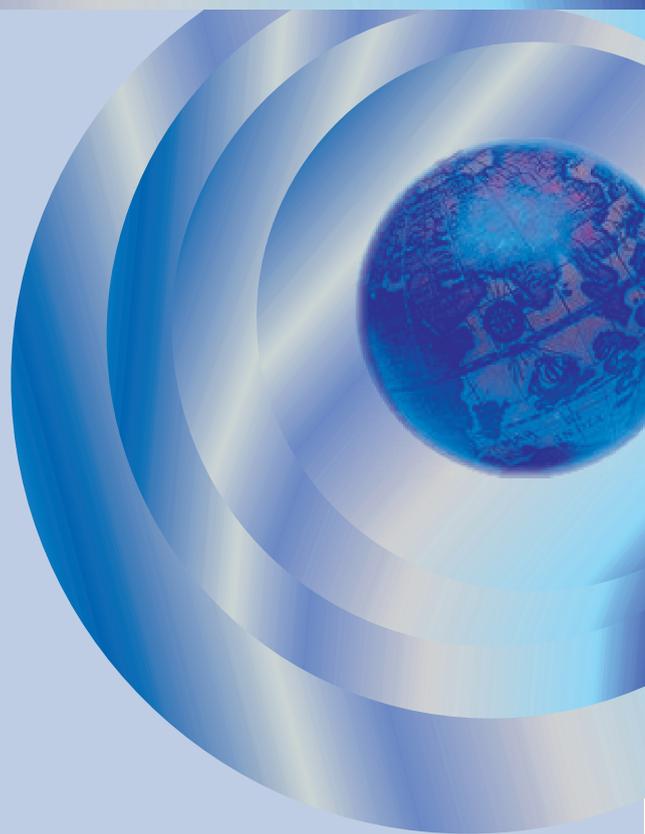


UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT



# UNCTAD ANNUAL REPORT 2001



UNITED NATIONS

UNCTAD/EDM/22

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT  
Geneva

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Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat



UNITED NATIONS  
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## Chapter I

### THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001. It served to: (a) draw global attention to and bring into sharp political focus the complex development challenges facing LDCs; (b) reaffirm the commitment and determination of the international community to significantly improve the human and economic conditions in LDCs during the present decade and to make substantial progress towards halving the proportion of people in extreme poverty by 2015; and (c) identify and quantify a number of development goals and targets, along with specific actions by the LDCs themselves and by their development partners.

The Conference was preceded by a comprehensive preparatory process and pre-Conference events at national, regional and global levels, involving Governments, international institutions and civil society. Three regional expert-level preparatory meetings (two in Africa and one in Asia) were organized by the Conference secretariat with the participation and collaboration of UNDP, ECA and ESCAP, which provided substantive and logistical support. A number of pre-Conference events were also held on various thematic and substantive issues. At the national level, 46 of the 49 LDCs prepared National Programmes of Action in which they committed themselves to a wide range of policy actions with a view to achieving accelerated economic growth and development.

The European Union hosted the Conference in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001. There were more than 4,500 participants, an unparalleled number in relation to the previous two United Nations Conferences on the Least Developed Countries. Heads of State and Government, Ministers, senior officials, parliamentarians,

journalists, city mayors, heads of United Nations and other international organizations, representatives of civil society, including NGOs and the private sector, academics and other stakeholders attended the event and participated in deliberations on development policies and concrete measures required to eradicate poverty in LDCs.

The European Commission, the United Nations Development Programme and Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Holy See, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden provided generous financial grants to support all aspects of the Conference. In addition, Austria, Canada, Germany, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Spain, South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland provided support for pre-Conference events.

The Conference adopted a declaration (the Brussels Declaration) and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2001-2010. The Brussels Declaration reaffirms the collective responsibility of the international community to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity and to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people, as set out in the Millennium Declaration.

The Programme of Action provides specific goals and targets, along with action-oriented commitments, in seven critically important areas: fostering a people-centred policy framework; good governance at national and international levels; building human and institutional capacities; building productive capacities to make globalization work for LDCs; enhancing the role of trade in development; reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment; and mobilizing financial resources. An important and

unique feature of this Programme of Action is that it clearly indicates complementary actions by LDCs and their development partners.

The Programme of Action also includes arrangements for implementation, follow-up, review and monitoring of the Programme at national, subregional, regional and global levels in a mutually supportive manner. With regard to institutional arrangements and in accordance with paragraph 116 of the Programme of Action, the General Assembly has established the Office of the High Representative (OHR) for LDCs, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in New York with the function of coordinating, monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Programme of Action.

In addition to adopting the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the decade 2001-2010, the Conference provided an excellent opportunity for Member States, individually and/or collectively, to launch several important and concrete initiatives in the context of what was called "deliverables". The concept of early deliverables was intended to enhance the action-oriented character of the Conference. Major deliverables cut across such areas as market access, debt and finance, technical assistance, health and employment, investment and infrastructure development.

In parallel with and immediately after the Conference, the UNCTAD secretariat carried out several important activities relevant to the Programme of Action, as indicated in a report to the forty-eighth session of the Trade and Development Board (TD/B/48/16). The report, entitled "Development goals of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2001-2010", also described where the least developed countries and their development partners stood in relation to the development goals agreed in the Programme of Action. In addition, OSC made substantive contributions to the work of the Committee on Development Policy (CDP) of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on the revision of the criteria and methodology for inclusion in and graduation

from the UN list of LDCs. In this context, a note by the secretariat on the benefits associated with LDC status and the question of graduation (E/2001/CRP.5 and Add.1) was submitted to the 2001 session of ECOSOC.

### **Involvement of civil society**

The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries was attended by approximately 600 representatives of NGOs. Two events in particular contributed to the effective participation of civil society: an NGO Forum and a High-level Parliamentary Round Table.

The NGO Forum was organized by a platform of civil society organizations and supported financially by the European Commission. It took place from 10 to 20 May 2001, prior to and parallel to the Conference. It attracted approximately 1,000 participants and provided an opportunity to discuss major problems of the least developed countries and to formulate views, positions and proposals for wide diffusion at the Conference itself. At the end of the Conference, an international NGO monitoring committee was established.

The High-level Parliamentary Round Table was attended by 71 parliamentarians, 47 of whom were from the least developed countries. The parliamentarians decided to establish a network to follow up and implement the Programme of Action adopted at the Conference.

### **Special events related to the Conference**

*Symposium on Partnership for Development: The Role of the Private Sector in Enhancing Productive Capacity in LDCs. Oslo, 29 January 2001*

The Symposium was organized jointly by UNCTAD and the Government of Norway as part of the preparatory process for the Conference. The objective was to provide an opportunity for LDC Governments, their

development partners and representatives of the private sector to discuss ways and means to enhance productive capacity in LDCs. The report of the Symposium constituted a substantive contribution to the Plan of Action adopted by the Conference.

*International Policy Dialogue: Infrastructure Development in LDCs. Bonn, 12–13 March 2001*

The international policy dialogue was organized jointly by UNCTAD and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany as part of the preparatory process for the Conference. It focused on how to ensure a sustained process of poverty reduction and economic growth in LDCs.

*Interactive debate on “Enhancing Productive Capacities: The Role of Investment and Enterprise Development”*

Organized during the Conference in cooperation with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the debate was co-chaired by Mr. Cham Prasidh, Minister of Commerce, Cambodia, and Ms. Heidemarie Wiczorek-Zeul, Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation and Development, Germany, and focused on three areas: (i) the importance of national enterprise development; (ii) the potential for FDI in LDCs and its determinants; and (iii) the regulatory and institutional framework for FDI. As a result of the debate, an International Investment Initiative for LDCs was launched. The Initiative combines the investment-related parts of the Programme of Action with a number of deliverables that were launched at the time of the Conference because commitments from donors had been obtained.

A number of parallel events related to investment and enterprise development also took place during the Conference:

- Twenty-nine bilateral investment treaties were signed.
- An Investment Advisory Council for Least Developed Countries (IAC) was established by 18 ministers from LDCs

and a number of business leaders from TNCs. The IAC is a joint undertaking by UNCTAD and the ICC. It provides an informal and flexible framework within which senior business executives and senior government officials can interact on questions related to attracting FDI and benefiting from it. The intention is to establish a sustainable mechanism of high-level consultations between business and government leaders.

- The Women Entrepreneurs Forum brought together about 340 participants from LDCs, developing countries, countries in transition and developed countries, as well as representatives from UN bodies, IGOs and NGOs. The exchange of views served as building blocks for accelerating the process of enhancing women entrepreneurs’ participation in the economy and for integrating them into mainstream development.

As a follow-up to the Conference, a divisional focal point was appointed who is monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the deliverables.

*Interactive Thematic Session on Transport*

This one-day session, held on 19 May, examined ways of improving the transport systems of LDCs through enhanced efficiency and management. Some 200 delegates from 80 countries attended the session. Ministers and high-level officials from LDCs acknowledged the importance of transport for development and appreciated the contribution UNCTAD and the international community had made through technical cooperation projects to make their transport networks more efficient and to reform the management and control of customs procedures. The session identified a number of solutions to the problems faced, such as development corridors bringing together economic activities and new/rehabilitated transport infrastructure.

*Interactive Thematic Session on Human Resources Development and Employment*

During the session, which was held on 18 May 2001, concrete proposals in the form of deliverables relating to human resources development and capacity building for LDCs were submitted, including projects for the reinforcement of human resources development and capacity building in the field of international trade and services structures in Togo, Guinea, Comoros, Madagascar, Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Activities focus on analysis of training needs in each country, the development of training courses and the evaluation of training effectiveness.

*The Digital Economy: Integrating the LDCs into the Digital Economy*

This parallel event, held on 18 May 2001, focused on the new opportunities that e-

commerce is opening up for economic diversification and growth in the LDCs. A number of niche markets were identified in which LDC enterprises can exploit new opportunities to engage in e-commerce. The event gave entrepreneurs from LDCs an opportunity to explain their e-commerce strategies and experiences, thereby contributing to the dissemination of best practices in different sectors and raising the awareness of developing countries concerning the potential benefits of information and communication technologies and how to exploit new comparative advantages created by e-commerce in the LDCs. The participating ministers, high-level officials and entrepreneurs (150) highlighted the importance of changing misconceptions about the viability of e-commerce in LDCs, and welcomed UNCTAD's initiatives to facilitate the development of linkages and partnerships between e-commerce enterprises in the LDCs and developed country enterprises.

