

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

**Report of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan
and the Programme Budget on its thirty-fifth session**

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on 13 March, 20-21 March, and 17-19 April 2000



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INTRODUCTION

The first part of the thirty-fifth session of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 13 March and 20-21 March 2000. The second part of the session was held from 17 to 19 April 2000. In the course of the session, the Working Party held three plenary meetings, the 135th to 137th meetings. All other meetings were informal and held in private.

Chapter I

DECISION AND AGREED CONCLUSIONS ADOPTED BY THE WORKING PARTY AT ITS THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

A. Decision on the draft UNCTAD section of the United Nations Medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

Having reviewed programme 9 of the United Nations draft medium-term plan covering UNCTAD for the period 2002-2005, as contained in document TD/B/WP(XXXV)/Misc.1/Rev.1, the Working Party on the Medium-Term Plan and Programme Budget:

1. Recommends to the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-fourth executive session the adoption of the text as amended by the Working Party (contained in document TD/B/EX(24)/L.2) for transmission to the appropriate authorities at United Nations Headquarters; 1

2. Emphasizes that the final text of the medium-term plan as it relates to UNCTAD should faithfully reflect the consensus of member States of UNCTAD on UNCTAD's programme of work in the period up to UNCTAD XI. It further emphasizes that, for UNCTAD's work in that period, the "Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement" and "Plan of Action" (TD/ 386 and 387) adopted at the tenth session of the Conference should represent the main reference in determining mandates and the programme of work;

3. Recommends that the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-fourth executive session consider the proposal that the UNCTAD secretariat undertake an evaluation of its activities in accordance with the indicators of achievement set forth for each subprogramme in the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 and present it to the member States for discussion.

135th plenary meeting
21 March 2000

1 The decision of the Working Party was adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its twenty-fourth executive session on 24 March 2000 (TD/B/EX(24)/3).

**B. Agreed conclusions on the draft UNCTAD programme of work
for the biennium 2000-2001**

The Working Party,

Having considered the UNCTAD programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001, revised in the light of the outcome of UNCTAD X,

1. Concurs with the revised UNCTAD programme of work for 2000-2001, as contained in document TD/B/WP/L.95 to be forwarded to the Trade and Development Board for its endorsement; 2

2. Recalls paragraph 1 of the UNCTAD section of the draft medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (TD/B/EX(24)/L.2) stating *inter alia* that the overall purpose of the programme is the integration of the developing countries into the global economy, and further recalls paragraph 4 of the draft medium-term plan stating *inter alia* UNCTAD's role as focal point for the United Nations system for least developed country issues and that the needs and interests of countries with economies in transition and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies and landlocked and transit developing countries will be taken into account as specified in Part II of the Plan of Action (TD/386);

3. Invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to ensure that the implementation of paragraph 133 of the Plan of Action will include full coverage of the issues and countries referred to therein;

4. Takes note of the statement by the secretariat that the substance of paragraphs 107 and 109, subparagraph 4, of the Plan of Action would be addressed initially in the discussion paper series referred to in Subprogramme 9.1: Globalization, interdependence and development, section A (b)(ii), of the revised programme of work;

5. Notes the comments made with respect to biotrade and the positive agenda on agricultural issues and invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take appropriate action in line with the provisions of the Plan of Action;

6. Takes note of the indications provided by the secretariat on the internal

arrangements under way to respond to the mandates contained in the Plan of Action with respect to reinforcement of the work on Africa and the strengthening of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed and Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States;

7. Requests that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD submit detailed costed proposals on the implementation of paragraph 166 of the Plan of Action for consideration at the thirty-sixth session of the Working Party, as well as proposals for an advisory body to be established by the Trade and Development Board;

8. Urges the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to take measures to ensure that the information placed on the UNCTAD master website is updated regularly and to ensure coordination among various UNCTAD websites in order to make them user-friendly through cross-linkages and to avoid unnecessary duplication;

9. Requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to ensure that the *Annual Report* is published regularly and that all Divisions contribute to the preparation of the *Annual Report*.

137th plenary meeting
19 April 2000

2 The agreed conclusions of the Working Party were endorsed by the Trade and Development Board at its resumed twenty-fourth executive session on 12 May 2000 (TD/B/EX(24)/3).

Chapter II

REVIEW OF THE UNCTAD SECTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2002-2005

(Agenda item 3)

1. For its consideration of this item, which was taken up at the first part of the session, the Working Party had before it the following documentation:

“Review of the UNCTAD Section of the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005” (TD/B/WP(XXXV)/Misc.1/Rev.1)

2. The **Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD**, introducing the draft UNCTAD section of the medium-term plan, said the joint challenge for member States and the secretariat was to translate the Bangkok Plan of Action (TD/386) into comprehensive work plans and programmes. The framework for that approach was provided by the four instruments of integrated management set out in the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, collectively referred to as the “programme planning rules”. The four instruments included two planning instruments — the medium-term plan and programme budget — and two assessment instruments — monitoring and evaluation.

3. As defined in the programme planning rules, the medium-term plan included an introduction to each programme, with an indication of principal mandates, and at the subprogramme level, a brief statement of “concrete and time-limited” objectives “verifiable either directly or through evaluation” of the strategy envisaged to meet those objectives; a notion of results expected by the end of the four-year period covered by the plan; and, where possible, indicators of achievement.

4. Following the review by specialized intergovernmental bodies, such as the Working Party, the secretariat submitted to the United Nations Controller the report of the body concerned, including any recommendations for changes to the secretariat’s draft. The medium-term plan thus modified would subsequently be reviewed by the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC), the Economic and Social Council, and the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), prior to its submission to the General Assembly.

5. The secretariat’s draft (TD/B/WP(XXXV)/Misc.1/Rev.1) stressed that the main reference in determining mandates and work programmes was the relevant parts of the Plan of Action adopted in Bangkok. While officially the period covered by the medium-term plan was 2002-2005, to conform to the four-year planning cycle established by the Assembly, in practice, in the case of UNCTAD, the four-year cycle was from one quadrennial Conference to the next.

6. The spokesperson for the **Group of 77** (Islamic Republic of Iran) considered that the text

contained in TD/B/WP(XXXV)/Misc.1/Rev.1 provided a good basis for discussion. He emphasized the importance of the Plan of Action as the principal guide in that exercise, and the need to indicate that the details should be drawn from the Plan of Action.

7. The spokesperson for the **African Group** (Egypt) said that UNCTAD should try to build on its success at the tenth session of the Conference. While the text was an improvement over the first draft³, certain points were still missing. The medium-term plan should reflect the areas of work for UNCTAD as agreed by member States at Bangkok. He would welcome the adoption of the subprogramme on the development of Africa, but in that context the African Group did not wish to propose any organizational changes within the secretariat beyond what had been done at UNCTAD IX, on the understanding that additional resources would be assigned to it. That understanding took into account particular difficulties faced by African countries, as demonstrated by recent natural disasters.

8. The representative of **Portugal**, speaking on behalf of the **European Union**, requested postponing consideration of the agenda item since the text had been made available only on the morning of the meeting. It was important to define concrete and time-sensitive performance indicators.

9. The spokesperson for the **Latin American and Caribbean Group** (Cuba) said he agreed with the statement made on behalf of the Group of 77 that, while the text provided a fine basis for discussion, changes should nonetheless be made to keep it consistent with the Plan of Action. He wished to see, for example, a reference under each subprogramme to Section II.F. of the Plan of Action, on technical cooperation, so as to reflect the importance the Group attached to technical assistance.

10. The representative of **Morocco** associated himself with the statement made on behalf of the Group of 77 and thanked the secretariat for having clarified the purpose of the exercise. The solidarity between member States and the secretariat of UNCTAD was one of the reasons for the success of UNCTAD X. They should act now and maintain the momentum so as to respond to the high expectations placed on the organization. The text was much more in line with what was expected than the first draft. If the purpose of the medium-term plan was to provide new direction to the work of UNCTAD, it should at least allude to the major elements in the Plan of Action which member States had emphasized at the Conference, such as the reform of the international financial architecture and the new technical assistance programmes. It should indicate new areas of work and changes in emphasis, and should reflect the overall philosophy evinced at UNCTAD X. He agreed with the European Union's request for postponing consideration of the agenda item in order to allow member States to better prepare for the discussion.

11. The spokesperson for the **Asian Group and China** (Malaysia) said the text provided a good basis for the work of the Working Party. He underscored the importance placed by his Group on the need to advance the spirit of Bangkok through implementation of the Plan of Action in such a way as to accommodate the interests of all member States.

12. The representative of the **Dominican Republic** said that the spirit of Bangkok which had

3 The secretariat's first draft (TD/B/WP(XXXV)/Misc.1) had been presented 7 March 2000 at an informal briefing on the medium-term plan.

produced a consensus should be maintained and the momentum should not be lost. The secretariat's work should reflect clearly both the wishes of member States and the Plan of Action. In particular, the section describing the work on international trade should be more specific about the work on the least developed countries (LDCs) and trade, and on commodities. There was also a need for "new blood" and for promotions within the secretariat.

13. The representative of **Nigeria** endorsed the statements made on behalf of the Group of 77 and the African Group and said that the work of the Working Party at its current session was critical for the implementation of the Plan of Action. The decision to establish the new subprogramme on Africa and to strengthen the relevant unit was a landmark decision. However, the subprogramme's function should not be limited to sectoral coordination but should also include consensus-building through monitoring, assessment and follow-up of the related initiatives, as well as capacity-building in such areas as regional cooperation schemes in Africa. Accordingly, resources allocated to the subprogramme should match the need not only for coordination but also for research and policy analysis.

14. He welcomed the strengthening of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries in view of preparations for the Third United Nations Conference on the LDCs, as contained in the current programme budget. However, the establishment of the subprogramme on Africa, and the resulting increase in resources, should not imply a diminished need to strengthen the Office of the Special Coordinator. Similarly, the strengthening of that Office should not imply a diminished need for resources allocated to the subprogramme on Africa.

15. The representative of the **United States** agreed with the request for postponing consideration of the agenda item and underlined the need to reflect the differences between the outcomes of the ninth and tenth sessions of the Conference and to redefine the expected achievements and performance indicators with a view to producing tangible results.

