

JUST PUBLISHED

World Investment Report 1995: Transnational Corporations and Competitiveness

(Sales No. E.95.II.A.7)

The *World Investment Report 1995 (WIR95)* is the fifth in an annual series designed to present up-to-date, comprehensive information on foreign direct investment (FDI) and the activities of transnational corporations. *WIR95* documents the continuing growth FDI in developing countries which reached a new record level in 1994. The Report's special topic is the impact of FDI on the competitiveness of firms and the performance of host and home countries. As the pressures of global competition increase, access to markets and access to resources—defined broadly to include such tangible and intangible assets as capital, labour, technology, skills and managerial and organizational practices—become crucial for the competitiveness of firms and the performance of countries. *WIR95* discusses also policy implications for the policies regarding inward and outward FDI, as well as the role of incentives to attract FDI.

Promotion of foreign direct investment in selected African countries: the case of Ghana

(E/ECA/UNCTAD/20)

This paper is part of a series of selected studies on the promotion of FDI in Africa. The report is a critical evaluation of Ghana in the context of factors determining inward FDI flows: political stability and macroeconomic policy, monetary and fiscal policy, internal and external market opportunities, policy governing foreign investments, availability of natural and human resources as well as related policy, privatization programme, and bilateral investment agreements.

Foreign direct investment in an export processing zone: a case study of Mauritius

(E/ECA/UNCTAD/21)

This paper is part of a series of selected studies on the promotion of FDI in Africa. The report covers the impact of the export-processing zone on the

economy as a whole, development of the manufacturing sector, employment creation, export promotion, foreign investment attraction, evolution of the policy strategy and institutional arrangements, and the legislative framework and system of incentives.

Promotion of foreign direct investment in Zambia

(E/ECA/UNCTAD/22)

This paper is part of a series of selected studies on the promotion of FDI in Africa. The report reviews the investment climate in Zambia, with particular reference to political stability, macroeconomic policy environment, legislative reforms, institutional developments, investment incentives, investment opportunities, and foreign investment response to promotional efforts.

Transnational Focus, No. 11 (December 1994)

This journal is a regular publication of the ECA/UNCTAD Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations dealing with issues related to TNCs and FDI in the Africa region. This issue covers the role of TNCs in human resource development, joint ventures as a strategy for the promotion of investment in Africa, the regulatory framework for FDI in Africa, Japanese foreign direct investment in Africa, and studies completed by the Joint Unit in 1994.

Transnational corporations and selected service industries in Asia and the Pacific

(ST/ESCAP/1536)

This is monograph number 4 from the UNCTAD/ESCAP Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations. It is a study of the expanding service industry in six countries of Asia and the Pacific region. A considerable portion of the monograph is devoted to a review of the development of service industries in which TNCs play an important role: transnational banking and finance, insurance, marketing, technical and engineering services, construction and data or information services. An overview paper surveys the main issues surrounding TNCs in the service sectors.

Transnational corporations and backward linkages in Asian electronics industries

(ST/ESCAP/1528)

This is monograph number 5 from the UNCTAD/ESCAP Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations. It is a study of the development of backward linkages in the electronics industry of six Asian countries. The country studies focus upon technical capabilities of local subcontractors, the transfer of technology from TNCs to local subcontractors, TNC investment in the local industry and contractual arrangements in light of the policies for creating backward linkages and developing the electronics industry. An overview paper discusses issues involved with data collection and reviews the country papers.

Transforming sitting ducks into flying geese: the example of the Mexican automobile industry

(LC/G.1857, October 1995)

This document deals with the problem of how to transform into an internationally competitive industry, an industry that was founded during the import-substituting industrialization period in Latin America. The industry referred to is the automobile industry, one that is central to the globalization and restructuring processes. Technology, FDI and foreign trade all play prominent roles. The explanation of this transformation is organized into three groups of factors: international market factors; the corporate strategies of the major automobile TNCs, and national automobile policy.

Mexico's incorporation into the new industrial order: foreign investment as a source of competitiveness

(LC/G.1864, May 1995)

Transnational corporations have become the most important agents of the integration of Mexico into the new international industrial order and account for the most dynamic elements of its new international competitiveness. The interplay of international market factors, the corporate strategies of TNCs and national policy guidelines explain that phenomenon.

Promoting foreign direct investment in Uzbekistan

(Sales No. E.95.II.A.7)

This publication includes the proceedings of an Investment Roundtable held in Tashkent in March 1993, the statements by Government officials and investment-promotion experiences of Asian countries.

Administration of fiscal regimes for petroleum exploration and development

(Sales No. E.95.II.A.9)

Many governments, particularly of developing countries, remain uncertain about the most efficient methods to use for the proper verification of the income generated from petroleum operations in their countries, due to the complexity associated with administering some of those methods. The objective of the study is to provide to policy makers and negotiators an analysis of the issues and options which are crucial to the formulation of fiscal regimes for petroleum exploration and development in the context of a realistic assessment of the administrative requirements.

Transnationals, vol. 7, No. 2

A quarterly newsletter, available free of charge.

