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Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Iraq:* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [56/178](#) of 21 December 2001, [57/235](#) of 20 December 2002, [58/197](#) of 23 December 2003, [59/221](#) of 22 December 2004, [60/184](#) of 22 December 2005, [61/186](#) of 20 December 2006, [62/184](#) of 19 December 2007, [63/203](#) of 19 December 2008, [64/188](#) of 21 December 2009, [65/142](#) of 20 December 2010, [66/185](#) of 22 December 2011, [67/196](#) of 21 December 2012, [68/199](#) of 20 December 2013, [69/205](#) of 19 December 2014, [70/187](#) of 22 December 2015, [71/214](#) of 21 December 2016, [72/202](#) of 20 December 2017, [73/219](#) of 20 December 2018, [74/201](#) of 19 December 2019, [75/203](#) of 21 December 2020, [76/190](#) of 17 December 2021, [77/151](#) of 14 December 2022, [78/134](#) of 19 December 2023 and [79/195](#) of 19 December 2024,

Recalling also its resolutions [35/63](#) of 5 December 1980 and [70/186](#) of 22 December 2015,

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Welcoming the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development from 30 June to 3 July 2025 in Sevilla, Spain, and reaffirming its outcome document, the Sevilla Commitment, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [79/323](#) of 25 August 2025, which sets forth a renewed global framework

* On behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution [ES-10/23](#) of 10 May 2024.



for financing for development, building on the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda, to close with urgency the estimated annual 4 trillion dollar financing gap, catalyse sustainable investments at scale in developing countries and reform the international financial architecture through continued and strong commitment to multilateralism, international cooperation, and global solidarity,

Welcoming also the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York at which resolution [79/1](#) entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Recognizing the benefits of trade and the need to ensure that they are more widely shared,

Reaffirming that it is fundamental, for fair, sound and robust competition and consumer protection policies and enforcement, to maintain a robust, level playing field and enhance transparency for all participants, so that market access is not under anti-competitive practices,

Reaffirming also World Trade Organization decision WT/MIN(15)/48-WT/L/982 of 19 December 2015 on the implementation of preferential treatment in favour of services and service suppliers of the least developed countries and increasing their participation in services trade and decision WT/L/508/Add.1 of 25 July 2012 on accession by the least developed countries, encouraging progress on the implementation of the World Trade Organization work programme on small economies,¹ which supports their efforts towards sustainable development, as also reflected in the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States,² and stressing that Aid for Trade and targeted trade-related capacity-building are essential to integrating developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, into the international trading system,

Taking note that the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization instructed the Committee on Trade and Development to hold focused sessions, to assess trade-related challenges identified for the fuller integration of landlocked developing countries into the multilateral trading system,

Taking note also of the decision of the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization for the Trade Facilitation Committee to hold a dedicated session on transit issues annually until the next review of the Trade Facilitation Agreement is completed, and calling for the strengthening and continuation of those sessions,

Recalling the ambition of landlocked developing countries to have a dedicated work programme on their special needs under the auspices of the World Trade Organization,

Recognizing the critical role of women as workers, producers and traders and the need to address their specific challenges in order to facilitate their full, equal and meaningful participation in domestic, regional and international trade,

Recognizing also that multilateral rules and disciplines are the best guarantee against protectionism and are fundamental to the transparency, predictability and stability of international trade,

Noting the commitments to working to ensure that bilateral, regional and plurilateral trade agreements complement the multilateral trading system, recognizing

¹ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(24)/33-WT/L/1188.

² Resolution [78/317](#), annex.

that they can play an important role in complementing global liberalization initiatives, and in this regard recalling, inter alia, the entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area, on 30 May 2019, and welcoming ongoing efforts to fully operationalize the Agreement, including the commencement of actual trading under the Agreement aimed at doubling intra-African trade to deliver economic transformation and strengthen Africa's resilience, including food security and nutrition, coronavirus disease (COVID-19) recovery and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting with concern the fragile and highly uncertain global socioeconomic outlook, geopolitical tensions and conflicts and current multiple crises, which increase pressure on food, energy, finance and trade, affecting many countries around the world and their ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,

Acknowledging the critical role of the inclusive and rules-based multilateral trading system in supporting sustainable development, and recognizing that ensuring predictability in trade requires continued commitment by all members to uphold and strengthen the multilateral framework embodied in the World Trade Organization, including by restoring and reforming its dispute settlement system,

