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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

DITE ACTIVITIES REPORT 2003

Non-edited version

UNCTAD/TTE/Misc/2004/1

DITE website: www.unctad.org/dite

Internet addresses of DITE sub-programmes

World Investment Report (WIR)
www.unctad.org/wir

Advisory Services on Investment and Training (ASIT)
www.unctad.org/asit

EMPRETEC
www.empretec.net

Foreign Direct Investment Database
www.unctad.org/fdistatitics

Investment Policy Reviews (IPRs)
www.unctad.org/ipr

Investment Guides
www.unctad.org/investmentguides

Investment Compass
www.unctad.org/compass

International Investment Agreements (IIA)
www.unctad.org/iaa

International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR)
www.unctad.org/isar

Insurance programme
www.unctad.org/insuranceprogramme

Science and Technology for Development Network (STDev Network)
www.unctad.org/stdev

Science and Technology for Development
www.unctad.org/st

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About DITE

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is the focal point within the UN system for matters related to foreign direct investment (FDI) and technology, as well as enterprise development. The work in these areas is carried out through its Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (DITE).

Mission statement

Making investment work for development through an integrated approach to investment, technology and enterprise internationalization by increasing the understanding of policy choices; strengthening capacity to formulate and implement policies, measures and action programmes; and promoting consensus on international policy making.

DITE services the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues; the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD); the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development; the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR); and three annual Expert Meetings. Hence, the Division services three of UNCTAD's four commissions (one of them is shared with another Division) and nearly half of UNCTAD's intergovernmental expert meetings. In addition, the Division provides substantive input to the Trade and Development Board, for its considerations of international investment, enterprise internationalisation and technology transfer issues.

The Division prepares one of UNCTAD's flagship publications – the *World Investment Report*. It also undertakes a number of core activities involving international investment agreements, investment statistics, investment policy reviews, capacity building in investment promotion, technology for development, accounting and enterprise internationalisation. The Division also contributes to various cross-sectoral issues within UNCTAD, especially as regards least developed countries (LDCs) and Africa.

To carry out its mandate, DITE is organized as follows:

- The **Investment Issues Analysis Branch** is responsible for research and policy analysis on international investment. It is in charge of producing the *World Investment Report*, the FDI/TNC and the BIT/DTT databases, the *World Investment Directory*, the *Transnational Corporations* journal, the *Compendium* on international investment instruments, and analytical studies on various investment issues. The *Investment Trends Section* is responsible for documenting and analyzing global and regional trends of FDI, maintaining databases and training government officials in technical issues related to FDI statistics. The *Development Issues Section* studies the impact of FDI on development, and the *Investment Policy Section* examines policy issues related thereto, with a view to maximizing the positive and minimizing negative effects of such investment.
- The **Policies and Capacity-building Branch** covers all work related to international investment and technology arrangements, policy reviews, policy advice in the area of investment promotion and technology for development. The *International Arrangements Section* is responsible for promoting the development dimension in international investment rules setting and assisting developing countries' participation therein. The *Investment Policy Reviews Section* undertakes policy reviews at governments' request. The findings and recommendations are presented by high-level government officials to UNCTAD's intergovernmental bodies and subsequently implemented. The *Investment Promotion Section* implements the technical co-operation work of the Division in the area of investment and cooperates with the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA), especially in follow-up to Investment Policy Reviews. The *Science and Technology Section* undertakes work related to technology transfer through FDI and

other channels. The Section also provides support to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.

- The **Enterprise Internationalisation Branch** covers all work relating to enterprise internationalization, corporate social responsibility (CSR) and corporate governance. The *Enterprise Policies and Corporate Governance Section* focuses on enhancing the competitiveness of domestic enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It undertakes research and services intergovernmental discussions to identify best practices to improve the productive capacity of SMEs so that they can compete better in the global economy. The work on CSR and corporate governance encompasses *inter alia* transparency and accountability. This work is undertaken with ISAR. The *Enterprise Capacity Building Section* implements best practices identified in research and intergovernmental discussions to help developing countries improve the productive capacity of SMEs. Capacity building and institution building are carried out through the EMPRETEC programme.

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

Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development Karl P. Sauvant, Director Office of the Director Christiane Stepanek-Allen, Chief		
Investment Issues Analysis Branch Zbigniew Zimny, Head	Policies and Capacity building Branch Khalil Hamdani, Head	Enterprise Internationalisation Branch Lorraine Ruffing, Head ^{a)}
Investment Trends Section Development Issues Section Development Policy Section	International Arrangements Section Investment Policy Reviews Section Investment Promotion Section Science and Technology Section	Enterprise Policies and Corporate Governance Section Enterprise Capacity Building Section

^{a)} As of 1 January 2004, Ms. Tatiana Krylova is Officer-in-Charge.

Overview of DITE activities

In 2003, DITE continued to sharpen the focus on its core competencies of investment, technology and enterprise internationalisation. Special attention was paid to the interface of global processes and national policy making, taking full advantage of its UN-wide niche in this respect.

In light of the major Conferences held over the past two years (Third UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the Millennium Summit, Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development, World Summit on Sustainable Development, WTO Ministerial Conferences in Doha and Cancun), and in the context of UN reform, the Division continued to consolidate its work by integrating policy analysis, capacity building and consensus building into its core areas.

The Division serviced the seventh session of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues; the seventh session of the Commission on Enterprise and Business Facilitation and Development; the sixth session of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, two panels of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development; ISAR; and three Expert Meetings. The Division prepared the *World Investment Report 2003 (WIR03)*. It also delivered a large number of products in research and policy analysis, international investment arrangements, investment policy reviews, investment promotion, EMPRETEC, Med 2000, the FDI/TNC database, science and technology, intellectual property rights and sustainable development, the *Transnational Corporations* journal, corporate governance, and insurance.

In addition to its regular activities, the Division provided input into the World Summit on the Information Society and contributed to the WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment and the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology. The Division also continued to cooperate with the UN's Financing for Development Office in New York in implementing the Monterrey Consensus. This included preparation of a report on the implementation of the section of the Consensus dealing with foreign investment for discussion in the General Assembly's "High-Level Dialogue" in October 2003. The Division continued its liaison activities with other organizations specializing in SME development, including the OECD Working Party on SME, the Committee of Donor Agencies for Small Enterprise Development, the International Council for Small Business and the World Association for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.

In addition to the regular work programme, preparations intensified for UNCTAD XI, which will be held in June 2004 in Brazil. The Division contributed to the intergovernmental preparatory process, the preparation of documentation and the formulation of a programme of activities and events to be organized during UNCTAD XI.

In 2003, work on investment *policy analysis* devoted particular attention to issues related to the development dimension of international investment agreements. This is reflected in the focus of *WIR03*, as well as the work following the WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha concerning development implications of the proliferation of international rule-making in the investment area. The Division also prepared for the launch of a second generation of policy analysis papers.

During the reporting period, DITE expanded its efforts to remain the lead source of international *investment data*. In particular, it further enlarged and improved its various databases and developed new, mostly internet-based channels to disseminate these data. Considerable efforts were undertaken to make the database on FDI and TNC-related activities more accessible. Moreover, FDI data and information provided in the *World Investment Directory* and the *World Investment Report* can now be downloaded from UNCTAD's web site.

The *Investment Policy Review (IPR)* programme expanded in 2003. The first IPR for a Francophone country was completed. Efforts were made to enhance the effectiveness of the IPR review process and to create synergies through interagency cooperation, e.g. in the context of the

Integrated Framework. Special attention was devoted to supporting the implementation of recommendations through follow-up programmes in the context of the Division's technical cooperation activities. Building on the experience gained from the IPR process, UNCTAD developed two benchmarking tools specially designed for developing countries: the investment compass and the tax compass. DITE continued its work on *Investment Guides* and adopted some new features in both content (FDI case stories) and dissemination (launches were organized in regional hubs in cooperation with major business organizations). The Division also worked on an improved strategy for dissemination of the *Guides*, including via the Internet.

In the area of *consensus building*, the Division dealt in particular with issues related to international investment agreements, with a good part of the work carried out with the WTO and regional institutions. The focus of this work was on capacity building. In addition, support was given to ISAR in dealing with corporate disclosure; work was also initiated on CSR.

In the area of *technology*, DITE's work centred on the role of FDI in technological development and international competitiveness. CSTD focused on the role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) as tools for development. ICT indices as well as an ICT benchmarking tool were developed. The Division also looked at possible applications of emerging technologies to meet the Millennium Development Goals. It prepared case studies and provided advice on measures aimed at improving the transfer of technology to developing countries, particularly in the context of the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology. In addition, a joint UNCTAD-ICTSD project aims at improving the understanding of intellectual property rights and their implications for developing countries in negotiations through a series of policy and issues papers, covering subjects such as compulsory licensing, food security and geographical indications. Papers have been placed on a newly created website. The publication of a Resource Book on the WTO TRIPS Agreement will be another outcome of this project.

DITE's work on *enterprise internationalisation* focused on identifying best practice policies for strengthening the competitiveness of SMEs and, in particular, policies and programmes for technology development and mastery, including the role of FDI. In the context of Empretec, data collection has begun with a view to improving performance and management of individual centres, and South-South cooperation has been increased. A new business linkages model for women entrepreneurs has been launched, including related training programmes. Special attention was paid to analysing the link between policies to promote enterprise competitiveness and WTO rules. The UNCTAD/ISAR model accounting curriculum was revised to reflect new developments on business ethics, corporate governance and information technologies. In addition, a manual on eco-efficiency indicators was published, linking environmental and financial performance, and serving financial analysts and other stakeholders as a benchmarking tool for different sectors.

To enhance the impact of training, DITE made progress in developing and standardizing training materials and converting them for on-line or distance-learning use. In the context of UNCTAD's training course on the international economic agenda, DITE developed a training module, presented during two courses held in 2003.

The Division also intensified its outreach efforts to internal and external constituencies through the introduction of several electronic networks, the preparation of distance learning tools, the electronic distribution of publications and the redesigning and upgrading of the divisional as well as sub-programme websites. As part of the impact assessment process, the Division monitors closely the monthly reports on web-downloads of its publications. In addition, in the context of UNCTAD's intellectual history project, to be released during UNCTAD XI, DITE undertook a project to collect and convert into electronic format over 1,500 documents and publications on its 30-year work (in the context of the former UNCTC and UNCTAD) on investment. Early next year, the documents will be included in UNCTAD's electronic library.

The quantitative breakdown of the Division's achievements is as follows:

- Organized and serviced over 100 conferences, symposia, meetings and/or workshops, including 57 training activities.
- Produced over 90 publications, including books, manuals, reviews, reports, issue papers, booklets and Internet publications.
- Maintained 13 web sites for DITE's sub-programmes and 9 specialized databases.
- Issued more than 30 press releases, information notes and e-briefs.
- Managed 10 programmes and about 30 projects
- Contributed to some 90 events organized by other institutions.

The following section provides a more detailed description of the Division's accomplishments during 2003. The Division's *Activities Reports for 2000, 2001 and 2002* can be found at <http://www.unctad.org/dite> and are available on request.

Maximizing impact

While the Division is engaged in many activities, it places special emphasis on the *quality* and *effectiveness* of its output, particularly in relation to helping developing countries improve their competitiveness in a globalising world amidst rapid technological change.

Despite the limitations on measurement in some areas, a systematic stocktaking of the results of its activities is an integral part of the Division's responsibility vis-à-vis member States, donors and the public at large. Several new data collection and benchmarking systems have been devised for monitoring project results. Moreover, the compilation and assessment of feedback is being systematised.

Deliberate efforts were made to assess the effects of activities in developing countries in those policy and project areas in which the Division possesses unique expertise. Judging from feedback received from its three main target groups – policy decision-makers, academics and the general public (including the media) – the Division's work had significant impact in a broad range of areas.

- *Policy decision-makers.* The impact of the Division's work is reflected in many statements made by member States on various occasions as well as actions taken by them. For example, countries that went through the investment policy review process have implemented most of UNCTAD's policy recommendations. Regulatory authorities made ample use of ISAR guidelines (including those on environmental accounting and professional qualifications). Another indication of the practical value of the Division's work is the steady flow of requests for policy advice and technical assistance. In addition, support institutions in the area of investment and enterprise development have requested and received assistance from UNCTAD, e.g. WAIPA (which has 161 members from 139 countries), and the EMPRETEC network (which has 24 country programmes).
- *Academics.* The work of the Division (and in particular its publication programme) has received favourable reviews in academic journals and in statements by leading academics. In general, the Secretariat's work – as exemplified in particular by the annual *World Investment Report* – is seen as leading edge of that type of analysis, and is quoted or reproduced in a number of important academic publications.
- *General public.* For many years, the Division has disseminated the results of its work widely among the general public in developing and developed countries. Among other things, media reaction is an important test of successful communication with the public at large. *WIR* is launched every year at press conferences in many countries, typically with the cooperation of other institutions. The Division's feedback collection contains several hundred press articles every year just on this one report alone.

DITE publications

Overall

During 2003, there were some 3 million downloads of DITE publications (table 1).

The most downloaded DITE publications are listed in table 1. Leaving *WIR* aside, the list is led by the *Transnational Corporations Journal* (49,000 downloads), followed by *FDI in Least Developed Countries* (37,000) and *Bilateral Investment Treaties* (30,000). The list suggests special interest in publications related to international investment policies (e.g. bilateral investment treaties), LDCs and practical publications (e.g. *How to Prepare a Business Plan*).

WIR

The *WIR* is the most recognized and web-searched UNCTAD publication. *WIR03* was launched on 4 September 2003 through 86 press conferences held in 85 countries. In September alone, the full *Report* was downloaded 242,938 times. By end-December, downloads of the full *Report* and parts thereof amounted to over 800,000. The *WIR03 Overview*, a separate booklet, was downloaded over 150,000 times by the end of the year.

Table 1. The Top 15 downloaded DITE publications, 2003

Document	Downloads
Transnational Corporations (Vol.11, No.3)	48550
FDI in Least Developed Countries at a Glance: 2002	36527
Bilateral Investment Treaties 1959-1999	29976
Information and Communication Technology Development Indices	26431
Science and Technology Diplomacy: concepts and elements of a work programme	22145
Guide d'investissement au Mali	18971
FDI in the LDCs at a Glance, 2001	17616
How to prepare your Business Plan	16259
FDI in Landlocked Developing Countries at a Glance: 2003	15930
Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs in Developing Countries	14168
Análisis de las Políticas de Inversión - Ecuador	13938
The top 100 TNCs, ranked by Foreign Assets, 2000	12787
Dispute Settlement: Investor-State	12419
An Investment Guide to Ethiopia	11602
Selected issues in Corporate Governance: Regional and Country Experiences	10120
Total above	307439
Total DITE publications	3038127

Source: United Nations International Computing Centre, UNICC. <http://stats.unicc.org>

Almost 900 press clippings and coverage of *WIR* in major international media, including CNN, Bloomberg, Reuters and BBC News, are testimony to the popularity and relevance of this publication in terms of research and practical policy guidance for governments, investors and academia alike. To quote the *Hindu Business Line* (5 September 2003), UNCTAD has “the unique distinction of undertaking analytical work with rigor on trade and investment issues equally” and “articulates its position with clarity of purpose and objectivity.” The Jamaican Sunday Herald (31 August 2003) wrote that *WIR* was “...recognized worldwide as an authoritative source of information and analysis of cross-border investment issues.” The Kenyan *Sunday Standard* (7 September 2003) praised *WIR* for its usefulness for providing “...a glimpse of where Kenya falls on the ... FDI front, or put simply, whether we are good investment location, and whether we are actually attracting foreign investment. Second, it allows us to learn from other parts of the world about how they have attracted foreign investment. Third, it helps us put our own economic development strategies in their appropriate context.” Quoting from the *Financial Times* (13 January 2004, p.6), Guy de Jonquière refers to UNCTAD's FDI data as “...among the most authoritative...”.

Download statistics demonstrate a spectacular rise in interest and usage of *WIR03* compared to previous editions. *WIR00* or parts thereof were downloaded 181,000 times, *WIR02*, 225,000 times,

while *WIR03* or parts thereof (as mentioned earlier) were downloaded 800,000 times between September and end December 2003 (table 2). It is interesting to note that older *WIRs* (e.g. for 2000) are still being downloaded in 2003.

These figures demonstrate how important the Internet has become for the dissemination of UNCTAD publications. In this context, it is also interesting to note that several hundred organizations (including institutions of higher learning and international organizations) have provided links on their websites to the *WIR*, and UNCTAD regularly receives requests for information on the *Report*.

