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EDITORIAL

This Newsletter covers the third quarter of 2001 which, in many ways, was an eventful period - not least because of the brutal attacks of 11 September in New York and their ramifications for the world economy. These tragic events have forced us to recognize the increasing complexity of the international system, which shows that as we move ahead and prove our capacity to solve difficult problems, we have at the same time to face new challenges. The slowdown in international trade and economic growth has been particularly sharp since the events of 11 September. For developing countries, the fear was that the deepening recession in the United States and other major industrial countries would negatively affect their growth prospects because of the declining demand for developing country imports. However, the swift response of the monetary and fiscal authorities in advanced industrialized countries have raised the prospects of an early recovery, with possible direct consequences for developing countries. In Africa, new hope was born when African Heads of State and Government met in Lusaka, Zambia, in July and adopted the New African Initiative - which is a multilateral agreement to set and observe a series of principles for economic and social progress on the continent. This initiative is a clear demonstration of the political will of the African nations to take the continent's destiny into their own hands and to address a number of difficult problems. We should not, however, underestimate the hurdles to be overcome in implementing this initiative. It will require, the resolute commitment and support of the entire international community.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Interview with Karl P. Sauvant,

DIRECTOR, DIVISION ON INVESTMENT, TECHNOLOGY, AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Karl Sauvant

UNCTAD News: Could you explain briefly what UNCTAD's activities are in the field of investment?

K. Sauvant: UNCTAD is the focal point within the UN system for all questions related to foreign direct investment (FDI). The activities we undertake have three dimensions. The first is policy analysis. We try to understand what the trends are in the area of FDI and what policy options exist for developing countries to attract and benefit from FDI. Our main vehicle to reach policy makers is the World Investment Report, published on a yearly basis. The second area of activity seeks to translate policy insights into actual assistance to developing countries - primarily to developing countries but also to economies in transition - by advising countries on the policies to adopt to attract FDI and benefit from it. For instance, we undertake Investment Policy Reviews and prepare national investment guides to draw the attention of investors to investment opportunities. We also help investment promotion agencies to develop strategies to attract FDI. The third dimension has to do with consensus building, which reflects the intergovernmental nature of UNCTAD. We help Governments to see the full implications of international rulemaking at the bilateral, regional or multilateral levels. We also make an input to the WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment, and to expert meetings. I should mention as well that our investment activities are linked to work we undertake on technology and on enterprise development. After all, technology is a key ingredient of economic growth, and developing countries in particular are interested in the transfer of technology, which takes place to a large extent through FDI. Enterprise development and enterprise internationalization are also important, as the actual actors of development are enterprises. Without a vibrant enterprise sector, economic development is not possible.

UNCTAD News: This year's World Investment Report focuses on the issue of linkages. Could you explain why you chose this topic?

K. Sauvant: The principal reason for focusing on linkages was to explore ways of increasing the benefits of FDI for host countries. Linkages between foreign affiliates and domestic firms determine how the tangible and intangible assets that are part of the FDI package can be transferred to domestic enterprises. Tangible and intangible assets are finance, technology, skills, access to markets, and of course the creation of employment. The question of how to encourage linkages is therefore a key policy issue for host countries. The assumption is that foreign affiliates have their own interest in forging linkages. Linkages can increase competitiveness and, by outsourcing locally, affiliates can reduce their costs. On the other hand, of course, domestic enterprises have every interest in promoting linkages: not only do they benefit from the tangible and intangible assets of foreign affiliates, but through them they are linked to the international networks of transnational corporations. In a sense, therefore, promoting linkages is a win-win-win proposition.

They benefit everyone: the host country from a macroeconomic developmental point of view, domestic enterprises because they are strengthened and foreign affiliates because they can operate more efficiently. It is also a good example of how our work on enterprise development is linked to FDI. After all, what you have here is precisely the link between foreign affiliates and domestic enterprise.

UNCTAD News: FDI flows are predicted to decline in 2001. Before 11 September you predicted they would fall as much as 40%. Can you explain this trend and do you think they will fall further in the light of recent events?