16. The representative of **China** associated himself with the statement made on behalf of the Asian Group and China. He appreciated the text, as well as the full cooperation between delegations and the secretariat and the democratic process that had led to its production. That would serve further to strengthen the functions of UNCTAD. The outcome of UNCTAD X reflected the interests of all member States, and constituted a fragile balance. Full consideration should be given to maintaining that balance.

17. The spokesperson for **Group D** (Croatia) stated that the countries with economies in transition had expressed their great interest in the work of UNCTAD through their contributions to UNCTAD X and were pleased to see that interest reflected in the Plan of Action. Such references should be maintained in the medium-term plan, as it was based on the Plan of Action. The text should constitute the basis for the Working Party's discussions.

18. The representative of **South Africa** associated himself with the statements made on behalf

of the Group of 77, the African Group, the Latin American and Caribbean Group, and the Asian Group and China, as well as with the statement by Morocco. He welcomed the establishment of the subprogramme on the development of Africa and hoped it would be provided with sufficient resources. He also noted the omission of some important elements from the text, notably the role of UNCTAD in the reform of the international financial architecture.

Informal meetings

19. The Working Party pursued its discussions of agenda item 3 in informal meetings, in the course of which it considered the draft UNCTAD section of the medium-term plan subprogramme by subprogramme.

Action by the Working Party

20. At its plenary meeting on 21 March 2000, the Working Party approved the text of the draft medium-term plan, as amended, and adopted a decision in that connection. (For the draft UNCTAD section of the medium-term plan, see annex I; for the decision, see Chapter I above.)

Chapter III

REVIEW OF THE UNCTAD PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 2000-2001, IN THE LIGHT OF THE OUTCOME OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

(Agenda item 4)

21. For its consideration of this item, the Working Party had before it the following documentation:

“Review of the UNCTAD programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001: Draft prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat” (TD/B/WP/L.95).

Informal meetings

22. The Working Party conducted its work on this item in informal meetings.

Action by the Working Party

23. At its 137th (closing) plenary meeting, on 19 April 2000, the Working Party adopted its draft agreed conclusions in which it, *inter alia*, concurred with the revised UNCTAD work programme for 2000-2001. (For the agreed conclusions, see chapter I above. For the revised work programme, see annex II.)

Closing statements

24. The representative of the **United States of America** said that she was disappointed at the lack of opportunity to discuss the staffing pattern of the secretariat as a whole, the aim being not to micro manage but to address long-standing concerns about general management practices in UNCTAD. The whole secretariat must be efficiently deployed in order to implement the Plan of Action adopted at UNCTAD X (TD/386). Her Government had strong doubts about the appropriateness of certain activities, particularly the release of secretariat staff to serve as technical advisers to delegations engaged in trade negotiations. Her country had drawn the attention of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to various activities that fell outside the purview of UNCTAD's work, and it hoped to receive information on the action being taken in that connection.

25. The representative of **Switzerland** said that his Government would actively support the secretariat in implementing the work programme. He emphasized the need for the secretariat to take into account the comments and observations made during the Working Party discussion, including the remark made by his delegation on the activities of the DMFAS programme to the effect that the programme should not expand into the area of debt management strategies. His delegation looked forward to the effective application at the earliest possible opportunity of the implementation modalities agreed upon in paragraph 171 of the Plan of Action. Finally, he urged the secretariat to improve UNCTAD's web site, for example by updating the pages on meetings

and to including all the speeches made by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD outside UNCTAD meetings.

26. The representative of the **Dominican Republic** said that, in the course of the implementation of the UNCTAD work programme, Latin American and Caribbean countries would expect an increase in activities in their region, in particular technical assistance activities. The declining trend of these activities in Latin America and the Caribbean region must be reversed.

27. The spokesperson for the **Latin American and Caribbean Group** (Ecuador) said that the priorities of his Group included the rapid and effective launching of the training courses as specified in paragraph 166 of the Plan of Action (TD/386); strengthened capacity-building activities to assist developing countries in preparing for the positive and negative impacts of globalization; protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local and indigenous communities; provision of appropriate budgetary support for the Biotrade Initiative; regional integration, which would be an important foundation for sustainable development; and the framework for international trade and investment.

28. The representative of **Barbados** shared her positive view on the work programme adopted, and thanked the Working Party and the secretariat for their sensitivity to the needs of small island developing States and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies.

29. The representative of **Portugal**, speaking on behalf of the **European Union**, said that she had hoped to have budgetary implications and resource breakdowns included in the documentation provided to the Working Party so as to enable it to examine the feasibility of the proposed work programme, and she invited the secretariat to include such information in the future. The documentation would also have been more useful if it had included clear linkages between the proposed activities and the Plan of Action. She took note of the explanation provided by the secretariat on the implementation of the fourth subparagraph of paragraph 109 of the Plan of Action, to which the European Union attached particular importance. The European Union would continue to be interested in hearing how paragraph 166 of the Plan of Action was being implemented, and looked forward to examining proposals on the costing of the training courses and the establishment of an advisory body at the next session of the Working Party. The European Union did not wish, however, to see any new structure being set up as a result of the implementation of the paragraph in question, and believed that capacity-building activities should derive their strength from their location in the existing divisions where the expertise lay. She welcomed the fact that all subprogramme had included activities related to the preparations for the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, and considered that that practice should be continued. Activities should be demand-driven, and the secretariat should clearly define the purpose and the target audience of proposed activities such as non-recurrent publications, seminars and *ad hoc* meetings. Finally, she believed that UNCTAD's web sites could be considerably improved.

30. The representative of **Jamaica** associated herself with the statement of the representative of Barbados.

31. The spokesperson for the **African Group** (Egypt) considered that the work programme reflected the priorities of developing countries, which were seeking to raise their living standards. Those priorities had been indicated throughout the preparatory process of UNCTAD X and at the meetings of the Working Party.

Chapter IV

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE WORKING PARTY

(Agenda item 5)

32. The representative of **Japan**, noting that the issue of the implementation of paragraph 166 of the Plan of Action (TD/386) was proposed for inclusion in the provisional agenda for the next session, asked what steps had already been taken in that connection.

33. The **Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD** said that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD was concerned to begin implementation of the paragraph in question as soon as possible. The Secretary-General understood the paragraph as a decision by the Conference to introduce an increased element of strength, coordination and synergy in the design and delivery of capacity-building and human resource development activities of UNCTAD. The paragraph therefore concerned not only regular courses but also training activities in general. The Secretary-General had appointed a focal point for implementation, who would conduct a census of UNCTAD training activities and make proposals for coordination and for the design and launching of the new regular courses. The process of implementation was therefore under way, and the focal point would be reporting to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on a regular basis.

34. The representative of the **United States** said that the advisory board referred to in paragraph 166 should be set up as soon as possible.

35. The **Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD** said that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD would be making proposals on the constitution of the advisory board shortly.

36. The representative of **Portugal**, speaking on behalf of the **European Union**, said that the European Union had in the past called for better coordination of technical cooperation programmes, including capacity building. As a major stakeholder in such programmes, it would appreciate regular and open-ended exchanges of views in that connection. The implementation of capacity-building activities should not be taken away from the substantive divisions, since the activities derived their strength from the expertise to be found there.

Action by the Working Party

37. At its 137th (closing) plenary meeting, on 19 April 2000, the Working Party adopted the provisional agenda for its thirty-sixth session (see annex III).

Closing statement

38. The **Chief of UNCTAD's Resources Management Service** said that, for item 3 of the provisional agenda (review of technical cooperation), the secretariat would produce the same documentation as in the past. For item 4 (financial sustainability), it would produce a very short document providing the history of the issue and any new information. For item 5 (implementation of paragraph 166), it would provide information on work under way, and for item 7 (financing of experts), it would prepare a very short note on the financial situation and the use of funds.

Chapter V

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening of the session

39. The thirty-fifth session of the Working Party was opened on 13 March 2000 by Mrs. Angelina M. Sta. Catalina (Philippines), Chairperson of the Working Party at its thirty-fourth session.

B. Election of officers

(Agenda item 1)

40. At its 135th (opening) plenary meeting, the Working Party elected Mr. Y. Afanassiev (Russian Federation) as its Chairperson and Mr. Edward Chisanga (Zambia) as its Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur.

C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

(Agenda item 2)

41. Also at its 135th plenary meeting, the Working Party adopted the provisional agenda for its thirty-fifth session (TD/B/WP/124). The agenda was thus as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Review of the UNCTAD section of the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005
4. Review of the UNCTAD programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001, in the light of the outcome of the tenth session of the Conference
5. Provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Working Party
6. Other business
7. Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the Trade and Development Board

**D. Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the
Trade and Development Board**

(Agenda item 7)

42. At its 137th (closing) plenary meeting, on 19 April 2000, the Working Party adopted its draft report (TD/B/WP/L.94) and authorized the Rapporteur to complete the report in the light of the proceedings of the closing plenary.

Annex I**DRAFT UNCTAD SECTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2002-2005****PROGRAMME 9. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. The overall purpose of the programme is the integration of developing countries into the world economy in a manner that enhances the development opportunities offered by the globalization process while helping to shape international economic relations in the twenty-first century. The mandates for the programme flow from the role and responsibilities assigned to the secretariat of UNCTAD by: the General Assembly, beginning with its resolution 1995 (XIX), by which UNCTAD was established; the quadrennial United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the Economic and Social Council; and the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies. Mandates for the coming four years are set out in the “Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement” and “Plan of Action” adopted at the tenth session of UNCTAD in February 2000 (TD/386 and 387).
2. The programme will be implemented by UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC). The Centre’s original mandate derives from General Assembly resolution 2297 (XXII). In its resolution 1819 (LV), the Economic and Social Council affirmed the role of ITC as the focal point for United Nations technical cooperation activities in trade promotion. ITC receives policy guidance from its parent bodies, UNCTAD and WTO, and general direction from the annual meetings of the Joint Advisory Group, an intergovernmental body open to States members of UNCTAD and members of WTO.
3. Governments at UNCTAD X recognized that ensuring that all countries enjoy the benefits of globalization requires meeting complex policy challenges which arise, particularly at the macroeconomic level, from the growing interdependence of the various spheres of economic activity, including particularly trade, finance and investment, and the downside risks which this interdependence sometimes carries. Governments reiterated that, as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, UNCTAD is pre-eminently placed to examine these issues and to build consensus on policies in a globalizing world from a development perspective. This perspective should keep in mind the “Evaluation of the developmental impact of globalization” as outlined in the Plan of Action.

