



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SUMMARY REPORT

EXPERT GROUP MEETING

**HOW CAN "AID-FOR-TRADE " TRANSFORM
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ?**

**Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
3-4 September 2007**

BACKGROUND

UNIDO organized an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on **How Can "Aid-for-trade" Transform Least Developed Countries?** in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on 3-4 September 2007. The EGM was a preparation for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Ministerial Conference, to be held in Vienna, Austria, 29-30 November 2007, prior to the UNIDO General Conference.

The purpose of the EGM was to explore mechanisms and strategies which would enable LDC Member States of UNIDO to benefit effectively from Aid-for-Trade (AfT); develop their productive capacity on the basis of value-chain systems in order to diversify their exports further; and increase the added value of the products they offer on the global market. Through intensive debate on the Issue Paper and Background Paper prepared for the EGM, it was hoped that the EGM would enhance UNIDO's role in trade capacity building as a factor in the economic transformation of LDCs.

The EGM brought together representatives of the Ministries for Trade and Industry of LDCs, representatives of the donor community, United Nations agencies, trade experts and private-sector representatives (see [Annex 1](#) for a list of participants).

OPENING SESSION

Four statements were delivered at the Opening of the meeting:

1. The first speaker, H.E. Mothae Maruping, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Lesotho in Geneva, expressed his pleasure at the holding of the meeting and thanked both the Government of Burkina Faso and the UNIDO and WTO officials who had planned the meeting as an opportunity to create effective, smooth and speedy ways for LDCs to integrate themselves into the global market. Dr. Maruping outlined the LDCs' expectations for the proposals they had brought to the negotiating table at WTO level and in relation to the Enhanced Integrated Framework.
2. H.E. Sayed Galal Eldin Elsayed Elamin, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sudan in Vienna, delivered a brief statement from the Group of 77 and China, founded in 1964 by 77 developing countries to articulate and promote their collective economic interests in respect of all major international issues. It was an indisputable fact that no country could achieve development or obtain aid or capital flows without belonging to the international trade system. The integration of LDCs into the global economy would require greater capacity-strengthening, AfT and more coherent trade policies.
3. Mr. Yoshiteru Uramoto, Deputy to the Director-General of UNIDO, thanked the Government of Burkina Faso for agreeing to host such an important meeting. He reiterated the great importance of the subject matter of the meeting and of the partnership between LDCs and UNIDO. Globalization presented major international challenges. No country could develop in isolation, take its time in achieving development or remain on the sidelines of international development. If trade policies are to become tools for development, Ministers of Trade have to change their priorities from negotiating the best deals for LDCs to removing the obstacles to trade. Finally, the Deputy to the Director-General emphasized the importance of South-South cooperation, citing the example of African cotton-producing states. Opportunities should be created for these states.

4. H.E. Mr. Mamadou Sanou, Minister of Trade, Promotion of Industry and Handicraft, Burkina Faso, conveyed in his statement the gratitude of the Government of Burkina Faso for holding this meeting. Its outcome was eagerly awaited by many stakeholders in the world of trade. Mr. Sanou thanked UNIDO, which had spared no efforts in the organization of such an important meeting. Trade was an opportunity, not a guarantee. Access to markets in other countries would only act as a focus for growth if it was accompanied by trade capacity strengthening, the Minister added. If LDCs are to be enabled to advance on the road of global trade and economic transformation, it is essential to identify the forces which would allow those countries to assume effective ownership of trade and permit results-based management of AfT. The Minister commended the synergy with which UNIDO and WTO carried out their work of assisting LDCs in production and access to markets, which were prerequisites for development. Finally, he called upon participants to identify the gaps in trade capacity strengthening and the main obstacles to be overcome in order to achieve economic transformation, and to demonstrate the need to go beyond AfT and strengthen productive capacity to integrate small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) into value chains and trade partnerships.

Two presentations followed. One, by Mr. Lalith Goonatilake, Director, Trade Capacity-Building Branch, UNIDO, on the UNIDO Issues Paper, and the other by Mr. Taufiqur Rahman, Economics Affairs Officer of the World Trade Organization (WTO), on the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) for Trade-related Technical Assistance to LDCs.