K. Sauvant: FDI flows this year will indeed decline sharply - we estimate by approximately 40%. Most of this decline is concentrated in developed countries, where we expect investment flows to drop by 50%. In developing countries, it is expected to be 6%. The basic reason for this fall is the decline in economic activity overall and in cross-boarder mergers and acquisitions in particular. What we have observed in the past two years, in 1999-2000, was a veritable boom in mergers and acquisitions. What we have now is an adjustment back to the levels of 1998. But underlying that is indeed the economic decline, and in particular the associated decline in stock prices. This is important, as over half of all cross-boarder mergers and acquisitions are financed by the exchange of stocks. Therefore, if the value of stocks goes down by half, for example, cross-border acquisitions will be worth half their earlier value. What are the implications of this decline in FDI flows? For one, world FDI markets will become more competitive. This is actually one of the reasons why the special topic of the forthcoming session of the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies, in January of 2002, is the implications of the downturn for investment promotion agencies.

UNCTAD News: There has been much talk about the social responsibility of transnational corporations. What has UNCTAD done in this area?

K. Sauvant: The FDI relationship involves three major actors: the host country, the home country and the transnational corporations. Our work covers all three. Generally, a lot of attention is on what host countries can do to attract FDI and on how to improve the investment climate. But one also needs to look at what home countries can do to encourage FDI flows. This was done earlier this year in an Expert Meeting on Home Country Measures. Last but not least, there is the role of transnational corporations in the investment process. Their first responsibility is to be good corporate citizens in the countries in which they operate. Of course, the question is whether one can go beyond a general statement like this. We addressed this issue in the World Investment Report 1999: we examined the question of social responsibility and discussed the issue also in the context of the Global Compact of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Whereas the Global Compact focuses primarily on social, environmental and human rights questions, we are mainly interested in the development dimension, that is, the economic dimension of social responsibility. This is a concept which still requires further exploration. For instance, linkages can contribute to the development of domestic enterprises.

UNCTAD News: Investment is on the agenda of the 4th WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in Doha in November 2001. How do you think UNCTAD can contribute in this area?

K. Sauvant: We have been active participants in the Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment in the World Trade Organization. We have contributed there through our analytical work and reported on our technical assistance activities. I think UNCTAD can make three important contributions. The first is policy analysis, in other words the analysis of the implications of international rulemaking for developing countries and how to strengthen the development dimension of international agreements. The second area is training. Developing countries need well-trained negotiators capable of negotiating international investment agreements. International investment agreements today are not less complicated, but perhaps even more complicated than trade agreements. So you need trained people who can sit down and negotiate state-of-the-art agreements that reflect their own interests. The third contribution is capacity building at the national level. This means strengthening investment promotion agencies, reinforcing the country's regulatory framework to ensure that they can indeed attract the investment they seek and benefit from it as much as possible.

top

Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy

A model cooperation agreement on competition will be drawn up by UNCTAD in the course of the next few months. This decision, along with requests for more work on the model law for competition created by UNCTAD and a further study on competition, competitiveness and development, were three of the main outcomes of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy, which held its third session in Geneva from 2 to 4 July.

Other topics discussed by the Group were cooperation in implementing international merger control procedures and the interface between competition policy and intellectual property rights. Addressing the issue of technical assistance to developing countries, the European Commissioner for Competition, Mr. Mario Monti, offered to cooperate with UNCTAD in providing capacity-building in the field of competition law and policy. So far, UNCTAD has held a number of seminars and workshops in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in economies in transition. They are intended to give countries a better grasp of competition issues, to help them implement competition legislation and to train national competition personnel.

UNCTAD's work on competition law and policy

- **Institutional capacity-building: to assist countries in formulating and enforcing competition and consumer protection laws and policies. Over the past 20 years, more than 50 developing countries and economies in transition have benefited from this kind of training. UNCTAD also publishes and updates a Model Law on Competition.**

- **Competition advocacy and public education: to help competition authorities create a competition culture by educating the public and promote competition advocacy among public authorities. UNCTAD organizes capacity-buiding courses to train trainers in the formulation and implementation of competition laws and policies.**

- **Studies on competition, competitiveness and development: UNCTAD has published a large number of analytical studies and reports on competition and related issues. Most can be**

- **Inputs to international agreements on competition**

top

Statement by Rubens Ricupero Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the ECOSOC

High-level Policy Dialogue on the "Sustainable Development of Africa and the Role of the United Nations System" Geneva, 16 July 2001

In a graduation speech 30 years ago, the Chancellor of the University of Botswana reminded his students: "We were taught, sometimes in a very positive way, to despise ourselves and our ways of life. We were made to believe that we had no past to speak of, no history to boast of. The past, as far as we were concerned, was just a blank and nothing more. Only the present mattered, and we had very little control over it ."

