



**United Nations Conference
on Trade and Development**

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Nairobi

17–22 July 2016

**Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade
and Development on its fourteenth session**

**Held at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre, Nairobi,
from 17 to 22 July 2016**

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Introduction

In conformity with General Assembly resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 and 63/204 of 28 January 2009, the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XIV) was held at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre from 17 to 22 July 2016. The theme and sub-themes of the Conference were approved by the Trade and Development Board at its sixty-second session, held 14–25 September 2015, as was the provisional agenda for the Conference.

Also at its sixty-second session, the Trade and Development Board established the Preparatory Committee for the fourteenth session of the Conference, to be chaired by the President of the Board, Mr. Alberto Pedro D'Alotto (Argentina), in order to consider the pre-Conference negotiating text. At its thirtieth special session, held 13 June 2016, the Board recorded the transfer of the Presidency of the Trade and Development Board to Mr. Alfredo Suescum (Panama), as from 11 April 2016. Also at its thirtieth special session, the Board approved the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee to transmit the version of the negotiating text that it had endorsed the morning of 13 June 2016 to the Conference, as contained in document TD(XIV)/PC/1/Rev.1.

The pre-Conference events held between 15 and 17 July 2016 included meetings of the Global Commodities Forum and the Civil Society Forum; the latter forum held further meetings during the Conference. The opening ceremony and opening plenary meeting of the Conference were held in the afternoon of 17 July (see chapter I). The World Leaders Summit and Round Table of Heads of Agencies was held on 18 July on the topic of paving the way to 2030 (TD/INF.52). Eight high-level events were held from 18 to 21 July on topics related to the theme and four sub-themes of the Conference (see chapter II). In the course of the Conference, 16 round tables were held on topics related to the action lines in the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the Conference. In addition, ministerial meetings of the Group of 77 and China, the least developed countries and the landlocked developing countries were held in conjunction with the Conference, as well as meetings of the World Investment Forum and the Youth Forum. At its closing plenary meeting, on 22 July 2016, the Conference adopted the Nairobi Azimio and the Nairobi Maafikiano.¹ In the course of the session, the Conference held nine plenary meetings, the 287th to the 295th.

I. Action taken by the Conference

A. Credentials of representatives to the fourteenth session of the Conference

Resolution 179 (XIV)

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

*295th plenary meeting
22 July 2016*

¹ The UNCTAD XIV website (<http://unctad14.org>) contains all material relating to the Conference, including the programme, documentation and webcasts.

B. From decision to action: Moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development

1. At its 295th (closing) plenary meeting, on 22 July 2016, the Conference adopted the Nairobi Azimio and the Nairobi Maafikiano (see TD/519/Add.1 and TD/519/Add.2, respectively).

C. Other business

2. Also at its 295th (closing) plenary meeting, on 22 July 2016, the Conference took note of the declarations transmitted to it by meetings of groups, as follows: the Ministerial Communiqué of the Landlocked Developing Countries as contained in document TD/504, the Declaration of the Least Developed Countries Ministerial Meeting to UNCTAD XIV as contained in document TD/505, the Declaration of Civil Society to UNCTAD XIV as contained in document TD/506, the Ministerial Declaration of the Group of 77 and China to UNCTAD XIV as contained in document TD/507 and the Youth Forum Declaration as contained in document TD/517.

II. President's summary

From decision to action: Moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development

(Agenda item 8)

3. From 18–21 July 2016, eight high-level events were held, organized as panel discussions, on topics related to the theme and sub-themes of the Conference. The events covered the following topics: (a) implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals – opportunities and challenges; (b) transforming economies for sustainable and inclusive growth; (c) building economic resilience for the most vulnerable; (d) bolstering public policies for vibrant and inclusive markets; (e) promoting a global environment for prosperity for all; (f) making innovation a driver for sustainable development; (g) fostering Africa's structural transformation; and (h) a ministerial segment of the Youth Forum.²

Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals: Opportunities and challenges

4. During the discussion, panellists agreed that all voices should be heard in the decision-making process. Every citizen needed to have ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals, and awareness of that was important to obtain broader public support. Implementation needed to be in partnership with all actors, including Governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society organizations and youth. Representatives of Governments and the private sector shared experiences in implementing the challenging and ambitious agenda of indivisible, global and universal goals. They provided examples of varied approaches to implementation from six countries across four regions. Partnerships at all levels, including Governments and the private sector, were being developed to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals as not even multinational organizations had the human and financial resources to achieve the numerous demands.

² Full summaries of the high-level events are contained in documents TD/508, TD/509, TD/511, TD/512, TD/514, TD/515, TD/516 and TD/518.

5. Panellists noted that the United Nations system needed to reconsider its organization in order to take on an advisory and enabling role instead of a project implementation role. This could be done through existing coordination mechanisms, such as the United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity and the eTrade for All initiative launched at the fourteenth session of the Conference, which would bring together the 15 United Nations agencies of the Inter-Agency Cluster and 22 business and industry groups to support the Goals.

6. The role of the private sector, especially public–private partnerships that were transparent, based on equal relations among partners and relied on strong institutions and the rule of law, was noted and would have to go beyond corporate social responsibility. Plans, policies and institutions needed to be aligned to market signals, investments, trade and South–South cooperation with the Sustainable Development Goals so as to complement official development assistance. Regaining citizen trust in public and private leaders, and thus avoiding social unrest, required policies that prevented business tax evasion, made use of labour down the supply chain, ensured workers a living wage and included social safety nets. Aligning business incentives with the Sustainable Development Goals was needed for a new way of conducting business to emerge, respectful of international conventions, labour rights and safety. Businesses were profit-driven and responded to market incentives. Therefore, prices needed to reflect the true social and environmental costs. Policies were also needed to address the mismatch between skills required by the private sector and existing skill sets. Another major challenge was addressing the tension between the long-term and short-term perspectives of Governments and private sector decision makers. The role of science, technology and innovation as a cross-cutting means of implementation was also key.

7. Participants requested that UNCTAD: (a) help embed international conventions into trade agreements; (b) ensure that trade blocs did not impede market access by non-member countries; (c) mobilize resources to support targets 17.10, 17.11 and 17.12 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially in the least developed countries; and (d) cooperate with other organizations in providing capacity-building in trade, investment and development to unlock constraints and permit the private sector to prosper.

Transforming economies for sustainable and inclusive growth

8. Speakers and discussants identified the responsibility of Governments and of the private sector and social cohesion as premises for effective economic transformation. Governments needed to take responsibility for creating an enabling environment for growth. Good governance and the rule of law were preconditions for successful industrialization and the creation of high-value jobs. More effective tax systems were needed for domestic resource mobilization. Promoting responsible business conduct for international investors was important, including payment of taxes and support for the long-term development prospects of economies in which investors operated. Social cohesion, including well-structured and institutionalized industrial relations, was likewise important to attract investment for economic transformation.

9. Participants agreed that Governments alone could not mobilize the resources required for successful and sustainable economic transformation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals; the financing role of the private sector was indispensable. Recognizing that many countries had set up schemes to promote investment, participants suggested that UNCTAD could support developing countries in building agencies with the skills and authority to effectively promote and facilitate investments. UNCTAD could provide support in investment facilitation, for example, through its action menu on investment facilitation, especially in the least developed countries and countries that had recently graduated from the least developed country category. The international policy regime for

investment was also an important framework for the promotion of productive investment to support economic transformation.

10. Speakers agreed broadly that UNCTAD should continue to support developing countries in their efforts to upgrade along global value chains. The main economic transformation that developing countries needed was moving from production and exports of basic commodities to parts of the value chain with higher value added and greater opportunities for income generation. UNCTAD should also continue to provide guidance to policymakers and support to Governments and the private sector to build linkages between domestic economies and global value chains of multinational firms.

11. Participants suggested that UNCTAD should promote the positive technological spillovers that could ensue from international production and investment, while ensuring the maximum developmental impact of dissemination of technology, technical expertise and know-how. Innovation, as a first step, could make a contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in generating and exploiting better data. Open access to data was important to provide visibility on what was needed and show where opportunities could be found.