4. In order to achieve these objectives, UNCTAD acts as a forum for intergovernmental discussions, supported by discussions with experts, aimed at consensus-building; undertakes research and analysis *inter alia* to provide substantive inputs for these discussions; and provides related technical assistance tailored to the needs of beneficiary countries, concentrating on capacity-building. In this respect, UNCTAD will also undertake the new activities agreed to at UNCTAD X, including the provision of training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda. The focus of UNCTAD's work will be on four areas of activity: globalization and development; investment, enterprise development and technology; trade in goods and services and commodity issues; and services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency. The strategy to be followed takes into account Governments' emphasis at UNCTAD X on UNCTAD's role as the focal point for the United Nations system for least developed country (LDC) issues. It will also take into account issues such as economic cooperation among developing countries, and a gender perspective aiming at achieving gender equality in all economic sectors. The special needs and interests of small island developing States, landlocked developing countries, structurally weak and vulnerable economies and economies in transition will also be taken into account, as specified in Part II of the Plan of Action. UNCTAD will continue its work with the private sector, non-governmental organizations, academia and parliamentarians with a view to addressing the challenges and opportunities of globalization and making progress towards a better and fairer integration of developing countries into the world economy.

5. For its part, ITC will complement the research, policy and normative work of its parent bodies, UNCTAD and WTO, by concentrating on operational issues related to the provision of information, product and market development, institutional development and support services for trade promotion, export development and international purchasing and supply management.

6. UNCTAD will be responsible for subprogrammes 9.1 to 9.5, while ITC will be responsible for subprogramme 9.6.

Subprogramme 9.1: Globalization, interdependence and development

7. The principal mandate of the subprogramme is contained in Section II.A of the Plan of Action (TD/386), which will be implemented with the following objective and strategy.

A. Globalization, interdependence and development

Objective

8. The objective of the subprogramme is to contribute to international debate on the evolution and management of the consequences of globalization and to promote policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels that are conducive to human

development.

Strategy

9. The Division on Globalization and Development Strategies will be responsible for this subprogramme. Through dissemination of its analytical work and provision of a forum for exchange of views and perspectives, the subprogramme will aim at contributing to increased understanding of the implications of global interdependence, macroeconomic reforms and structural adjustment for sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as well as to greater coherence of global economic policy-making and identification of policy approaches and actions with a focus on their effects on growth and development. Issues to be taken up will include the debt problems of developing countries, trends in official development assistance (ODA) flows, and the role of regional integration. The subprogramme will aim at bringing a development perspective to financial and monetary issues by focusing on finance for development and by contributing to the debate on the reform of the international financial system. Through its analysis, the subprogramme will aim to support developing countries in the design of sound domestic macroeconomic and financial policies and of policies to improve the positive effects of globalization and to minimize the negative ones; in strengthening their domestic forces of growth through capital accumulation; and in their institutional reforms and capacity-building in the context of the indispensable foundation for the realization of people-centred sustainable development, such as expanding and strengthening the democratic basis of institutions and ensuring sound public administration. Specific technical assistance will be provided on debt management and for the capacity-building of Palestinian institutions. Work in the subprogramme will take into consideration the experiences in the implementation of the Programme of Action for LDCs for the 1990s and will aim at contributing to the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and related General Assembly resolutions, and at addressing the needs of landlocked and transit developing countries and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies.

Expected accomplishments

10. The expected accomplishments of the subprogramme will be increased understanding of issues and improved ability of policy makers to design appropriate policies and strategies related to the evolution and management of globalization, global interdependence and their implications for development policies and prospects.

Indicators of achievement

11. Achievement will be measured by:

- Timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation, and quality as measured by readership and other surveys, of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme;
- Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and
- Degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

B. Development of Africa

Objective

12. The objective of this subprogramme is to increase understanding of the economic development problems of Africa and to promote action required at the national, regional and international levels for the acceleration of African development and fuller participation and positive integration of African countries into the world economy. It will also contribute to consensus-building on regional and international policy actions in support of African development.

Strategy

13. The Division for Globalization and Development Strategies will be responsible for the subprogramme. The subprogramme will undertake research on specific challenges to the development of Africa, coordinate analytical work of UNCTAD in support of the objectives of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa (UN-NADAF), and contribute to regional and subregional integration as well as to various other international initiatives on Africa, including cooperation with other United Nations bodies and organizations in the context of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa, in view of UNCTAD's role as lead agency for the trade access and opportunities cluster of the Initiative.

Expected accomplishments

14. The expected accomplishments will be increased understanding of national and international policy choices to promote African development in the areas of expertise of UNCTAD.

Indicators of achievement

15. Achievement will be measured against targets in UN-NADAF and other relevant international initiatives, and by the quality of debate, outcomes and initiatives in response to work undertaken by the subprogramme in the relevant intergovernmental bodies and other relevant organizations and fora.

Subprogramme 9.2: Investment, enterprise and technology

16. The principal mandate of the subprogramme is contained in Section II.B of the Plan of Action (TD/386), which will be implemented with the following objective and strategy.

Objective

17. With a view to increasing beneficial international investment flows to developing countries and the benefits they derive from those flows, the objective of this subprogramme is to improve understanding of issues and policy choices in international investment, enterprise internationalization and technology transfer, to strengthen developing countries' abilities to formulate and implement policies, measures and action programmes in these areas, and to promote understanding of emerging issues in order to strengthen those countries' ability to participate in discussions and negotiations.

Strategy

18. The Division for Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development will be responsible for this subprogramme. The subprogramme will continue to strengthen the Division's role as the major source of comprehensive information and analysis of international investment, focusing on the development dimension and on the integration of investment, technology and enterprise development issues. It will support developing countries' efforts to respond to technological and scientific changes and to develop policy instruments for facilitating technology transfer. It will conduct research and policy analysis with a view to improving the understanding of key policy issues related to the role of foreign investment, technological capacity-building and enterprise internationalization, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It will also provide analysis and support international consensus-building on the role of international arrangements

for the purpose of attracting and benefiting from foreign investment, enhancing technological capacity and promoting enterprise. Through its related technical assistance, the subprogramme will focus on enhancing national ability to formulate and implement policies to attract and benefit from foreign investment, strengthen technological capacities and foster the development of enterprises. The subprogramme will also analyse the implications of foreign portfolio investment for development.

Expected accomplishments

19. The expected accomplishments will be an improved understanding of issues related to international investment, enterprise internationalization and technology transfer; the improved ability of policy makers to design appropriate policies and strategies by attracting and benefiting from foreign investment, strengthening technological capacities and fostering the development of enterprises at the national, regional and international levels; and increased understanding of key concepts of treaties and the development dimension of international investment agreements.

Indicators of achievement

20. Achievement will be measured by:

- Timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation, and quality as measured by readership and other surveys, of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme;
- Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and
- Degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

Subprogramme 9.3: International trade

21. The principal mandate of the subprogramme is contained in Section II.C of the Plan of Action (TD/386), which will be implemented with the following objective and strategy.

Objective

22. With a view to assisting developing countries to integrate themselves more fully into, and derive benefits from, the international trading system and to increasing their participation in world trade, the subprogramme aims to improve understanding of current and emerging issues in international trade of concern to developing countries and to enhance ability to address those concerns in the areas of agriculture, services, electronic commerce, competition law and policy and the trade-environment-development nexus. The subprogramme will address these objectives *inter alia* by fostering more effective participation of developing countries in multilateral, regional and subregional trade negotiations and their enhanced participation in the WTO itself (by submissions to the General Council and other bodies), and by contributing to the progress of accessions to the WTO and to progress in regional and subregional trade arrangements.

Strategy

23. The Division for International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities will be responsible for this subprogramme. The strategy will involve: empirical research and policy analysis to identify the parameters of the development dimensions of the multilateral trading system and the implications of existing and emerging multilateral trade rules for the development prospects of developing countries; analysis of market access issues, including maximizing market access benefits for LDCs; supporting developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations and in the pursuit of regional integration; analytical work to assist developing countries in multilateral negotiations on agriculture; analysis of issues related to trade liberalization in the services sector and to international proposals on electronic commerce; supporting intergovernmental consensus-building in trade by facilitating the establishment of a positive agenda for developing countries in future trade negotiations, including ways to address constraints faced in deriving full benefits from the world trading system; assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition to identify effective trade policy tools for development, to accede to the WTO and to expand trade between those groups of countries; providing training to developing countries and interested countries with economies in transition on key issues on the international trade agenda; providing assistance through the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme to Selected Least Developed and Other African Countries; enabling developing countries to address competition law and policy and consumer protection issues, including the relationship between competition and competitiveness and trade-related aspects of competition; assisting developing countries in the development of their export-oriented commodity sectors, particularly their supply capacities, focusing on diversification; and helping to ensure balance in the trade and environment debate by highlighting issues of concern to developing countries, strengthening the development dimension and identifying issues that would yield potential benefits to developing countries, including in the trade-related areas of public health, biodiversity, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and biotechnology.

Expected accomplishments

24. The expected accomplishments of the subprogramme will be strengthened capacities of developing countries to formulate, articulate and implement appropriate policies and strategies to participate effectively in, and derive maximum benefit from, international trade, including enhanced capacities for multilateral trade negotiations.

Indicators of achievement

25. Achievement will be measured by:

- Timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation, and quality as measured by readership and other surveys, of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme;
- Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and
- Degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

Subprogramme 9.4: Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development

26. The principal mandate of the subprogramme is contained in Section II.D of the Plan of Action (TD/386), which will be implemented with the following objective and strategy.

Objective

27. The objective of this subprogramme is to enhance the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to improve their competitiveness in international trade by building an efficient trade-supporting services infrastructure, including through the use of information technologies.

