



**Conférence des Nations Unies sur  
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**United Nations Conference  
on Trade and Development**

# **DITE**

**UNCTAD's Division on Investment, Technology  
& Enterprise Development**



# **Activities Report**

*Advance copy*

# **2001**

[www.unctad.org/en/subsites/dite](http://www.unctad.org/en/subsites/dite)

UNCTAD/ITE/Misc.57

## **Internet addresses of DITE subprogrammes Web pages**

### **World Investment Report**

[www.unctad.org/wir](http://www.unctad.org/wir)

### **Advisory Services on Investment and Training**

[www.unctad.org/asit](http://www.unctad.org/asit)

### **International Investment Agreements**

[www.unctad.org/iaa](http://www.unctad.org/iaa)

### **International Standards on Accounting and Reporting**

[www.unctad.org/isar](http://www.unctad.org/isar)

### **Insurance Programme**

[www.unctad.org/insuranceprogramme](http://www.unctad.org/insuranceprogramme)

### **LDCs Investment Guides**

<http://www.unctad.org/en/investguide.en.htm>

### **Investment Policy Reviews**

[www.unctad.org/en/investpolicy.en.htm](http://www.unctad.org/en/investpolicy.en.htm)

### **Science and Technology for Development Network**

[www.unctad.org/stdev](http://www.unctad.org/stdev)

### **Enterprise development and Internationalization**

[www.empretec.net](http://www.empretec.net)

[www.mediterranean2000.org](http://www.mediterranean2000.org)

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## About DITE

UNCTAD's Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (DITE) is the focal point, within the UN system, for matters related to foreign investment and technology, and it has a leading role in the area of enterprise internationalisation.

DITE was established in October 1996. It is a combination of the former United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the former United Nations Centre for Science and Technology, the former UNCTAD Division on Technology, and the former sub-programme on enterprise development. In 2000, the Division received additional mandates from UNCTAD X in its traditional areas of work, i.e. investment, technology and enterprise development. Furthermore, some other activities (portfolio investment, banking and insurance and micro-finance) were re-deployed from other Divisions to DITE. The November 2001 Doha WTO Ministerial Conference has additional implications for the work of the Division in the area of investment and technology.

DITE is charged with implementing paragraphs 113-128 and 154-155 of the Bangkok Plan of Action of UNCTAD X. In doing so, DITE continues to build on its comparative advantage in the areas of international investment, technology and enterprise internationalisation. In particular, the Bangkok Plan of Action called upon DITE to advance its research and technical co-operation activities with a view towards disseminating state-of-the-art information on trends and best practices in international investment, enterprise development and technology transfer, identifying policy options, and strengthening human and institutional capacity-building.

The overarching objective of the Division is the promotion of development goals within the areas of its competencies. More specifically, the Division seeks to (1) improve the understanding of developing countries and economies in transition of policy choices in international investment, technology transfer and enterprise internationalisation; (2) strengthen their abilities to formulate and implement policies, measures and action programmes in these areas; and (3) promote understanding of emerging issues, including the role of international arrangements for the purpose of attracting and benefiting from foreign direct investment (FDI), enhancing technological capacity and promoting enterprise development in a globalizing world economy.

DITE services the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues. In addition, the Division contributes to the substantive servicing of the Trade and Development Board, in its considerations of international investment, enterprise internationalisation and technology transfer issues; the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD); the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development, in dealing with enterprise development issues; and the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR). Indeed, the Division is responsible for servicing three of UNCTAD's four commissions (one of them sharing with another Division) and nearly half of UNCTAD's intergovernmental expert meetings.

The Division prepares one of UNCTAD's three flagship publications – the *World Investment Report* series – and undertakes a number of core activities dealing with, for example, international investment arrangements, Investment Policy Reviews, investment promotion, and EMPRETEC, to name a few. The Division also contributes to various cross-sectoral issues within UNCTAD, especially as regards women, least developed countries and Africa.

To implement its mandate, DITE organises its structure and staff lines of responsibility as follows

- The **Investment Issues Analysis Branch** is responsible for research and policy analysis on international investment. It is in charge of producing the *World Investment Report* annual series, the FDI/TNC and the BIT/DTT databases, the *World Investment Directory* series, the *Transnational Corporations* journal and analytical studies on various subjects, including foreign portfolio investment and insurance. The *Investment Trends Section* is responsible for documenting and analysing global and regional trends in FDI. The *Development Issues Section*

focuses on the impact of international investment on development. The *Investment Policy Issues Section* is responsible for identifying and analysing global, regional and national developments in investment policy. The branch's work on portfolio investment is carried out by a separate unit.

- The **Investment Policies and Capacity-building Branch** covers all work related to international investment and technology agreements, policy reviews, policy advice in the area of investment promotion, and South-South co-operation in the area of investment. More specifically, the *International Arrangements Section* is responsible for implementing the UNCTAD work programme on international investment agreements, inclusive of the issue of the operationalization of technology-transfer clauses in existing international agreements. The *Investment Policy Reviews Section* is in charge of implementing policy reviews, and the *Investment Promotion Section* implements the technical co-operation work of the Division in the area of investment, for example, through FORINVEST and STAMP projects; *it also services the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA)*.
- The **Technology and Enterprise Development Branch** covers all work related to technology and enterprise internationalisation. The *Technology for Development Section* services the CSTD and conducts the technology-transfer work of the Division, in response to specific mandates received from UNCTAD X and the CSTD. The *Enterprise Internationalisation Section* focuses on integrating trade, investment and micro issues, particularly those affecting enterprise competitiveness, supply capacity and linkages between transnational corporations (TNCs) and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It also undertakes institution-building activities through the EMPRETEC programme, including Mediterranean 2000. Finally, it includes work on international accounting issues and services ISAR.

Within this structure, special attention is paid to cross-Branch co-operation in specific areas in which the interplay of policy analysis, capacity-building and consensus-building is particularly important.

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<b>Development Issues Section</b> Mr. M. Mortimore, Chief	<b>Policy Reviews Section</b> Mr. Z. Zimny, Chief	<b>Enterprise Internationalization Section</b> Ms. T. Krylova, Chief
<b>Policy Issues Section</b> Ms. V. Aranda, Chief	<b>Investment Promotion Section</b> Ms. N. Benabbes Taarji, Chief	
<b>Portfolio Investment Unit</b> Vacant		

## ***Overview of Activities***

### **Overall delivery in 2001**

In 2001 the Division serviced three of UNCTAD's four commissions: the fifth session of the Commission on Investment, Technology & Related Financial Issues; the fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development; and the fifth session of the Commission on Enterprise and Business Facilitation and Development. It also serviced four of UNCTAD's ten expert meetings and three panels of CSTD. In addition, it made contributions to the preparatory process of the UN Conference on Financing for Development. It also prepared one of UNCTAD's flagship publications, the *World Investment Report 2001*, and delivered a number of outputs in its core activities (e.g. international investment arrangements, investment policy reviews, investment promotion, EMPRETEC/Med 2000, the FDI/TNC database, the *Transnational Corporations* journal, accounting reform and insurance). The Division made a contribution to the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, including the preparation of two pre-conference events and concrete results from it ("deliverables").

In terms of the quantity of the outputs delivered during the reporting period, the Division:

- Organised and serviced more than 60 (i.e. more than one per week) conferences, symposia, meetings and/or workshops, including some 20 training activities.
- Produced over 80 publications including books, manuals, reviews, reports, issue papers, booklets and Internet publications.
- Maintained Web sites and pages for DITE's sub programmes and 8 specialised databases.
- Issued 36 press releases or information notes.
- Managed 14 projects and programmes.
- Undertook 69 advisory, training or intergovernmental meetings missions.
- Contributed to more than 60 events organised by other institutions.

The following section provides a more detailed description of the Division's accomplishments during 2001. A number of activities, especially in the technical assistance area, are described further in the *2000 Activities Report*, which can be found at [www.unctad.org/en/subsites/dite](http://www.unctad.org/en/subsites/dite) and is available on request.

It is worth noting that these accomplishments occurred in a context of drastic cuts in funds for consultancy, travel and expert groups programmed for the biennium (45% less than budgeted).

While the Division was engaged in many activities, it lays emphasis on the quality and effectiveness of the outputs. This applies particularly to assisting developing countries to be more adequately prepared in order to compete in an environment of increasing globalisation and rapid technological change.

### **Interactive approach in key areas, with a view to maximizing impact**

The Division has pursued an interactive approach in programme implementation at three levels, i.e. research and policy-analysis, intergovernmental deliberation and technical assistance. Such an approach encouraged effective interaction among the secretariat, policy-makers and experts. The field seminars for research and technical assistance were mutually beneficial to both the secretariat (i.e. in collecting empirical evidence, testing assumptions and obtaining feedback on policy implications) and member states (in acquiring a broader perspective on their own policy debates). All this in turn contributed to intergovernmental deliberations of Expert Meetings as well as the Commissions. Such intergovernmental deliberations strengthened the policy analysis of the *World Investment Report 2001* (WIR), and the series papers on international investment arrangements and enterprise publications. It is worth noting that UNCTAD's competence in the area of international investment arrangements is reflected, among other things, in the reference to UNCTAD in the Doha Declaration of the WTO.

The Division further developed its work on investment policy reviews. The process starts with international independent reviews undertaken in collaboration with national investment authorities and the private sector, goes through an exchange of national experience/peer reviews at the inter-governmental level, and is followed by implementation at the level of senior policy-makers and technical assistance in capacity building. Such interaction at both the national and intergovernmental levels enhances the impact of the Division's work. Such an approach has been widely commended by member States (e.g. at UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board) and other organisations (e.g. OECD's DAC Group).

The Division has made progress in the re-orientation of the work in the area of science and technology, as well as enterprise internationalization, linking them more closely to its investment work under the overarching theme of competitiveness. The CSTD has chosen technology development and capacity building for competitiveness in a digital society as its new theme. The Commission on Enterprise has focused its work on the competitiveness of developing country enterprises in a globalizing world economy. The work of ISAR focused on key issues related to accounting for SMEs and environmental accounting. Research and intergovernmental discussions on best practices have fed into the technical assistance programme, e.g. EMPRETEC, to create institutional structures for SME development by fostering entrepreneurship.

To create synergy and maximize impact, the Division continued its consolidation of various existing technical cooperation activities into multi-donor, multi-recipient and multi-year packages (e.g. international investment arrangements, capacity-building in investment promotion, the follow-up of investment policy reviews, EMPRETEC) – a process initiated in 2000. Both potential donors and beneficiaries were involved in the process of the programme design. Furthermore, the Division also developed new work programmes in the areas of good governance and corporate governance with extra-budgetary resources.

The Division continued its efforts in dissemination (e.g. the launching of WIR in over 70 major cities worldwide). The feedback on the Division's work from governments, media, academia and the business community was positive. The Division also made a special effort to disseminate its outputs through Internet. The result of such an effort is encouraging. For example, during the reporting period, the DITE flagship report WIR website had over one million hits, and the English versions of WIR overviews 2000 and 2001 (pdf) were downloaded 150,000 times. Another good example is the 43,000 downloads of the *FDI in LDCs at a Glance* Report (pdf), prepared for the LDC III Conference. Downloads of other DITE reports in pdf format exceeded 150,000 altogether. Indeed, dissemination through electronic means has become an important and indispensable tool for the Division to reach its worldwide audience. Furthermore, the Division has broadened its outreach activities to include participation in conferences and seminars and contributions to the publications of academic and international institutions. The countries benefiting from various DITE activities in 2001 are listed in Appendix 1.

### Financing of the programme

The work programme of the Division is reflected in the UNCTAD section of the UN Medium-term Plan for the period 2002-2005, and its financing was set out in the UN Programme Budget for the 2000-2001 biennium as approved by the Trade and Development Board and the UN General Assembly.

During the reporting period, DITE's capacity to deliver has been strengthened as a result of improved efforts to utilise regular budget and extra-budgetary resources effectively. Activities were financed primarily from regular budget resources. Extra-budgetary resources were provided to the Division by various governments (see inset) and by international organizations such as UNDP, UNIDO, the World Bank, the European Commission and the World Association of Investment Promotion agencies (WAIPA). Investment-related programmes were also supported by contributions from the General Trust Fund on Transnational Corporations. This Fund allows for a high degree of flexibility - particularly in responding to urgent requests by least

#### Extrabudgetary resources – Countries

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom



developed countries - and makes it possible to support a small team of specialised advisors. This has given DITE considerable in-house expertise, enhancing its ability to react swiftly and professionally to requests for technical assistance. To improve its technical co-operation activities, the Division established, in 1997, with the financial support of the Government of Switzerland, the Quick Response Window facility. It allows relatively quick responses to requests for technical assistance concerning the creation of an enabling environment for attracting investment to a selected number of countries.