Table 2. Number of downloads of *WIR00* – *WIR03*, or parts thereof

<i>WIR</i>	Number of downloads
<i>WIR00</i>	181,387
<i>WIR01</i>	475, 623
<i>WIR02</i>	1,225,179
<i>WIR03</i> ^a	801,847
Total	2,684,036

^a Between September and end December 2003.

Source: UNCTAD, Web Content Management Unit and UNICC.

Data on the language distribution are available for the *Overview of WIR* for 2000-2003: 86% of the downloads were in English, 6% in Spanish and 3% each in French and Chinese.

The Division received overwhelmingly positive feedback from its main clientele groups through an on-line readership survey in 2003 and pays close attention to feedback that points to needed improvements in particular regarding an expanded presence on the web (table 3). Most of the respondents to the survey were academics (67 %), followed by governments (13 %). The great majority of respondents (90 %) found the publications very useful, their contents excellent (75 %); the most useful features being statistics and trends (57 %), followed by the topics/themes covered (28%).

Table 3. Preliminary results of the on-line readership survey for DITE publications

DITE received 240 responses in 2003 to its on-line readership survey: 109 for the *World Investment Report*, the rest for the *Transnational Corporations* journal, *Investment Policy Reviews*, the *World Investment Directory* and other publications.

Responses were received from 68 countries: 48 from developing countries and economies in transition; 20 from developed countries.

Results

Area of work of the respondent:

Government: 13%
 Private enterprise: 7%
 International organization: 4 %
 Non-profit organization: 2%
 Academic and research: 67%
 Media: 2%
 Other: 5%

Usefulness of the publication:

Very useful: 90%
 Of some use: 9%
 Irrelevant: 1%

Assessment of the contents of the publications:

Excellent: 75%
 Good: 21%
 Adequate: 3%
 Poor: 0.4%

Most useful feature in publication:

Trends/statistics: 57%
 Topic (main theme): 28%
 Policy recommendations: 9%
 Graphics/figures: 5%
 Other: 1%

Source: UNCTAD.

Programme resources

The work programme of the Division is reflected in the UNCTAD section of the UN Medium-term Plan for the period 2002-2005; its financing was set out in the UN Programme Budget for the 2002-2003 biennium as approved by the UN General Assembly.

Box 1. Extra-budgetary resources – Countries

Brazil, China, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom

In light of the drastic cuts in funds for consultancy, travel and expert groups for the biennium (about 30% less than the previous biennium budget), and a further cut of regular budget resources at the end of 2003, the Division took measures to utilize regular and extra-budgetary resources more efficiently. It received extra-budgetary resources from several governments (box 1), UNDP, the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) and the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force. UNCTAD's work also benefited from contributions received through Section 33 of the United Nations Development Account. A number of projects received in-kind contributions from international organizations, bilateral funding sources and national governments or institutions.

The Division continues to benefit from Junior Professional Officers financed by Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, and from the support of experts, scholars, consultants and interns, many of whom contribute without remuneration. DITE for the first time benefited from the expertise of a corporate executive, seconded to the Division on a full-time basis in order to develop a new business linkages programme. All of these contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

Internal measures to improve productivity and delivery

Following a senior management retreat of UNCTAD in late 2002, DITE identified a number of organizational and managerial issues to be addressed during 2003 to improve the overall productivity of the Division, increase transparency and job satisfaction, strengthen performance management and enhance the overall work climate. For this purpose, a small divisional task force outlined practical steps and measures for implementation. Some of the agreed measures have already been implemented in parts of the Division; implementation is being monitored.

Special efforts were undertaken to enhance transparency and to improve the flow of information among staff and between management and staff. For this purpose improvements were made in the divisional intranet site, which, when fully operational, should facilitate the dissemination of information and serve as a monitoring and management tool. Several measures to improve the overall work climate, like the appointment of divisional ombudspersons, a weekly newsletter (e-weekly) on substantive and staff matters and a series of regular brown bag luncheons were introduced. Staff development needs were addressed through a number of substantive and management skills courses. The Division also reacted to requests by staff members to discuss specific management issues such as gender-sensitive teambuilding and strategic direction of future work. For this purpose a retreat was organized. DITE was the first Division in UNCTAD to address gender issues through specialized training.

Challenges ahead

Pending the outcome of deliberations of UNCTAD XI on the future work orientation of the Organization, the Division will continue to strengthen its priority areas within its core competencies and work on the interface of global processes and national policy making, focussing on:

- building its on-line data base capacities;
- policy issues related to the development dimension of FDI, with particular attention to services;
- improving the regulatory framework for FDI;

- policy options in the context of home country measures and CSR;
- regional investment agreements;
- issues related to technology transfer;
- the link between benefiting from FDI and enterprise development;
- opportunities for domestic enterprise participation in global value chains and outlining policy and support measures;

The main challenge for the Division continues to be carrying out its mandate effectively and efficiently with its resources. In this context, the Division will also expand its cooperation with other organizations (box 2).

Box 2. Some of the institutions with which DITE cooperated in 2003

ASEAN Working Group on Foreign Direct Investment Statistics
 ASEAN Secretariat
 Andean Community of Nations Secretariat
 African Insurance Organisation
 Agence pour la Francophonie
 Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines
 Center for International Development, Harvard University
 Consumer Unity and Trust Society of India
 Department for International Development (UK)
 European Commission
 German Foundation for Development, Germany
 Global Corporate Governance Forum
 Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, India
 Inter-American Development Bank
 International Accounting Standards Board
 International Association of Insurance Supervisors
 International Association on Accounting Education and Research
 International Chamber of Commerce
 International Federation of Accountants
 Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Tokyo, Japan
 Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India
 Legon Centre of Accra, Ghana
 National University of Singapore, Singapore
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
 Organization of American States
 ProInversion, Peru
 Senghor University, Alexandria, Egypt
 SEBRAE (Brazilian SME Support Agency)
 Shanghai WTO Affairs Consultation Center, China
 UN Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization
 Universidad de los Andes, Colombia
 University of Campinas, Brazil
 University of Dar es Salaam, The United Republic of Tanzania
 University of Geneva
 University of Lima, Peru
 University of Pretoria, South Africa
 University of Tunis, Tunisia
 University of Yaoundé, Cameroon
 World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies
 World Association of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
 World Bank: MIGA, IPAnet, FIAS, Development Gateway
 World Trade Organization

I. Intergovernmental Meetings¹

1. Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, Seventh Session

Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues

This session focused on development-related policy issues of FDI in view of the overall decline of FDI due to the global economic downturn and the growing importance of improving the investment climate by (a) creating an investment-friendly infrastructure, regulatory and policy framework, and (b) working more closely

Geneva
20-24 January 2003
TD/B/COM.2/50

with TNCs and home governments to reduce the negative impact of FDI in host countries. In this context, emphasis was placed on the need for: domestic capacity building in infrastructure, human resources and institutions in co-operation with other multi- and bilateral organizations; special and differential treatment for LDCs in international agreements; and adequate room for national policy formulation in accordance with the development needs of individual countries. In addition, the session highlighted the usefulness of international investment arrangements for improving the attractiveness of FDI locations, provided that treaty provisions remained flexible and mindful of developing country needs, in addition to ensuring transparency, predictability and stability of home country measures. Lastly, the discussion of investment policy reviews (10 plus follow-up work on four countries, and plans for 10 additional countries) highlighted their usefulness, their status of implementation and the perennial problem of funding, which needed to be resolved.

The major conclusions of the Commission were for the UNCTAD Secretariat to continue its: post-Doha technical assistance and capacity-building in FDI-related areas; facilitation of the information flow among investment negotiators; in-depth analysis of policies to attract FDI that benefits development; investment policy reviews; joint session of policy makers with the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA); and cooperation and joint programmes with other international and regional organizations on investment-related issues.

Two Expert meetings were agreed upon:

Expert Meeting on the Effectiveness of Foreign Direct Investment Policy Measures

Experts had a wide-ranging debate on four main areas: (i) selected general policy measures (business immigration, labour, tax regime);

Geneva
25-27 June 2003
TD/B/COM.2/EM.13/3

(ii) policy measures in selected industries (agro-business, information and communication technology); (iii) the Investment Policy Review for Nepal; and (iv) the Investment Compass – an UNCTAD web-based benchmarking tool for the investment environment. Experts noted that inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) could bring important benefits to the recipient economies in the form of capital inflows, technology spillovers, human capital formation, international trade and production integration, enhancement of enterprise development and good governance. However, it was also noted that FDI could have negative effects in such areas as market structure and balance of payments. Government policies were therefore needed to enhance benefits and minimize negative effects. The challenge for policymakers in designing FDI strategy and policy is to maximize the positive effects and minimize possible negative effects.

FDI and Development: The Case of Privatization-Related Services FDI: Trends, Impact and Policy Issues

This Expert group meeting discussed how host countries could attract FDI to increase their competitiveness and enhance the development dimension of FDI in the services sector, within a framework of rules and regulations promoting competitiveness. The meeting drew attention to key considerations in privatising services, including those related to the justification for privatization, its political feasibility and how to facilitate political and public acceptance, competition and regulation, social implications, and mechanisms of privatization.

Geneva
29-31 October 2003
TD/B/COM.2/EM.14/2

¹The full list of intergovernmental and other meetings and other events organized/co-organized and serviced by DITE is given in appendix 1.

The meeting found that a strong regulatory authority was necessary to make FDI in the services sector work for development. This authority needs to be endowed with adequate tools to protect consumers, ensure quality, scope and availability of services, and to contribute to improvements expected from FDI, just as it contributes to improvements under domestic investors. The round table session concluded that, when privatization involved foreign investors, a number of factors needed to be considered in the design and implementation of associated policies. Governments must establish clear objectives, prioritize these and other objectives not well served by FDI and match them with the privatization methods. Certain objectives can be served well by selling to a specific "strategic" foreign buyer, others may be better served by initial public offerings in domestic and foreign stock markets, or a sale to employees of the firm to be privatized.

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR), Twentieth Session

The session discussed case studies on corporate governance disclosures that were conducted on Brazil, France, Kenya, the Russian Federation, and the United States. The deliberations on the case studies, particularly the debate on implementation issues on corporate governance disclosure

Geneva
29 September to 1 October
2003

requirements enabled participants to learn from each other's experiences. Several representatives expressed the need for the issuance of a practical guidance on corporate governance disclosures. ISAR therefore requested the UNCTAD Secretariat to publish and disseminate as widely as possible a paper on transparency and disclosure requirements for corporate governance, illustrating current practices. The session considered a report on the impact of corporations on society. ISAR recognized that corporations had widespread economic, environmental and social effects on various stakeholders that were not always reflected in the annual reports. The session also discussed a revised model curriculum on accounting, and reviewed progress on follow-up work from its 15th and 19th sessions on environmental accounting and accounting by SMEs. In concluding their deliberations, the Group of Experts agreed to propose two topics for its main agenda at its 21st session: comparability and relevance of existing indicators on CSR, and implementation status of corporate governance disclosures. All materials produced by ISAR are available at www.unctad.org/isar.

2. Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development, Seventh Session

This Commission was jointly serviced by DITE and SITE. DITE was responsible for the agenda item "Improving the competitiveness of SMEs through enhancing productive capacity." A Panel on policy issues for fostering national competitiveness was organized under this

Geneva
24-27 February 2003
TDB/B/COM.3/50

item. It concluded that sound macroeconomic policies were a basic component of any competitiveness strategy, but needed to be complemented by enterprise, technology and competition policies. A key issue is how to address both market and coordination failures in competitiveness strategies. Developing countries should aim to transit to the "high road of competitiveness." This calls for a clear vision, commitment and deliberate action. The Commission recommended that UNCTAD conduct further research on technology policies to enhance enterprise competitiveness focusing especially on those countries that have moved up the technology ladder. UNCTAD should also examine the interface between international commitments and national competitiveness policies. During the Commission, a briefing of the EMPRETEC programme was organized as a side event. This proved to be a useful session and delegates insisted that a slot for EMPRETEC should be reserved for the agenda of the 8th Session of the Commission.

Expert Meeting on Policies and Programmes for Technology Development and Mastery, including the Role of FDI

This was the third Expert Meeting convened under the theme "Improving the competitiveness of SMEs through enhancing productive capacity." The previous meetings focused on policies and measures for financing technology, especially for SMEs. This

Geneva
16-18 July 2003
TD/B/COM.3/EM.18/3

meeting expanded the analysis by examining a broader set of policy options to enhance competitiveness through technology development and mastery. The experts noted that the East Asian economies in general had been most successful in moving up the technology ladder. No one strategy emerged as the most successful, but several factors were critical for the emergence of the East Asian countries, namely, (1) vision and commitment of government; (2) skills training; (3) attracting export-oriented FDI; (4) support for local industry; and (5) local technological efforts in terms of R&D. The experts questioned whether other developing countries could replicate the success of the East Asian countries, because both the opportunities and the international context in terms of WTO and other agreements had changed. However, they agreed that the principles behind the success of Asian countries provide guidance to policy makers in other countries. Some 70 experts from 24 countries participated in the meeting.

3. Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), Sixth Session

The Commission examined the outcome of its work during the 2001-2003 inter-sessional period on "Technology development and capacity-building for competitiveness in a digital society," and made a number of recommendations to national governments and the international community. The Commission also selected the theme for its work during the 2003-2004 inter-sessional period on: "Promoting the application of science and technology to meet the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration."

Geneva
5-9 May 2003
E/2003/31E/CN.16/2003/6

CSTD electronic working groups on " Promoting the application of science and technology to meet the Development Goals contained in the Millennium Declaration "

DITE hosted on its Science and Technology for Development Network (STDev) four electronic working groups from June to August 2003. These working groups were designed to gather input for the new subject of the Commission from a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, multilateral organisations, academia, other UN agencies as well as civil society. About 140 individuals from more than 30 countries joined the working groups. A summary of the discussion was fed into the CSTD Panel meeting in Tunis (see below).

CSTD panel on " Promoting the application of science and technology to meet the Millennium Development Goals "

This Panel addressed policies and measures designed to: (a) improve the policy environment for the application of science and technology to development by identifying potential risks and benefits of new and emerging technologies; (b) strengthen basic and applied research in developing countries and international scientific networking; (c) strengthen technology support institutions and science advisory mechanisms, build human capacity, identify new technologies and applications, and encourage international collaboration to support research in neglected fields; and (d) promote universal Internet access at affordable costs and build strategic partnerships in the field of science and technology for development and capacity building for competitiveness. Findings and recommendations from this Panel will be considered at the 7th session of the Commission in May 2004. More information is available at <http://www.unctad.org/stdev>.

Tunis
29-31 October 2003

General Assembly

Report on "Impact of new biotechnologies, with particular attention to sustainable development, including food security, health and economic productivity "

The report was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/182 of 21 December 2001 on science and technology for development. It provides information on sectors and countries in which biotechnology is making a significant contribution to economic productivity and human welfare. The report identifies measures that need to be taken in order to build indigenous capabilities in biotechnology. It also addresses the impact of new biotechnologies, with particular attention to sustainable development, including food security, health and economic productivity, and puts forward proposals on the aspects of the transfer of such technologies, in particular to developing countries and economies in transition, while taking into account

A/58/76
9 May 2003

the need to protect intellectual property rights and the special needs of developing countries. Upon request by The General Assembly (9 December 2003) this document will be made available for the meeting on Global Governance in Biotechnology in Chile in March 2004.

II. Ad hoc Expert Meetings

Workshop on Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting

The objectives of this workshop were to raise awareness among ISAR members as to current trends, initiatives and issues in the area of reporting on CSR and to assess the impact of these trends

Geneva 2 October 2003

on investor confidence and implications for accounting and reporting. This event brought ISAR members to a common level of understanding of CSR and CSR reporting issues and the views of the major stakeholders of the CSR agenda. It revealed the gaps in current CSR reporting initiatives, whether business or civil-society driven, and crystallised the need for better comparability of reports, integrating developmental concerns and reducing the cost of CSR reporting.

Workshop on Eco-efficiency Indicators and Reporting

The meeting was attended by industry experts, financial analysts, standard-setters, accounting practitioners, academics and experts. The purpose was to review the accounting model for environmental

Geneva 28 March 2003

performance by standardizing environmental performance indicators and reach a consensus on the methodology. The UNCTAD guideline and a users and preparers manual were adopted. The Environmental Health and Safety team at Ciba is optimistic that the guideline helps to create a standard for reporting eco-efficiency given its detailed procedure for arriving at consolidated figures. It is easy to understand and implementing it is not too burdensome. The participants requested UNCTAD to extend the methodology used for environmental accounting and eco efficiency indicators to social accounting and reporting.

Meeting on Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration in the Global Economy

The meeting was organized by the Policy and Capacity-building Branch, DITE. The purpose of the meeting was to identify policies that have led firms to use investment effectively in order to create new productive capacities and perform successfully in the world market.

