

# WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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## MONGOLIA

Statement by H.E. Mr Chimiddori Ganzorig  
Minister for Industry and Trade

Allow me first to express on behalf of the Government of Mongolia our sincere gratitude to the Government and the people of the State of Qatar, the city of Doha for the warm hospitality extended to us during this IV Ministerial Conference of the WTO. I would, also like to commend the efforts made by the Chairman of the General Council, the Director-General and the Secretariat of the WTO in the difficult lead-up to this Conference.

There is no doubt that the trade is a powerful tool for economic development and prosperity of the nations. The difficult and long preparatory process of this Conference speaks for the complexity and challenges of the world trade agenda we are discussing today. The fact that this Conference has become a reality does indicate that the Members share optimism that the Ministers could bridge our differences and set the new milestones for our concerted actions.

Almost five years have passed since Mongolia became a member of the WTO. During this period the Government of Mongolia has undertaken a series of reform measures directed at opening up our market and bringing our legislation in conformity with the WTO rules. With applied rate of one digit import tariffs and virtually no restrictions on trade Mongolia today is one of the liberalized markets. This is not an easy process, but we will continue our contribution towards further trade liberalization, equitable and rule-based multilateral trading system.

Having said that I would like to stress that Mongolia, alike many developing countries, expects the real benefits of the system for the economic growth, development and increased employment of its less developed members.

In this context we believe that implementation-related issues and concerns must be dealt as a matter of priority at this Conference, addressing existing imbalances and inequities in various WTO agreements. These issues include implementation of special and differential treatment provisions in favour of developing countries as legally binding commitments. Launching of a new round of negotiations will be meaningful if it creates employment opportunities and improves standards of living, gives benefits rather than costs for developing countries.

Needless to say that agriculture is a crucial sector for developing countries. Mongolia shares the concerns of developing countries regarding the lack of progress on the on-going ml iffa Tw (emes) Tj -3