Junior Professional Officers financed by Finland, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands contribute to the Division's work. Furthermore, the Division benefits from the support of numerous experts, scholars, consultants and interns, many of whom contribute without compensation for their work.

All of these contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

### **Challenges ahead**

The Division will continue to work towards an integrated framework, both vertically (policy analysis, capacity-building and consensus-building) and horizontally (investment, technology and enterprise internationalization). Within such a framework, the Division will explore further synergies in pursuance of the common theme of the international competitiveness of developing countries in a globalizing world economy. In particular, the Division will pay more attention to the following: (1) in the area of investment, promoting productive capacity-building in host economies; (2) in the area of technology, developing a programme which enhances technology transfer to host countries; (3) in the area of enterprise development, addressing development-oriented micro-issues at the international level.

The overall challenge for the Division remains constant fulfilling its mandate effectively and efficiently, and doing so within the current resource constraints.

#### **Some of the institutions DITE has cooperated with during 2001**

Center for International Development, Harvard University  
Consumer Unity and Trust Society of India  
Dutch Foundation for Research on Multinationals (SOMO), the Netherlands  
German Foundation for Development, Berlin, Germany  
Senghor University, Alexandria, Egypt  
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, India  
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)  
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India  
Labour Resource and Research Institute (LaRRI), Namibia  
l'Agence pour la Francophonie  
National University of Singapore, Singapore  
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)  
Shanghai WTO Affairs Consultation Center, China  
World Bank: MIGA, IPAnet, FIAS, Development Gateway  
World Trade Organization



## I. Intergovernmental Meetings<sup>1</sup>

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

#### 1. Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, fifth session

The Commission considered the outcome 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, prepared by the secretariat. In agreed conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Commission, it was stressed that measures should be considered to maximize the benefits and minimize the social cost of M&As. As to HCMs, it was 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.

Geneva  
12-16 February 2001

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#### 2. Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, sixth session

During 2001, DITE prepared all materials (listed in appendix 3.A) for this session which will deal, among other things, with: the impact of international investment flows on development, and especially the impact of FDI policies on industrialization, local entrepreneurship

Geneva  
21-25 January 2002

and the development of supply capacity of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries; international policy issues, and especially 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, in particular the least developed countries; and the Investment Policy Review for Tanzania. It will hear the report of seventh Conference of WAIPA, which will be held parallel to the Commission, and also reports about the activities of MIGA, FIAS, UNIDO, WTO and OECD in the area of investment.

#### 3. Expert Meeting on International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology: Access to Technology and Capacity Building

The objectives of the Expert Meeting were to discuss existing international agreements relevant to transfer of technology and examine ways and means through which these agreements can

Geneva  
27-29 June 2001

promote transfer of technology as well as capacity building in developing countries. Among other things, the experts noted that, in the knowledge-based global economy, technology plays an ever-important role in economic development. The concerns of the international community with respect to enhancing the transfer of technology to developing countries, in particular to LDCs, as well as their technological capabilities, are reflected in several dozen international instruments. Experts also examined a number of best practices that can contribute to generating favourable conditions and opportunities for transfer of technology and capacity building. The experts highlighted that UNCTAD should provide assistance to developing countries, in particular LDCs, to strengthen their capacity for discussing and for negotiating 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.

#### 4. Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR), 18th session

The session discussed the accounting needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The session 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

Geneva  
10-12 September 2001

<sup>1</sup>The full list of intergovernmental and other meetings and other events organized/co-organized and serviced by DITE is given in Appendix 2.

continue its work to develop a voluntary guidance on accounting by SMEs to be discussed at its 19th session. All materials produced by ISAR are distributed to governments, standard setters, academic institutions, and other interested programmes. The session also reviewed corporate governance practices and country, company and regional codes and principles and agreed to address corporate governance issues at its 19<sup>th</sup> session.

### **5. Expert Meeting on the Impact of FDI Policies on Industrialization, Local Entrepreneurship and the Development of Supply Capacity**

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.

Geneva,  
5-7 November 2001

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

### **1. Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development, fifth session**

The Commission considered the results of a Roundtable on TNC-SME linkages, held in Bangkok during UNCTAD X; an International Workshop on Technological and Managerial Upgrading of SMEs through Linkages with TNCs, organised jointly by UNCTAD and Intel in Penang, Malaysia, in August 2000; and UNCTAD's Expert Meeting on the "Relationship between SMEs and TNCs to Ensure the Competitiveness of SMEs" held in November 2000. These activities focused on various ways and means to deepen the quality of FDI and the development impact of TNCs. TNCs, through their investment activities, can transfer technologies and improve the technical capabilities and the organisational and managerial skills of their business partners in host countries, enhancing the competitiveness of domestic firms. 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 were able to forge linkages with TNCs.

Geneva  
22-26 January 2001

### **2. Expert Meeting on Improving Competitiveness of SMEs in Developing Countries: Role of Finance, including E-Finance, to Enhance Enterprise Development**

The Expert Meeting (jointly organized by DITE and SITE) focused on practical solutions to overcoming the obstacles to SME finance from the point of view of the supply side (banks, other financial institutions) and the demand side (SMEs). The experts discussed the emerging opportunities of e-finance. The experience of many local financial institutions in developed countries revealed that, with the correct strategy and appropriate information technologies, lending to SMEs has been turned into a highly profitable business. The experts agreed that suitably adapted and linked with the delivery of business development services, these strategies could be applied to developing countries and economies in transition. The experts contributed about 50 papers on issues relevant to the subject of the meeting and made a total of 48 recommendations on ways to improve SMEs access to finance, including e-finance.

Geneva  
22-24 October 2001

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

### **1. Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), fifth session**

The Commission 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 during the next two years through four panels; 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

Geneva  
28 May – 1 June 2001

technology be brought to the attention of groups and current initiatives that aim to bridge the digital divide. Recognising the importance of balanced and objective information to Governments in making the appropriate policy choices about biotechnology, the Commission requested that the secretariat disseminate information related to biotechnology through its newly-created electronic network (STDev) and develop programmes aimed at training scientists, diplomats and journalists in science diplomacy. The Commission recommended the establishment of a special trust fund for activities in the area of science and technology for development. During this session the Bureau of the Commission and the Bureau of ECOSOC held a videoconference. The Bureau of ECOSOC noted the contribution of CSTD to its advice on science and technology issues.

## **2. CSTD Preparatory panel on the new substantive theme of the inter-sessional period 2001-2003**

To plan its inter-sessional work, the Commission held its Bureau and Preparatory panel meetings. It was decided that the first panel on "Indicators of technology development" will take place in May 2002, the second panel on "Linking FDI, technology development for capacity building and strategic competitiveness" will be held in September 2002, and the third panel on "Enhancing strategic competitiveness in ICTs" will be held in January 2003. The findings and policy recommendations to emerge from the various panels will be considered by the Commission at its sixth regular session in the spring of 2003. The outcome of the panels, in particular the third one, will be submitted as part of CSTD's contribution to the World Summit on Information Society. Just after this panel, the Bureau and other Commission members attended ad hoc consultations on biotechnology held in Geneva from 15 to 16 November 2001 which were jointly organized by DITE and DITC. The need for a programme on science and technology diplomacy was discussed. An ECOSOC resolution has already called upon UNCTAD to create such a programme.

Geneva 13-14 November 2001
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## **Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and Preparatory Process**

### **1. Symposium Partnership for Development: The Role of the Private Sector in Enhancing Productive Capacity in LDCs**

The symposium was organised jointly by UNCTAD and the Government of Norway as part of the preparatory process for the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs (LDC-III). Participants included some 150 representatives from LDCs, developed country governments, international organisations and the private sector. The objective of the symposium 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 underlying theme of the symposium was the creation of partnerships underpinned by on-going dialogue linking all stakeholders in the quest for development. The participants exchanged concrete experiences of and practical approaches to attracting productive investments to LDCs and strengthening and financing domestic enterprises. The report of the Symposium constituted a substantive contribution to the LDCs Plan of Action for this decade.

Oslo 29-30 January 2001
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### **2. International Policy Dialogue: Infrastructure Development in LDCs**

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 LDC-III. Participants included some 70 representatives from LDCs and developed country governments, international institutions, the private sector and civil society. A sustained process of poverty reduction and economic growth is best achieved by giving market forces and private initiative their proper role to play. In this context, a developed infrastructure is pivotal for providing the services needed to satisfy the respective needs of the population on one hand and attract new investment to spur further development on the other. The international policy dialogue served as a forum to discuss innovative mechanisms for private sector participation in removing fundamental weaknesses in the infrastructure and institutional framework of LDCs. Besides addressing issues such as how to improve "soft" infrastructure, develop education infrastructure and further human

Bonn 12-13 March 2001
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capacity building, opportunities for developing the physical infrastructure and its financial dimension were discussed. The report of the Symposium constituted a substantive contribution to the LDCs Plan of Action for this decade.

### 3. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC-III)

The 49 LDCs are the world's poorest countries and are becoming increasingly marginalized in the globalizing world economy. To reverse this trend, it is necessary to explore all ways and means to enhance the productive capacities of the LDCs – without that, no sustainable poverty-reducing growth and development are possible. Globalization, the need to strengthen the productive capacity of LDCs and to bring the dynamism of the private sector to bear on the development challenges facing LDCs was therefore the broad context of the interactive debate "Enhancing Productive Capacities: The Role of Investment and Enterprise Development", which took place on day 5 of LDC-III. DITE organized day 5 of LDC-III in co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). The interactive debate, the main event on day 5, was co-chaired by Cham Prasidh, Minister of Commerce, Cambodia, and Heidemarie Wieczorek-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. Representatives of the private sector (from LDCs and OECD countries) discussed issues related to these three areas with government representatives from LDCs and representatives of the civil society. Growth in LDCs requires, first of all, ODA, to create the preconditions. It also requires enterprise development and especially investment, including foreign investment, in particular of the kind that brings employment, technology, skills and access to markets and diffuses these assets through backward linkages to host economies. The climate and the conditions for such investment can only be created if national governments, the private sector and international agencies work together in partnership.

Brussels,  
14-20 May 2001

As a result of the debate an **International Investment Initiative for LDCs** was established. The Initiative combines the investment-related parts of the Programme of Action negotiated by governments at LDC-III with a number of deliverables that were launched at the time of LDC-III because commitments from donors were obtained. The deliverables are aimed at assisting LDCs in enhancing their productive capacity, the bedrock of their sustained economic growth and development and the basis of their expanding trade. The deliverables were developed in consultation with LDCs. They reflect the experience of providing technical assistance in the areas of investment and enterprise development, and benefited from symposia held with LDCs in Oslo (at the end of January 2001) and Bonn (in March 2001).

A number of parallel events related to investment and enterprise development also took place during LDC-III:

1. Twenty-nine bilateral investment treaties were signed.
2. An Investment Advisory Council for Least Developed Countries (IAC) was established by 18 ministers from LDCs and a number of business leaders of 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.
3. 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 in mainstream development.

As a follow-up to LDC-III, a divisional focal point has been appointed who is monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the deliverables.

## United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development

The Division has contributed actively to the preparation of the United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development, scheduled for Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002. The conference will be a major high-level meeting covering a wide range of economic issues related to the theme of financing for development. The ultimate goal of the conference is to design proposals that could help to improve the development performance of developing countries and economies in transition. During 2000, DITE chaired the Working Group on Mobilizing International Resources for Development: Foreign Direct Investment and Other Private Flows, which provided substantive input into the Report of the Secretary-General to the Preparatory Committee for the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development. During 2001, DITE coordinated a task force that prepared a "technical note" on existing proposals on bilateral and multilateral investment agreements and practices towards codes of conduct on TNCs and governments with respect to FDI. The technical note is a background document to aid in the discussions on issues related to investment agreements. It was released as document number A7AC.257/27/Add.7 dated 20 September 2001. The Chair of the UNCTAD Expert Meeting on Financing SMEs also transmitted the report of the meeting to the rapporteur of the conference.

### II. Ad hoc Expert Meetings

- Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on Accounting by SMEs, (Geneva, 10-11 May 2001).
- UNCTAD/Development Policy Forum of the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) workshop on WIR 2001 – Linkages: how to enhance competitiveness in developing countries (Geneva, 28-29 May 2001).
- Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on the inward FDI index and outline of WIR 2002 (Geneva, 2-3 November 2001).
- Ad Hoc Consultations on Biotechnology (Geneva, 14-15 November 2001).
- International Empretec Directors Meeting (Geneva, 28 November-1 December 2001).
- Asian regional Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on the theme of WIR 2002 (Tianjin, China, 11-13 December 2001).
- Latin American regional Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on the theme of WIR 2002 (Santiago, 7-9 January 2002).