Strategy

28. The Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency will be responsible for this subprogramme. The subprogramme will aim at assisting developing countries through policy analysis, consensus-building and, where appropriate, technical assistance programmes to build more efficient trade-supporting services in the areas of customs,

transportation, banking, insurance, tourism and microenterprises and to enhance the availability of skills, knowledge and capacities relevant to the conduct of foreign trade. Emphasis will be placed on facilitating trade through increased and more effective use of information technologies, especially the development-related aspects of electronic commerce, and providing assistance to government institutions and enterprises and supporting their networking with academic institutions, so as to promote human resource development (HRD), including the gender dimension, and to maximize the benefit of HRD activities to enterprises.

Expected accomplishments

29. The expected accomplishments will be more efficient trade-supporting services and more effective human resource development in beneficiary countries of technical assistance, and an improved understanding of policy options and strategies in these areas.

Indicators of achievement

30. Achievement will be measured by:

- Timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation, and quality as measured by readership and other surveys, of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme;
- Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and
- Degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents, as well as through the benchmarking of trade-supporting services.

Subprogramme 9.5: Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

31. The principal mandate of the subprogramme is contained in Section II.E of the Plan of Action (TD/386), as well as in General Assembly resolutions related to LDCs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and will be implemented with the following objective and strategy.

Objective

32. The objective of this subprogramme is to contribute to the progressive and beneficial integration and participation in the global economy and international trading system of LDCs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including through the implementation of the outcomes of the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs and contribution to the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs, and to contribute to the graduation of LDCs.

Strategy

33. The Office of the Special Coordinator for the Least Developed, Landlocked and Small Island Developing States will be responsible for this subprogramme. It will pursue its objective by building on the coordination undertaken in the run-up to the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs by following up, monitoring and assessing the progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the Conference, General Assembly resolutions and other international initiatives, and by promoting the United Nations system-wide coordination of that implementation and following up the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance. It will also continue to facilitate the implementation of the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and contribute to the implementation of the relevant aspects of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. It will further contribute to the consideration by the General Assembly and other relevant intergovernmental fora of the specific problems of LDCs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and coordinate technical assistance activities within UNCTAD in favour of those countries.

Expected accomplishments

34. The expected accomplishments will be effective implementation of outcomes of the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs; progress in the implementation of the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community; effective contribution to the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action in aspects relevant to UNCTAD; and focused and well-coordinated technical assistance provided to LDCs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States for their beneficial integration into the global economy and international trading system.

Indicators of achievement

35. Achievement will be measured by:

- Timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation, and quality as measured by readership and other surveys, of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme;
- Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and
- Degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

Annex II

DRAFT UNCTAD PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 2000-2001

Subprogramme 9.1: Globalization, interdependence and development

A. Globalization, interdependence and development

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental/expert bodies

(i) Substantive servicing.

General Assembly (Second Committee) (as required); the tenth session of the Conference (18); the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and its preparatory meetings (as required); United Nations High-level Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development and its preparatory meetings, including regional meetings (as required); annual sessions of the Trade and Development Board (16); and the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget (3);

(ii) Parliamentary documentation.

- a. General Assembly. Reports on: global economic trends (GA res. 51/167, paras. 5 & 7) (2) (2000, 2001); globalization and interdependence (GA res. 53/169, para.12) (2) (2000, 2001); financing for development (GA res. 52/179 and 53/172, para.20) (2) (2000, 2001); the debt problems of developing countries (GA res. 53/175) (2) (2000, 2001); the international financial system (GA res. 54/197) (1) (2000); the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (GA res. 54/231) (1) (2000); and contribution to the report on the state of South-South cooperation (GA res. 50/119) (1) (2000);
- b. The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Contributions to reports for, and in preparation for the Conference on issues falling within the purview of the subprogramme (2000, 2001);
- c. Trade and Development Board. Report on: aspects of global interdependence, development policies and international financial issues (2) (2000, 2001); UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people (2) (2000, 2001); and contributions to the relevant sections of the annual Least Developed Countries Report (2) (2000, 2001);

(iii) Other services.

- a. Four *ad hoc* expert group meetings on: macroeconomic and development policies and the implications of globalization for the development process (2); and, current and forthcoming research on macroeconomic and development policies and global interdependence (2);
- b. Up to four *ad hoc* reports and contributions as required on current macroeconomic and financial developments, ODA, and debt; and, up to two reports and technical notes as required on issues concerning economic cooperation among developing countries;

(b) *Other substantive activities (RB/XB)*

(i) Recurrent publications.

Thirty recurrent publications: Trade and Development Report (2) (2000, 2001), and its Overviews (2) (2000, 2001); Handbook on International Trade and Development Statistics (including CD-ROM versions) (2) (2000, 2001); Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin (22); UNCTAD Guide to Publications (2) (2000, 2001);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications.

Fifty-two non-recurrent publications: International monetary and financial issues (research papers for the G-24) (20) (2000, 2001); UNCTAD Discussion Paper Series (20) (2000, 2001); DMFAS Newsletter (2) (2000, 2001); DMFAS Progress Report (2) (2000, 2001); Analysis of trends in ODA (2) (2000, 2001); Analysis of debt problems of developing countries (2) (2000, 2001); Achievements and prospects for sustained development of the Palestinian economy (1) (2000); The Palestinian enterprise sector and its role in economic development and trade (in cooperation with Division on Investment, Enterprise Development and Technology) (1) (2001); Proceedings of the Conference on Debt Management (1) (2000/2001); Integration of DMFAS with other financial management systems (1) (2000);

(iii) Lectures.

Seminars and lectures on issues falling within the purview of the subprogramme;

(iv) Press releases, press conferences.

Press briefings, interviews and press conferences related to the outputs of the programme to attract the attention of the general public to its publications;

(v) Booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, information kits.

DMFAS Programme Prospectus (2000); Introduction to DMFAS 5.0. (XB); DMFAS Technical Information Note (XB); DMFAS Glossary (XB); DMFAS Users' Guide (XB); DMFAS Software/Hardware requirements (XB); DMFAS Data Entry Forms (XB); DMFAS Network Users' Guide (XB); DMFAS Network Administrators' Manual (XB); Training Framework for Effective Debt Management (XB); Effective Debt Management; A Brief Description (DMFAS);

- (vi) Technical material for outside users.

Sixteen to twenty reports to Paris Club meetings on the economic situation and prospects of countries requesting debt rescheduling (2000, 2001); Palestinian economic projections framework: database and statistical analysis package (Version I: basic configuration) (2000); Palestinian economic projections framework (Version II: enhanced configuration and programming module) (2001); UNCTAD Statistical Databases and Economic Time Series (continuous activity); DMFAS version 5.1 and DSM+ (XB);

(c) *International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison.*

- (i) Substantive support to intergovernmental discussions at the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council related to monetary, financial and debt issues; cooperation and participation in and/or contribution to meetings organized by the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs: IMF/World Bank Interim and Development Committee and its annual meetings, including consultations with regard to financial flows and debt; Paris Club meetings on the economic situation and prospects of countries requesting debt rescheduling; participation in and contribution to the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations;
- (ii) Exchange of information and liaison with: the World Bank, IMF, regional commissions and other multilateral institutions on international economic, financial and development issues;
- (iii) Participation in inter-agency meetings convened by the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories and related consultations; and participation in non-governmental organization symposia and seminars on the question of Palestine;
- (iv) Cooperation and liaison with regional and subregional groupings of developing countries in the context of economic cooperation among developing countries;
- (v) Coordination and liaison with other international organizations through inter-agency bodies: liaison with, and participation in working groups or task forces of the Information System Coordinating Committee and the Technological Innovation Committee; coordination, harmonization and liaison with statistical entities of the United Nations and other international organizations concerned with statistical data (involving 1 mission to New York); liaison with relevant bodies for

the purposes of exchange and purchase of published material and information relating to UNCTAD's work; consultations and coordination with the Library of the United Nations Office at Geneva and with the United Nations System Consortium for sharing electronic information resources; and participation in the United Nations Development Group efforts towards a Knowledge Network;

Conference Services

(i) Library services.

- a. Electronic Support Services. Maintain and enhance the electronic catalogue of printed material, databases on recurrent publications, loan service, acquisitions and research links and provide support to Web site;
- b. Archives and Record Management. Coordination of acquisitions and access to shared databases with Geneva UN library. Development and maintenance of UNCTAD reference collection and of an electronic storage system;

(d) *Technical cooperation*

(i) Advisory services.

Advisory services and training to approximately 60 countries in the context of the DMFAS programme to strengthen the technical capacity of recording and monitoring external debt, including institutional legal and administrative aspects; provision of technical support for the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs through 20 technical studies/research papers relevant to the preparation of its negotiating positions on monetary and financial issues before the IMF Interim Committee, the Joint IMF/IBRD Development Committee and other bodies; approximately 6 advisory services at the request of the Palestinian Authority to enhance public and private sector institutional and managerial capacities in the areas of Palestinian international trade and related services, Palestinian private investment and related services and public finance;

(ii) Group training.

Group training (seminars, workshops, symposia) on: Palestinian economy and the multilateral trading system; and prospects for economic reconstruction and perspectives for policy reform (2000) (2); and regional cooperation in support of Palestinian investment and trade (2001) (1);

(iii) Field projects.

Formulation of field projects to promote Palestinian regional cooperation in trade and enterprise development (in cooperation with Division on Investment, Enterprise Development and Technology); and formulation and/or implementation of DMFAS country projects in approximately 60 countries;

B. Development of Africa

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental/expert bodies

(i) Substantive servicing.

Open-Ended Ad hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Secretary-General's Report on Africa to the Security Council (16 in 2000, as required in 2001); intergovernmental preparatory process for the review of the implementation of the UN-NADAF (as required); annual sessions of the Trade and Development Board (10) and its executive sessions (4); and the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget (3);

(ii) Parliamentary documentation.

- a. General Assembly. Reports on: debt, ODA and financial flows and market access to the Open-Ended Ad hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Secretary-General's Report on Africa to the Security Council (as required) (GA res. 54/234); and to the intergovernmental process for the review of the implementation of the UN-NADAF (as required);
- b. Trade and Development Board. Report on: UNCTAD's contribution to the implementation of the UN-NADAF (TD/387, para. 110) (2) (2000, 2001); and UNCTAD's activities in favour of Africa (2000, 2001) (2) (TD/386, para. 110) (2) (2000, 2001);

(iii) Other services.

