



WTO. In this context, the WTO has to move to the centre stage in an evolving system of global economic governance in order to ensure a more equitable distribution of trade. This as a whole will benefit all Members, in particular the least-developed and developing ones, from increased opportunities and gains from trade liberalization.

We are all aware that the establishment of the WTO is to ensure strengthened rules-based international trading system that provides enhanced certainty and security for market access. Through strengthened rules-based international trading system, unilateral trade restrictive measures imposed by certain Member countries could be prevented. This is the very essential contribution of the WTO to the creation of a system of transparent and predictable global economic governance. Furthermore, the key challenge confronting the multilateral trading system is to ensure that issues of development are addressed adequately and decisively.

Indonesia together with many other developing and least developed countries repeatedly stress the importance of Implementation Issues as we have a range of concerns under existing WTO Agreements that we seek to address. We strongly urged that these issues be fully addressed and resolved before engaging into a new package of multilateral negotiations. It is imperative for the credibility of the multilateral trading system. It is also part of building confidence for developing countries. We maintain that the problems of implementation not only involve the inability of Members to comply with their obligations, but also relate to measures that are in clear contravention with the spirit of the Agreement. For example, we are strongly of the view that some provisions Agreement on anti-dumping needs to be improved or amended. In the context of Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, we seek to review Annex VII of the Agreement so as to enable developing countries to automatically reserve the right to have flexibility under Annex VII of the Agreement. Similarly, we seek improvement in the implementation of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, crucial to the economies of many developing countries. For some agreements, the existing substantive and procedural obligation are difficult to implement and often go beyond the capacity of developing countries. In this case, technical assistance is very helpful to them in order to increase their capacity, to fulfil their obligations properly. The success of this Ministerial Conference will very much lie on satisfactory resolution of these implementation issues.

Equally important as implementation issues, my delegation would like to take this opportunity to, once again, reiterate and emphasize our concerns over the role of Special and Differential Treatment in assisting least-developed and developing Members in implementing their obligations as well as deriving benefits from trade liberalization. We believe that the benefits of trade liberalization would be more equitably shared if all countries have more or less similar level of capacity and economic development. Therefore, many other developing countries, including Indonesia, believe that it is imperative that relevant WTO provisions on special and differential (S&D) treatment for developing countries be an integral part of all WTO negotiations and embodied in the commitments. These provisions should also be reviewed and improved in order to make it more adapted to current realities, operational and mandatory, so as to enable least-developed and developing countries to effectively pursue their development objectives while participating fully in the international trading system.

While we are committed on the future role of the multilateral trading system, we nevertheless, need to ensure that future agenda should be focused on issues of competence to the WTO that could accommodate the interest of all Members particularly the developing countries.

In the area of agriculture, our objectives are to achieve a substantial improvement of market access opportunities for our current and potential agriculture export products in order to improve fair trade conditions on imported or exported agricultural products; and to ensure that non-trade concerns of developing countries such as rural development, poverty alleviation and food security are fully accommodated in the ongoing negotiations. In recognition of the unequal capacity and level of development of developed and developing countries, the special and differential treatment for



to progressively extend market access in line with their development needs. In this case, the full integration of developing countries into the global trade in services requires a genuine effort and more definite programme for capacity building so as to enable them to compete in the even more fierce world market.

Furthermore, Indonesia is strongly of the position that Members shall complete the negotiations on the establishment of rules on Emergency Safeguard Measures in this area, to enable any Member to resort to a safeguard measure should its domestic services industries experience injury. It is also extremely important that the negotiations in services recognizes and provides due credit to autonomous liberalization measures undertaken by Members beyond their commitments.

We believe that we have to pay full attention to increase the role of LDCs into the multilateral trading system should be taken into account. Because WTO, since its inception, bilateral