### III. Publications

(The full list of publications and other printed/electronic outputs produced by DITE is given in Appendix 3. Below are annotations of some major DITE publications)

#### Recurrent Publications

##### World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages

The *World Investment Report 2001 (WIR01)* is the eleventh volume in this series covering global trends and developments relating to FDI and TNCs. The report analyses the geography of

UNCTAD/WIR/2001, Sales No. E.01.II.D.12, ISBN 92-1-112523-5, July 2001
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FDI, as well as patterns and shifts in the locational distribution of FDI, at the national, regional and international levels. *WIR01*'s special topic is linkages between foreign affiliates of TNCs and local companies in developing countries as a means to enhance 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* identifies 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 presents the list of the largest TNCs of the world, of developing countries and of Central Europe. As in the past years, the *Report* offers 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>.

**World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages.Overview**

Executive summary presenting main findings of WIR 2001. Hard copies available free of charge in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Electronic copies at <http://www.unctad.org/wir>

UNCTAD/WIR/2001/Overview,  
August 2001

**World Economic Situation and Prospects 2001**

This is a joint report by UNCTAD and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs on the performance and short-term prospects of the world economy. Chapter I takes stock of the state of the world economy at the beginning of 2001; although the recovery from the 1997-1998 financial shocks is easing off, world economic expansion should continue at a moderate pace in 2001. Chapter II analyzes recent developments and prospects in international trade and investment. Chapter III describes the main macroeconomic developments in the major regions of the world economy in 2000 and their prospects in 2001.

Sales No. E.01.II.C.2,  
ISBN 92-1-109138-1

**International Accounting and Reporting Issues: 2000 Review**

This volume contains the proceedings of the seventeenth session of ISAR. The conclusions of the experts following their deliberations on the accounting needs of SMEs as well as a background paper that was prepared to facilitate these deliberations. It also contains a chapter on linking financial and environmental performance indicators that goes beyond the existing financial reporting framework. A study on professional qualification assessment methodologies is presented in another chapter. The last chapter is composed of articles contributed by several experts assessing the impact of ISAR. The main objective of these articles was to review briefly progress that has been made on accounting and reporting issues and highlight challenges and opportunities in the new one. Additional information is available at <http://www.unctad.org/isar>.

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2, Sales No.  
E.01.II.D.29, ISBN 92-1-112539-  
1, August 2001

**Transnational Corporations journal:**

In 2001 the journal entered its tenth year of existence. It seeks to maintain its academic standards through a double-blind refereeing process. Vol. 9, No. 2 featured a wide spectrum of topics including the trade orientation and the productivity gains of United States TNCs, the third wave of FDI from Latin American TNCs, the determinants of FDI in economies in transition and FDI policies in Africa. The next issue focussed more on Latin America and Eastern Europe. Besides, it featured a lead article on the internationalization of the world's leading telecommunications equipment suppliers. Vol.10, No.1 devoted its lead article to a framework for FDI promotion. This article was followed by more specific studies on spillovers from FDI in Hungary, the link between competition policy and FDI in Brazil, the relationship between bilateral/regional trade liberalization and cross-border acquisitions and FDI policies in the Republic of Korea. Vol.10, No.2 will feature two theoretical articles on the investment development path, a summary of foreign penetration in Eastern Europe, a pathbreaking article on FDI from economies in transition, and a review essay of UNCTAD's Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements. Vol. 10, No. 3 will be a special issue on privatization and greenfield FDI in Eastern Europe.

Volume 9, No. 2, UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/21,  
ISSN 1014-9562, February 2001;  
Volume 9, No. 3, UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/21,  
ISSN 1014-9562, March 2001;  
Volume 10, No. 1, UNCTAD/ITE/ IIT/27,  
ISSN 1014-9562, August 2001  
Volume 10, No. 2, forthcoming  
Volume 10, No. 3, forthcoming

**Non-recurrent Publications****The UNCTAD Series on International Investment Agreements**

This series of technical papers on issues in international investment agreements (IIAs) was launched in February 1999. The central purpose of the project is to make issues in IIAs more accessible to policy-makers and other stakeholders concerned with the flow of FDI to developing countries. Each paper examines a key concept and issue relevant to IIAs, dealing in particular with the way a concept is defined, how it has been used in IIAs and options for developing countries.



The overarching objective of UNCTAD's work in this area is to maximise the developmental impact of IIAs. In 2001, the following six papers were issued:

### 1. Social Responsibility

The social responsibility of corporations, including TNCs, is typically not addressed in most IIAs. The concept of corporate social responsibility is potentially very wide and may encompass development obligations, socio-political obligations and consumer protection; others (especially corporate governance, ethical business standards and the observance of human rights) seem to be emerging issues. These matters constitute the focus of the present paper. This is in addition to obligations particularly as regards the environment and employment issues, which are sufficiently developed in relation to their operation in international investment instruments to deserve separate study in other papers in this Series. The challenge is to balance the promotion and protection of liberalized market conditions for investors with the need to pursue development policies; social responsibility obligations are one way to move towards such a balance.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/22, Sales No.  
E.01.II.D.4, ISBN 92-1-112514-6,  
April 2001

### 2. Environment

Environmental issues cover a broad scope of activities and are dealt with in a wide spectrum of instruments beyond those specific to FDI. This paper concerns itself with the interface between the environment and FDI. Since few IIAs actually contain provisions that refer directly to the environment or environmental protection, this paper also looks at environmental agreements with direct reference to FDI or TNCs, as future IIA negotiators may need to be familiar with environmental concerns. The key issues addressed are the general protection of the environment through general references to the desirability of safeguarding the environment; preserving national regulatory space for environmental protection and/or avoiding to attract FDI through a lowering of environmental standards; and the transfer of environmentally sound technology and management practices.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/23, Sales No.  
E.01.II.D.3, ISBN 92-1-112513-8,  
Februarv 2001

### 3. Home Country Measures

Most international negotiations on FDI focus on issues involving the paired relationship between TNCs and host countries. In reality, however, this paired relationship between TNCs and host countries is triangular. Home countries also influence FDI flows, including the relative prospects that their TNCs will select developing country investment sites. In response to these issues, the paper poses the following question: to what extent do IIAs address home country measures (HCMs) that influence FDI flows to host countries? A stock-taking analysis of HCMs in IIAs shows that developed countries have removed most national restrictions on outward FDI and embrace declaratory statements in inter-governmental agreements that endorse the promotion of FDI, particularly to developing countries. These policy declarations, however, are often not linked to specific obligations for the adoption of HCMs. The limited input of developing countries into the design and execution of HCMs, as well as the often uncertain commitment to the duration of FDI promotional assistance, may diminish the beneficial impact promotional programmes can have on development, including on technology transfer objectives. Increased stability, predictability and transparency among these promotional efforts could serve the interests of both host and home countries, as well as TNCs.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/24, Sales No.  
E.01.II.D.19, ISBN 92-1-112530-  
8, August 2001

### 4. Illicit Payments

The bribery of foreign public officials in the course of cross-border investment and international business transactions, i.e. transnational bribery, raises FDI-related issues for host countries, TNCs and their home countries. This paper examines the topic of transnational bribery in the context of IIAs, as well as other international instruments that address issues related to the making of such illicit payments. The paper focuses on how IIAs and IIA-related instruments have addressed the issue of combating transnational bribery through international obligations by States to criminalize such transactions within their national jurisdictions.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/24, Sales No.  
E.01.II.D.20, ISBN 92-1-112531-  
6, August 2001

## 5. Host Country Operational Measures

The concept "host country operational measures" (HCOMs) captures the vast array of measures implemented by host countries concerning the operation of foreign affiliates once inside their jurisdictions. HCOMs usually take the form of either restrictions or performance requirements. They are usually adopted to influence the location and character of FDI and, in particular, to increase its benefits in the light of national objectives. The paper groups HCOMs into three categories and proceeds with discussing them in the context of some of their restrictions at different international levels: (a) HCOMs that are explicitly prohibited at the multilateral level, i.e. by the TRIMs Agreement. To use a traffic light analogy, these are "red light" HCOMs, i.e. measures that the international community as a whole (or, more precisely, as represented in the WTO) has agreed should not be employed. (b) Additional HCOMs that are explicitly prohibited, conditioned or discouraged by interregional, regional or bilateral (but not by multilateral) agreements (or drafts thereof). These are "yellow light" HCOMs in the sense that negotiators of IIAs ought to be aware that some countries (or groups of countries) have indeed prohibited them in some IIAs and perhaps would like to do so also at the multilateral level. (c) All other HCOMs. These are "green light" HCOMs. Such measures are generally not subject to control through IIAs although their use may be subject to other international obligations, e.g. to apply national treatment.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/26, Sales No.  
E.01.II.D.18, ISBN 92-1-112529-  
4, June 2001

## 6. Transfer of Technology

This paper discusses the issue of technology transfer in the context of IIAs. Two broad policy approaches to technology issues are identified. One is the regulatory approach, which, though preserving the essential characteristics of intellectual property rights, seeks to intervene in the market for technology so as to rectify perceived inequalities in that market as between the technology owner and the technology recipient. The latter is seen as the weaker bargaining party. This can be remedied through regulatory intervention in technology transfer transactions, through, for example, the outlawing of provisions in technology transfer transactions that may be seen unduly to favour the technology owner. Coupled with such policies may be a discretion on the part of the receiving country to impose performance requirements on the technology owner as a condition for the transfer transaction to take place. Such policies have, in the past, been adopted by developing host countries and have informed the content of a number of international instruments. A contrasting approach sees the transfer of technology as being best undertaken in a market-based environment. Thus the emphasis is not on regulation or intervention in the technology transfer process, but more on the creation of conditions for a free market transfer of technology. The principal features of this approach are a reliance on the protection of private rights to technology based on intellectual property laws; the absence of direct intervention in the content or conduct of technology transfer transactions, save where these violate principles of competition law by reason of their market-distorting effects and/or by their use of unreasonable restrictive trade practices; and by the prohibition, or highly proscribed use, of technology-related performance requirements. More recent IIAs display such an approach.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/28, Sales No.  
E.01.II.D.33, ISBN 92-1-112545-  
6, November 2001

## Investment Policy Reviews

### 1. Investment Policy Review: Mauritius

To sustain high growth, Mauritius must shift more forcefully into higher value activities, including financial services, business services and information technology. Wealth in these industries is derived from knowledge networks and a sophisticated support infrastructure that demands substantial capital and expertise. FDI can help Mauritius establish the attributes needed to compete globally in these high value service industries. Nevertheless, to attract FDI of this kind will require a focused promotional strategy and a substantial overhaul of the policy and operational framework for FDI in line with worldwide "best practice" standards. Recommendations are:

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.1, Sales  
No. E.00.II.D.11,  
ISBN 92-1-112521-9  
February 2001

- Adopt a more open stance to FDI
- Publish a policy statement and bring transparency to FDI regime including the admission process.
- Put the privatisation on a fast track, through a published programme and open it up to bring world-class standards, "name" investors and enhanced capacity and credibility to the regional investment and business services strategy.
- Consolidate and extend the role of the new BOI as a super agency with a central mandate including the execution of privatisation and concession programmes, the development of investment strategy and marshalling public opinion.
- Remove expensive piece-meal tax give-aways, which have poor strategic rationale and replace them with a more coherent, attractive regime based on strategic goals.

The electronic version of this publication is available at: [www.unctad.org/asit](http://www.unctad.org/asit)

## 2. Investment Policy Review: Ecuador

Economic and political instability, aggravated by external shocks, resulted in Ecuador becoming the lowest ranking investment recipient in Latin America. The Review addresses institutional, organisational and strategic changes in the FDI regime that hinder the country's ability to overcome the current crisis. Recommendations are:

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc. 2 Sales No. E.01.II.D.31, ISBN 92-1-112542-1, November 2001
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- Strengthen the liberalisation process by undertaking long-needed reforms in areas such as privatisation and infrastructure development.
- Improve legal stability agreements and reform the fiscal regime.
- Select core programmes to develop cluster activities around successful export products.
- Continue efforts to integrate Ecuador into the global and regional economy.
- Develop coherent trade and investment promotion policies.
- Strengthen investment promotion.

The electronic version of this publication is available at: [www.unctad.org/asit](http://www.unctad.org/asit)

## 3. Investment Policy Review: The United Republic of Tanzania

As market reforms reached critical mass, Tanzania received a billion dollars of investment inflows in 1995-2000 compared to only \$90 million during the preceding six years. This is a commendable performance for one of the least developed countries of the world and an economy that was centrally planned and closed to FDI not long ago. Unexploited potential for further investment extends from mining through the services sector, to agriculture and small-scale manufacturing. The challenge now is to push FDI to new frontiers, achieving higher levels of investment inflows and increasing the scale and scope of benefits from FDI. At the same time, the continuing process of policy change means that the 1997 Investment Act needs replacing by a new, modern act reflecting current conditions inside and outside Tanzania. Other areas needing attention include: commercial and contract law; labour laws; competition law and the review and improvement of the incentives system. Updating regulations in industries such as fishing and tourism could facilitate FDI. Completing the privatization programme, especially in the area of utilities and other infrastructure. This will bring additional FDI and, if implemented properly, should improve infrastructure and reduce the cost of doing business. The review contains some other recommendations, such as encouraging new investments in infrastructure through financial instruments such as concessions and BOTs; expanding and consolidating international market access, including through regional integration within EAC and SADC; enhancing the competitiveness of human resources; and building a dynamic private enterprise sector by redirecting the focus of technology policy and institutions to the needs of enterprises.