## Chapter II

### REGULAR INTERGOVERNMENTAL DELIBERATIONS

#### A. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD<sup>1</sup>

UNCTAD's governing body, the Trade and Development Board, meets in Geneva between sessions of the Conference.<sup>2</sup> It is open to all States members of UNCTAD, and there are currently 146 members (see annex I).

The Board held its forty-eighth session from 1 to 12 October 2001 and adopted its report at its closing meeting on 12 October 2001. It elected Ambassador Ali Said Mchumo of the United Republic of Tanzania as President, to replace Ambassador Camilo Reyes Rodriguez of Colombia. The Board launched the Mid-Term Review process relating to UNCTAD X.

#### **Interdependence and global economic issues from a trade and development perspective**

The Board discussed the issue of "Financial stability – reform of the international financial architecture and the role of regional cooperation". It generally agreed that it is necessary to ensure that markets operate within rules and regulations that emerge from consensus among all countries concerned, including the developing countries. The need for future trade negotiations to provide greater scope for the development dimension in rules governing the international trading system was recognized.

There was also extensive discussion, enriched by presentations and comments by prominent experts, on the reform of the international financial architecture. It was agreed that increased international efforts are necessary to involve the private sector in the prevention and resolution of financial crises, and that greater importance should be given to the reform of the exchange-rate system.

Other areas of discussion concerned the reforms in developing countries to strengthen domestic financial and banking systems, and the systemic risks of financial crisis. It was recognized that the poorest developing countries cannot rely on private capital inflows; for the financing of their development, ODA has to be raised to the target levels already agreed by the international community, and debt relief under the HIPC Initiative has to be accelerated.

With a view to establishing a link between the deliberations of the Board and the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Financing for Development, the Board organized a video conference with the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference.

#### **UNCTAD's contribution to the final review and appraisal of the implementation of UN-NADAF**

The Board adopted agreed conclusions which contained a call for renewed and strengthened efforts to meet aid targets, noted the need for considerable additional resources for combating HIV/AIDS, and urged the full, speedy and effective implementation of the enhanced HIPC Initiative through the provision of new and additional resources. On the question of trade, the Board called for: a further reduction of trade barriers; full and effective implementation of the provisions for special and differential treatment; capacity building programmes to help African countries diversify exports and improve competitiveness; and studying ways and means for dealing with declining commodity prices and their impact on African development. The Board further recognized that structural adjustment programmes had not had the expected outcome, and while welcoming the new emphasis on poverty reduction, it encouraged continued attention to be paid to external factors,

shortcomings of domestic markets and enterprises, human capital and physical infrastructure, institutions and income distribution. Finally, the Board welcomed the New African Initiative (now renamed NEPAD) focussing on African ownership and mutual responsibility between African countries and their development partners.

### **UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people**

The Board took note of the secretariat's report on UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people (TD/B/48/9), which provided an account of recent economic developments in the Palestinian territory. The report shed light on the impact of the crisis as from October 2000, which manifested itself in widespread economic disruption and deterioration through 2001 and a sharpening of structural economic imbalances. The report also reviewed UNCTAD's technical assistance activities for the Palestinian people.

### **Executive sessions**

During the year, two executive sessions were convened. At its twenty-sixth executive session (10 April 2001), the Board considered the reports of its Commissions, while at its twenty-seventh executive session (19 July 2001), it considered the secretariat's report on activities undertaken by UNCTAD in favour of Africa (TD/B/EX(27)/2).

## **B. COMMISSIONS OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD<sup>3</sup>**

The Commissions meet annually for five days, and they may convene up to 10 expert meetings a year to examine issues in depth and provide technical expertise on policy issues under consideration by the Commissions (see annex II for UNCTAD's intergovernmental structure).

### **Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities**

The Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities discusses policies and measures for maximizing the positive impact of globalization and liberalization on trade and development of developing countries and the effective integration of these countries and countries in transition into the multilateral trading system. At its fifth session, held from 19 to 23 February and on 23 March 2001, the Commission considered the outcome of the expert meetings held during 2000 on: major agricultural concerns of developing countries; the contribution of specific services sectors to the development perspectives of developing countries; traditional knowledge; and the impact of anti-dumping and countervailing actions. The Commission adopted recommendations on the main issues involved, with particular emphasis on the trade and development interests of developing countries.

#### *Expert Meeting on Ways to Enhance the Production and Export Capacities of Developing Countries of Agriculture and Food Products, including Niche Products, such as Environmentally Preferable Products (16 to 18 July 2001)*

As a result of this Expert Meeting, the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities adopted agreed recommendations at the national level, to the international community and to UNCTAD (TD/B/COM.1/49). These recommendations are intended to help promote diversification in the commodities sector and enhance production and exports of environmentally preferable products from developing countries, thereby supporting their efforts to increase their participation in world trade and, at the same time, obtain environmental and developmental gains.

*Expert Meeting on Energy Services in International Trade: Development Implications (23 to 25 July 2001)*

This Expert Meeting attracted significant interest by exposing a variety of aspects of a sector which is undergoing a dramatic transformation and which is of interest to the economic growth and development of all countries. The sector is, moreover, the subject of current negotiations in the WTO. The Meeting resulted in a decision to the effect that UNCTAD should conduct further work in this area.

*Expert Meeting on Consumer Interests, Competitiveness, Competition and Development (17 to 19 October 2001)*

In the outcome of the Expert Meeting, it was recognized that, while globalization and deregulation might have the potential to improve the circumstances of consumers in many countries, these processes pose major challenges when markets fail to protect consumers and access to redress mechanisms is not provided. Several recommendations were addressed to different actors in this area. Governments were invited to implement the UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection, incorporate the consumer protection dimension into their macroeconomic policies and legal frameworks, and develop and maintain competition and consumer policies which are mutually reinforcing, with a view to promoting consumer welfare, competitive markets, competition and development. It was concluded that enterprises should obey relevant legislation of countries in which they do business and conform to international standards, including the UN Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices. Consumer organizations were encouraged to be proactive, including by developing joint regional training and information programmes in cooperation with other actors. UNCTAD was called upon to strengthen its institutional machinery and promote consumer interests with a view to monitoring the implementation of the 1999 UN Guidelines on Consumer Protection; to convene expert meetings on the protection of consumers

and regulation of public services and on international mechanisms for consumer protection; to set up a website on consumer protection; to develop a model law or laws on consumer protection; to provide, upon request, technical assistance in this area; and to cooperate with other relevant international organizations and consumer organizations in this area.

**Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues**

The Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues held its fifth session from 12 to 16 February 2001. The Commission promotes understanding of investment, enterprise development and technological capacity-building, and assists Governments in formulating and carrying out policies in this area.

At its session, the Commission considered the outcomes of Expert Meetings on Mergers and Acquisitions (M&As) and on Home Country Measures (HCMs) held in 2000 and also discussed the Investment Policy Reviews of Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mauritius and Peru. In its agreed conclusions and recommendations, the Commission stressed measures to maximize the benefits and minimize the social cost of M&As. As to HCMs, it recommended that home countries, in particular developed countries, should further develop their efforts to encourage FDI flows, especially to LDCs. Host countries, according to their priorities, should take advantage of the opportunities arising from HCMs and seek actively to develop linkages between their own investment promotion efforts and HCMs offered by home countries. The Commission also considered the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its seventeenth session.

*Expert Meeting on International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology: Access to Technology and Capacity Building (27 to 29 June 2001)*

The experts noted that, in the knowledge-based global economy, technology plays an ever-important role in economic development. During the meeting, a number of best practices that can contribute to generating favourable conditions and opportunities for transfer of technology and capacity building were discussed. It was highlighted that UNCTAD should provide assistance to developing countries, in particular LDCs, to strengthen their capacity to successfully negotiate technology transfer provisions in international instruments. UNCTAD should further explore ways and means for effective implementation of international commitments in the area of transfer of technology and capacity-building.

*Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy, third session (2 to 4 July 2001)*

During this session, informal consultations were held on the interface between competition policy and intellectual property rights; co-operation regarding merger control; and international cooperation and capacity-building in the field of competition policy. In its agreed conclusions, the Intergovernmental Group of Experts requested the UNCTAD secretariat to pursue and, where possible, expand its technical co-operation activities within available resources, and invited member States to assist in such activities on a voluntary basis. The secretariat was also requested to revise or update some documents for submission to the fourth session (July 2002), as well as to prepare new reports on: the relationship between competition, competitiveness and development; an updated review of technical assistance; a preliminary report on ways in which possible international agreements on competition might apply to developing countries, including through preferential or differential treatment, with a view to enabling them to introduce and enforce competition law and policy; and the roles of

possible dispute mediation mechanisms and alternative arrangements, including voluntary peer reviews, in competition law and policy. It was recommended that the fourth session hold consultations on: merger control: the balance between control of concentrations and the ability of domestic firms to compete on world markets; and the interface between competition authorities and regulatory bodies.

*Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR), eighteenth session (10 to 12 September 2001)*

At this session, ISAR discussed the accounting needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), reviewed the report of the ad hoc consultative group of experts, and agreed with the general approach to accounting by SMEs suggested by the consultative group. It also requested the consultative group to continue its work to develop voluntary guidance on accounting by SMEs to be discussed at its 19th session.

*Expert Meeting on the Impact of FDI Policies on Industrialization, Local Entrepreneurship and the Development of Supply Capacity Geneva (5-7 November 2001)*

Experts discussed a number of important issues related to industrialization, export competitiveness, development of supply capacity and FDI; the role of corporate strategies and other considerations of foreign investors/business environment; and targeting FDI in the context of development strategies, local entrepreneurship and the development of supply capacity with a particular focus on promoting backward linkages.

**Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development**

The Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development held its fifth session from 22 to 26 January 2001. The Commission examines ways to formulate and carry out effective enterprise development

strategies, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises.

The Commission took note of the results of UNCTAD's Expert Meeting on the Relationship between SMEs and TNCs to Ensure the Competitiveness of SMEs, held in November 2000, which had followed on from and built on the outcome of a Round Table on TNC-SME linkages, held in Bangkok during UNCTAD X, as well as an International Workshop on Technological and Managerial Upgrading of SMEs through Linkages with TNCs, organized jointly by UNCTAD and Intel in Penang, Malaysia, in August 2000. These activities focused on various ways and means to enhance the development impact of TNCs, particularly by establishing linkages with local SMEs. The Commission agreed upon policy options to promote positive linkages suggested by the Expert Meeting and explored further work in this area, particularly practical actions that could ensure that SMEs in developing countries are able to forge linkages with TNCs.

