



PAKISTAN

PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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**INTERVENTION BY
AMBASSADOR MUNIR AKRAM,
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS,
IN THE
INFORMAL MEETING OF THE PLENARY ON THE
DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER OF THE PRESIDENT'S
DRAFT OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF THE HIGH-LEVEL
PLENARY MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
SEPTEMBER 2005**

New York
28 July 2005

**Intervention by Ambassador Munir Akram, Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations, in the informal meeting of the
Plenary on the Development Cluster of the President's draft Outcome Document of
the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly of September 2005
(28 July 2005)**

Mr. President,

We thank you for circulating the revised version of the draft Outcome Document to advance the preparatory process for the high-level event in September. We also appreciate the work of the Facilitators.

2. We fully align ourselves with the statement made by the distinguished Permanent Representative of Jamaica on behalf of the G-77 and China.

3. Development is major objective of the majority in the context of the forthcoming Summit. We are looking for implementation of commitments already made and not new concepts and norms. There is room for considerable improvement, clarity, balance, and precision in the text.

4. We can broadly support the recommendations in the draft on achieving time-bound ODA targets; generating financing through innovative means; redefining debt sustainability; quick win actions; more democratic global governance in economic and financial spheres, greater coherence and central role for UN in international development policy, etc.

5. We call for the inclusion of a reference to the need for supporting development efforts of low income countries, as duly recognized in the revised text for the middle income countries.

6. Trade and investment issues continue to lack prominence and specificity in the Summit Outcome. The September Event should provide clear and detailed guidance to the WTO Ministerial in Hong Kong to ensure not only the timely and successful conclusion of the Doha Round but also the realization of identified and ambitious development objectives, inter alia, including the following:

- i) Liberalization in the agricultural sector by substantially reducing highest tariff band and domestic support; elimination of export subsidies at an early date and differential periods for implementation of agricultural modalities by developing and developed countries;
- ii) Support for comprehensive efforts for the stabilization of commodity prices;

- iii) Operationalization of the special and differential treatment provisions in past and future WTO agreements and resolution of the host of implementation issues that relate to the Uruguay Round Agreements;
- iv) Liberalization of labour intensive services and movement of natural persons (Mode 4);
- v) A commitment to the elimination of tariff peaks and tariff escalation against exports of developing countries and to bring them at par with average tariffs;
- vi) Acceptance of a review of the development dimension of the TRIPS agreement;
- vii) A Moratorium on the use of anti-dumping actions against low income countries;
- viii) A commitment not to circumvent the elimination of quotas on textiles and clothing exports of developing countries;
- ix) An end to arbitrary and abusive use of sanitary and phytosanitary standards and similar measures to restrain exports of low income countries;
- x) Taking specific steps to introduce greater equity and efficiency in WTO decision making, dispute settlement system and its Secretariat;
- xi) The creation of a trade capacity building fund.

8. On investment, inclusion of a reference to FDI flows in the revised text is a step in the right direction. However, we still see the need for the Summit to call for conscious measures to elicit greater foreign direct investment flows to the widest possible number of developing countries. The Summit may:

- i. Invite national governments seeking to develop infrastructures and generate foreign direct investments to develop integrated strategies with the involvement of both public and private sectors and facilitated, where appropriate, by international donors;
- ii. Call upon international financial and banking institutions to consider streamlining and enhancing the transparency of risk rating mechanisms with a view to making them more development oriented;
- iii. Encourage the participation of foreign private investment in infrastructure development;
- iv. Initiate measures that mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows.

9. We see access to and development of technology as the central pillar of any strategy to achieve the economic growth and development objectives. The prominence given to Science and Technology issues and the important recommendations made in the draft Document on science and technology are indeed a welcome development. We feel that the proposals can be further fleshed out to include specific initiatives such as:

- i. Initiate a process to identify developing country research and development needs and to seek specific commitments to finance and/or undertake R&D actions on the “problems” of and needs identified by the developing countries. Prof Jaffrey Sachs has estimated that a global scientific research and development initiative to address special needs of the poor would require approximately \$7 billion annually by 2015.
- ii. Draw up a Code of Conduct for Transfer of Technology for governments and transnational corporations. The TRIPS Agreement may be revised to remove constraints on the transfer of development “friendly” technologies and processes.

10. The Summit outcome must also clearly spell out a follow up mechanism to review and monitor the implementation of the decisions taken and commitments made at the Summit. We welcome the reference to monitoring by ECOSOC, in the revised text, in the context of implementing the MDGs. We feel that ECOSOC can act as the forum for the follow up of the implementation of the agreed commitments by, inter alia, convening Annual Ministerial Meeting, calling for a unified report from the Secretariat on the implementation of commitments and acting as a Development Cooperation Forum.
