left) and H.E. Ambassador Mukhtar Tileuberdi, President of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board (second from left), closed the Public Symposium

The Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD summarized the key areas discussed throughout the Public Symposium. The prevailing form of globalization had not yielded benefits for everyone. Significant attention was paid to the need to renew global macroeconomic and financial governance, particularly with increased participation by developed countries in decision-making processes. In order to shield against speculative bubbles through sound financial regulation, many Symposium participants had called for the specific implementation of a financial transaction tax.

International agreements such as those of WTO and various bilateral trade agreements were said often to hinder developmental progress. He highlighted that participants had called for a restructuring of international trade and investment agreements to ensure equitable sharing of benefits, as well as restoration of national policy space. Limits on the market power of companies operating in developing countries were identified as essential to establishing adequate policy space, especially as free trade pressure from large agricultural producers and contracts had created impediments to food security for all.

The Deputy Secretary-General reiterated calls for an increased role for civil society in driving the design and implementation of a post-2015 development strategy, noting that the international environment in which change must take place might be less conducive than it was in 2000. Highlighting the close relation between UNCTAD and civil society, the Deputy Secretary-General highlighted specific areas of UNCTAD's work that could contribute to a post-2015 development agenda, including the concepts of greater policy space in trade and investment and a multilateral approach to management of the exchange rate.

Participants expressed the sentiment that UNCTAD's work was ahead of the curve and had an important contribution to make to the post-2015 development agenda. UNCTAD was encouraged to continue its work in the area of financial and monetary flows, as development goals could not be reached without financial stability.

Participants also noted that sustainable development needed a holistic approach that considered environmental, economic and social factors. Focus on poverty reduction was highly desirable, but inequality targets were not visible in the proposals for a post-2015 agenda currently on the table and did not substitute for the need for structural transformation in developing countries. The commodity boom had led many to anticipate an important transformation in the structure of developing economies, providing an opportunity that was not to be lost. Discussions on GVCs raised many concerns and underscored the need for self-reliant systems in agriculture and manufacturing with sound benchmarks for ensuring benefits of integration into the global economy.

UNCTAD was commended for being a venue in which the discussion of development realities took place, but participants expressed regret that major decisions were often issued out of international financial institutions and other bodies. Participants felt that UNCTAD's involvement with civil society needed to be improved by allowing civil society organizations to participate as observers in intergovernmental negotiations, as was already the case in other United Nations bodies, such as the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Also, participants highlighted the need for legal bindings and agreements in order to reach a new economic order. Participants urged UNCTAD research and assistance to be scaled up in order to provide support for developing country governments. Discussion on means of implementation was said to be crucial to the next development agenda. Meanwhile, participants expressed concern that efforts currently under way in New York did not currently address the systemic issues discussed at the Public Symposium and that the main messages and recommendations from the Symposium should be transmitted to negotiators.

It was also proposed that a smaller version of this Symposium should be held in New York. Participants clarified that policies needed to be better targeted, while the implementation of recommendations would benefit from continued engagement with civil society to galvanize public opinion and elicit tangible responses.



Participants listen to closing remarks

The report of the Symposium would be transmitted to the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD and perhaps subsequently to the United Nations General Assembly.

#### **BREAKOUT SESSIONS**

#### Framing global finance for a post-2015 development agenda Led by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

The recently launched Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda mentioned sustainable finance as one of the cornerstones of future development. The report, however, neither elaborated on the reform steps needed to stabilize the global financial system nor on the specificities of finance for development. Although it mentioned some international institutions as facilitators of a successful development agenda, neither the Bretton Woods institutions nor alternative agencies were part of the report. The panellists pointed out that especially developing countries needed a clear framework and concrete guidelines to develop their financial sectors in a sustainable way and to be assured of a healthy international financial system.



Panellists at the breakout session titled "Framing global finance for a post-2015 development agenda"

Mr. Ugo Panizza advocated an institutionalized mechanism to efficiently deal with sovereign debt defaults as part of such a system. Increasing the

feasibility of debt default might imply higher lending costs for a country in crisis, yet the costs of delayed sovereign default were even higher. Mr. Chukwuma Charles Soludo made a strong case for the consolidation of the domestic financial sector as an essential foundation of sustainable development. The reform of the banking system of Nigeria showed that a strong domestic financial sector was crucial for stimulating investments in infrastructure and domestic industries. The private sector was thus enabled to form an active part in a country's development. Mr. Soludo put emphasis on the self-responsibility of developing countries' governments and central banks and concluded that if one wanted development, ownership mattered. Similar views were held by Mr. Yurendra Basnett. He demanded that the post-2015 development agenda deal with drivers for investment in infrastructure and productive capacity of developing countries. He saw public goods as a decisive investment area for development. Mr. Abul Barkat gave an overview of the prospects for the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) development bank as a possible alternative to the Bretton Wood institutions and its potential to balance conditionality. Whether this bank would reach the size necessary to make a difference and be more than simply a competitor remained to be seen. Altogether, the breakout session provided valuable insights into pillars of a prospective financial framework but also illustrated the challenges that still had to be overcome.

## Regional monetary and financial architectures: What role in a post-2015 development agenda?

Led by Center of Concern, the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

The panellists argued, in different ways, for a well-designed monetary system as essential to ensure success in a post-2015 development agenda as the monetary system would frame the range of policy choices on jobs, income, fair distribution of the costs of adjustment and the developmental impact of trade.

Mr. Aldo Caliari described attempts by the Group of 20 to address reforms of the international monetary system in the wake of the financial crisis as disappointing. The Group of 20 agenda yielded agreement on a series of minimalist steps, none of major impact, rather than focusing on the crux of the reforms needed to have a system that would ensure non-recessionary adjustments at a time when joblessness continued to increase.

Mr. Heiner Flassbeck said that there was a dysfunctional monetary system and advocated that the United Nations should not be confined to discussing

goals, as it had done in the debate on the Millennium Development Goals, but should be a primary voice in the discussion of instruments. He used the European Union's current experience to exemplify how a monetary system might have perverse consequences if coupled with the wrong economic ideology, one that ignored the importance of income distribution and jobs.



Participants attend a breakout session. Each breakout session was organised and led by civil society.

Given the limited progress on global reform, Mr. Pedro Paez argued that developing countries were right to reinvigorate bottom-up regional responses. They should not remain prisoners of old and deficient theoretical models, but should pursue alternatives that were within reach right now. Among the alternatives, he mentioned local currency payment systems with their own clearinghouses, regional liquidity arrangements that could recycle accumulated reserves and other forms of reserve not in currency (e.g. underground oil certificates), as well as transforming the role of national and regional development banks so that they deployed support to the type of production that was needed.

#### Financial and commodity market rules for development-led globalization Led by Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy

Ms. Caroline Dommen welcomed the audience and outlined the growing and significant influence of financial and commodity markets on the development agenda. Mr. Steve Suppan opened the discussion by commenting on global commodity markets and describing over-the-counter derivatives. He shared that this unregulated market had contributed to instability in global food prices. Mr. Suppan discussed reform efforts for over-the-counter derivatives, but identified several impediments, including a collective action problem.

Mr. Andrew Cornford described in detail the evolution of banking regulations, particularly Basel I to Basel III. He highlighted that the Basel framework permitted financial institutions to use internal models to measure their risk. Some banks manipulated these models to hide risks – one factor contributing to the 2008 financial crisis. Mr. Cornford explained that this practice was constrained by Basel II, but not until after the crisis had already quelled progress of the development agenda.

Mr. Butch Montes discussed the need for developing countries to reclaim policy space for regulating capital flows. He explained that many developing countries had signed free trade agreements that restricted their ability to regulate capital flows, even during a financial crisis. He underscored that developing countries had a fundamental need for prudential measures to regulate financial flows given their vulnerability to external factors. He stressed that this posed a major threat to economic stability and the post-2015 development agenda.