Geneva 15-16 December 2003

The meeting focused on the first draft of the new series of case studies of sectors in selected medium-sized developing countries. The studies were on the salmon industry in Chile, the electronics industry in Thailand, and the automobile components sector in Tunisia. The experts compared findings, identified main policy parameters and discussed ways to harness technology for integrating into and becoming competitive in the global economy. Criteria on the finalization of the drafts were agreed. It was proposed that the case studies and experience shared during the meeting would be published and widely disseminated.

Roundtable on Restoring Investor Confidence through Strengthening the Accounting Profession

A strong correlation exists between the level of economic development and that of accounting expertise. In many developing countries, the accountancy profession is not adequately represented. The objective of the roundtable was to discuss how to strengthen the accounting profession in order to better meet the challenges of increasingly globalised and sophisticated financial markets, and foster the integration of developing and transitional economies into the global economy. In particular, the participants discussed: major challenges to the accounting profession due to the growing demand for cross border accounting services; possible ways of meeting the need for harmonization of professional qualifications at the global level; major initiatives on international convergence between

qualifications; further steps of the UNCTAD/ISAR project on international professional qualifications and how it can help upgrade national accounting qualifications in line with international requirements. The roundtable was attended by about 80 experts from about 50 countries representing major national, regional and international organizations involved in accounting education.

EMPRETEC Directors' Meeting

The 2003 annual Directors' meeting for Latin American took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina (October) and for Africa in Accra, Ghana (November). Furthermore, a Donors Conference on was held in Geneva in February, as a side event of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Enterprise Development. A key topic of these events was the Empretec XI Conference, a side event to UNCTAD XI, which is expected to bring 3,000 entrepreneurs to Sao Paolo.

Buenos Aires, Accra
October / November 2003

Global Seminar on the Draft of the *World Investment Report 2003*

The seminar was organized in cooperation with the German Foundation for International Development to conduct a peer review of the *World Investment Report 2003*. The theme of the report, "FDI Policies for Development: National and International Perspectives," was discussed and the experts provided inputs to the draft report and recommended priority issues to improve on its usefulness to national policy makers and international negotiators.

Geneva
12-13 May 2003

Accounting by SMEs

The Consultative Group on Accounting by SMEs reviewed comments received on the draft guidelines on accounting (SMEGA) for Level 2 SMEs. The draft guidelines had been circulated for wider consultations in early 2003 in accordance with the agreement reached at the 19th session of ISAR

Geneva
10 June 2003

Corporate Governance

At the 19th session of ISAR, UNCTAD was requested to prepare case studies on implementation of disclosures on corporate governance. To accomplish this task, UNCTAD set up a task force, to review the draft case studies and draw up an issues paper based on these case studies to be discussed at ISAR's 20th session. The case studies were conducted on Brazil, France, Kenya, the Russian Federation and the United States of America.

Geneva
9 June 2003

Workshop on ISAR Model Curriculum for Professional Accountants

UNCTAD organized the workshop to discuss the revised ISAR model curriculum on accounting education for professional accountants and present it to the 20th ISAR session. Several national, regional and international professional bodies and experts on accounting education participated in the workshop. Participants finalized changes to the revised curriculum.

Geneva
11 June 2003

III. Publications²

Recurrent publications

World Investment Report 2003 - FDI Policies for Development: National and International Perspectives

This is the 13th volume in a series covering global trends and developments relating to FDI and TNCs. In Part One, *WIR03* discusses overall trends in FDI, with special focus on the FDI downturn. The reasons for the drastic decline in 2001 and 2002

Sales No. E.03.II.D.8
ISBN 92-1-112580-4 Aug 2003

FDI flows are discussed from a global perspective, as well as by region – developed countries, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Central and Eastern Europe. Part Two focuses on key issues that straddle national FDI policies and international investment agreements with a view to bringing out the development dimension. Special attention is given to the proliferation of international investment agreements, the right to regulate, home country measures and CSR. The report includes a statistical annex of over 100 pages – also on CD Rom. Additional information is available at www.unctad.org/wir.

World Investment Directory: Central and Eastern Europe

Following independence and transition to market-oriented policies, liberalization of trade and capital flows became the main vehicle for reintegration of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) with the rest of the world. Consequently, as of the mid-1990s, an increasing number of

Sales No. E.03.II.D.12
ISBN 92-1-112598-7 April
2003

CEE countries experienced a major boom in inward FDI. This does not apply to outward FDI. Moreover, outward FDI is highly concentrated, with the Russian Federation alone accounting for 60% of the total volume. The current issue of the *World Investment Directory: Central and Eastern Europe* not only documents those FDI trends and patterns – together with data on the activities of TNCs – in 19 CEE countries as systematically as possible, but also provides an in-depth analysis and evaluation in its Overview chapter. Beside statistical and company data, the *Directory* also contains information on the regulatory framework affecting FDI on a country basis. It offers a major update to the first edition of the same volume a decade ago. The data on inward and outward FDI stocks and flows are based on information as of December 2002. The country profiles are available also on CD Rom. Additional information is available at www.unctad.org/en/subsites/dite/fdistats_files/WID2.htm (country profiles) and www.unctad.org/en/docs/iteiit20032_en.pdf (Overview).

World Investment Directory

The *World Investment Directory (WID)* series provide data on FDI and TNCs on a country basis; recent developments in regulatory frameworks relevant to FDI; a list of largest foreign affiliates and of the largest TNCs, as well as a bibliography of relevant secondary sources in country profiles for every country of a given region. The *World Investment Directory: Developed Countries* and The *World Investment Directory: Central Eastern Europe* were published both in hardcopy and on CD-Rom. The volumes on other regions are in the process of being published; individual country data posted on the UNCTAD website are continuously amended and updated.

World Economic Situation and Prospects 2003

This is a joint publication with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Division contributed a chapter on FDI to this publication. New estimates of FDI

DESA/UNCTAD, Sales No.
E.03.II.C.2 January 2003

² The full list of publications and other printed/electronic products by DITE is given in appendix 1. These are annotations of some major DITE publications.

flows at the global and regional levels for 2002 were made. They projected a two-year downturn in FDI flows. *WESP 2003* was launched 9 January 2003.

Transnational Corporations journal

The articles published in *Vol. 11, No. 3* deal with the interaction of foreign direct investment (FDI) with competitiveness and technology. The first article, written by John H. Dunning and Alison McKaig-Berliner, analyzes the competitiveness question from a firm perspective, and in one services industry (professional business services). Among its most significant findings, the article shows that the propensity of firms to access competitive advantages

Volume 11, No. 3 UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/32
Volume 12, No. 1 UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/33
Volume 12, No. 2 UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/34

from foreign locations is positively related to the degree of transnationality, and varies according to the country of origin and form of FDI. In the second article, Sanjaya Lall investigates the sources of competitiveness for developing locations and the role governments can play in enhancing such competitiveness. It highlights the important role that FDI can play in the transfer of technology, but emphasizes that technology transfer should be maximized and complemented by appropriate country policies. The third article, by Rajah Rasiah, provides further details on how government policies can (or can not) enhance competitiveness. The relevance of his analysis comes from the fact that he contrasts the cases of two locations within the same country (Malaysia): that of Penang (a success story) with Klang Valley (a less successful case). The Overview of the *World Investment Report 2002*, reprinted in this issue, provides a wide range of background information for the reader, in order to contribute to a full picture of the current dynamics of the world economy. This issue of *Transnational Corporations* also features the consolidated indices of all articles, research notes, views, review essays, review articles and book reviews published so far.

Vol. 12, No. 1 features three articles and two research notes. In “Political activities by transnational corporations: bright lines versus grey boundaries,” John M. Kline explores the potential contradictions between calls for greater social responsibility on the one hand, and against corporate interference in domestic political activities on the other. Corporations test the boundaries of permissible political involvement by relying on voluntary codes, reporting mechanisms and dialogue with civil society groups. In the second article on “Managing the environment across borders: a survey of environmental management in transnational corporations in Asia,” Michael W. Hansen assesses progress made in corporate environmental self-regulation since Rio. The third article, “Foreign direct investment and its effect on employment in Central Europe,” co-authored by Slavo Radosevic, Urmas Varblane and Tomasz Mickiewicz, explores the complexities of employment preservation, employment generation and structural change through FDI. In the two research notes, Frank Barry and Aoife Hannan analyze the “Product characteristics and the growth of FDI” and Sunghoon Hong and Sidney J. Gray explore foreign affiliates’ satisfaction with government policies in the Republic of Korea.

The three articles and the research note published in *Vol. 12, No. 2* focus on the policy implications of FDI in developing countries and economies in transition. Based on a synthesis of recent research on how to maximize the benefits – and avoid the dangers – of FDI, Theodore H. Moran suggests a rethinking of possible trade-and-investment negotiations in the aftermath of the collapse at Cancún. In the second article, V.N. Balasubramanyam and Vidya Mahambare argue, based on the example of India, that although FDI is a superb catalyst of development, large volumes of it alone may be ineffective in promoting growth in the absence of preconditions necessary for the efficient operations of foreign affiliates. In the last article, Wladimir Andreff analyzes the behaviour of newly emerging TNCs from economies in transition. Finally, in a note, Len J. Trevino and Kamal P. Upadhyaya examine the relative effectiveness of foreign aid and FDI in five developing Asian countries.

Review of International Accounting and Reporting Issues

The 2003 *Review of International Accounting and Reporting Issues* contains the proceedings of the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) held in Geneva 29 September to 1 October 2003. Five case studies on corporate governance disclosures were discussed. The case studies were conducted on Brazil, France, Kenya, the Russian Federation and the United States. The main findings of the case studies as well as a summary of ISAR's deliberations at its 20th session are presented in the first chapter of this volume. The detailed findings of the case studies are presented in chapters two through six. The impact of enterprises on society has been an issue of growing concern for various stakeholders. The 20th session of ISAR considered a report prepared by the Secretariat on disclosure. A summary of the Group's deliberations and the paper discussed then are contained in Chapter seven of this volume. The last chapter of this volume contains a revised model curriculum for the professional education of accountants that was discussed at the 20th session of ISAR. A summary of the deliberations of the Group of Experts is also contained in the chapter.

ISAR Update No. 2

This newsletter is published by the UNCTAD Secretariat on behalf of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) to provide news and updates to the global network of experts and other participants.

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/1

ISAR Update No. 3

This volume of ISAR Update discusses the workshop on the role of accounting education on investor confidence organized by the UNCTAD Secretariat, consultations on manual on eco-efficiency indicators, various other ISAR events, and news briefs on several issues on corporate transparency and disclosure.

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/2

ISAR Update No. 4

This volume of ISAR Update contains news on the 20th session of ISAR, the workshop on CSR, various other ISAR activities and news briefs on developments in the area of corporate transparency and disclosure.

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/7
Forthcoming

Non-recurrent publications

Investment Policy Reviews

Nepal

The review addressed various measures to improve FDI performance and capitalize on the country's advantages. These include privileged access to a well-disposed neighbouring country with a large market; a low-wage trainable workforce; a flourishing local entrepreneurial culture in both small and large business; and established international recognition thanks to tourist landmarks. The review highlights attractive sectors for FDI in the short term as regulatory and administrative reforms are put in place. Also, Nepal has to be proactive to take further advantage of the Trade Treaty with India and its LDC trade preferences with developed countries. In the longer term, FDI can play a role in telecommunications and electricity if appropriate regimes are put in place. There is also a need to improve the human resources base in order to attract high-technology FDI.

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc/2003/1
E.03.II. D.17

Lesotho

Although Lesotho is a small, land-locked LDC, it has been able to attract FDI thanks to a number of trade preferences. Although modest, FDI is important for Lesotho. The challenge

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc/2003/4
E.03.II. D.18

for Lesotho is to attract more FDI, diversifying it away from its reliance on one activity – exports – in the apparel industry, which is footloose and dependent on trade privileges. Lesotho is largely open to FDI. However, the legal framework for investment is weakly developed and requires streamlining to enhance transparency and consistency. Improvements are recommended in business taxation, land regulation, work and residence permits, industrial and trade licensing, competition policy and some aspects of foreign exchange control. The review considers that there is unexploited potential in the services and natural resources sectors that should be promoted. FDI in manufacturing should also be encouraged. This will require targeted measures on the part of the host country (and home countries) to create permanent comparative advantages in manufacturing. At the same time, the potential for long-term, free access to other markets, notably to that of South Africa, should be fully tapped.

Sri Lanka

The Government of Sri Lanka has launched a vigorous growth agenda, entitled *Regaining Sri Lanka*. A central role is given to the private sector in driving the nation's economic recovery.

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc/2003/8
Advance copy

The prospect of internal peace provides a springboard to undertake the improvements necessary for Sri Lanka to compete effectively with the best investment and growth performers in Asia. The review assesses the performance of Sri Lanka in encouraging private investment. Economic growth and private investment, including FDI, have been low by the standards of the best performers in Asia. Therefore, in reviewing the investment framework, reforms are outlined that can lead to a more attractive investment climate, including land regulation, balanced labour measures and taxation to provide an accessible and competitive fiscal regime for all investors. Furthermore, easing of FDI entry restrictions should continue, moves to abolish foreign exchange controls are endorsed and current good business immigration practices can be formalised and promoted. All these changes once introduced can facilitate Sri Lanka's goal of becoming an international business hub. The review also assesses the role of the Board of Investment in implementing the investment strategy. It recommends reorienting the institution from being an investment facilitator for large investors to becoming an investment generator targeting all investors who want to invest in the country. The reorientation would lead to a smaller institution but with greater capacity to fulfil key functions, along the lines of leading investment promotion agencies in other countries.

Investment and Technology Policies for Competitiveness: Review of Successful Country Experiences

This paper discusses the role of FDI in transferring technology, building technological capabilities and enhancing competitiveness. It

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2003/2

highlights the important role that FDI can play in the transfer of technology, but also emphasizes that the latter should be complemented by appropriate domestic policies. The paper examines competitiveness in its contextual setting of globalisation and rapid technological change, before developing an analytical framework with which to consider technology and capacity building. On the basis of its evaluation of the case studies of South- East Asian countries, the paper considers the strategies used successfully to build domestic capabilities, providing a broad set of policy options from which to choose.

Information and Communication Technology Development Indices

This paper evaluates countries' capabilities in information and communication technologies (ICTs) and analyses changes in these capabilities over time with a view to benchmarking countries' levels

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2003/1

of technological development in ICTs. The paper provides a cross-country analysis of more than 150 countries in terms of: connectivity; determinants of access to Internet such as call costs, income and literacy; and policy measures, including the presence of a domestic internet exchange and degree of competition in the telecoms sector. It then classifies countries as "falling behind", "keeping up" and

"getting ahead", based on index measurements. It also addresses the question of inequality and divergence in ICT capabilities between countries in the international digital divide with a view to assessing policy factors with significant impact on ICT outcomes. It is envisaged that this work will provide measures of ICT development and formulate policies to address national ICT capabilities and the digital divide in the context of globalisation.

ICT Benchmarking Tool

This interactive benchmarking tool allows policy makers to assess ICT capabilities and compare them with those of other developing and selected countries, using indicators such as speed of Internet access, number of telephone main lines, mobiles, PCs, Internet hosts, and Internet users. Designed with a flexible and open-source system, this tool can be accessed on www.uctad.org/stdev and allows users to configure and modify the parameters to suit their specific needs

forthcoming

Disclosure of the Impact of Corporations on Society: Current Trends and Issues

This publication gives an overview of the current trends and issues in CSR reporting. The Secretariat's report on the disclosure of the impact of corporations on society contained in Part I was discussed during the 20th session of ISAR in September 2003. Part II of this publication includes proceedings of a one-day workshop organised immediately after the 20th session for interested ISAR members. High-level representatives from a broad range of stakeholders discussed such issues as who drives the agenda on CSR, major reporting initiatives, the benefits of CSR for corporations as well as for the sustainable development of countries. They also discussed how the accounting profession and standard setters can respond to the current situation in order to develop a harmonised social reporting model that takes into account both the needs of stakeholders and the constraints of corporations.

A Manual for the Preparers and Users on Eco-efficiency Indicators

The manual links environmental performance with financial performance. Despite the practical usefulness of eco-efficiency indicators, their construction and use are highly problematic. The manual therefore presents a method by which environmental and financial performance indicators can be used together to measure an enterprise's progress in attaining eco-efficiency or sustainability. The manual further provides detailed explanations and examples for the preparers and users of eco-efficiency indicators so that they can produce internally consistent environmental and financial information, thus improving the quality of environmental reporting and stakeholder satisfaction.