- Mr. Goonatilake focused on the challenges facing LDCs participating in trade, the UNIDO approach to trade capacity-strengthening, the integration of LDCs into the global value chain, AfT and the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), and typical examples of UNIDO's AfT projects related to trade capacity-strengthening.
- Mr. Rahman outlined the history of the EIF, derived from the Integrated Framework, a process for supporting trade capacity-strengthening to promote the integration of LDCs into the global economy. The changeover to EIF was intended to take account of all the partners' concerns and make projects more dynamic and effective. Finally, Mr Rahman described the links between AfT and EIF.

Discussions following the presentations may be summarized as follows.

While global trade is expanding, the share of LDCs in that trade is low and stagnant; the list of LDCs has in fact become longer. Success in exports is limited to a few countries, markets and commodities – the latter are largely raw materials. Economic growth and poverty reduction, however, require growing exports of higher value-added, that is industrial, products. LDCs generally lack adequate production capacities and trade-related infrastructure for this purpose, and the high costs of production and of doing business reduce the competitiveness of their products.

International assistance plays a major role in creating the capacities and infrastructure, AfT being one of the major initiatives in this context. Assistance under AfT is accessed through WTO's EIF, which replaces the Integrated Framework launched in 1997. Responding to doubts voiced about the cumbersome process of accessing support and the lack of LDC influence on EIF, WTO pointed out that the role of the developing countries in the governance of EIF has been strengthened; national ownership helps to ensure that support is provided in a more flexible way, in response to country needs. In addition, funding has been increased and the monitoring and evaluation system improved.

Some LDCs, however, still feel that donors and aid agencies take insufficient account of their views and wishes in trade-related assistance – moreover, there is often inconsistency between development assistance programmes and international trade agreements, and coordination among assistance programmes would need to be improved to maximize synergies and avoid duplication of efforts. Have the failures of past attempts to develop LDCs been analyzed sufficiently before new approaches were designed ?

Part of the solution to these problems is a stronger role for LDCs in the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes and trade agreements. In particular, the voice of the private sector (which, after all, is the driving force of the development process) should be heard more clearly. To play that stronger role, however, requires that both the public and private sectors organize themselves better.

In its support to LDC exports of industrial products, UNIDO targets the agro-industrial sector (widely defined as including all industries based on agricultural and forest products) because the demand from developing countries is strongest in this sector and the organization has limited capacities. But some LDCs have their strengths in other sectors and, in general, assistance should respond better to the specific needs of LDCs. Could the focus of UNIDO assistance be expanded to include other sectors which are competitive in international markets ? The LDCs could bring this up in the preparatory process for UNIDO's General Conference – but it is important that they do so as a group.

In brief:

- There is a need for LDCs to strengthen their capacity in order to obtain market access - it is impossible to participate in global trade without supply capacity.
- AfT should help to strengthen capacity to enable LDCs to be competitive on the international market.
- Developed countries should help LDCs to develop their infrastructures and supply capacities.
- Many initiatives similar to EIF have been undertaken, but with only modest results; and these were often donor-driven rather than recipient-driven. The process should be reversed so that recipients genuinely assume ownership of development policies and programmes.
- Rules relating to profits from projects should be made more flexible.
- Participation of the private sector in the formulation of strategies to integrate LDCs into the global economy should be increased.
- The dialogue between the private and public sectors should be strengthened.

PLENARY SESSIONS

Discussions at the Conference were organized in four sessions:

1. Integration of LDCs into the global economy.
2. Productive capacity building as a potential source of economic transformation.
3. The role of appropriate interventions and instruments in exploiting duty free and quota free market access for the LDCs.
4. South-South cooperation: towards a new initiative on cotton.

Each session focused on a specific aspect of trade and its promotion. Brief presentations by panellists provided the impetus for the interventions. The full agenda is attached as [Annex 2](#).

SESSION 1 - INTEGRATION OF LDCs INTO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

The session was chaired by H.E. Mr. Sayed Galal Eldin Elsayed Elamin, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sudan, in Vienna, with the following panellists: Mr. Bertin Theby, Mr. Harouna Niang and Mr. Charles Tsai. To provide a basis for discussion, Mr. Jebamalai Vinanchiarachi made a presentation on the integration of LDCs into the global economy.