Ms. Jo Marie Griesgraber identified two important aspects to financial rule-making: (a) the financial system, which was global though politics were local, and meant that politics and legislation fell behind a quickly moving financial industry; and (b) regulation of the financial system. Ms. Griesgraber emphasized the importance of supporting national and global regulators in their efforts. She also discussed how to hold international institutions (e.g. International Monetary Fund) accountable for their role in fostering a more stable financial system that supported the real economy.

## Changes in global economy and multilateral governance: How can least developed countries optimize their participation in the system?

Led by International Trade Development Economic Governance Advisory Services Centre Globalization, deep integration and so-called GVCs offered new opportunities and constituted new threats for LDCs. Trade in tasks or GVCs allowed LDCs to specialize and become competitive in one specific item, rather than attempt to become competitive for a whole product. On the other hand, LDCs risked being stuck at the bottom of the value chain by providing only low value added products such as commodities or cheap labour, while more advanced countries and their consumers reaped the benefits of the high value added part of the chain. The panel discussed how LDCs could use GVCs to better integrate into the world economy.

The panellists emphasized the importance for LDCs not only to enter GVCs but also to climb up the ladder. Services were stressed as an important sector for LDCs to integrate into value chains and thus the global economy. Speakers presented case studies on textile and clothing, horticulture and tourism as well as the example of cotton to illustrate the challenges and opportunities of GVCs for LDCs.

In particular, the panel discussed two types of measures to optimize the participation of LDCs in the system:



Ms. Isolda Agazzi, Trade Policy Officer at Alliance Sud

(a) Internal measures that governments of LDCs should undertake included enhancing opportunities for commodities, boosting export diversification, managing natural resources, developing hard and soft

infrastructure, removing tariffs on (intermediate) goods, improving business environment, trade facilitation, building capacities to negotiate rules and standards, bolstering the services sector and using regional integration as a stepping stone.

(b) The implications for the multilateral trading system and WTO of the fact that the rules of GVCs, liberalization and trade integration were more and more defined by bilateral and regional agreements, free trade agreements, mega deals and plurilaterals. The panellists questioned the current special and differential treatment structure, in particular the relevance of exemptions and longer timeframe, and discussed how to redefine special and differential treatment to defend offensively the interests and needs of LDCs. The panellists also emphasised the importance of the multilateral trading system for LDCs. WTO was the only forum where LDCs had a voice. Participants encouraged them to put all their efforts into strengthening the system, including by supporting a deal in Bali, Indonesia.



Ms. Natacha Bogorad (left), Project Manager at the IDEAS Centre Geneva, moderates the breakout session

### Protecting policy space for development: Corporate globalization and the World Trade Organization

Led by Our World Is Not For Sale Network

The panel updated participants on current negotiations within WTO.

H.E. Mr. Jayant Dasgupta, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of India at WTO, told participants that delegates were working on a three-part package: a group of policy changes for LDCs, a few reforms in agriculture and a new agreement with binding rules on trade facilitation. He explained that most developing countries were not allowed to subsidize agriculture under current WTO rules, while developed countries were allowed to subsidize in the hundreds of billions of United States dollars annually. The proposal of the Group of 33, currently with 46 developing countries, would allow developing countries to purchase food directly from poor farmers and distribute it to impoverished populations with the goal of increasing food security.

Ms. Sanya Reid Smith of the Third World Network detailed the way current WTO rules disadvantaged LDCs, and argued for several policy changes that would protect their policy space while allowing them to gain from trade. Ms. Kinda Mohamadieh of the Arab NGO Network provided details of current negotiations on trade facilitation.

A potential trade facilitation agreement could pose challenges on the regulatory front and legislative and institutional challenges, as well as shortterm and long-term recurring costs. The extent of financial needs associated with implementing the extended trade facilitation agreement negotiated at WTO raised the threat of potential diversion of limited budget support available to developing countries from existing development priorities. Negotiations on new trade facilitation rules were mainly based on proposals by developed countries and did not necessarily reflect the needs of developing countries, including putting in place infrastructure and other support mechanisms to enhance their productive and trading capacities. If these factors were not addressed, the agreement would become an "importfacilitating agreement". She also highlighted that the mandated negotiations on special and differential rules were being diluted and falling behind in the process of negotiations on binding rules. Mr. Yorgos Altintzis of the International Trade Union Confederation described the negative implications of negotiations on an expansion of the plurilateral Information Technology Agreement, which would eliminate tariffs for a large number of information technology products, as well as negotiations towards a new plurilateral "trade in services agreement", which was a radical free trade agreement concerning services that fell outside of WTO.



H.E. Ambassador Jayant Dasgupta, Mr. Yorgos Altintzis of the International Trade Union Confederation and Deborah James, Director at the Our World Is Not For Sale Network (left to right)

The moderator, Ms. Deborah James of the Our World Is Not For Sale Network, concluded that any agreement at the upcoming Ninth Ministerial Conference of WTO, to be held in Bali, Indonesia from 3 to 6 December 2013, should focus on the LDC package and fixing agricultural rules to allow developing countries to feed their populations, rather than the proposed agreement on trade facilitation.

## Towards a multilateral consensus on trade and investment: Bali, Indonesia, and beyond

Led by Consumer Unity and Trust Society

The high-level panellists of the session included Ms. Paivi Kairamo, Ambassador of Finland; Mr. Lucas Saronga, Acting Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania; Mr. Shishir Priyadarshi, Director of the WTO Development Division; Ms. Anja von Moltke, Acting Head of the Trade, Policy

and Planning Unit of the United Nations Environment Programme; Ms. Nathalie Bernasconi-Osterwalder, Head of the Investment Programme of the International Institute for Sustainable Development.



Participants attend an afternoon breakout session

The panellists were invited to address questions on what could be the main feature of a multilateral consensus on trade and investment; how relevant stakeholders could be brought together in addressing issues arising; and what the WTO Ninth Ministerial Conference in Bali, Indonesia, could deliver for a balanced world economy.

Below is a summary of the deliberations:

- (a) The Ninth Ministerial Conference presented an opportunity to build confidence in the multilateral trading system. However there was a need to be cautious by not overloading the agenda in order to ensure positive outcomes. The aim should be decent, concrete and realistic outcomes.
- (b) There was general consensus that current investment regimes in the form of bilateral investment treaties and free trade agreement chapters on investment and the like were not ideal, especially for developing countries. Given that more than half such arrangements would soon expire,

this was a good time to rethink the investment agreement model and ensure that equity and sustainability aspects were emphasized.

- (c) Investment reforms and solutions should be phased by first developing general principles encompassing good practices, without necessarily leading to a multilateral treaty.
- (d) Environmental and trade agendas could and should move towards convergence for inclusive development, e.g. through meaningful reform of subsidies for agriculture, fisheries and fossil fuels that would level the trade playing field as well as free resources for investment towards a green economy.
- (e) A step-by-step approach would be more appropriate for multilateral consensus-building on trade and investment.

## Transformation priorities in Africa and the post-2015 development agenda

Led by Third World Network-Africa and the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service

This event drew notably on the findings of a meeting held in South Africa in February 2013 entitled "Structural Transformation in the African Context: Reflections on Priorities for the Post-2015 Development Agenda", organized by the Pan-African Parliament, major African civil society networks and with support from the United Nations Millennium Campaign and the United Nations Development Programme.