Two *ad hoc* expert group meetings on African economic recovery and development (2);

(b) Other substantive activities (RB/XB)

(i) Non-recurrent publications.

Research papers on economic development and regional dynamics in Africa (4) (2000, 2001);

(ii) Lectures.

Seminars and lectures on issues falling within the purview of the subprogramme;

(c) International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison

- (i) Cooperation and liaison with African regional and subregional groupings in the context of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s; participation in meetings and conferences on African development issues, including follow-up to TICAD II, the Secretary-General's Report on Africa to the Security Council and other international initiatives;
- (ii) Participation in and contribution to the Steering Committee of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa and the Administrative Committee on Coordination; participation in the Inter-agency Technical Working Group of the Special Initiative on Africa on trade, investment and industrial development in Africa; liaison with other organizations of the system including ECA, the World Bank, UNIDO, UNDP, WTO, ITC, FAO, IMF, IMO and African Development Bank, as well as with African regional and subregional organizations;

(d) *Technical cooperation*

- (i) Group training (seminars, workshops, symposia).

Organization of a conference on economic development and regional dynamics in Africa: lessons from East Asia (2001).

Subprogramme 9.2: Investment, enterprise and technology

(a) *Servicing of intergovernmental/expert bodies*

- (i) Substantive servicing.

The tenth session of the Conference (18); the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and its preparatory meetings (as required); annual sessions of the Trade and Development Board (8); annual sessions of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues (18) and its expert meetings (36); annual sessions of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development (10) and its expert meetings (18); the fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (10) and its expert panels (32); and the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and Programme Budget (3);

- (ii) Parliamentary documentation

- a. Trade and Development Board. Contribution to the annual report on the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;
- b. The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Contributions to reports for, and in preparation for the Conference on issues

related to investment, technology and enterprise (2000, 2001);

- c. Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues. Six reports to the Commission on topics to be decided by the Commission, including investment policy reviews as they become available (3 in 2000, 3 in 2001); and six reports to the expert meetings of the Commission on issues to be decided by the Commission (3 in 2000, 3 in 2001);
- d. Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development. Three reports to the Commission on topics to be decided by the Commission (1 in 2000, 2 in 2001); and three reports to the expert meetings of the Commission on issues to be decided by the Commission (1 in 2000, 2 in 2001);
- e. Commission on Science and Technology for Development. Four reports to the Commission at its fifth session, and reports to and of the intergovernmental expert panels of the Commission;

(iii) Other services.

- a. Fifteen *ad hoc* expert group meetings on: themes related to the World Investment Report (4) (2000 and 2001); international investment agreements and their development implications (2) (2000 and 2001); foreign direct investment and data-collection issues (1) (2001); globalization and foreign portfolio investment: emerging issues (1) (2001); issues related to international agreements relevant to transfer of technology (1) (2000); exchange of experiences related to access to technology (1) (2001); follow-up actions related to the findings and discussions of the policy reviews: comparative assessment (1) (2001); accounting for small and medium-sized enterprises (1) (2000); use of internationally recognized accounting, reporting and auditing standards (1) (2000); best practices to encourage TNC-domestic SME linkages (1) (2000); corporate governance (1) (2001);

(b) *Other substantive activities (RB/XB)*

(i) Recurrent publication.

Twenty-three recurrent publications: World Investment Report (2) (2000 and 2001) and its Overview (2) (2000 and 2001); World Investment Directory regional series (3)(2 in 2000 and 1 in 2001); Transnational Corporations Journal (6)(3 in 2000 and 3 in 2001); PRO-INVEST-Advisory Series (3 in 2000; 3 in 2001); Directory of inward and outward investment agencies update (2)(2000 and 2001); Review of International Accounting and Reporting (2)(2000 and 2001); as well as contributions to the Trade and Development Report and the annual Least Developed Countries Report as required;

(ii) Non-recurrent publications.

Forty-seven non-recurrent publications: investment issues related to development, technological capacity-building and enterprise internationalization (6) (3 in 2000, 3 in 2001); the impact of FDI on industrialization (1) (2000); existing home country measures (1) (2000); key concepts of treaties and the development dimension of international investment agreements (13) (10 in 2000; and 3 in 2001); foreign portfolio investment and financial strategies (1) (2000); foreign portfolio investment and risk management (1) (2001); selected countries' policy reviews (8) (4 in 2000, 4 in 2001); aspects of international and national arrangements dealing with transfer of and access to technology (2) (2000, 2001); experiences related to transfer and diffusion of technology (3) (2 in 2000, 1 in 2001); reports of annual Investment Promotion Network (IPA) conference (2) (2000 and 2001); main themes of United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development inter-sessional work (2) (2000 and 2001); best practices to encourage TNC-domestic SME linkages (1) (2001); accounting for small and medium-sized enterprises (1) (2001); policies and support measures to assist developing countries' SMEs to meet international standards for enterprise development (1) (2000); women entrepreneurs (2) (2000 and 2001); e-business aspects of insurance (1) (2001); and, insurance for small business (1) (2001);

(iii) Electronic, audio and video issuance.

DITE web-site development (2000) and maintenance (2000 and 2001); CD-ROM issuance of World Investment Directory series (2001); and CD-ROM international investment statistics (2001);

(iv) Booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, information kits.

Fact sheets on foreign direct investment; IIA brochure (2000); ISAR brochure (2000); Policy Reviews brochure (2000); EMPRETEC brochure (2001); CSTD brochures (2000); and miscellaneous information materials on activities of the programme;

(v) Press releases, press conferences.

Launching of the World Investment Report in a number of countries; press launches of other publications; briefing of missions in Geneva and New York; and other dissemination activities on issues falling within the purview of the subprogramme;

(vi) Technical material for outside users.

Maintenance of databases on foreign direct investment flows, transnational corporations, bilateral treaties on investment, double taxation treaties, and technological information network for members of the CSTD and relevant users; training module on accounting for SMEs (2001); training modules on international standards and attracting investment (2000 and 2001);

(c) *International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison.*

- (i) Liaison, cooperation and coordination with Governments, as well as intergovernmental bodies including regional groupings, national and international business organizations, professional associations, trade unions, academia, private enterprises and non-governmental organizations dealing with issues relating to international investment, transfer of technology and enterprise development and internationalization and accounting;
- (ii) Liaison with international organizations, particularly the World Bank, regional development banks, IMF, ILO, WIPO, UNIDO, UNESCO, WTO, FAO and OECD; close collaboration with UNDP, including in launching the World Investment Report, and with other United Nations departments and regional commissions and their bodies; and joint research and technical co-operation with the above-mentioned organizations, including participation in advisory boards, coordinating councils and workshops

(d) *Technical cooperation (RB/XB)*

To support efforts by countries in developing an integrated approach to investment, technology and enterprise development through the following clusters of activities:

- (i) Advisory services.

Approximately 40 Governments and regional groups will benefit from the activities: International arrangements: assistance to Geneva-based delegates, government officials as well as other development actors on issues related to relevant international arrangements and their implications for development; Policy reviews: providing developing countries, as requested, with an external tool for assessing where they stand in attracting international investment and technology in consonance with stated objectives, and incorporating a medium- to long-term perspective on how to respond to emerging regional and global opportunities and to follow up on any recommendations contained in the reviews; FORINVEST: assistance to developing countries in investment policy, investment legislation, investment codes, sectoral policies governing the participation of transnational corporations in specific sectors, technology transfer and mechanisms for attracting international investment; STAMP: assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in strengthening their investment institutions (especially investment promotion agencies (IPAs)), streamlining their modes of operation and approval processes, monitoring the quantity, quality and impact of inflows and promoting their host country as attractive locations; Entrepreneurship and SME development: assistance to enterprise development and internationalization policies and support measures in the EMPRETEC programme, and advisory services on accounting and auditing reform and retraining; Insurance: advisory services on insurance regulation and supervision, as well as for small and medium-sized insurers;

- (ii) Group training.

Training activities will be carried out in the framework of the clusters of activities listed under (i) Advisory services. This includes national workshops as well as regional symposia and seminars for government officials as well as other development actors. Approximately 40 Governments and regional groups will benefit from the activities.

(iii) Field projects.

Field projects on EMPRETEC entrepreneurship development in Africa, Asia, Latin America and economies in transition (15 countries); supporting centres for innovation and enterprise development in Africa; strengthening transparency and financial disclosure in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; completion of on-going project “Virtual micro-finance market”;

Subprogramme 9.3: International trade

(a) *Servicing of intergovernmental/expert bodies*

(i) Substantive servicing.

The tenth session of the Conference, including the “Symposium on Commodities and Development at the Turn of the Millennium” (18); the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and its preparatory meetings (as required); the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (10); annual sessions of the Trade and Development Board (8); annual sessions of the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (20) and its seven experts meetings (42); Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy (6); the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and Programme Budget (3); United Nations Negotiating Conference on Jute and Jute Products (14); United Nations Negotiating Conference on Cocoa (20);

(ii) Parliamentary documentation.

- a. General Assembly. Reports on: developments in the multilateral trading system (2) (2000, 2001); and world commodity trends and prospects (1) (2000);
- b. Fourth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices. Five reports on: assessing the operation of the Set since the third review conference; extended version of the Model Law; competition cases important for development; how competition policy addresses the exercise of intellectual property rights; and international cooperation on competition issues (2000);
- c. The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Contributions to reports for, and in preparation for the Conference on

issues related to international trade in commodities (2000, 2001);

- d. Trade and Development Board. Contributions to the report on least developed countries and on UNCTAD's contribution to the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (2000, 2001);
- e. Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities. Reports on issues to be decided by the Commission (6) and on implementation of agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Commission (1); and reports to the expert meetings of the Commission on issues to be decided by the Commission (7) (2000, 2001);
- f. Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy. Two reports on competition law and policy, as determined by the Fourth Review Conference taking into account the outcome of the tenth session of the Conference (2) (2001);
- g. Commission on Sustainable Development. Two reports on: capacity building in trade, environment and sustainable development; and trade, environment and sustainable development – ten year review of progress since UNCED;
- h. Commission on Science and Technology for Development. Issues note on the protection of indigenous/traditional knowledge;
- i. Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Contribution on UNCTAD's activities on biodiversity to UNEP annual report (2001);

(iii) Other services.