*Expert Meeting on Electronic Commerce and International Transport Services: Best Practices for Enhancing the Competitiveness of Developing Countries ( 26 to 28 September 2001)*

A total of 80 experts attended the meeting to examine the impact of electronic commerce on international transport services, focusing in particular on the economic, legal, documentary and capacity-building aspects involved. The secretariat prepared a note titled "Electronic commerce and International Transport Services: Enhancing the Competitiveness of developing countries"(TD/B/COM.3/42). The agreed conclusions and recommendations of the experts are contained in document TD/B/COM.3/38. The experts highlighted a number of problems facing developing countries, including insufficient transport and telecommunication infrastructure and services, and the lack of appropriate legal frameworks. Their recommendations aim at addressing these problems and improving the efficiency of international transport services to

allow developing countries to benefit from the opportunities offered by e-commerce.

*Expert Meeting on Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs in Developing Countries: Role of Finance, including E-Finance to Enhance Enterprise Development (22 to 24 October 2001)*

About 120 experts attended the meeting to discuss issues raised in the secretariat's issue paper, entitled "Finance and e-finance for SMEs as a Means to Enhance their Operations and Competitiveness" (TD/B/COM.3/EM.13/2). The experts, from both developing and developed countries, made presentations and submitted papers covering a wide range of issues related to the SMEs' access to e-finance. The papers are available on the Electronic Commerce Branch web site. Fruitful discussions led to a set of recommendations contained in document TD/B/COM.3/39. The experts stressed in particular the revolutionary impact of open Internet technologies and platforms on financial services. The recommendations referred, for example, to the need to establish an e-finance-friendly regulatory environment, the creation of local, regional and global e-finance platforms that can be accessed by the SMEs of developing countries, and the development of alternative bilateral and multilateral online financing and payment arrangements such as online clearing houses.

*Expert Meeting on Mainstreaming Gender in order to Promote Opportunities (14 to 16 November 2001)*

Promoting women's participation in national and international markets is a recurring theme in key issues of UNCTAD's agenda as diverse as foreign direct investment, trade in services, commodities, enterprise development and the potential opportunities offered by new technologies such as information and communication technologies. In the area of mainstreaming gender in ICT policy, experts concluded that, given the public goods nature of knowledge and the Internet, it was important that Governments ensure rapid, equitable and

affordable access to the Internet and ICT for women. They also stressed the importance of enhancing the number of women in the IT industry and supporting organizations and grassroots groups involved in assisting women with access and use of the Internet and ICT. The experts identified a number of activities that UNCTAD and the international community should undertake, including the mainstreaming of gender in their work on ICT and e-commerce, carrying out analytical and case-study-based work on the subject, and collaborating with Governments and the private sector to incorporate the gender dimension into policy dialogue and decision making.

### **Commission on Science and Technology for Development**

Since 1993, the UNCTAD secretariat has been responsible for the substantive servicing of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The Commission is responsible for: (a) the examination of science and technology issues and their implications for development; (b) the advancement of understanding of science and technology policies, particularly in respect of developing countries and countries in transition; and (c) the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the United Nations system. The Commission meets every two years.

In 2001, the Commission held its fifth session from 28 May to 1 June. At that session, it decided that its substantive theme during the inter-sessional period 2001-2003 would be "Technology development and capacity-building for competitiveness in a digital society". The work of the Commission will be carried out through four panels, and the findings and recommendations to emerge from these panels will be considered by the Commission at its sixth session in 2003. It was also recommended that actions be taken to ensure that previous findings of the Commission on information and communication technology be brought to the

attention of groups and current initiatives that aim to bridge the digital divide.

The Commission's Preparatory Panel Meeting on the main theme for the inter-sessional period took place from 13 to 16 November 2001.

### **C. PREBISCH LECTURE SERIES**

A commemorative event was held on 11 October 2001 to pay tribute to Dr. Raul Prebisch, UNCTAD's founding father and first Secretary-General, on the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth. As 2001 was also the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations, the theme of the event was "Dialogue among Civilizations, Prosperity and Transfer of Knowledge".

The guest speakers were Dr. Javad Zarif, Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal and International Affairs, Islamic Republic of Iran, and member of the Group of Eminent Persons for the UN Year of Dialogue among Civilizations, and Mr. Gamani Corea, former Secretary-General of UNCTAD, who instituted the Prebisch Lectures in 1982.

#### *Prebisch Lectures*

1982	-	Dr. Raul Prebisch
1983	-	Mrs. Indira Gandhi
1987	-	Dr. Saburo Okita
1989	-	Mr. Abel G. Aganbegyan
1992	-	Dr. Bernard T. Chidzero, Mr. Michel Rocard and Mr. Enrique Inglesias
1994	-	Prof. John H. Dunning
1996	-	Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati
1997	-	Prof. Dani Rodrik
1998	-	Prof. Joseph Stiglitz
2000	-	Prof. Gerry Helleiner
2001	-	Dr. Javad Zarif Mr. Gamani Corea

## Chapter III

# TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

## A. UNCTAD'S PROGRAMMES

### Least developed countries

LDCs continued to be the major beneficiaries of UNCTAD technical cooperation. Expenditures on technical cooperation in favour of LDCs in 2001 amounted to \$10 million. Their share in overall expenditures on technical cooperation remained at the level of 2000, i.e. 43 per cent. These figures do not include the contribution of 4.5 million euros by the European Commission for the organization of the Third UN Conference on LDCs and the travel of representatives from LDCs and other officials to the Conference. In the earlier part of the year, activities concentrated on the continuation of the preparatory process for the Conference. Major pre-Conference activities included the second and third intergovernmental preparatory meetings, three NGO regional preparatory meetings, and a number of thematic meetings in different countries on mainstreaming gender (South Africa), tourism development (Spain), energy (Austria), infrastructure development (Germany) and enhancing productive capacity (Norway). During the Conference, a multi-agency initiative (involving UNCTAD, UNIDO, FIAS and MIGA) on promoting and facilitating investment in LDCs was announced, and Italy pledged a contribution of 900,000 euros in this connection.

The UNCTAD secretariat, through its Office of the Special Coordinator for the Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries (OSC), provided substantive and technical support for the meeting of LDC Trade Ministers which took place in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania, from 22 to 24 July 2001. The meeting, which was organized at the invitation of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, had the objective of preparing LDCs for the Doha WTO Ministerial Conference that took place in November. The meeting adopted the

Zanzibar Declaration, as well as negotiating objectives and proposals, with a view to articulating the LDCs' development agenda at the Ministerial Conference.

### Land-locked and transit developing countries

The OSC provided substantive and technical support for the Fifth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, convened by the Secretary-General of the UN in New York in July 2001.

The OSC also provided substantive and organizational support to the third negotiating meeting for a Transit Transport Framework Agreement (TTFA) between China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation, which was held in Irkutsk, Russian Federation, from 22 to 25 October 2001. The TTFA would lay the basis for a solid subregional regulatory framework that would make transit operations in North-East Asia efficient and cost effective, thus promoting the external trade of the subregion and bolstering its economic growth.

### Island developing States

In 2001, the OSC intensified its support for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) with a view to increasing the chances of SIDS to find new economic opportunities and to avoid further marginalization in the context of globalization. Activities took place in the following four main areas of work: (i) analysis of economic vulnerability, through the preparation of vulnerability profiles of several SIDS, *inter alia* in anticipation of the future work of SIDS members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) under the new Work Programme on Small Economies; (ii) initiation or continuation

of action to enhance the economic specialization of SIDS (through research and technical assistance on economic sectors of particular interest to SIDS) and, in accordance with paragraph 133 of the Bangkok Plan of Action, to assist SIDS in their preparations for WTO negotiations on agriculture; (iii) special support for the 10 least developed SIDS in the context of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (particular attention was given to SIDS in a high-level meeting on tourism in the LDCs, organized jointly by UNCTAD and the World Tourism Organization in March 2001); and (iv) continued coordination and substantive backstopping of various technical cooperation projects in the Caribbean and in the Pacific.

### **Technical support for the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs (G-24)**

Under the G-24 Project, studies and research papers were provided as inputs to the Group's preparations for negotiations in the framework of the IMF's International Monetary and Financial Committee, the Joint IMF/World Bank Development Committee, and other fora, including the International Conference on Financing for Development. The papers reflected the preoccupations of the developing countries with regard to the evolution of the world economy and its financial system. They covered issues related to new approaches to development policies; legal reform and corporate governance in developing countries; international public goods; the impact of G-3 currency volatility on developing countries; the link between exchange rate policies, capital account regimes and growth; effects and management of financial crises; competition and competition policies in developing countries; and organizational reform and governance of the international financial institutions.

### **Africa**

UNCTAD participated in the meetings of the Panel of High-Level Personalities for the Independent Evaluation of the Implementation of

the UN-NADAF established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and made several presentations on the outcome of UNCTAD's policy research on African development. The report of the panel makes numerous references to UNCTAD's findings. This report will be transmitted to the Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly established to carry out the final review of the implementation of the UN-NADAF.

UNCTAD also participated in the Annual Regional Consultations of United Nations System Agencies Working in Africa, held under the Chairmanship of the ECA. These annual consultations have now replaced what was before the Steering Committee of the UN Special Initiative on Africa. UNCTAD is lead agency in matters related to trade and diversification in the context of this inter-agency body, which will now be working in support of the objectives of the NEPAD. In connection with support for the NEPAD, the NEPAD secretariat has been in contact with UNCTAD regarding areas in which they would require support, including those related to trade and investment and financial flows

### **Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS)**

The Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) is a world standard software system installed in about 60 countries, encompassing over 30 per cent of total developing countries' outstanding debt. More than 34 per cent of LDOD<sup>4</sup> for all developing countries and economies in transition – totalling \$514 billion at the end of 2000 – is managed using the computerized debt management system of UNCTAD's DMFAS programme. In 2001,<sup>5</sup> the programme enjoyed steady growth in demand for its system and related services. It now collaborates with more than 60 countries and its system is installed in 58 of these. Furthermore, the programme is receiving requests from non-traditional clients, such as parastatals and local governments.

During the year, the DMFAS information technology component concentrated principally on support, maintenance, development and distribution of the current DMFAS version 5.2 to DMFAS user countries. It also improved its internal operations, started preparations for future system versions and worked on strengthening the technical capacity of its users.