The integration of LDCs into the global economy has two dimensions:

- Channels: investment and trade in industrial products;
- Facilitating factors: business environment, access and links to global markets, support infrastructure, etc.

The private sector plays the lead role in the former; government policy is a major determinant of the latter. The private and public sectors, in short, play complementary roles, and a more intensive dialogue among the two is needed. This however requires a stronger self-organization and a more pro-active role of the private sector than is the case at present in LDCs. Sharing experiences related to the public-private sector dialogue and private sector self-organization among countries would be useful. UNIDO plays a very active role in encouraging the public-private sector dialogue.

Foreign investment must be complemented by the mobilization of domestic investment and of funds remitted by expatriates; foreign investors will in fact have greater confidence in an economy where domestic investment is strong. Are the conditions right not only for foreign but also for domestic investors ?

A major problem for the integration of LDCs in the world economy, particularly in Africa, is the lack of a well-developed transport infrastructure. This is not only an obstacle to exports but also means that internal markets are fragmented. Building that infrastructure requires huge investments, and failed strategies to build such infrastructure in the past have saddled LDCs with large debts. This is one area where mistakes can be avoided in the future if the private sector is more involved in decision-making; and while international assistance continues to be indispensable, it is also an obvious area for regional cooperation (which can also help to reduce customs barriers among LDCs, partly unblocking the channels). Improvements in infrastructure will again help to attract investment.

With regard to links to global markets, the importance of better information and communication (ICT) infrastructures, allowing LDCs to access trade information and identify opportunities more easily, was highlighted.

A high degree of integration in global markets does not automatically mean that such integration has a strong positive impact – high value added products play a crucial role in achieving this, as pointed out before. The key to competitiveness in trade is industrialization in the context of global value chains – the main focus has shifted from final products for local markets to tasks within those value chains.

The highlights of the discussion were:

- Promoting exports from LDCs, using the resources available to each country, with an emphasis on the products with the highest export potential.
- Creating coherence among development policies.
- Eliminating high production factor costs, which make LDC products less competitive.

- Developing infrastructures for strengthening production and supply capacities. For economic and trade integration, an approach based on regional cooperation would be required to resolve the problems.
- Eliminating standards and regulations which impede LDCs' access to markets.

SESSION 2 - PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY BUILDING AS A POTENTIAL SOURCE OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

The session was chaired by Mr. Joachim Ouedraogo, Director of the Commission of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), assisted by Mr. Mansour Cama, Mr. Lucas Saronga and Mr. Ali Toufiq.

As a contribution to the debate, Mr. Thiam Hee Ng made a presentation on the strengthening of LDC productive capacity and the link between trade and infrastructure creation, particularly in the area of transport. He said that strengthening productive capacities for trade by establishing the necessary infrastructure would inevitably lead to developing competitive transformation capacity and then to promoting the compliance required by market demands, and finally to market access. While market access creates demand for manufactured products, LDCs can only benefit from preferential market access programmes if they have adequate capacities to produce goods that are internationally competitive in terms of cost and quality. The absence of adequate capacities to ensure that those goods meet international standards can be a greater obstacle to trade than tariffs.

Production capacities must be kept abreast of developments within the value chains. This means innovating. Three factors are the key to innovation: linking up with innovative enterprises operating in the global economy, leveraging resources for innovation such as money and knowledge, and learning. An effective human resource development strategy is a precondition for industrial development even if, as pointed out in the discussions, its results cannot be measured easily. A well-developed labour force is essential for absorbing the technologies transferred through links with innovative foreign enterprises and using these technologies to increase productivity in the domestic economy. Greater labour mobility constitutes another way of using human resources more productively, and should receive greater emphasis in negotiations with the developed countries. However, human resource strategies should also aim at the repatriation of highly qualified emigrants.