Noting with concern that developing countries are being pressed to undertake tariff reductions and provide greater market access on a non-reciprocal basis, while simultaneously facing unjustifiably high tariffs and non-tariff barriers on their export products, stressing that such practices, applied in a unilateral and arbitrary manner, run counter to the fundamental principles of the World Trade Organization and the rules-based multilateral trading system, and underscoring that these policies risk exacerbating inequalities, distorting trade flows and fostering economic fragmentation and instability,

Emphasizing that it is necessary and urgent to restore trade predictability through strengthened international cooperation, as well as the reliability of the rules-based multilateral trading system as a driver of inclusive and sustainable development,

Deeply concerned about the financial and technical challenges on commodity value chains, including in developing countries, caused by the impact of climate change, including along the environmental, economic and social dimensions,

Deeply concerned also about trade-restrictive measures imposed under the guise of environmental protection, as they hinder free and fair trade and violate the principles of nationally determined contributions and equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen trade capacities of developing countries and their ability to integrate into regional and global value chains in a very challenging context,

Reiterating the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, and the wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development³ and the report of the Secretary-General;⁴

³ A/80/15 (Part I), A/80/15 (Part II), A/80/15 (Part III) and A/80/15 (Part IV).

⁴ A/80/268.

2. *Reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for inclusive growth and poverty eradication and that it contributes to the promotion of sustainable development, structural transformation and industrialization, particularly in developing countries;

3. *Underscores* that a universal, rules-based, fair, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system should contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, providing policy space for national development objectives, poverty eradication and sustainable development, consistent with relevant international rules and countries' commitments, and promote export-led growth in the developing countries through, inter alia, preferential trade access for developing countries, targeted special and differential treatment that responds to the development needs of individual countries, and the elimination of trade barriers that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization agreements;

4. *Recalls* the ministerial decision of 7 December 2013 on duty-free and quota-free market access for least developed countries,⁵ recognizes that nearly all developed country members of the World Trade Organization provide either full or nearly full duty-free and quota-free market access to least developed country products and that a number of developing country members of the World Trade Organization also grant a significant degree of duty-free and quota-free market access to least developed country products, takes note of the adoption of trading arrangements that further extend preferential market access for the benefit of other developing States, and welcomes the ministerial decision⁶ that was adopted at the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization on 2 March 2024 on smooth transition support measures in favour of countries graduated from the least developed country category;

5. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the World Trade Organization members to work towards urgent reform of the Organization, with the aim of improving all its functions, while reaffirming the foundational principles of the Organization, and to accelerate discussions with a view to having a fully and well-functioning dispute settlement system accessible to all members without further delay, and for this reason calls upon the members of the World Trade Organization to accelerate discussions in an inclusive and transparent manner, build on the progress already made, and work on unresolved issues, while taking advantage of the available opportunities, addressing the challenges that the Organization is facing and ensuring the Organization's proper functioning; the work shall be member-driven, open, transparent, inclusive and must address the interests of all members, including development issues;

6. *Also reaffirms* that maintaining stable trade flows is essential to urgently addressing the multiple global crises, inter alia, of food, energy and finance faced by developing countries, as well as enhancing food security and nutrition in these countries;

7. *Underscores* the urgent need to keep markets, including for food, fertilizer and agriculture, open, equitable, transparent, non-discriminatory and predictable by eliminating trade-restrictive measures and distortions, speculations and hoarding through the reform of the multilateral trade rules on agriculture, according to World Trade Organization mandates, and to ensure sustained food security and nutrition of countries, particularly the least developed and net food-importing developing countries;

⁵ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(13)/44.

⁶ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(24)/34.

8. *Encourages* cooperation among countries to improve agricultural productivity and trade with a view to increasing the availability, accessibility and affordability of food to help address global food security;

9. *Notes with concern* that certain forms of support for agricultural producers are either trade-distorting or harmful to nature and health, and reaffirms its commitment to correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, highlights the need to address trade-distorting domestic support in agriculture, and looks forward to continuing the World Trade Organization negotiations consistent with existing mandates to further reform agricultural trade rules, with a view to achieving concrete and positive results at the next Ministerial Conference;

10. *Stresses* the continuing importance of the provision and mobilization of new and additional means of implementation, such as climate finance, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and capacity-building to developing countries, for expanding trade in renewable energy that can contribute to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy and in line with their national development priorities, including through making clean and renewable energy technologies available for all;

11. *Recognizes* the increase in services trade as a portion of global economic output, and its role in trade and employment as well as its contribution to global and regional connectivity and productivity growth, and in this respect underlines the critical role of services, digitally enabled services and electronic commerce and creative economy in sustainable development, and highlights the importance of supporting developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in taking advantage of the sector's potential, including by addressing the digital divides and improving data collection and regulatory capacities of services; and in this context also recognizes the importance of plurilateral initiatives at the World Trade Organization, which have been vital in driving concrete progress in key areas of trade;

