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The current ODA is 66% higher than when the MDG's were adopted back in 2000, but only 5 countries have reached the 0.7% of the GDP, the average is 0.3% and the country with the largest absolute contribution has 0.2%. The mechanism of highly indebted poor coun

and the World Economic Forum have noted the harmful effects of these reducing levels of inequality in growth and quality of life, while generating poverty.

The markets left to their own discretion concentrate and strangle, is its nature, and it is required the State's redistributive action to regulate. It seems that in every century economists and politicians have to learn again about the harmful effects of inequality and the need for redistributive measures, except now there is still no action to correct the inequality as cause and aftermath of the Great World Recession that began in 2007-2008.

After the "Long Depression" of 1873-1896 antimonopoly laws were formulated in many countries; as a result of the financial panic of 1906 the Progressive Income Tax was passed and formed the Federal Reserve Bank for a monetary and credit policy; and during the Great Depression of 1929-1941 the Glass Steagall was passed to reduce the concentration in the financial services sector separating the deposit banks from investment banks, brokerage and insurance companies.

In the great global recession that began in 2007-2008 which consequences remain to date, the story is different, since the conditions for the crisis are built discarding all previous lessons and imposing neo-liberal policies. The concentration contributes to the crisis and through the crisis without redistributive measures largest concentration occurs, due to economic and political hegemony of wild capitalism.

## 2) WILD CAPITALISM

When the first financial crisis in Mexico in 1981 took place, the President of the Federal Reserve, Paul Volcker and members of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, decided that it was not going to be a US banking crisis but a Latin American financial crisis by raising interest rates, putting against the wall to highly indebted Latin American countries with the banks in New York by cheap loans of petrodollars from the 70. Thus the "lost decade" began in which the Bretton Woods institutions demanded radical budget cuts, including health and education, and



and political instability, some to the point that its territorial integrity is threatened. In the political vacuum of the case and to States weakened armed religious extremism has increased in strength, generating even more wars in ever larger and more theaters aftermath of death, destruction and poverty. Permanent war is one of the main generators of apocalyptic poverty in the XXI Century.

Wars and UN peacekeepers also compete with development finance and climate finance, with the disadvantage that history teaches us that there is no limit of what is spent on wars and armaments.

#### 4) CLIMATE CHANGE

The greatest impact of climate change is occurring in subsistence agriculture in tropical countries due to droughts, floods and extreme weather events. Climate change is also changing the way of what can be cultivated, where and what time. In some cases this will lead to the need for new varieties and other crops change. Food security is at risk. Rainfall patterns and the availability of groundwater and the surface is in transition. Climate refugees will challenge humanity. To take one example, rapid glacial thaw in the Himalayas and strong monsoons have caused flooding in South Asia. In times where there is no ice and in a year of weak monsoon without cyclone, how can a humanitarian crisis of hundreds of millions of people be addressed?

The impact on food security and poverty will be higher because the period 2010-2019 is looming as a lost decade for international action on mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage and means of implementation. Even if there is a positive agreement in Paris at COP-21 will not come into effect, thus losing another 5 years. As for the US\$100 billion a year by 2020 is too little too late coming, especially considering the lost decade. The thesis that climate change and its consequences begin in 2020 is incomprehensible to the countries suffering the consequences for decades.

Mr. President,

Due to the increasing of apocalyptic poverty in the twenty-first century we must find at the United Nations the policies to reduce inconsistencies in inequality, wild capitalism, permanent war and climate change.

The solution policies internationally adopted should be according to the reality of each country, their levels of development, needs, priorities and particularities, retaining national decision-making spaces. Only then policies for sustainable development and poverty eradication can be effective. The history of the poorest countries in the 60s that are today developed from all points of view, including science and technology, confirms the absolute necessity of this approach.

Thank you very much Mr. President