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.9 December 2001
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## Investment Guides

### 1. An Investment Guide to Uganda: Opportunities and Conditions

(co-published with the International Chamber of Commerce)

After 14 years of remarkable political and economic development, Uganda is positioned to become one of the most attractive business

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/Misc.30  
April 2001

locations in eastern and southern Africa. The country offers a wide range of investment opportunities in mining, agriculture and fishing. Linked to almost all of the primary-sector industries are opportunities in upstream and downstream manufacturing activities. In addition, the extensive privatization programme of the Government has opened up industries that were formerly closed to the private sector, particularly in the infrastructure sector. The Government has pursued a steady policy of improving the business climate by reducing bureaucracy, streamlining the legal framework, fighting corruption and stabilizing the economy. Although Uganda is still a very poor country and this will not change in the immediate future, with almost unparalleled dynamism and a track record of stability, the Ugandan economy is bound to remain one of the most positive examples of successful development in Africa. The electronic version of this publication is available at: <http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/poiteitm30.en.pdf>.

### 2. An Investment Guide to Mozambique: Opportunities and Conditions

(co-published with the International Chamber of Commerce)

Mozambique is a good example of a LDC in which the basic constraints on development are being gradually removed by a decisive

UNCTAD/IIA/4  
January 2002

and reform-minded Government that commands popular support. With a mostly poor population of 17 million, the Mozambican market is small in itself; however, its integration into the Southern African Development Community (SADC) offers investors easier access to the main market in southern Africa: South Africa and the other 12 member countries. The liberal economic reforms pursued by the Government, the almost complete privatization of formerly state-owned enterprises, and a variety of generous incentive schemes have laid the ground for profitable investment in a number of areas: cash crops, manufacturing, financial services, export-processing (cashews, aluminium), etc.

The electronic version of this publication will be available on UNCTAD's web site

<http://www.unctad.org/en/pub/investguide.en.htm> by 31 January 2002.

## WAIPA Annual Reports

### 1. WAIPA Annual Report 2000-2001

The 2000-2001 Annual Report of the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) was prepared as a background document for the WAIPA VI General Assembly Meeting in Geneva, Switzerland. It includes an overview of WAIPA activities, a directory of WAIPA members and a copy of the Association's Statute. In January 2001, WAIPA had a total membership of 113 agencies. According to its Statute, "membership of WAIPA shall be open to all agencies whose primary function is to promote any country or territory for investment". A limited number of copies is available free of charge upon request.

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2  
February 2001

### 2. WAIPA Annual Report 2001-2002

This report provides an overview of activities that were organized by WAIPA in 2001. The Report includes messages from the President of WAIPA, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Director of MIGA's Investment Marketing Services and the Secretary-General of the International Chamber of Commerce. As in each WAIPA Annual Report, a full list of WAIPA members – in January 2002 totalling 120 investment promotion agencies - is included, as well as a financial statement and a copy of the Association's Statute. The Report will serve as a background document for the WAIPA VII General Assembly Meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, from 22 to 25 January 2002. Copies are available free-of-charge upon request. The electronic version of this publication is available at: <http://www.waipa.org>.

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/4  
December 2001

## Individual Studies

### Tax Incentives and Foreign Direct Investment: A Global Survey

This study looks at the paradox that, while the efficacy of incentives in promoting FDI is often questioned, countries increasingly resort to them. It is based on a survey of the tax incentives – one of their most popular forms – in over 45

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc. 3,  
Sales No. E.01.II.D.5,  
ISBN 92-1-112515-5, January 2001

countries from all regions of the world. Nearly all countries surveyed offer incentives that target specific industries. Regional incentives aimed at assisting the economic development of rural or underdeveloped areas are also prevalent in nearly 70% of the countries surveyed. Consistent with the aim of increasing foreign currency earnings, there is also a clear trend towards the development of export incentives. The analysis in this book also throws light on other issues such as design consideration, the importance of proper administration of incentives and, home-country measures that increase the efficacy of tax incentives offered in host countries. Policy makers will find the study a useful tool in the design, implementation and administration of incentives.

2002

### Measures of the Transnationalization of Economic Activity

This volume first provides an overview of the conceptual issues relating to the measurement of transnationalization, and discusses the advantages and drawbacks of different measures. Then, using a variety of such measures, it analyzes trends in

UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/1, Sales No.  
E.01.II.D.2, ISBN 92-1-112511-1,  
February 2001

transnationalization for a number of economies: Canada, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan Province of China, United Kingdom and United States. It documents that, while the overall degree of transnationalization of the global economy is increasing, there are important differences in the process and phases of transnationalization among the various economies examined. The most notable difference is the decline in the contribution of developed countries to the transnationalization of the global economy, while the importance of developing countries as outward investors is increasing.

### FDI in Least Developed Countries at a Glance

Virtually all countries today recognize that FDI can play an important role in economic growth and development. This applies also to the 49 countries that the United Nations classifies as

UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/3,  
April 2001

LDCs. While FDI flows to the LDCs generally are small in absolute terms, they can nonetheless constitute a significant proportion of the overall capital formation in poor countries. Indeed, these countries offer considerable opportunities for additional investment. This booklet is divided into two parts. The first depicts recent trends in FDI to LDCs and changes that have taken place in relevant areas of the regulatory framework. The second part presents country profiles of each of the 49 LDCs to enable the reader – at a glance – to get a general picture of the role of FDI in these countries. This publications is available at: <http://www.unctad.org/en/pub/poiteiad3.en.htm>.

### Women Entrepreneurs in Africa: Experience from Selected Countries

#### Women Entrepreneurs in Least Developed Countries: Country Studies from Africa

UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/Misc.14, Sales  
No. E.01.II.D.1, ISBN 92-1-112510-  
3, January 2001

#### Women Entrepreneurs in Least Developed Countries of Asia and the Pacific: Experience from Selected Countries

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/3, May 2001  
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/6, May 2001

These three reports contain results of the research undertaken by UNCTAD on women entrepreneurs in LDCs of Africa, Asia and the Pacific. In particular they highlight obstacles faced by them and present policy options and practical solutions for overcoming these obstacles. The recommendations are based upon the experience of women entrepreneurs, government agencies and non-governmental business support institutions, as encountered in the research and project activities.

### Key Issues in Biotechnology

The aim of this paper is to provide balanced information on issues concerning global developments in biotechnology (such as intellectual property rights, biosafety, bioethics, etc.) and to raise public awareness and create better understanding of the political benefit of biotechnology and other critical issues.

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/10  
Forthcoming

### Partnerships and Networking in Science and Technology for Development

This paper addresses the relative slow trickling down of formal partnering to the majority of firms in developing countries and argues the need for government strategies and policy intervention. It also explores informal partnering through networks and clusters as an alternative way for many developing country firms to gain competitiveness and to meet the minimum prerequisites in terms of capabilities in order to graduate to formal partnerships. The paper contains an analysis of global partnering trends, a practical guide to partnerships and an inventory of opportunities.

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/11  
Forthcoming

### Changing Dynamics of Global Computer Software and Services Industry: Implications for Developing Countries

The computer software industry has the potential to become one of the most internationally dispersed high-tech industries; the past two decades saw high growth rates of this industry and a dramatic increase in the spread of computer software and services world-wide. This paper explores the issues surrounding the development of the computer software and services industry; examines how intellectual property rights affect their establishment and growth in developing countries, and discusses the implications from that for policy formulation.

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/12  
Forthcoming

### International Investment Instruments: A Compendium. Volume VI

This compendium contains a collection of international instruments relating to FDI and TNCs. The collection is presented in six volumes. The first three volumes were published in 1996. Volumes IV and V were published in 2000. *Volume VI* brings the collection up to date for 2001 by including a number of instruments that were not included in the previous volumes.

Sales No. E.01.II.D.34  
Forthcoming

## Specialised Electronic Information

1. Web page of the Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development: <http://www.unctad.org/en/subsites/dite>
2. Web pages and sites of DITE's work in specific areas:
  - World Investment Report: <http://www.unctad.org/wir>
  - International Investment Arrangements: <http://www.unctad.org/iia>
  - Advisory Service on Investment and Training (ASIT): <http://www.unctad.org/asit>
  - Investment Guides for LDCs: <http://www.unctad.org/en/pub/investguide.en.htm>
  - Investment Policy Reviews: <http://www.unctad.org/en/pub/investpolicy.en.htm>
  - World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA): <http://www.waipa.org>
  - Insurance: <http://www.unctad.org/insuranceprogramme>
  - Enterprise development: <http://www.empretec.net>
  - Mediterranean 2000: <http://www.mediterranean2000.org>
  - ISAR: <http://www.unctad.org/isar>
3. DITE established in 2001 a technological information network (STDev) for members of CSTD and relevant users on science and technology for development to: (i) provide information on activities in the area of science and technology within the United Nations system, other multilateral and bilateral development institutions, NGOs, etc.; (ii) build awareness of scientific and technological developments; (iii) provide information on international science and technology-related treaties and protocols, as well as on other international initiatives and forthcoming major events and summits; and (iv) identify and disseminate information on best practices in the development assessment, transfer, adaptation and diffusion of technology. The STDev is designed as a gateway to science and technology with continuously updated

information on best practices, partnering, networking and financing opportunities for science and technology organization. It will also provide succinct diplomacy briefings on important science and technology issues to diplomats and policy-makers to assist them in international negotiations involving science and technology in international fora, particularly those that take place at the WTO. This network is available at: <http://www.unctad.org/stdev>

4. Maintenance of data banks on FDI, TNCs, including top TNCs, BITs, transfer of technology agreements, cross-border mergers and acquisitions.
5. A CD ROM entitled "Compendium and User Guide to UNCTAD's Work on Issues of Technology for Development". It collates UNCTAD's work in the area of technology for development from the 1970s to the present, and provides full text access to key documents. The CD ROM is searchable by country, subject, title and date of publication.
6. In partnership with MIGA and FIAS, DITE supports the World Bank Internet based Development Gateway project, providing updated information to its FDI topic page. Information available at: <http://www.developmentgateway.org/node/130616>.

## IV. Technical Co-operation Activities<sup>2</sup>

### **Investment**

#### **Needs Assessment to Attract Asian FDI into Africa**

The project has examined the potential of African economies, in particular in African LDCs, to attract FDI from Asian investors. For this purpose, Needs Assessment Reports (NARs) have been 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 as well as African experiences and investment opportunities for Asian investors in a variety of industries. The NARs have been presented to policy makers, representatives of business community and academics at a Round Table conference in Durban, South Africa, which took place from 10-11 July 2001 in parallel with the UNDP's Second Africa-Asia Business Forum. The final version of the NARs will be in order in early 2002.

#### **International Investment Agreement, (IIA)**

##### **Capacity-building in developing countries for international investment agreements**

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, the Division published six booklets (mentioned above), namely on *Social Responsibility, Environment, Home Country Measures, Illicit Payments, Host Country Operational Measures and Transfer of Technology*. A number of training events were organised for national policy-makers. Their focus was on particular regional parameters and issues developed through the research and analysis of IIAs. 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. DITE has launched an initiative aimed at helping developing countries to strengthen investment cooperation among themselves, particularly through bilateral investment treaties (BITs) negotiations. In January, 2001 two rounds of BITs negotiations were held in Geneva, one for the Kyrgyz Republic with other countries, resulting in 3 BITs, and another for LDCs also with other interested countries, resulting in 41 BITs. Another round of BITs negotiation took place at the request of the Government of Croatia in Dubrovnik from 19 to 26 April 2001. During this round, 8 BITs were concluded amongst participating countries. Finally, a round of BITs negotiations was organized for a group of LDCs in Bonn, Germany, from 1 to 6 October 2001, resulting in 13 BITs concluded.