12. *Urges* the members of the World Trade Organization to reaffirm their commitment to enhancing the participation of the least developed countries in global services trade, including by the full and effective implementation of the services waiver, formalized by a decision adopted at the 2011 Ministerial Conference,⁷ as a means of achieving this goal;

13. *Underscores* the continuing need for international support to increase economic resilience and diversification of commodity-dependent developing countries in such a way that their structural transformation is sustainable and economically meaningful;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to take complementary actions at the national level to strengthen domestic enabling environments and implement sound domestic policies and reforms conducive to realizing the potential of trade for inclusive growth and sustainable development;

15. *Notes* the need to increase the added value and competitiveness of the exports of critical minerals and commodities of developing countries, and to support domestic value addition and broad economic diversification close to source;

16. *Underlines* that enlarging aggregate trade gains alone is insufficient to help countries to eliminate poverty, empower women or create jobs on a sustainable basis, in order to reduce inequality within and among countries, and that trade must

⁷ World Trade Organization, document [WT/L/847](#).

be made more inclusive to benefit people and economic actors who tend to be economically isolated or vulnerable;

17. *Calls for* the development of additional and innovative instruments that support the integration of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries into higher-value global value chains with a focus on financial inclusion that ensures that trade benefits all;

18. *Reaffirms* the importance of promoting regional economic integration of developing countries to foster trade recovery and development, and in this regard welcomes ongoing efforts to fully operationalize the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area, including the commencement of actual trading under the Agreement aimed at doubling intra-African trade to deliver economic transformation and strengthen Africa's resilience, including food security and nutrition, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and notes the progress made in the implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement;

19. *Reiterates* that States will not be able to achieve the ambitious Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁸ without a revitalized and enhanced global partnership and means of implementation and that a revitalized global partnership will facilitate an intensive global engagement in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources;

20. *Welcomes* the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, the Sevilla Commitment,⁹ and calls for its timely and effective implementation;

21. *Encourages* the development and implementation of inclusive trade policies that can contribute to advancing gender equality and women's economic empowerment, which has a positive impact on economic growth and contributes to poverty eradication;

22. *Recommits firmly* to promoting a rules-based, non-discriminatory, open, fair, inclusive, equitable and transparent multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, and with a strong development dimension in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while preserving the fundamental principles of the World Trade Organization;

23. *Calls for* strengthening competition and consumer protection laws, policies and enforcement for open, fair, equitable, transparent, non-discriminatory and predictable markets, deepening international cooperation among competition authorities in order to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement against cross-border anti-competitive business practices, in accordance with the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, and among consumer protection authorities in order to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement against cross-border fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices, in accordance with the United Nations guidelines for consumer protection;

24. *Looks forward* to the convening of the Fourteenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, to be held in Cameroon from 26 to 29 March 2026;

⁸ Resolution 70/1.

⁹ Resolution 79/323, annex.

25. *Emphasizes* the need to continue combating protectionism in all its forms and to rectify any trade-distorting measures, including unilateral ones, that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize existing flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations, and emphasizes that the work of the World Trade Organization shall continue to promote sustainable economic development, with provisions for special and differential treatment remaining an integral part of the World Trade Organization agreements which should be reviewed with a view to being more precise, effective and operational;

26. *Recognizes* that, beyond the multilateral trade rules, non-reciprocal trade preferences to developing countries, such as the Generalized System of Preferences, remain vital and should be expanded beyond tariff relief to address non-tariff barriers and provide real market access;

27. *Takes note with appreciation* of the ministerial decision on the TRIPS Agreement that was adopted at the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization to authorize the use of the subject matter of a patent required for the production and supply of COVID-19 vaccines without the consent of the right holder to the extent necessary to address the COVID-19 pandemic, in accordance with the provisions of article 31 of the TRIPS Agreement,¹⁰ and regrets the lack of agreement to take a decision on the extension of the ministerial decision to cover the production and supply of COVID-19 diagnostics and therapeutics, despite the call in paragraph 8 of the ministerial decision on the TRIPS Agreement for World Trade Organization members to reach a decision on this matter no later than six months from the date of the decision;