12. Participants discussed how UNCTAD should continue to support entrepreneurship and boost resource mobilization for enterprise development and economic diversification, as domestic enterprise development was essential to building a healthy private sector and contributing to growth and job creation. Building enabling policy frameworks for entrepreneurship and providing assistance on business facilitation needed priority; key areas of support could include promotion of better access to finance for new businesses and networking. Working with educational institutions would bring them closer to the needs of the private sector and improve the way technology was taught, focusing on market opportunities. To help businesses develop and grow, facilitating business registration and other aspects of e-governance were important. UNCTAD could also develop its policy frameworks, tools and support to increase and enhance the participation of women, youth and other marginalized groups in the economy, as well as promote green enterprise development.

13. Some participants suggested that UNCTAD could explore how public-private partnerships could be used more effectively to identify priorities to create a better enabling environment for business and investment and to jointly finance projects that were key for sustainable economic development through blended finance mechanisms. Participants agreed that international solidarity, cooperation and coordination were needed to boost the development impact of policies aimed at building productive capacities.

Building economic resilience for the most vulnerable

14. A high-level panel of ministers, heads of agencies and private sector and civil society participants, including academia, discussed the root causes of social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities and the importance of building economic resilience to address the related challenges. The panel addressed factors responsible for the increased vulnerability of economies, how economies could build resilience to shocks to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, how developing countries could foster gender inclusion and reduce inequality in a rapidly deteriorating global environment, the tools and instruments needed for disaster risk reduction in vulnerable economies and the linkages between peace and security and resilience-building.

15. Panellists noted a series of critical issues that entailed risks, uncertainties and inherent vulnerabilities and others, equally responsible for causing exogenous shocks and uncertainties and vulnerabilities in the global economy and domestic economies. The recent economic and financial crisis, for instance, had contributed to the vulnerability of

developing countries to exogenous shocks. The crisis had also highlighted the positive role that macroeconomic policy could play in handling such shocks and in generating the conditions for resilient, strong and sustained economic growth. While no single framework or blueprint served all countries or communities to effectively address vulnerabilities and build economic resilience, broad policy options and actions could include: (a) addressing the need to build better social safety nets to protect the most vulnerable sections of society, such as women and children; (b) implementing sound policies and strategies for inclusive and broad-based economic growth; (c) building productive capacities and fostering structural economic transformation through industrialization, including commodity diversification and value addition; (d) developing systems and mechanisms to mitigate the impact of shocks on poor people and communities, with a focus on agricultural communities; (e) continuously improving agricultural productivity, expanding rural non-farm services and dealing with the impacts of climate change; (f) enhancing the role of the private sector in development, with a particular focus on small and medium-sized enterprises; (g) creating decent jobs, particularly for youth; (h) improving coherence between international rules and regimes in trade, investment and finance on the one hand and domestic policies and strategies on the other, and enhancing domestic resources mobilization.

16. Addressing gender inequalities, expanding opportunities for all by dealing with income inequality, improving access to finance and social services such as health, sanitation and education, and building physical and technological infrastructure were also critical to effectively address the root causes of vulnerability. State and social institutions that were responsive to the needs of poor people were equally critical to reducing economic, environmental and social vulnerability. The capacity to stave off deeper and wider impacts of shocks varied across countries. It depended on the degree of overall economic resilience, human resources and institutional capabilities, and policies and strategies pursued with those objectives in mind.

17. International support measures such as market access; official development assistance; increased investment flows, including foreign direct investment; and technical assistance and technology transfer needed to contribute to building the economic resilience of countries and communities in developing countries. Panellists encouraged developing country Governments, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, to develop mechanisms, policies and strategies that took into account the socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities of their citizens, such as institutional reforms to promote pro-poor economic growth, mobilization of domestic resources, curbing of illicit financial flows and enforcing accountability in economic governance and management.

Bolstering public policies for vibrant and inclusive markets

18. The event, introduced by the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD, addressed the roles of the State and the market and what was essential to delivering the Sustainable Development Goals. The Deputy Secretary-General noted the low level of trust in market outcomes in developing and developed countries.

19. The first panellist stressed the importance of efficient use of resources for the benefit of people. Inclusiveness, especially financial inclusion, was crucial. Empowering consumers and increasing competition could bring about better quality and better prices. In Egypt, consumers were given more choice through access to a pool of goods from among which to choose based on their needs. Producers, suppliers, wholesalers and retailers were linked through information technology.

20. Another panellist noted the importance of development strategies, inclusive policies to end poverty and investment in infrastructure to move economic development forward. In India, for example, policy measures such as trade facilitation, simplified procedures for

services, skills development and financial inclusion, backed by the necessary legislation, had resulted in improved business environments. A third panellist elaborated on how Governments and the private sector could work together towards sustainable development. Portugal, for example, had put in place measures to allow small and medium-sized enterprises to grow and to improve efficiency in energy consumption by industries.

21. Another panellist noted that the Washington Consensus promoted trade opening and left the rest to markets, while the Geneva Consensus advocated the idea that free trade could only work if specific conditions were met and focused on those conditions, such as a fair international trade regime and domestic policies. Highlighting UNCTAD work in competition policy, he noted that lack of an appropriate international benchmark for the area was a lacuna. Regional integration was the way forward, especially for African countries, to extend markets beyond national frontiers and to benefit from economies of scale.

22. Another panellist stressed the importance of collaboration and dialogue between the public and private sectors and of government policy coherence to foster investment in local value chains and contribute to sustainable local socioeconomic development. Access to inputs and financial inclusion of farmers were essential policy measures for inclusive development. Common values between producers and local communities were important in closing value chain gaps. He shared an example of how one company working in Ethiopia and Kenya had successfully applied this approach.

23. The final panellist emphasized empowering and protecting consumers to make markets vibrant and inclusive. The General Assembly had in December 2015 adopted the revised United Nations guidelines for consumer protection, which set out principles to ensure inclusive markets that worked for consumers; the task ahead was to implement them. An Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Consumer Protection Law and Policy, established with the cooperation of the international community, would provide a platform for consumer agencies and civil society organizations to cooperate and exchange experiences.

24. Discussants noted issues concerning the need for a workable correlation between international trade rules and the domestic development needs of the least developed countries, and provided policy examples from the Russian Federation, such as export support, special economic zones and tax deductions, to promote the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises and their integration into global value chains. Panellists pointed to the policy space provided to the least developed countries in the international trading system, to put in place trade regimes that promoted local production, and Aid for Trade, where UNCTAD was a crucial actor, which helped them to increase their capacity to trade.

Promoting a global environment for prosperity for all

25. Discussions at the event highlighted the importance of restructuring the international economic architecture and revitalizing multilateralism to enable the international community to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD noted that the world economy was in poor health and growth of gross domestic product had not fully rebounded from the effects of the 2008/09 global financial crisis. International trade had also posted the slowest period of growth in the modern era. Achievement of the new and ambitious development goals adopted by the international community would depend on a strong and vibrant international enabling environment.

26. Panellists agreed that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development gave reason for hope and was rooted in the recognition that it affected all humanity. Reversing the trend towards economic and social exclusion would be a major undertaking if the primacy of

human beings over markets was to be achieved. The Sustainable Development Goals offered a possibility for all to work together in a global partnership at the multilateral, national and local levels to ensure prosperity and dignity for all. Several panellists observed that the current global environment was however not conducive to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The world economy was again slowing down in many developing countries in particular. The global unemployment rate was rising, with 200 million people currently unemployed. Collective action was needed to reverse those trends and kick-start the engines of growth.

27. The end of the “supercycle” of international commodity prices had had serious repercussions on the growth prospects of many developing countries, obliging them to diversify their productive structure and industrialize. As developing countries had diverse needs and experiences, no single approach could work. Furthermore, boosting global demand could only be achieved through multilateral coordination.

28. Several panellists stated that policy space was crucial for developing countries, which needed to experiment and address the challenges facing them. The global economic architecture, nonetheless, imposed many constraints on developing countries and prevented them from using key policy instruments. This was apparent in macroeconomic policies, as well as in trade, investment policy, intellectual property rights, innovation and the like.