UNCTAD/ITE/TED/1
Forthcoming

Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines for Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEGA), Level 2

This publication contains guidance on accounting and financial reporting for SMEs, developed by the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) at UNCTAD. The Group of experts proposed a three-tiered structure to meet the financial reporting needs of SMEs. This guidance applies to Level 2 SMEs and is based on International Accounting Standards (IASs) developed by the International Accounting Standards Board. It is intended to be user friendly and deals with the most frequently encountered transactions. It is also expected to facilitate the transition to applying full IASs when SMEs reach Level 1.

UNCTAD/ITE/TED/2003/15
Forthcoming

Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines for Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEGA), Level 3

This publication contains guidance on accounting and financial reporting for SMEs, as developed by the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) at UNCTAD. The Group of experts proposed a three-tiered structure to meet the financial reporting needs of SMEs. This guidance applies to Level 3 SMEs, which are characterised as small, often owner-managed and having few employees. This guidance is based on a simple accruals-based accounting set out in International Accounting Standards (IASs).

UNCTAD/ITE/TED/2003/16
Forthcoming

Selected Issues in Corporate Governance: Regional and Country Experiences

The publication discusses selected issues in corporate governance from various perspectives, including those of national and regional policy makers, regulators, investors, academia, board members and others. In particular, it addresses issues relating to corporate governance, transparency and financial disclosure, role and responsibilities of investors, competency and training of board members as well as the relationship between risk management and corporate governance. The volume also contains articles on regional and country experiences with corporate governance, including the European Union; eastern, central and southern Africa, and Malaysia.

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/3,
E.03.II.D.26, ISBN 92-1-112599-5,
06/10/03

UNCTAD/ICC Project on Investment Guides & Capacity-building for LDCs: 2003

Two new guides on Nepal and Cambodia were published under this project, and new features were introduced with respect to content and dissemination:

- in line with recommendations of the independent evaluation panel in 2001, four or five “FDI stories” were included conveying a realistic atmosphere as to investment conditions in these countries;
- both guides were launched in regional hubs in co-operation with major business organizations -- the Nepal guide in New Delhi at a launch hosted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), and the Cambodia guide in Kuala Lumpur at a launch hosted by the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM).

Work was begun on three new guides: to Ethiopia, Mali and Mauritania. These will appear in May 2004 and will be launched in Marrakech in June 2004 at the ICC's biennial congress (expected to attract 800+ mainly business people). The focus in the future will be on new strategies for dissemination, including via the Internet.

The guides to Nepal and Cambodia offer objective overviews of investment opportunities and conditions in these countries for potential foreign investors. The structure of both is the same. After an executive summary, there is a chapter on the operating environment (which deals with such matters as infrastructure, labour and taxation), one on opportunities (which highlights those in agro-processing and tourism) and one on the regulatory framework for foreign direct investment. Last comes a brief chapter summarizing the perceptions of investors, both foreign and domestic, already established in these countries. The appendices provide pointers to sources of further information, including a list of 60 major foreign investors. Wherever possible, the guides provide comparative indicators for the countries of South Asia (for Nepal) or ASEAN (for Cambodia): income, education, tax rates, telecommunications, etc. No familiarity with either Cambodia or Nepal is assumed.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2003/2
(Nepal)

UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2003/6
(Cambodia)

Intellectual Property Rights: Implications for Development

ICTSD and UNCTAD

This policy discussion paper is one of the products of the joint UNCTAD-ICTSD Project on Intellectual Property Rights and Sustainable Development. It is intended to contribute to a better understanding of the key policy issues raised by intellectual property rights (IPRs) and their impact on economic development, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development.

Geneva 2003
ISBN 16818954

Part One provides a general explanation of the rationale behind IPRs and their evolution, as well as an overview of the multilateral system for their protection. These international rules have important socio-economic implications that are dealt with in Parts Two and Three. Part Two addresses some broad crosscutting issues that constitute the basic premises behind the adoption of stronger IPR regimes in developing countries, such as the fostering of innovation and creativity as well as access to and use of new technologies. Finally, Part Three discusses the impact of new IPR standards on specific areas of concern for developing countries, namely: health; food, agriculture and biodiversity; traditional knowledge and folklore; and access to knowledge and educational, technical and scientific information. Parts Two and Three therefore analyse in more depth some of the issues addressed in Part One.

TRIPS and Development: Issue Papers and Resource Book

UNCTAD and ICTSD

The joint UNCTAD-ICTSD Project on Intellectual Property Rights and Sustainable Development is providing a series of papers on various IPR issues to supplement the Resource Book and the Policy Discussion Paper. This allows concrete evidence to emerge and shed light on the

Geneva 2002 and 2003
ISBN 1681-8954

impact and relevance of IPRs in developing countries. The papers have been selected on the basis of concerns expressed by developing countries as well as priority areas identified by their negotiators. They cover sectors such as compulsory licensing, technology transfer, food security, geographical indications, etc. All papers as well as their executive summaries are available on the project website www.iprsonline.org/unctadictsd/projectoutputs.htm#casestudies. The Resource Book on the TRIPS Agreement is the second major output of the joint UNCTAD-ICTSD Project. It is conceived as a guide that will provide background and technical information on the main issues under discussion in TRIPS. International IP experts are currently putting the Book together. Most of its chapters are also available on the project website at www.iprsonline.org/unctadictsd/ResourceBookIndex.htm

Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration into the Global Economy

The book focuses on successful cases of technology transfer and integration into the world economy.³ They identify factors that could enable firms in developing countries to upgrade technologies or develop

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new technologies with a view to enhancing their *productivity* and *competitiveness*. Thus, these cases are expected to provide lessons, in terms of best practices, to other developing countries in the context of technological capacity building. The book deals with sectors where selected developing countries have demonstrated their ability to create new productive capacities and successfully participate in the world market. They represent examples of *created* comparative advantage, that is, cases in which a country's factor endowments were modified through investment in physical capital, human resources and the building up of capacities so as to develop and use new technologies. The lessons for other countries lie not in the actual selection of the industry but rather in how each of the three countries

³ Three case studies were made available, as separate documents, to the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology, as follows: A Case Study of Embraer in Brazil, UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.20; A Case Study of the Pharmaceutical Industry in India, UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/MISC.22; and A Case Study of the Automotive Industry in South Africa, UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/MISC.21.

overcame the handicaps they faced and struggled to secure a place in the world market. The studies have been carried out under the *UNCTAD/UNDP Global Programme on Globalization, Liberalization and Sustainable Human Development: Best Practices in Transfer of Technology*.

UNCTAD Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements (IIAs)

Incentives

The paper discusses incentives (e.g. financial, fiscal and regulatory incentives) as a policy instrument to attract FDI and use it to a country's advantage. It examines key issues in the current policy debate: the definition of incentives, the application of the principle of non-discrimination in regulating incentives (including performance requirements), transparency in incentives policies, incentives competition and the upkeep of regulatory standards through international control or consultation mechanisms and the encouragement of development-oriented incentives by host and home countries. The paper also looks at incentives from the perspectives of foreign investors and host countries. Finally, the paper looks at the economic and development implications of incentives and options for their treatment in IIAs.

Transparency

This paper examines how transparency issues have been addressed in IIAs and other international investment instruments. It identifies main influences in state and corporate approaches to transparency in international investment relations. First, it identifies the potential addressees of the transparency obligation, i.e. the host country, the home country and the foreign investor. Secondly, the contents of the transparency obligation are examined. In this regard, the key issue concerns the "intrusiveness" of transparency obligations, which in turn depends, inter alia, on information to be made public, methods used to increase transparency, time limits for meeting transparency requirements and exceptions to transparency obligations. Finally, the paper examines the significance of different approaches to transparency for economic development in individual countries and considers options available to negotiators when drafting transparency provisions.

Glossary of key concepts used in IIAs

This publication provides brief explanatory commentaries on the main terms and concepts used in IIAs. The commentaries are based to a large extent on the papers that have been published in the *UNCTAD Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements*. Each section provides a short definition of the item followed by examples of relevant provisions in IIAs. To allow for additional information on specific topics, each chapter has been complemented by related publications for further reading. A list explaining frequently used abbreviations precedes the text, whereas all international agreements and legal instruments mentioned in the publication can be found in full quotation in a list at the end of the paper.

Individual Studies

FDI in Landlocked Developing Countries at a Glance

This booklet presents a comprehensive and up-to-date overview of FDI and the activities of TNCs in each of the landlocked developing countries. It aims to contribute towards supporting those countries in developing and implementing appropriate FDI strategies and policy frameworks by providing enhanced information on favourable investment opportunities and thus encouraging increased FDI flows. The booklet should help increase FDI by making potential investors aware of the investment opportunities in each of the 30 countries covered. Divided into two parts, it describes recent trends in FDI to landlocked developing countries and regulatory changes, followed by country profiles of each country, providing the reader with a general picture of the role of FDI.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2003/5

The Development Dimension of FDI: Policy and Rule -making Perspectives

The past quarter century has witnessed remarkable growth in global FDI flows and the liberalization of national FDI policies. While FDI offers recipient economies important potential benefits, such benefits cannot be taken for granted. Simply opening up to FDI does not guarantee inflows, and even when countries do manage to attract FDI,

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the implications for development differ considerably, depending on the circumstances. Government policies are vital for enhancing the developmental impact of FDI. Furthermore, at the same time as barriers to cross-border exchanges are being reduced, including in the area of investment, international cooperation has been strengthened through various international agreements to regulate these exchanges. Countries thus need to ensure that policies undertaken at the national level in pursuit of specific development objectives are enhanced, and not hindered, by international rule making. This volume contains the written submissions presented by scholars and experts at UNCTAD's Expert Meeting on the development dimension of FDI, held in Geneva from 6 to 8 November 2002, namely: Kwasi Abeasi, V. Balasubramanyam, Gunnela Becker, Sanoussi Bilal, Daniel Graymore, John M. Kline, Ari Kokko, Nagesh Kumar, Howard Mann, Percy S. Mistry, Sol Picciotto, A. Edward Safarian, Magdolna Sass, Pierre Sauvé, M. Sornarajah, Joel P. Trachtman and Dirk W. te Velde.

Performance Requirements

Globalization of the world economy poses new challenges for the governance of economic activities. This applies particularly to FDI. Investment and trade liberalization have provided greater freedom to

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TNCs to align cross border production activities with their corporate strategies and the competitive advantages of host-countries. Countries today view inward FDI important for integrating their economies with international markets and expect it to contribute to their economic development. Nonetheless, openness alone is not always sufficient for the expected benefits to materialize. In order to narrow the gap between the objectives of host countries and TNCs, governments use a variety of policy measures. Performance requirements can be an important policy tool in this context, to enhance the benefits of, and address concerns related to, inward FDI. Their role in policy-making is still controversial, however. Many developing countries seek to preserve their right to utilize them, arguing that they should have the right to use tools that were available to developed countries during their industrialisation. Whereas, developed countries tend to associate performance requirements with interventionist strategies of the past and question their effectiveness.

In response to a request made by the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues at its 6th session, the present volume brings new empirical evidence to bear on the subject. To this end, the volume presents four developing country case studies and a review of the experience of developed countries. The focus of the analysis is on performance requirements that are not prohibited by the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures.

Bezpośrednie inwestycje zagraniczne na świecie i w Polsce: tendencje, determinanty i wpływ na gospodarke

[Foreign Direct Investment in the World and Poland: Trends, Determinants and Economic Impact]

(Joint publication with the Ministry of Economy, Poland, Warsaw)

FDI has become part of the economy of almost every country in the world, Poland included. Countries seek FDI because it constitutes a bundle of resources including capital, technology, and managerial and marketing

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skills. Understanding the determinants of FDI and its impact – both positive and negative – on the economies of host countries is indispensable if it is to be used to advance economic development. The book treats global issues based on UNCTAD's World Investment Reports and analyses the Polish experience. Chapter I examines FDI trends worldwide and in Poland. Chapter II deals with FDI determinants. Chapter III deals with the impact of FDI on host countries, particularly as regards competitiveness. Copies of this publication can be obtained from the Ministry of Economy, Poland, Warsaw.

FDI in Least Developed Countries at a Glance 2003

This publication updates FDI information on 49 LDCs, with an overview of FDI trends and developments in their legal framework. Each country profile provides the data on FDI flows and stocks by source and by industry, FDI inflows over the past 15 years, the importance of FDI in the economy, cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&As) during 1987-2002, largest M&A deals, largest foreign affiliates operating in the country, bilateral investment treaties and double taxation treaties, and other information, such as adherence to international agreements, the existence of investment promotion agencies and the list of *Fortune 500* investors.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/
forthcoming

Specialised Electronic Information

1. Web page of the Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Internationalisation: <http://www.unctad.org/dite>
2. Web pages and sites of DITE's work in specific areas:
 - Advisory Service on Investment and Training (ASIT): <http://www.unctad.org/asit>
 - Enterprise development: <http://www.empretec.net>
 - FDI statistics: <http://www.unctad.org/fdistatistics>
 - Investment Guides for LDCs: <http://www.unctad.org/investmentguides>
 - International Investment Arrangements: <http://www.unctad.org/ia>
 - International Standards on Accounting and Reporting: <http://www.unctad.org/isar>
 - Insurance: <http://www.unctad.org/insuranceprogramme>
 - Investment Policy Reviews: <http://www.unctad.org/ipr>
 - LDCs Investment Advisory Council: <http://r0.unctad/iac/index.htm>
 - Mediterranean 2000: <http://www.mediterranean2000.org>
 - Science and Technology for Development: <http://www.unctad.org/stdev>
 - World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA): <http://www.waipa.org>
 - World Investment Report: <http://www.unctad.org/wir>
 - *Transnational Corporations* journal: <http://www.unctad.org/tnc>
 - TRIPS and Development (<http://www.iprsonline.org/unctadictsd/description.htm>).
3. Maintenance of data banks on FDI, TNCs (including the top TNCs), BITs, DTTs, transfer of technology agreements, cross-border mergers and acquisitions. All FDI and TNC data are consolidated in the new website address: <http://www.unctad.org/fdistatistics>
4. *FDI statistics on line*
This Internet service offers a time series of FDI statistics as published annually in the *World Investment Report*. Over 3,000 registered users can access free of charge an interactive database covering 196 economies from 1970 to 2003.
5. *FDI Spotlight*. A joint initiative with governments to release FDI data regularly through the designated website of UNCTAD.
6. *Data Extract Service*: Further to the online data collection, more detailed information from the UNCTAD databases are available, on request, through data extract service (statfdi@unctad.org).
7. In partnership with MIGA and FIAS, DITE supports the World Bank, Internet-based Development Gateway project, providing updated information to its FDI topic. Information is available at: <http://www.developmentgateway.org/node/130616>.
8. UNCTAD/ITC joint website on an investment and trade analysis map. This website provides an analytical tool on investment and trade, being developed with ITC. It should facilitate investment promotion, targeting decisions and analysis by investment promotion agencies and host governments.

IV. Technical co-operation activities

International Investment Agreements (IIAs)

Post-Doha technical assistance and capacity-building work in the areas of policy analysis and development, human resource capacity-building and institutional capacity-building, including in cooperation with other international organizations.

During 2003, within its post-Doha technical assistance and capacity-building work in the area of investment,⁴ the Secretariat, in close cooperation with the WTO, implemented *7 regional seminars* (two in Africa (Djibouti, January 2003; Botswana, February 2003); two in Asia (Pakistan, June 2003; Qatar, July 2003); two in Latin America and the Caribbean (Jamaica, April 2003; Mexico, July 2003), and one in Central and Eastern Europe (Czech Republic, June 2003)); *four intensive training courses* for IIA negotiators, including distance-learning modules (two in Africa (for Anglophone countries, Pretoria, March/April 2003; for Francophone countries, Alexandria, May 2003), and two in Latin America and the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago, September 2003; Peru, October 2003, in Spanish)); *two Geneva-based workshops* (one regular workshop in English (April 2003), one special workshop for French-speaking African countries (June 2003) for which financing was provided so as to allow capital-based officials to travel to Geneva to participate in the workshop and in the subsequent meeting of the Working Group); and *7 national seminars* (Argentina (April 2003), Colombia (April 2003), Cuba (July 2003), Malaysia (May 2003), Mauritania (May 2003), Morocco (March 2003), and Yemen (October 2003)). In addition, in collaboration with the Government of India, the international conference on "Trade, investment and development" was organized in India, in May 2003.

