

Industrial Development and Poverty Eradication

Thank you Chair. I'd first of all like to thank our panellists for their very informative presentations.

The UK of course aligns ourselves with the intervention made earlier by Austria on behalf of the EU.

Sustained economic growth is driven by industrial development. A 1% per capita GDP increase generates a 1% rise in the income of the poor. Industrial development is therefore at the heart of economic success and a key contributing factor to poverty eradication. The natural resource base provides the foundation for sustained industrial development. For development to be long-term and for poverty eradication to be of lasting benefit, industrial development needs to be underpinned by a sustainable environment.

Sustainable production and consumption is a key element of sustainable industrial development, and has the potential to contribute to poverty eradication.

Developed countries have an important leadership role in this area, and should ensure that our policies are consistent with international development objectives. Equally, there are huge opportunities for developing countries to leapfrog to more sustainable consumption and production patterns, and we should seek to support these developments.

The Marrakech Task Forces are innovative, practical fora that can address key sustainable production and consumption issues for CSD. We should endorse their work here, and look forward to them delivering results over the next year.

The UK is pleased to be leading a Task Force on Sustainable Products. This helps respond to last year's G8 Summit in Gleneagles by "transforming the way we use energy". We need to co-operate internationally to improve the efficiency of energy-using and other products, and the Products Task Force is an important way we can do this.

Chair, I was very pleased to hear inter-linkages and crosscutting issues, including means of implementation, raised by our panellists and by yourself. These issues, including gender equality, education, capacity building and finance are important to all of our discussions.

Establishing favourable investment climates in developing countries will assist progress towards sustainable industrial development. Dialogue with the private

sector and the IFIs will be important in this regard. Furthermore, improvements are needed to taxation and customs, to financial markets, to infrastructure facilitation, to competition and to labour markets. Improved governance is needed to reduce corruption and crime.

Finally Chair, we should support policies for industrial development that are underpinned by environmental sustainability, and that enable poor people themselves to access, invest in, develop and manage those environmental assets that are fundamental to their livelihoods and health.

Thank you.