

**WORLD TRADE  
ORGANIZATION**

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detect the lacunae in implementing the rules laid down, which have in fact led to imbalances in favour of developed countries.

After Doha, the majority of Members placed great hopes in the work programme, which represents a historic opportunity to place trade at the heart of development issues: health, poverty reduction, food security, etc.

This is why issues such as TRIPS and Public Health, special and differential treatment and implementation were given precise timetables.

Moreover, in all the areas of negotiation, it was planned to give developing and least-developed countries special treatment consistent with their development needs and thus, allow them flexibility in implementing their obligations as well as ensuring that developed countries took a positive stance towards them in certain cases.

At the current stage of the negotiations, it is to be regretted that there has been no substantial progress in implementing this programme owing to notable shortcomings as regards the timetables set, but also the inadequacy of the results achieved.

This situation calls into question the hopes that arose after Doha and introduces an element of uncertainty into the possibility of concluding the work by 1 January 2005.

It is, therefore, a matter of urgency that our ef

The WTO should take steps to establish a mechanism to compensate for the loss of revenue caused by such unfair practices.

In addition, special and differential treatment in the agricultural negotiations should involve the creation of an appropriate financing programme intended to upgrade our agriculture so as to build our capacity to export to developed countries' markets.

With regard to negotiations on **services**, we underline the need to help our countries undertake an assessment of the impact of implementation of the GATS on our economies, as provided in the Doha Ministerial Declaration.

We recognize that the services sector is a dynamic element of growth in GDP in many least-developed countries and we therefore also call for appropriate capacity-building so as to allow our countries better to understand the complex issues of the negotiations on services.

As regards **market access for non-agricultural products**, we draw attention to the commitment made by Members in Doha to promote duty-free access to markets without quotas for products from developing and least-developed countries. Likewise, the tariff preferences given to our countries should not be jeopardized by non-tariff obstacles of all sorts.

In the area of **technical cooperation and capacity-building**, as a least-developed country, Senegal was eligible for the **Integrated Framework Programme**, whose objective is to enhance the benefits our country derives from technical assistance provided by development partners with a view to expanding its trade potential and becoming better integrated in the multilateral trading system.

This gives me the opportunity to renew my sincere thanks to the various international organizations and multilateral and bilateral development partners for the support they have given for the implementation of the Integrated Framework Programme.