Also under the purview of this work programme, a round of negotiations of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) was held in Geneva in July 2003 at the request of 9 English-speaking African LDCs, resulting in the conclusion of 19 BITs and 13 agreed minutes. In addition, advisory services to several regional initiatives, including COMESA, were provided. Work also continued on the policy research and development dimension. In addition to the WIR 2003, the Secretariat commenced work on a *Second Generation Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements* (with papers on Safeguards, Right to Regulate and REIO clauses in IIAs currently in the pipeline) and also made an input into the deliberations of the WTO WGTI, intervening at each of its sessions on the substantive points before it.⁵ Furthermore, in response to the request of the 7th Commission on Investment, the *Network of IIA Experts* was developed and launched on 4 September 2003. This web-based network is designed to allow IIA negotiators and experts worldwide to keep in contact with each other and to exchange information and experience on issues related to IIAs and development. Access to the IIA Network is for registered members only who participate in their personal capacity. Main features are a discussion forum where topical issues and key questions from members are posted and answered and the IIA Experts database for contact purposes and one-on-one discussions.

Joint ESCWA/UNCTAD Project on Strengthening Networking and Expertise on Foreign Direct Investment in ESCWA Member Countries

This joint project has two main objectives: (1) to enhance the capacity of government agencies for compilation, dissemination and analysis of FDI data and TNC operations in ESCWA member countries through implementing international methodological standards; and (2) to strengthen networking among national authorities involved in FDI data compilation and reporting.

A four-volume draft manual on compilation of FDI statistics, related institutional and technical issues, and of data on TNC operations was prepared. The manual was used in workshops in Jordan and Bahrain (30 September-7 October 2003) for preparing and implementing international methodological standards and setting up compilation and data dissemination systems for internationally comparable FDI statistics. These national workshops constituted the second phase of the project after the ESCWA/UNCTAD Regional Workshop on Methodological Standards for Compilation of Statistics on

⁴ For a full report, see "Progress Report: Implementation of post-Doha technical assistance work in the area of investment" (UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2003/3).

⁵ The texts of these interventions can be found on: www.unctad.org/iaa, section: intergovernmental activities.

Foreign Direct Investment and the Activities of Transnational Corporations that took place in Beirut/Lebanon in 2002, the first of its kind undertaken in the ESCWA region. Preparations of training sessions in Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic are under way.

ASEAN-UNCTAD Joint Events on FDI Data and Policy Issues

In 2003, UNCTAD and ASEAN jointly organized a number of events on FDI issues to support the regional integration and the ASEAN Investment Area process. Two events on policy analysis were conducted jointly: (a) the Seminar on Key Issues of Foreign Direct Investment in ASEAN, 10-11 September 2003, Bangkok, Thailand and (b) the Seminar on Regional Production Networks and FDI Strategies, 16-17 December 2003, Yangon, Myanmar. Because of the important implications of cross-border M&As for host countries and the development of an ASEAN work programme on collecting and reporting cross-border M&A transactions, an ASEAN-UNCTAD Workshop on 'Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions: Data Collection Issues' was organized on 30 March – 1 April 2003 in Siem Reap, Cambodia. Through DITE, UNCTAD has acted as an advisor and resource to the ASEAN Working Group on Foreign Direct Investment Statistics. UNCTAD was represented at the 8th Meeting of the Working Group on Foreign Direct Investment Statistics in ASEAN on 27-30 July 2003, Yangon, Myanmar, and extended technical cooperation to the ASEAN Secretariat on 1-4 August 2003 on issues and work activities pertaining to harmonization of FDI data in the region.

UNCTAD-Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Activities on Regional FDI Data Collection and Reporting

Work and technical cooperation has begun in assisting the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat on FDI data collection and reporting with the objective of supporting regional cooperation in the promotion of FDI and analysis.

Needs Assessment to Attract Asian FDI into Africa

The project, financed by the UNDP/Japan Human Resources Development Fund, examines FDI potential in Africa, in particular in African LDCs, for Asian investors, specifically from Asian developing countries, with a view to assisting African LDCs in formulating policies favourable to attract FDI from Asia, including FDI by SMEs. The potential of Botswana, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, and the United Republic of Tanzania to attract Asian FDI was reviewed, covering industries that have a comparative advantages in attracting FDI, and taking into account best practices and successful examples in overcoming hurdles in each area from Asian as well as African experiences. Studies on these countries, together with others written from the Asian perspective, are being prepared for publication in 2004. This publication will be made available widely, including to participants in the Africa-Asia Business Forum, organized by UNDP.

UNCTAD-ICTSD Project on Intellectual Property Rights and Sustainable Development

The Capacity Building Project on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and Sustainable Development is being implemented by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD). The main goals of the project are as follows:

- to improve understanding of the development implications of the TRIPS Agreement;
- to strengthen the analytical and negotiating capacity of developing countries so that they are better able to participate in IPR-related negotiations in an informed fashion in furtherance of their sustainable development objectives.

The project is producing a series of documents through a participatory process involving trade negotiators, national policy makers, as well as eminent experts in the field, the media, NGOs, international organizations, and institutions in the North and the South dealing with IPRs and development. The published outputs are not intended to be academic exercises, but instruments that, in

their final forms, will be the result of a thorough process of consultation. This is being achieved by rapid development of working drafts and circulation of these to experts and to the intended audiences for their comments. All outputs may be consulted on the project website (<http://www.iprsonline.org/unctadictsd/description.htm>).

UNCTAD/ICC Investment Advisory Council for Least Developed Countries

This body was established during the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Brussels in May 2002. It constitutes an informal discussion forum for senior business executives and senior government officials dealing with investment issues. The purpose of the Council is to (i) facilitate the interaction between government and corporate representatives; (ii) advise LDC governments on how to raise the level and quality of FDI in their countries; (iii) facilitate their integration into the world economy; (iv) speed up development; and (v) make international business more aware of investment opportunities in LDCs.

Tokyo 13 - 14 November 2003

Further to the two meetings held in 2002 (Brussels and Monterrey), which concentrated on the role of FDI in Africa's development, the third meeting of the Council, which was co-organized with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, took place in Tokyo, Japan, on 13 November 2003. It focused on how to overcome bottlenecks and impediments to FDI in Asian LDCs. The meeting attended by government representatives from nine countries and ten senior business representatives from Europe and Asia discussed best practices in a number of Asian developing countries and decided to develop a "Blue Book" on best practices in attracting FDI.

The meeting of the Council was followed by an Investment Forum, co-organized by UNCTAD, ICC and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, on promoting FDI into the new ASEAN member states. The forum was attended by more than 200 business representatives, in particular from Japan. New ASEAN member states presented their latest efforts in improving the enabling environment for investment and potential business opportunities in their respective countries. On this occasion, UNCTAD, ICC and the Japan Bank for International Development signed a Memorandum of Understanding to promote FDI in the new ASEAN member states.

Advisory Service on Investment and Training (ASIT)

One of the major objectives of technical cooperation by ASIT is to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to create and manage their FDI policy frameworks. To this end, ASIT provides through its FORINVEST programme advisory services and training packages related to investment policy, investment legislation, investment codes, sector policies governing the participation of TNCs in specific industries. In 2003, technical assistance was provided to the Natural Resources Authority and the Jordan Investment Board to elaborate a foreign investment strategy for the exploitation of three industrial minerals. In Lebanon, ASIT undertook an Investors' Perception Survey for the Investment Development Authority, which will serve as the basis for future work. At the request from the Moscow City Government, ASIT organized the preparation of an investor targeting strategy for the electronics industry of the Moscow region. Also, advice was extended to the Government of Angola on its newly enacted law on private investment. In CEMAC countries, ASIT is undertaking a diagnostic study and will develop strategic plans of action that will include recommendations on ways of attracting more FDI to the respective countries of the region. In the area of training, a workshop on investment promotion for Thai Ambassadors posted in Europe was held 22-23 July 2003 and was attended by 22 Ambassadors and a representative of the Thailand Board of Investment. The workshop to present the Investor Targeting Strategy for Albania's advisory report was held on 21 February 2003 in Tirana. A national workshop on Third Generation Investment Promotion: Investor Targeting was held in July 2003 in Riga, Latvia.

Through its STAMP programme, ASIT helps developing and transitional economies to strengthen their investment institutions, especially investment promotion agencies (IPAs). In 2003, a technical

assistance was provided to CINDE, Costa Rica Investment and Development Board, to improve its targeting, marketing and sales skills. As part of a technical cooperation project with the Albanian Foreign Investment Promotion Agency (ANIH), a national workshop on investment promotion and investor targeting, was held in Tirana (Albania), from 30 June to 2 July 2003. At the request of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina a project was initiated in 2003 to provide assistance to this country's IPA in developing a national investment promotion strategy and an industrial clusters strategy.

ASIT provides assistance to a number of developing countries (Botswana, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Tanzania) in the organization of the follow-up work to implement recommendations contained in IPRs prepared by UNCTAD. For example, in Botswana, ASIT elaborated a draft FDI law and investment strategy. A study is being prepared, benchmarking the work and residence permits system of Botswana against that of comparator countries.

ASIT has continued to develop and strengthen the *Investment Gateway* (IG) - the Internet-based interactive platform for investment promotion. It provides information on investment opportunities, contact and financial information of local companies, practical information on the legal and regulatory framework, and direct links to national regulatory authorities. In addition, the Gateway contains contact data on potential investors and information on conditions attached to past or current investment offers. Currently the pilot project has been finalized in cooperation with Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia. It is being developed in Peru, Mexico and Djibouti (in French) and an umbrella IG for the Andean Community of Nations is also under way.

In 2003, the ASIT Programme on Good Governance in Investment Promotion and Facilitation went into its second year. The programme assists least developed countries in identifying governance-related obstacles to FDI and in introducing instruments and practices that promote accountability, participation, predictability and transparency in the successive stages of the investment process. In its pilot phase, the programme provides assistance to Ethiopia, Lesotho, Maldives, Mali and Tanzania. In 2003, a review of the status of governance in investment promotion and facilitation was carried out in Lesotho, Maldives and Tanzania. Advisory reports with recommendations were presented to the governments of Lesotho and Tanzania, while an advisory report for the Maldives is under preparation. Follow-up to programme recommendations was given in Ethiopia, Lesotho and Tanzania through technical cooperation projects providing training in customer services to staff of institutions dealing with foreign investors and in developing client charters for the national investment promotion agencies.

Support to WAIPA

ASIT continued to support WAIPA, by hosting its Secretariat and assisting in the organization of some of its training activities, as well as its 8th Annual WAIPA Conference (WAIPA VIII), held in Geneva from 22-24 January 2003. The plenary sessions of WAIPA VIII were devoted to the following topics: "Export Processing Zones at Risk? The Effects of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures;" "Strengthening the Investment Promotion Effort at the National, Provincial and City Level. Selected Cases;" "Best Practices in Investment Promotion" and "FDI Trends and Policy Implications for Investment Promotion Agencies." Some 266 delegates from 88 countries attended the 3day event, including 46 heads of IPAs. Numerous officials of international and multilateral organizations, NGOs, as well as an increasing number of business people, journalists and academics, participated in what is generally acknowledged to be the world's largest annual gathering of senior investment promotion professionals.

Science and Technology for Development Diplomacy Initiative

DITE continued to develop its Science and Technology Diplomacy Initiative, which was launched in 2002 to help trade diplomats, especially Geneva-based ones, deepen their knowledge and understanding of the scientific and technological underpinnings of trade, investment and environmental issues in their conduct of negotiations. The following policy dialogues were held in 2003:

Policy Dialogue on Biotechnology Applications and Trade

The policy dialogue highlighted the key issues in the application of biotechnology to the main areas of agriculture and health in developing countries. It also examined trade-related issues and the legal and regulatory regimes in biotechnology and their implications for priority needs of developing countries.

Geneva
11 March 2003

Policy Dialogue on Proposal for an International Science and Technology Treaty

This Policy Dialogue organised with the ICTSD-UNCTAD Project on IPRs and Sustainable Development identified ways and means to bilateral flows of scientific and technological knowledge between developing countries, and between the developed and developing countries.

Geneva
11 April 2003

The proposal for an international treaty was discussed, which could expand the existing bilateral process into a global process, and strengthen commitments to science and technology through science education and knowledge sharing, particularly among developing countries.

Policy Dialogue on GMOs Adoption and Trade: Policy Options for Developing Countries

The dialogue focused on the safety and ethical implications for altering genetic structure and characteristics of living organisms, including plants and animals. It discussed the policy options available to developing countries, as well as the different opinions on the suitability of adopting and trading in GMOs.

Geneva
18 July 2003

Insurance

In the area of insurance, DITE provides advice, guidance and training for insurance supervisory authorities, in particular for the establishment of legal and supervisory frameworks geared towards sustaining the development of competitive insurance markets. Training seminars/workshops were organized with a view to improving the understanding of the role of supervisors and enhancing the competence and technical abilities of the staff of supervisory authorities and of industry personnel particularly in African, Asian and Caribbean countries. Also, some 30 African insurance companies are rated on a yearly basis under a rating scheme set up by UNCTAD and the African Insurance Organization with the technical help of Standard & Poor's and software for the operation of African insurers was installed in five companies. A Diploma course on insurance has been developed for Asian countries, and DITE staff drafted a report that will serve as a basis for Jamaican authorities to establish their strategies in bilateral, regional and international negotiations that include the insurance sector. DITE organized and participated actively in a number of events listed in appendix 2. Fifty-six developing countries benefited from the events organized in the area of insurance. These events contributed to improving competences of insurance supervisors and competitiveness of insurance providers.

EMPRETEC

Empretec was created in 1988 to strengthen the institutional capacity of developing countries for promoting entrepreneurship and competitiveness of SMEs. Empretec programmes have been initiated in 27 countries, assisting more than 70,000 entrepreneurs through local, market-driven business support centres. Empretec end-users are developing and transitional economy countries; entrepreneurs with a high export potential; disadvantaged entrepreneurs (e.g. women entrepreneurs, handicapped and displaced soldiers, farmers) and transnational corporations (TNCs). They are served through intermediaries, which are: Empretec National Centers, Empretec Business Associations and the respective Chambers of Commerce and counterpart institutions in each country.

During 2003 the following actions were taken:

- Annual Directors Meeting (Buenos Aires, Argentina & Accra, Ghana) to motivate the directors of Empretec National Centres and to formulate new strategies for entrepreneurial development

- Donors Conference as a side event during the meeting of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development in February 2003 in Geneva
- Several meetings with Group 77 countries to keep them abreast of Empretec programmes
- Two newsletters in 2003 circulated to all the Empretec/Empretec Centre directors and the donors highlighting the developments and different aspects of the programme; also available on www.empretec.net
- Initiation of data collection from all the Empretec Centres to better assess the performance of individual centres and to have an integrated management information system.
- Development of new products & services: business linkage model, training for women entrepreneurs.

The following results were achieved:

- During 2003, the programme in Guyana has been fully implemented.
- Requests from Paraguay and Angola for programme installation are under active consideration, and funding and counterparts have been identified;
- Two new activities in the areas of business linkages and women entrepreneurs were launched. Respective training programmes have been tested in Ethiopia and Uganda;
- Increased south-south cooperation between different centres. Empretec Zimbabwe and Empretec Ethiopia assisted in the full establishment of Enterprise Uganda; EMPRETEC Brazil (Sebrae) provided training to EMPRETEC Romania;

Accounting and Reporting

The programme's aim is to assist Governments to harmonize national policies and standards in the area of accounting and auditing. The programme includes research, consensus building through intergovernmental deliberations, particularly at ISAR sessions, and implementation through technical co-operation. Improved financial information can increase investor confidence and investment flows. This focus was expanded in Bangkok to include both corporate governance and CSR as these also have an impact on investment and, more importantly, development.

During 2003, UNCTAD has initiated work on reporting and transparency in relation to CSR. Research and a background paper on CSR reporting facilitated discussions at the 20th session of ISAR. CSR reporting issues will be discussed at the 21st ISAR session. UNCTAD also conducted a workshop on CSR reporting, which was attended by about 130 experts and which discussed CSR from a developed and a developing country perspective. Views from academia, private sector, standard setters, civil society, as well as of international organizations and national bodies were presented.

In the area of environmental accounting, UNCTAD published a manual on eco-efficiency indicators. These tools could assist financial analysts, bankers, and other stakeholders in establishing closer links between environmental and financial performance, and in benchmarking environmental performance of different industrial sectors. UNCTAD continued its cooperation with the University of Geneva on a distance-learning course for environmental accounting. The purpose of this project is to promote sustainable development by strengthening skills to identify and report on environmental costs and liabilities for the benefit of managers and employees as well as external users of the annual reports such as investors, creditors and the local community.

