

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 2007

**Regional
cooperation
for development**



UNITED NATIONS

EMBARGO
The contents of this Report must
not be quoted or summarized
in the print, broadcast, or
electronic media, before
5 September 2007 17:00 hours GMT



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
GENEVA

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 2007

Report by the secretariat of the
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development



UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva, 2007

Note

- Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

- The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

- Material in this publication may be freely quoted or reprinted, but acknowledgement is requested, together with a reference to the document number. A copy of the publication containing the quotation or reprint should be sent to the UNCTAD secretariat.

UNCTAD/TDR/2007

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

<i>Sales No. E.07.II.D.11</i>

ISBN 978-92-1-112721-8

ISSN 0255-4607

Copyright © United Nations, 2007
All rights reserved

FOREWORD

Over the past five years, the expansion of the world economy and trade has served as an engine of growth for many developing countries and helped to support progress to the Millennium Development Goals. Even the poorest countries have been able to reap benefits from sustained growth of the world economy, largely because of favourable price developments in many primary commodities. Thus the global external environment for development has strongly improved since the turn of the Millennium.

But as the *Trade and Development Report 2007* points out, this beneficial environment has some unsettling features, such as persistent imbalances and net capital flow from developing to developed countries. If we are to avert serious negative repercussions for economic growth and development, major deficit and surplus countries must work together to address these issues.

For developing countries, the most important challenge is to translate recent gains into lasting progress through successful integration into the global economy. Appropriate policies at the national level are crucial. So are efforts to bring multilateral trade negotiations to a successful conclusion, with a strengthened development dimension in international trade rules. But at the regional level, too, collective and coordinated responses can offer additional possibilities for improving growth and structural change in the globalizing world. By working together more closely and building on common and complementary interests, partners in the same geographical region can significantly strengthen their efforts to meet the challenges of globalization. The *Trade and Development Report 2007* examines the role that such cooperation can play.

In recent years, policymakers in developing countries have paid increasing attention to regional cooperation and integration in support of national development efforts. The assessments and policy proposals presented in this *Trade and Development Report* are likely to meet with considerable interest, and make a valuable contribution to the debate on how best to make regional cooperation work for development.

Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
<i>FOREWORD</i>	iii
<i>Explanatory notes</i>	xiii
<i>Abbreviations</i>	xiv
<i>List of regional blocs and membership</i>	xvi
<i>OVERVIEW</i>	I-XXI

Chapter I

CURRENT ISSUES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY	1
--	---

A. Recent trends in the world economy	1
1. Global growth	1
2. Trade, commodity prices and terms of trade	4
B. Global imbalances and destabilizing speculation	13
1. Widening global imbalances	13
2. Speculative flows induced by “carry trade”	15
3. Changing opportunities for speculation in emerging market economies	22
4. Speculative capital flows and real effects	23
5. National policies to prevent speculation	25
6. Globally coordinated policies to reduce global imbalances	28
Notes	30
References	31

<i>Statistical annex to chapter I</i>	33
---	----

Chapter II

GLOBALIZATION, REGIONALIZATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE	35
A. Introduction	35
B. The limitations of conventional thinking	37
1. Theoretical approaches to regional integration	37
2. The role of geography, history and politics	39
C. Regionalization and policy cooperation	41
1. Industrialization and the integration challenge	41
2. Bridging gaps and battling constraints	43
3. Global financial governance and regional cooperation	45
Notes	48
References	49

Chapter III

THE “NEW REGIONALISM” AND NORTH-SOUTH TRADE AGREEMENTS	53
A. Regionalism and the proliferation of free trade agreements	54
B. Issues relating to North-South free trade agreements, the WTO and policy space	57
1. Reciprocity	57
2. Market access for goods and government procurement	58
3. Liberalization of services	60
4. Investment and investor protection	61

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_10096