29. One panellist said that financing for development was a key component of the new international development agenda. Domestic mobilization of resources was as essential as foreign direct investment, remittances and official development assistance for development. UNCTAD should have a clear mandate to work on issues of tax evasion, tax avoidance and illicit flows of capital, which deprived developing countries of resources needed to achieve their development goals.

30. Most panellists agreed that the world had changed, with progress made in many developing countries in the past 15 years, and a new global economic architecture was needed. That could only be achieved through multilateralism, which itself required renewal. Global challenges needed global solutions.

31. A representative of the Youth Forum said youth wanted to be heard but also included in the decision-making process affecting their future as they would “inherit the Earth”. Their role should not be underestimated or ignored.

32. Some representatives of civil society organizations said UNCTAD should evaluate the effects of multilateral, plurilateral and bilateral trade and investment agreements and their effects on developing countries, including in cases when they were not signatories to those agreements.

Making innovation a driver for sustainable development

33. The high-level event brought together ministers, business executives and leading representatives of the development community to share views on the policies needed to unleash the full potential of science, technology and innovation to attain the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Several panellists noted that, given the speed and depth of technological change, putting science, technology and innovation in the service of all countries and communities, for the benefit of all people, was urgent. One participant said innovation was a tool for development, not an outcome.

34. One panellist noted that promoting an innovative ecosystem through public policy required appropriate conditions and foundations, established over a relatively long time horizon and involving diverse actors and sectors. Another panellist underlined the importance of coordination of innovation, trade, investment and other macroeconomic policies to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.

35. One participant noted that Governments could stimulate innovation by playing the roles of catalysts, service providers, investors and connectors of stakeholders. One panellist highlighted that Governments could consider supporting innovation ecosystems at local and city levels, where most innovation occurred, when designing innovation policies.

36. Panellists and participants reiterated the need for national and international action to set up appropriate policies and innovation coalitions to boost productivity, create jobs and unleash entrepreneurship. They broadly agreed that digital technologies would increasingly transform and shape the world, including markets and the public and private sectors, and that increased resource mobilization was key to creating new and innovative products and services that contributed to sustainable development. Several participants noted that Governments could support innovation activities through favourable regulation, support to microenterprises and start-ups (for example, financing, co-workspaces and tax incentives) and procurement as a demand-side instrument to foster the creation of new companies.

37. Several participants noted the role of the private sector in supporting innovation and start-ups. Some panellists cautioned that new technologies such as three-dimensional printing, quantum computing, drones and automation provided many benefits but could also make attaining universally sustainable development and inclusive prosperity more challenging. One panellist noted that technical change was not neutral, favouring either capital or labour. Therefore, the key challenge that many countries faced was how to ensure the full benefits of science, technology and innovation for sustainable development, and how global communities could address that challenge through partnerships.

38. Participants highlighted that there were a number of solutions for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals related to science, technology and innovation; it was important to develop evidence-based approaches to identifying and scaling the most promising solutions. Some participants addressed the potential of North–South and South–South research collaborations. There was also broad consensus on the role of international organizations and institutions, such as the United Nations, in encouraging innovation and technical change towards inclusive and sustainable development. Several panellists noted the important role of the United Nations in facilitating technology transfer via partnerships and the application of modern information and communications technologies and of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries.

39. The role of young scientists was important and required support, including for research, resource mobilization and mentoring. Some participants requested Governments and academia to work closely with young innovators to scale their innovations for sustainable development.

Fostering Africa’s structural transformation

40. Opening the event, the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD noted that Africa had enjoyed a steady trajectory of impressive gross domestic product growth since 2002, including double-digit growth in some instances. Sound macroeconomic policies and political stability were at the heart of the “Africa rising” story. However, analysis showed that growth could be attributed more to domestic consumption than to investment or manufactures exports, which partly explained the rapid growth of the services sector that accounted for almost half of the continent’s output. Shifting from agriculture to non-tradable services, without improving productivity through industrialization, technical change and formal job creation, had not promoted the kind of structural transformation that Africa urgently needed.

41. Panellists highlighted the importance of implementing the African Union's Agenda 2063, with its vision and mission for Africa, which was a key driver of regional integration. Participants noted that African countries had collaborated well, with common positions at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and on the financing for development initiative. The framework for cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union included a capacity-building programme for Africa to begin in 2017 and enhancing the synergies between Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

42. Panellists agreed that Africa needed to choose appropriate technologies for its own production and secure the necessary investment to spur innovation, especially in the agricultural sector. African agriculture and industrialization were not mutually exclusive. In addition, there was an important role for women.

43. Commodity dependence needed to be addressed through a drive to enhance economic diversification. UNCTAD was commended for linking structural transformation to regional trade integration, as the latter could help speed up the former and most of Africa's trade was North-South; intraregional trade was at only about 13 per cent. Participants requested African leaders to support, with resources, the doubling of intra-African trade within a generation.

44. Key points of consensus during the session included the following: (a) Africa needed to open up capital and, particularly, goods and labour markets, and freedom of movement would help boost productivity and growth across the continent; (b) trade, especially through a continental free trade area to boost intraregional trade, was of critical importance; (c) corruption must be addressed, and African judiciaries needed to play a key role in developing Africa through tackling corruption, which would have important implications for trade, investor confidence in the continent and secure property rights; (d) the African Development Bank, national Governments and the African Union needed to foster structural transformation through boosting investment in energy and electricity infrastructure provision; and (e) African Governments needed to foster technological innovation and mechanization in the agricultural sector, to raise the sector's competitiveness and, inter alia, raise incomes in rural communities, where poverty was most entrenched.

45. Africa had set itself an ambitious trade integration agenda. Through a continental free trade area, Africa could dismantle tariff barriers and streamline regulations in support of an integrated African market. Most panellists agreed that this could create unprecedented opportunities to deepen agricultural markets, widen the base for Africa's manufacturing sector and tap into the expanding African services market.

UNCTAD XIV Youth Forum: Ministerial segment

46. Under the theme of "Shaping the world we want", UNCTAD held its first Youth Forum. More than 250 students and young professionals between the ages of 18 and 30 from over 70 countries participated.

47. The panellists were the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, the Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs of Kenya, the Chief Executive Officer of Safaricom and the Envoy on Youth of the United Nations Secretary-General, with the discussion moderated by the Kenyan activist and Director of Investments for the Governance and Citizen Engagement Initiative in Africa of the Omidyar Network.

48. The moderator invited the youth to present the Youth Forum Declaration, prepared online and in person over months. The Declaration, closely linked to the 2030 Agenda for

Sustainable Development, covered access to and quality of education, decent jobs and youth unemployment, and State accountability.

49. Addressing the event, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD noted that youth needed an opportunity to become champions of multilateralism. UNCTAD, institutionally, was aiming at “walking the talk” of inclusivity, as the decisions-makers of today would not be the ones held accountable in 2030. There was therefore a need to engage those who would be at the centre of the world in 2030.

50. The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands recognized the leadership of UNCTAD in talking with youth and referred to the challenges they faced, such as youth unemployment, and the critical role education played in what youth learned and links to the knowledge and skills expected when they entered the job market.

51. The Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs of Kenya highlighted the universality of challenges that youth faced. Under the framework of the African Union, 2017 was earmarked as the year of youth. Youth should make their needs known and their space should be increased through the creation of monitoring frameworks on best practices in which they could actively participate. As market access went beyond borders, the United Nations was the correct forum through which to channel youth-related conversations.

52. The Chief Executive Officer of Safaricom discussed debt and the need for youth to hold Governments and private businesses to account with the aim of not overburdening youth with debt in the future. The current trend on debt was not good. He also advised youth to be inclusive and not to leave those living in rural areas behind, giving as an example the Kenyan youth who could not access the Youth Forum.

53. The Envoy on Youth of the United Nations Secretary-General shifted the conversation from creating more jobs, to creating decent jobs and unlocking the potential of young people, and referred to stagnation of wages and unemployment, as well as the generation of the absence of jobs. He noted the high levels of early demise of fledgling small and medium-sized enterprises in Africa as well as the need for coaching and learning.

