



The 2023 Sustainable Development Goals report urges for a turning point to support developing Yekdjh[i 'je'WY^_I ['Z[I [lefc [dj '] eWb O M['YWddej 'i _c f lo 'Yedj_dk['m_j^'c eh['e\'j^['i Wc ['WdZ'' [nf [Yj 'WZ_\[h dj 'h i klj\$¹ It may be time to rethink economic development models that have contributed to developing countries' economic vulnerability.

Commodity dependence remains a crucial challenge for developing countries. A total of 101 out of 191 UNCTAD member States are commodity-dependent, with more than 60 percent of exports relying on primary commodities.² Africa and South America have the highest incidence, with a c [Z_Vd1Wk["e\Yec c eZ_j_[i "[nfehji"e\"/&&VdZ". - $f[hY[dj"h[if[Yj_[bo"e\]^{[t]}] bo"e\])^{[t]} bo"e\] jejWb" exports.³$

Developing countries relying on primary commodity exports face significant socioeconomic challenges. With a large part of the economy relying on commodities, from family incomes to government revenues, these countries have a high exposure to price fluctuations from commodity exchange markets. When there is a price shock, their economy suffers a major impact.

Climate change, COVID-19, and the war in Ukraine exposed the extent of these countries' vulnerability. In 2020, 32 million people in the Least Developing Countries were pushed into extreme poverty⁴. 27 out of 32 (o)-5(f)11(4⁴ai)4(ne)-()8)-2ne7f4n r90^f





The outcome of the joint meeting will be a joint informal summary by the President of ECOSOC and Chair of the Second Committee highlighting the key messages, ideas, and innovative policies





- Chair of Second Committee
- President of the Economic and Social Council

- Remarks by representatives of commodity-dependent countries
- Intervention by a panel of experts
- Intervention by Member States and questions to the panel of experts