Building up productive capacities in LDCs requires capital investment as well as international support. The need to create an attractive environment for the former has been mentioned already. With regard to international support, the discussion returned once more to AfT, emphasizing the need for local ownership of AfT initiatives. Adequate funding of these initiatives was another concern. Focusing on the specific role of UNIDO, the importance of UNIDO's efforts in the area of standards and compliance infrastructure was highlighted. Regional cooperation can be a solution to the high cost of establishing that infrastructure, and UNIDO is assisting the eight member states of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) to build up a regional system for standards, certification and accreditation. In addition, UNIDO helps countries to build up dynamic manufacturing sectors through, among others, value chain analyses to identify opportunities for developing country manufacturers, a network of subcontracting exchanges, the African Investment Promotion Network, its Technology Foresight programme and various training programmes.

The entrepreneurial talent in LDCs is heavily concentrated in the SME and informal sectors. The former can, with external support, be upgraded and turned into a strong business partner of trans-national corporations, facilitating the transfer of technologies, modern management methods and insertion into global value chains. But the strategies should also include the informal and rural sectors, which supply inputs and semi-manufactures. In this

way, these sectors will not only contribute to the trade success of LDCs, but their performance can also be upgraded and they can be mainstreamed in the development process.

The different aspects of capacity building reviewed during this session are closely interlinked, and therefore an integrated policy approach is essential. But while LDCs should rely on their own forces where possible to create trade capacities - with the driver of economic development, the private sector, in a lead role - international assistance will remain a major factor in the foreseeable future. There is therefore a need for better coordination of external assistance to maximize synergies and avoid duplication. Present efforts to increase the coherence of assistance delivery through the UN system should be strengthened.

In short, the concerns expressed may be summarized as follows:

- The need for close involvement of the private sector in drawing up policies and programmes for trade development: the private sector, in its role as a driving force for development, should participate fully in the creation of development strategies.
- The concept of capacity-strengthening included an emphasis on human resources, the establishment of laboratories and the development of technical standards and regulations.
- The private sector should have better access to finance.
- The mobility of the LDC workforce should be taken into account in the negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreements with the European Union.

SESSION 3 - THE ROLE OF APPROPRIATE INTERVENTIONS AND INSTRUMENTS IN EXPLOITING DUTY FREE AND QUOTA FREE MARKET ACCESS FOR THE LDCs

The session was chaired by Mr. Habib Ouane. The members of the panel were: Mr. Francis Matambalya, H.E. Mr. Mothae Maruping, and Mr. Taufiqur Rahman. A presentation was made by Ms. Dorothy Tembo, Chief Trade Negotiator and Focal Point for the Integrated Framework, Ministry of Trade and Industry of Zambia.

The products that LDCs can supply still face barriers to access in the markets of their major trading partners, the developed countries and non-LDC developing countries. The various preferential market access programmes which were designed to improve LDC exports have not been very effective in addressing the issues; some are even of the opinion that trade concessions are cancelled out by trade barriers. There are also cases where the concessions made by developed countries have not been fully implemented. Preferential market access schemes need to be reappraised to increase their contribution to development, ensuring that they reflect both the economic realities of LDCs and the global organization of production activities.

Rules of origin (ROO) are often unrealistically complex – in a globalizing economy, LDCs are likely to import part of their inputs from other countries just as developed economies do, and these countries may not be included in a preferential market access programme. In addition, developed countries have different ROO and duty free/quota free (DFQF) programmes, which makes compliance difficult.

All in all, trade liberalization has not been a balanced process – it remains skewed in favour of the developed countries. There are therefore good arguments to lower non-tariff barriers and expand DFQF programmes. But – once again - such measures will only lead to significant, sustainable results if at the same time LDCs build up their capacity to produce

competitive goods and their compliance infrastructure. While international assistance is needed for this, they should also make the most of their limited resources through more effective policies and regional cooperation - as pointed out in the earlier sessions. Taking a long-term view, preferential treatment should therefore be seen as a temporary measure which allows developing countries to secure footholds in global markets as they build strong domestic manufacturing sectors. Could such temporary measures also include protection of infant industries subjected to more intensive competition in liberalizing markets ?

Tackling the problems will require action on cross-cutting issues (trade rules and regulations, institutional infrastructure) as well as at the level of individual industry sectors. Action at the national level must be complemented by regional and multilateral action. To give full weight to the specific conditions and problems of the LDCs, a more effective participation of these countries in the Doha negotiations is needed. Ensuring greater prominence for the concerns of LDCs in trade negotiations requires that these speak with one voice. The Group of G-77 and China can play an important role here, and so can international organizations like UNIDO and UNCTAD, with their global forum function. Could the private sector in LDCs become a party in the international deliberations on trade-related issues if it also organizes itself to speak with once voice ?