28. *Calls for* enhancing the capacity of the multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core, to increase pandemic and disaster preparedness and resilience through a multifaceted response, including through partnership with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre, and including by strengthening the resilience of global supply chains, including short-term measures such as trade facilitation, transparency and restraint in relation to export restrictions on vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics supplies, as well as the rapid scaling up and expansion of vaccine production globally, including in developing countries, and recalls the ministerial declaration on the World Trade Organization response to the COVID-19 pandemic and preparedness for future pandemics, adopted on 17 June 2022;¹¹

29. *Recalls* the decision at the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization not to impose export restrictions on foodstuffs purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme;¹²

30. *Takes note* of the dedicated work programme undertaken in the World Trade Organization as provided for in the ministerial declaration on the emergency response to food insecurity to examine how the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries¹³ could be made more effective and operational and consider the needs of least developed and net food-importing developing countries to increase their resilience in responding to acute food

¹⁰ See World Trade Organization, ministerial decision on the TRIPS Agreement (WT/MIN(22)/30), adopted on 17 June 2022.

¹¹ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(22)/31.

¹² See World Trade Organization, ministerial decision on World Food Programme food purchases exemption from export prohibitions or restrictions (WT/MIN(22)/29), adopted on 17 June 2022.

¹³ See World Trade Organization, ministerial declaration on the emergency response to food insecurity (WT/MIN(22)/28), adopted on 17 June 2022.

instability, bolster their agricultural production and enhance their domestic food security;

31. *Underlines* that any emergency measures introduced to address food security concerns shall minimize trade distortions as far as possible, be temporary, targeted, transparent and be notified and implemented in accordance with World Trade Organization rules, and underscores that particular regard should be given to the effect that such measures have on developing countries, including the least developed and net food-importing developing countries;

32. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies¹⁴ among accepting World Trade Organization members on 15 September 2025, having reached the required threshold of two-thirds of members formally accepting the agreement, urges members of the World Trade Organization that have not yet done so to promptly accept the Agreement, and encourages the members of the World Trade Organization to finalize negotiations on outstanding issues and achieve a comprehensive agreement on fisheries subsidies, including through further disciplines on certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing country members and least developed country members should be an integral part of these negotiations;

33. *Underlines* the importance of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation annexed to the Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization in improving transparency, expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit, and thereby reducing trade costs, and in this regard encourages its full and effective implementation, including through enhanced support towards its implementation;

34. *Urges* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral economic, financial or trade measures that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations, and that are inconsistent with the principles of international law or the Charter of the United Nations or that contravene the basic principles of the multilateral trading system and that affect, in particular, but not exclusively, developing countries;

35. *Notes* that the use of policy instruments for environmental purposes with potential impact on international trade can have unintended consequences for partner countries, especially the least developed countries, which need to be addressed to aid their pursuit of structural transformation and economic diversification;

36. *Emphasizes* that, in line with the spirit of World Trade Organization agreements, trade-related environmental measures can best contribute to sustainable development, including environmental sustainability, by improving market access conditions and facilitating trade and investment, thus providing new market opportunities and incentives for sustainably produced products through trade policies, rather than by imposing barriers to trade;

37. *Expresses deep concern* regarding unilateral protectionist measures taken by some trade partners that would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries or a disguised restriction on international trade, including unilateral and discriminatory border adjustment mechanisms and taxes;

38. *Stresses* the importance of article 3.5 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁵ and article 4.15 of the Paris Agreement,¹⁶ in this

¹⁴ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(22)/W/22.

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁶ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

regard welcomes the recognition, in the global stocktake at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, that measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade, and calls upon Parties to reconsider such measures and suspend their implementation;

39. *Welcomes* efforts to enhance South-South and triangular trade cooperation under interregional trade arrangements, such as the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, as a vehicle to support export diversification, economic resilience and technological upgrading;

40. *Reiterates* the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, and in contributing to supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

41. *Reaffirms* the fundamental role that competition and consumer protection laws, policies and enforcement can play for strong economic development and the usefulness of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices and the United Nations guidelines for consumer protection, as well as the important and useful role that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development plays in this field;

42. *Takes note* of the report of the Ninth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices,¹⁷ held from 7 to 11 July 2025 in Geneva, and, in line with the recommendations contained therein, decides to rename the Conference as the United Nations Conference on Competition and Consumer Protection, and also decides to convene the Tenth United Nations Conference on Competition and Consumer Protection, to be held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2030;

43. *Welcomes* the convening of the sixteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, from 20 to 23 October 2025 in Geneva;

44. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and developments in the international trading system, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Macroeconomic policy questions”, the sub-item entitled “International trade and development”.

¹⁷ TD/RBP/CONF.10/7.