UNCTAD held its Third Inter-regional Conference on Debt Management in December. Organized by the programme, the biannual conference serves as the main international forum in debt management. In 2001, some 180 debt managers from more than 70 countries participated, as well as senior representatives of a dozen international and regional institutions.

The year saw the programme play an increasingly important role in helping countries build their institutional and analytical debt management capacity. Regarding the latter, by the end of 2001, the World Bank's Debt Sustainability Model Plus (DSM+) had been installed in most of the countries using the current DMFAS version 5.2.

For the purpose of decentralizing some capacity building efforts, the DMFAS programme continues to seek regional partners. During 2001, UNCTAD continued its negotiation of a technical agreement with Pôle Dette<sup>6</sup> with the aim of improving and coordinating technical assistance in debt management issues in the Central and Western African region and assisting it in creating a training programme for debt managers. The DMFAS programme also continued to co-operate closely with MEFMI.<sup>7</sup>

The DMFAS programme Advisory Group – established at the end of 2000 – met for the second time in June 2001 to review activities and funding. Composed of technical representatives of interested member States, including existing and potential donors and beneficiaries, as well as the UNCTAD secretariat, the Group agreed to create a multi-donor, multi-year DMFAS Trust Fund, which will be replenishable upfront by bilateral donors and will include formal and standard cost sharing by beneficiary countries. It

is expected that this decision will enable the DMFAS programme to continue its activities well into the future and to achieve greater financial sustainability in the medium term.

### **UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people**

Working in close cooperation with other international agencies and several donors, UNCTAD continued to respond favourably to requests by the Palestinian Authority for technical assistance to develop capacities for effective economic policy-making and management. The secretariat's multi-faceted programme of technical cooperation aims at strengthening Palestinian public institutional development and creating an enabling environment for the private sector.

Despite difficult field conditions, which adversely affected the ability to deploy UNCTAD staff and expert missions, as well as Palestinian trainees and staff, three new projects were launched during the year in the areas of small and medium-size enterprises, automation and technical capacities in customs administration, and debt monitoring and financial analysis. The secretariat also was able to deliver advisory services on three issues: strengthening trade efficiency; regional maritime transportation alternatives; and subregional transit transport arrangements. However, deterioration in field conditions forced suspension of ongoing technical assistance activities in the areas of international commercial diplomacy and sustainable development of the Palestinian economy.

By the end of 2001, the secretariat had completed work on a website on UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people, including an overview of ongoing projects and secretariat publications on the Palestinian economy since 1985. The website (operational at <http://www.unctad.org/palestine/>) also serves as a useful source of information on the Palestinian economy and provides an overview of the economy's structure, present development efforts and challenges facing

Palestinian policy-makers, as well as reliable, up-to-date statistics on main performance indicators.

### **Diversification and commodity-based development**

The Commodity Diversification Programme aims at promoting the horizontal, vertical and geographical diversification of commodity production and trade structures, and strengthening positive linkages. Activities are focused on capacity building in regional and subregional workshops and country-specific training sessions (Costa Rica, Fiji, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mali and Thailand).

Studies and training material, presentations, and other relevant information concerning the workshops have been posted on the website: [www.unctad.org/infocomm/diversification](http://www.unctad.org/infocomm/diversification).

### **Commercial Diplomacy Programme (CDP)**

The Commercial Diplomacy Programme provides training for trade negotiators, particularly in ongoing WTO negotiations, from the development perspective. It also supports national/regional research and training institutions on international trade issues. The Programme encompasses two interlinked and mutually supportive areas of activity: training for trade negotiators, so as to address their short-term needs, and support for research and training institutions of developing countries, LDCs and economies in transition in order to enhance their own long-term capacity in the area of trade negotiations. The training materials of the CDP are based on UNCTAD analytical inputs stemming from research and expert meetings where the negotiating issues are examined. Ad hoc and tailor-made training materials are prepared in the light of local concerns and the need to provide regularly updated inputs.

In 2001, 22 training events were organized, in the field as well as in Geneva. They covered a wide range of topics on the regional and multilateral trade agenda. They also included several training

and capacity-building tools. One of the main areas treated in these activities was support for trade negotiators in preparation for the 4<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Conference. Other activities were also carried out, for example in respect of preferential regimes and support for subregional groupings, in particular SADC. The majority of the requests for training addressed to the CDP concerned the negotiations on agriculture, services and trade rules.

A regional meeting for research and training needs in Africa was organized within the framework of the UNDP/UNCTAD Global Programme on Globalization, Liberalization and Sustainable Human Development, as well as the training of trainers at Senghor University in Alexandria. The CDP was actively involved in the design and the delivery of the Pilot Training Course on Key Issues of the International Economic Agenda, as mandated by paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action.

### **Competition law and policy**

The programme on competition law and policy provides assistance to countries in formulating or reviewing competition policies and legislation, contributing to a better understanding of the issues involved, and building national institutional capacity. It also supports the effective participation of developing countries in WTO-related negotiations on competition issues. In 2001, UNCTAD continued to provide technical assistance and advisory and training programmes on competition law and policy to developing countries and countries in transition.

Assistance related to preparation or revision of competition legislation was provided to: Angola, Botswana, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Hong Kong (China), Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland, Thailand and Viet Nam, as well as to member States of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). National seminars aimed at capacity-building in the promotion of competition culture were held in China, Cuba, Botswana, Ecuador, Hong Kong (China), Madagascar, Swaziland and Viet Nam. At the

regional and subregional levels, UNCTAD organized a number of seminars and workshops as a means of capacity-building in this area, including capacity for international cooperation. A seminar on competition law and policy was organized in Kenya for COMESA, EAC and SADC member States, while an interregional intensive training session was held in India for negotiators of investment and competition agreements. In preparation for the Expert Meeting on Consumer Interests, Competitiveness, Competition and Development, held in October 2001, four regional seminars were held.

Details of all activities in this area are available at <http://www.unctad.org/en/subsites/cpolicy/english/cptech.htm>.

### **Trade, environment and development**

The programme on trade, environment and development aims at identifying policies to address major constraints faced by developing countries in the trade/environment nexus in responding to environmental challenges, as well as at supporting their effective participation in international deliberations on this issue, in particular in the context of WTO.

The UNCTAD/FIELD project on Strengthening Research and Policy-Making Capacity on Trade and Environment in Developing Countries, funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), was completed by mid-2001. It brought together trade and environment policy-makers from 10 developing countries who engaged in an exchange of national experiences and intensive discussions on a number of key issues in this area. At the final project workshop in Dar es Salaam, participants agreed on conclusions and recommendations for actions at the national and multilateral levels and identified main lessons learned from the project and points to be taken into account in future capacity-building projects. UNCTAD and FIELD have designed a new project with a regional focus, with one core beneficiary country. The project will assist beneficiary developing countries in identifying

practical actions for implementation at national level and in participating effectively in international negotiations.

Under a project on Standards and Trade, funded by the International Development Research Centre in Canada, subregional or national workshops were held in India, Costa Rica and Uganda. The project has helped to identify policies that can address constraints faced by developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in responding to sanitary and phytosanitary measures and environmental requirements in international markets. Studies were undertaken in three developing regions, i.e. South Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa, and Central America.

A multi-donor project on building national capacity in sustainable management of recoverable material/resources in rapidly industrializing countries (including waste minimization and environmentally sound recovery and recycling) was launched through a workshop in Bangkok. The project will be implemented with the active support of the relevant regional centre in China and the Thailand Environment Institute.

Towards the end of 2001, UNCTAD started a programme on "Technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries, especially LDCs, and economies in transition in support of their participation in the WTO Post-Doha work programme" with a window on environment.

### **WTO accession**

In the course of 2001, the UNCTAD secretariat intensified its activities to assist countries in the process of accession to the WTO. The assistance covered all aspects of accession negotiations, concentrating on long-term development concerns and the need to improve substantially the human and institutional capacities of acceding countries. The numerous requests received for UNCTAD's assistance testify to the fact that acceding countries have confidence in that assistance, which is based on three main

principles: (a) impartiality; (b) a pro-development focus, in the sense that accession should support the development strategies of the countries concerned; and (c) full respect of WTO rules and disciplines, including provisions on special and differential treatment in favour of developing countries.

Efforts were also devoted to helping several acceding countries to identify and establish appropriate coordination mechanisms between their Governments and the private sector. Programme staff tested new forms of training, e.g. simulations of WTO meetings and trade negotiations, which proved to be useful and were appreciated by recipient Governments.

Assistance was provided to Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Nepal, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Sudan, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia. More specifically, activities focused on: (a) supporting the preparations of national negotiating teams for meetings of the WTO Working Parties on Accessions, including the preparation of the Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime; (b) assisting Governments in the preparation of offers on market access in goods and commitments on agriculture and services sectors; (c) preparing reports and background papers on policies of acceding countries' trading partners members of the WTO with regard to accession and scenarios of accession negotiations; (d) providing expertise and advice on strengthening capacity building in the area of trade policy; and (e) training trade officials in specific trade policy issues.

In providing technical assistance to WTO acceding countries, UNCTAD maintained close contact and developed further cooperation with the WTO and other institutions.

## **TRAINS**

The Trade Analysis and Information System programme (TRAINS) continued to provide interactive collection and dissemination of

computerized trade information. It increases transparency in international trading conditions and thus facilitates trade. It also has more specific purposes:

- To analyse developments in national trade policies and world trading conditions
- To prepare reference materials for trade negotiations
- To analyse conditions of access to external markets for export promotion
- To undertake research in trade policies.

In April 2001, the programme released Version 8 of its CD-ROM and continued to distribute copies free of charge to focal points and participants attending various seminars and workshops. This version of the CD-ROM has the most comprehensive list of tariff, para-tariff and non-tariff measures, as well as import flows by origin, for more than 110 countries. Programme staff updated the TRAINS Internet database systems, which received over 12,000 hits in 2001. Potential clients can use the TRAINS Internet database system by logging on to <http://www.unctad-trains.org>, or they can contact the TRAINS programme staff for a free copy of the CD-ROM.

## **Investment**

### *Needs assessment to attract Asian FDI into Africa*

The project examined the potential of African economies, in particular African LDCs, to attract FDI from Asian investors. For this purpose, needs assessment reports were prepared on Botswana, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania, covering policy recommendations as regards the institutional mechanisms conducive to developing the private sector, best practices and successful examples from Asian and African experience, and investment opportunities for Asian investors in a variety of industries.

