

STATEMENT BY TANZANIA

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STATEMENT BY HON. DR. JUMA NGASONGWA, MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND TRADE OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, AT THE UNCTAD XI MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE, SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, JUNE 13-18, 2004.

Mr. Chairman,
Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great privilege for me to have the opportunity to address such a large assembly on the occasion of the UNCTAD XI Conference and its fourth decade of existence. First of all, I would like, on behalf of the Tanzanian delegation, to express our gratitude to the Government and people of Brazil for the kind hospitality accorded to us since our arrival in this country, and for the excellent facilities and arrangements that have been put at the disposal of this meeting to ensure successful deliberations. I would also like to express my sincere thanks to the Secretariat of UNCTAD for excellent preparations.

2. I would also like to extend our sincere thanks to Mr. Ruben Recupero, the Secretary General of UNCTAD, and his staff and their predecessors, for their effort, devotion and perseverance in steering the organization so successfully to this stage. In Tanzania we have a Swahili proverb that states "Ukiona vinaelea, vimeundwa" which generally means that "behind the beauty of a floating ship is the ingenuity of an innovator".

3. Brazil is well renowned for its exotic and natural beauty and a remarkable development experience in the economic and social sphere, stretching over a period of six centuries and that is a source of inspiration to others. Apart from having the largest economy in Southern America, it has considerable impact on the global economy and trade and large influence on the position of developing countries in the course of negotiations for a rules-based multilateral trading system.

4. Mr. Chairman, throughout the forty years of its existence, UNCTAD's activities have inged on the core mandate mandate as the UN institution responsible linking trade with economic development. As the focal organ within the UN system for the integrated treatment of trade and development, UNCTAD has had to deal with inter-related issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. UNCTAD is also participating actively in the implementation

that will enhance the competitiveness of the private sector in developing countries. Such efforts may require, as a basic input, increased ODA, as the starting point. Credible arguments in this line of thinking have to be backed with technical analysis which is difficult for small economies and developing countries to undertake internally and UNCTAD has been filling the void in this area. At this juncture, there is need to reiterate the persistent call that we have been making to cooperating partners to increase their ODA in keeping with international decisions.

9. UNCTAD will continue to be a source of hope to Tanzania and other developing countries especially the LDCs. As we look to the future, we commit ourselves to working with UNCTAD in working for a better world in which both rich and poor countries will share more equitably from the benefits flowing from expanding trade and sustainable use of the world's limited resources. This calls for more sharing in opportunities for production at the international as well as at the national level. It is a call that demands for enhancement of the production and service delivery capacities of developing economies as a basic premise. The way forward depends on institutions like UNCTAD continuing with their efforts in analysis and provision of advice in critical areas such as trade and investment opportunities, transfer of skills and technology, and exchange of business information for the benefit to developed and developing countries. In short, UNCTAD has the potential to bring the global trade and development into meaningful partnership and mutual benefit to all international business operators.

11. However, we are here not to celebrate the great achievements of UNCTAD, but rather to reflect more seriously on the challenges still present and those ahead of us. My delegation therefore notes with appreciation that the main theme and the sub themes of this conference are focused on discussing specific and critical problems that the organization and members continue to endure.

16. Thank you.

Minister of Industry and Trade
Sao Paulo, June 2004.

of UN resolutions, including that the Third LDCs Declaration, the Millennium declaration, the Monterrey Consensus, the World Summit on Social Development the Doha work Programme. In carrying out these immense tasks under a situation of growing demand from Member States, UNCTAD has had to grapple through its the main functional pillars of consensus building, research and policy analysis and technical assistance, at a time of acute resource constraints.

5. My delegation notes with appreciation UNCTAD continues to make major contributions toward fulfilling its mandate worldwide, especially among developing countries including regional economic groupings. Since the inception of UNCTAD, which came shortly after Tanzania's political independence, our country has enjoyed great support in the trade and development areas from this organization and other cooperating partners. I am sure there are many other member countries represented here today that have benefited the same. Tanzania therefore strongly supports the appeal of Member States calling for increased resources necessary to enable UNCTAD carry out its tasks more effectively.

6. We are all aware of the ongoing efforts to renew negotiations on the Doha Development round as part of international initiatives to further expand world trade. The need to ensure that such a development has a real impact on efforts to reduce poverty in line with the Millennium Development Goals. This is the essence of the declaration that WTO Trade Ministers reached in Doha that is the foundation for a Development Round of multilateral trade negotiations. There has been concerns expressed by developing countries to ensure that this round is truly a development round. It is perceived that this will be achieved if negotiations on trade will also take meaningful look into the development perspective and address the supply side constraints that mitigate against developing countries from benefiting from global trade. In this regard, the Least Developed Countries have a special relationship with UNCTAD that includes capacity for understanding and analysing the core issues involved in trade negotiations.

7. This capacity is the basis of resilient hope and inspiration that persistence in calling for joint efforts among developed and developing countries will indeed bear fruit. For instance, although it is agreed that trade is the engine for development, putting in motion the process that will make this engine effective requires measure,