

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT  
Geneva

**GUIDE TO UNCTAD PUBLICATIONS, 2000**

A selection of the reports and studies published during 2000

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CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LE COMMERCE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT  
Genève

**GUIDE DES PUBLICATIONS DE LA CNUCED, 2000**

Choix de rapports et d'études publiés en 2000

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CONFERENCIA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE COMERCIO Y DESARROLLO  
Ginebra

**GUIA DE PUBLICACIONES DE LA UNCTAD, 2000**

Principales informes y estudios publicados en 2000

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UNITED NATIONS  
New York and Geneva  
2000

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New York et Genève  
2000

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Nueva York y Ginebra  
2000

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### **Explanatory notes**

1. The *Guide to UNCTAD Publications, 2000* lists the reference numbers and titles of the main reports and studies issued by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development during 2000. It is divided into four sections: English, French, Spanish and Arabic.
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5. Some documents, including this publication, are available on the Internet at: <http://www.unctad.org/>.
6. UNCTAD (and United Nations) documents may be consulted in all United Nations Information Centres and at depository libraries for United Nations publications.
7. UNCTAD documents issued between 1965 and 2000 as well as all publications bearing sales numbers issued during this period are available on microfiche in English and French. The cost is US \$2.50 (silver halide) or US \$2.00 (diaz) per fiche. Please send your order to the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section, Geneva (address in para. 2 above).
8. The UNCTAD Reference Service (address in para. 4 above) can provide additional copies of the *Guide to Publications* to government departments, universities, research institutes and similar bodies which need them for reference purposes.

## I BASIC DOCUMENTS

### **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Tenth Session, Bangkok, Thailand, 12-19 February 2000**

- TD/380 *Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to UNCTAD X.*
- TD/386 *Plan of Action*
- TD/390 *Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its tenth session. Held at Bangkok, Thailand, from 12 to 19 February 2000.*

### ***High-level Round Table on Trade and Development: Directions for the Twenty-first Century***

- TD(X)/RT.1/1 *Income Distribution and Development*
- TD(X)/RT.1/2 *Trade Policy as Development Policy: Building on Fifty Years' Experience*
- TD(X)/RT.1/3 *The Historical Conflict of Socialism and Capitalism, and the Post-Socialist Transformation*
- TD(X)/RT.1/4 *Globalization and Development Strategies*
- TD(X)/RT.1/5 *Economic Governance Institutions in a Global Political Economy: Implications for Developing Countries*
- TD(X)/RT.1/6 *Economic Dependence on Commodities*
- TD(X)/RT.1/7 *Industrialization under new WTO Law*
- TD(X)/RT.1/8 *Agricultural Trade Barriers, Trade Negotiations, and the Interests of Developing Countries*
- TD(X)/RT.1/9 *Technological Change and Opportunities for Development as a Moving Target*
- TD(X)/RT.1/10 *Regional Cooperation in a Changing Global Environment:*

*Success and Failure of East Asia*

- TD(X)/RT.1/11 *Financing for Development: Current Trends and Issues for the Future* [English only]
- TD(X)/RT.1/13 *Order, the Rule of Law and Moral Norms* [English only]

***Special Round Table on TNCs, SMEs and Development***

- UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/1 *TNC-SME Linkages for Development. Issues-experiences-best practices. Proceedings of the Special Round Table on TNCs, SMEs and Development, UNCTAD X, 15 February 2000, Bangkok* [English only]

**Trade and Development Board*****Regular session***

- TD/B/47/11 (Vol. I) *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-seventh session (9 to 20 October 2000). Vol. I: Report to the United Nations General Assembly*
- TD/B/47/6 *Segment for high-level participation: Regional Integration and the global Economy. Issues note by the UNCTAD secretariat*
- TD/B/47/8 *Indicative Plan of UNCTAD's Technical Cooperation for 2001.*  
TD/B/WP/132 *Note by the UNCTAD secretariat*

***Executive sessions***

- TD/B/EX(24)/3 *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-fourth executive session (24 March and 12 May 2000)*
- TD/B/EX(25)/5 *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-fifth executive session (22 September 2000)*

***Working Party on the Medium-Term Plan and the Programme Budget***

- TD/B/47/3 *Report of the Working Party on its thirty-fifth session*

TD/B/WP/126 (13 March, 20-21 March and 17-19 April 2000)

TD/B/47/9  
TD/B/WP/134 *Report of the Working Party on its thirty-sixth session*  
(11–15 September 2000)