Africa's recent growth performance led by primary commodity exports occurred against a backdrop of protracted global economic instability and the recurrence of mutating financial crises, austerity and recession. At the very least, these called into question the sustainability of this growth model and the external demand and volatility of primary commodity markets upon which it had been predicated. More fundamentally, these trends underlined the qualitative deepening of the fragility of Africa's shallow and dependent development as well as the externalization of the benefits of growth within the prevailing dynamics of finance-led globalization which continued to accentuate vulnerability when faced with whims of aid providers and foreign investors. Together, they also explained the elusiveness of inclusive growth, human and social development and transformation of production capacities, structures, opportunities and outcomes in and for the continent and its peoples.

### Key findings

The new post-2015 development agenda must explicitly address this apparent paradox of Africa's growth. In this regard, cardinal themes and goals relating to them must include:

- (a) Structural transformation: rising agricultural productivity integrated with industrialization-led transition which could be measured and tracked:
- (b) Privileging measurable shifts to a growth path led by employment, income and domestic demand that was wholly inclusive and progressively redistributive;
- (c) Ending dependence and enhancing autonomous, selfgenerating accumulation of development finance resources accompanied by rolling back surplus leakages through illicit flows, retrogressive tax competition policies and weak institutional and policy governance;
- (d) Reform of trade, investment, finance and commodities regimes, rules, frameworks and practices based on concrete, measurable developmental benchmarks and returns;
- (e) Ensuring an effective voice and participation for Africa in key global institutions and partnerships and deepening democratic governance, accountability and transparency for Africa's citizens within the continent's countries and regions;
- (f) The care economy (including the unpaid work of women, community support, care for the elderly and children) should be fully integrated into any meaningful transformational agenda for the continent.

# Trade in value added and global value chains: Telling the myth from fact and from what we just do not know

Led by International Working Group on Trade-Finance Linkages and Third World Network

The panellists at this session focused on recent developments in measuring trade in value added, GVCs and their relevance to developing countries.

Civil society organizations as well as UNCTAD had long brought attention to the phenomenon that many developing countries, after implementing trade reforms and improving their export performances, still failed to see results in growth and financing for development. The link between trade and increased financing being captured at the national level was, therefore, a crucial one and participants welcomed the work of WTO and others to develop statistics on trade in value added.

Participants also recognized that there were significant methodological and even data collection obstacles to produce these data in a suitable format. Once these data were available however, they could be crucial inputs for evaluating whether insertion into a GVC was a good strategy for developing countries to increase their value added.

In the meantime, advice on GVCs was based on anecdotal evidence as well as theoretical insights based on which panellists had different degrees of optimism and pessimism. Some considered that the ability of countries to benefit from GVCs depended on whether they had prospects of moving upwards in the chain. Given that the highest value segments were those where lead companies extracted rents based on monopolistic or oligopolistic positions of market power, there was little room to be hopeful. Issues of power and vulnerability were critical factors to address if small and medium companies were to benefit. Others considered, on the contrary, that there was room to be optimistic about the impacts that value chain insertion would have on the growth and value addition capacities of developing countries and that some data might understate the amount of value addition provided by domestic companies.

# Can a more locally focused agricultural trade regime reduce hunger and environmental impact?

Led by Nexus Foundation

A more locally focused trade regime following the formula that "regional/local" was the first choice could bring about advantages on the side of food security and the environment, if guided properly. There were already practical examples which furnished evidence. Preferences for local purchase though could be misused as well for protectionist measures. Market inefficiencies would also have to be avoided.

Some flexibility on local sourcing was provided in the current WTO framework. But there were hindrances against full exploitation of these flexibilities. In addition, as the recent example of public food stocks showed – where procurements above minimum price levels were counted as subsidies – there were sensitive limitations on the flexibilities (e.g. the proposal of the Group of

33 for Bali, Indonesia). These flexibilities alone were insufficient to tackle the challenge.

The prevailing economic system today, building more or less on anonymous competitive market mechanisms, left local preferences only to niche markets, frequently higher priced. Heavily distorted agricultural markets (subsidies and non-internalized externalities) exacerbated the situation. There were repeated calls at the Public Symposium for a new economic order. One essential solution lay in stronger citizen engagement and trainings in hands-on measures on food production, trade and land tenure.

Future trade regimes should allow for local preferences in agricultural and food markets, with some safeguards and allowing for citizen engagement, to better address food security and environmental needs.



Participants at the reception hosted by H.E. Ambassador Mukhtar Tileuberdi (Kazakhstan), President of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board

#### ANNEX I

#### **PROGRAMME**

### Monday, 24 June 2013

10.00 a.m. - 10.30 a.m. **OPENING** 

Room XVIII Welcoming remarks by H. E. Ambassador Mukhtar

Tileuberdi, President of the UNCTAD Trade and

**Development Board** 

Introductory remarks by Mr. Supachai

Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD

10.30 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. PLENARY SESSION I

Room XVIII Macroeconomic and financial governance on

the road to 2015

Moderator Mr. Tom Miles, Chief Correspondent, Reuters

Panel Ms. Bhumika Muchhala, Third World Network,

Malaysia

Mr. Gouda Abdel-Khalek, Professor of Economics,

University of Cairo

Mr. Boevi Kouglo Lawson Body, Head of

Economic Research, International Trade Union

Confederation-Africa, Togo

Mr. Chukwuma Charles Soludo, Chair, African Heritage Institution and Former Governor, Central

Bank of Nigeria

Mr. Murat Karimsakov, President of the Eurasian

Economic Club of Scientists Association.

Kazakhstan

Reactions Ms. Hibist Kassa, Development Alternatives with

Women for a New Era, Ghana

Mr. Stephen Hale, Oxfam International, Geneva,

Switzerland

Followed by Interactive debate

2.30 p.m. – 4.00 p.m. BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Room XXV Framing global finance for a post-2015

development agenda

Led by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert

Foundation)

Room XXVI Financial and commodity market rules for

development-led globalization

Led by the Institute for Agriculture and Trade

Policy

4.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. **BREAKOUT SESSIONS** 

Room XXIV Changes in global economy and multilateral

governance: How can least developed countries optimize their participation in the

system?

Led by the International Trade Development Economic Governance Advisory Services (IDEAS)

Centre

Room XXV Regional monetary and financial architectures:

What role in a post-2015 development agenda Led by the Center of Concern, the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service and the

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

6.15 p.m. – 19.15 p.m. **RECEPTION** 

Hosted by H.E. Ambassador Mukhtar Tileuberdi (Kazakhstan), President of the UNCTAD Trade

#### and Development Board

### Tuesday, 25 June 2013

10.00 a.m. – 1.00 p.m. **PLENARY SESSION II** 

Room XVIII Trade and investment rules for inclusive

and sustainable development

Moderator Ms. Stephanie McGovern, Business Presenter of

"BBC Breakfast", BBC

Keynote Mr. Vijay Prashad, Professor of International

Studies, Trinity College, Hartford, United States of

America

Panel Ms. Kinda Mohamadieh, Arab NGO Network for

Development, Lebanon

Mr. Leela Mani Paudyal, Chief Secretary of the

Government of Nepal

Mr. José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Assistant Director-General for Policy, International Labour

Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Jianguo Huo, President of the Institute of International Trade and Cooperation, China

Mr. Vincent Yu. Head of Administration. South

Centre, Geneva, Switzerland

Reactions Mr. Gyekye Tanoh, Head of the Political Economy

Unit, Third World Network-Africa, Ghana

Ms. Sanva Reid Smith. Legal Adviser and Senior

Researcher, Third World Network, Geneva,

Switzerland

Mr. Tony Tujan, Director Ibon International,

Philippines

Followed by Interactive debate

2.30 p.m. – 4.00 p.m. BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Room XVIII Protecting policy space for development:

Corporate globalization and the World Trade

Organization

Led by the Our World Is Not For Sale Network

Room XXIV Towards a multilateral consensus on trade and

**investment: Bali, Indonesia, and beyond**Led by the Consumer Unity and Trust Society

Room XXV Transformation priorities in Africa and the

post-2015 development agenda

Led by the Third World Network–Africa and the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service

Room XXVI Trade in value added and global value chains:

Telling myth from fact and from what we just

do not know

Led by the International Working Group on Trade-Finance Linkages and the Third World Network

Room XXVII Can a more locally focused agricultural trade

regime reduce hunger and environmental

impact?