In brief, trade preferences granted were not beneficial to LDCs; accordingly, capacities would need to be strengthened, for which financing mechanisms would need to be made operational. The current climate in the Doha round of trade negotiations was not conducive to active and effective participation by LDCs in the negotiations. Participants therefore strongly recommended that the discussions at WTO should be adjusted to take into account the particular situation of LDCs. The international community should immediately grant DFQF market access and ensure that the rules of origin are reformed.

SESSION 4 - SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION : TOWARDS A NEW INITIATIVE ON COTTON

The session was chaired by Mr. J. Vinanchiarachi, Chief Advisor to the Director-General of UNIDO, assisted by Mr. Moïse Traore, Mr. Kumaraswamy, Mr. A.A. Fahala, and Mr. Torben Roepstorff. Messrs. Lee Yuen-Hoi and Roepstorff made presentations highlighting the indicators of the situation of the cotton chain in Africa. Mr. Lee presented the new UNIDO Cotton Initiative for African countries, which is a programme proposal for the development of the value chain for cotton, textiles and garments.

The cotton sector plays a major role in the economies of a number of LDCs, and the cotton value chain is a major source of employment. The cost of domestic power supply to factories can be a major obstacle to fully exploiting the potential of that value chain. One solution to the problem is the creation of export processing zones with their own lower-cost power supply. Where reduction of these costs to a level below 12-16 per cent is not feasible, efforts should concentrate on increasing productivity through better integration of the value chain and technical improvements – three-fold increases in productivity are possible.

In the LDCs of West and Central Africa the livelihoods of some 15 million people are dependent on cotton. In countries like Benin, Burkina Faso and Chad, cotton accounts for 35-40 per cent of export earnings. UNIDO and WTO, working with multilateral and bilateral partners, have initiated the Cotton Initiative for African Countries. The Cotton Initiative covers Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo and intends to raise both the value of raw cotton exports and the level of cotton processing into higher value-added products for exports.

In the Cotton Initiative many strands of the previous discussions come together, as illustrated by the three modules of the Initiative which serve as the framework for support activities to be executed over a period of three years:

- Upgrading and developing productive and supply capacities;
- Developing and providing conformity to international norms;
- Integration into the multilateral trading system.

The importance of initiatives such as these is that they can reverse trends towards impoverishment caused by declining world market prices for raw cotton. Another important aspect of the Initiative is the key role played by national and regional counterparts - governments, institutions as well as trade associations - in the preparation and execution of activities, and the creation of regional platforms for stakeholders in the industry. Intensive direct involvement of national and regional stakeholders in the Initiative will strengthen the impact of assistance provided under the Initiative on the cotton industry in the individual countries and the region as a whole.

For increasing LDC participation in the cotton value chain, South-South co-operation in areas such as research, transfer of technology, investment promotion and buy-back arrangements provides a win-win framework, with benefits for all participants.

CONCLUDING SESSION

Least developed countries face a series of challenges when boosting their development through trade:

- Strengthening productive capacities to add value to agricultural products;
- Diversifying their exports;
- Exploiting all opportunities offered by preferential access schemes such as the EU's 'Everything but Arms' and the 'African Growth and Opportunity Act' of the USA;
- Reducing export and import costs;
- Eliminating administrative obstacles to business operations;
- Developing transport infrastructure and the institutional infrastructure for standards, conformity and quality control.

Meeting these challenges requires major efforts and the support of partners in development. The contribution of the EGM in this respect was that it enabled LDCs to express their views on the obstacles they face, the opportunities that are open to them and the actions that need to be taken to enable these countries to exploit the opportunities and strengthen their position in global markets.

Lobbying as a group, in the context of the Group of 77 and China or through regional groupings, will ensure:

- that the voice of LDCs is better heard not only in EIF but also in trade negotiations;
- that support to trade capacity building is not used to impose concessions on LDCs;
- that aid is not given in the form of 'recipes' but reflects the different requirements of LDCs;
- that it is better coordinated; and
- that the international dialogue becomes more oriented to concrete action.