<sup>2</sup> For detailed background information on the projects and programmes listed in this section see DITE's Activities Report 2000 – UNCTAD/ITE/Misc. 38

### **Investment Policy Reviews**

The 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 the UNDP, host countries' institutions, bilateral donors and the local and international private sectors. UNCTAD has already completed seven IPRs. Those on Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mauritius and Peru were presented to the fifth session of the Investment Commission, in February 2001, and the IPR for Tanzania will be considered at the sixth session of the Commission in January 2002. A number of countries for which IPRs have been completed have followed up the recommendations of the IPRs with plans of actions. An independent external evaluation found that "the IPR project is timely and very important for a number of UNCTAD's member States". Governments have taken up follow-up activities subject to the availability of funds. For example, the Government of Ecuador has initiated work on improving the investment framework and designing an investment promotion plan. The Government of Egypt has taken action on some of the issues raised by the review. The Government has also expressed interest in UNCTAD advisory services in introducing suggested changes in the investment framework and in selected activities in investment promotion. Training seminars in investment promotion were held in Cairo, co-sponsored by the Government of Egypt and the Government of Switzerland. Mauritius has requested UNCTAD to provide further assistance to rationalise its fiscal incentives regimes in line with developmental objectives and to provide technical support to the newly created Board of Investment. UNDP has agreed to consider follow-up support under the next cycle of the country cooperation framework for 2001-2005.

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

Under this project (a collaborative undertaking between UNCTAD and the International Chamber of Commerce, ICC), investment guides for Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mali and Uganda were published, with the guide for Mozambique to be published in January 2001. An independent evaluation committee has positively assessed the project and strongly recommended a continuation of the project. The final meeting of the panel took place on 23 January 2001, and the report of the panel was issued in March 2001. The dissemination of the guides among the investor community went on throughout 2001, with the network of ICC membership being one of the most important dissemination channels. Also, the presence of the project on the Internet, another important distribution device, has been gradually improved throughout 2001. The guides are available at: <http://www.unctad.org/en/pub/investguide.en.htm>.

### **Policy Framework for Attracting Foreign Investment (FORINVEST)**

The objective of this programme is to assist developing countries to strengthen 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, sector policies governing the participation of TNCs in specific industries. For example, UNCTAD organised a one-day national workshop on Investment Promotion on 2 April 2001 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to present advisory reports on investment promotion and the modernisation of the fiscal framework for FDI in Saudi Arabia. The workshop was attended by senior managers of the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA), senior decision-makers of key Saudi Arabia ministries and private sector representatives. The outcome of the workshop included a request from SAGIA to UNCTAD to develop a 4-year follow-up technical assistance project.

### **Strengthening/Streamlining Agencies Concerned with Maximising and Promoting FDI (STAMP)**

This programme assists developing countries and economies in transition to strengthen their investment institutions, especially investment promotion agencies (IPAs). For example, in 2001 components of the STAMP programme had been implemented in Brazil and Egypt. Furthermore, UNCTAD was involved in a number of regional and interregional initiatives through WAIPA. More specifically:

*Brazil.* Within the framework of the UNCTAD training curriculum on investment promotion and investor targeting, two back-to-back workshops were conducted on Investor Targeting in Brasilia in December 2001. The workshops were attended by the focal points for investment promotion of 26 Brazilian States, and trained 60 participants. They were designed to strengthen the capacity of the



Investment Promotion and Technology Transfer System (SIPRI) created by the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Relations (MFR).

*Egypt.* Within the framework of the new strategy for capacity-building in investment promotion in developing countries, UNCTAD organised in May 2001 the third workshop on attracting investment to Egypt for middle- to senior-level diplomats to be posted abroad. The workshop, which was held in Cairo, aimed at sensitising Egyptian diplomats to the potential developmental role of FDI and providing training on investment promotion and investor targeting techniques. The training curriculum was adapted to focus on the role that a global network of embassies can play in attracting FDI to the country. This event served to validate a new training package, which has been developed by ASIT, based on UNCTAD's Train-for-Trade methodology for training, specially adapted for diplomats.

### **World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA)**

In 2001, UNCTAD continued to support WAIPA, by hosting its Secretariat and co-organizing its various training activities, as well as the WAIPA Annual Conference. The Sixth Annual WAIPA Conference (WAIPA VI) was held at the United Nations Offices in Geneva from 12 to 14 February 2001. More than 100 delegates from 109 countries (including 44 heads of IPAs), as well as numerous representatives of international and multilateral organizations, attended this event. The main theme was the promotion of outward investment – mainly from developed countries – and the services offered by outward investment agencies. WAIPA offered in 2001 several training workshops, including an UNCTAD-WAIPA Regional Workshop on Investor Targeting, held in Jamaica in December 2001. This workshop surveyed international best practice in targeting foreign investors and was aimed at senior-level IPA officials from the region.

## ***Insurance***

### **Development of competitive insurance markets**

In the area of insurance, DITE 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. Training seminars/workshops were organised 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 of Africa and Caribbean countries. Also, events were organised on the impact of liberalisation, a rating scheme for African insurers was established and a software for the operation of African insurers was developed. With a view to improve regulatory frameworks and the competence of supervisory staff, DITE organised and participated actively in a number of events listed in Appendix 2. In addition, during 2001 UNCTAD assisted the African Insurance Organization (AIO) in developing software for African insurance enterprises. The software package was finalised and will be installed in companies starting January 2002. More than 50 African insurance companies have declared their interest in using the software developed with the help of UNCTAD. 20 African insurance companies have been rated under the scheme that was set up by UNCTAD and the AIO with the technical help of Standard & Poor's. The scheme will allow for improved conditions of transparency and conduct of business. Fifty-eight developing countries benefited from the events organized in the area of insurance. These events contributed to the establishment of insurance supervisory authorities and implementation of new laws and rules in many developing countries. As a consequence, insurance markets in many of developing countries have been consolidated, a large number of insolvent insurers have been closed, asset/liability matching is better controlled and, through improved competition, prices have declined and quality of services has improved. The work and findings on insurance carried out by UNCTAD are quoted in many professional publications and studies. Staff members are called to speak at international conferences that in many instances have 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. The programme begins with research, consensus building through intergovernmental deliberations, particularly at ISAR sessions, and

implementation through technical co-operation. In 2001, UNCTAD continued the execution (with KPMG) of the EU-Tacis funded accounting reform project in the Russian Federation. The project develops national standards for accounting and reporting based on International Accounting Standards (IAS). UNCTAD was responsible for the accounting framework applicable to Russian SMEs and for drafting ten discussion papers to be used by Russian authorities in producing new Russian standards. A study tour for a core group of a beneficiary was organised to meet with standard setters in various countries. The recommendations were presented at the Tacis conferences and at the Russian Union for SME Development and the Office of the President consultations on SME development held in Moscow in November and December 2001, respectively.

In the area of environmental accounting UNCTAD organised, on 13-15 March 2001, the tenth regional training workshop on environmental accounting and reporting in Nairobi, Kenya. Over 70 participants, including CEOs, financial directors, environmentalists and government policy-makers from eastern and southern Africa, attended the workshop. One of the main conclusions was the decision by the participants to recommend to adopt the ISAR Guideline on Accounting and Financial Reporting for Environmental Costs and Liabilities in their respective countries.

The International Association for Accounting Education and Research has just completed a project developing a paper on Implementation of IFAC International Education Guideline 9 (IEG 9), on the basis of which ISAR Guideline had been developed. UNCTAD is a member of the Task force which produced this paper.

The South Eastern European Partnership on Accountancy Development, in which UNCTAD participates actively, facilitated the adoption of the ISAR Guideline on national requirements for the qualification of professional accountants, as a benchmark for professional accounting education programmes in the region.

### ***Entrepreneurship and SME Development***

#### **Empretec Programme**

The main objective of this programme is to contribute to the development of a dynamic private sector by growing SMEs via strengthening entrepreneurs. Its unique feature is that national institutional framework provides training, business services and networks, through a "one-stop shop". Main beneficiaries are SMEs, entrepreneurs with potential, women entrepreneurs, key-country institutions and governments. In September 2001, the TDB Working Party expressed its satisfaction that most of the recommendations from the previously made external evaluation were completed and requested that UNCTAD ensures the follow-up of the remaining recommendations to make Empretec a flagship of UNCTAD. This objective was supported by the tenth International Empretec Directors Meeting in November 2001.

The principal activities accomplished during 2001 to implement the recommendations included the creation of a web-site linked to the new Management Information System (MIS); the designation of software for MIS; the installation of MIS in Geneva; the beginning of data collection of existing services and products in country programmes; the organization of the tenth annual Directors' meeting; the creation of a Training Expert Committee; the updating of the core Entrepreneurship Training Workshops programme; the development of an Agrotec workshop; the adaptation of the "intrapreneurship" methodology for large companies; the development of a Business Plan package; and the development of new training materials for training trainers.

### Summary of progress in Empretec project installation (November 2001)

Empretec project phase	Countries
<b>Phase I:</b> Request for an Empretec project and initial discussions	Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Benin*, Burkina Faso**, Cameroon**, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Cuba, Egypt, Estonia, Guinea Bissau, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Malawi*, Malaysia, Mauritania*, Mexico, Sao Tomé, Tanzania*, Thailand, Togo**,
<b>Phase II:</b> Programming mission, consensus with Government, identification of counterpart, drafting of project document	Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guyana, Honduras, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Tunisia
<b>Phase III:</b> Recruitment of staff, including the Director, establishment of the Advisory Board, installation of project, initial Entrepreneurship Training Workshop	Guatemala, Jordan, Mauritius*, Palestinian Territory, Romania
<b>Phase IV:</b> Operationalization of full project, putting in place basic training and services, certification of local trainers, setting up a national association	El Salvador, Morocco, Mozambique**, Namibia*, Nigeria*, Panama, Senegal*, South Africa*, Uganda*
<b>Phase V:</b> Maturity of project, offering customized training and other services, progress towards financial self-sustainability, establishing of legal entity (e.g. foundation, trust)	Argentina, Botswana*, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia**, Ghana, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

\* Through the Enterprise Africa Programme (UNDP)

\*\* Through joint UNCTAD and Enterprise Africa Programme (UNDP)

It is important to highlight the fact that Empretec transfers its methodologies to the counterpart institution in all the countries in which the programme becomes operational. UNCTAD/Empretec works with national institutions rather than individual entrepreneurs.

During 2001 Empretec Brazil helped UNCTAD with the installation of the programme in the lusophone LDCs. Entrepreneurship Training Workshops and follow-up services were already implemented in Mozambique. During September-October 2001, Empretec Uruguay assisted Empretec Chile with trainer support. At the same time, Chile has transferred to Uruguay the know-how on follow-up services. In both El Salvador and Panama, not-for-profit foundations were created for the Empretec programme. Project monitor missions were carried out and new programmes such as "Intrapreneurship" were installed. To date, 11 Empretec trainers are in the process of being certified, and 10 advisers were selected and trained in follow-up services. So far, over 34 Entrepreneurship Training workshops have been conducted for 850 entrepreneurs.

#### Mediterranean 2000

##### *Institution-building in entrepreneurship*

Med 2000 is a multi-country, multi-agency programme that brings together the products and services of a number of agencies to create the institutional structures to promote entrepreneurship and SME development. The central purpose of Med 2000 is to contribute to economic and social development by strengthening institutional capacity to support SMEs to grow and compete in ten developing countries in the Mediterranean Basin and the Horn of Africa. Major activities in individual countries in 2001 included laying the foundation for the implementation of the project in Jordan and the Palestinian Territory; the creation in June of the Moroccan Empretec Association; and the launching (together with UNDP's Enterprise Africa) of Enterprise Uganda, including two training workshops. In Ethiopia (a programme also conducted jointly with Enterprise Africa) 120 entrepreneurs were trained through five workshops and, in cooperation with UNIDO, a capacity building programme was started for SMEs in the leather and metal mechanic sector; a workshop on foreign linkages was organised; and the Intrapreneurship programme was transferred by Empretec Uruguay. Empretec Zimbabwe received training from Empretec Uruguay and UNCTAD on the Intrapreneurship methodology.