Led by the Nexus Foundation

16.30–18.00 CLOSING PLENARY: THE WAY FORWARD

Room XVIII Chaired by H. E. Ambassador Mukhtar Tileuberdi,

President of the UNCTAD Trade and Development

Board

Intervention by participants

Closing remarks by Mr. Petko Draganov, Deputy

Secretary-General of UNCTAD

#### PROGRAMME FOR BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Monday, 24 June 2013

2.30 p.m. – 4.00 p.m. **BREAKOUT SESSIONS** 

Room XXV FRAMING GLOBAL FINANCE FOR A POST-

2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Led by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert

Foundation)

Resource Person Ms. Yvonne Theemann, Programme Officer,

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert

Foundation), Geneva, Switzerland

Moderator Mr. Matthes Buhbe, Director, Friedrich-Ebert-

Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation), Geneva,

Switzerland

Rapporteur Mr. Jakob Simonsen, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

(Friedrich Ebert Foundation), Geneva, Switzerland

Speaker Mr. Abul Barkat. Professor of Economics.

University of Dhaka and Chair, Janata Bank.

Bangladesh

Mr. Yurendra Basnett, Research Fellow, Trade, International Economic Development Group, Overseas Development Institute, United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. Chukwuma Charles Soludo, Chair, African

Heritage Institution and Former Governor, Central

Bank of Nigeria

Mr. Ugo Panizza, Professor of International

Economics. Graduate Institute of International and

Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland

Room XXVI FINANCIAL AND COMMODITY MARKET RULES

FOR DEVELOPMENT-LED GLOBALIZATION
Led by Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy

Resource Person Mr. Steve Suppan, Senior Policy Analyst, Institute

for Agriculture and Trade Policy, Minneapolis,

United States of America

Moderator Ms. Caroline Dommen, Representative, Global

Economic Issues, Quaker United Nations Office,

Geneva, Switzerland

Rapporteur Mr. Nathan Coupling, New Rules for Global

Finance Coalition, Washington D.C.

Speakers Ms. Jo Marie Griesgraber, New Rules for Global

Finance Coalition, Washington D.C.

Mr. Manuel Montes, South Centre, Geneva,

Switzerland

Mr. Andrew Cornford, Observatoire de la Finance,

Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Steve Suppan, Senior Policy Analyst, Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, Minneapolis,

United States of America

4.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m.

**BREAKOUT SESSIONS** 

Room XXIV

CHANGES IN GLOBAL ECONOMY AND
MULTILATERAL GOVERNANCE: HOW CAN
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES OPTIMIZE
THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE SYSTEM?

Led by International Trade Development Economic Governance Advisory Services (IDEAS) Centre

Resource Persons Switzerland Ms. Natacha Bogorad, IDEAS Centre, Geneva,

Mr. Nicolas Imboden, Executive Director, IDEAS

Centre, Geneva

Ms. Anne-Sophie Nivet, IDEAS Centre, Geneva

Moderator Ms. Natacha Bogorad, IDEAS Centre, Geneva

Rapporteur Ms. Anne-Sophie Nivet, IDEAS Centre, Geneva

Speakers

H.E. Mr. Séraphin Lissassi, Ambassador and
Permanent Representative of Benin to the United
Nations and the World Trade Organization (WTO),
Coordinator of the Least Developed Countries

Group at UNCTAD

Mr. Guillermo Valles, Director, International Trade

in Goods and Services and Commodities,

UNCTAD, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Matthew Wilson, Counsellor, Office of the

Director-General, WTO, Switzerland

Ms. Isolda Agazzi, Trade Policy Officer, Alliance

Sud

Mr. Nicolas Imboden, Executive Director, IDEAS

Centre, Geneva, Switzerland

Room XXV REGIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

ARCHITECTURES: WHAT ROLE IN A POST-

2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA?

Led by Center of Concern, the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service and Friedrich-

Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Resource Persons Mr. Aldo Caliari, Director, Rethinking Bretton

Woods Project, Washington D.C.

Mr. Hamish Jenkins, Programme Officer, United Nations Non-governmental Liaison Service,

Geneva, Switzerland

Ms. Yvonne Theemann, Programme Officer,

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Geneva

Moderator Mr. Hamish Jenkins, Programme Officer, United

Nations Non-governmental Liaison Service,

Geneva, Switzerland

Rapporteur Mr. Aldo Caliari, Director, Rethinking Bretton

Woods Project, Washington D.C.

Speakers Mr. Aldo Caliari, Director, Rethinking Bretton

Woods Project, Washington D.C.

Mr. Matthes Buhbe, Director, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Friedrich Ebert Foundation), Geneva,

Switzerland

Mr. Heiner Flassbeck, Professor at Hamburg University, Germany and Former Director,

UNCTAD

Mr. Pedro Paez, Former Minister for Economic

Policy Coordination of Ecuador

Tuesday, 25 June 2013

4.30 p.m. – 6.00 p.m. BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Room XVIII PROTECTING POLICY SPACE FOR

**DEVELOPMENT: CORPORATE** 

**GLOBALIZATION AND THE WORLD TRADE** 

ORGANIZATION

Led by Our World Is Not For Sale Network

Resource Persons Ms. Deborah James, Our World Is Not For Sale

Network

Mr. Georgios Altintzis, International Trade Union

Confederation, Brussels

Moderator Ms. Deborah James, Our World Is Not For Sale

Network

Speakers Ms. Sanya Reid Smith, Third World Network,

Geneva. Switzerland

Mr. Georgios Altintzis, International Trade Union Confederation. Brussels

Ms. Kinda Mohamadieh, Arab NGO Network for Development, Geneva. Switzerland

H.E. Mr. Jayant Dasgupta, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of India at the WTO

Room XXIV TOWARDS A MULTILATERAL CONSENSUS ON

TRADE AND INVESTMENT: BALI, INDONESIA,

AND BEYOND

Led by Consumer Unity and Trust Society

Resource Person Mr. Rashid S. Kaukab, Director, Consumer Unity

and Trust Society International, Geneva,

Switzerland

Moderator Mr. Rashid S. Kaukab, Director, Consumer Unity

and Trust Society International, Geneva,

Switzerland

Rapporteur Mr. Julian Mukiibi, Senior Programme Officer,

Consumer Unity and Trust Society International,

Geneva. Switzerland

Speakers H.E. Ms. Paivi Kairamo, Ambassador and

Permanent Representative of Finland to the United

Nations, WTO and other International Organizations in Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Lucas Saronga, Acting Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, WTO and other International Organizations in Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Shishir Priyadarshi, Director, Development Division, WTO, Geneva, Switzerland

Ms. Anja von Moltke, Acting Head, Trade, Policy and Planning Unit, Economics and Trade Branch,

Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, United Nations Environment Programme

Ms. Nathalie Bernasconi-Osterwalder, Head, Investment Programme, International Institute on Sustainable Development, Geneva, Switzerland

Room XXV TRANSFORMATION PRIORITIES IN AFRICA
AND THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Led by Third World Network–Africa and the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service

Resource Persons Mr. Hamish Jenkins, Programme Officer, United

Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service.

Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Gyekye Tanoh, Head of the Political Economy

Unit. Third World Network-Africa

Moderator Mr. Hamish Jenkins, Programme Officer, the

United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service.