- a. Seven *ad hoc* expert group meetings on: regional integration among developing countries; progress in integration of countries in transition into the multilateral trading system; special and differential treatment in the international trade agenda; developmental impact of possible international agreements on competition; experience with overcoming barriers to use of modern financial instruments for commodity trade and production; trade and development implications in biotechnologies; and valuing natural resources. Background papers for and reports on all *ad hoc* expert group meetings will be prepared.

(b) *Other substantive activities (RB/XB)*

(i) Recurrent publications.

Fifty-one recurrent publications: Series A: International Trade Issues: the Development Perspective – analytical studies (19) (2000, 2001); Series B: Competition Law and Policy – analytical studies (3) (2000, 2001); Series C: Commodity Development and Trade – analytical studies (7) (2000, 2001); Series D: Trade, Environment and Development – analytical studies (6) (2000, 2001); updates of the Handbooks on the GSP schemes and the EU trade laws Handbook (7) (2000, 2001); Model law or laws on RBPs (revision) (2001); Handbook on competition legislation (2000, 2001); updates of the Directory of competition authorities (2000, 2001); Handbook of World Mineral Trade Statistics 1993-1998, and 1994-1999 (2) (2000, 2001); World Commodity Survey 1999-2000, and 2000-2001 (2) (2000, 2001); and contributions to the Trade and Development Reports, World Investment Report and the annual Least Developed Countries Report on issues falling under the purview of the subprogramme;

(ii) Non-recurrent publications.

Forty-four non-recurrent publications: progress in integration of countries in transition in the multilateral trading system and their trade with developing countries (2001); barriers to exports of developing countries – joint study with the World Bank (2001); the proposal for duty-free and quota-free market access for LDCs (2000); Special GSP Handbook for LDCs (2000); rules of origin improvements and possible harmonization to promote full utilization of GSP and other preferential trading arrangements for LDCs (2000); linkages between preferences and export performance of developing countries (2001); Agricultural Trade Policy Model (ATPSM): Handbook for policymakers (2000); comparative analysis of model-based studies of agricultural liberalization (2000); barriers to trade in services and options for developing countries (2001); environmental services (based on an expert meeting held on this subject) (2000); studies under CAPAS III technical cooperation programme (2000); accession to WTO, volume I and II (a book derived from experiences under technical cooperation projects) (2) (2000, 2001); intellectual property rights in the pharmaceutical sector (2001); issues emerging in new regional trade agreements (RTAs) – lessons learned (2000); aspects of tariff reductions, effective rates of protection and other customs instrument interfaces in RTAs to foster intra-regional trade (2001); Rules of origin for regional trade and industrialization (2001); compendium of national competition law and direct linkages to competition web sites of countries and relevant regional and international organizations (2000); competition and competitiveness and trade related aspects of competition (country and case studies derived from technical cooperation projects) (3) (2001); tourism and air transport (based on an expert meeting held on this subject) (2000); anatomy of the international environment regime: interface with trade (2001); achieving the objectives of MEAs: a package of trade and positive measures (2000); transfer of technologies under MEAs (2001); environmental and health measures and the SPS and TBT agreements (2000); potential trade effects of environmental measures (2001); greenhouse gas emissions trading (based on experiences under technical cooperation projects) (2001); certification issues (2001); trade, environment and

investment: results of analysis under a technical cooperation project (2000); proceedings of UNCTAD/BIOTRADE Workshop in Villa de Veyva, Colombia (2000); FDI and sustainable development, in preparation for Rio + 10 (2001); the built-in agenda and WTO negotiations (national studies for JITAP countries) (7) (2000, 2001); the impact of the tariff structure on the competitiveness of exports (national studies for Ghana, United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda) (4) (2000, 2001); GSP utilization rates of major preference-giving countries (2001);

- (iii) Booklets, pamphlets, facts sheets, information kits.

Paper on UNCTAD activities on biotechnologies (2000); and miscellaneous information materials on activities of the programme;

- (iv) Technical material for outside users.

Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) database; TRAINS CD-ROM (2) (2000, 2001); TRAINS on Internet (updated once a year); training materials on international trade issues for the commercial diplomacy programme, the positive agenda and accession to WTO (2000, 2001); CD-ROMs and videos for training on international trade negotiations and accession to WTO; model national legislation on “selected trade measures” (2000); positive agenda Web site (updating); GSP Newsletters (2000, 2001); GSP Web site (updating and improvement, including on-line GSP utilization rates by beneficiary countries and amendments to GSP schemes during biennium); GSP CD-ROM (2) (2000, 2001); maintenance of the record of certifying authorities under GSP rules of origin (continuing 2000, 2001); training material for technical seminar on agricultural trade measures (2000); database on Measures Affecting Services Trade (MAST) - further development and integration with TRAINS (continuing during biennium); methodology for enabling countries to identify their competitive strengths and negotiating objectives in trade in services (2000); papers on negotiating issues in response to requests from developing countries, particularly in the context of their positive agenda (2000, 2001); technical material for subregional negotiations, trade and tariff data, services legislation (2000); regional databases for trade negotiations on trade in services in collaboration with subregional secretariats (2001); CD-ROM on rules of origin in RTAs (2000, 2001); training materials, including sectoral profiles and operational guidelines, covering world commodity chains, etc. (2000, 2001); interactive CD-ROM on structured commodity trade finance (2000); interactive CD-ROM on fuels price risk management (2001); technical material for subregional negotiations on services (2000); updating of Web site on trade, environment and development (continuing during biennium); briefing notes on trade, environment and development (6) (2000,2001); training modules (TrainForTrade 2000) on competition law and policy and on trade, environment and development (2000); briefing note on capacity-building in trade and environment (2000); maintenance and updating of Biotrade Web site (continuing during biennium); briefing paper on GMOs and Bio-safety Protocol (2000); newsletter on greenhouse gas emissions trading (2001);

- (c) *International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison.*

(i) Participation in activities of intergovernmental bodies outside the UN system

Cooperation with WTO in the context of a programme of substantive activities, including joint studies and symposia and technical cooperation and participation in WTO meetings; Cooperation with regional and subregional organizations on substantive issues and data collection, technical cooperation and training activities and participation in their meetings, particularly with regard to international trade negotiations and analysis of policy issues of international trade, commodity development and trade, competition law and policy and consumer protection and trade, environment and development;

(ii) Participation in activities of non-governmental organizations

Briefings to NGOs and civil society associations on international trade issues, particularly with regard to international trade negotiations, competition law and policy and consumer protection, commodities and trade, environment and development; exchange of information on research activities with academic and research institutions;

(iii) Participation in activities of programmes and agencies of the UN system

Cooperation with regional commissions, UNDP, UNEP, UN Convention on Biodiversity, Basel Convention, WIPO, FAO, ITC, WHO, UNSO, DESA (on the Operational Framework for Diversification in Africa), UNIDO, World Bank and IMF; substantive and technical cooperation, in particular close cooperation with FAO (and Cyclope) in preparing World Commodity Surveys; with CFC in preparing the joint symposium on commodities at UNCTAD X and for work on market transparency and diversification; with ITC on joint and other technical cooperation programmes; with the World Bank on commodity risk management and structured finance, and on an integrated data base and modelling and organizing joint symposia on competition issues; close cooperation with WIPO and WHO in promoting analysis and consensus building, in accordance with paragraph 147 of the Plan of Action of UNCTAD X, and preparation of reports for CSD and CSTD and participation in their meetings;

(d) *Technical cooperation*

(i) Advisory services.

Advisory missions (up to 20) for developing countries and economies in transition on international trade negotiations and accession to WTO; advisory missions (up to 4) to assist LDCs in maximizing their market access benefits; advisory missions (up to 20) on issues related to competition law and policy, and consumer protection, of particular relevance to development; advisory missions (up to 22) to identify capacity building needs of developing countries in trade, environment and development and implement country projects and to deliver the TRAINFORTRADE 2000 training courses on trade and environment; advisory

missions (up to 10) on the technical and policy aspects of supply capacity improvement of commodity-producing countries and on the fuller exploitation of commodity diversification as a major potential avenue to industrialization; advisory missions (up to 16) on commodity price risk management and financial instruments in the generation of resources for the development or diversification of the commodity sector, on the commodity resource management with regard to mineral-led development and on oil and gas risk management and finance; and, continuous assistance and supply of information on GSP to Geneva-based missions and capitals;

(ii) Group training.

Training and backstopping thereof (for developing countries, particularly LDCs, economies in transition and countries with structurally weak and vulnerable economies) relating to: seminars (up to 5) to enhance their understanding, from a development perspective, of the post-Uruguay round multilateral trading system – including new and emerging issues on the international trade agenda – and in defining their “positive trade agenda”; group training events (up to 3) and study-tours (up to 4) to build the capacity of developing countries and countries in transition to be effective players in the multilateral trading system in terms of deriving full benefits from trade liberalization, enjoying their multilateral rights and complying with their multilateral obligations; seminars (up to 6) and workshops (up to 4) on approaches to trade liberalization in services and on the main trade barriers which limit the ability of developing countries to export their services; national (up to 3) and regional seminars (up to 3) on the GSP and on other preferential trading arrangements as a means toward increasing market access prospects; workshops (up to 8) for increasing market access prospects for developing-country regional groupings through suitable intra- and inter-regional tariff and other trade agreements and arrangements and training for regional groupings on issues relating to trade information as it relates particularly to multilateral trade negotiations; seminars (up to 10) aimed at assisting interested countries in developing their national regulatory and institutional framework in competition law and policy, and at enhancing their effective participation in deliberations on the subject in international fora; regional (up to 4) and national (up to 10) workshops on identifying ways to improve the supply capacity of commodity-producing developing countries, promote the development of processing industries and fully exploit commodity diversification as a major potential avenue to industrialization; workshops (up to 2) on the technical and policy aspects of mineral sector-related diversification and supply capacity; seminars (up to 8) on commodity price risk management and the utilization of structured finance instruments for the generation of resources which can be used for the development or diversification of the commodity sector; seminars (up to 12) on using the TRAINS database and in-service training for (up to 4) staff from selected regional and subregional groupings for interactive collaboration on TRAINS; seminars (up to 2) on agriculture trade measures; seminars and workshops (up to 10) to identify capacity-building needs of developing countries in trade, environment and development and national workshops (up to 12) to promote production and trade in environmentally preferable products, examining

ways to protect traditional knowledge, enhancing understanding of biotechnologies, investment and sustainable development, biotrade and other trade and environment issues;

(iii) Field projects.