## Appendix 1

### Activities by Country and Region

Economies and regions that benefited from DITE's work during the reporting period (includes technical co-operation activities, launching WIR, seminars, workshops)

Programme	Economy	Region
International investment arrangements	Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cap Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Dem. Rep. Congo, Rep. of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Latvia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Asia, Latin America, Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, Western Europe
Policy framework for attracting foreign investment (FORINVEST)	Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Djibouti, India, Jordan, Mali, Pakistan, Palestinian Territory, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, Vanuatu	Africa, Asia, South Eastern Europe, Latin America, Oceania
Strengthening/streamlining agencies concerned with maximising and promoting FDI (STAMP)	Bolivia, Brazil, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Gambia, Jordan, Uganda, Vanuatu	Africa, Asia, Latin America, Oceania
Investment Policy Reviews (IPRs)	Peru, Uganda, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Tanzania	Africa, Asia, Latin America
Investment promotion in LDCs through the preparation of investment guides	Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Uganda	Africa, Asia
Needs assessment to attract Asian FDI in Africa	Botswana, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania	Africa
Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Reviews (STIPs)	Ethiopia, Tanzania	Africa
Preparation and launching of WIR	Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, DPR Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti; Hong Kong (China), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom; United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe	All regions

Entrepreneurship and enterprise development (EMPRETEC, Mediterranean 2000)	Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Jordan, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Palestinian Territory, Panama, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe	Africa, Latin America, Central America, Mediterranean region
Enhancing the participation of women entrepreneurs in LDC economies	Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, India, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Panama, Peru, Republic of Kiribati, Republic of Yemen, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovak Republic, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, USA, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe	Africa, Asia, Central America
Promotion of best practices in accounting and reporting	Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Italy, Jordan, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom	Africa, Asia, Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe
Promotion of best practices in corporate governance	Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cyprus, Congo, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Slovakia, Spain, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United states of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Africa, Asia, Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe
Policy advice on accounting standard setting	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Yugoslavia	Eastern, Central and Southern Europe
Development of competitive insurance markets	Algeria, Anguilla, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, British Virgin Islands, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands Antilles, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turks and Caicos, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Africa, Asia, Caribbean region

## Appendix 2

### Intergovernmental and Expert Meetings, technical cooperation and other events

Organised /Co-organized and Serviced by DITE in 2001

#### Categories (Cat)

IM - Intergovernmental Meeting  
AD - Ad Hoc Expert Meetings  
TC - Tech. Co-operation - Meetings  
TR - Tech. Co-operation - Training

	Date(s)	Title	Cat
1	15-16 January	UNCTAD/IAIS/OECD/Bank Negara Malaysia/Malaysian Insurance 2-nd International Conference for Emerging Markets: "Towards Achieving Competitive Advantage", Kuala Lumpur.	TC
2	17 January	Asean Insurance and Research Institute/UNCTAD Dialogue Session (workshop) on challenges in insurance training and education, Kuala Lumpur.	TR
3	15-19 January	Round of bilateral investment treaty negotiations at the request of the Government of Kyrgyz Republic, Geneva.	TC
4	22-26 January	Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development, 5 <sup>th</sup> session, Geneva.	IM
5	29-30 January	Preparatory activities for the 3 <sup>rd</sup> UN Conference on LDCs: partnership for development symposium on the role of the private sector in enhancing productive capacity in least developed countries, Oslo.	IM
6	24 January-2 February	Round of BIT negotiations at the request of Francophone LDCs, Geneva.	TC
7	12-16 February	Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, 5 <sup>th</sup> session, Geneva.	IM
8	12-15 February	WAIPA-VI annual conference, Geneva.	TC
9	14-16 February	Joint LaRRI(Labour Research and Resource Institute, Namibia)/ SOMO (Foundation for Research on Multinationals, the Netherlands)/UNCTAD seminar for non-governmental organizations from the Southern African region on issues in IIAs, Windhoek.	TR
10	20-28 February	Round of BITs negotiations at the request of Asian countries, Manesar, India.	TC
11	12-13 March	Preparatory event for LDC III - International Policy Dialogue: Attracting private sector to infrastructure development in LDCs. Organised by UNCTAD and Development Policy Forum of the German Foundation for International Development(DSE), Bonn, Germany.	IM
12	13-14 March	Workshop on environmental accounting, Nairobi.	TR
13	14-15 March	Joint WTO/UNCTAD regional symposium on trade and investment, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	TC
14	19 March	Joint WTO/UNCTAD national seminar on trade and investment, Bangkok.	TC
15	2 April	National Workshop on investment promotion in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh.	TC
16	19-28 April	Round of BITs negotiations at the request of South-East European countries, Dubrovnik, Croatia.	TC
17	23-25 April	UNCTAD/Standard & Poor's Workshop for the members of the Credit assessment committee of the African Insurance Organisation, London.	IM
18	26-27 April	Preparatory event for LDC III and Financing for Development – Mobilizing capital in the interest of development, New York, United States.	IM
19	10-11 May	Ad hoc expert meeting on accounting by SMEs, Geneva.	AD
20	18 May	Third UN Conference on LDCs - thematic session on enhancing productive capacities: the role of investment and enterprise development, Brussels.	IM
21	19 May	Third UN Conference on LDCs – parallel event: Women entrepreneurs forum, Brussels.	IM
22	26-28 May	Workshop on investment promotion and investor targeting for Egyptian diplomats to be posted abroad, Cairo.	TR
23	26-31 May	Meeting of UNCTAD and African Insurance organizations: Association of African Insurance Supervisors, African Credit Insurers, Credit Assessment Committee of AIO, Board of trustees of the insurance software project for Africa, Abidjan.	TR M
24	28-29 May	UNCTAD/Development Policy Forum of the German Foundation for International Development(DSE) workshop on WIR 2001 – Linkages: How to enhance competitiveness in developing countries, Geneva.	AD
25	28 May-1 June	Commission on Science and Technology for Development, 5 <sup>th</sup> session, Geneva.	IM
26	5-16 June	Intensive training course for Francophone African countries on issues in IIAs, Alexandria, Egypt.	TR
27	27-29 June	Expert meeting on International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology: Access to Technology and Capacity Building, Geneva.	IM
28	23 June-1 July	Empretec entrepreneurship training workshop, Casablanca, Morocco.	TR
29	1-29 July	Regional Empretec training of trainers workshop, San-Salvador.	TR
30	10-11 July	Round table on the role of Asian FDI in African Development: How to make it work?, Durban, Republic of South Africa (in association with Center for International Development at Harvard University).	TC

31	16 July	UNCTAD/AIO Review and Quality assessment meeting of the software for African insurers.	TM
32	16 July	ECOSOC High-level segment: African Forum on Investment Promotion.	IM
33	19 July	Empretec sensitisation meeting for lusophone countries of the CPLP (Angola, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome & Principe, Portugal and Brazil), Geneva.	TC
34	24 July	Workshop for the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of China on issues related to merges and acquisitions, Geneva.	TC
35	24-26 July	IAIS/UNCTAD/Financial Services Board of South Africa Seminar for African Insurance Regulators, Pretoria, 41 participants.	TR
36	29 July	Regional Empretec training of trainers workshop, San-Salvador.	TR
37	1-14 September	Training of staff workshop for Enterprise Uganda, Kampala.	TR
38	10-12 September	ISAR, 18 <sup>th</sup> session, Geneva.	IM
39	13-14 September	Training workshop on corporate governance, Geneva.	TR
40	18 September	Launching of WIR 2001 in 92 countries with press conferences/briefings in 78 countries.	
41	25-26 September	National workshop on the integration of Tunisia in the global economy: opportunities and challenges, Tunis.	TR
42	31 September-2 October	Meetings of UNCTAD, AIO Credit Assessment Committee and the Board of Trustees of the software project for African insurers, Dakar.	TM
43	1-12 October	Empretec training workshop of Enterprise Uganda, Kampala.	TR
44	3-4 October	Policy seminar within the project on accounting reform in the Russian Federation, Moscow.	TC
45	4 October	Special event during the 48-th session of TDB – Findings of WIR 2001: Promoting linkages, Geneva.	IM
46	6 October	Negotiations on bilateral investment treaties at the request of LDCs, Bonn, Germany.	TC
47	17-18 October	UN High-level Event on Financing for Development: meeting of the working group, New York.	IM
48	22-24 October	Expert Meeting on improving the competitiveness of SMEs in developing countries: Role of finance, including e-commerce for enterprise development, Geneva.	IM
49	2-3 November	Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on the inward FDI index and outline of WIR 2002, Geneva.	AD
50	3-11 November	Empretec entrepreneurship training workshop, Casablanca, Morocco.	TR
51	5-7 November	Expert Meeting on the impact of FDI policies on industrialization, local entrepreneurship and the development of supply capacity, Geneva.	IM
52	6-9 November	Empretec workshop on "intrapreneurship" for large public and private companies. Training for Ethiopian and Zimbabwean Empretec staff. Transfer of methodology, Harare.	TR
53	13-14 November	CSTD preparatory panel on competitiveness, Geneva.	IM
54	15-16 November	Ad hoc consultations on biotechnology, Geneva.	AD
55	18-23 November	Workshop on the investment promotion plan of Ecuador, Quito and Guayaquil.	TC
56	19-30 November	Intensive training course on issues in IIAs for Asian English speaking countries, New Delhi.	TC
57	23-25 November	UNCTAD/AIO/AAISA Workshop on Issues relating to liberalisation and WTO and regional negotiations on insurance services, Libreville.	TR
58	28-30 November	Tacis/UNCTAD conference: Accounting reform in the Russian Federation, Moscow.	TC
59	28 November-1 December	International EMPRETEC directors meeting, Geneva.	AD
60	3-7 December	Two workshops on investor targeting for Brazil, Brasilia.	TR
61	10 December	Workshop on the investment policy review of Ghana, Accra.	TC
62	10-12 December	UNCTAD-WAIPA joint workshop on investor targeting, Kingston.	TR
63	11-13 December	Asian regional seminar on export competitiveness and the role of FDI: Enhancing local firms' competitiveness through linkages with TNCs, Tianjin, China.	TC
64	11-13 December	Asian regional ad hoc expert meeting on the theme of WIR 2002. Tianjin, China.	AD
65	12-25 December	Empretec behaviour seminar and launching EMPRETEC Uganda (12-13 December), Kampala.	TR
66	17-18 December	Cross-border merges and acquisitions: Policies and practice - lessons from international experience, Guangzhou, China.	TC
67	18-19 December	National workshop on the integration of Mali into the world economy: Opportunities and challenges, Bamako.	TC
68	22-30 December	Empretec training workshop, Fes, Morocco.	TR
69	7-9 January 2002	Latin American regional ad hoc expert meeting on the theme of WIR 2002, Santiago.	AD



## Appendix 3

### Publications prepared by DITE in 2001

#### A. Parliamentary documentation

- Impact of International Investment Flows on Development - Outcome of the EM on mergers and acquisitions. TD/B/COM.2/29, 5 January 2001
- Note by the Secretariat for the 5-th session of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues - Home Country Measures. TD/B/COM.2/30, 9 January 2001
- Note for delegations to the 5-th session of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues - Impact of International Investment Flows on Development: Mergers and Acquisitions – Policies Aimed at Maximizing the Positive and Minimizing the Possible Negative Impact of International Investment. TD/B/COM.2/L.11and Add.1, 14 February 2001
- Report of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development on its 5-th session, TD/B/Com.3/37, 8 March 2001
- Report of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues on its 5-th session, TD/B/COM.2/31-TD/B/48/4, 20 March 2001
- Recent work undertaken within UNCTAD's work programme on international investment agreements. A note submitted to the WTO WG on the relationship between trade and investment. DITE/IPCB/IA/PUB/2000/7, 28 March 2001
- Report by the Secretary-General for the 5-th session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development - Synthesis Report on the CSTD Panels on National Capacity-building in Biotechnology. E/CN.16/2001/2, 2 April 2001
- Input for the Background issues note for the LDCs Ministerial meeting in preparation for the 4-th WTO Ministerial conference on "Investment in the WTO" (Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania, 22 to 24 July 2001). DITE/IPCB/IT, 7 April 2001
- Note by the secretariat for the 5-th session of the CSTD - Comprehensive Note the Implementation of and Progress made on Decisions Taken at the Fourth Session. E/CN.16/2001/3, 10 April
- Technological Capacity Building: Information from Other Organizations – UNCTAD. A note submitted to WTO Council for trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights. IP/C/W/243/Add.3, 11 April 2001
- Note by the secretariat for the 5-th session of the CSTD - Budget and Inter-sessional Activities of the Commission. E/CN.16/2001/4, 26 March 2001
- Note by the secretariat for the 5-th session of the CSTD - Activities of the Commission Regarding the Coordination of Science and Technology for Development and Other Inter-sessional Activities. E/CN.16/2001/5, 10 April 2001
- Summary report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat for the 5-th session of the CSTD - Panel on Capacity-building in Biotechnology. E/CN.16/2001/Misc.1, 3 April 2001
- Summary report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat for the 5-th session of the CSTD - Panel on Legal and Regulatory Issues in Biotechnology. E/CN.16/2001/Misc.2, 26 April 2001
- Summary report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat for the 5-th session of the CSTD - Panel on Public Awareness and Participation in Science Policy-making in Biotechnology. E/CN.16/2001/Misc.3, 2 April 2001
- Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session. E/2001/31-E/CN.16/2001/9, July 2001
- Issue paper for the Expert Meeting on International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology: Access to Technology and Capacity-building - International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology. TD/B/Com.2/EM.9/2, 1 June 2001
- Report by the Secretary-General for the 56-th session of the GA - Strengthening the Coordinating role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in Support of Efforts by Developing Countries to Benefit from Science and Technology. A/56/96-E/2001/87, 15 June 2001
- Outcome of the EM on International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology - International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology. TD/B/COM.2/EM.9/L.1, 4 July 2001
- Issue paper for the 18-th session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting - Accounting by Small and Medium-sized Enterprises. TD/B/Com.2/ISAR/12, 13 July 2001
- Contribution to the issues note for the tenth session of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries: The Status of Cooperation among Developing Countries; chapter on Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer. G/77/IFCC/X/A.4, August 2001