Sir Seretse Khama's message was that Africans should write their own history, but his words carried another meaning: that Africans should become not only the authors, but also the protagonists, of that history if they wanted to change the present, which was so little in their hands.

To gain a measure of control over the present is indeed the common thread that unites a few of the recent and far-reaching decisions arising from Africa: the creation of the African Union, the MAP Plan proposed by the Presidents of Nigeria, South Africa and Algeria, and the Omega Plan proposed by the President of Senegal.

The merging of these two development plans into one has already been compared to the Marshall Plan. The comparison is apt because, both now and in the post-World War II era, the initiatives were the result of the countries concerned. They alone - not well-intentioned foreigners - decided to take their destiny into their own hands; to set their own priorities; to declare their readiness to do their part in providing better, more democratic, honest and competent governance.

But the comparison can be carried further. The Marshall Plan was in essence a deal, and it is no coincidence that it was born of a great generation of statesmen and women, economists and internationalists responsible first for the New Deal, then for winning the war, and then for setting the foundations for the IMF and the World Bank at Bretton Woods and for the United Nations at San Francisco.

Having been through trying times, these statesmen and women knew that the Europeans' determination to reconstruct a reconciled and prosperous continent had to be supported by all available means, first and foremost by capital, finance, machinery and equipment for infrastructure and production. The same is true today, and while of course there are many other pre-requisites, due to lack of time I will concentrate on that one, which is by itself insufficient but which is truly indispensable if the effort is to succeed.

It is easy to understand why. The average 6 per cent annual growth target set by the UN-NADAF - now drawing to a close after a decade - has been reached by only two countries. If we adopt as a benchmark the reduction of poverty by half by 2015, Africa would need to grow by 7-8 per cent a year. For this goal, the current investment level of around 16-17 per cent of GDP will have to be raised to over 22-25 per cent over the next decade.

According to the UNCTAD study "Capital Flows and Growth in Africa", an additional $10 billion a year in aid over and above current spending is a minimum estimate, assuming that all countries adopt policies that merit support.

Because of widespread poverty and sluggish growth, the Africans are unable to finance this out of savings, which remain extremely low. Of the other possible sources of finance, trade requires supply capacity, and this in turn means that more investment is needed. Private foreign flows cannot be relied on to fill the gap until growth is well under way, as these flows tend to follow rather than lead expansion, with the exception perhaps of extractive industries like oil.

We are left with official finance and debt relief. The trouble is that the former is declining instead of expanding. Total net flows contracted sharply from $43 per capita in 1983 to $30 at the end of the 1990s. In real per capita terms, flows are now less than half those of 20 years ago. The debt overhang is already eating into this fast-contracting pool as aid is increasingly - and perversely - being provided just to allow countries to service their debts.

Other factors are corroding debt-relief benefits. Of the 10 HIPC countries that reached the decision point by September 2000, the estimated losses, both through the lost revenue associated with falling commodity prices and the increased import spending on crude oil, amount to $2.9 billion, equivalent to twice the amount of cash-flow relief expected for 2000 and 2001 for this group. As to the least developed countries (LDCs), two thirds of them have levels of external indebtedness which are unsustainable even after the full deployment of traditional, or pre-HIPC, debt relief mechanisms. As it becomes clear that even the enhanced HIPC initiative, despite all its merits, will not offer a long-term exit from the debt trap, additional measures are required while existing processes are still under way. They should aim at providing a lasting solution to the crucial questions of debt sustainability: who should make the ultimate judgement as to whether the debt can really be paid one day, in part or in whole; whether only creditors, however well-intentioned, should be entitled to make a decision that may prove too costly in human suffering; or whether we have here yet another case for a partnership, a good-faith deal between creditors and debtors.