Geneva. Switzerland

Rapporteur Mr. Gyekye Tanoh, Head of the Political Economy

Unit. Third World Network-Africa

Speakers Mr. Gyekye Tanoh, Head of the Political Economy

Unit. Third World Network-Africa

Mr. Patrick Osakwe, Division on Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes,

UNCTAD, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Boevi Kouglo Lawson Body. International

Trade Union Confederation, Togo

Room XXVI TRADE IN VALUE ADDED AND GLOBAL

VALUE CHAINS: TELLING MYTH FROM FACT AND FROM WHAT WE JUST DO NOT KNOW Led by International Working Group on Trade-

Finance Linkages and Third World Network

Resource Person Mr. Aldo Caliari, Director, Rethinking Bretton

Woods Project, Washington D.C.

Moderator Ms. Bhumika Muchhala, Third World Network,

Malaysia

Rapporteur Mr. Aldo Caliari, Director, Rethinking Bretton

Woods Project, Washington D.C.

Speakers Mr. Aldo Caliari, Director, Rethinking Bretton

Woods Project, Washington D.C.

Mr. James Zhan, Director, Division on Investment

and Enterprise, UNCTAD

Ms. Christina Chang, Economic Analyst, Catholic

Agency for Overseas Development, London

Mr. Michael Roberts, Aid for Trade Coordinator,

WTO, Geneva, Switzerland

Room XXVII CAN A MORE LOCALLY FOCUSED

AGRICULTURAL TRADE REGIME REDUCE HUNGER AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT?

Led by Nexus Foundation

Resource Person Mr. Nikolai Fuchs, Nexus Foundation, Geneva,

Switzerland

Moderator Mr. Nikolai Fuchs, Nexus Foundation, Geneva.

Switzerland

Rapporteur Ms. Esther Fels, Nexus Foundation, Geneva,

Switzerland

Speakers Mr. Ulrich Hoffmann, Senior Trade Policy Adviser,

UNCTAD

Mr. Peter Lunenborg, South Centre

Ms. Sylvia Banda, Sylva Group of Companies, Zambia

Mr. Sascha Damaschun, Die Regionalen, Germany

Mr. Christian Häberli, World Trade Institute

#### ANNEX II

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

#### MEMBER STATES AND GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

#### **ALGERIA**

Mr. Wafa Ameurt. Attaché

#### **AUSTRIA**

Ms. Vera **Fuchs**, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **BANGLADESH**

Mr. Anowar Hosen, Assistant Director, Bangladesh Bank

#### **BELGIUM**

Mme Marie-Charlotte **Annez de Taboada**, Attachée d'Ambassade, Affaires économiques et commerciales, Mission permanente, Genève, Suisse

#### **BENIN**

Mr. Eloi **Laouro**, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **BRAZIL**

Ms. Clarissa **Forecchi**, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **BURKINA FASO**

Ms. Nimbrata Fatimata **Yonli**, Attaché, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### BURUNDI

Mr. Léonard **Minani**, First Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### CANADA

Mr. William **Kendall**, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Ralph **Osterwoldt**, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

Mme Delalune Kobo **Konyinan**, Conseillère Économique, Mission permanente, Genève, Suisse

#### **CHAD**

Mr. Borombi **Bolofa**, Economist, Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation

#### CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Mr. N'vadro **Bamba**, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Mr. Mobio Marc **Loba**, Conseiller Commercial, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### CROATIA

Mr. Jasna Dervis, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Croatia

#### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

M. Jean-Claude **Lokona Chelo**, Conseiller Chargé du Developpement, Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, Universitaire et Recherches Scientifiques Mme Hortense **Mambote Matuika**, Fonctionnaire, Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, Universitaire et Recherches Scientifiques

M. Daniel **Kazadi Belebele**, Fonctionnaire, Ministère de l''Enseignement supérieur, Universitaire et Recherches Scientifiques

Mme Mbi **Mosantu**, Fonctionnaire, Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, Universitaire et Recherches Scientifiques

M. Jean Marie **Bondjembo Ekotomba**, Coordinateur Provincial des

Coopératives, Ministère Provincial de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural

#### **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

Sr. Luis Manuel **Piantini Munnigh**, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante la Organización Mundial del Comercio y demás Organizaciones Económicas Internacionales, Misión Permanente, Ginebra, Suiza Sra. Magaly **Bello de Kemper**, Ministra Consejera ante la Organización Mundial del Comercio y demás Organizaciones Económicas Internacionales, Misión Permanente, Ginebra, Suiza

#### **ECUADOR**

Sr. Pedro **Páez**, Superintendente de Control de Poder de Mercado del Ecuador

Sr. Fernando Bustamente, Asambleísta Nacional del Ecuador

Sr. Miguel Carbo Benites, Representante Permanente, Ginebra, Suiza

Sr. Humberto **Jiménez Torres**, Representante Permanente Alterno, Ginebra, Suiza

Sr. Juan Carlos **Sánchez**, Primer Secretario, Mision Permanente, Ginebra. Suiza

#### **EGYPT**

Mr. Mohamed **Nasr**, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **ESTONIA**

Mr. Juri **Seilenthal**, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **FINLAND**

Mr. Paivi **Kairamo**, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Mr. Juha **Niemi**, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **GABON**

M. Mangoubou **Boumanga Jonas**, Chargé d'études, Ministère de l'Industrie et des Mines

#### **GAMBIA**

Mr. Abdoulie **K.M Jallow**, Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Regional Administration and Lands Development

#### **GERMANY**

Ms. Annette **Chammas**, Counsellor Development Policy, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Thomas **Fohgrub**, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Elias **Buchetmann**, Trainee, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **GUATEMALA**

Ms. Debora Ponce, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### INDIA

Mr. Jayant **Dasgupta**, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **INDONESIA**

Mr. Triyono **Wibowo**, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Mr. Edi **Yusup**, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Mr. Dinar H. **Sinurat**, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Mr. Muhsin **Syihab**, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Dimas Dwi **Hasta Surya**, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Mr. Adi **Winarso**, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

# IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

Mr. Mohammad **Asayesh**, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran

#### IRAQ

Mr. Pewan **Zawitai**, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **IRELAND**

Mr. Gerard **Corr**, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Mr. Mark **Hanniffy**, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Ms. Catherine **Aylward**, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **JAPAN**

Mr. Thu Ha Quach, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

#### **KAZAKHSTAN**

Mr. Mukhtar **Tileuberdi**, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Ms. Zharkin **Kakimzhanova**, Counsellor, Head, World Trade Organization Section, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Nurzhan **Rahmetov**, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Nurzan **Tulendiyev**, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### I FSOTHO

Mr. Moshe Kao, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### LIBYA

Mr. Abdel Karim **Mgeg**, Deputy Minister, Libyan Econmic Authority Mr. Essam **Zahaf**, Head Office Strategic Projects, Libyan Privatization and Investment Board

#### MADAGASCAR

Mr. Julien **Rakotomalala**, Attaché, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### MALI

Mr. Cheick Omar **Camara**, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **MAURITIUS**

Mr. Israhyananda **Dhalladoo**, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Mr. Adam **Koodoruth**, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Ms. Dilshaad **Uteem**, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva. Switzerland

#### **MEXICO**

Ms. Edna **Ramirez**, International Trade and Development, Secretary of Economic Development of the State of Jalisco Mr. Alexis **Calas**, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **MOROCCO**

Mr. Adil **Hidane**, Deputy Director of the Direction of Studies and Financial Provisions, Ministry of Economy and Finance Mr. Jilali **Kenzi**, Deputy Director of the Treasury and Foreign Finance, Ministry of Economy and Finance

Mr. Ghofran **Salah**, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### MYANMAR

Mr. Win Zeyar **Tun**, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### NFPAI

Mr. Leela Mani **Paudyal**, Chief Secretary, Chief Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Mr. Mahendra Man Gurung, Joint Secretary, Social

