

(h) Remove biases against exports and in favour of inefficient import substitution and establish policies that allow them to benefit fully from the flows of foreign investment, within the framework of national, social, economic and developmental goals;

(i) Promote the creation of a domestic economic environment supportive of an optimal balance between production for the domestic and export markets.

(b) International and regional cooperation and coordination

35. Governments of developed countries and those of other countries in a position to do so should, directly or through appropriate international and regional organizations and international lending institutions, enhance their efforts to provide developing countries with the following:

(a) Increased technical assistance for capacity-building in the nation's design and implementation of economic policies, upon request;

(b) Design and operation of efficient tax systems, accounting systems and financial sectors;

(c) Promotion of entrepreneurship.

36. International financial and development institutions should further review their policies and programmes in the light of the objective of sustainable development.

37. Stronger economic cooperation among developing countries has long been accepted as an important component of efforts to promote economic growth, technological capabilities and accelerate development in the developing world. Therefore, the efforts of the developing countries to promote economic cooperation among themselves should be enhanced and continue to be supported by the international community.

Means of implementation

(a) Financing and cost-evaluation

(b) Capacity-building

38. The above-mentioned policy changes in developing countries involve substantial national efforts for capacity-building in the areas of public administration, central banking, tax administration, savings institutions and financial markets.

39. In the implementation of the four programme areas identified in this chapter, special attention should be given to the special circumstances facing the economies in transition. It is also to be recognized that these countries are facing unprecedented challenges in transforming their economies, in some cases in the midst of considerable social and political tensions.