Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese delegation takes note of the Secretary-General for the report submitted under this agenda item and associates itself with the statement by Fuji on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Mr. Chairman,

Against the backdrop of a world economy characterized by continuous adjustments and unabated uncertainties, the least developed countries (LDCs) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), as the most vulnerable groups of the international community, face ever increasing challenges. The effective support to the LDCs and LLDCs is of great importance to the pursuit of the MDGs and even the promotion of the global development and economic growth. The international community should strengthen the implementation of the Istanbul and Almaty Programmes of Action and other related commitments, faithfully respect the leadership and ownership of these countries for their own development, translate commitments into actions in order to help them deal with various external challenges and shocks.

Mr. Chairman,

ODA represents the most direct and effective support to the LDCs and the LLDCs. Major donors should fulfill in earnest their ODA commitments to the LDCs and the LLDCs while improving the distribution of assistance in line with the development priorities of the above countries.

The international community should comprehensively ratchet up the whole package of support measures for the LDCs and the LLDCs, focusing particularly on productive
capacity, agriculture, primary commodities as well as sectors essential to their sustainable development such as trade, infrastructure, and transportation.

The support of the international community to the LLDCs should be more targeted. While infrastructural development needs to be strengthened, regional cooperation should be accorded a key role in coordinating cross-border transport policies. Efforts should be made to steadily expand trade concessions, trade facilitation and trade assistance for the LLDCs.

The UN development system and its various agencies should mainstream the implementation of the Istanbul and Almaty Programmes of Action by incorporating them into country and regional programmes, effectively strengthen the support to the LDCs and the LLDCs, and provide support, in terms of both policy and resources, to developing countries in their effort to assist and cooperate with the LDCs and the LLDCs within the framework of South-South cooperation.

As the lead coordinating organ of the UN system in this area, the Office of the High Representative for the LDCs, the LLDCs and the SIDS (UN-OHRLLS) should have its functions strengthened and resources increased so as to ensure its adequate capacity to promote, implement and monitor the support to the above countries in special situations.

The Comprehensive 10-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action will further garner international consensus, as it attempts to analyze all aspects of the special development needs of the LLDCs and clarify once again the active support of the international community for their development and the concrete actions this support entails. The Conference will provide an important opportunity for the LLDCs to achieve comprehensive sustainable development and its outcome will certainly be an important input to the formulation of post-2015 development agenda. As a transit country, China will continue to support the development of the LLDCs as always and stands ready to join the international community in contributing to the success of the Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

As a staunch supporter and active promoter of the development of the LDCs and the LLDCs, China has been providing assistance to these countries to the best of its ability
via various channels and means within the framework of South-South cooperation. China has committed to granting zero tariff treatment to 97% of tax items imported from the LDCs with which it enjoys diplomatic relations. During his visit to Africa last March, President Xi Jinping announced a series of new initiatives in support of Africa’s development. In addition, the Chinese government attaches great importance to the cooperation with the UN-OHLLRS and has conducted a number of targeted capacity-building training courses for government officials from developing countries, mainly the LDCs and the LLDCs. Being effective and fruitful, these training courses have been well received by the participants.

As a transit country, China understands and always supports the drive of the LLDCs for development. Since 2003, the Chinese government has acceded to a number of international conventions on transit transportation, including the Greater Mekong Subregion Cross-Border Transport Facilitation Agreement. China pays great attention to supporting the infrastructural development of the LLDCs, and is engaged in in-depth regional trade facilitation cooperation with them in a bid to effectively implement the Almaty Programme of Action.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.