Country (8) and inter-country (1) projects relating to capacity building for trade policy formulation in least developed and African countries; country and inter-country (2) projects for providing analytical and technical support to developing countries on the built-in agenda of multilateral trade negotiations, as well as support to their positive agenda in post-Uruguay Round negotiations; inter-country projects (2) in support of the fuller utilization by developing countries of GSP schemes and other preferential trade arrangements; country (3) and inter-country (1) projects to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition toward their accession to WTO and to the universalization of the multilateral trading system; country (2) and inter-country (2) projects aimed at capacity building for policy making in services and at strengthening the relationship between national policy-making and both regional and international services trade in Africa; country (2) and inter-country (1) projects involving collaboration with the private sector in the promotion of trade in services of developing countries and countries with economies in transition; inter-country (2) projects for assisting developing countries in commercial diplomacy through the development of training courses and the training of trainers; country (10) and inter-country (2) projects aimed at capacity building for policy making in the area of competition and consumer protection legislation; field projects (4) on trade and environment of concern to developing countries; country projects (4) on biotrade; national projects (4) on trade and environment policy coordination; regional projects (2) to identify policies to address major constraints of developing countries in responding to environmental challenges; joint UNCTAD/UNEP projects (4) on capacity building in trade, environment and development; country (4) and inter-country (1) projects for assisting developing countries in establishing the institutional infrastructure for the use of modern financial instruments for commodity trade and production;

Subprogramme 9.4: Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development

(a) *Servicing of intergovernmental/expert bodies*

(i) Substantive servicing.

The tenth session of the Conference (18); the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and its preparatory meetings (as required); annual sessions of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development (10) and three expert meetings of the Commission (18); and the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget (3);

(ii) Parliamentary documentation.

- a. The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Contributions to reports for, and in preparation for the Conference on issues related to services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency (2000, 2001);
 - b. Economic and Social Council. Contribution to the background documentation on "Information Technology and Development" (2000);
 - c. Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development. Reports on topics to be decided by the Commission (2) (2000, 2001); and reports to the expert meetings of the Commission on specific topics to be determined by the Commission (3) (2000, 2001);
 - d. The Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget. Report on the follow-up to the evaluation of the Trade Point programme (1) (2000);
- (iii) Other services.
- a. One *ad hoc* expert group meeting on the implementation of multimodal transport rules (organized jointly with the UN/ECE)(2001); and four *ad hoc* expert group meetings on ASYCUDA and customs reform at the regional level (XB)(2000, 2001);
- (b) *Other substantive activities (RB/XB)*
- (i) Recurrent publications.

Fourteen recurrent publications: Review of Maritime Transport (2) (2000, 2001); Transport Newsletter (2) (2000, 2001); Trade Facilitation Newsletter (this recurrent publication will become an Internet publication as of its 2001 issue) (1) (2000); E-commerce and Development Report (also issued on CD-ROM and on-line) (2) (2000, 2001); Trade Point Review (2) (2000, 2001); TRAINMAR Bulletin (4) (2 in 2000, 2 in 2001); TRAINMAR Status Report (1) (2001);
 - (ii) Non-recurrent publications.

Seven non-recurrent publications: Trade facilitation handbook (2001); the implementation of multimodal transport rules (2001); port privatization (2001); a case study on information technologies in ports (2000); a port monograph (2001); e-business aspects of banking and payments (2001); legal and regulatory developments in e-commerce (2001);
 - (iii) Electronic, audio and video issuance (RB/XB).

Preparation and maintenance of Internet Web pages, including: Trade Facilitation Newsletter (on-line version from 2001, see under recurrent publications);

ASYCUDA Web site (XB); the Global Trade Point Network Web site; Trade Point roster of experts; TRAINMAR web pages; guide to international cooperation in the area of e-commerce (joint Web site with ITU and WIPO); the E-commerce and development report (on-line version, see under recurrent publications);

- (iv) Booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets and information kits.

Inter-institutional cooperation in the area of e-commerce and development (with ITC and WTO); Trade Point fact sheets; GTPNet information kit; TRAINMAR constitution and rules; TRAINMAR catalogue; TRAINMAR brochure; TrainForTrade brochure; guidelines for the use of UNCTAD courses;

- (v) Technical material for outside users.

Updated and expanded training materials for transport policy-makers and operators, focusing on the improvement of transport efficiency; update of ACIS software (XB); CD-ROM version of the E-Commerce and Development Report (see under recurrent publications) (2); on-line training course on e-commerce; maintenance/updating of GTPNet software; maintenance/updating of the ETO database (XB, pending its transfer to a non-profit organisation as mandated by the Working Party at its thirty-fourth session); three courses to support the development of Trade Point management capacity, including on financial aspects (XB); TRAINMAR pedagogic course on flexi-learning for local trainers; TRAINMAR pedagogic course on management of training; preparation and maintenance of the TRAINMAR learning database; update of TRAINMAR pedagogic standards; six TRAINMAR network courses; TrainForTrade course on international trade finance and payments (XB); TrainForTrade CD-ROM on modern port management (French and Portuguese versions); implementation of distance learning techniques for current TrainForTrade programmes (XB);

(c) *International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison.*

- (i) The Division will cooperate closely with the following bodies outside the United Nations system: Andean Community (trade facilitation, electronic commerce), ASEAN (transport, trade facilitation, electronic commerce), League of Arab States (trade facilitation), MERCOSUR (electronic commerce), OECD (electronic commerce), World Customs Organization (ASYCUDA), World Trade Organization (trade facilitation, electronic commerce), and the regional development banks;
- (ii) Close contacts will be maintained with a network of private entities and non-governmental organizations contributing to the objectives of the subprogramme. These include the following: International Association of Freight Forwarders, International Association of Ports and Harbours, the International Multimodal

Transport Association, the International Road Transport Union, the International Railways Union, the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Maritime Committee, the Internet Society, the higher education institutions members of the TrainForTrade programme, non-governmental organizations and academic centres supporting local TRAINMAR activities, associations of exporters, trade promotion organizations and trade facilitation bodies.

- (iii) The Division will maintain liaison with and participate in the activities of the following United Nations bodies and agencies of the United Nations system: UNCITRAL, UNITAR, the regional commissions, the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO), ILO, IMO, ITU, UNIDO, WIPO, IMF and the World Bank, on issues such as electronic commerce, trade facilitation, maritime and multimodal transport and coordination of approaches to human resources development in the trade-supporting services and the TrainForTrade programme.

(d) *Technical cooperation (RB/XB)*

- (i) Advisory services.

Up to 42 advisory services (41 advisory missions) will be provided upon request of interested member States on the following topics: transport policies and international legal instruments, standards and rules related to the facilitation of international trade and transport (6 missions); electronic commerce, including aspects related to banking and payments systems (4 missions); support to the establishment by Trade Points of regional forums and of an international federation of Trade Points (4 missions)(XB); advice on the use of GTPNet tools and software (3 missions)(XB); reinforcement of local TRAINMAR capacities (10 missions) (XB); facilitation of regional cooperation in the TRAINMAR network (10 missions) (XB); coordination and backstopping of local TRAINMAR activities (activity carried out centrally) (XB); implementation of TrainForTrade distance learning (2 missions) (XB); technical follow-up concerning the implementation of recommendations adopted during TrainForTrade seminars (2 missions) (XB);

- (ii) Group training.

Preparation and delivery of approximately 25 lectures workshops and seminars on issues of transport, trade facilitation and logistics, including their legal aspects; validation of the TrainForTrade course on international trade finance and payments and delivery of training of trainers (XB); training on issues of multimodal transport in three African LDCs as a TrainForTrade course (XB); preparation and delivery of approximately 10 lectures, seminars and regional, subregional and national workshops on the economic, technical, legal and regulatory aspects of electronic commerce; implementation of the new TrainForTrade course on "Legal Issues of E-Commerce" (XB); training of 8 course developers for Trade Point courses (XB); organization and delivery of 4 regional courses to strengthen Trade Point management (XB); and, organization and delivery of two TRAINMAR pedagogic courses (XB);

(iii) Field projects.

Substantive inputs to and backstopping of an estimated 74 projects in the fields of: transport and related services (including ports and multimodal transport), trade facilitation and logistics (6 projects) (XB); cargo tracking (ACIS)(10 projects) (XB); customs reform and automation (ASYCUDA)(30 projects) (XB); Trade Points (10 projects) (XB); regional and national projects for support to training institutions (TRAINMAR) (10 projects)(XB); specific support programmes for training in international trade aimed at capacity building in the LDCs (TrainForTrade) (6 projects) (XB);

Subprogramme 9.5: Least-developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

(a) *Servicing of intergovernmental/expert bodies*

(i) Substantive servicing.

General Assembly (Second Committee) (4); the tenth session of the Conference (18); the Third United Nations Conference on the LDCs (14); and the sectoral, thematic and country-specific round-tables to be convened during the Conference (6); annual sessions of the Trade and Development Board (12); annual meetings of LDCs Ministers; two Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee meetings for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (20); two inter-agency consultations as the part of the preparatory process for the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs (6); subregional consultative meeting of landlocked and transit developing countries (6); and the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and Programme Budget (3);

(ii) Parliamentary documentation.

