

3 March 2008

**Preparations for the 2008 Special High-Level Meeting of ECOSOC with  
BWIs, WTO and UNCTAD**

Revised Informal Note to the Council

Background

The Economic and Social Council will hold its annual Special High-Level Meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at UN Headquarters in New York on Monday, 14 April 2008, the day following the spring meetings in Washington of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) and the Development Committee. This year's meeting of the Council has special significance as it takes place during the preparations for the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, to be held in Doha, Qatar, from 29 November to 2 December 2008.

In its resolution 62/187 of 19 December 2007, entitled "Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus", the General Assembly reiterates that "*the Review Conference should assess progress made, reaffirm goals and commitments, share best practices and lessons learned and identify obstacles and constraints encountered*



In its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on “Follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals”, the General Assembly “*stresses the need to identify, develop and promote innovative and additional sources of financing for development to increase and supplement traditional sources of financing*” (para. 26). In its Communiqué of 21 October 2007, the Development Committee “*underlined the importance of innovative financing mechanisms*” (para. 4).

(2) *Supporting development efforts and enhancing the role of middle-income countries, including in the area of trade*

In its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007 on “Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system”, the General Assembly “*recognizes that middle-income developing countries still face significant challenges in the area of poverty eradication and that efforts to address those challenges should be supported in order to ensure that achievements made to date are sustained, including through support to the effective development of comprehensive cooperation policies*” (para. 27). In its resolution 60/265, the General Assembly called for “*continued support for the development efforts of middle-income developing countries, including through targeted and substantial technical assistance, and the promotion of new partnerships and cooperation arrangements, including bilateral arrangements, as well as by working in competent multilateral, regional and international forums, in support of national development strategies*” (para. 21).

The summary of the proceedings of the Intergovernmental Conference on Middle-Income Countries, held on 1-2 March 2007 in Madrid, Spain (see A/62/71-E/2007/46, annex) identifies specific vulnerabilities of middle-income countries (MICs) including: (1) “the difficulties of achieving a *more stable integration into international financial markets*, which requires changes to the structure of international markets and development and expansion of national markets to go hand in hand”; and (2) “the difficulties of establishing *productive and trade specialization in the most productive sectors*, to enable them to generate a dynamic process of technological development and to promote sustainable competitiveness in the countries.” It concludes that “*official development assistance (ODA) will always have a limited role in the finances of many MICs. Other means of funding development, including those associated with trade, the transfer of technology, direct investment or access to private capital markets, will be more relevant.*” Therefore, “one of the avenues for promoting cooperation with MICs should be *to promote changes to the regulatory frameworks in the fields of trade, finance and technology transfer* so that international regimes offer greater opportunities to developing countries.”

In its resolution 62/184 of 19 December 2007 on “International trade and development”, the General Assembly reaffirmed “*the value of multilateralism to the global trading system and the commitment to achieving a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment generation in all sectors ...*” In its Communiqué of 21 October 2007, the Development Committee expressed its “*strong support for intensified efforts to agree on an ambitious pro-development Doha Round*” and emphasized “*the need to integrate trade and competitiveness within national development strategies, while stepping up support for Aid for Trade, as proposed*”



*debt sustainability analysis, the fostering of appropriate policy responses, the possible provision of financing and other instruments designed to prevent the emergence or spread of financial crises and further improvements in the transparency of macroeconomic data and statistical information on international capital flows” (para. 10). The Development Committee, in its Communiqué of 21 October 2007, “urged governments to continue implementing policies supporting economic resilience, and urged the Bank and the Fund to support and monitor those efforts” (para. 8). The International Monetary and Financial Committee, in its Communiqué of 20 October 2007, notes that “recent disturbances in financial markets in advanced economies are expected to have a moderating effect on growth in the near term, and downside risks to the outlook have increased [and] ... underscores the importance of sound macroeconomic policies in the medium term and continued vigilance to maintain well-functioning financial markets and to strengthen the foundations for sustained high growth” (para. 2).*

## Format

The most important objective regarding the format of the meeting is to facilitate a truly dynamic, interactive dialogue, which includes *inter alia* persuading participants to refrain from prepared formal statements. In the words of the Monterrey Consensus, what is sought is for delegates representing different stakeholders to truly “engage” with one another.

This year we could build on the format of past years, with some further modifications and innovations, in light of the feedback received and the lessons learned from previous meetings. New modalities could be explored to promote interactive thematic discussion and better dialogue among inter-governmental representatives of the relevant institutional stakeholders.

The broad structure would include a short opening plenary meeting (from 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.) with brief statements by the heads of relevant intergovernmental bodies and other senior officials plus the presentation (from 10:30 a.m. to 10:50 a.m.) by the World Bank on *Global Monitoring Report*, followed by simultaneous multi-stakeholder roundtable discussions (from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.) on sub-themes 1 to 3 above. After a break for lunch, the afternoon session would feature consecutively the thematic debate (from 2:45 p.m. to 4:15 p.m.) on sub-theme 4 above and the special event (from 4:20 p.m. to 5:50 p.m.) on sub-theme 5 above. Each of the debates would begin with a keynote presentation and would include an informal interactive dialogue among all participants. Closing remarks by the President of the Council would conclude the meeting.

A renewed effort will be made to promote strict adherence to meeting schedules and time for review