If African countries are to overcome their aid dependency, the perverse trend of dwindling amounts of official assistance being fed into debt payments must be dramatically reversed. It may sound paradoxical, but the only way to end aid dependency is in the first instance by using more aid, and in a more effective way, to generate a positive momentum that in due course will make aid superfluous. For this, current levels of official assistance must be doubled and maintained over at least a decade in order to allow domestic savings, exports and external private flows to pick up and gradually replace aid.

This is precisely what happened with the Marshall Plan. Even before the Plan officially ended, its final credits were never disbursed, as European economies had begun generating internally the amount of capital they needed for investment. Of course, no one will equate the challenge of Africa to that faced by Europeans at the end of the Second World War. But there is no insurmountable reason why Africans would not succeed, provided their own self-reform efforts are supported by a sufficiently strong initial impulse In other words, each essential component of the African Renewal Effort contains a mutuality aspect, the element that, a few years ago, we used to call interdependence. Somehow we lost sight of it when we started to concentrate too much on notions such as "footloose capital", "race to the bottom" and similar one-dimensional approaches to a kind of unilateral globalization.

We have to put ourselves back into the interdependence framework, the same framework that inspired US Secretary of State George Marshall in his Harvard address of 5 June 1947. After a very pessimistic analysis of the state of Europe, he showed how the European tragedy was creating a mortal danger, not only for the prosperity of the United States but for international peace as well. Today we no longer face the dangers of nuclear holocaust or of confrontation with the Soviet Union. The Cold War is over, but it would not be too far-fetched, we hope, to think that genocide, civil war, AIDS and massive violations of human rights may provide the "moral equivalent of war", the catalysts of solidarity and of a sense of interdependence with Africa. As it perfectly describes both our situation and that of the Africans in their pursuit of control over their present, I would like to close with the following words from Marshall's commencement address: "Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist."

top

Capacity Building Project on TRIPS and Development

Intellectual property rights (IPRs) have never been more economically and politically important or controversial than they are today. Patents, copyrights and trademarks are frequently mentioned in discussions and debates on such diverse topics as public health, agriculture, education, trade, industrial policy, biodiversity, conservation, biotechnology, information technology, and the entertainment and media industries. There is no doubt that an understanding of these previously rather obscure legal concepts is indispensable to informed policy making in all areas of human development.

In particular, much of the debate has focused on the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (the TRIPS Agreement), which seeks to establish enforceable universal minimum standards of protection and enforcement for virtually all the most important IPRs.

In an effort to help developing countries understand the development implications of the Agreement and strengthen their capacity to participate actively in intellectual property right negotiations, UNCTAD and the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) have recently launched a two-year capacity building project on TRIPS.

The UNCTAD-ICTSD project will produce a policy discussion paper to inform and encourage policy discussions on the impact of intellectual property rights on development, with particular focus on the TRIPS agreement. It will also produce a Resource Book for negotiators and policy makers from developing countries that will provide a step-by-step guide to TRIPS and intellectual property related matters in general. A series of case studies are under preparation on various intellectual property rights issues, such as compulsory licensing, geographical indications, nutrition and technology transfer.

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Detailed information on the activities of the Project is available at http://www.ictsd.org/unctad-ictsd/descr/

top

E-Commerce Trading for SMEs

Ten years after its inception, the UNCTAD Trade Point Programme is to be handed over to a new international non-profit organization, the World Trade Point Federation (WTPF).

The Trade Point Programme assists small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in international trade. Initially set up as one-stop shops for trade, the Trade Points' main aim was to introduce SMEs to computer-based technology and assist them in carrying out international trade transactions by obtaining contacts and information on trade tariffs and national regulations. The programme has since evolved into a more high-tech assistance project for the use of e-commerce technologies. The 160 Trade Points spanning 90 countries are interlinked through an Internet-based network, the Global Trade Point Network (GTPNet), which offers trade information services, company databases and trade leads.