Development, Planning and Monitoring Division, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Permanent Mission,

Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Shanker **Das Bairagi**, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Ghanshyam **Bhandari**, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva. Switzerland

Mr. Moti Bahadur Shrees, Section Officer, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### NIGERIA

Mr. Adams Aliyu **Oshiomole**, Executive Governor, Edo State Mr. Johnson Oladapo **Ariyibi**, Principal Officer, Ogun State Ministry of Information

Mr. Rotimi Chibuike **Amaechi**, Executive Governor, Rivers State Government

#### **OMAN**

Ms. Najla Al-Farissi, Director of Studies and Economic Research, Ministry of Trade

Ms. Fatima Al-Ghazali, Minister Planinotentiary in Chara

Ms. Fatima Al-Ghazali, Minister Plenipotentiary in Charge of Commercial Affairs, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **PAKISTAN**

Mr. Shahid **Bashir**, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the World Trade Organization, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland Mr. Ilyas Ahmed **Bilour**, Senator, Senate of Pakistan

#### PANAMA

Ms. Krizia **Matthews**, Lawyer, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

### **PHILIPPINES**

Ms. Carole Kaye **Malenab**, Legislative Staff Officer, Senate of the Philippines

Ms. Marivil **Valles**, Attaché, Permanent Mission of the Philippines Ms. Elizabeth **Te**, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Philippines

#### **QATAR**

Mme Amna **Al-Kuwari**, Attachée Commerciale, Mission permanente, Genève, Suisse

#### REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Mr. Dumitru **Alaiba**, Adviser to the Prime Minister Mr. Alexandru **Vidmidi**. Consultant

#### **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Mr. V. **Shnyakin**, Member of the Federal Council, Federal Assembly

Ms. E. **Shnyakina**, Assistant to the Member of the Federal Council, Federal Assembly

Ms. E. **Belotsvetova**, Consultant International Relations Department, Federation Council of the Federal Assembly

Mr. A. **Zagryadskiy**, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva. Switzerland

Mr. I Vasiliev, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. Samir Adham, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### SOLOMON ISLANDS

Mr. Moses **Mose**, PR, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

Ms. Faye **Mose**, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. Faizel **Ismail**, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the World Trade Organization, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### **SPAIN**

Ms. Remedios **Romeo**, Counsellor for Economic and Commercial Affairs,

Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### SUDAN

Mr. Mohmed El Muntada Mubarak Ismail. Ambassador

#### **SWITZERLAND**

M. Samuel **Nuspliger**, Collaborateur Academique, Mission permanente, Genève. Suisse

Mme Catherine **Weber**, Conseillère d'Ambassade, Commerce et développement, Mission permanente, Genève, Suisse Mme Katharina **Bachmann**, Stagiaire académique, Mission permanente, Genève, Suisse Mme Valérie **Engammare**, Directrice de Programme,

Direction du développement et de la coopération

#### TOGO

M. Anumu Edem **Ketoglo**, Economiste, Chef de la Division Prévision.

Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances

M. Kibalou **Abete**, Administrateur des Finances, Chargé d'études. Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances

M. Petchezi **Essohanam**, Premier Secrétaire, Mission permanente, Genève, Suisse

M. Paul **Abete**, Direction de l'économie, Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances

#### **TURKEY**

Mr. Abdullah **Büyükdeniz**, Assistant Foreign Trade Expert, Ministry of Economy

Ms. Muge Billur **Özkan**, Assistant Foreign Trade Expert, Ministry of Economy

#### UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mr. Lucas N. **Saronga**, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania

### **VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)**

Ms. Anna Rojas Mata, Second Secretary

#### **VIET NAM**

Ms. Duy Le **Minu Kiwat**, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### ZAMBIA

Mr. Francis **Chipimo**, Adviser, Ministry of Finance Mr. Lucas N. **Saronga**, Minister Plenipotentiary to World Trade Organization, Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland

#### INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### **AFRICAN UNION**

Mr. Faouzi Gsouma, Counsellor

#### **EUROPEAN UNION**

Mr. John Guinard. Trainee

# GROUP OF FIFTEEN – THE SUMMIT LEVEL GROUP OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Mr. Saurabh Bhandari. Head of Office

# PERMANENT DELEGATION OF THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC GROUP

Mr. Marwa Joel **Kisiri**, Ambassador and Head of ACP, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Felix Maonera, Deputy Head, ACP Office

Mr. Mahamoudou M. Diallo, ACP-FES

# PERMANENT DELEGATION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION

Mr. Halim **Grabus**, First Secretary

### SOUTH CENTRE, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Ms. Mariama Wiliams, Senior Programme Officer

Ms. Aileen Kwa, Trade Policy Officer

Mr. Peter **Lunenborg**, Research Officer

Mr. Manuel Montes, Senior Adviser on Finance and Development

Ms. Wase Musonge-Ediage, Trade Programme Staff

Ms. Courtney Lindsay, Intern

#### **PARLIAMENTARIANS**

#### ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DEL ECUADOR

Mr. Fernando Bustamente. Member of Parliament

#### CAMARA DE DIPUTADOS DE CHILE

Sr. Roberto **León**, Cámara de Diputados de Chile Sra. Jacqueline **Peillard**, Abogada, Cámara de Diputados de Chile

# INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Mr. Valery **Shnyakin**, Deputy Chair

# INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Mr. Hamad Rashid **Mohamed**, Member of the United Republic of Tanzania Interparliamentary Group and Vice-President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade

#### INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Mr. Serguei Tchelnokov, Programme Manager

#### PARLIAMENT OF PAKISTAN

Mr. Ilyas Ahmed Bilour, Senator, Senate of Pakistan

#### PARLIAMENT OF ZAMBIA

Mr. Jack Jacob **Mwiimbu**, Member of the Parliament of Zambia and Vice-President (Africa Group), Inter-Parliamentary Union Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade

#### **ACADEMIA**

#### **AARHUS UNIVERSITY**

Ms. Carolina Urrego Sandoval, Master of Arts in International Studies

### AZERBAIJAN STATE ECONOMIC UNIVERSITY

Ms. Aida Guliyeva, Associate Professor

Mr. Fikrat Rahimli, Associate Professor

Mr. Rufat Kasumov, Economist and Associate Professor

Ms. Mirvari Kasumova, Professor

### CAIRO UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

Mr. Gouda Abdel-Khalek. Professor of Economics

# CHINESE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Mr. Jianguo Huo, President

Mr. Lingyun Gao, Senior Research Fellow

#### **COLEGIO DE MEXICO**

Mr. Fernandez Alaka, Student

Mr. Carlos Daniel Ruiz Perez, Student

Ms. Alexa Diaz, Student

# COMSAT INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ABBOTTABAD

Mr. Muhammad Wasif Bashir Babar, Programme Manager

# GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Mr. Ugo Panizza, Professor of International Economics

Ms. Larissa Andrade, Candidate, Master in International Law

Ms. Alexia Bautista Aquirre, Student

Mr. Fernando Dagnino, Lawyer

Ms. Theresa Carpenter, Executive Director

Mr. Rohan Gudibande, PhD Student

Mr. Arun Jacob, PhD Student

Ms. Mehreen Khan. Student

Ms. Seda Kojoyan, Student, Master in International Affairs

Ms. Seul Lee. Student

Ms. Katharina Luz, PhD Candidate

Mr. Duy-Lam Nguyen, Student

- Mr. Heinrich Nolte, Student
- Mr. Nathanael Ojong, PhdD Candidate
- Mr. Josef Ostransky, Research Assistant, PhD Candidate
- Ms. Priti Patnaik, Researcher/Journalist
- Ms. Wei Peng, Student
- Ms. Valentina Rollo, PhD Student
- Ms. Klara Van Der Ploeg. Assistant and PhD Student
- Mr. Timo Walter. PhD Candidate
- Ms. Hanjie Wang, Master
- Ms. Zhaoyang Wang, Student

