

**MULTILATERAL TRADE  
NEGOTIATIONS  
THE URUGUAY ROUND**

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Trade Negotiations Committee

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**JAMAICA**

Statement by H.E. Mr. Richard A. Pierce  
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

This is indeed an historic day. It marks the end of seven years of negotiations during which we sought to further liberalize and expand world trade and bring the international trading system under agreed enforceable multilateral discipline.

At the outset of the negotiations and as the talks unfolded, there was increasing recognition for the need for special treatment for the least-developed countries and for net food-importing countries.

This occasion is not the appropriate moment to go into detailed evaluation of the results of the Round. We should await study of the composite document in capitals and certainly we should await the formal signature of the Final Act by member States. The Final Act is a complex document and it may be that GATT should already be giving thought to seminars and briefings to ensure that the legal and economic implications of the texts are fully understood so that lack of understanding does not impede implementation.

I just wish to place on record the preliminary views of 45 contracting parties members of the Lomé Convention. These African Caribbean and Pacific States note the conclusion of the Uruguay Round and will engage in the necessary assessment to see how the results affect the advantages enjoyed in the market of the European Union. Speaking as Chairman of the Trade Committee of the Group, we regard the improved access to that market now to be enjoyed by others, as one of our contributions to the success of this Round and in this regard, we look forward to:

- (a) Promised assistance to help us to identify and exploit other newly liberalized markets;
- (b) compensation for erosion of preferences;
- (c) implementation of measures as laid down in the decision regarding net food importers.

The decision we have taken on services marks an important advance in international trade in these areas. The Lomé ACP States hope this decision will have a significant influence on investment opportunities in our States in the service industries.

Lastly, I refer to dispute settlement and the understanding on Article XXIV. Fifty-seven contracting parties regard the Lomé Agreement as an accord which has been adequately analysed by the GATT since 1975 and in no case was any contrary recommendation made.

We trust that with the agreements we have reached today, all contracting parties will recognize the merits of this Agreement. Instead of looking back, the ACP States hope that all of us here today will look forward and seek to build on the foundation we have created in these past seven years.

GATT SECRETARIAT