The WTPF, a joint initiative taken by all Trade Points in order to manage the programme together, was officially registered in Geneva in May 2001. It has already taken the programme's trade leads service, known as the ETO (electronic trading opportunities) system, which allows businesses to post and receive business opportunities on the Net. During the transitional period, the system will be operated free of charge by the Spanish Trade Points of Madrid and Castilla-La Mancha.

An international consultancy firm has produced, in cooperation with UNCTAD, a three-year strategic business plan for the Federation. It covers such issues as products and services that can be offered in the future e-marketplace, strategies for selecting partners and the self-sustainability of the WTPF.

UNCTAD will retain an advisory seat on the WTPF Steering Committee with veto power over any changes in the programme's objectives.

top

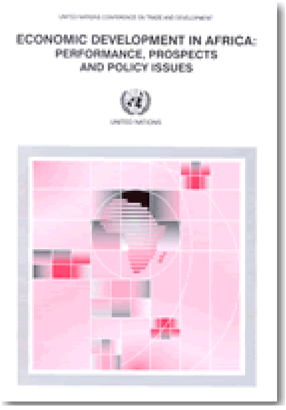
Publications

The World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages

Helping developing countries to derive more benefits from foreign direct investment (FDI) is the main objective of the World Investment Report 2001, launched on 18 September. In addition to the usual analysis of trends, this year's report focuses on the importance for host and home countries to promote links between domestic firms and foreign affiliates in developing countries. Strengthening ties between the two reinforces the domestic enterprise sector, the bedrock of economic development. It also gives domestic firms a foothold in international production networks while enabling foreign affiliates to adapt better to host country economies. (For more information on the report, read the interview with Karl P. Sauvant, Director, Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development on p.2)

The World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages (Sales No. E.01.II.D.12, ISBN 92-1-112523-5) is available for US$ 49, and at a special price of US$ 19 in developing countries and economies in transition, from United Nations Publications, Sales Section, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland, fax: +41 22 917 0027, e-mail: unpubli@un.org, Internet: http://www.un.org/publications; or from United Nations Publications, Two UN Plaza, Room DC2-853, Dept. PRES, New York, N.Y. 10017, USA; tel: +1 212 963 83 02 or +1 800 253 96 46, ax: +1 212 963 34 89, e-mail: publications@un.org.

Economic Development in Africa: Performance, Prospects and Policy Issues



In 2001, 28 million Africans were facing severe food shortages; per capita income in Africa in 2000 was 10% below the 1980 level and in the last 20 years, incomes have dropped by 2% a year. With a projected growth of 3% over the next decade, Africa's plight is not likely to improve.

UNCTAD's report, Economic Development in Africa: Performance, Prospects and Policy, outlines the policies required to reverse this situation. These include: financing development through a doubling of aid flows, carrying out a review of all international agreements in the international trading system likely to hinder growth and taking a critical look at adjustment and poverty reduction policies.

Economic Development in Africa: Performance, Prospects and Policy more details...

top

Selected UNCTAD publications

SYMBOL	***TITLE***
A/CONF.191/12	UNLDC III (Brussels 14-20 May 2001) BRUSSELS DECLARATION
A/CONF.191/13	UNLDC III (Brussels 14-20 May 2001) REPORT OF THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.
TD/B/COM.1/EM.15/3	REPORT OF THE EXPERT MEETING ON WAYS TO ENHANCE THE PRODUCTION AND EXPORT CAPACITIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTS (Geneva, 16-18 July 2001)
TD/B/COM.1/EM.16/3	REPORT OF THE EXPERT MEETING ON ENERGY SERVICES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE: DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS
TD/B/WP/139	REVIEW OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF UNCTAD
TD/B/48/6	REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES (5th session 19-23 Feb. and 23 March 2001)
TD/B/48/7	REVIEW OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE PROGRAMME BUDGET (TDB - Working Party, 38th session, 17-21 Sept. 2001)
TD/B/COM.2/32	REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP OF EXPERTS ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY (3rd session 2 to 4 July 2001)
TD/B/COM.2/33 TD/B/COM.2/EM.9/3	REPORT OF THE EXPERT MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY: BEST PRACTICES FOR ACCESS TO AND MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY WITH A VIEW TO CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (27-29 June 2001)
TD/B/WP/146	FINANCING OF PARTICIPATION OF EXPERTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION IN UNCTAD'S INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS
UNCTAD/DITC/CLP/Misc. 21	UNITED NATIONS GUIDELINES FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION
UNCTAD/EDM/19	UNCTAD ANNUAL REPORT 2000
UNCTAD/GDS/AFRICA/1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: PERFORMANCE, PROSPECTS AND POLICY ISSUES (TDB 48th session, 1-12 Oct. 2001)
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/12 English only	G-24 Discussion Paper No.12 REFORM OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM AND INSTITUTIONS IN LIGHT OF THE ASIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/13	G-24 Discussion Paper No.13 RECASTING THE INTERNATIONAL