*International investment agreements (IIA) – Capacity-building in developing countries for international investment agreements*

The programme on international investment agreements supports the process of negotiation for international investment agreements at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels and assists developing countries in the context of negotiations on a possible multilateral investment agreement in WTO. The programme on investment capacity building/investment policy reviews is designed to enhance the attractiveness of a host country for foreign investment. It provides external tools to assess how a country stands at a particular time in terms of attracting FDI in accordance with its national development objectives.

Main activities are centred around training and capacity- and consensus-building seminars and workshops based on UNCTAD's *Issues in International Investment Agreements* series. In 2001, UNCTAD published six booklets on *Social Responsibility, Environment, Home Country Measures, Illicit Payments, Host Country Operational Measures* and *Transfer of Technology*. A number of training events were organized for national policy-makers. Their focus was on particular regional parameters and issues developed through the research and analysis of IIAs. An intensive training course for French-speaking countries took place in Alexandria, Egypt, in June 2001, with 21 participants attending the course. In November 2001, another such training course took place for Asian countries in New Delhi, attended by 20 participants. UNCTAD has launched an initiative aimed at helping developing countries to strengthen investment cooperation among themselves, particularly through bilateral investment treaty negotiations.

*Investment policy reviews*

Investment policy reviews (IPRs) provide developing countries with a tool to assess their strengths and weaknesses in attracting FDI in conformity with stated national objectives. IPRs incorporate a medium- to long-term perspective

on how to respond to emerging regional and global opportunities. The IPRs have received funding from UNDP, host countries' institutions, bilateral donors and the local and international private sectors. For 2001, UNCTAD completed IPRs on Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mauritius and Peru, and they were presented to the fifth session of the Investment Commission. A number of countries for which IPRs have been completed have followed up the recommendations of the IPRs with plans of action.

*UNCTAD/ICC Project on Investment Guides and Capacity-building for Least Developed Countries*

The programme on investment guides for least developed countries reduces the information gap regarding investment opportunities in LDCs by providing potential investors with relevant information on investment conditions and opportunities in these countries. Under this project (a collaborative undertaking between UNCTAD and the International Chamber of Commerce, ICC), investment guides were published for Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mali and Uganda, with the guide for Mozambique published in January 2002. An independent panel assessed the project positively and strongly recommended its continuation. The panel's final meeting took place on 23 January 2001, and its report was issued in March 2001. The dissemination of the guides in the investor community proceeded throughout 2001, with the network of ICC membership being one of the most important dissemination channels.

*Policy Framework for Attracting Foreign Investment (FORINVEST)*

The objective of this programme is to assist developing countries in strengthening their capacity to create and manage their policy frameworks for attracting FDI. To this end, the programme provides advisory services and training packages related to investment policy, investment legislation, investment codes, and sectoral policies governing the participation of TNCs in specific industries.

### *Strengthening/Streamlining Agencies concerned with Maximizing and Promoting FDI (STAMP)*

This programme assists developing countries and economies in transition in strengthening their investment institutions, especially investment promotion agencies (IPAs). In 2001, components of the STAMP programme were implemented in Brazil and Egypt. In addition, UNCTAD was involved in a number of regional and interregional initiatives through WAIPA.

### **Insurance**

In the area of insurance, UNCTAD provides technical support, advice, guidance and training for insurance supervisory authorities, in particular for the establishment of legal and supervisory frameworks geared towards sustaining the development of competitive insurance markets. In 2001, training seminars/workshops were organized and missions undertaken with a view to improving the understanding of the role of supervisors and enhancing the competence and technical abilities of the staff of supervisory authorities, particularly in African and Caribbean countries. Events were also organized on the impact of liberalization, a rating scheme for African insurers was established, and software for the operation of African insurers was developed. Fifty-eight developing countries benefited from the events organized in the area of insurance. Staff members were called to speak at international conferences that in many instances involved the participation of more than 500 representatives from government authorities and industry.

### **Accounting**

The programme's aim is to assist Governments and enterprises to formulate and implement accounting and auditing laws and standards, together with other relevant regulations, according to internationally accepted accounting and auditing principles and practices. In 2001, UNCTAD continued the implementation (with KPMG) of the accounting reform project in the Russian Federation funded by the EU Tacis programme.

A study tour for a core group from one beneficiary was organized to meet with standard setters in various countries.

In the area of environmental accounting, UNCTAD organized the Tenth Regional Training Workshop on Environmental Accounting and Reporting in Nairobi, Kenya, on 13-15 March 2001. One of the main conclusions of the Workshop was the decision by the participants to recommend the adoption of the ISAR Guideline on Accounting and Financial Reporting for Environmental Costs and Liabilities in their respective countries.

### **Entrepreneurship and SME development**

The EMPRETEC programme aims at improving the growth and international competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and at stimulating entrepreneurial potential. It promotes the creation of sustainable support structures that help promising entrepreneurs build innovative and internationally competitive SMEs. Its unique feature is that the national institutional framework provides training, business services and networks through a "one-stop shop". The main beneficiaries are SMEs, entrepreneurs with potential, women entrepreneurs, key country institutions, and Governments. In September 2001, the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget expressed its satisfaction that most of the recommendations from the previously made external evaluation had been implemented and requested that UNCTAD ensure the follow-up of the remaining recommendations designed to make EMPRETEC a flagship of UNCTAD. This objective was supported by the Tenth International EMPRETEC Directors' Meeting in November 2001.

### **ICT and e-commerce for development**

The programme on electronic commerce aims at assisting countries in identifying policies and strategies for benefiting from e-commerce, thus alleviating the international digital divide. UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities in 2001 continued to provide beneficiary countries with the latest technological and management

tools, as well as best practices, to build up the capacity and improve the efficiency of their international trade.

E-commerce policy-oriented activities led to the organization of a series of events that gave priority to two aspects of e-commerce: opportunities for LDCs, and the fiscal implications for developing countries. Particular attention was given to these issues in the preparations for the related parallel event at the Third UN Conference on LDCs (“The Digital Economy”, 18 May 2001). In November 2001, UNCTAD published the *Electronic Commerce and Development Report 2001*. UNCTAD is also an active member of the UN ICT Task Force.

### **Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS)**

The Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS) is world standard software aimed at providing operational and financial information so as to increase the transparency and efficiency of the transport sector. ACIS, which is operational in 18 countries of Asia and Africa, continued to provide transport operators in beneficiary countries with the latest technological tools to improve the efficiency of their transport sector.

In the COMESA subregion, RailTracker was successfully handed over to five local railways in June 2001. Similarly, PortTracker was commissioned in Mombasa, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. As a result, rail equipment and goods can be tracked via the Internet by major clients and freight forwarders.

In Nepal, ACIS implemented a computerized Border Pass Monitoring System to assist government officials and the trading community to facilitate the border crossing procedures for cargo moving by road to/from India.

### **Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA)**

The Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) is a world standard software programme installed in more than 70 countries,

aimed at the technical modernization of customs, including automation and clearance of goods. In 2001, with the enhancement of ASYCUDA capabilities, two additional countries (Gabon, Venezuela) decided to implement the system, while seven countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Mauritania, Niger, Uganda, Zambia) started projects for the migration from ASYCUDA version 2 towards ASYCUDA++.

A high-level regional meeting was held in Brussels (June 2001) for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The meeting provided an opportunity to inform participants about new functions in the ASYCUDA system and to exchange experiences, ideas and views regarding the impact of e-commerce on Customs and the trading community.

### **Trade Point Programme**

All the activities conducted in 2001 were geared towards the implementation of the Trade Point strategy adopted in 1999. The main focus was on preparations for the transfer of the Programme to the World Trade Point Federation, planned to take place on the completion of the strategy in October 2002.

In 2001, UNCTAD transferred the ownership and operation of the ETO system, as well as the intellectual property rights relating to the name and logo of the Trade Point Programme, to the World Trade Point Federation created in November 2000. UNCTAD assisted the Federation in drawing up a strategic business development plan (May-October 2001) and continued supporting regional associations of Trade Points.

In November 2001, the 7<sup>th</sup> World Trade Point Meeting/2<sup>nd</sup> General Assembly of the World Trade Point Federation was organized by UNCTAD in Geneva. The meeting was attended by 95 participants, including representatives of 46 Trade Points, and adopted a comprehensive institutional, strategic and operational framework for the Federation.

## **Human resources development (TrainforTrade, Port Certificate)**

The programme on training/human resources development provides structured training programmes for trade (TrainforTrade) and maritime transport (TrainMar – Port Management Certificate), including development of training modules, training of trainers and strengthening of national/regional training capacities through networking and distance learning. The scope of the programme is being extended to cover other UNCTAD training activities.

UNCTAD has made substantial progress in the expansion of its TrainForTrade and Port Certificate training networks, in particular in LDCs, through the analysis of training needs and the organization of group training sessions. The integration of TrainMar components into HRD activities was initiated in September 2001 following the TrainMar evaluation. Distance learning activities using IT tools and the Internet have been progressively incorporated into the delivery of training seminars.

Under the umbrella of the TrainMar and TrainForTrade capacity building programmes, tools for networking, distance learning and training of trainers were developed in 2001 for Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific. Two training seminars on “Negotiation of International Agreements on Investment”, held in Alexandria in June 2001 and in New Delhi in November 2001, included added distance-learning components such as production of pedagogical material on CD-ROMs and use of chat forums through e-platforms. Port authorities in Benin, Gabon and Senegal organized two full cycles of the Port Certificate training capacity-building programme.

### **Training Course on Key Issues on the International Economic Agenda**

The secretariat organized the first training course on Key Issues on the International Economic Agenda, as mandated by paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action adopted at UNCTAD X,

which requested that UNCTAD’s existing capacity-building programme be strengthened. The course enhanced the understanding of officials and other individuals from member States on key issues on the international economic agenda within UNCTAD’s field of competence, with the focus on the development dimension. The course, which was conducted in English, was held in Geneva and Turin, Italy, from 20 June to 17 July 2001 for participants from the African, Asian and Latin American regions and countries in transition.

The Advisory Body set up further to paragraph 166 of the Plan of Action and the Trade and Development Board were kept informed of the conduct and evaluation of the training course. Six other courses are being organized and planned for 2002-2003 both in Geneva/Turin and in the different developing regions.

