Delegates agreed to text ad ref in 87(b), on improving market access for export products of Africa and LDCs, including through tariff- and quota-free treatment for essentially all products originating in least developed countries on as broad and liberal a basis as possible. They discussed 90 bis, on a World Solidarity Fund, but no agreement was reached.

**WORKING GROUP II: PART III COMMITMENT 2: POVERTY ERADICATION:** In 27 bis (u), on pro-poor health systems, the HOLY SEE opposed a reference to “services.” The G-77/CHINA proposed referring to provision of and universal access to high quality primary health care throughout the life cycle, including sexual and reproductive health care, not later than 2015, as well as health education programmes, clean water and safe sanitation, nutrition, food security and immunization programmes. Delegates agreed.

**COMMITMENT 5: GENDER EQUALITY:** In paragraph 71, delegates agreed on reference to taking into account fully and implementing the outcome of Beijing+5. The G-77/CHINA proposed, and delegates agreed, to delete language on, inter alia, gender equality in the context of the WSSD. In 73 bis, on health, education and social services, delegates accepted Beijing+5 text on equal access, the highest attainable standards, and universally accessible health care services, including sexual and reproductive health. In 73 ter, delegates supported Beijing+5 text prioritizing maternal morbidity and mortality reduction. They also agreed to delete reference to appropriate measures to ensure a wide range of health services.

**COMMITMENT 6: EDUCATION AND HEALTH:** In 75 bis, on measures against HIV/AIDS, the G-77/CHINA proposed, and others agreed to: text supporting multi-sectoral measures at the national level; and language highlighting the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on personal, social and economic development. The G-77/CHINA, with BRAZIL, the EU and others, preferred reference to HIV/AIDS “and other” sexually transmitted infections. NEW ZEALAND, with the HOLY SEE, suggested language referring to HIV/AIDS and other infections, which may be sexually transmitted. The reference remains bracketed. In 75 bis (a), delegates agreed on a reference to strengthening health care services, including sexual and reproductive health. In 75 bis (b), the G-77/ CHINA, with others, proposed text on responsible sexual behavior. ARMENIA suggested text on “safe” and responsible sexual
behavior. The HOLY SEE opposed, but supported reference to children’s rights and the rights and responsibilities of parents and guardians. The EU suggested adding reference to international conventions to the HOLY SEE proposal. No consensus was reached. Delegates agreed to text on: training health providers in all areas and promoting scientifically transmitted infection prevention and control in 75 bis (c); developing and implementing strategies to prevent mother-to-child transmission in 75 bis (d); addressing the impact of HIV/AIDS on national development in 75 bis (e); and providing social and educational support to communities, households, orphans and children affected by HIV/AIDS in 75 bis (f).

In paragraph 76, on international efforts against HIV/AIDS, the G-77/CHINA proposed adding text on access to affordable medications and, with the EU, deleting “population” before a reference to planning programmes. The EU proposed a reference to youth organizations, and suggested a new 76 bis, on making essential medicines available to all members of society. Both paragraphs remain bracketed.

In paragraph 80, on TRIPS and access to medicines, the EU and US underscored patent rights, while the G-77/CHINA proposed a formulation stressing the precedence of human rights over patent rights. Canada suggested deleting the proposals, noting similar references in paragraph 82 and pointing out that highly technical expertise would be required to negotiate this text. South Africa said with HIV/AIDS threatening 25 percent of its productive population, it could not afford to be blasé. Both texts are bracketed pending facilitation.

In paragraph 81, on universal access to basic education and primary health services, delegates accepted Mongolia’s reference to a UN Literacy Decade. Delegates agreed on text in paragraph 82, on cooperation with WHO to monitor and analyze the pharmaceutical and public health implications of relevant international agreements. G-77/China-proposed language on analyzing the consequences of agreements on trade in health services remains bracketed pending conclusion of paragraphs 80. Paragraph 83 and 83 bis, on integration of health policies in specific sectors, were adopted with minor amendments.

In paragraph 84, delegates considered, as new 84 and 84 bis, a reformulation based on the Dakar Framework for Education for All. In agreeing to paragraph 84, delegates accepted, inter alia: the G-77/China’s preference to reaffirm rather than recognize the framework; Canada’s suggestion to refer to developing or strengthening national strategies as well as action plans at the appropriate level to promote Dakar’s education goals; reference to the special emphasis on girls and children, in difficult circumstances or with special needs, including children with disabilities; and EU language on assuring girls and women full and equal access to education.

In 84 bis, delegates agreed to adopt the text of paragraph 21 of the Framework, which recognizes that achieving education for all will require estimated additional support of US $8 billion a year and a consequent need for new, concrete financial commitments by governments and bilateral and multilateral donors. G-77/China preferred to retain the text, adding reference to low income countries. Discussion was deferred.

In paragraph 9, CANADA supported a formulation on the strengthened and more stable international financial system, noting this was agreed language from GA Resolution 54/197. The US preferred to delete the entire reference, but said it could work from the resolution. The EU and JAPAN agreed. PAKISTAN noted a “double standard” on the issue of deleting references, and stated that repeating agreed language does not necessarily carry the WSSD process forward. MEXICO said that international consensus language should not appear in bold, and suggested focusing on compromise wording to cover the G-77/China’s concerns. Brackets remain on the reference.

After Chair Asadi emphasized the need for a compromise package for the declaration, the G-77/CHINA stated it reserved its right with respect to placement in paragraph 5. The EU noted it reserved all its rights with respect to this text. MEXICO said that it would insist on a reference to migrant workers in language on workers’ rights.

**IN THE CORRIDORS**
Delegates can be pleased that the WSSD process is, in the words of one representative, “light years ahead” of the recent Beijing experience. But a few note uneasiness at the amount of cell phone traffic in the rooms, some of which is reportedly related to consultations with private sector advisers trying hard to remain behind the scenes. They wonder why the same countries who normally support human rights have lost their enthusiasm for the phrase in text on intellectual property rights and health care. One commentator quips that if delegates could just get a fully funded World Solidarity Fund off the ground, it would mean A Better World For All.

**THINGS TO LOOK FOR TODAY**

**PLENARY:** The Plenary will meet at 10:00 am in the Assembly Hall.

**WORKING GROUPS:** Working Group I will meet at 10:00 am, 4:00 pm and 8:00 pm in Room XVII. Working Group II will meet at 10:00 am and 8:00 pm in Room XVIII. Working Group III will meet at 4:00 pm in Room XXVI.

**CONTACT GROUPS:** The contact group on unilateral concessions will meet from 2:00-3:00 pm in Room E2070-2072. The contact group on environment will meet from 2:00-4:00 pm in Room XXVII. The contact group on globalization and labor will meet from 3:00-4:00 pm in Room XXIV.