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AGENDA
Expert Group Meeting on
“How can Aid-for-trade transform LDCs”
 Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 3 - 4 September 2007

DAY ONE – 3 September		
OPENING SESSION		
9.30 – 10.00	Key Note Speaker	H.E. Mr. Mamadou Sanou Minister of Trade, Promotion of Enterprise and Handicraft Burkina Faso
	Statement	H.E. Mr. Mothae Maruping Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Lesotho, Geneva
	Statement	H.E. Mr. Sayed Galal Eldin Elsayed Elamin Chair, Group of 77 and China and Ambassador of Sudan, Vienna
	Statement	Mr. Yoshiteru Uramoto, Managing Director of the Programme Coordination and Field Operations Division Deputy Director-General
10.00 – 10.30	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
10.30 – 12.30	UNIDO Presentation of Issues Paper	Mr. Lalith Goonatilake Director, Trade Capacity-Building Branch
	Presentation of the "Enhanced Integrated Framework"	Mr. Taufiqur Rahman Economic Affairs Officer WTO
12.30 – 13.30	LUNCH	
13.30 – 15.30	PLENARY DISCUSSION 1	
	LDCs' integration into the global economy	
	Chair/Facilitator	H.E. Mr. Sayed Galal Eldin Elsayed Elamin Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sudan, Vienna
	UNIDO Presentation	Mr. Jebamalai Vinanchiarachi Principal Adviser to the Director-General
	<u>Panelists:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Teby Bertin, Economic Adviser, Burkina Faso ▪ Mr. Harouna Niang, Private Sector, Mali ▪ Mr. Charles Tsai, CSEND Geneva 	
	Discussions from the floor	
15.30 – 16.00	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
16.30 – 18.30	PLENARY DISCUSSION 2	
	Productive capacity building as a potential source of economic transformation	
	Chair/Facilitator	Mr. Joachim Ouedraogo Directeur Commission de l'UEMOA

	UNIDO Presentation	Mr. Thiam Hee Ng Strategic Research and Regional Analyses Unit
	<u>Panelists:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Mansour Cama, UNIDO Goodwill Ambassador ▪ Mr. L. Saronga, Minister, Permanent Mission of Tanzania, Geneva ▪ Mr. Toufiq Ali, UNIDO Consultant 	
	Discussions from the floor	
18.30	COCKTAIL	
DAY TWO – 4 September		
9.00 – 11.30	PLENARY DISCUSSION 3	
	Favorably exploiting duty free and quota free market access for the LDCs, the role of appropriate interventions and instruments	
	Chair/Facilitator	Mr. Habib Ouane Director UNCTAD
	Presentation	Ms. Dorothy Tembo Chief Trade Negotiator and IF Focal Point Ministry of Commerce Trade & Industry Zambia
	<u>Panelists:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prof. Francis Matambalya, SITRADE Foundation, Tanzania ▪ H.E. Mr. Mothae Maruping, Permanent Mission of Lesotho, Geneva ▪ Mr. Taufiqur Rahman, Economic Affairs Officer, WTO 	
	Discussions from the floor	
11.30 – 12.00	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
PLENARY DISCUSSION 4		
12.00 – 13.30	South-South Cooperation: Towards a new initiative on cotton	
	Chair/Facilitator	Mr. Jebamalai Vinancharachi Principal Adviser to the Director-General
	UNIDO Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Lee Yuen-Hoi Textiles and Leather Unit ▪ Mr. Torben Roepstorff UNIDO Consultant
	<u>Panelists:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Moisse Traore, Ministry of Agriculture, Burkina Faso ▪ Mr. Kumaraswamy, Private Sector, India ▪ Mr. A. A. Fahala, Permanent Secretary, African Cotton Association 	
	Discussions from the floor	
13.30 – 14.30	LUNCH	
CONCLUDING SESSION		
16.00 – 17.30	Summary of discussions, finalization and adoption of background document for discussions at the LDC Ministerial Conference, 29/30 November 2007, in Vienna	
	Chair/Facilitator	Mr. Mansour Cama UNIDO Goodwill Ambassador