

**STATEMENT BY H.E. AMBASSADOR  
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**SPECIAL ENVOY OF  
H.E. LUIZ INÁCIO LULA DA SILVA,  
PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF  
BRAZIL**

**II SOUTH SUMMIT, DOHA, JUNE 2005**

Your Highness, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, our graceful host,

Majesties,

Your Excellency, Prime-Minister P. J. Patterson of Jamaica, our distinguished President of the G-77,

Distinguished Heads of State and Government of the G-77 and China,

Dear colleagues and friends,

I would like, first of all, to join previous speakers in expressing my sincere thanks to the Emir and the people of Qatar for their hospitality. They really make one feel at home in this beautiful and modern city of Doha. It is a pleasure to return to this city, where other important gatherings have taken place, including the World Trade Organization Ministerial meeting which launched the Doha Development Agenda. I would also like to convey the best wishes of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva for the success of this Summit.

The II South Summit takes place against a background of historic change. Since our last Summit in Havana, five years ago, nations from Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean have been increasingly assuming a more prominent position in the world stage. Present realities and trends in terms of population, production, trade, cultural innovation, among others, point to this direction. Countries from the South have been taking a number of bold initiatives to translate their natural affinities into true partnerships.

When President Lula invited all Arab and South American nations to their first joint Summit in Brasilia, he was not only recognizing but also giving impetus to the emergence of this new geography in international relations.

The South American-Arab Summit demonstrated that there exists a genuine willingness on the part of two regions from the South to explore common interests and opportunities, including – but not limited to – trade and investment.

As the country with the second largest population of African descendants, Brazil has intensified its contacts with Africa, through a renewed political dialogue at the highest level, and increasing economic cooperation.

Asia, a dynamic and diversified region of the developing world, has also received special attention through a number of new initiatives, as exemplified by the many exchanges of visits at the presidential level.

These efforts take place in a context of important new developments in our own part of the world, with the emergence of the South American Community of Nations and big strides towards regional and inter-regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Since its inception, the Group of 77 has been a solid platform for expressing the aspirations of the South on economic and social issues. In recent years, South-South links have been benefiting from a new dynamics. From 1990 to 2000, while world trade grew at about 5% a year, exchanges among developing countries rose at 10% a year. The share of manufactured goods in developing countries exports also increased, from 20% in 1980 to 70% in 2000. This means that some developing countries have been able to gain competitiveness, climb up the technological ladder and add value to their exports.

On the other hand, we must recognize that the distribution of opportunities and benefits of the globalization process continues to be asymmetrical and inequitable. In several countries, social and economic indicators have even deteriorated over the last decade. According to the Millennium Project Report, between 1990 and 2001, the number of people living in Sub-Saharan Africa on less than \$ 1 a day rose from 227 to 313 million.

Our first challenge is to strive for multilateral rules that will enable all countries to take full advantage of global trade and investment flows. According to World Bank estimates, an agreement at the WTO that addresses the concerns of developing countries might produce from US\$ 290 to 520 billion in income gains, thereby helping to take 144 million people out of poverty.

There are encouraging signs. Developing countries have been showing that they can work together to influence global trade negotiations. Brazil is a proud member and co-founder of the G-20, which has succeeded in changing the negotiating dynamics and placing trade liberalization in agriculture at the heart of WTO talks. The package agreed to last July in Geneva was a very positive step in that direction. We must now endeavor to achieve a successful outcome for the Development Round, one that is fully compatible with the level of ambition as contained in the original mandate. As we are all aware, agriculture remains the key for the success of these negotiations.

Last year, at UNCTAD XI in Sao Paulo, we agreed to launch the III Round of the Global System of Trade Preferences. The GSTP constitutes a useful, though underused, tool for increasing trade flows among developing countries, with particular emphasis on the needs of the least developed countries, including land-locked and small island developing countries. We look forward to welcoming as many G-77 countries as possible as new participants in the GSTP, and we hope that the III Round of negotiations can be concluded by the end of next year.

For many countries, however, greater market access alone will not be sufficient. To overcome the "poverty trap" we must mobilize the international community as a whole. A focused and sustained scaling up of official development assistance is absolutely essential.

The International Action Against Hunger and Poverty, launched by Presidents Lula, Chirac, Lagos and Zapatero, with the support of United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, was designed to place hunger eradication and development financing at the very top of the international agenda. We were encouraged by the mobilization started at the highest level in New York last September. Yet much more needs to be done to provide assistance funding in a stable and predictable manner, directed at long-term development projects in areas such as health, education and sanitation. We wish to continue working with our partners in the G-77 to achieve concrete results in this field in the context of this year's MDG review.

As we demand greater efforts from our partners in the North, we must also strive to rely more on ourselves. The creation of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Facility Against Hunger and Poverty is a pioneering initiative devised by three developing countries to assist others in the developing world, particularly those that need it the most. Guinea Bissau was the first country to benefit from the IBSA Fund, in an agricultural development project. Plans are underway to implement projects in Haiti, Palestine and Laos. In this context, we wish to commend His Royal Highness, Emir Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, for his decision to contribute 20 million dollars to fighting poverty and natural disasters in developing countries.

Brazil remains committed to the established principles of international relations, such as non-interference in internal affairs. At the same time, President Lula has been formulating another, equally important concept: the notion of non-indifference to other peoples' plights.

In this spirit, acting within and through the United Nations, Brazil has taken the lead of the United Nations peacekeeping mission in Haiti, to help this sister nation overcome a political crisis and a tragic heritage of oppression and marginalization. We are striving to promote an innovative approach to peacekeeping and peacebuilding - one that recognizes that peace, security and development remain inextricably linked.

As we celebrate the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United Nations, member States have been called upon by Secretary General Kofi Annan to look into a valuable set of proposals contained in his report, "In larger freedom". We are faced with a unique opportunity to impart new credibility and strength to the United Nations. Important issues related to development, security and human rights await our consideration and decision. A key element of the much-needed reform of the UN is the expansion of the Security Council. Developing countries, which constitute the majority of UN membership, must have greater representation in its decision-making process. Permanent membership for countries from the developing world is a crucial aspect of this process, with a view to rectifying the structural deficit in representation that we face today. A majority of States have already voiced their support to the expansion in both the permanent and the non-permanent categories. According to the draft resolution proposed by Brazil, India, Germany and Japan, six new permanent seats are to be created, four of which would be assigned to members of the G-77 from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. This would represent a momentous step towards a new world; a world more sensitive to the aspirations and perspectives of the South. Our ability to seize this opportunity will be a test of our maturity and our resolve. The Secretary General has invited member States to take decisive action on this issue before the September Summit. We strongly support this approach, not least because resolving it will facilitate the consideration of other proposals of paramount importance at the Summit, many of which have been dealt with here in Doha; proposals that address the fundamental issue of the economic and social development of our nations.

Your Highness, Majesties, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, ladies and gentlemen.

The 21<sup>st</sup> century can be the century of the South. It behooves us, the G-77 nations, to provide the catalyst for this to happen. Initiatives such as the "Alliance of Civilizations" and other steps to promote dialogue between cultures are important ingredients of the political and economic cooperation we countries of the South are looking for. At the South American-Arab Summit in Brasilia the cultural dimension of inter-regional relationship received special attention. Mutual understanding and the promotion of a culture of peace are indeed prerequisites for political and economic association and a globalization process that serves the interests of all.

The message I bring to this forum from President Lula is one of faith in our capacity to work together towards a world of increasing cooperation among the countries represented here to promote peace and development with social justice.

Thank you.