

Intervention by Ms. Farhat Ayesha of Pakistan
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Accelerating industrial development for poverty eradication
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Mr. Chairman,

Let me extend my appreciation and thanks to you and the panelists for enlightening us with their knowledge and experiences.

It is encouraging to note that some developing countries have experienced significant economic growth rates in recent years largely owing to rapid industrial development. I am proud to say that Pakistan's economy grew at the rate of more than 8% in 2004-05, which is the second highest growth rate in Asia.

2. I would like to draw the attention of this house towards some of the challenges faced by developing countries. Insufficient financial resources and technological backwardness as well as inequitable international trading system have hindered our efforts in industrial development to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication. International cooperation is crucial in this regard. Developed countries should take concrete measures to remove tariff and non-tariff barriers to industrial imports and reduce bias against processed good exports from developing countries. The enterprises should enhance corporate, environmental and social responsibility.

Mr. Chairman,

3. It has been rightly pointed out in SG's report (E/CN/17/2006/3) on "Energy for sustainable development, industrial development, air pollution/atmosphere and climate change" that barriers to industrial development often include inadequate infrastructure and human capacities and lack of incentives for private investment.

4. Developing countries face a number of industrial development challenges, depending on their current level of development and industrial structure. These include policy and institutional impediments that stifle entrepreneurial risk taking and significantly increase the cost of doing business, inadequate infrastructure, including reliable power supplies, to support large-scale industry, a poorly educated and trained labour force,

inadequate technological capabilities of local enterprises and weak technology support institutions.

5. Policy decisions are hampered by the lack of adequate information and data on transboundary air pollution, and enhancing and expanding current monitoring arrangements could serve to overcome this barrier.

6. In order to rectify this situation, we need to build sound national political, social and macroeconomic policies for domestic enabling environment conducive to industrial development. We also need to create incentives for the adoption of improved environmental management practices and environmentally sound technologies. We should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns in order to achieve sustainable development.