## **B. UNCTAD’S COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

### **Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance for LDCs**

The Office of the Special Coordinator participated in the implementation of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance for LDCs (IF), in collaboration with other core participating agencies. The IF Pilot Scheme was launched in the first quarter of 2001 in three countries: Cambodia, Madagascar and Mauritania. Diagnostic trade integration studies for the three countries were completed in December 2001 under the supervision of the World Bank in close cooperation with UNCTAD and other IF core agencies. These studies provide the analytical framework and a basis for the identification of trade priorities and trade policy recommendations for action. The latter are also integrated into the countries’ overall development strategies, i.e. PRSPs, in order to ensure that trade-related capacity building is coherent with and contributes to overall development objectives and

is accorded the same priority treatment as other development assistance needs.

At end of 2001, contributions from 16 donors to the IF Trust Fund stood at US\$ 9,184,000, of which US\$ 1,439,000 was pledged at the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference at Doha. The resources of the Trust Fund were essentially devoted to trade mainstreaming through the diagnostic trade integration studies. Paragraph 43 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration<sup>8</sup> “urged core agencies, in coordination with development partners, to explore the enhancement of the IF with a view to addressing the supply-side constraints of LDCs and the extension of the model to all LDCs, following the review of the IF and appraisal of the ongoing Pilot Scheme in selected LDCs.” The Inter-agency Working Group and the IF Steering Committee have been given the task of carrying out this mandate.

#### **Joint ITC/UNCTAD/WTO Integrated Technical Assistance Programme for Selected Least Developed and Other African Countries (JITAP)**

UNCTAD, along with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Trade Centre (ITC), continued joint implementation of JITAP in the beneficiary countries – Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. Assistance focused on strengthening endogenous capacities in terms of human resources, institutional capabilities and policy frameworks to participate effectively in the multilateral trading system. Particular emphasis was laid on strengthening national networks of institutions and on subregional workshops to discuss and formulate trade negotiation objectives and priorities in the context of the ongoing negotiations on agriculture and services under the WTO, and in preparation for the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar. The support enabled the beneficiary countries to participate more effectively in the adoption of Africa’s common position for the WTO Ministerial Conference and in the Ministerial Conference itself.

#### **Capacity building for trade development in Africa: Support to ongoing multilateral trade negotiations**

This programme is supported by UNDP and executed by several agencies, including UNCTAD and the Organization of African Unity/African Economic Community (now the African Union). UNCTAD provided African countries and their regional organizations with advisory support and analyses relating to preparations for the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference and the ongoing built-in agenda negotiations on agriculture and services. Technical support was provided to a High-Level Brainstorming Meeting for African Trade Negotiators Preparatory to the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference. Advisory support was also provided for ACP preparations for the elaboration of options on a new trade regime with the EU under the Cotonou Agreement.

#### **UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity-Building Task Force for Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF) and the Special Programme for LDCs**

A number of activities were initiated under this Task Force. UNEP and UNCTAD launched a special programme for the least developed countries to help implement the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the decade 2001-2010, adopted at the Third UN Conference for the LDCs (Brussels, May 2001). The Governments of Germany, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as the European Commission, provided funding to the CBTF.

Two training workshops were held (in Havana and Hanoi, with 40 participants each). Both workshops generated initiatives for follow-up activities.

On climate change, the Fifth Rio Policy Forum, on “Trade and Climate Change: The State of the GHG Market”, was held in Rio de Janeiro in August 2001. UNCTAD participated in an interagency project to facilitate the identification of projects within the Clean Development

Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC. The CDM project is implemented by UNDP, UNCTAD and UNIDO under the overall coordination of the UNFCCC secretariat. The UNCTAD component focused on upstream activities relating to CDM investments, more specifically CDM facilitation and CDM promotion. A project coordination meeting was held with Brazilian counterparts on 1 September 2001.

### **Capacity-building project on intellectual property and sustainable development**

This two-year project began in August 2001 and is being implemented by the UNCTAD secretariat and the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD). The main goals of the project are to:

Improve understanding of the development implications of the TRIPS Agreement

Strengthen the analytical and negotiating capacity of developing countries to participate in negotiations related to intellectual property rights (IPRs) in furtherance of their sustainable development objectives.

The activities of the project deal with, but are not limited to, the post-Doha work programme.

The project is expected to produce a series of documents through a participatory process involving trade negotiators, national policy-makers, experts, NGOs, international organizations, and institutions dealing with IPRs and development. A preliminary draft of a policy discussion paper was issued on 20 November 2001. It provides a synthesis of the issues at stake and is intended to assist policy-makers, stakeholders and the public at large of developing and developed countries in strengthening their grasp of the problems and, when relevant, in improving their negotiating capacity. In addition, the project produces background material dealing with indicators of the relative importance of IPRs in developing countries, a review of the activities being carried out by other organizations and institutions on TRIPS-related questions, and a review of literature.

### **BIOTRADE Initiative**

The mission of the UNCTAD BIOTRADE Initiative is to stimulate trade and investment in biological resources to further sustainable development in line with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

In 2001, the BIOTRADE country programme in Colombia (Biocomercio Sostenible) created mechanisms to address issues related to trade in biodiversity products and services. Offices have been opened all over the country, and Biocomercio is focusing on a number of areas: networking; sustainability criteria; information systems; market information; financial mechanisms; policy frameworks and legislation; and support for the development of bio-businesses, for instance on eco-tourism and natural products. This country programme also provided technical assistance to the BIOTRADE programmes in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Additionally, the programme, in cooperation with the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), organized in June 2001 the "First Biocomercio Contest", aimed at providing financial support to small, medium and community-based projects.

With financial support from the UN Foundation and in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment of Ecuador, TRAFFIC South America and BIOTRADE, a pre-assessment study and a country programme for Ecuador were prepared in 2001. The country programme was officially launched on 1 November 2001. In Bolivia, with the financial support from the German GTZ, a country pre-assessment was formulated and discussed in several workshops with key national stakeholders. Similar activities were also developed in Peru and Venezuela.

"Bolsa Amazonia", a joint regional programme of POEMA (Belém, Brazil) and UNCTAD, organized two three-month specialization courses on sustainable business management and promotion of natural products, with participants coming from six Amazonian countries. In addition, Bolsa held two workshops in Bogotá, Colombia, on the implementation of a regional

information system for natural products (April), as well as a regional meeting of the focal points of Bolsa Amazonia (September).

The pilot phase of the Andean BIOTRADE Programme, developed jointly by the Andean Development Corporation, the Andean Community and UNCTAD, was implemented in 2001. This programme promoted regional cooperation in the area of biotrade and assisted in the formulation of the Andean Biodiversity Strategy, particularly in the area of sustainable use.

At the international level, in 2001 BIOTRADE and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO developed a BioTrade Facilitation Programme (BTFP) for biodiversity products and services (which actually started in 2002).

### **Climate change programme**

The project, with funding from the United Nations Foundation (UNF), focuses on exploring the economic, trade and investment impact of climate change in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and works

to promote their effective participation in the emerging carbon market.

In mid-2001, the programme published a four-paper compendium of articles entitled *GHG Market Perspectives: Trade and Investment Implications of the Climate Change Regime – Recent Research on Institutional and Economic Aspects of Carbon Trading*. Other activities included: the publication of two issues of the *Global Greenhouse Emissions Trader*; updating of the web site to showcase the programme's outputs and to offer better access to its publications, news, database and network; and the release of the *UNCTAD/Earth Council Training Manual on International Emissions Trading*.

In August 2001, the fifth session of the UNCTAD/Earth Council Policy Forum was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, this time in association with the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA). The forum presented the state of the emerging carbon market and brought together over 300 actual and potential buyers and sellers of carbon credits in over 30 countries to assess and strategize pre-Kyoto Protocol market scenarios.

## Chapter IV

### INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN LINKS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

An UNCTAD-Civil Society Dialogue took place in Geneva on 10 December 2001, providing an opportunity for selected civil society actors and UNCTAD to discuss issues of common interest. Through a constructive exchange of views, the meeting examined a number of issues: (i) progress made in the implementation of the Bangkok Plan of Action with a view to the preparation of UNCTAD XI in 2004 and possible civil society contributions to such preparations; (ii) the follow-up to the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the implementation of its Programme of Action through civil society involvement; (iii) development issues related to the United Nations Conference on Financing for Development; and (iv) the gender perspective as a cross-sectoral issue in all this work.

The Chairperson summarized the outcome of the discussions. It was agreed that two main themes should be the immediate focus of future UNCTAD-civil society cooperation, particularly on the way to UNCTAD XI in 2004, namely (i) civil society follow-up to the commitments made

at UNCTAD X and the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and (ii) follow-up to the Fourth WTO Ministerial Meeting held in Doha: the post-Doha challenge to the developing countries. In addition, specific subject matters for possible common work of special interest to civil society were identified, including social dimensions of globalization; market access and competition policy issues; the impact of the TRIPS Agreement, including public health issues and protection of traditional knowledge; gender and development; fair trade issues/practices; employment and labour issues (core labour standards); promotion of high values in education and training; financing for development: debt cancellation, HIPC; poverty and livelihood issues, including sustainable livelihood practices, and the development paradigm: converting theoretical paradigms into diverse and practical strategies. A publication entitled "UNCTAD-Civil Society Dialogue on selected Development Issues being addressed by the United Nations system" (UNCTAD/ISS/Misc. 385) was published in December.

## Chapter V

### PUBLICATIONS

#### A. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2001

The *Trade and Development Report 2001* and its *Overview* served as background to the deliberations in the Trade and Development Board on interdependence and global economic issues from a trade and development perspective. The Report analysed economic problems and institutional issues resulting from financial liberalization, such as the governance of international finance and capital flows, the exchange rate system, orderly workout mechanisms for international debt, and reform of the IMF. It also looked at standards and regulation, the modes of their formulation and implementation, and their potential contribution to greater financial stability, as well as at options for exchange rate regimes in developing countries and regional monetary arrangements. Furthermore, the *TDR* discussed ways and means of sharing the burden of the losses resulting from financial crises and of involving the private sector in the management and prevention of such crises. On each subject, the Report offered challenging recommendations on how to move the reform process forward. It also reviewed the performance of the world economy, examined the prospects for growth and development in light of the slowdown in the United States economy, and commented on developments in international trade, currency markets, international capital flows, and debt.