54. The Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya, in her capacity as the President of the fourteenth session of the Conference, responded positively to the request by youth to take their messages forward and work closely with them. The Youth Forum Declaration would be considered a part of UNCTAD XIV. She expected to continuously find passion, commitment and energy from the youth, noting that youth were both the present and the future.

III. Organizational, procedural and other matters

A. Opening of the Conference

(Agenda item 1)

55. The inaugural ceremony of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held on 17 July 2016 at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre, Nairobi. Opening statements were made by Mr. Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD; Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations; Mr. Edward Kiwanuka Ssekandi, Vice-President of Uganda; and Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of Kenya.

B. Election of the President

(Agenda item 2)

56. At its 287th (opening) plenary meeting, on 17 July 2016, the Conference elected by acclamation as its President Ms. Amina Mohamed, Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kenya. Her name was put into nomination by Mr. Hamad Bin Abdulaziz Al-Kawari, Minister of Culture, Arts and Heritage of Qatar, who noted that, as President of thirteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2012, he was honoured to be nominating a representative of the host country of UNCTAD XIV.

C. Establishment of sessional bodies

(Agenda item 3)

57. At the same meeting, the Conference decided to establish a Committee of the Whole to consider and report on the specific substantive item referred to it by the plenary (agenda item 8). It was recalled that, in line with rule 63 of the rules of procedure, the Committee of the Whole could set up such drafting groups as might be required to carry out its functions.

D. Election of Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur

(Agenda item 4)

58. At the 287th (opening) plenary meeting, the Conference decided that its Bureau would consist of 35 members, comprising the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Chair of the Committee of the Whole and the Rapporteur of the Conference. It further decided that the composition of the Bureau should be such as to ensure equitable geographical distribution, i.e. six members from Africa, seven from Asia, six from Latin America and the Caribbean, six from Group B, four from Group D and one from China. At the same meeting and the 295th (closing) plenary, it declared the following officers elected:

Chair of the Committee of the Whole:

Mr. Alfredo Suescum Panama

Vice-Presidents:

Mr. Héctor M. Cima	Argentina
Mr. Tofail Ahmed	Bangladesh
Ms. Tamara Kharushun	Belarus
Mr. Delphin O. Koudande	Benin
Mr. Héctor Casanueva	Chile
Mr. Shouwen Wang	China
Mr. Euloge Landry Kolelas	Congo
Mr. Amr Ramadan	Egypt
Ms. Carmen Elena Castillo	El Salvador
Mr. Jüri Seilenthal	Estonia
Mr. Yaekob Yalla	Ethiopia
Mr. Faiyaz Siddiq Koya	Fiji
Ms. Paivi Kairamo	Finland

Ms. Dorothea Schutz	Germany
Mr. Eduardo Sperisen-Yurt	Guatemala
Ms. Rita Teaotia	India
Mr. Michael Tene	Indonesia
Mr. Mohammad Reza Nematzadeh	Islamic Republic of Iran
Mr. Ryosuke Kuwana	Japan
Mr. Raimundas Karoblis	Lithuania
Ms. Maureen Hinda	Namibia
Mr. Aminu Aliyu Bisalla	Nigeria
Mr. Khurram Dastgir Khan	Pakistan
Mr. Gerald Pajuelo Ponce	Peru
Ms. Cecilia Rebong	Philippines
Ms. Victoria Francolino	Uruguay
Mr. Stanislav Voskresenkiy	Russian Federation
Mr. Alberto Sanz	Spain
Ms. Cecilia Ekholm	Sweden
Mr. Raymund Furrer	Switzerland
Mr. Mark Matthews	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Mr. Kurt Tong	United States of America
Rapporteur:	
Mr. David Usher	Canada

59. In accordance with past practice, the Conference decided that the coordinators of regional groups and chairs of subsidiary bodies would be fully associated with the work of the Bureau.

E. Credentials of representatives to the Conference

(Agenda item 5)

(a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee

60. Also at its opening plenary meeting, and in accordance with rule 14 of the rules of procedure, the Conference established a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members. In accordance with past practice, the Committee was to be composed of the same nine States as appointed by the General Assembly to serve on the Credentials Committee at its most recent (seventieth) session. The composition of the Credentials Committee was thus as follows: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, South Africa and the United States of America.

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

61. At its 295th (closing) plenary meeting, on 22 July 2016, the Conference approved the report of the Credentials Committee and the draft resolution therein, as contained in document TD/510 (see chapter I above).

F. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda item 6)

62. At its opening plenary meeting, the Conference adopted the provisional agenda for its fourteenth session, as contained in document TD/501 (see annex I).

G. General debate

(Agenda item 7)

63. In the course of the general debate, from the 288th to the 294th plenary meetings, statements were made by, or on behalf of, 95 member States, the State of Palestine, four United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies and offices, four intergovernmental organizations, four regional groups, one other group and one non-governmental organization. Statements and archived videos of the general debate can be found at <http://unctad14.org>.

H. From decision to action: Moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development

(Agenda item 8)

Committee of the Whole

64. The Committee of the Whole met in two formal plenary meetings and various informal meetings to continue the task of completing the negotiations under agenda item 8. The Chair of the Committee of the Whole, reporting at the closing plenary meeting of the Conference, stated that the Committee had reached consensus on the negotiated text and approved it at its second formal plenary meeting. The Chair thus recommended the draft Nairobi Maafikiano to the plenary of the Conference for formal adoption.

I. Other business

(Agenda item 9)

(a) Periodic review by the Conference of the lists of States contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX)

65. At the 295th (closing) plenary meeting, on 22 July 2016, the Conference endorsed the lists of States contained in document TD/B/INF.235 (see annex V).

(b) Report of the Trade and Development Board to the Conference

66. At its closing plenary meeting, the Conference took note of the report of the Trade and Development Board to the Conference, as contained in document TD/503.

(c) Financial implications of the actions of the Conference

67. At the same meeting, the Chief, Resources Management Service of UNCTAD, informed the Conference that the activities resulting from adoption of the Nairobi Maafikiano could be met from resources approved by the General Assembly in the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017.

J. Adoption of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly

(Agenda item 10)

68. Also at its 295th (closing) plenary meeting, the Conference adopted its report to the General Assembly on the understanding that it would be finalized, under the authority of the Rapporteur, taking into account the proceedings of the closing plenary meeting. The Nairobi Azimio and the Nairobi Maafikiano are published as addenda (TD/519/Add.1 and TD/519/Add.2, respectively) to the present report and considered integral parts of it.

K. Expression of gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Kenya

69. At the closing plenary meeting, the Conference adopted by acclamation an expression of gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Kenya, as presented in document TD/513.

L. Closing plenary

70. At the 295th (closing) plenary meeting, some delegations expressed their appreciation of the Conference. Some other delegations made statements of position (see annex II).

Annex I

Agenda for the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of the President
3. Establishment of sessional bodies
4. Election of Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur
5. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
6. Adoption of the agenda
7. General debate
8. From decision to action: Moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development:
 - (a) Challenges and opportunities in multilateralism for trade and development;
 - (b) Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth through trade, investment, finance and technology to achieve prosperity for all;
 - (c) Advancing economic structural transformation and cooperation to build economic resilience and address trade and development challenges and opportunities, at all levels, within the UNCTAD mandate;
 - (d) Contributing to the effective implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and relevant outcomes from global conferences and summits, as related to trade and development.
9. Other business:
 - (a) Periodic review by the Conference of the lists of States contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX)
 - (b) Report of the Trade and Development Board to the Conference
 - (c) Financial implications of the actions of the Conference
10. Adoption of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly

Annex II

Statements of position

The statements contained in the present annex are reproduced, in the order in which they were made, at the request of the corresponding member States. All statements are unedited reproductions presented in the language in which they were received or made.

[English/Spanish only]

A. United States of America³

UNCTAD XIV Explanation of Position United States of America

My fellow colleagues, I want to begin by applauding all the delegations present for their hard work in this Conference, including throughout the negotiations of the outcome document. The United States appreciates the goodwill and cooperative spirit demonstrated by member states participating in this Conference, including in the many interesting and substantive side events. We have come a long way in UNCTAD to include a broad range of stakeholders that make this conference so much more than a negotiation. We applaud the positive spirit in the broad range of events that have made this conference more innovative and dynamic than ever before.