In March 2003, UNCTAD convened a meeting of the major organizations on accounting education and professional qualifications to discuss the challenges facing the accounting profession in light of current corporate scandals, globalization and increasingly sophisticated financial markets. It also finalized a review of the UNCTAD/ISAR model accounting curriculum published in 1999 to respond to recent developments, especially in the area of business ethics, corporate governance and information technologies. According to an UNCTAD survey, about 20 countries either use or consider using the UNCTAD/ISAR model curriculum. The revised version of the curriculum was approved by ISAR's 20th session and is now being finalized in coordination with the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

As part of its work on professional qualifications, UNCTAD continued to participate on the Executive Committee of the International Association on Accounting Education and Research (IAAER), which is an international association of accounting academics, and the Education Committee of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), which sets international standards on accounting education. Due to its work on SME accounting, UNCTAD has been invited by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to become a member of its Working Party on Accounting by SMEs; UNCTAD has also been invited by the IASB to join its Standards Advisory Council (SAC), which advises the IASB on issues of implementation of international accounting standards (IAS), as a well-positioned body to bring the views of developing and transitional economy countries into deliberations of SAC and IASB. UNCTAD has been asked to lead a group of experts to develop an official Russian translation of IAS, for use in Russia and other CIS countries as a basis for new regulations on financial reporting. In recognition of its contribution to accounting reform in Russia, UNCTAD has been invited to join the National Board on Financial Reporting, a recent private sector institution bringing together the best available expertise in Russia to facilitate the transition to IAS, which are considered crucial for improving the investment climate in Russia.

Appendix 1

Activities by economy and region

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

Programme	Economy	Region
International investment arrangements	Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China (People's Republic of), Colombia, Congo (Republic of), Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji (Republic of), Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong (China), India, Italia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Macao (China), Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Suriname, Switzerland, Tanzania (United Republic of), Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Africa, Asia, Caribbean, Latin America, Western Europe
Advisory Services on Investment and Training (ASIT)	Andean Community General Secretariat, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, CEMAC countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon), China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Gabon, Hungary, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia,	Africa, Asia, South Eastern Europe, Latin America, Oceania

	Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Palestine, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, Venezuela, WAIPA..	
Investment Policy Reviews (IPRs)	Algeria, Brazil, Benin, Botswana, Colombia, Dubai, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Nepal, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Sri Lanka, Zambia.	Africa, Asia, Latin America
LDC investment guides	Nepal, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Uganda	Africa, Asia
Needs assessment to attract Asian FDI in Africa	Botswana, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania	Africa
Preparation and launching of WIR	Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe	All regions
Entrepreneurship and enterprise development	Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso,	Africa, Latin America, Central America, Asia, Central Europe, Eastern

(EMPRETEC, Mediterranean 2000)	Cameroon, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Estonia, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Lebanon, Malawi*, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palestinian Territory, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Sao Tomé, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe	Europe and Mediterranean region
Corporate Governance and Accounting	Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, , Irag, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Madagaskar, Malaysia, Malta, México, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Croatia, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia	Africa, Asia, North America, Central America, Eastern, Central and Southern Europe, Australia
Development of competitive insurance markets	Algeria, Anguilla, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, British Virgin Islands, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Dominica, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Mali,	Africa, Asia, Caribbean region

	Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands Antilles, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turks and Caicos, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	
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List of Activities 2003

Intergovernmental and Expert Meetings, technical cooperation and other events

Organised /Co-organized and Serviced by DITE in 2003

Categories (Cat)

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

	Date(s)	Title	Cat
1	13-15 January	OECD/Eurostat FATS joint Working Group, Luxembourg	IM
2	15-17 January	CSTD Panel on enhancing strategic competitiveness of ICTs, Luanda	IM
3	20-21 January	3rd International Conference for Emerging Insurance Markets, New Delhi	TR
4	20-24 January	Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, 7th session, Geneva	IM
5	22-24 January	WAIPA-VIII Conference, Geneva	IM
6	27-28 January	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: Regional seminar for Francophone African countries on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Djibouti, 4-5 February	TR
7	27 -28 January	WIR 2003 brainstorming meeting, Geneva	AD
8	4-5 February	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: Regional seminar for Anglophone African countries on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Gaborone, Botswana	TR
9	11 February	National workshop on the investment Policy Review Lesotho, Maseru	TC
10	17-18 February	UNCTAD/African Insurance Organization (AIO) meeting on software African insurance enterprises, Douala	TC
11	19-21 February	National Workshop to present UNCTAD's investor targeting strategy for Albania report, Tirana	TC
12	24-27 February	Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development, 7th session, Geneva	IM
13	8-16 March	Empretec Entrepreneurship Training Workshop, Casablanca (Morocco)	TR
14	11 March	Science & Technology Diplomacy Initiative: Policy dialogue on biotechnology applications and trade, Geneva	TR
15	19 March	Participatory workshop on IPA customer service/client charter training, Addis Ababa	TR
16	19-20 March	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: National Seminar for Morocco on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Rabat	TR
17	24 March	Workshop on the IPR Nepal, Kathmandu	TR
18	24 March-4 April	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: Intensive training course for IIA negotiators from Anglophone African countries, Pretoria (South Africa)	TR
19	25 March	Launching of Investment Guide to Nepal, Kathmandu	TC
20	25-26 March	Workshop on Promoting Nepal as a location for investment, Kathmandu	TR
21	27 March	Task Force meeting on Strengthening the accounting profession in developing countries, Geneva	TC
22	28 March	Launching of Investment Guide to Nepal, New Delhi	TC
23	28 March	UNCTAD/ISAR Expert Meeting on Eco-Efficiency Indicators and Reporting, Geneva	AD

24	30 March-1 April	ASEAN/UNCTAD Workshop on Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions in ASEAN: Data collection issues, Siem Reap (Cambodia)	TR
25	31 March-1 April	Roundtable on restoring investor confidence through strengthening the accounting profession, Geneva	AD
26	1 April	UNCTAD/IFAC Steering Committee on International professional qualifications, Geneva	TC
27	2 April	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: Geneva-based workshop for English-speaking countries on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Geneva	TR
28	3-4 April	Training course on key issues in international economic agenda (PA § 166, Module 2: trade, investment and technology), Santiago	TR
29	7-8 April	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: National Seminar for Colombia on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Bogota	TR
30	7-11 April	Meeting on private sector development in Africa, Casablanca (Morocco)	TR
31	9 April	Launching of the World Investment Directory-Central and Eastern Europe, Vienna	
32	10-11 April	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: National Seminar for Argentina on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Buenos Aires	TR
33	11 April	Science & Technology Diplomacy Initiative: Policy dialogue on a proposal for an international science and technology treaty, Geneva	TR
34	23 April	Moscow City Government/UNCTAD Seminar on innovation and competitiveness, Moscow	TR
35	24 April	Meeting on Investment Policy Review of Lesotho, Geneva	IM
36	28-29 April	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: Sub-regional seminar for Caribbean countries on the relationship between trade and investment: Implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Kingston, Jamaica	TR
37	4-5 May	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: National Seminar for Mauritania on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Nouakchott	TR
38	5-6 May	OECD-CUTS (Consumer Unity and Trust Society) Regional Roundtable on FDI in Transition Economies: Challenges, Policies and Good Practices, Istanbul	TR
39	5-9 May	Commission on Science and Technology for Development, 6 th session, Geneva	IM
40	9-10 May	UNCTAD/CUTS Global Seminar on Investment for Development, Geneva	TR
41	12-13 May	UNCTAD/Development Policy Forum Global Seminar on WIR 2003: National FDI Policies and International Investment Agreements, Geneva	AD
42	12-23 May	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: Intensive training course for IIA negotiators from Francophone Africa, Alexandria (Egypt)	TR
43	14-15 May	Interregional conference on "Trade, investment and development", New Delhi	TC

44	20-21 May	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: National Seminar for Malaysia on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Kuala Lumpur	TR
45	20-23 May	Working meeting of Islands and Offshore Group of Insurance Supervisors, Jersey (Channel Islands)	TR
46	24-28 May	Meetings of the Association of African Insurance Supervisory Authorities, UNCTAD/AIO Credit assessment Committee and of the Board of Trustees of the African Insurance Software, Livingstone (Zambia)	TR
47	9 June	Meeting of a Task Force on developing case studies on corporate governance disclosure, Geneva	AD
48	10 June	Meeting of the Consultative Group on accounting by SMEs, Geneva	AD
49	11 June	Workshop on ISAR model curriculum for professional accountants, Geneva	AD
50	12 June	Official launching of the Empretec Guyana Project, Georgetown	TC
51	13-14 June	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: Geneva-based workshop for Francophone African countries on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Geneva	TR
52	18-19 June	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: Regional Seminar for Central and Eastern Europe on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Prague	TR
53	18-19 June	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: Regional Seminar for South-West Asia on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Islamabad	TR
54	25 June	Meeting on Investment Policy Review of Nepal, Geneva	IM
55	25-27 June	Expert Meeting on Effectiveness of FDI Policy Measures, Geneva	IM
56	25-27 June	Training course on key issues in international economic agenda (PA § 166, Module 5: trade, investment and technology), Beirut	TR
57	30 June - 4 July	Round of bilateral investment treaties negotiations for African Anglophone LDCs, Geneva	TC
58	30 June-2 July	UNCTAD/UNDP national Workshop on Third Generation Investment Promotion and Investor Targeting, Tirana	TR
59	3 July	Donors Roundtable 2003 organised for the Albanian Investment Promotion Agency (ANIH), Tirana	TC
60	10-11 July	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: National Seminar for Cuba on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Havana	TR
61	14-15 July	Joint WTO/UNCTAD post-Doha work programme: Regional seminar on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Mexico City	TR
62	14-16 July	UNCTAD/UNDP national workshop on Third Generation Investment Promotion and Investor Targeting, Riga	TR
63	15-16 July	Training course on linkage competencies (entrepreneurship development), Addis Ababa	TR
64	16-18 July	Expert Meeting on Policies and Programmes for Technology Development and Mastery, Geneva	IM
65	17-18 July	UNCTAD/WAIPA regional workshop on Cluster Creation and Development, Riga	TR

66	18 July	Science & Technology Diplomacy Initiative: Policy dialogue on GMOs adoption and trade: Policy options for developing countries, Geneva	TR
67	20-21 July	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: Regional seminar for Arab countries on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Doha	TR
68	21-23 July	Training course on linkage competencies (entrepreneurship development), Kampala	TR
69	22-23 July	Training workshop on investment promotion issues for Thai ambassadors, Geneva	TR
70	24-25 July	Wrap-up workshop of women entrepreneurship project, Kampala	TR
71	27-30 July	Eight Meeting of the Working Group on Foreign Direct Investment Statistics in ASEAN, Yangon	TC
72	1-4 August	Technical cooperation to the ASEAN Secretariat on issues and work activities pertaining to harmonization of FDI data in the region, Jakarta	TC
73	3-4 September	Launching of WIR 2003, 86 countries	
74	10–11 September	ASEAN/UNCTAD seminar on key issues of FDI in ASEAN, Bangkok	TR
75	15 September	Stakeholders workshop on IPR of Sri Lanka, Colombo	
76	16-24 September	Joint WTO/UNCTAD post-Doha work programme: Intensive training course for IIA negotiators from Caribbean countries, Port of Spain	TR
77	29 September-1 October	Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on international Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR), 20 th session, Geneva	IM
78	30 September – 2 October	ESCWA/UNCTAD national workshop on "Survey Methodologies in Collecting Data on FDI and TNC Activities", Manama (Bahrain)	TR
79	1-18 October	IIRM/UNCTAD International Post Graduate Diploma in Insurance, Jakarta	TR
80	2 October	Workshop on Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting, Geneva	AD
81	4-7 October	Meetings of the Association of African Insurance Supervisory Authorities, of the UNCTAD/AIO Credit assessment Committee and of the board of trustees of the African Insurance software, Libreville	TR
82	5-7 October	ESCWA/UNCTAD national workshop on Survey Methodologies in Collecting Data on FDI and TNC activities, Amman	TR
83	6-17 October	Joint WTO/UNCTAD post-Doha work programme: Intensive training course for IIA negotiators from Latin American countries, Lima	TR
84	8-9 October	Regional workshop on Strategic Marketing, Dubai, EAU	TC
85	13-15 October	Investor servicing and after-care meeting, Dakar	TR
86	14 October	Workshop on eco-efficiency indicators and reporting, Basel	TR
87	21-22 October	Joint UNCTAD/WTO post-Doha work programme: National Seminar for Yemen on the evaluation of implications of closer multilateral cooperation in the area of cross-border investment, in particular FDI, Sanaa	TR
88	29-31 October	Expert Meeting on FDI and Development, Geneva	IM
89	29-31 October	CSTD Panel Meeting on Promoting the Application of Science and Technology to Meet the Development Goals contained in the Millennium Declaration, Tunis	IM
90	31 October	WIR 2004 brainstorming meeting, Geneva	AD
91	10-11 November	Workshop on an Investment Guide to Mali, Bamako	TC

92	13 November	Meeting of the UNCTAD/ICC Investment Advisory Council, Tokyo	TC
93	14 November	Investment Forum for the new ASEAN member states, Tokyo	TC
94	14-15 November	Latin American Empretec Directors' meeting, Buenos Aires	TC
95	17 - 21 November	Workshop on Client Charter design and service excellence, Dar Es Salaam	TR
96	17 November	Launching of Investment Guide to Cambodia, Kuala Lumpur	TC
97	19 November	Launching of Investment Guide to Cambodia, Phnom Penh	TC
98	27-28 November	African Empretec Directors meeting, Accra	TC
99	1 - 5 December	Workshop on Client Charter design and service excellence, Maseru	TR
100	3 December	Workshop on the IPR Algeria, Algiers	TR
101	4-5 December	Regional workshop to discuss an investment promotion strategy for the Andean Community, Lima	TC
102	15 December	Launching of publication "Self-regulation of Environmental management", New York	TC
103	15-16 December	Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on transfer of technology for successful integration into the world economy, Geneva	AD
104	16-17 December	ASEAN/UNCTAD Seminar on Regional Production Networks and FDI Strategies, Yangon	TR
105	19-21 December	Workshop on STIP Review, Teheran	TC

Appendix 3

Publications prepared by DITE in 2003

A. Parliamentary documentation

- Report of The Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues on its Seventh Session
TD/B/EX(31)/3 , TD/B/COM.2/50, 05/02/03
- Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs through Enhancing Productive Capacity
TD/B/COM.3/51/Add.1, 31/01/03
- Synthesis Report on the CSTD Panels on Technology Development and Capacity-Building in a Digital Society
E/CN.16/2003/2, 21/03/03
- Implementation of and Progress Made on Decisions Taken at the Fifth Session of the Commission
E/CN.16/2003/3, 12/03/03
- Budget of the Commission
E/CN.16/2003/4, 10/03/03
- The Functioning of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Including its Role in Coordinating Science and Technology for Development
E/CN.16/2003/5, 27/03/03
- Effectiveness of Foreign Direct Investment Policy Measures
TD/B/COM.2/EM.13/2, 30/04/03
- Report of the Secretary-General on the Impact of New Technologies, with Particular Attention to Sustainable Development, Including Food Security, Health and Economic Productivity
A/58/76, 9/05/03
- Challenges and Opportunities for Future Improving the Transit Systems and Economic Development of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries – section on FDI
TD/B/LDC/AC.1/19, 13/05/03
- Effectiveness of Foreign Direct Investment Policy Measures
TD/B/COM.2/EM.13/2, 14/05/03
- Policies and Programmes for Technology Development and Mastery, Including the Role of FDI
TD/B/COM.3/EM.18/2, 09/07/03
- Major Issues on Implementation of Corporate Governance Disclosure Requirements
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/19, 08/08/03
- Case study on Corporate Governance Disclosure in Brazil
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/19/Add.1, 05/08/03
- Case study on Corporate Governance Disclosure in France
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/19/Add.2, 07/08/03
- Case study on Corporate Governance Disclosures in Kenya
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/19/Add.3, 07/08/03
- Case study on Corporate Governance Disclosures in the Russian Federation
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/19/Add.4, 07/08/03
- Case study on Corporate Governance Disclosures in the United States of America
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/19/Add.5, 31/07/03
- Disclosure of the Impact of Corporations on Society: Current Trends and Issues
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/20, 15/08/03
- Revised Model Accounting Curriculum (MC)
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/21, 31/07/03
- FDI and Development: The Case of Privatization-Related Services FDI: Trends, Impact and Policy Issues
TD/B/COM.2/EM.14/2, 12/09/03
- Policy Options for Strengthening SME Competitiveness
TD/B/COM.3/58, 07/10/03
- Progress Report on the Implementation of the Agreed Recommendations of the Commission at its Seventh Session

