



Statement on behalf of the Group of 77 and China by Ambassador
Munir Akram of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan during the Annual
Ministerial Review at the 2007 Substantive Session of the ECOSOC

4 July 2007, Geneva

Mr. President

It is honour and great personal privilege to speak on behalf of the Group of 77 and China at this first ever Annual Ministerial Review of the ECOSOC High Level Segment.

to the initiative Pakistan took along with other countries to strengthen the ECOSOC during our Presidency of the Council, in 2005.

3. This session is historic one because it will not only hold the first Annual Ministerial Review but also launch the Development Cooperation Forum under ECOSOC and the proceedings of the Council in the first few days do confirm our hope that ECOSOC will become revitalized and an active player in international economic relations.

Mr. President,

4. In further elaborating the decisions taken at the 2005 World Summit regarding ECOSOC's new responsibilities, the General Assembly, in its resolution 61/16 decided that the AMR should be conducted by way of a cross-sectoral approach focusing on thematic issues common to the outcomes of the major UN Conferences and Summits including MDGs and other Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADGs). Furthermore, it should review progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the Conferences and Summits and their follow up processes.

... yesterday by several developing countries confirm that the developing countries are making a sincere effort to implement their part of the commitments to devise national development strategies improve governance and create a macroeconomic climate conducive for growth, trade and

investment. Regrettably, I cannot say that a similar commitment and clarity is not visible from our partners. Yesterday, this was very visible in the participation by our partners in the open discussions which took place. I hope that next year there will be presentations voluntarily made by both developing and developed countries since this is consistent with the spirit and substance of the General Assembly Resolution 61/16 which provides for participation by both partners.

6. The Group of 77 and China, Mr. President, have consistently called for effective monitoring of the implementation of the MDGs and the IADGs. Unfortunately, no mechanism to measure progress achieved with regard to the first seven MDGs but specific benchmarks and targets are not so available to measure the implementation of MDG 8 that is on global partnerships or on the other development goals. We have been calling on the United Nations specifically DESA, UNCTAD, the World Bank and the WTO to contribute to the

United Nations and other concerned organizations have been undertaken under MDG 8 goals. Thereafter, specific benchmarks could be developed and developed for example, through the committee on development policy as well as the Statistical Commission. We hope that a concrete decision to do so will be indicated to us during the session.

national level and at the level of our development partners and to develop policy recommendations to advance the implementation process. We hope that the Declaration to be issued by the ECOSOC after this review will contain both an assessment as well as recommendations for action. This will contribute to the eradication of poverty.

Mr. President,

to eradicate poverty and hunger, it is clear that the level of the extreme poor is projected to be in 2015 but progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been slow, especially among the Least Developed Countries and in Sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa is on track to achieve the target of halving extreme poverty by 2015 and approximately 40% of all developing countries are off track. Similarly, on the implementation of the other MDGs, the level of performance and expectation is decidedly mixed.

9. The global partnership for development as set out in Millennium Declaration, the Consensus and the Johannesburg Conference is essential for the realization of the MDGs as well as the Internationally Agreed Development Goals. The present is a good opportunity when the international economy is growing to press for the fulfillment of the promises

Unfortunately, as the Group of 77

11. On the other hand, it is concluded for most developing countries are at best marginal, if not non-existent, within the WTO framework including commodities

policy space required to proceed from the stage of under development to industrialization. And in the present knowledge-based economy that

development of the developing countries. The transfer of technology to the developing countries is a key element in the development process. At the present, 90% of research allocations are going to the problems of the rich.

Mr. President,

12. It is our hope that this Annual Ministerial Review will look honestly at the status of implementation by both developed and the developing countries and come to conclusions that will invigorate the process of implementation of the commitments undertaken under the MDGs and the development agenda in comprehensive and universal manner so that we can

Thank you