The United States delegation would like to thank in particular Cabinet Secretary Amina Mohamed, for her leadership and patience throughout these negotiations. We believe that this conference, including all the events related to it, as well as this negotiation, have demonstrated that we are united in our collective commitment to advancing trade and development.

We would like to take the opportunity to make important points of clarification on the text.

The United States has long-standing concerns regarding the topic of the right to development. The right to development continues to lack any kind of an agreed international understanding. As we have repeatedly stated, any related discussion needs to focus on aspects of development that relate to human rights – universal rights that are held and enjoyed by individuals, and which every individual may demand from his or her own government.

The United States firmly considers that strong protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights provide critical incentives needed to drive the innovation that will address the health, environmental and development challenges of today and tomorrow. Such protection is also an essential component of any international technology cooperation effort aimed at addressing those challenges through the facilitation of access to, and dissemination of, such technologies. The United States understands, with respect to the outcome document, that references to transfer of, or access to, technology are to voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions and that all references to

³ Made at the closing plenary of the Committee of the Whole on Friday, 22 July 2016.

access to information and/or knowledge are to information or knowledge that is made available with the authorization of the legitimate holder.

We thank all of you once again for your work to date on UNCTAD XIV and look forward to our future work together to further our collective trade and development goals.

B. Chile⁴

Declaración⁵ del Excmo. Sr. Héctor Casanueva Embajador, Representante Permanente de Chile ante la OMC y UNCTAD ante el 14º período de sesiones de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Comercio y Desarrollo

Sesión plenaria de clausura Viernes, 22 de julio de 2016, KICC, Nairobi, Kenia

Considerando la intervención de la Delegación de Bolivia en el Debate General del día jueves 21 de julio en la XIV Conferencia de la UNCTAD en Nairobi, Kenia, la Delegación de Chile se ve en la obligación de hacer un llamado a no continuar reabriendo viejas heridas del siglo XIX, en que todos los países del mundo podemos tener nuestras propias visiones, en algunos casos, muy diferentes a la realidad. No es el objetivo de la UNCTAD escarbar en viejas disputas, sino contribuir al desarrollo de todos nosotros.

La realidad demuestra que Chile garantiza a su país vecino sin litoral un régimen de libre tránsito con estándares superiores a aquellos a que nos obligan los tratados multilaterales. Chile es un país respetuoso de sus compromisos internacionales. Creemos que ese régimen de libre tránsito que hemos cumplido minuciosamente, ha sido estable en el tiempo y ha entregado una herramienta fundamental a Bolivia por las garantías y exenciones que Chile le otorga, y en ciertos casos, por los bajos costos que le significan a ese país. La estabilidad no significa gratuidad, ni acerca al mar los centros productivos situados en el interior de los continentes.

Tampoco la soberanía es la respuesta del siglo XXI a los problemas, sino, como lo demuestra la experiencia de todos nosotros, la respuesta es una mayor integración, el estímulo al dinamismo de la economía y un diálogo constructivo.

Ni la geografía ni el clima, ni siquiera los valores culturales, son factores determinantes al tiempo de explicar el desarrollo o subdesarrollo de las naciones. Son las instituciones políticas, que a su vez diseñan las bases de las instituciones económicas, las que sustentan el éxito o el fracaso económico de los países.

Instituciones que crean incentivos, que premian la innovación, que abogan por la participación de todos en las oportunidades económicas y que, a su vez, rinden cuentas ante sus ciudadanos, se erigen como los elementos más relevantes. En este sentido, los países que no tienen acceso soberano al mar pueden desarrollarse y existen variados casos en el mundo que son ejemplos vivos de cómo puede alcanzarse el desarrollo sin tener soberanía.

Bolivia goza de pleno acceso al mar y a puertos chilenos para su comercio exterior, aprovechando plenamente las ventajas del libre tránsito y amplias facilidades que Chile le

⁴ Made at the closing plenary meeting of the fourteenth session of the Conference on Friday, 22 July 2016.

⁵ La Delegación de Chile ante la XIV UNCTAD hace llegar a la secretaría la siguiente Declaración, con el fin de que sea incluida en las Actas de la Conferencia y en el Informe Final a ser distribuido a los Estados miembros.

otorga. En este sentido, Bolivia ha experimentado un importante crecimiento económico durante los últimos años, pese a no tener acceso soberano.

Adenda, Delegación de Chile

1. El Artículo VI del Tratado de 1904 ha sido cumplido escrupulosamente por Chile; de él no emanan obligaciones como las que sostiene Bolivia, y las tarifas portuarias y servicios a la carga boliviana, se ciñen a parámetros públicos e informados oportunamente. Así, el listado de tarifas publicado por Antofagasta Terminal Internacional (ATI) para los años 2016 y 2017 –que se aplica a todos los usuarios del puerto, sin discriminación– guarda plena concordancia con el contrato de concesión de 2003, y con el marco jurídico vigente. Así, la tarifa por el concepto de uso de muelle para los embarques FIO provenientes de Bolivia se mantiene en US\$ 0,85 por tonelada desde 2003, según lo acordado entre la ex AADAA y Emporchi. Otras tarifas han incluso disminuido, como la de uso de muelle a la nave, que pasó de US\$ 2,15 en 2015 a US\$ 2,11 por metro eslora en 2016.

2. Como es de conocimiento de Bolivia, y todos los usuarios y habitantes de Antofagasta, nuestro país está obligado por normas de carácter superior, a preservar la salud de las personas y prevenir la contaminación, entre otra, causada por los concentrados de minerales que circulan o se almacenan en dicha ciudad, lo cual hace ineludible emplear medios ajustados a una normativa medioambiental más eficaz y exigente. Así, la Empresa Portuaria de Antofagasta ha debido proponer el uso de "contenedores volteables" o "rotainers", que disminuirán significativamente la contaminación en Antofagasta. La situación de empresas como la Minera Sierra Gorda, aludida en las declaraciones bolivianas, corresponden exactamente a lo antes indicado, ya que se trata de un caso donde se ha invertido más de 60 millones de dólares en un galpón cerrado, ubicado en un sector concesionado del puerto, y donde las exigencias ambientales han implicado implementar un sistema de transporte ferroviario medioambientalmente adecuado para concentrados de cobre desde la mina al puerto.

3. Como es de conocimiento de Bolivia, y así consta en diversos documentos suscritos con nuestro país en reuniones de libre tránsito y en las de los grupos de trabajo sobre puertos, la aplicación de normas eficaces para la protección de la salud pública y el medio ambiente, bienes jurídicos a los cuales ambos países adherimos, de máxima jerarquía- no vulnera el libre tránsito según el Tratado de 1904.

4. El Gobierno de Chile hace un llamado a que las declaraciones bolivianas se atengan a la realidad de los hechos, donde la modernización de los servicios portuarios, que beneficia a los usuarios bolivianos y a quienes trabajan para su comercio exterior, es garantía de eficiencia y no discriminación, junto con respetar plenamente los principios y propósitos del Tratado de 1904.

C. Plurinational State of Bolivia⁶

Intervención del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia Sesión de Clausura

Gracias Excelencia,

⁶ Made at the closing plenary meeting of the fourteenth session of the Conference on Friday, 22 July 2016.

Queremos sumarnos a los agradecimientos al gobierno y al pueblo keniano por la cálida acogida y por todos los esfuerzos desplegados para el éxito de esta conferencia. Asimismo, agradecer a la presidencia, y a la secretaría de UNCTAD por su excelente labor.

Deseamos sumarnos a esta fiesta de celebración por haber logrado un resultado que seguramente nos permitirá avanzar en los siguientes cuatro años en la UNCTAD.

En tal sentido suscribimos la intervención realizada en nombre del G77 así como a la intervención realizada en nombre del GRULAC.