#### **GRENOBLE BUSINESS SCHOOL**

Mr. Maylix Brianto, Economist

#### HAMBURG UNIVERSITY

- Mr. Heiner Flassbeck, Professor and former Director, UNCTAD
- Mr. Luis Tomás Montilla Fernández, Lawyer

#### HAIGAZIAN UNIVERSITY

Ms. Annie **Tortian**, Assistant Professor of Business Administration and Economics

# INSTITUT DES NATIONS POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE

Mr. Khaled Fatnassi, Executive President

### INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

Mr. Joël Machado Carneiro. PhD Student in Economics

#### INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

- Mr. Chen **Jianguo**, Professor in Economics
- Mr. Ge ShunQI, Professor in Economics
- Mr. Shi Qi, Professor in Economics

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COOPERATION

Mr. Li Ronglin, Professor and Director

#### **IRANIAN NATIONAL CENTRE FOR GLOBALIZATION STUDIES**

Mr. Seved-Rasoul Hoseini. Professor

#### KALAMAOUN UNIVERSITY

Ms. Rasha Sirop, Lecturer

#### **LUDWIG MAXIMILIANS UNIVERSITY MUNICH**

Ms. Katharina Schiele, BA in Political Science and International Law

#### MANGOSUTHU UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Mr. David **Pons**, Professor

# NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF UKRAINE, INSTITUTE OF WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. Levan Saakadze, International Economist

# RASHTRASANT TUKADOJI MAHARAJ NAGPUR UNIVERSITY POSTGRADUATE TEACHING DEPARTMENT OF LAW, NAGPUR, INDIA

Ms. Vinisha D'Cruz, Research Scholar and Lecturer

# RECHERCHES ET DOCUMENTATION JURIDIQUES AFRICAINES

Mr. Baruti Likoyi, Senior Research Fellow

### **ROTTERDAM BUSINESS SCHOOL**

Ms. Mary-Ann Awa, Student

# SCHOOL OF ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL STUDIES – JOHN HOPKINS

Mr. Gonzalo Almeyda, Student

### SHANGHAI MARITIME UNIVERSITY

Mr. Nomel Paul Stephane Essoh. PhD. Research Associate

#### **TANTA UNIVERSITY**

Ms. Eman Selim, Professor

#### UNIVERSIDAD DEL CARIBE

Mr. Ibarra-Puig Vidal, PhD in Economics

#### UNIVERSIDAD DE GUADALAJARA

Ms. Wendy Diaz Perez, Profesor

#### UNIVERSITÉ ALASSANE OUATTARA DE BOUAKÉ

Mr. Koffi Christian N'da, Researcher

#### UNIVERSITÉ IBN ZOHR

### M. El Ouardi Abdelaziz, Secrétaire Général de l'Université

# UNIVERSITÉ PARIS OUEST NANTERRE LA DEFENSE Mr. Kabore Daouda. Student

# UNIVERSITÉ IBN TOFAII

M. Mohamed Boussetta. Président de l'Université

#### UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF THE DIOCESE OF BUEA

Mr. Michael Epie Ajebe, University Lecturer

#### UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, BERLIN

Mr. Sebastian Dullien, Professor of International Economics

### UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA, BANGLADESH

Mr. Abul Barkat, Professor and Chair, Economics Department

#### UNIVERSITÉ MOHAMMED V – AGDAL

Mr. Khalfaoui Mohamed, Secrétaire Général de l'Université

# UNIVERSITY MOHAMED V SUISSI, FACULTY OF LAW AND ECONOMIC STUDIES

Mr. Asso Mustapha, Academic Researcher

#### UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Mr. lago Vincensini, Student

#### UNIVERSITY OF LAUSANNE. SWITZERLAND

Ms. Laina Pereira Maia, PhD Candidate

# UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, GLOBAL ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME

Ms. Emily Jones, Deputy Director

#### UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO

Ms. Luiza Nonato, Master Student

#### UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

Mr. Uche lawe. PhD Candidate

### **UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO**

Mr. Tewodros Wassie, PhD Candidate

## UNIVERSITÉ PARIS 1, PANTHÉON SORBONNE – IEDES

Ms. Fanny Marisol Jaramillo Villavicencio, Graduate Student

### WEBSTER UNIVERSITY, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Ms. Rebekah **Jorgensen**, Master of Arts Programme Coordinator, Media Communications

#### Faculty:

Ms. Elisabet-Zoe Knass

Mr. Holger Lang,

Mr. Francesco Visconti

Mr. Tim Young

#### Students:

Aiaz. Leila Al Maddah. Hawazen Aliyeva, Fidan Beck, Ligia-Luciana Borisov. Emil Carminati. Nathalie Cadieux. Jane Dureau, Jamie Jimenez, Jorge Jusic, Sasa Kraev. Alex Lemee. Lisa Mamdouh. Sherif Martin, Victoria Muntaner, Arnau Orell, Katy Sarreira, Tiago

Soubra. Lama Thode, Jacqueline Wilson, Savanna

Zal, Valeriya Zoupanos, Evi

### **WORLD TRADE INSTITUTE**

Mr. Christian Häberli, Senior Research Fellow

#### **CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS**

#### ABIBIMMAN FOUNDATION

Mr. Kenneth-Nana Amoateng

### ABIODUN ADEBAYO WELFARE FOUNDATION

Mr. Musiliu Adebayo Ojo, National Coordinator

#### ACTION DÉVELOPPEMENT ET INTÉGRATION RÉGIONALE

Mr. Godefroid Manirankunda, President and Legal Representative

#### ACTION FOR RURAL AID AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Sintayehu Tamiru Gebremichael, Project Manager

#### ACTION FOR RURAL AID AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Mohammed Nuredin Hibu, Project Manager

### ACTION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PAIX ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DANS LA RÉGION DES GRANDS LACS

M. Maurice Katala. Coordinateur Général

### **ACTION JEUNESSE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT**

M. Louis Bahakoula Mabidi. Directeur Exécutif

# AFRICA CENTRE FOR CITIZENS ORIENTATION (FORMERLY YOUTH CRIME WATCH OF NIGERIA)

Mr. Peter Olugbenga Adeleye, Executive Director

#### AFRICA COTTON AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES FEDERATION

Mr. Rajeev **Arora**, Executive Director

#### AFRICAN-EUROPEAN YOUNG PEOPLE INITIATIVES

Mr. Adedayo Idowu, Economist

#### AFRICAN AGENCY FOR ECONOMIC REFORMATION CENTRE

Ms. Iwuagwu Angel Nkeiru, Director

#### AFRICAN CENTRE FOR ADVOCACY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Elliot Ehigie, Lead Researcher

Mr. Clement Ebuka Uzoma, Policy Analyst

#### AFRICAN HERITAGE INSTITUTION

Mr. Charles Soludo, Chair

#### AFRICAN PEACE NETWORK

Mr. Alex Adu Appiah, Executive Director

Mr. Richard K. Awunyo, Youth Organizer

Mr. Eric Prempeh, Organizer

#### AFRICAN YOUTHS INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Mr. Allen **Efosa**, Protocol and Logistics Officer

# AGENCE BURUNDAISE POUR LA PROMOTION DU DÉVELOPPEMENT INTEGRÉ

Mr. Nsabimana Gedeon, Head of the Department of International

Cooperation

Mr. Bizmana Leonard, Vice-Chair

Mr. Ntigirinzigo Moise, Chair

### AIDE FÉDÉRATION

Mr. Abdelkbir El Hakkaoui, President

Mr. Abdessadek Atlas, Main Representative

### AIDE POUR ENFANTS DÉFAVORISÉ D'AFRIQUE

M. Christian Ngoyi Lomami, Assistant Social

#### **ALLIANCE SUD**

Ms. Isolda Agazzi, Trade Policy Officer

### **AL-HAKIM FOUNDATION**

Mr. Abdul Amier Hashom, Main Representative

#### AL-JAWF WOMEN ORGANIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Tammam Ahmed, Manager of Programmes and Projects

