

# KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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## Statement of

H.E. Dr. SEA Kosal Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations

on

Agenda Item 57(a)
Groups of countries in special situations:
"Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries"

**SECOND COMMITTEE**62<sup>nd</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly

New York Monday, November 5, 2007

#### Madam Chairperson,

My Delegation wishes to align itself with the statement delivered earlier by the distinguished delegate of Bangladesh on behalf of the least developed countries and the statement made by Pakistan on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Cambodia welcomes the Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/79) on the Implementation of the Program of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 and the recommendations therein. The Report however reveals the continued strong economic performance by least developed countries and the crunch of donor contributions.

### Madam Chairperson,

The year 2007 is the mid-term between the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 and the 2015 target date. During recent years, we have seen many high-level forums taking place around the world, including the High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development held here last month, to center on the agenda of sustainable development with the goal of improving the socio-economic situation in the developing countries, especially the LDC countries.

Despite some progress in general, the LDC countries are currently facing difficulties in meeting the MDGs requirements. If LDC Countries are to achieve the MDGs, greater financial inflows through aid, reduced debt servicing and increased currant account inflows are critical to bridge the source gaps and foster the required growth of LDC countries. The developed countries should fulfill their commitment of 0.2 percent of their GNP to LDCs. This could be further strengthened by effective partnership between donors and recipients. Since the poorest nations lack the basic infrastructure to fully get benefits of the market access opportunities, my delegation is of view that the aid for trade indicatives shall be increased at the earliest.

#### Madam Chairperson,

Since the end of the last decade, Cambodia has achieved full peace and political stability. During this period, the Royal Government undertook with strong determination the reforms in various sectors within the framework of the "Rectangular Strategy" for Growth, Employment, Equity, and Efficiency and the "National Strategic Development Plan". These efforts have taken deep root in the socio-economic foundation of Cambodia and provided impetus for rapid economic development. The Cambodian economy has become more and more dynamic by achieving the average growth of 11.4% per year during the last three years 2004-2006.

Based on this strong performance, Cambodia was invited with other five countries to make a national presentation on actual progress in implementing the Cambodian MDGs at the Annual Review Ministerial Meeting of the ECOSOC held in Geneva in July of this year.

The Secretary-General in his report has emphasized the need for greater donor focus for enhancing the productive capacity of LDC countries. Likewise Cambodia can achieve the Cambodian MDGs provided bold initiatives are taken by the development partners and the global community to complement its pro-MDG national strategies with required financial, technical and other support and by creating win-win partnerships.

Cambodia and the other LDC countries wish to take advantage of the market access opportunities resulting from a successful outcome of the Doha Round of trade negotiations. We strongly hope that the participating states can come together with a package that provides duty-free, quota-free access for all products from LDC countries at these important negotiations.

Thank you,