- Report of the EM on International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology. TD/B/Com.2/EM.9/3-TD/B/COM.2/33, 7 August 2001
- Chapters I (Foreign Direct Investment and Selected Gender Perspectives) and III (Enterprise Development: Overcoming the Gender Barrier to Women's Entrepreneurship) of the Issues Note for the EM on Mainstreaming Gender in Order to Promote Opportunities. TD/B/COM.3/EM.14/2, 28 August 2001
- Issue paper for the EM on Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs in Developing Countries- Finance and E-finance for SMEs as a Means to Enhance Their Operations and Competitiveness. TD/B/COM.3/EM.13/2, 5 September 2001
- Issue paper for the EM on the Impact of FDI Policies on Industrialization, Local Entrepreneurship and the Development of Supply Capacity - The Impact of FDI Policies on Industrialization, Local Entrepreneurship and the Development of Supply Capacity, Policy Issues to Consider. TD/B/Com.2/EM.10/2, 3 September 2001
- Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its 18-th session. TD/B/Com.2/ISAR/13-TD/B/Com.2/34, 15 November 2001
- Report of the EM on Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs in Developing Countries- Finance and E-finance for SMEs as a Means to Enhance their Operations and Competitiveness. TD/B/COM.3/39 - TD/B/COM.3/EM.13/3, 4 December 2001
- Contribution to the Report of the EM on Mainstreaming Gender in Order to Promote Opportunities. TD/B/COM.3/EM.14/3-TD/B/COM.3/40, 6 December 2001
- Report of the EM on the Impact of FDI Policies on Industrialization, Local Entrepreneurship and the Development of Supply Capacity. TD/B/COM.2/35-TD/B/COM.2/EM.10/3, 6 December 2001
- Institutional Arrangements for Transfer of Technology. Note by the secretariat for the 6-th session of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues. TD/B/Com.2/37, 10 December 2001
- Impact of FDI Policies on Industrialization, Local Entrepreneurship and Development of Supply Capacity – Outcome of the Expert Meeting. Note by the secretariat for the 6-th session of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues. TD/B/Com.2/38, 19 December 2001
- Progress Report on the Implementation of Agreed Conclusions and Recommendations. Note by the secretariat for the 6-th session of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues. TD/B/Com.2/39. 21 December 2001
- Improving SME Competitiveness: Access to Finance and E-Finance. Note by the secretariat for the 6-th session of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development. TD/B/Com.3/43, 21 December 2001
- Progress Report on the Implementation of Agreed Conclusions and Recommendations. Note by the secretariat for the 6-th session of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development. TD/B/Com.3/45, 21 December 2001

## B. Recurrent publications

- World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages. UNCTAD/WIR/2001, Sales No. E.01.II.D.12, ISBN No. 92-1-112523-5, July 2001
- World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages - Overview. UNCTAD/WIR/2001 (Overview), August 2001
- Transnational Corporations Journal:
  - 1) Volume 9, No. 2, August 2000. UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/21, ISSN 1014-9562, February 2001;
  - 2) Volume 9, No. 3, December 2000. UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/21, ISSN 1014-9562, March 2001;
  - 3) Volume 10, No. 1, April 2001. UNCTAD/ITE/ IIT/27, ISSN 1014-9562, August 2001
  - 4) Volume 10, No. 2, August 2001. forthcoming
  - 5) Volume 10, No. 3, December 2001. forthcoming
- World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) Newsletter :
  - 1) Volume 2, Issue 1 (March 2001);
  - 2) Volume 2, Issue 2 (June 2001);
  - 3) Volume 2, Issue 3 (September 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, 2001

### C. Non-recurrent publications

- UNCTAD Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements (IIA Series):
  - 1) Social Responsibility.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/22, sales No. E.01.II.D.4, ISBN No. 92-1-112514-6, April 2001
  - 2) Environment.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/23, Sales No. E.01.II.D.3, ISBN 92-1-112513-8, February 2001
  - 3) Home country measures.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/24, Sales No. E.01.II.D.19, ISBN 92-1-112530-8, August 2001
  - 4) Illicit payments.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/25, Sales No. E.01.II.D.20, ISBN 92-1-112531-6, August 2001
  - 5) Host country operational measures.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/26, Sales No. E.01.II.D.18, ISBN 92-1-112529-4, June 2001
  - 6) Transfer of technology.  
Submitted for printing
- Investment policy reviews:
  - 1) Investment and innovation policy review of Ethiopia.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.3, Sales No. E.01.II.D.5, ISBN No. 92-1-112515-5, January 2001
  - 2) Investment policy review of Mauritius.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.1, Sales No. E.00.II.D.11, ISBN 92-1-112521-9, February 2001
  - 3) Investment policy review of Ecuador.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.2, Sales No. E.01.II.D.31, ISBN 92-1-112542-1, November 2001
  - 4) Investment policy review of Tanzania.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.2, Sales No. E.01.II.D.31, ISBN 92-1-112542-1, November 2001
- Investment guides:
  - 1) An investment guide to Uganda: Opportunities and conditions.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/Misc.30, April 2000
  - 2) Investment guide to Mozambique: Opportunities and conditions.  
UNCTAD/IIA/4, January 2002
- Women Entrepreneurs in Africa: Experience from selected countries.  
UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/Misc.14, Sales No. E.01.II.D.1, ISBN 92-1-112510-3, January 2001
- Tax incentives and foreign direct investment: A global survey.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.3, Sales No. E.01.II.D.5, ISBN 92-1-112515-5, January 2001
- Measures of the transnationalization of economic activity.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/1, Sales No. E.01.II.D.2, ISBN 92-1-112511-1, February 2001
- WAIPA annual report: 2000-2001. UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2, February 2001
- WAIPA annual report: 2001-2002. UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/4, December 2001
- Partnership for development: Report of symposium on the role of the private sector in enhancing productive capacity in least developed countries, Oslo, 29-30 January 2001.  
February 2001, without symbol No.
- Summary report of the UNCTAD/Development Policy Forum of the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) Preparatory event for LDC III - International Policy Dialogue: Attracting private sector to infrastructure development in LDCs, held in Geneva on 12-13 March 2001. ISBN 3-934068-53-7, Berlin 2001
- FDI in least developed countries at a glance. UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/3, April 2001
- Women entrepreneurs in least developed countries: Country studies from Africa.  
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/3, May 2001
- Women entrepreneurs in least developed countries of Asia and the Pacific: Experience from selected countries. UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/6, May 2001
- Coalition of resources for information and communication technologies.  
E/CN.16/2001/Misc.6, 22 May 2001
- Report of the training workshop on investment promotion and investor targeting for Egyptian diplomats held in May 2001 in Cairo. Without symbol No., June 2001
- Survey of good practice in public-private sector dialogue.  
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/4, June 2001 (*98-99 PB*)
- Best practices in financial innovations for SMEs. UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/Misc.1, 15 August 2001
- Compendium of international arrangements on transfer of technology: Selected instruments.  
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.5, Sales No. E.01.II.D.28, ISBN 92-1-112539-1, September 2001
- Technical note No. 7.: Existing proposals on bilateral and multilateral investment agreements and practices towards codes of conduct on TNCs and governments with respect to FDI.  
A7AC.257/27/Add.7, 20 September 2001
- Estimated FDI flows in 2001 and the impact of the events in the United States.  
UNCTAD/ITE/Misc.49, 2 October 2001

- Proceedings of UNCTAD special event on ten years of WIR: the challenges ahead. Without symbol No., October 2001
- Growing micro and small enterprises in LDCs. UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/5, November 2001
- Expanding Audio-visual Services in Developing Countries through the Copyright UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/7, forthcoming
- Electronic Commerce and Music Business Development in Jamaica: A portal to the New Economy? UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/8, forthcoming
- Key issues in biotechnology. UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/ 10, forthcoming
- Partnerships and networking in science and technology for development. UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/ 11, forthcoming
- Changing dynamics of global computer software and services industry: Implications for developing countries. UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/ 12, forthcoming
- International investment instruments: A compendium, Volume VI. Sales No. E.01.II.D.34, forthcoming
- Tradability of services. UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc. 8, forthcoming

### **D. Specialised Electronic Information**

1. Web site of the Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development: <http://www.unctad.org/en/subsites/dite>
2. Web pages and sites of the DITE's work in specific areas:
  - World Investment Report: <http://www.unctad.org/wir/>
  - International investment agreements: <http://www.unctad.org/ia>
  - Advisory Service on Investment and Training (ASIT): <http://www.unctad.org/asit>
  - World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA): <http://www.waipa.org>
  - Insurance: <http://www.unctad.org/insuranceprogramme>
  - Empretec: <http://www.empretec.net>
  - Mediterranean 2000: <http://www.mediterranean2000.org>
  - ISAR: <http://www.unctad.org/isar>
4. Technological information network for members of CSTD and relevant users on science and technology for development: <http://www.unctad.org/stdev>
5. Maintenance of data banks on FDI, TNCs, including top TNCs, BITs, transfer of technology agreements, cross-border mergers and acquisitions.
6. A CD ROM entitled "Compendium and User Guide to UNCTAD's Work on Issues of Technology for Development".

### **E. Other outputs (booklets, pamphlets, briefings, information materials, technical material for outside users)**

- Regular briefings for Geneva-based delegates on DITE work, including on forthcoming meetings.
- Regular briefings at the sessions of the WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment.
- DITE Activities Report 2000. UNCTAD/ITE/Misc.38/Rev.1, February 2001
- Disseminating in connection with launching of WIR 2001 about 90 fact sheets on issues related to FDI. September 2001
- Note on technical cooperation in the area of intellectual property rights. Submitted to the WTO Council for TRIPS, September 2001
- Note on the outcome of the Expert Meeting on international arrangements for transfer of technology. Submitted to the WTO Council for TRIPS, November 2000
- CSTD brochure. Submitted for printing in October 2001
- Publication in 2001 of 32 press-releases/notes on DITE activities (see separate list).
- Leaflet on technical cooperation programmes in the area of investment. Without symbol No., November 2001

## F. Press Releases/Notes for Correspondents

Note No. 1 11 Jan. 2001	E	Emerging Insurance Markets on Agenda at Kuala Lumpur
Note No. 2 12 Jan. 2001	F	Guide de l'investissement au Mali
TAD/INF/PR/1 26 Jan. 2001	E	Partnerships for Development: How Can the Private Sector Enhance LDCs
Note 12 No. 4 Feb. 2001	E	Encouraging Outward Investment to Developing Countries Tops WAIPA Agenda at its Sixth Annual Conference
LDCIII/Press/01 10 May 2001	E	Media Summary: FDI Increases to the World's Poorest Countries
LDCIII/Press/02 16 May 2001	E	"Rockin' All over the World": Economic Potential of Music for LDCs
LDCIII/Press/05 18 May 2001	E	"Considerable" Investment Potential Seen for Least Developed Countries, but Help Is Needed to Realize it, Says UNCTAD
LDCIII/Press/06 18 May 2001	E	Ugandan Investment Guide and Enterprise Programme Launched
LDCIII/Press/07 18 May 2001	E	Sweden Supports Investment Promotion Programme for LDCs – UNCTAD's Capacity-Building
LDCIII/Press/08/ Rev.1 18 May 2001	E	29 Bilateral Investment Treaties Signed by Least Developed Countries in Brussels
Note No.7 25 May 2001	E	Attracting Foreign Investment through the Diplomatic Corps: UNCTAD Launches New Investment Promotion Training Curriculum at Cairo Workshop for Egyptian Diplomats
Tad/Inf/Pr/14 12 June 2001	E/F	FDI into Developing Asia Hits Record Level
Tad/Inf/Pr/15 20 June 2001	E/F	FDI Again Sets Record in Central and Eastern Europe
TAD/INF/PR/16 27 June 2001	E/F	FDI-Linked Cross-Border M&As Grew Unabated in 2000
Note No.11 27 June 2001	E/F	Experts Consider Transfer of Technology In International Agreements
Note No.13 10 July 2001	E	Challenges, Opportunities and Potential for Asian FDI in Africa
TAD/INF/PR/18 13 July 2001	E	FDI Flows to Africa Decline
Tad/Inf/Pr/19 2 Aug. 2001	E	Record World FDI Flows in 2000
Note No.17 28 Aug. 2001	E	New UNCTAD Studies: Environment and Social Responsibility in International Investment Agreements
Note No.19 30 Aug. 2001	E	Bilateral Investment Treaties at the End Of 2000
TAD/INF/PR/21 18 Sep. 2001	E/FS /APo r It/T	Foreign Direct Investment Soars, but Will Decline This Year
TAD/INF/PR/22 18 Sep. 2001	E/FS /AR It/T	Meeting the Competitive Challenge: Linking TNCs with Local Suppliers
TAD/INF/PR/23 18 Sep. 2001	E/S /A/C r/T	FDI Geography and the New Generation of FDI Promotion Policies
TAD/INF/PR/24 18 Sep. 2001	E/F/ A/ It	Foreign Direct Investment in Africa Shrinks
TAD/INF/PR/25 18 Sep. 2001	E/Cr / It/C	FDI to Asia Booms, Fuelled by Hong Kong
TAD/INF/PR/26 18 Sep. 2001	E/R It/ Ro	Central, Eastern European Transnationals Set to Become "Prominent Players" in World Investment