Intervengo en réplica a la alusión que hiciera a mi país la delegación de Chile. La preocupación del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, un país en desarrollo privado de su salida soberana al Litoral, recae en las medidas que sufre nuestro país con relación al incremento unilateral e injustificado de las tarifas portuarias, el traslado discriminatorio de los lugares de operación, el cierre de parqueos y galpones para la carga boliviana, entre otros.

El incremento unilateral e injustificado de las tarifas portuarias ocasionan pérdidas económicas en los exportadores bolivianos, violando el tratado de 1904 que establece la obligación de otorgar a favor de Bolivia y a perpetuidad el más amplio derecho de tránsito comercial por su territorio y puertos del Pacífico. Dicho incremento de tarifas, en tanto no estén basadas en criterios técnicos que consideren variables como el tío de cambio, el precio internacional del combustible u otros, son inaceptables.

Asimismo el incremento en el costo del transporte debido al traslado de los lugares de operación para los minerales bolivianos a 35 kilómetros del puerto, significa un gasto extra en el flete. Cabe resaltar el carácter discriminatorio de dichas medidas que afectaron desproporcionalmente a las operaciones bolivianas a pesar de que constituyen solo 10 % de las operaciones mineras en dicho puerto.

También nos preocupa el cierre de parqueos y galpones para la carga boliviana y el uso obligatorio de nuevos contener con nueva tecnología impuesta, cuyo costo correrá por el lado boliviano.

Todas estas medidas constituyen un obstáculo al comercio exterior y al desarrollo y una restricción al libre tránsito de Bolivia en directa violación al Tratado de 1904 entre nuestros países.

A todo esto, se debe añadir que en una muestra poco coherente con la cultura del dialogo, el Gobierno de Chile decidió exigir visa a los pasaportes diplomáticos bolivianos, hecho que sin duda no podemos comprender dado que Bolivia promueve la cultura de la paz y el diálogo, una herencia de los pueblos indígenas de mi país.

En tal sentido reiteramos nuestro llamado para que dichas medidas sean solucionadas.

Gracias, Presidenta.

D. Nicaragua⁷

Buenas tardes. Muchas gracias, Señora Presidenta.

Esta delegación oficial desea hacer constancia de la buena voluntad, flexibilidad y espíritu constructivo de la República de Nicaragua en todas las etapas de negociación de los

⁷ Transcription of statement made at the closing plenary meeting of the fourteenth session of the Conference on Friday, 22 July 2016.

documentos propuestos en el marco de este 14º período de sesiones de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Comercio y Desarrollo que se celebra acá en Nairobi.

Esta delegación también deja constancia del respeto de Nicaragua a las reglas de procedimiento de la UNCTAD, tal como pudieron comprobar las presidencias. Las posiciones oficiales de Nicaragua fueron argumentadas jurídicamente, con respeto y debidamente presentadas a todas las instancias de negociación, a la secretaría general y a las presidencias en tiempo y forma. Lamentablemente, las posiciones soberanas de Nicaragua sobre el denominado Acuerdo de París, el cual rechazamos por razones morales y científicas, no fueron consideradas. Incluso, hubo bloqueo para debatirlas y, por tanto, tampoco fueron incluidas en los textos finales.

Nicaragua no adoptó el Acuerdo de París en la CP 21. Nicaragua no firmó y no firmará el Acuerdo de París. Es importante recordar que el Acuerdo de París no ha sido debatido y aprobado en el marco de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas. El Acuerdo de París no fue adoptado por consenso, no ha sido firmado por consenso y solamente 19 países lo han ratificado. Por tanto, es inaceptable, ya que no tiene ninguna validez jurídica. Hay suficiente evidencia científica de que el Acuerdo de París no frenará el alza de la temperatura global promedio a 2° C y mucho menos lograría la estabilización a 1.5°. El resultado de las INDC (en inglés) –Contribuciones Nacionalmente Determinadas Intencionales– presentadas en 2015 es de 55 gigatoneladas adicionales de dióxido de carbono equivalentes para el año 2030. Eso, en una realidad científica, nos lleva a una trayectoria segura de 2.7° C a 3.5° C. Tomando en cuenta que este es un promedio mundial, esto nos lleva en la realidad a incrementos catastróficos de 4° C a 6° C en los países tropicales y en vías de desarrollo, siendo los más vulnerables al cambio climático.

Por todo lo anterior, esta delegación oficial de Nicaragua, en ejercicio de sus plenos poderes, comunica a las presidencias y a la secretaría general de esta Conferencia que la República de Nicaragua ha tomado la firme decisión soberana de no acompañar ninguno de los documentos que sean productos de la UNCTAD XIV. Esta declaración debe quedar incorporada en el acta de esta Conferencia.

Por último, hacemos un llamado a esta Conferencia respetuosamente a reflexionar sobre la importancia de actuar en base al derecho internacional y a su propio reglamento para que sus resultados puedan ser más equilibrados, transparentes y justos.

Gracias, Señora Presidenta.

Annex III

List of events

Pre-Conference events

Preparatory Committee for UNCTAD XIV: First hearing with civil society and the private sector (Geneva, 6 April)

Preparatory Committee for UNCTAD XIV: Second hearing with civil society and the private sector (Geneva, 26 May)

Global Commodities Forum: Opening ceremony; Keynote session; From local content to shared value creation in extractive industries; The changing landscape of export diversification (Nairobi, 15 July)

Global Commodities Forum: Linking family farms to markets; Special session: The role of natural gas in the transition to achieving sustainable energy for all in Africa; Ministerial round table: Commodity-led development and the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa; Closing address (Nairobi, 16 July)

Civil Society Forum: Opening ceremony; Challenges and opportunities in multilateralism (Nairobi, 15 July)

Civil Society Forum: Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth; Advancing economic structural transformation; Contributing to the 2030 Agenda (Nairobi, 16 July); Private session (Nairobi, 17 July)

Ministerial Meeting of the Landlocked Developing Countries (Nairobi, 16 July)

Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries (Nairobi, 16 July)

Meeting of the Group of 77 Senior Officials (Nairobi, 16 July)

Fourteenth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 and China (Nairobi, 17 July)

Pre-World Investment Forum event: Investment promotion and facilitation workshop (Nairobi, 17 July)

Conference events

UNCTAD XIV: Opening ceremony and opening plenary meeting (17 July)

World Leaders Summit and Round Table of Heads of Agencies (18 July)

Committee of the Whole: Opening plenary, private sessions, closing plenary (18–22 July)

General debate (18–21 July)

High-level event: Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals: Opportunities and challenges (18 July)

High-level event: Transforming economies for sustainable and inclusive growth (19 July)

High-level event: Building economic resilience for the most vulnerable (19 July)

High-level event: Bolstering public policies for vibrant and inclusive markets (20 July)

High-level event: Promoting a global environment for prosperity for all (20 July)

High-level event: Making innovation a driver for sustainable development (21 July)

High-level event: Fostering Africa's structural transformation (21 July)

High-level event: Ministerial segment of the Youth Forum (21 July)

Closing plenary meeting: Adoption of the ministerial declaration (21 July)

UNCTAD XIV: Closing ceremony (22 July)

Other events

Ministerial round table: Where next for the multilateral trading system? (18 July)

Ministerial round table: Unleashing the power of e-commerce for development (18 July)

Ministerial round table: Lowering hurdles for trade – trade costs, regulatory convergence and regional integration (19 July)

Ministerial round table: A world without least developed countries – towards a better framework to assist structural transformation for least developed country graduation (19 July)

Ministerial round table: Road map for recovery – economic development prospects of the Occupied Palestinian Territory through addressing obstacles to trade and development (19 July)

Ministerial round table: Women as agents for economic change – smallholder farming, food security, agricultural upgrading and rural economic diversification in least developed countries (19 July)

Ministerial round table: South–South mechanism to tackle vulnerabilities and build resilience – regional and monetary integration and innovative finance (19 July)

Ministerial round table: Empowering consumers and fostering competition to transform markets (20 July)

Ministerial round table: Escaping the middle-income trap (20 July)

Ministerial round table: Looking beyond emergencies – creating opportunities in migrant sourcing and transiting countries (20 July)