TD/B/COM.3/63, 01/10/03

- Issues Related to International Arrangements
TD/B/COM.2/54, 28/11/03
- FDI and Development: Policy Issues Related to the Growth of FDI in Services
TD/B/COM.2/55, 27/11/03
- Summary of Deliberations of the Investment Policy Reviews of Lesotho and Nepal
TD/B/COM.2/59, 24/11/03
- Progress report on the implementation of agreed
- Conclusions and Recommendations of the Commission, Including Post-Doha Follow-up
TD/B/COM.2/56,

B. Recurrent publications

- World Economic Situation and Prospects 2003. DESA/UNCTAD publication
Sales No. E.02.II.C.2, ISBN 92-1-109144-6, January 2003
- World Investment Directory (Volume VIII), Central and Eastern Europe 2003 – Introduction and country profiles on CD-ROM
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2003/2, E.03.II.D.12, ISBN 92-1-112584-7, 01/04/03
- International Accounting and Reporting Issues: 2001 Review
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/14, E.03.II-D3, ISBN 92-1-112575-8, August 2003
- World Investment Directory 2003: Central and Eastern Europe (Volume VIII)
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2003/2, E.03.II.D.12, ISBN 92-1-112598-7, 01/04/03
- World Investment Report (WIR) 2003 - FDI Policies for Development: National and international Perspectives
UNCTAD/WIR/2003, E.03.II.D8, ISBN 92-1-112580-4, 04/09/03
- World Investment Report (WIR) 2003 (Overview)
UNCTAD/WIR/2003 (Overview), 04/09/03
- Transnational Corporations Journal
 - 1) Volume 11, No 2 - August 2002
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/31 (Vol.11 No 2), January 2003
 - 2) Volume 11, No 3 - December 2002
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/32, March 2003
 - 3) Volume 12, No 1 – April 2003
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/33 (Vol.12 No 1), September 2003
 - 4) Volume 12, No 2 – August 2003
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/34 (Vol.12 No 2), forthcoming
- ISAR Update. Volume 1, No 2
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/1, 27/06/03
- ISAR Update. Volume 1, No 3
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/2, 19/11/03
- International Accounting and Reporting Issues: 2002 Review
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/14, forthcoming
- International Accounting and Reporting Issues: 2003 Review
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/9, forthcoming
- ISAR Update, Volume 1, No 4
Forthcoming

C. Non-recurrent publications

UNCTAD Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements (IIA Series):

- Dispute settlement: State-State
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2003/1, E.03.II.D.6, ISBN 92-1-112578-2, June 2003
- Dispute settlement: Investor-State
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/30, E.03.II.D.5, ISBN 02-1-112577-4, 27/07/03
- Transparency
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2003/4, forthcoming
- Incentives

- UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2003/5, forthcoming
- Glossary of Key Concepts Used in IIAs
UNCTAD/ITE/ICP/2003/10, forthcoming
- Investment Policy Reviews:
- Investment Policy Review: Botswana
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.10, E.03.II.D.1, ISBN 92-1-112572-3, 14/04/03
 - Investment Policy Review: Ghana
UNCTAD/ITE/IPS/Misc.14, E.02.II.D.20, ISBN 92-1-112569-3, 17/06/03
 - Investment Policy Review: Nepal
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/MISC/2003/1, E.03.II.D.17, ISBN 92-1-112590-1, 30/10/03
 - Investment Policy Review: Lesotho
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc. 25, forthcoming
 - Investment Policy Review of Sri Lanka
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2003/8, forthcoming
 - Investment Policy Review Algeria
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2003/9, forthcoming
- Investment guides:
- Investment guide to Nepal. Opportunities and Conditions. January 2003
UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2003/2, 01/04/03
 - Investment guide to Cambodia. Opportunities and Conditions. September 2003
UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2003/6, 17/11/03
- Other publications:
- Manual on Statistics of international trade in services. Joint publication of 6 organizations, including UNCTAD
ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/86, E.02.XVII.11, ISBN 92-1-161448-1, October 2002
 - Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs in Developing Countries, The Role of Finance to Enhance Enterprise Development. Enterprise Development Series
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/Misc.3, 24/01/03
 - FDI in Least developed countries at a Glance: 2002
UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/6, 10/03/03
 - How to Prepare Your Business Plan
UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/5, 14/03/03
 - Bezpośrednie inwestycje zagraniczne na świecie i w Polsce: tendencje, determinanty i wpływ na gospodarkę [Foreign Direct Investment in the World and Poland: Trends, Determinants and Economic Impact]
ISBN 83-918182-0-9, March 2003
 - Proceedings of the Symposium on Modalities for Financing SMEs in Uganda
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/Misc.8, 17/04/03
 - Science and Technology Diplomacy, Concepts and Elements of a Work Programme
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/Misc.5, 15/03/03
 - Supervision of Insurance Operations: An introductory training manual for staff of insurance supervisory authorities
UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2003/1, 31/03/03
 - Information and Communication Technology Development Indices
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2003/1, E.03.II.D.14, ISBN 92-1-112586-3, 29/04/03
 - Implementation of and Follow-up to Commitments and Agreements Made at the International Conference on Financing for Development. Report of the Secretary-General, Chapter III: Mobilizing International Resources for Development: Foreign Direct Investment and Other Private Flows
A/58/216, 05/08/03
 - FDI in Landlocked Developing Countries at a Glance
UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2003/5, 31/08/03
 - The Development Dimension of FDI: Policy and Rule-making Perspectives: Proceedings of the Expert Meeting held in Geneva from 6 to 8 November 2002
UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2003/4, E.03.II.D.22, ISBN 92-1-112596-0, 01/09/03

- Investment and Technology Policies for Competitiveness: Review of Successful country Experiences
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2003/2, 10/09/03
- Selected Issues in Corporate governance. Regional and Country Experiences
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/3, E.03.II.D.26, ISBN 92-1-112599-5, 06/10/03
- Self-regulation of Environmental Management
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2003/3, E.03.II.D.11, ISBN 92-1-112583-9, 20/10/03
- Managing Request-Offer Negotiations under GATS: the Case of Insurance Services, OECD/UNCTAD joint publication, published by OECD, TD/TC/WP (2003) 17/FINAL, 04/11/2003
- Africa's Technology Gap: Case Studies on Kenya, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda
UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.13, November 2003
- Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration into the World Economy
Forthcoming
- Best Practices in Technology Transfer and Development: the Cases of Costa Rica, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Singapore
Forthcoming
- The Biotechnology Promise: Capacity-building for Participation of Developing Countries in the Bioeconomy
Forthcoming
- A Manual for the Preparers and Users of Eco-efficiency Indicators
UNCTAD/ITE/TED/1, forthcoming
- Disclosure of the Impact of Corporations on Society: Current Trends and Issues
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/7, forthcoming
- Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEGA), Level 2 Guidance
UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/15, forthcoming
- Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEGA), Level 3 Guidance, UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2003/16, forthcoming
- FDI and Performance Requirements: New Evidence from Selected Countries
UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2003/7, E.03.II.D.32, ISBN 92-1-112604-5, forthcoming
- Practical Policies for Technological Development: Overview of Country Case Studies
Forthcoming
- Creating an Attractive Environment for Foreign Direct Investments (FDI): Best Practices
Forthcoming
- ICT Benchmarking Tool
Forthcoming

D. Specialised Electronic Information

9. Web page of the Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development:
<http://www.unctad.org/dite>
10. Web pages and sites of DITE's work in specific areas:
 - World Investment Report: <http://www.unctad.org/wir>
 - Investment Policy Reviews: <http://www.unctad.org/ipr>
 - Investment Guides for LDCs: <http://www.unctad.org/investmentguides>
 - FDI statistics: <http://www.unctad.org/fdistatistics>
 - Advisory Service on Investment and Training (ASIT): <http://www.unctad.org/asit>
 - Investment Advisory Council for LDCs: <http://www.unctad.org/iac>
 - International Investment Arrangements: <http://www.unctad.org/iaa>
 - Transnational Corporations Journal: <http://www.unctad.org/tnc>
 - World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA): <http://www.waipa.org>
 - Science and Technology for Development: <http://www.unctad.org/stdev>
 - Enterprise development: <http://www.empretec.net>
 - International Standards on Accounting and Reporting: <http://www.unctad.org/isar>

- Insurance: <http://www.unctad.org/insuranceprogramme>
 - Mediterranean 2000: <http://www.mediterranean2000.org>
 - Investment Compass: investment.compass@unctad.org.
11. Maintenance of data banks on FDI, TNCs (including the top TNCs), BITs, DTTs, transfer of technology agreements, cross-border mergers and acquisitions. All FDI and TNC data are consolidated in the new website address: <http://www.unctad.org/fdistatistics>
 12. CD-Rom on International Investment Agreements: Reference Material, UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2003/8/CD
 13. *FDI statistics on line*
This Internet service offers a time series of FDI statistics as they are published annually in the *World Investment Report*. Over 3,000 registered users can access free of charge an interactive database covering 196 economies and figures from 1970 to 2002.
 14. *Data Extract Service*: Further to the online data collection, more detailed information from the UNCTAD databases are available, on request, through data extract service (statfdi@unctad.org).
 15. In partnership with MIGA and FIAS, DITE supports the World Bank Internet based Development Gateway project, providing updated information to its FDI topic page. Information available at: <http://www.developmentgateway.org/node/130616>.
 16. DITE released in 2002 its electronic network STDev, a compendium and user guide to UNCTAD's work on issues of technology for development 1975-2001. The Compendium contains more than 400 reports and studies as well as other titles organized by major themes, including but not limited to international conventions, arrangements, codes; channels, mechanisms and best practices for transfer, acquisition and absorption of new technologies, including information and communication technologies, biotechnology; technology partnerships; intellectual property rights and protection of traditional knowledge, and collected works of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology. These works have been also classified by year and their position within the evolution of the major development and technology paradigms. This Compendium is available at: <http://www.unctad.org/stdev/compendium/index.html>

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

- Regular briefings for Geneva-based delegates on DITE work, including on forthcoming meetings.
- Regular briefings at the sessions of the WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment
- Brochure on Study Tours Programme. UNCTAD/WAIPA publication UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.6/Rev.1, December 2002
- International Capacity-building Programme for SMEs: Empretec Manual for Participants Without symbol No, January 2003 (on-going revision)
- International Capacity-building Programme for SMEs: Empretec Manual for Trainers Without symbol No, January 2003 (on-going revision)
- Brochure on ISAR UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/MISC.11, February 2003
- Empretec Newsletters (available only in Internet - <http://www.empretec.net>)
No 1, UNCTAD/WEB/EDB/2003/1, April 2003
No 2, UNCTAD/WEB/EDB/2003/1, September 2003
- Progress Report: Implementation of Post-Doha Technical Assistance Work in the Area of Investment UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2003/3 - IT/2003/Prog/2, 26/09/03
- Brochure on Good Governance in Investment Promotion and Facilitation UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2003/5, 27/08/03
- Brochure on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development UNCTAD/ITE/Misc.50/Rev.1, 01/10/03
- ISAR brochure "DITE Building Capacity through Distance Learning: Environmental Accounting, Eco-Efficiency Indicators, Sustainability Reporting"

Without symbol No, November 2003

- UNCTAD's World Investment Report 2003 (WIR03): Analysis of the Media feedback UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/MISC/2003/5, 30 December 2003
- Report on the Symposium on the United Nations Global Compact and Swiss Business - Making Global Responsibility Work for Business and Development UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2003/3, forthcoming
- UNCTAD's World Investment report 2003 (WIR03): Analysis of the Media Feedback UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/Misc/2003/4, forthcoming
- Brochure on Investment Policy Reviews
Forthcoming

F. Press Releases/Notes for Correspondents

1.	TAD/INF/NC/48 23/01/03	E	Export processing zones at risk? The WTO rules on subsidies: What options for the future?
2.	TAD/INF/B24/E 13/02/03	E	FDI to ASEAN region rose last year
3.	TAD/INF/B26/E 19/02/03	E	Has globalization changed the rules of the game for attracting FDI?
4.	TAD/INF/B28/E 27/02/03	E	UNCTAD launches World Investment Directory online
5.	TAD/INF/B30/E 14/03/03	E	Investment trends mixed for six European countries
6.	TAD/INF/B31/E 21/03/03	E	FDI to Netherlands continues decline
7.	TAD/INF/NC/49 25/03/03	E	FDI, competitiveness and technology: What role for governments?
8.	TAD/INF/B32/E 27/03/03	E	FDI increasing to many Eastern European countries
9.	TAD/INF/B33/E 04/04/03	E	Sweden boosts investments abroad
10.	TAD/INF/NC/51 09/04/03	E, F, S	Enlargement of the European Union: A boost to FDI in Central and Eastern Europe?
11.	TAD/INF/B34/E 10/04/03	E	Science and technology sharing: Will a new treaty help?
12.	TAD/INF/B35/E 24/04/03	E	FDI flows to Italy climb, bucking downward global trend
13.	TAD/INF/PR/71 13/05/03	E	Brighter prospects for global investment? Investment agencies think the worst may be over, says a new UNCTAD survey
14.	TAD/INF/PR/73 16/05/03	E, F, S	Foreign direct investment in Russia is it taking off?
15.	UNCTAD/PRESS/IN/2003/60 24/07/03	E, S	Thai ambassadors trained on promoting FDI
16.	UNCTAD/PRESS/PR/2003/81 18/08/03	E, F	International technology payments remain immune to FDI decline, but developing countries see downturn
17.	UNCTAD/PRESS/PR/2003/82 21/08/03	E, F	2002 a record year for liberalizing FDI laws and regulations

18	UNCTAD/PRESS/PR/2003/83 25/08/03	E	Developed countries dominate world FDI stock
19	UNCTAD/PRESS/EB/2003/02 03/09/03	E, F, S	Unlocking FDI flows to landlocked developing countries
20	UNCTAD/PRESS/PR/2003/85 04/09/03	E, F, S, I, J, R	Global FDI flows continue to fall. UNCTAD now forecasts 2004 rebound
21	UNCTAD/PRESS/PR/2003/86 04/09/03	E, F, S, I, J, R	National policy space required to increase benefits from FDI, says UNCTAD
22	UNCTAD/PRESS/PR/2003/87 04/09/03	E, F, S, I, J, R	Africa not spared by global downturn in foreign direct investment but faces promising outlook this year, says UNCTAD
23	UNCTAD/PRESS/PR/2003/91 04/09/03	E, F, S, I	FDI to Latin America & Caribbean plummeted in 2002. Flows this year could resemble 2002 levels, predicts UNCTAD
24	UNCTAD/PRESS/EB/2003/03 22/09/03	E	FDI inflows to UK down by 61% last year
25	UNCTAD/PRESS/EB/2003/04 26/09/03	E	Tunisia, Ethiopia buck downward FDI trend in Africa; in Asia, Myanmar and Fiji see downturn
26	UNCTAD/PRESS/EB/2003/06 10/10/03	E	FDI flows up to Brunei Darussalam, down to Cambodia
27	UNCTAD/PRESS/EB/2003/07 24/10/03	E	FDI flows to Azerbaijan soar
28	UNCTAD/PRESS/PR/2003/105 28/10/03	E, F	New FDI pattern emerging, says UNCTAD, reshaped by services economy, new industries
29	UNCTAD/PRESS/EB/2 003/08 04/12/03	E	China, an emerging outward investor
30	UNCTAD/PRESS/EB/2003/09 12/12/03	E, F	FDI plunges in Argentina, Venezuela
31	UNCTAD/PRESS/EB/2003/10 18/12/03	E	FDI flows last year marked by sharp contrasts