Ms. Nada Mohammed, Director of Women's Development Programmes

#### ARAB NGO NETWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT

Ms. Kinda Mohamadieh, Policy Adviser

### ARISE AND SHINE MISSION

Ms. Nakiyimba Betty, Coordinator

#### ASIA PACIFIC MISSION FOR MIGRANTS

Mr. Ramon Mari Bultron, Managing Director

# ASOCIACIÓN LATINOAMERICANA DE INSTITUCIONES FINANCIERAS PARA EL DESARROLLO

Mr. Rommel Acevedo, Economist

#### **ASSOCIATION DE VILLAGE**

M. Zitouni **Soufiane**, Membre

### ASSOCIATION DES DÉFENSEURS DES DROITS DE LA NATURE

M. Balogog Jacques Desire, Coordinateur National

# ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES COMBATTANTES POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

M. Malou Wansulama Wankana, Chargé des Missions

# ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE «ECLO-EWOU»

M. Brou Ogou Yannick, Étudiant

# ASSOCIATION DES PROFESSIONNELS DEVOUÉS POUR LES NIPPES

Mr. Pascal Faustin, Medecine

# ASSOCIATION DES VOLONTAIRES POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT EN GUINÉE

Mr. Alpha Amadou Bah, President

# ASSOCIATION FEMMES ET ACTIONS POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

M. Bangaly **Diane**, Chargé des Programmes

#### ASSOCIATION FEMMES SOLEIL D'HAÏTI

Ms. Elvire Eugene, Executive Director

#### ASSOCIATION FOR CHILD HEALTH

Mr. Michael Olaogbebikan, Programme Officer

Ms. Bella Akhagba, Founder and Chief Executive Officer

### ASSOCIATION JEUNESSE ET ENFANCE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Mr. Konan Gahoua Victor. President

### ASSOCIATION MAROCAINE DE SOLIDARITÉ ET D'INTÉGRATION EN SUISSE

Mr. Ahmed **El Alami**, President

# ASSOCIATION NIGÉRIENNE DES SCOUTS DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT Mme Noura Fatchima, Coordinatrice

# ASSOCIATION POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRO-PASTORAL DE L'EDUCATION, DE LA SANTÉ ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT DES MONTS MABLA « EGUEH-KALA »

M. Abdallah Houmed Asso, Secrétaire Genéral

### ASSOCIATION POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA SOCIÈTÉ CIVILE ANGOLAISE

Ms. Da Costa Sandra Garcia, Chief of Traditional Knowledge Section

Ms. Tayana Gladicia Buzitu, Supervisor

Mr. Kivuv Miguel Gomes, Supervisor

Ms. Malongi Ndona Lengo, Supervisor

Ms. Ana Lubanzu, Supervisor

Ms. Ngumbi Sandra Mavinga, Supervisor

# ASSOCATION SIDI MELLOUK POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

Mme Khadija Yousfi, Gérante

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Mr. John Alfred Kamara. Economic Advicer

Ms. Aminata Sesay, Gender Officer

#### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Mr. Teham Tebou Elvis Legrand, Programme Manager

Ms. Madhubashini Fernando, Consultant

# YOUTH NETWORK ON HIV/AID POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENTS IN NIGERIA

Mr. Taiwo Olaniyi Kazeem, Programme Officer

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Ms. Saumya Premchander, Junior Technical Officer

Mr. Marco **Principi**, Research Officer

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Mr. Leonid **Demidov**. General Secretariat

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Ms. Luisa **Cassaro**, Associate Corporate Communications Officer Mr. Luigi **Lannuta**, Market Analyst

### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Ms. Mojisola Akpojiyovbi, Anambra House

Mr. David Luke, Senior Adviser

Ms. Luisa Bernal, Policy Specialist

### UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Ms. Anja **Von Moltke**, Economic Affairs Officer, Economics and Trade Branch, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics

Mr. Jakun **Koo**, Intern Ms. Linfeng **Lu**, Intern

# UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

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#### UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

Mr. Sayed Yama Fatimi, Human Resources Assistant

Mr. Waheedullah Yousafzai. Finance Associate

#### UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

Mr. Ricardo Espinosa, Chief, NGO Liaison Unit

# UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Ms. Esuna **Dugarova**, Research Analyst

Ms. Maria Teresa Irurzun Lopez, Visiting Research Fellow

Mr. Zubair Shahid. Intern

### **GLOBAL COMPACT INITIATIVE**

Ms. Sirirat Kiatichaipaibul, Researcher

### PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

M. Gervais Nzoa. Membre

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Mr. Trineesh Biswas, Economic Affairs Officer, Development Division

Ms. Anoush Der Boghossian, External Relations Officer

Mr. Said **El Hachimi**, Counsellor, Information and External Relations

Division

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Mr. Wolf Meier-Ewert. Counsellor

Mr. Shishir Priyadarshi, Director, Development Division

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Mr. Michael Roberts, Aid for Trade Coordinator

Ms. Daria Shatskova, Trainee

Mr. Nayyar Syed, Counsellor, Development Division

Mr. Matthew Wilson, Counsellor

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### NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Mr. Anyaoku Michael, Research Director

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Ms. Adriana Verdier, Manager, Corporate Affairs

### **WORLD YOUTH BANK - LATIN AMERICAN COORDINATION**

Mr. Ilias **Siddiqui**, Coordinator

#### INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPANTS

Ms. Amarilys **Abreu**, Industrial engineer

M. Juan Carlos Bossio Rotondo, Consultant indépendant

Mme Sian Dureau. Consultante

Ms. Uschi Nussbaumer, Economist

Mr. Papissiki **Tato**, Jurist

### MODERATORS, PANELLISTS AND DISCUSSANTS

(Listed in chronological order of intervention)

Mr. Mukhtar Tileuberdi. President of the UNCTAD Trade and

Development Board, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan

Mr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD

Mr. Tom Miles, Chief Correspondent, Reuters

Ms. Bhumika Muchhala, Third World Network, Malaysia

Mr. Gouda Abdel-Khalek, Professor of Economics, University of Cairo

Mr. Boevi Kouglo **Lawson Body**, Head of Economic Research, International Trade Union Confederation-Africa, Togo

Mr. Chukwuma Charles **Soludo**, Chair, African Heritage Institution and Former Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria

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Ms. Hibist **Kassa**, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era, Ghana

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Ms. Stephanie **McGovern**, Business Presenter of "BBC Breakfast", BBC Mr. Vijay **Prashad**. Professor of International Studies, Trinity College.

Hartford, United States of America

Ms. Kinda **Mohamadieh**, Arab NGO Network for Development, Lebanon

Mr. Leela Mani Paudyal, Chief Secretary of the Government of Nepal

Mr. José Manuel **Salazar-Xirinachs**, Assistant Director-General for Policy, International Labour Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

 $\mbox{Mr. Jianguo}\ \mbox{{\bf Huo}},$  President of the Institute of International Trade and Cooperation, China

Mr. Vincent Yu, Head of Administration, South Centre, Geneva, Switzerland Mr. Gyekye Tanoh, Head of the Political Economy Unit, Third World Network–Africa, Ghana

Ms. Sanya **Reid Smith**, Legal Adviser and Senior Researcher, Third World Network, Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Tony Tujan, Director Ibon International, Philippines

Mr. Petko **Draganov**, Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD