

Statement by
H.E. Mr. Khurshid M. Kasuri
Foreign Minister of Pakistan
at the
Second South Summit meeting of the
Heads of State and Government

Doha, Qatar
(15-16 June, 2005)

EMBASSY OF PAKISTAN
DOHA

His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, Chairman of the Second South Summit

The Most Honourable Percival James Patterson, the Prime Minister of Jamaica and Chairman of the Group of 77 and China,

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me convey our deepest gratitude to the government and the brotherly people of the State of Qatar for their warm and generous hospitality. We admire the visionary and wise leadership of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani.

2. In the wake of President Pervez Musharraf's visit to Qatar last week, our close and fraternal bilateral relations have been further significantly improved.

3. It is befitting that this South Summit is being held in Doha, where the WTO's current round was launched. Indeed, Doha is emerging as the venue for international dialogue on various contemporary global challenges.

Excellencies,

4. As early as in the mid 1970s, Pakistan advanced the idea of convening all the developing countries to promote their collective economic and social objectives. We believe that the first South Summit in Havana was a great stride towards strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the developing countries. It enabled us to reflect our goals and aspirations in the United Nation's Millennium Declaration and, later, in the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development, besides accelerating South – South trade and cooperation.

5. Yet, it is also obvious that the objectives and decisions we espoused and approved in Havana are far from realization. The challenge of development remains daunting for many developing countries. Mass poverty, hunger and disease stalk many of our nations. Conflicts convulse

some of our societies. The world remains pervasively unequal and, in many ways, unjust to the poor and the powerless.

Excellencies,

6. Pakistan, nevertheless, approaches these development challenges with confidence and optimism. This derives in large measure from the significant successes which we in the South have already achieved and substantial capacity we possess for self-help and mutual cooperation.

7. For the first time, the South has the economic complementarities and capacity for a meaningful cooperation. The South's share in international trade is rising spectacularly. Regional trade and economic integration is happening in virtually every region and sub-region of the South. Investment flows from several South countries with accumulated financial surpluses to other developing countries are rising. And, developing countries are acting together to address technological and human resource constraints on growth and development.

8. Our aims at this Summit should be to promote the coherence and cumulative impact of such South – South Cooperation. A coordinating body may be helpful in monitoring and facilitating such cooperation activities. We should also consider: an annual report on South – South cooperation, strengthening of the Group-77 Secretariat, and promotion of practical business cooperation among the developing countries.

9. In the months ahead, we have the opportunity to revive the momentum for equitable and universal development. The September High-Level Event of the UN General Assembly must be the occasion to secure specific decisions for the full implementation and realization of the internationally agreed development goals, first and foremost, the millennium development goals. The Millennium Project Report of Professor Jeffrey Sachs, the specific recommendations of the World Bank and other institutions as well as the proposals advanced by the Group of 77 and China, indicate a clear road map for the realization of the internationally agreed development goals. What we need is to generate the political will – in the North and in the South - to implement this road map without further delay.

10. We all know the main elements of this Road Map. **Firstly**, we all need sound national policies and correct governance. Good policies can turn around the worst performing economies. In Pakistan, with sound policies, we have within four years acquired macro-economic stabilization and accelerated economic growth to 8.4% this year – one of the fastest rate of growth in Asia in virtually all sectors of the economy – manufacturing, agriculture, energy, services and information technology. With realistic hope for peace in our region, we will endeavour to sustain this positive trend and forge close economic partnerships with China, South Asia, Central Asia, East and West Asia, including the Gulf region.

11. **Secondly**, development cannot take place without adequate financing. We must generate domestic resources and attract external resources for investment. Foreign direct investment flows can and should be encouraged to a wider circle of developing countries. They facilitate technology transfer, create jobs, boost productivity, enhance competitiveness and accelerate economic growth and eliminate poverty. Of course, most developing countries continue to require external financial assistance, to directly address the goals of poverty eradication, infrastructure and skills development and creation of capacity for production and trade. We welcome the declaration from the Group of 8 favouring debt cancellation and enhanced ODA and the efforts for innovative financing. The real impact will depend on how these schemes are actually implemented. Development will be difficult in these countries so long as there is a net out flow of resources from the developing to the developed countries. This outflow was \$312 billion in 2003.

12. **Thirdly**, an open and equitable international trading system is indispensable for sustainable growth and development. At the September Summit in New York, we need to identify the “development” objectives of the Doha Round, and undertake to achieve these including some actions that can bring immediate benefits for the developing countries even before the conclusion of the Round. And, we need accompanying actions for example, to stabilize commodity prices, build trade capacity in the poorest countries and address the increasingly important and sensitive issue of international integration.

13. **Fourthly**, we must redouble efforts to facilitate access to technology for developing countries through a review of the international regimes and

by ensuring larger R&D expenditures on the areas and issues of priorities for the developing countries.

14. Finally, we need good global governance, not only good national governance. This implies the induction of equity in the international economic policy making, including in the IMF, WTO, International Bank of Settlements etc. It also implies more concerted efforts to ensure responsible corporate conduct and an end to the illegal transfer, and refusal to repatriate resources generated through corruption and crimes.

15. In this context, the United Nations - the political arm of the global economic system - must be empowered, in practice, to promote such good global governance, especially through the Economic and Social Council.

Excellencies,

16. Pakistan is confident that this second south summit under the dynamic dual leadership of Qatar and Jamaica, will reach far-reaching decisions on all the dimensions of the development matrix. These decisions will, in turn, enable our countries and leaders to secure global agreement on our goals and strategies at the September UN Summit and thus advance the prospects, for all our peoples, of a life of dignity and prosperity.

I thank you.