Appendix 4

Major Missions by DITE staff and Events Attended by the Division in 2003*

- I. Advisory services missions (not in connection with events mentioned in the table above)
- Advisory mission to Botswana to review foreign investment legislation and elaborate on investment strategies, Gaborone, 18-22 January
 - Advisory mission to Brazil to discuss Empretec activities with the new Board of Directors of SEBRAE and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brasilia, 20-21 January
 - Advisory mission to Eritrea to discuss the implementation of a project on investment guides and capacity-building in LDCs, Asmara, 27 January-6 February
 - Task Force on strengthening the accounting profession in developing countries, London, 28 February
 - Advisory mission to Albania on the preparation of an investment guide, Tirana, 19 February-5 March
 - Advisory mission to Guyana for the installation of Empretec programme, Georgetown, 16-30 March
 - Development and installation of a rating scheme for African insurers and reinsurers with the technical support of Standard & Poor's, London, 26 March
 - Advisory mission to Morocco in the context of the implementation of a project on capacity building in investment promotion, Rabat, 30 March-4 April
 - Mission to Angola for the installation of business development centers and business incubators, Luanda, 9 April-1 May
 - Advisory mission to Lesotho on good governance in investment promotion and business linkages, Maseru, 12-16 May
 - Advisory mission to Mauritania in connection with the preparation of an investment guide, Nouakchott, 12-24 May
 - Advisory mission to Mali in connection with the preparation of an investment guide, Bamako, 25-29 May
 - Advisory mission to Panama, Guatemala and El Salvador on quality control in the context of Empretec project, 27 May-11 June
 - Meetings with the USAID/CIPA on assessment project of the use of the UNCTAD/ISAR curriculum on accounting education in the CIS region, Moscow, 29 May – 5 June
 - Mission to Iran in connection with STIP project, Teheran, 30 May-5 June
 - Advisory mission to Sri Lanka to present to the Government preliminary findings of IPR, Colombo, 3-6 June
 - Advisory mission to Jordan within the project on the development of mineral sector, Amman, 4-6 June
 - Advisory mission to Bahrain on issues of investment promotion, Manama, 3, 7-8 June
 - Advisory mission to the Russian Federation on issues on corporate governance and preparation to the ISAR 20th session, Moscow, 2-6 June
 - Study tour to Ghana with the director of Empretec Jordan to get acquainted with a mature Empretec programme: Empretec Ghana, Accra, 8-12 June
 - Meetings with International Accounting Standards Board on chairing/coordinating of the official Russian translation of the IAS, London, 13 and 16 June
 - Advisory mission to Algeria on issues of investment promotion, Algiers, 20-23 June
 - Advisory mission to Romania to prepare the second phase of Empretec Romania project, Bucharest, 21-25 June
 - Task Force on strengthening the accounting profession in developing countries, Johannesburg, 23 June
 - Advisory mission to Angola to prepare the installation of the Empretec programme, Porto Alegre, 27 June

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

- Advisory mission to Uruguay to meet with the new Board of Directors of Empretec Uruguay, 30 June
- Advisory mission to Ukraine on harmonization of professional qualifications for accountants, Kiev, 1-2 July
- Advisory mission to Paraguay to for the installation of the Advisory Board of the Empretec programme, Asuncion, 1-3 July
- Advisory mission to Ethiopia to undertake, at the request of the Government, updating of Investment Guide to Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, 6-18 July
- Advisory mission to Morocco to discuss with DIE (IPA) the project on investment promotion, Rabat, 7 July
- Advisory mission to Sri Lanka to present to the Government IPR, Colombo, 15-18 July
- Development and installation of a rating scheme for African insurers and reinsurers with the technical support of Standard & Poor's, London, July
- Advisory mission to Ecuador, Peru and Colombia in connection with follow-up to IPR (Ecuador, Peru), Investment Gateway project (Colombia) and Andean Investment Promotion strategy, 28 July-4 August
- Advisory mission to Botswana to address reference group considering draft FDI law and strategy, Gaborone, 4-10 October
- Advisory mission to Maldives on Good governance in Investment Promotion project, 27 October-6 November
- Advisory mission to Botswana to address expanded stakeholders' meeting considering draft FDI law and strategy, Gaborone, 17-19 November
- Advisory mission to Djibouti on Investment Gateway project, Djibouti, 6-14 December
- Advisory mission to Nepal to advise the Government on investment promotion issues, Kathmandu, 16-19 December

II. Fact-finding missions (if not in connection with advisory services)

- Fact finding mission to Lebanon to conduct an investors' perception survey, Beirut, 25 January-1 February
- Fact finding mission to Sri Lanka on the Investment Policy Review (IPR), Colombo, 3-27 March
- Fact finding mission to Colombia on the IPR, Bogota, 28 March-12 April
- Fact finding missions to Russia for the preparation of an investor targeting strategy, Moscow, 15-18 April, 19-23 May
- Fact finding mission to Algeria on the IPR, Algiers, 25 April-8 May
- Fact finding mission to Zambia on the IPR, Lusaka, 5-16 May
- Collection of information for the preparation of an investor targeting strategy, Moscow, 19-24 May
- Fact finding mission to Iran for the preparation of STIP review, Tehran, 14-29 August
- Fact finding mission to Brazil on the IPR, 29 September-8 October
- Fact finding mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina for the preparation of investor targeting strategy, 27-31 October
- Fact finding mission to Morocco to undertake a study of business development services (BDS) market, Marrakech and Casablanca, 8-19 December

III. Representation/attendance missions

1) Close collaboration with UNDP, including in launching the WIR, and with other UN departments, regional commissions and their bodies, in the work related to investment, enterprise and technology issues

- Discussion with UNDP on technical cooperation, follow-up on Monterrey Conference, briefing of delegates on the work of DITE, New York, 3-7 February
- Participation in international meeting on promotion of investment to Africa, Tokyo, 26 February
- Participation in TICAD III Senior official level preparatory meeting, Addis Ababa, 3-4 March

- Meeting with UNDP/DESA on issues of private sector development in Africa, New York, 20 March
- Participation in the seventh ASEAN-WGFDIS meeting, Siem Reap (Cambodia), 2-4 April
- Participation in UNDP/DESA expert meeting (9-10 April) and high-level meeting (11-12 April) on strategy and action plan for private sector development in Africa for TICAD III process, Casablanca (Morocco), 9-12 April
- Presentation on Financing Technology-based SMEs and start-ups at UNECE Conference on Innovation as a Vehicle for Industrial Restructuring, Geneva, 24 April
- Participation in the UN Business Council's first annual Global Entrepreneurship (GEM) symposium and meetings with UNDP on enterprise development, New York, 28-30 April
- Participation in the UNCTAD XI Retreat, New York, 10 May
- Participation in the UN Global compact Performance Builders meeting, Geneva, 14-15 May
- Meeting with Financing for Development Office (DESA) on preparations for the UN GA High-Level Dialogue on implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (29-30 October 2003), New York, 17 June
- Meeting with UNDP office to discuss private sector development strategy, Kuala Lumpur, 5-7 July
- Reporting on the competitiveness and international positioning of the Jamaican Insurance Sector, mission by UNCTAD staff organized and funded by UNDP, Kingston, 14-18 July
- Technical cooperation to the ASEAN Secretariat on issues and work activities pertaining to harmonization of FDI data in the region, Jakarta, 1-4 August
- Participation in the Study Group on Zero Hunger project, Sao Paolo (Brazil), 23-24 October
- Participation in the UN Meeting of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services, Washington, 3-4 November

2) Collaboration (joint research/technical cooperation), cooperation and liaison with World Bank, regional development banks, IMF, IFC, ILO, WIPO, UNIDO, UNESCO, WTO, OECD, etc.

- Participation in the World Bank workshop on the diagnostic trade integrated study, Maseru, 12 February
- Participation in the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology, Geneva, 3 March
- Lecturing on findings of WIR 2002 at the 24th WTO Trade Policy Course, Geneva, 28 March
- Participation in OECD Informal Roundtable on Corporate Responsibility in the Global Economy, Paris, 3-4 April
- Participation in the ILO Tripartite Meeting on the Employment Effects of Mergers and Acquisitions in Commerce, Geneva, 7-11 April
- Participation in the WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment: attendance and presentation on technical assistance activities, Geneva, 14-15 April
- Participation in the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology, Geneva, 26 May
- Participation in the WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment: attendance and presentation on technical assistance activities, Geneva, 10-12 June
- Participation in the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology, Geneva, 10 July
- Participation in the JITAP High-Level Workshop of the Inter-Institutional Committees in preparation for the 5th WTO Ministerial Conference, Geneva, 21-24 July
- Participation in the OECD workshop on entrepreneurship and global economy, Budapest, 8-10 August
- Participation to the National Strategy Meeting: preparation for the position of Cancún (Mexico), 11-12 August
- Participation to the National Seminar on regional integration and the implications for FDI, 8-9 September
- Participation in the WTO Ministerial Conference, Cancun, 10-14 September
- Participation in the OECD meeting – CIME Committee, Paris, 18 September
- Participation to the work of the committees on Emerging markets and on Education of the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS), Basel, 18 September
- Participation in the OECD special session on economic globalization indicators, Paris, 3-4 November

- Participation in the OECD consultative meetings of the Steering Group on corporate governance, Paris, 3-5 November
 - Participation to the China/WTO Forum, 10-11 November
 - Participation in the OECD Global Forum on International Investment - "Encouraging Modern Governance and Transparency for investment: Why and How?", Johannesburg, 17 November
- 3) Cooperation with governmental and intergovernmental bodies, including regional and subregional groupings, on investment, enterprise and technology issues
- Participation in the meeting of FATS Joint Working Group of Eurostat, Luxembourg, 13-15 January
 - Consultations with DTI (UK) and DFID representatives on ISAR projects on corporate governance and corporate social responsibility reporting, London, 20 January
 - Meeting/presentation at the Association of Accountants and Auditors of the CIS countries, Moscow, 6 March
 - Consultations with the Government of India on the proposed international conference on investment, Delhi, 11-20 March
 - Participation in the round table "The WTO's Singapore Issues: Prospects for Cancun", London, 25 March
 - Participation in the Inter-agency task force on statistics at the OECD HQ, Paris, 11 April
 - Participation in the meeting "Growing Sustainable Business in LDCs", London, 28 April
 - Meeting with the US Small Business Administration, Washington, 1-5 May
 - Participation in the German director-generals and directors of international organizations meeting, Berlin, 5 June
 - Presentation on the future of entrepreneurship and small business at the 48th World Conference of the International Council for Small Business, Belfast, 15-18 June
 - Participation in the meeting of the JBIC and ICC representatives for the preparation of the International Advisory Council meeting in Tokyo, Paris, 18 June
 - Meetings with SEBRAE to discuss preparations for an UNCTAD XI parallel event, Sao Paolo, 23-27 June
 - Participation in the meeting "Commonwealth Trade Forum", London, 7-8 July
 - Discussion with DTI and DFID (UK) on issues of UNCTAD preparations to the ISAR 20th session, London, 10-14 July
 - Discussion with DTI and DFID (UK) issues of ISAR activities and corporate social responsibility projects, London, 10-14 July
 - Meeting with Japanese officials on FDI projects, Tokyo, 21-22 July
 - Resource person to the APEC Seminar on multilateral framework for investment, 11-12 August
 - Participation in workshop on training and capacity needs in the context of EU enlargement, Rome, 25 September
 - Participation in the high-level seminar on governance and globalization in the Asia region, Bangkok, 2-3 October
 - Presentation on the impact of EU enlargement on FDI at the Eastern European Investment Summit, Bucharest, 14-15 October
 - Presentation on "Is FDI taking off in the Russian Federation?" at the Workshop on Restructuring and Decentralization in the Transition: A country comparison: Russia and China, Ravenna (Italy), 14-15 November
 - Participation in the Group of 77 Preparatory meeting for UNCTAD XI, Doha, 2 December
 - Meeting with Agence de la Francophonie on an investment promotion project, Paris, 18 December
- 4) Cooperation with national and international business organizations, professional associations, trade unions, academia, private enterprises and nongovernmental organizations on investment, enterprise and technology issues
- Cooperation with the ACCA on international professional qualifications and accounting by the SMEs, and with the International Accounting Standards Board on accounting by the SMES, London, 17 January

- Lecturing at the Ghent University on transfer of technology: international account and broader perspective, Brussels, 11 February
- Participation with a presentation in the Tokyo International conference on Investment in Africa, Tokyo, 28 February
- Participation in the AAOIFI/WB conference "Adapting to a Rapidly Changing Regulatory and Financial Environment", Manama, 2-3 March
- Participation in the ASEM conference on globalization and ICT and in inauguration of the International Organization for Knowledge Economy and Enterprise Development (IKED), Malmö (Sweden), 12-13 March
- Participation in master class and conference on corporate social responsibility and labour management, Divonne (France), 20 March
- Lecturing at the Lappeenranta University on issues of FDI, Lappeenranta (Finland), 22-27 March
- Participation in the international conference "Milan with Africa", Milan (Italy), 10 April
- Participation in the Small and Medium-sized Entities/Emerging and Transition Economies Advisory Panel of the International Accounting Standards Board, London, 23 April
- Participation in OECD/CUTS Regional roundtable on FDI in transition economies: Challenges, policies and best practices, Istanbul (Turkey), 5-6 May
- Participation in the 3rd Euromoney & Latin Finance Caribbean Investment Forum, La Romana (Dominican Rep.), 8-9 May
- Participation in the investment for Development partners and Project advisory committee meetings, Geneva, 9-10 May
- Meeting with Agence la Francophonie on UNCTAD's technical cooperation in the area of investment promotion, Paris, 12 May
- Participation in ANIMA expert meeting on comparative trends of FDI in strategic investment promotion in the Euro-Mediterranean region, Algiers, 24-25 May
- Lecturing at a planning meeting and a workshop to finalize diagnostic studies on trade and technology transfer within CARICOM project, Port-of-Spain, 5-7 June
- Participation in the seminar of the ACCA (Association of Certified Chartered Accountants of UK) on corporate governance, London, 17 June
- Participation in the Strategic Investment Promotion Programme, International Development Ireland (IDI), Dublin, 9-20 June
- Lecturing at the national seminar on international commercial law, Ouagadougou, 12-13 June
- Participation in the 48th World Conference of the ICSB, Belfast, 15-18 June
- Participation in ANIMA expert meeting on comparative trends of FDI in strategic investment promotion in the Euro-Mediterranean region, Algiers, 21-22 June
- Presentation on business linkages and SME finance at the AISAM (Asian Institute of advanced management) 2003 conference, Brisbane (Australia), 30 June-5 July
- Participation in the China National Strategy Meeting: preparation for the position of Cancún, Beijing, 11-12 August
- Presentation at the 54th session of the International Statistical Institute, Berlin, 14 August
- Participation in the meeting of the Education Committee of the International Federation of Accountants, Cape Town, 15-21 August
- Participation in the World summit of Indigenous Entrepreneurs, Toronto (Canada), 19 August
- Participation in the Global Conference organized by the invest in Sweden, Stockholm, 25 August
- Participation in the FDI Promotion and Development Forum 2003, Beijing, 6-9 September
- Participation in the annual meeting of the Committee of Donor Agencies for Small Enterprise Development, Copenhagen, 15-17 September
- Participation and presentation to the 19th PROGRES Seminar, Geneva, 17-18 September
- Participation in the USAID consultative meetings on regional professional accounting qualification in the CIS region, Moscow, 17-21 September
- Participation in the OECD roundtable discussions on corporate governance and corporate transparency in Russia, Moscow 2 October

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- Presentation on the restructuring and downsizing global production systems, at the 6th International Conference on Management of the Carnegie Bosch Institute, Pittsburgh (USA), 2-4 October
 - Participation in the USAID consultative meetings on regional professional accounting qualification in the CIS region, Moscow, 6-8 October
 - Participation in the Third Investment Conference, CONAPRI and lecturing on technology transfer issues, CONAPRI, Caracas, 15-16 October
 - Meeting with a public and private sector on preparations for UNCTAD XI, Berlin, 20-21 October
 - Presentation at the Launching workshop of the National Foundation on Financial Reporting Standards, Moscow, 30 October
 - Meetings with the Chairman of the IASB Board of Trustees on preparation to UNCTAD XI, Moscow, 30-31 October
 - Lecturing on international commercial law at IDLO, Rome, 3-4 November
 - Participation as keynote speaker in the 4th Insurance China Rendezvous, Beijing, 5-7 November
 - Participation in the China Business summit, Beijing, 6-7 November
 - Participation in the WTO and China International Forum, Beijing, 10-11 November
 - Participation in KPMG workshop on implementation of international accounting standards in Europe, Brussels, 12-14 November
 - Participation in the Investment Forum for the new ASEAN member states, Tokyo, 14 November
 - Presentation at the Procter and Gamble executive level training seminar, Brussels, 19 November
 - Participation in the meetings of the IASB Standards Advisory Council, London, 19-21 November
 - Consultative meetings with the UK Accounting Standards Board, DTI, DFID, IASB, ECSAFA, IFAC on ISAR activities and on preparation to UNCTAD XI, London, 20-21 November
 - Meeting with JITAP, Tunis, 1-2 December
 - Participation in Egypt Invest, Cairo, 3-4 December
 - Participation in the meeting of the board of National Foundation on Financial Reporting Standards and discussions on preparation for UNCTAD XI, Moscow, 22-24 December
- 5) Liaison with relevant agencies (ITU, WIPO, FAO, UNINTECH Consulting Engineers, UNV, UNESCO etc.) in support of the coordinating role of the CSTD, as requested by ECOSOC
- Participation in the Gender advisory Board of CSTD, London, 10-12 April
 - Participation in the World Summit on Information Society, Paris, 23 April
 - Discussion of UNCTAD/UNESCO cooperation in the context of CSTD, Paris 23-24 April
 - Participation in Prepcom I, PrepCom II and PrepCom III of the World Summit on the Information Society, Geneva, 10-12 December 2003