

trade liberalization, but there is still much more to be done in such areas such as agriculture and textiles. Continued trade liberalization and strengthening of the open rule-based non-discriminatory multilateral trading system remain very important. But we should remind ourselves that only the actions that individual countries undertake willingly and not under structural or institutional coercion could lead to lasting and fair liberalization. Zambia remains fully committed to the process of trade liberalization.

Implementation of the Uruguay Round commitments should be pursued since the credibility of WTO depends on it. The WTO Agreements are very specific about the timing of the implementation of various obligations. However, countries like mine have faced constraints and difficulties in complying with all obligations. These constraints are in the area of the lack international

community to recognize and acknowledge that the external debt has become and continues to be a serious burden for least-developed countries, yet these countries are expected to integrate themselves into the international trading system. This situation poses a major constraint to any economic growth and government's ability to respond to the challenges of po8ise16o8siuttn9f(yet) TjETBT 11 Tf(the) TjETBT6t8siuttn9f(yet) TjET1a s4ion

Zambia would also like to see a situation that ensures that the benefits of the multilateral trading system are extended as widely as possible. Further the WTO needs to constantly recognize the diversity in levels of development and trade interests among Members. The WTO needs to establish itself as a credible institution capable of meeting the aspirations of all its Members - not only of some of the Members.

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