TAD/INF/PR/27 18 Sep. 2001	E/F S/ Por It/ Ro	Developed Country FDI Soars by 21%
TAD/INF/PR/28 18 Sep. 2001	E/S Por It	Latin America's FDI Inflows Down in 2000
TAD/INF/PR/29 18 Sep. 2001	E	The World's 100 Largest TNCs Ranked by Foreign Assets 1999. The Largest 50 TNCs from Developing Economies Ranked by Foreign Assets 1999
TAD/INF/PR/30 18 Sep. 2001	E	World FDI Flows to Drop This Year (Latest FDI Data)
TAD/INF/NC/21 8 Oct. 2001	E	Negotiations on Bilateral Investment Treaties Conclude in Bonn
TAD/INF/NC/23 26 Oct. 2001	E	Access to Finance Crucial for Small Enterprises, Given Global Slowdown; E-Finance Viewed as New Solution, Say Experts
TAD/INF/NC/24 16 Nov. 2001	E	Restoring investor confidence: UNCTAD investment policy review of Ecuador highlights investment potential and recommends policy reforms
TAD/INF/NC/26 4 Dec. 2001	E	Investor targeting training starts for Brazilian officials
TAD/INF/NC/27 5 Dec. 2001	E/F	Transnational corporations expected to continue worldwide expansion, but full impact of economic slowdown still unknown
TAD/INF/NC/29 10 Dec. 2001	E	Compendium on international arrangements on transfer of technology: Selected instruments

## Appendix 4

### Major Missions and Events Attended by the Division in 2001\*

- International Workshop on Market Creation for Biodiversity Products and Services (Paris, 24-26 January).
- Discussions on accountancy policies with the European Union (Brussels, 2 February).
- Participation and serving as a panelist at the ILO Tripartite Meeting on the Employment Impact of Mergers and Acquisitions in the Banking and Financial Services Sector (Geneva, 5-9 February).
- WIPO Forum on Intellectual Property and SMEs (Milan, Italy, 9-10 February).
- G-15 Expert Meeting on SMEs (Cairo, 19-20 February).
- International Forum on Accountancy Development – International Steering Committee (Washington, 26 - 27 February).
- International Forum on Accountancy Development, including a Seminar on Implementation of International Accounting and Auditing Standards (Washington, 2 - 4 April).
- Globalization Session of the Statistical Working Party of the Committee on Industry and Business Environment, OECD (Paris, 6-7 March).
- Expert Group on Science and Technology organized by the Office of Special Coordinator for LDCs (New York, 12-14 March).
- Participation and presentation at a seminar on Accountant's role in Integrating the Global Economy jointly organized by IFAC Education Committee and the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (Mumbai, India, 14-17 March).
- Islamic Financial Institutions Conference (Beirut, 20-21 March).
- Participation as a speaker at the G15 Conference on Capital Markets: Challenges and Opportunities in the New World (Cairo, 25-26 March).
- Net Planet IT Conference (Cologne, Germany, 3-5 April).
- International Association on Accounting Education and Research, Executive Committee meeting; European Accounting Association Annual Conference (Athens, 18 –20 April).
- Participation at the Emerging Market and Education Committee meetings of International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) (Basle, Switzerland, 19 April).
- World Association of SMEs: Annual Conference (22-25 April).
- Participation as a keynote speaker at the First Conference on Catastrophe Insurance in Asia (Singapore, 23-25 April).
- OECD regional roundtable on BITs (Dubrovnik, Croatia 28-29 May).
- Evaluation Mission on Investment Policy Review of Botswana (Gaborone, 3-14 June).
- Presentation at a regional seminar on FDI National Strategies and Policies in the ESCWA Region (Beirut, 12-13 June).
- Mission to discuss follow-up activities to Investment Policy Review of Ecuador (Guayaquil, 20 June).
- Roundtable discussions on corporate governance – Case of Russia, participation in discussions on transparency of corporate governance policy (Moscow, 22 June).
- International Forum on Accountancy Development – International Steering Committee (Toronto, 1 July).
- Presentation on Tendances récentes des investissements internationaux at the 17th WTO Trade Policy Course (Geneva, 6 July).
- Lecturing on investment-related issues at UNCTAD Training Course on Key Issues on the International Economic Agenda (Turin, Italy, 9-11 July).
- Lecturing on FDI and employment at the ILO Seminar on Employment and Globalisation (Divonne, France, 12-13 July).
- Advisory Committee meeting of Africa-Asia Business Forum (Durban, South Africa, 14 July).
- Mid-term Mission on the Mali Country Assessment Study (Bamako, 15-21 July 2001).
- First meeting of UN Pioneers in Responsible Enterprise Project (London, 27 July).
- Meetings with the COMESA Secretariat on the creation of a single market for insurance for all COMESA member countries (Lusaka, 31 July-1 August).
- Audit Education in the New Millennium – Chamber of Hungarian Auditors jointly with International Federation of Accountants, participation in the conference; and Education Committee of the International Federation of Accountants (Budapest, 28 – 30 August).
- Empretec Business Round-table and conferences (Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 9-11 September).
- Participation at the Annual Conference of the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) and meetings of the Emerging Markets and Education Committee of IAIS (Bonn, Germany, 15-17 September).
- Annual meeting of the Committee of Donor Agencies for SME Development; Presentation at the International Small Business Congress (ISBC) on the topic of linkages (Stockholm, 17-19 September).

\* Missions to events organized/co-organized by DITE and listed in Appendix 2 are not included in this list.

- Presentation on WIR 2001 at a workshop for international business executives on Doing Business in Emerging Markets at IMD (Lausanne, Switzerland, 20 September).
- Empretec Technical Expert Committee in Latin America. Two-day conclusive meeting (Chile, 27-28 September).
- Mission to organize a seminar on investment opportunities in Africa and Latin America (Rome, 28 September).
- Participation and presentation at the International Conference on Financial Accounting (Brijuni Islands, Croatia, 4 - 6 October).
- Meetings with the Treasury and the Financial Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States of America on the creation of an insurance/ reinsurance facility against terrorist risks (Washington, 18-19 October).
- Attendance at the Inaugural Conference of Invest in France Agency and consultations with representatives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OECD, ICC and Agence de la Francophonie (Paris, 22-23 October).
- Moderating at one session of the UNECE Forum on Best Practice in the Development of Entrepreneurship and SMEs in Countries in Transition: The Belarus Experience (Geneva, 24 October).
- Participation at the TICAD preparatory meeting (Dakar, 30-31 October).
- Delivering a keynote address at the China Insurance Rendez-Vous: China Insurance Market after WTO (Shanghai, China, 30-31 October).
- Empretec conference on general overview and perspectives for Empretec Brazilian staff (Brazilia, 1-3 November).
- Balance in the Boardroom, International Management Consultants (Geneva, 6 November 2001).
- Mission to gain a first-hand evidence of the motivations and challenges faced by United Kingdom investors in Ghana to be used as input for the Investment Policy Review for Ghana (Accra, 14-15 November 2001).
- Participation in and presentation at the International Conference on Investment Opportunities in Central Europe (Bratislava, 19 November).
- Mission to discuss follow-up activities and dissemination of Investment Policy Review of Peru (Lima, 26-27 November 2001).
- Participation and serving as a panellist at the UNECE/EBRD Expert Meeting on Financing for Development (Geneva, 3 December).
- Russian Union for SME Development and the Office of the President consultations on SME development (Moscow, 3-4 December 2001).
- Participation at the TICAD ministerial-level meeting (Tokyo, 3-4 December).
- Conference on Investments in the SADC (Rome, 5-6 December).
- Participation at the Meeting on the Osaka Linkage Programme (Osaka, Japan, 6 December).
- Presentation on Changing Patterns of FDI: Opportunities and Challenges at the Conference on The Changing Face of International Investments: New Opportunities for Turkey (Istanbul, Turkey, 7-8 December).
- Presentation at a conference on Project Management in Developing Countries organized by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau und Arbeitsgemeinschaft Entwicklungsländer der Deutschen Wirtschaft (AGE) (Frankfurt/M., Germany, 10 December).
- South Eastern European Partnership on Accountancy Development - participation and presentation on accounting by SMEs (Istanbul, Turkey, 13 – 14 December).
- Interviews with government officials and investment authorities in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou (5-21 December).
- Empretec programming and implementing missions to Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Jordan, Morocco, Panama, Romania, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.



## Appendix 5

### Impact on the publishing world

A number of the materials produced by DITE were reproduced by scholars. The following are examples for which requests for copyright permission were received

#### Books published in 2001:

- **Suneja, Vivek, ed., *Policy Issues for Business: A Reader*** (London, Thousand Oaks, California and New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2001, ISBN 0761974148): reprint of "Foreign Direct Investment and the Challenge of Development" (Part II of the Overview of *WIR1999*), reprinted from *Transnational Corporations*, Vol. 8, No. 3 (December 1999), pp 78-100.
- **Dunning, John H., *Global Capitalism at Bay?*** (London and New York: Routledge, 2001, ISBN 0415238633): reprint of John H. Dunning and John R. Dilyard, "Towards a general paradigm of foreign direct and foreign portfolio investment", from *Transnational Corporations*, Vol. 8, No. 1 (April 1999), pp. 1-52.
- **Hornby, Win, Bob Gammie and Stuart Wall, *Business Economics*** (Harlow, London and New York: Prentice Hall, 2001, ISBN 0273646036), the list of the top 50 TNCs of the world, based on the top100 list, *WIR1998*.
- **EBRD, *Transition Report 2001*** (London: EBRD, 2001, ISBN 1 898802): various materials on FDI inflows into CEE and the top 25 TNCs of CEE from *WIR2001*.
- **Mulhearn, Chris, Howard Vane and James Eden, *Economics for Business*** (Houndmills, Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2001, ISBN 0333914767): various tables and charts from *WIR1999*.
- **Cullen, John B., *Multinational Management: A Strategic Approach*** (Cincinnati, Ohio: South-Western/Thomson Learning, 2001, ISBN 0324055692), 2<sup>nd</sup> edition: reprint of *WIR2000*, figure V.1 and other *WIR* materials.
- **Griffiths, Alan and Stuart Wall, editors, *Applied Economics*** (Harlow: Pearson Education, 2001, ISBN 0582414547), ninth edition: various tables and charts from *WIR1999*.
- **Hill, Charles W. L., *International Business: Competing in the Global Marketplace*** (Burr Ridge, IL: McGraw-Hill/Irwin, 2001, ISBN 0072485450), Third Edition Postscript 2002: various charts and tables from *WIR 1999*.
- **Liuhto, Kari, ed., *Ten Years of Economic Transformation. Volume II: Markets, Companies and Foreign Business in Transition*** (Lappeenranta: Lappeenranta University of Technology, 2001, ISBN 9517645708): various tables from *WIR2001* in Kari Liuhto and Jari Jumpponen, "Russian direct investment abroad: where does Russian business expansion lead?", pp. 426-457.

#### Books published in 1999/2000:

- **Brewer, Thomas L., ed., *Trade and Investment Policy. The Globalization of the World Economy reference collection #6*** (Cheltenham and Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar, ISBN 1858987040), two volumes: 9 articles reprinted from various issues of *Transnational Corporations*.
- **Cantwell, John, ed., *Foreign Direct Investment and Technological Change. The Globalization of the World Economy reference collection #8*** (Cheltenham and Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar, 1999, ISBN 1858898299), two volumes: 2 articles reprinted from *Transnational Corporations*.
- **Wai-chung Yeung, Henry, ed., *The Globalization of Business Firms from Emerging Economies. The Globalization of the World Economy reference collection #9*** (Cheltenham and Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar, 1999, ISBN 1840640537), two volumes: one article reprinted from *Transnational Corporations*.
- **Buckley, Peter J. and Pervez N. Ghauri, editors, *The Global Challenge for Multinational Enterprises*** (Oxford: Pergamon, 1999, ISBN 008043584X): 2 articles reprinted from *Transnational Corporations*.
- **Harrison, Andrew, Ertugrul Dalkiran and Ena Elsey, *International Business - Global Competition From a European Perspective*** (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000, ISBN 0198782136): the list of top 20 TNCs from *WIR1997*.