Books received on foreign direct investment and transnational corporations since May 1995

- Ampalavanar Brown, Rajeswary (ed.), *Chinese Business Enterprise in Asia* (London and New York, Routledge, 1995).
- Baily, David, George Harte and Roger Sudgen, *Making Transnationals Accountable, A Significant Step for Britain* (London and New York, Routledge, 1994).
- Baily, David, George Harte and Roger Sudgen, *Transnationals and Governments, Recent Policies in Japan, France, Germany, the United States and Britain* (London and New York, Routledge, 1994).
- Birley, Sue and Ian C. MacMillan (eds.), *International Entrepreneurship* (London and New York, Routledge, 1995).
- Bohlin, Erik and Ove Granstrand (eds.), *The Race to European Eminence: Who are the Coming Tele-Service Multinationals?* (Amsterdam, Elsevier Science B.V.).
- Brown, R. A. (ed.), *Chinese Business Enterprise in Asia* (London and New York, Routledge, 1995).
- Cooper, Charles (ed.), *Technology and Innovation in the International Economy* (Cambridge, Great Britain, Edward Elgar, United Nations University Press, 1994).
- Elger, T. and C. Smith (eds.), *Global Japanization? The Transnational Transformation of the Labour Process* (London and New York, Routledge 1994).
- Kagami, Mitsusiro, *The Voice of East Asia: Development Implications for Latin America* (Tokyo, Japan, Institute of Developing Economies, 1995).
- Hipple, Steb F., *Multinational Companies in United States International Trade: A Statistical and Analytical Sourcebook* (Westport, Connecticut, 1995).
- Sagafi-nejad, Tagi (ed.), *U.S. Trade Policy: Beyond The Uruguay Round. Implications for International Business Strategy* (Baltimore, Loyola Center for International Business, 1994).
- Schmitz, Christopher (ed.), *Big Business in Mining and Petroleum* (Aldershot, Edward Elgar, 1995).

Guidelines for Contributors

I. Manuscript preparation

Authors are requested to submit three (3) copies of their manuscript in English (British spelling), with a declaration that it has not been submitted for publication elsewhere, to:

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Articles should, normally, not exceed 30 double-spaced pages (12,000 words). All articles should have an abstract not exceeding 150 words. Research notes should be between 10 and 15 double-spaced pages. Book reviews should be around 1,500 words, unless they are review essays, in which case they may be the length of an article. Footnotes should be placed at the end of the page they refer to. An alphabetical list of references should appear at the end of the manuscript. Appendices, tables and figures should be on separate sheets of paper and placed at the end of the manuscript.

Manuscripts should be typewritten and double-spaced (including references) with wide margins. Pages should be numbered consecutively. The first page of the manuscript should contain: (i) title; (ii) name(s) and institutional affiliation(s) of the author(s); (iii) address, telephone and facsimile numbers of the author (or primary author, if more than one).

Authors should provide the diskette of manuscripts only when accepted for publication. The diskette should be labelled with the title of the article, the name(s) of the author(s) and the software used (e.g., WordPerfect, Microsoft Word, etc.). WordPerfect is the preferred software.

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II. Style guide

A. **Quotations** should be double-spaced. Long quotations should also be indented. A copy of the page(s) of the original source of the quotation, as well as a copy of the cover page of that source, should be provided.

B. **Footnotes** should be numbered consecutively throughout the text with arabic-numeral superscripts. Footnotes should not be used for citing references; those should be placed in the text. Important substantive comments should be integrated within the text itself rather than placed in footnotes.

C. **Figures** (charts, graphs, illustrations, etc.) should have headers, subheaders, labels and full sources. Footnotes to figures should be lower-case letters and should appear after the sources. Figures should be numbered consecutively. The position of figures in the text should be indicated as:

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D. **Tables** should have headers, subheaders, column headers and full sources. Table headers should indicate the year(s) of the data, if applicable. The unavailability of data should be indicated by two dots (..). If data are zero or negligible, it should be indicated by a dash (-). Footnotes to tables should be lower-case letters and should appear after the sources. Tables should be numbered consecutively. The position of tables in the text should be indicated as:

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E. **Abbreviations** should not be used, except for FDI (foreign direct investment) and TNCs (transnational corporations).

F. Bibliographical references in the text should appear as: “John Dunning (1979) reported that . . .”, or “This finding has been widely supported in the literature (Cantwell, 1991, p. 19)”. The author(s) should ensure that there is a strict correspondence between names and years appearing in the text and those appearing in the list of references.

All citations in the list of references should be complete. Names of journals should not be abbreviated. The following are examples for most citations:

Bhagwati, Jagdish (1988). *Protectionism* (Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press).

Cantwell, John (1991). “A survey of theories of international production”, in Christos N. Pitelis and Roger Sugden, eds., *The Nature of the Transnational Firm* (London: Routledge), pp. 16-63.

Dunning, John H. (1979). “Explaining changing patterns of international production: in defence of the eclectic theory”, *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 41 (November), pp. 269-295.

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (1991). *World Investment Report 1991: The Triad in Foreign Direct Investment*. Sales No. E.91.II.A.12.

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