

The issues before the Economic and Financial Committee are:

- The impact of the economic and financial crisis on the achievement of the MDGs
- Climate change and the MDGs: crafting viable post-Kyoto agreements

The government of Peru encourages the UN member states not to reduce their efforts in making it possible to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Although our nation acknowledges that also relatively rich nations have been affected by the financial crisis, it is considered crucial that they do not use these circumstances as an excuse to reduce their support for those nations who are not able to achieve the goals themselves. According to Article 55 of the UN charter the member states of the UN “shall promote higher standard of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development.” Therefore they agreed on following this path also in times of crisis. These commitments are universal and with the MDGs they were even more emphasized. None of the MDGs have been achieved in Peru so far, but with the help of the international community and an ongoing and even increased effort, Peru hopes that at least five of them can be reached by 2015. As today our nation is still far away from combating HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases successfully. We see this goal as essential, also in order to fulfil others as well. Peru therefore asks the member states to install programs to reduce the spread of infectious diseases in those countries that are in need. From this the world will benefit in a long term perspective. Countries where people are healthy and can live a good life can develop a much stronger economy. As a consequence it would be short minded to stop investments now in economically bad times because the consequence that might arise from the lack of effort might be much more severe than what the world is experiencing now.

The government of Peru follows the opinion that agreeing on resolutions to slow down climate change is not only viable for economic and humanitarian reasons, but also in order to achieve the MDGs. Looking at goal number seven, ensuring environmental sustainability, is not very likely to be fulfilled in Peru by 2015 as it seems now. We believe that especially this issue stands in interdependency with climate change. Our nation agrees that all countries should contribute to this goal. However, the international community should recognize that different nations have different abilities to do so. Especially developing countries do not have the resources yet to reduce their emissions by a certain

percentage as industrialized nations. Furthermore they are and have been producing much less of these climate change causing emissions due to their lack of productivity. Therefore it would be a wrong and momentous mistake to treat every state the same in this aspect. The delegation of Peru therefore proposes an agreement which includes a quota that allows every country a specified amount of emissions per person living in that country. This is not meant to be implemented right away, but should be seen as a long term goal for the next decades. Our nation thinks that countries which are on their way to becoming an industrialized country should not be blocked in the first place. As a temporary solution we do accept emissions trading in order to approach a common ground. However, we do believe that limitations for those emissions have to be set and enforced consequently in order to preserve the world for further generations in a way that we and they can live with.