Ministerial round table: The trillion dollar question – how to kick-start trade and output growth? (20 July)

Ministerial round table: Reassessing debt sustainability in the contemporary economy – risks, vulnerabilities and policy options (20 July)

Ministerial round table: Sustainable transportation for the 2030 Agenda: Boosting the arteries of global trade (21 July)

Ministerial round table: Fostering green economies through trade, investment and innovation (21 July)

Ministerial round table: Political challenges to globalization – are we coming to the end of the era of globalization as we know it? (21 July)

Ministerial round table: Making trade work (better) for Africa and least developed countries – how to ensure that trade is inclusive and pro-poor (21 July)

World Investment Forum (18–21 July): Grand opening and Global Leaders Investment Forum, opening reception, Investment Promotion Awards 2016 Ceremony; Leaders luncheon – twelfth meeting of the Investment Advisory Council; High-level Tripartite Conference on Investment Promotion in the Sustainable Development Goals; High-level

International Investment Agreements Conference; High-level Chief Executive Officer matchmaking breakfast; Promoting investment in urban development; Sustainable Stock Exchanges Executive Dialogue on Green Finance; High-level round table on investment and enterprise development; Lunch session: Access to medicines in Africa; Investing in Eastern Africa; International standards of accounting and reporting; Private sector development and gender dialogue, Women in Business Awards 2016 Ceremony

Civil Society Forum (continued, 18–21 July): Side events – Challenges and opportunities in multilateralism for trade and development; Plenary; Finance and debt; Women in trade and development; Structural transformation; Inclusive growth and development; and Civil society contribution to the 2030 Agenda; Closing ceremony

Youth Forum (18–21 July): Informal private seminar; opening; private sessions

Global Services Forum (21 July): Infrastructure services as key enablers of the 2030 Agenda; Facilitation of trade in services; Promoting tourism as an engine of inclusive growth and sustainable development in Africa

Launch of the eTrade for All initiative (18 July)

Life after accession to the World Trade Organization: Launch of post-accession support strategy (19 July)

Delivering as one: Information session on a multi-donor trust fund for the United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity (19 July)

From trade to sustainable and creative livelihoods: Biodiversity and design, followed by a fashion show (19 July)

Post-accession Forum: Maximizing the benefits of World Trade Organization membership – best practices on post-accession, lessons learned from 36 completed accessions (19 July)

Measuring and reporting South–South cooperation: How to grasp the contribution of South–South cooperation to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (19 July)

Latest developments in regional integration efforts of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and implications for foreign direct investment (19 July)

Best practices for competition in Africa (20 July)

What role for competition policies in regional integration? The cases of Africa and Latin America (20 July)

What will it take to support least developed countries to meet the Sustainable Development Goals? (20 July)

Illicit trade: A new global partnership to tackle a rising threat (20 July)

Evidence-based development cooperation and management of South–South and triangular cooperation to support the Sustainable Development Goals (20 July)

Working breakfast on best practices for competition in Africa (20 July)

Transparent markets for sustainable energy investments: policy options for sustainable energy investment strategies (20 July)

UNCTAD, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, East African Community and Southern African Development Community training on non-tariff measures; launch of UNCTAD non-tariff measures support programme for the African Union continental free trade area negotiations (20 July)

E-certification: The trade facilitation measure (21 July)

E-learning: Leapfrogging skills development (21 July)

Launch of the *Economic Development in Africa Report 2016* (21 July)

Mainstreaming trade facilitation for regional integration (21 July)

Book launch: *Rethinking Bilateral Investment Treaties: Critical Issues and Policy Choices* (21 July)

Harnessing the blue economy for sustainable economic growth and development (21 July)

Annex IV

Attendance⁸

1. The following States members of UNCTAD were represented at the Conference:

Afghanistan	Equatorial Guinea
Algeria	Eritrea
Angola	Estonia
Argentina	Ethiopia
Australia	Fiji
Austria	Finland
Azerbaijan	France
Bahamas	Gambia
Bahrain	Germany
Bangladesh	Ghana
Barbados	Greece
Belarus	Grenada
Belgium	Guatemala
Benin	Guinea
Bhutan	Haiti
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Hungary
Botswana	India
Brazil	Indonesia
Brunei Darussalam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Burkina Faso	Ireland
Burundi	Israel
Cambodia	Italy
Cameroon	Jamaica
Canada	Japan
Central African Republic	Kazakhstan
Chad	Kenya
Chile	Kuwait
China	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Colombia	Latvia
Comoros	Lesotho
Congo	Liberia
Costa Rica	Lithuania
Croatia	Luxembourg
Côte d'Ivoire	Madagascar
Cuba	Malawi
Cyprus	Malaysia
Czech Republic	Mali
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mauritania
Djibouti	Mauritius
Dominican Republic	Mexico
Ecuador	Morocco
Egypt	Mozambique
El Salvador	Myanmar

⁸ For the list of participants, see TD(XIV)/INF.1.

Namibia	Slovakia
Nepal	Somalia
Netherlands	South Africa
New Zealand	South Sudan
Nicaragua	Spain
Niger	Sri Lanka
Nigeria	Sudan
Norway	Suriname
Oman	Swaziland
Pakistan	Sweden
Panama	Switzerland
Papua New Guinea	Tajikistan
Paraguay	Thailand
Peru	Togo
Philippines	Tunisia
Poland	Turkey
Portugal	Uganda
Qatar	United Arab Emirates
Republic of Korea	United Kingdom
Romania	United Republic of Tanzania
Russian Federation	United States of America
Rwanda	Uruguay
Saint Lucia	Vanuatu
Saudi Arabia	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Senegal	Viet Nam
Serbia	Yemen
Seychelles	Zambia
Sierra Leone	Zimbabwe
Singapore	

2. Representatives of the following member of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development attended the session:

Holy See

3. Representatives of the following non-member observer State of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development attended the session:

State of Palestine

4. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the Conference:

African Development Bank
African Union
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
Common Fund for Commodities
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
Commonwealth Secretariat
Customs Cooperation Council
Economic Community of West African States
Eurasian Economic Commission
European Union
Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping
International Organization for Migration
Islamic Development Bank
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Organisation internationale de la francophonie
 Organization of American States
 Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
 Organization of Islamic Cooperation
 Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic
 Integration
 South Centre
 Southern African Customs Union
 Union of African Shippers Councils
 West African Economic and Monetary Union

5. The following international organization of parliamentarians was represented at the Conference:

Inter-Parliamentary Union

6. The following United Nations organs, bodies and programmes were represented at the Conference:

Committee of Experts on Public Administration
 Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
 Department of Economic and Social Affairs
 Department of Management
 Department of Public Information
 Department of Safety and Security
 Economic Commission for Africa
 Economic Commission for Europe
 Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
 Executive Office of the Secretary-General
 International Trade Centre
 Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries,
 Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
 Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
 United Nations Capital Development Fund
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 United Nations Development Programme
 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
 United Nations Environment Programme
 United Nations Human Settlements Programme
 United Nations Office at Geneva
 United Nations Office at Nairobi
 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
 United Nations Population Fund
 World Food Programme

7. The following specialized agencies and related organizations were represented at the Conference:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 International Finance Corporation
 International Fund for Agriculture Development
 International Labour Organization
 International Maritime Organization
 International Monetary Fund
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization
 Universal Postal Union

World Bank Group
 World Health Organization
 World Intellectual Property Organization
 World Meteorological Organization
 World Tourism Organization
 World Trade Organization

8. The following non-governmental organizations with status with UNCTAD were represented at the Conference:

General category

Action Aid
 Arab NGO Network for Development
 Center for Economic and Policy Research
 Consumer Unity and Trust Society International
 Environmental Development Action in the Third World
 European Network on Debt and Development
 International Institute for Sustainable Development
 International Organization for Standardization
 International Trade Union Confederation
 LDC Watch
 Oxfam International
 Public Services International
 Society for International Development
 Third World Network
 Village Suisse ONG
 World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises
 World Vision International

Special category

Center of Concern
 Coopérative d'Épargne et de Crédit pour des Chrétiens Unis
 International Environmental Law Research Centre
 World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies

Accredited to UNCTAD XIV

Action communautaires pour le développement intégral
 African Forum and Network on Debt and Development
 African Women's Development and Communication Network
 African Youth Movement
 Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
 Amis des Étrangers au Togo
 Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
 Association for Women's Rights in Development
 Both Ends
 Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
 Centre for International Governance Innovation
 Centre for Policy Dialogue
 Changemaker Norway
 China–Africa Business Council
 Collectif des Femmes pour la Protection de l'Environnement et de l'Enfant

Compagnon d'Action Pour le Développement Familial
Concile Mondial de Congrès Diplomatiques des Aumôniers pour la Paix Universelle
des Droits Humains et Juridiques
Consortium d'Appui aux Actions pour la Promotion et le Développement de l'Afrique
Convention de la Société Civile Ivoirienne
Debt Justice Norway
Fairtrade Africa
Financial Transparency Coalition
Fondation pour les Études et Recherches sur le Développement International
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation
Global Network of Export–Import Banks and Development Finance Institutions
IBON International
Institute of Economic Affairs
International Investment Center
International Young Catholic Students
International-Lawyers.Org
Jubilee Germany (Entwicklung braucht Entschuldung)
Jubilee South Asia Pacific Movement on Debt and Development
Jubilee USA
Kenya Debt Relief Network
Latin American Network on Debt, Development and Rights
Medicines for Malaria Venture
Mkokoteni Aid Development Organization
Overseas Development Institute
Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
Reality of Aid Africa Network
Research and Information System for Developing Countries
Réseau Intercontinental de Promotion de l'Économie Sociale et Solidaire
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur
Society EnaBanda
Southern and Eastern African Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute Kenya
Southern and Eastern African Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute Uganda
Summer Institute of Linguistic, Inc.
Tax Justice Network, Africa
Third World Network, Africa
Vision Welfare Group
World Action Fund
World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies
Xalgorithms Foundation
Youth for Human Rights Pakistan

Annex V

Lists of States contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX)

List A

Afghanistan	Indonesia	Qatar
Algeria	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Republic of Korea
Angola	Iraq	Rwanda
Bahrain	Israel	Samoa
Bangladesh	Jordan	Sao Tome and Principe
Benin	Kenya	Saudi Arabia
Bhutan	Kuwait	Senegal
Botswana	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Seychelles
Brunei Darussalam	Lebanon	Sierra Leone
Burkina Faso	Lesotho	Singapore
Burundi	Liberia	Solomon Islands
Cambodia	Libya	Somalia
Cameroon	Madagascar	South Africa
Cabo Verde	Malawi	Sri Lanka
Central African Republic	Malaysia	Sudan
Chad	Maldives	Swaziland
China	Mali	Syrian Arab Republic
Comoros	Marshall Islands	Thailand
Congo	Mauritania	Timor-Leste
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritius	Togo
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Tonga
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mongolia	Tunisia
Djibouti	Morocco	Turkmenistan
Egypt	Mozambique	Uganda
Equatorial Guinea	Myanmar	United Arab Emirates
Eritrea	Namibia	United Republic of Tanzania
Ethiopia	Nepal	Vanuatu
Fiji	Niger	Viet Nam
Gabon	Nigeria	Yemen
Gambia	Oman	Zambia
Ghana	Pakistan	Zimbabwe
Guinea	Palau	
Guinea-Bissau	Papua New Guinea	
India	Philippines	

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List B

Andorra	Iceland	San Marino
Australia	Ireland	Spain
Austria	Italy	Sweden
Belgium	Japan	Switzerland
Canada	Liechtenstein	Turkey
Cyprus	Luxembourg	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Denmark	Malta	United States of America
Finland	Monaco	
France	Netherlands	
Germany	New Zealand	
Greece	Norway	
Holy See	Portugal	

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List C

Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Panama
Argentina	Dominican Republic	Paraguay
Bahamas	Ecuador	Peru
Barbados	El Salvador	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Belize	Grenada	Saint Lucia
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Guatemala	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Brazil	Guyana	Suriname
Chile	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Honduras	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Cuba	Mexico	
	Nicaragua	

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List D

Albania	Hungary	Russian Federation
Azerbaijan	Kazakhstan	Serbia
Belarus	Kyrgyzstan	Slovakia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Latvia	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Lithuania	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Croatia	Montenegro	Ukraine
Czech Republic	Poland	Uzbekistan
Estonia	Republic of Moldova	
Georgia	Romania	

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Annex VI

List of documents⁹

TD/501	Provisional agenda and annotations Note by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/501/Add.1	Organization of the work of the Conference Note by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/502	Transmittal of the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the Conference
TD/503	Report of the Trade and Development Board to the Conference Note by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/504	Ministerial Communiqué of the Landlocked Developing Countries
TD/505	Declaration of the Least Developed Countries Ministerial Meeting to UNCTAD XIV
TD/506	Declaration of Civil Society to UNCTAD XIV
TD/507	Ministerial Declaration of the Group of 77 and China to UNCTAD XIV
TD/508	High-level event: Transforming economies for sustainable and inclusive growth Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/509	High-level event: Implementation of the sustainable development goals: Opportunities and challenges Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/510	Report of the Credentials Committee
TD/511	High-level event: Building economic resilience for the most vulnerable Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/512	High-level event: Bolstering public policies for vibrant and inclusive markets Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/513	Expression of Gratitude to the Government and People of the Republic of Kenya
TD/514	High-level event: Fostering Africa's structural transformation Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/515	High-level event: Making innovation a driver for sustainable development Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/516	High-level event: Promoting a global environment for prosperity for all Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat

⁹ The documents listed are available on the UNCTAD XIV website (<http://unctad14.org>).

TD/517	Moving towards an inclusive and equitable global economic environment for trade and development: Youth Forum Declaration
TD/518	Summary of UNCTAD XIV Youth Forum: Ministerial segment
TD/519	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fourteenth session
TD/519/Add.1	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fourteenth session, Addendum 1, Nairobi Azimio
TD/519/Add.2	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fourteenth session, Addendum 2, Nairobi Maafikiano
TD/INF.47	Report of the first hearing with civil society and the private sector Geneva, 6 April 2016 Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.48	Report of the second hearing with civil society and the private sector Geneva, 26 May 2016 Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.49	Seventh Global Commodities Forum: Breaking the chains of commodity dependence Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.50	Ministerial round table: Unleashing the power of e-commerce for development Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.51	Ministerial round table: Lowering hurdles for trade – trade costs, regulatory convergence and regional integration Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.52	World Leaders Summit Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.53	Ministerial round table: Where next for the multilateral trading system? Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.54	Ministerial round table: A world without least developed countries – towards a better framework to assist structural transformation for least developed country graduation Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.55	Ministerial round table: Road map for recovery – economic development prospects of the Occupied Palestinian Territory through addressing obstacles to trade and development Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.56	Ministerial round table: Women as agents for economic change – smallholder farming, food security, agriculture upgrading and rural economic diversification in least developed countries Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat

TD/INF.57	Ministerial round table: South–South mechanisms to tackle vulnerabilities and build resilience – the innovative use of regional financial and monetary integration Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.58	Ministerial round table: Empowering consumers to transform markets Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.59	Ministerial round table: Escaping the middle-income trap Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.60	Ministerial round table: Looking beyond emergencies – creating opportunities in migrant sourcing and transiting countries Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.61	Ministerial round table: The trillion dollar question – how to kick-start trade and output growth? Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.62	Ministerial round table: Reassessing debt sustainability in the contemporary economy – risks, vulnerabilities and policy options Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.63	Ministerial round table: Sustainable transportation for the 2030 Agenda – boosting the arteries of global trade Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.64	Ministerial round table: Fostering green economies through trade, investment and innovation Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.65	Ministerial round table: Making trade work better for Africa and the least developed countries – how to ensure that trade is inclusive and pro-poor Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.66	Ministerial round table: Political challenges to globalization – are we coming to the end of the era of globalization as we know it? Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.67	Civil Society Forum Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.68	World Investment Forum Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.69	Global Services Forum Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD/INF.70	Youth Forum Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat
TD(XIV)/INF.1	List of participants
