MULTI-YEAR EXPERT MEETING ON

Trade, Services and Development

Leveraging services, including infrastructure services, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

23-24 September 2020, ONLINE, 2-4 p.m. CET

Segment 3. The role of UNCTAD on leveraging services to achieve the sustainable development goals

by*

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*The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD.



Statement by Her Excellency Mrs. Margarida Izata Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Angola Multi-year Expert Meeting on Trade, Services and Development, eighth Session

Segment 3: The role of UNCTAD on leveraging services to achieve the sustainable development goals

Geneva, 24 September 2020 Palais des Nations, Room XVII

His Excellency Ambassador **Alfredo Suescum** (Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Panama to the WTO: Chair), Madam **Nicola Hughes** (First Secretary, Trade in Services, Permanent Mission of UK to the UN and other international organizations in Geneva: Vice-Chair), Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Madame **Isabelle Durant**,

Madame Pamela Coke-Hamilton, Director of the Division of International Trade and

Commodities, UNCTAD,

Excellencies

It's with appreciation that I accepted the invitation to participate in this timely Multiyear Expert Meeting on trade, services and development, eighth session

Chairperson,

With more than 90% of exports connected to the oil sector, Angola has identified development of services as key to promoting sustainable economic development, including structural transformation, product and trade diversification as well as to improve competitiveness. Services also play an increasingly important role in trade, and the creation of jobs and investment opportunities.

Fostering the role of services is also a critical part of economic diversification strategies, which can lead to more inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and support countries in their efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. And this is especially relevant in commodity-dependent countries, like Angola.





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Therefore, Programs like the **EU–UNCTAD** joint programme of support for Angola: **Train for Trade II** represents a good example on efforts towards structural transformation, the identification of potential export products and the diversification of the economy, as well as integration into the regional and global economy, of any country.

This programme addresses several of the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 1 (No Poverty), **8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth), **9** (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), **12** (Responsible Consumption and Production) and **17** (Partnerships to achieve the Goal). Through its seven intervention areas, the Programme is expected to support the graduation process by improving capacity in my country on policy formulation and implementation, as well as by providing training for private sector enterprises, contributing directly to economic growth, economic diversification, job creation, poverty reduction and improved living conditions for the population.

Chairperson,

The Program seems to be effective and it is in this context that we appeal UNCTAD to further strengthen it's work on the following:

- To continue its support on Angola's graduation process from LDC category and helping in identifying the advantages and disadvantages of the process.
- Developing a measurement framework for illicit financial flows as a custodian of the indicator 16.4.1 (total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows): Decrease these outflows is important to a successful domestic resource mobilisation strategy for the development of Angola. A measure that can be linked with, for instance, debt cancelation, increasing ODA to name a few.
- Deliberating, concerted measures to promote structural transformation that leads to efficient natural resource use and sustainable growth as well as: i) Identify policy options aimed at strengthening domestic and international resource mobilization; ii)Inclusive sustainable economic growth; iii) Strengthening linkages between trade and poverty; iv) Adequate and predictable means of implementation- finance, technology transfer, capacity building as the pillars of economic transformation; v) Agricultural and food security; vi) Industrialization and value addition, including through technological upgrading and innovation; vii)Economic infrastructure development; and Address challenges to inequalities and Social inclusion.

I thank you, Chairperson.



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