#### B. WORLD INVESTMENT REPORT 2001: PROMOTING LINKAGES

The *World Investment Report 2001 (WIR01)* was the eleventh volume in this series covering global trends and developments relating to FDI and TNCs. The report analysed the geography of FDI, as well as patterns and shifts in the

locational distribution of FDI at the national, regional and international levels. *WIR01*'s special topic was linkages between foreign affiliates of TNCs and local companies in developing countries as a means of enhancing the competitiveness of the domestic enterprise sector. Backward linkages, i.e. long-term business relationships between foreign affiliates and local suppliers, can be of mutual benefit for both partners. *WIR01* identified best practices in the area of linkage formation, how they have worked, what obstacles were encountered and, in particular, what policy measures, if any, could help to strengthen them or create new ones. In 2001, *WIR* again presented the list of the largest TNCs of the world, of developing countries and of Central Europe. As in previous years, the report offered empirical information and policy analysis for decision-makers in government and business and to researchers. Additional information is available at <http://www.unctad.org/wir>.

#### C. OTHER PUBLICATIONS

##### Publications related to globalization and development strategies

*Economic Development in Africa:  
Performance, Prospects and Policy Issues*

As a contribution to the preparatory process for the final review and appraisal of the UN-NADAF, this report reviewed Africa's development in the 1990s, analysed domestic and external impediments to faster growth and sustainable development in Africa, and discussed policy options for enhancing development in Africa and reducing poverty by half by 2015. It also presented new research findings on the interaction of investment, savings and growth, as well as on trade performance and the terms of trade.

### *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2001*

This Handbook provides a comprehensive collection of statistical data related to trade, investment and development. Statistical figures, based primarily on international and national sources, are presented analytically through rank orderings, growth rates, shares and other special calculations, in order to facilitate data interpretation. They cover the following categories:

- International merchandise trade: values, trends, structure and regional trade zones
- Trade in services
- Volume and terms of trade indices
- Commodity prices and relevant price indices
- Export and import structure by products and by regions of origin and destination, and related concentration indices
- International financial data: current accounts, foreign direct investment, external indebtedness, workers' remittances, etc.
- Selected indicators of development: GDP, GDP growth rates and various social and telecommunications indicators.

Some of the trade data represent estimates by the UNCTAD secretariat calculated as a result of detailed research and analysis.

The CD-ROM version of the Handbook is largely based on the traditional printed versions but has the particular feature of presenting full-time series and covering statistics dating back to 1950. It includes the Beyond 20/20 data browser accompanied by easy-to-follow instructions.

The CD-ROM incorporates all data from the printed version of the 1960-1999 Supplement to the UNCTAD Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin, updated with the year 2000 figures. This is a unique data set comprising average monthly prices of 46 commodities from January 1960 through December 2000.

#### *Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin*

This Bulletin provides pre-calculated averages of daily and weekly quotations, as well as annual and historical data. The selection of monthly

prices and price indices encompasses several categories of commodity groups, including food, tropical beverages, vegetable oilseeds and oils, agricultural raw materials, minerals, ores and metals. The data set also includes a combined price index in current US dollars and constant US dollars, exchange rates, and the United Nations unit value index of exports of manufactured goods from developed market economies. Also included are lists of relevant international commodity agreements, informal price arrangements, descriptions and sources. The Bulletin is trilingual, written in English, French and Spanish.

#### *UNCTAD Discussion Papers*

This is a series of scholarly papers on all aspects of international trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomics in the context of development. The papers, authored by UNCTAD staff, visiting consultants and external researchers, are selected on the basis of their analytical quality and policy relevance. In 2001, the four papers in the series addressed technology diffusion and growth; industrial reform in China; international capital standards; and exchange-rate policies.

#### *G-24 Discussion Paper Series*

This series of papers contains papers that are prepared under the Project of Technical Support to the Intergovernmental Group of 24 on International Monetary Affairs (G-24) supporting monetary and financial policy formulation in developing countries. It is published jointly with the Center for International Development at Harvard University. The eight papers published in this series in 2001 covered issues related to exchange-rate policies; promotion of FDI; lessons from the East Asian crisis; financial liberalization in developing countries; reform of the international financial system; and the future role and governance of the IMF.

#### *Guide to UNCTAD Publications*

The annual Guide to UNCTAD Publications lists other periodic and occasional studies, analyses and working papers.

## Publications related to investment, technology and related financial matters

*Transnational Corporations Journal*. Volume 10, No. 1, April 2001; Volume 10, No. 2, August 2001; Volume 10, No. 3, December 2001.

*International Accounting and Reporting Issues, 2000 Review*. UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2. Sales No. E.01.II.D.29. ISBN No. 92-1-112539-1. August 2001.

*World Economic Situation and Prospects 2001*. DESA/UNCTAD publication. Sales No. E.01.II.C.2. ISBN 92-1-109138-1.

*UNCTAD Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements (IIA Series) Social Responsibility*. UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/22.  
*Environment*. UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/23.  
*Home Country Measures*. UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/24.  
*Illicit payments*. UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/25.  
*Host country operational measures*. UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/26.  
*Transfer of Technology*. UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/28.

*Investment policy reviews*  
*Investment and innovation policy review of Ethiopia*. UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.3.  
*Investment policy review of Mauritius*. UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.1.  
*Investment policy review of Ecuador*. UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.2.  
*Investment policy review of Tanzania*. UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.2.

*Investment guides*  
*Investment guide to Uganda: Opportunities and conditions*. UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/Misc.30. April 2000.  
*Investment guide to Mozambique: Opportunities and conditions*. UNCTAD/IIA/4. January 2002.

### Other

*Women Entrepreneurs in Africa: Experience from selected countries*. UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/Misc.14.

## Publications related to services and infrastructure development

*E-commerce and Development Report 2001*. UNCTAD/SDTE/ECB/1. UN Sales No. E.01.II.D.30. ISSN 1020-976X . ISSN 1020-9786 (on-line version). ISBN 92-1-112541-3. November 2001.

*Review of Maritime Transport*. UNCTAD/RMT/2001. Sales N° E.01.II.D.26. ISBN 92-1-112537-5. November 2001.

*Trade Point Review 2000-2001*. UNCTAD/SDTE/Misc.44. November 2001.

*Transport Newsletter No. 21*. UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/Misc.2. December 2001.

*Multimodal Transport and Trade Facilitation Newsletter*. UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/Misc.1. December 2000.

*Simplified customer-oriented information technology for railways in developing countries: The experience of Tanzania Railways Corporation*. UNCTAD/SDTE/TIB/4.

*Study on the use of information technology in small ports*. UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/1. 12 January 2001.

*Implementation of Multimodal Transport Rules*. UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/2 and Add.1. 27 June 2001 and 9 October 2001.

UNCTAD Monographs on port management: The economic impact of cruise ports – the case of Miami. UNCTAD/SHIP/494(17). November 2001.

## Annex I

### MEMBERSHIP OF UNCTAD'S TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

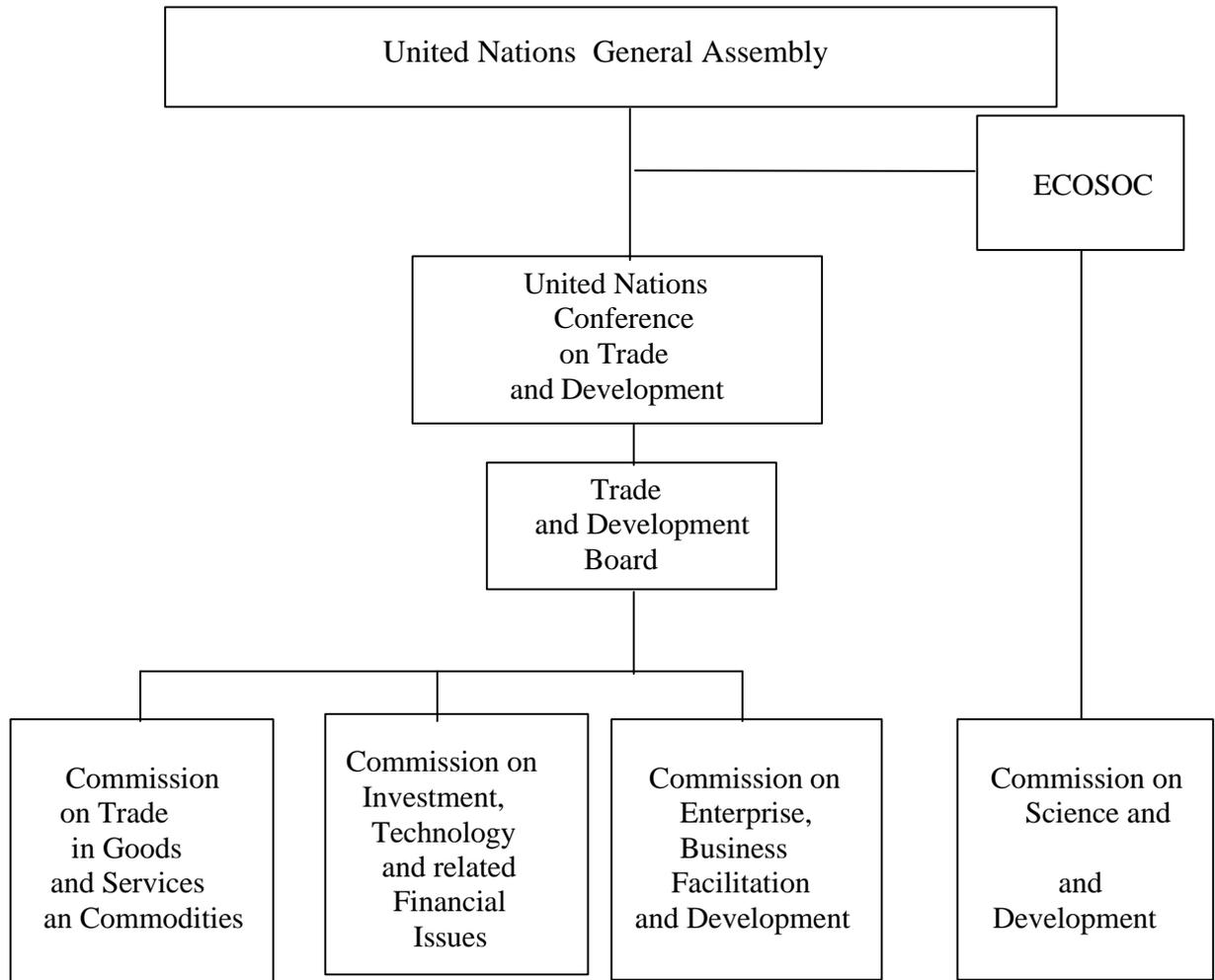
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Albania	Ethiopia
Algeria	Finland
Angola	France
Argentina	Gabon
Armenia	Georgia
Australia	Germany
Austria	Ghana
Azerbaijan	Greece
Bahrain	Grenada
Bangladesh	Guatemala
Barbados	Guinea
Belarus	Guyana
Belgium	Haiti
Benin	Honduras
Bhutan	Hungary
Bolivia	Iceland
Brazil	India
Bulgaria	Indonesia
Burkina Faso	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Burundi	Iraq
Cameroon	Ireland
Canada	Israel
Central African Republic	Italy
Chad	Jamaica
Chile	Japan
China	Jordan
Colombia	Kenya
Congo	Kuwait
Costa Rica	Latvia
Côte d'Ivoire	Lebanon
Croatia	Lesotho
Cuba	Liberia
Cyprus	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Lithuania
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Luxembourg
Denmark	Madagascar
Dominica	Malaysia
Dominican Republic	Mali
Ecuador	Malta
Egypt	Mauritania
El Salvador	Mauritius
	Mexico

