

**United Nations General Assembly: 58th Session  
High**

access, especially for poor countries. And they are about refining, clarifying and strengthening the rules that govern trading relations between states.

The link between trade, the Doha Development Agenda and the international community's wider agenda for development and poverty reduction is well established. Poor countries need to grow their way out of poverty and while trade can serve as a key engine of that growth, currently products of developing countries face many obstacles in entering the markets of rich countries. Developing countries are further undercut by massive agricultural support in rich countries. Thus, a broad and balanced outcome of the Doha negotiations could make a huge contribution to the generation of resources for the financing of development.

To give perspective to this claim; by one estimate from the World Bank, a successful Doha round could raise global income by as much as \$520 billion by 2015 (more than two-thirds of which will accrue to developing countries), and help lift 144 million people out of poverty.

Contrast this figure with the \$56 billion provided by rich countries each year in development assistance and the relief to the heavily indebted poor countries which is expected to amount to \$40 billion in present value from all creditors.

It is, of course, just an estimate and we can quibble about the figure. Nor do I want to understate the importance of aid and debt relief to developing countries; this support is vital and must continue and increase. But realizing the Millennium Development Goals will require an estimated \$50 billion a year additional to what is being given presently in development assistance. Thus my basic message is this: if governments put their minds to it, the Doha round can bring huge benefits - well beyond what can be delivered in any other

any one group of countries. Nor will it help to move the process forward to engage in a lengthy, and ultimately useless, period of finger-pointing and recrimination.

Cancn was a disappointment, but not a collapse. The work programme is still in place and WTO Members are already exploring ways to move the process forward. The first logical