- a. General Assembly: report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the LDCs for 1990s (1) (2000); report on the progress in the preparation for the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs (1) (2000); report of the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs (1) (2001); report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Land-locked and Transit Developing countries and the Donor Community (1) (2001); progress report on the transit environment in the land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing countries (GA res. 53/171) (1) (2000); progress report on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked countries (1) (2001); reports of the two subregional consultative meetings of landlocked and transit developing countries to identify priority areas for action at the national and subregional levels and to draw up action programmes with a view to further developing transit transport cooperation (2) (2000, 2001); and contributions to the reports on the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (2) (2000, 2001);

- b. Third United Nations Conference on LDCs: Reports of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs (2) (2001); Reports on the inter-agency consultations and the sectoral, thematic and country-specific round-tables (2) (2001)
 - c. Trade and Development Board. Reports on: least developed countries (2) (2000, 2001); progress in the preparation of the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs (1) (2000); implementation by UNCTAD of follow-up to the outcome of the High-level Meeting on Integrated Initiatives for LDCs' Trade Development (2) (2000, 2001);
 - d. Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs. Reports on: the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs (1) (2000); the outcomes of three regional *ad hoc* expert-level meetings of LDCs as a part of the preparatory process for the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs (3) (2000); contribution by civil society, including NGOs and the private sector, in the development of LDCs (1) (2000);
 - e. Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions: Report on further measures (two selected subjects) to improve the transit transport systems of landlocked developing countries (1) (2001); background document for the preparation of the Ministerial Meeting of landlocked developing countries (1) (2001); and three background papers on transit transport systems in African, Asian and Latin American landlocked countries (3) (2001);
 - f. Commission on Sustainable Development: Inputs to the annual report on the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (2) (2000, 2001);
 - g. UNCTAD's Commissions and their Expert Meetings: Inputs as required on issues related to LDCs in the light of the subprogramme's role in monitoring the implementation of the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the 1990s (2000 and 2001);
- (iii) Other services.
- a. Three regional *ad hoc* expert-level meetings of LDCs (two in Africa, one of which would include the Americas, and one in Asia and the Pacific) as part of the preparatory process for the Third United Nations Conference

on LDCs on: integration of LDCs in the international economy and the trading system, and a review of progress in the implementation of recommendations in favour of LDCs by major United Nations global conferences;

- b. National workshops in all LDCs to finalize the national programme of action in each LDC in preparation for the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs;
- c. Three *ad hoc* expert group meetings on: the economic aspects of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; the role of non-governmental organizations in the sustainable development of LDCs; and women in the development of LDCs;

(b) *Other substantive activities (RB/XB)*

- (i) Promotion of legal instruments.

Development of bilateral and regional agreements to govern transit trade operations;

- (ii) Recurrent publications.

Annual Least Developed Countries Report (2) (2000, 2001);

- (iii) Non-recurrent publications.

Fourteen non-recurrent publications: debt relief strategies (in cooperation with Division on Globalization and Development Strategies) (1) (2000); effectiveness of ODA (in cooperation with Division on Globalization and Development Strategies) (1) (2000); market access for LDCs (in cooperation with Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities) (1) (2000); Generalized system of preferences and Global System of Trade Preferences in LDCs (in cooperation with Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities) (1) (2000); three case studies on trade-related constraints to supply capacity-enhancing investments in LDCs (in cooperation with Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities and with Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development) (3) (2000); comprehensive study on transit transport systems and cost disadvantages for landlocked developing countries (1) (2000); two studies on transit transport corridors (GA res. 54/199, para. 14) (2) (2001); transit transport services: prospects for joint ventures between landlocked and their transit neighbours (1) (2001); small island developing States in the global economy: issues of vulnerability and new economic opportunities (1) (2001); enhancing supply capacities (in cooperation with Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities) (1) (2001); studies on specific issues on the built-in agenda (in cooperation with Division on International Trade in Goods and

Services, and Commodities) (1) (2001);

- (iv) Booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets and information kits.

Pamphlets, video and audio material, and information kit on the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs;

- (v) Press releases, press conferences.

Press briefings, interviews, press conferences on issues falling within the purview of the subprogramme including the launching of the annual Least Developed Countries Report, and the LDCs' platform of action;

- (vi) Technical material.

Development and maintenance of statistical database on LDCs, including in the context of the work of the inter-agency Administrative Unit of the Integrated Framework established to service the inter-agency working group and the follow-up to the outcome of the High-level meeting; updating of statistical and country profiles for LDCs as part of the LDC home page on the Internet; methodological and statistical work on vulnerability indicators of Small Island Developing States;

(c) *International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison*

In the light of UNCTAD's role as the focal point in the United Nations system for monitoring the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in the 1990s at the global level and for the preparation of the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs, the subprogramme coordinates its work with the regional commissions and other organizations within and outside the United Nations system, and draws upon the substantial research and analytical capacity existing in the system on the social and economic situation of the LDCs. In addition, it addresses the needs of landlocked, transit and small island developing countries.

- (i) Close collaboration with regional and subregional intergovernmental institutions and regional commissions, participation in regional and subregional meetings as mandated in the Programme of Action, including preparation of briefs and issues notes as necessary, as well as in the preparatory process for the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs, including support to regional activities to be undertaken by relevant regional commissions;
- (ii) Close collaboration and coordination with agencies dealing with trade-related matters, such as WTO, ITC, the World Bank, IMF, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, WIPO, as well as other relevant development organizations, in: the follow-up to the High-level Meeting on LDCs; the design and implementation of integrated country programmes for LDCs; the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group for the Integrated Framework (Trade and Development Board decision 445 (EX-16)); the work of the WTO Sub-Committee on LDCs; and the launching of the annual Least Developed Countries Report;

- (iii) Assisting LDCs to undertake consultations among themselves on matters of common interest to them in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action, including the generalized system of preferences and the Global System of Trade Preferences, and preparation for the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs through provision of background notes for and participation in meetings;
 - (iv) Contribution to the work of the Committee for Development Policy related to criteria for identification of the LDCs and vulnerability indicators for small island developing States through preparation of cross-sectoral analytical background notes and participation in its meetings;
 - (v) Collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and other relevant bodies with regard to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as well as to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Agenda for Development as it relates to LDCs, landlocked countries and small island developing States;
 - (vi) Contribution to and participation in the meetings organized by relevant intergovernmental bodies and other United Nations entities and specialized agencies involved with the specific problems of landlocked developing countries;
 - (vii) Participation in and providing substantive support to intergovernmental, regional and interregional meetings of small island developing States;
 - (viii) Ensuring liaison with civil society, including NGOs and the private sector, on LDC-related work, including in the context of the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs;
 - (ix) Participation in UNDP round tables and World Bank consultative group meetings, preparation of cross-sectoral analytical papers and issues notes, support for preparation of round tables and consultative group meetings and statements;
 - (x) Contribution to and participation in the meetings of the Advisory Board of the Commonwealth Secretariat/World Bank Task Force on issues of small States;
 - (xi) Providing substantive services to the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on issues relating to LDCs, including preparation of briefs and issue notes;
- (d) *Technical cooperation (RB/XB)*
- (i) Advisory services.

Approximately 30 advisory services in selected LDCs and landlocked developing countries and small island developing States: assistance and support to countries

and regional bodies in the preparation of the Third United Nations Conference on LDCs; monitoring and evaluation of technical cooperation projects and programmes, in particular those in the context of the Integrated Framework of the High-level Meeting; contribution to the preparation of round-table meetings, in particular to LDC Governments and UNDP field offices in their preparation of country presentations; assisting the Governments of LDCs to prepare substantive documentation and multi-year trade-related round tables in the context of the Integrated Framework of the High-level Meeting and providing technical support to those round-table processes; inputs to the UNDP country and inter-country programme, strategy notes and workshops; responses to national requests for analyses and information on issues of concern to LDCs in areas such as financial sector reforms, WTO accession and development implications of the multilateral trading system; evaluation of transit transport systems in landlocked countries and assistance in developing technical cooperation to improve their transit transport systems; assistance to individual small island developing States in preparing technical cooperation projects and programmes; participation in regional and inter-regional meetings related to small island developing States; regular technical-support meetings for trade negotiators from LDCs, including field meetings for LDCs without representation in Geneva;

(ii) Training.

Five workshops in selected LDCs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in the context of the implementation of activities in follow-up to the High-Level Meeting and UNCTAD-wide integrated country programmes;

(iii) Support to landlocked and transit developing countries in the simplification, harmonization and standardization of transit procedures and documentation and application of information technologies in enhancing the efficiency of transit trade;

(iv) Support and coordination under the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance: providing support for developing integrated country-level programmes for strengthening export supply capacity and work related to technical cooperation activities under the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs. While each country programme consists of a number of technical assistance projects that will be implemented by the respective subprogrammes, the Office of the Special Coordinator coordinates the implementation of various activities under different projects in the inter-country programmes;

(v) Management of the Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries, including mobilization of resources in close collaboration with the unit responsible for overall UNCTAD technical cooperation activities and fund-raising, particularly from non-traditional sources.

Annex III**PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION
OF THE WORKING PARTY**

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Review of the technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD and their financing
4. Review of the financial sustainability of certain technical cooperation programmes and activities, pursuant to paragraph 164 (viii) of the Plan of Action, in order to ensure sufficient funding
5. Implementation of paragraph 166 of the Plan of Action of UNCTAD X
6. Evaluation of technical cooperation programmes:
 - (a) EMPRETEC
 - (b) Follow-up to evaluations
 - (i) Competition law and policy
 - (ii) Trade Points
7. Financing of experts from developing countries and economies in transition when participating in UNCTAD meetings
8. Provisional agenda for the thirty-seventh session of the Working Party
9. Other business
10. Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the Trade and Development Board.

Annex IV**ATTENDANCE 4**

1. The following States members of UNCTAD, members of the Working Party, were represented at the session:

Brazil	Netherlands
China	Russian Federation
Croatia	Slovakia
Dominican Republic	South Africa
Egypt	Sri Lanka
Guatemala	Sweden
India	Switzerland
Indonesia	United States of America
Italy	Zambia
Japan	

2. The following States members of UNCTAD, not members of the Working Party, were represented as observers at the session:

Albania	Ireland
Australia	Jamaica
Barbados	Kenya
Bolivia	Lesotho
Congo	Malaysia
Cuba	Malta
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mauritius
Ecuador	Mexico
El Salvador	Mongolia
Ethiopia	Morocco
France	New Zealand
Georgia	Nigeria
Germany	Norway
Guinea	Panama
Haiti	Philippines
Honduras	Portugal
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Republic of Korea
	Rwanda

4 For the list of participants see TD/B/WP/INF.42.

Senegal
Singapore
Spain
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia

Turkey
Ukraine
United Kindom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay

3. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the session:

European Community
League of Arab States
Organization of African Unity

4. The following international organization was represented at the session:

World Trade Organization

5. The International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO was represented at the session.