Mongolia	Somalia
Morocco	South Africa
Myanmar	Spain
Namibia	Sri Lanka
Nepal	Sudan
Netherlands	Suriname
New Zealand	Sweden
Nicaragua	Switzerland
Nigeria	Syrian Arab Republic
Norway	Thailand
Oman	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Pakistan	Togo
Panama	Trinidad and Tobago
Papua New Guinea	Tunisia
Paraguay	Turkey
Peru	Uganda
Philippines	Ukraine
Poland	United Arab Emirates
Portugal	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Qatar	United Republic of Tanzania
Republic of Korea	United States of America
Republic of Moldova	Uruguay
Romania	Venezuela
Russian Federation	Viet Nam
Sao Tome and Principe	Yemen
Saudi Arabia	Yugoslavia
Senegal	Zambia
Sierra Leone	Zimbabwe
Singapore	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	

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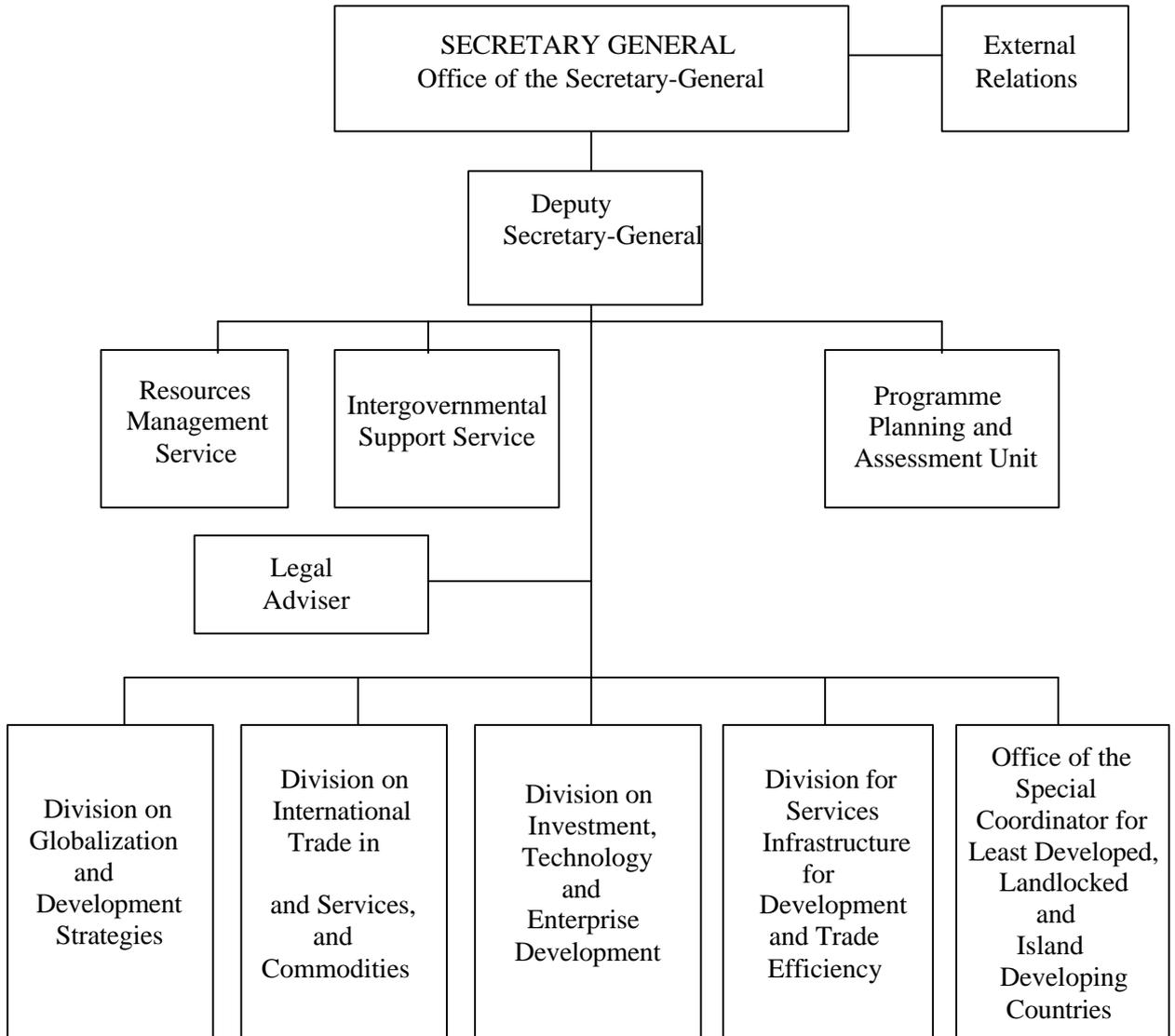
## Annex II

### Intergovernmental Structure



### Annex III

### Secretariat



## Annex IV

### UNCTAD Conferences

Year	Venue	Main theme	Main outcome
1964	Geneva	Towards a new trade policy for development	New guidelines for trade and international cooperation
1968	New Delhi	Towards a global strategy of development	15 general principles to govern international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development (GSP and LDCs)
1973	Santiago	Major policy developments since the second session of UNCTAD	Expansion of work programme Charter of Economic Rights and Duties Group of Experts on RBPs Code of conduct for liner conference Programme of work on technology
1976	Nairobi	Action on commodities, including decisions on an integrated programme in the light of the need for change in the world commodity economy	New areas of work Integrated programme for commodities Debt problems of developing countries International code on transfer of technology Negotiations on a set for RBPs
1979	Manila	Restructuring the international economic framework	Review of progress since UNCTAD IV Comprehensive new programme of action for the LDCs Assistance to national liberation movements
1983	Belgrade	Development and recovery: The realities of the new interdependence	Review of progress in different areas Work in area of trade in services Assistance to the Palestinian people
1987	Geneva	Revitalizing development, growth and international trade: Assessment and policy options	Final Act, including assessment of economic trends and policies and measures in areas of resources for development, commodities, international trade and LDCs
1992	Cartagena	Accelerating the development process: Challenges for national and international policies in the 1990s	Declaration and Final Act: A new partnership for development Institutional adaptation and redefinition of the functions of UNCTAD Trade efficiency

<b>Year</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Main theme</b>	<b>Main outcome</b>
1996	Midrand	Globalization and liberalization: Development in the face of two powerful currents	Declaration and final documentation: A partnership for growth and development Fine-tuning to areas of work: Globalization; investment, enterprise and technology; international trade in goods and services, and commodities issues; services infrastructure and trade; technical cooperation
2000	Bangkok	Beyond the unification of markets	Declaration and Plan of Action

Annex V

Budget expenditures

Table 1

UNCTAD's regular budget

	1998-1999 Final appropriation	2000-2001 Final appropriation	2002-2003 Initial appropriation
<b>Programme budget (US\$ 000)<sup>1</sup></b>	88,191	81,374	84,858
<b>Regular budget posts (No. of posts)</b>	394	401	393
Professional	227	231	226
General Service	167	170	167

<sup>1</sup> Section 11A of the programme budget of the United Nations.

Table 2

UNCTAD's total expenditures on technical cooperation, and source of funds,  
1990, 1995-2001

(Millions of US dollars)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>UNDP</b>	17.4	7.8	6.1	6.8	6.0	6.5	5.8	4.5
<b>Trust funds</b>	3.6	13.4	15.8	16.1	15.2	16.9	15.8	16.3
<b>Programme budget</b>	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.0	2.5	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>

Table 3

**Contributions to UNCTAD Trust Funds for the period, 1998-2001**  
(US dollars)

<b>Donor <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Amount</b>
Australia	4,594,185
Belgium	1,285,932
Finland	1,781,535
France	3,406,290
Italy	4,699,109
Japan	1,480,259
Luxembourg	1,716,936
Netherlands	3,653,995
Norway	5,883,587
Sweden	2,216,755
Switzerland	3,667,905
United Kingdom	4,202,671
European Commission	5,891,831
ITC	1,435,278
World Bank / IBRD	1,085,138
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,001,406</b>
<b>Total trust fund contributions</b>	<b>67,572,541</b>

<sup>a</sup> The list includes only those bilateral donors and three multilateral donors whose total contribution for the four-year period exceeded \$1,000,000. The total amounts to 69.6 per cent of overall contributions to UNCTAD trust funds.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> The Trade and Development Board ensures the overall consistency of UNCTAD's activities; reviews the secretariat's work priorities and technical cooperation activities; ensures coordination with other international organizations; examines interdependence and global economic trends from a trade and development perspective; and reviews the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries within UNCTAD's mandates and areas of competence, as well as UNCTAD's contribution to the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa (UN-NADAF). Generally one day is dedicated to a high-level segment on a topical policy issue with the participation of senior officials, leading businesspersons, academics and other public figures.

<sup>2</sup> Regular sessions of the Board take place every autumn. The Board also meets up to three times a year for one-day executive sessions to deal with urgent policy issues as well as management and institutional matters.

<sup>3</sup> UNCTAD IX established three Commissions of the Board to perform integrated policy work in their respective fields: the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities; the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues; and the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development.

<sup>4</sup> Outstanding and public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt.

<sup>5</sup> See DMFAS Programme Annual report (UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/MISC/30).

<sup>6</sup> A regional initiative launched in West Africa by the Bank of the Central African States (BEAC) and the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO).

<sup>7</sup> Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa.

<sup>8</sup> WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1.