English only	FINANCIAL AGENDA
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/14 English only	G-24 Discussion Paper No.14 HOW RISKY IS FINANCIAL LIBERALIZATION IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?
UNCTAD/ITCD/COM/31 English only	POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF STRUCTURED COMMODITY FINANCING TECHNIQUES FOR BANKS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/11 English only Sales No. E.01.II.D.16	Policy issues in international trade and commodities, Study series no.10. REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/12 Sales No. E.01.II.D.15	Policy issues in international trade and commodities, Study series no.11. AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES: EXPLORING THE WELFARE AND DISTRIBUTION ISSUES
UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/14 English only Sales No. E.01.II.D.27	Policy issues in international trade and commodities, Study series no. 13. TARIFFS AND THE EAST ASIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS
UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/16 English only Sales No. E.01.II.D.21	Policy issues in international trade and commodities, Study series no. 15. ASSESSING REGIONAL TRADING ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC
UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/9 English only Sales No. E.01.II.D.21	Policy issues in international trade and commodities, Study series no.8. SERVICES SECTOR REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES: ISSUES AND RESEARCH PRIORITIES
UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc.63	GSP - HANDBOOK ON THE SCHEME OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC
UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc.64	GSP - HANDBOOK ON THE SCHEME OF THE HUNGARY
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/24 Sales No. E.01.II.D.19	UNCTAD Series on issues on international investment agreements HOME COUNTRY MEASURES
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/25 Sales No. E.01.II.D.20	UNCTAD Series on issues on international investment agreements ILLICIT PAYMENTS
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.5	COMPENDIUM OF INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY: SELECTED INSTRUMENTS
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2 Sales No. E.01.II.D.29	INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING ISSUES, 2000 REVIEW
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/4	SURVEY OF GOOD PRACTICE IN PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR DIALOGUE
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/5	GROWING MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES IN LDCs - THE "MISSING MIDDLE" IN LDCS: WHY MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES ARE NOT GROWING
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/Misc.1 English only	REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSIT TRANSPORT SYSTEMS IN THE INDIA, NEPAL AND BHUTAN SUBREGION (15th meeting New York, 30 July - 3 Aug. 2001)
UNCTAD/LDC/113 English only	REVIEW OF RECENT PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSI TRANSPORT SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA (Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, New York, 30 July - 3 Aug. 2001)
UNCTAD/LDC/114 English only	REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSIT TRANSPORT SYSTEMS IN THE INDIA, NEPAL AND BHUTAN SUBREGION (15th meeting New York, 30 July - 3 Aug. 2001)
UNCTAD/LDC/115 English only	REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSIT TRANSPORT SYSTEMS IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (15th meeting New York, 30 July - 3 Aug. 2001)
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/155 English only	Discussion Paper No. 155 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICIES INDUSTRIAL REFORM AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN CHINA. CAN SOCIALIST PROPERTY RIGHTS BE COMPATIBLE
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/156 English only	Discussion Paper No. 156 THE BASEL COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS FOR REVISED CAPITAL STANDARDS: MARK 2 AND THE STATE OF PLAY
UNCTAD/WIR/2001 English only Sales No. E.01.II.D.12	WORLD INVESTMENT REPORT 2001: Promoting Linkages
UNCTAD/WIR/2001(Overview)	OVERVIEW - WORLD INVESTMENT REPORT 2001