### **Expert meetings**

#### ***Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities***

TD/B/COM.1/31  
TD/B/COM.1/EM.11/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on the Impact of the Reform Process in Agriculture on LDCs and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries and Ways to Address their Concerns in Multilateral Trade Negotiations (24-26 July 2000)*

TD/B/COM.1/32  
TD/B/COM.1/EM.12/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on National Experiences with Regularization and Liberalization: Examples in the Construction Services Sectors and its Contribution to the Development of Developing Countries (23-25 October 2000)*

TD/B/COM.1/33  
TD/B/COM.1/EM.13/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Systems and National Experiences for Protecting Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices (30 October–1 November 2000)*

TD/B/COM.1/34  
TD/B/COM.1/EM.14/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on the Impact of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Actions (4-6 December 2000)*

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

TD/B/COM.2/26  
TD/B/COM.2/EM.7/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Mergers and Acquisitions: Policies Aimed at Maximizing the Positive and Minimizing the Possible Negative Impact of International Investment (19-21 October 2000)*

TD/B/COM.2/25  
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/10 *Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its Seventeenth Session (3–5 July 2000)*

TD/B/COM.2/27 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Home Country Measures*

TD/B/COM.2/EM.8/3 (8-10 November 2000)

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

TD/B/COM.3/30  
TD/B/COM.3/EM.9/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Electronic Commerce and Tourism* (18-20 September 2000)

TD/B/COM.3/31  
TD/B/COM.3/EM.11/3 *Report of Expert Meeting on the Relationships between SMEs and TNCs to Ensure the Competitiveness of SMEs* (27-29 November 2000)

TD/B/COM.3/32  
TD/B/COM.3/EM.10/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Human Resources Development and Training in Trade-Supporting Services: Key to Growth with Special Potential for LDCs* (13-15 December 2000)

**Annual or recurrent publications**

UNCTAD/TDR/2000  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.19) *Trade and Development Report, 2000: Global Economic Growth and Imbalances*

UNCTAD/TDR/2000  
(Overview) *Trade and Development Report, 2000: Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD*

UNCTAD/LDC/2000  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.21) *The Least Developed Countries 2000 Report Aid, Private Capital Flows and External Debt: The Challenge of Financing Development in the LDCs*

UNCTAD/LDC/2000  
(Overview) *The Least Developed Countries 2000 Report: Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD*

UNCTAD/WIR/2000  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.20) *World Investment Report 2000: Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions and Development* [English only]

UNCTAD/WIR/2000  
(Overview) *World Investment Report 2000: Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions and Development – Overview*

UNCTAD/RMT/(2000)/1  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.34) *Review of Maritime Transport 2000* [English only]

## II. GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

### A. Macro-economic and development policies

- UNCTAD/TDR/2000  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.19) *Trade and Development Report, 2000: Global Economic Growth and Imbalances.* The Trade and Development Report 2000 looks at whether the current recovery in the global economy is built on solid foundations. In addition to surveying the recent performance and immediate prospects for growth, trade and capital flows, the report adds an historical perspective on some of today's global macroeconomic imbalances. The report also takes a close look at the recovery in Asia, pointing to where policies have helped or hindered that process, examining whether the benefits of recovery have been equally shared, and asking whether a new growth path is emerging to repair the social and economic damage left by the financial crisis.
- UNCTAD/TDR/2000  
(Overview) *Trade and Development Report, 2000: Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.*
- UNCTAD/GDS/Misc.2 *The Integration between Macroeconomic Reform and Micro-level industrial activities.* This study analyses the short- and long-term impacts of macroeconomic reform and liberalization on the development and growth of enterprises, particularly on SMEs, and provides a framework for the analysis of the issue at the firm and activity levels. [English only]

### B. Globalization, finance and sustainable development

- Issue 8 *Newsletter on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading. Issue 8, September 2000.* [English only]
- UNCTAD/GDS/GFSB/  
Misc.7/Rev.1 *The Clean Development Mechanism. Building International Public-Private Partnerships under the Kyoto Protocol: Technical, Financial and Institutional Issues.* [English only]

### C. Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS)

- UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/  
Misc.13 *DMFAS Newsletter N° 12, Winter 1999/2000.* Provides information on the development of DMFAS software, technical issues and country experiences related to debt management.
- UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/  
Misc.17 *DMFAS Progress Report 1998-1999.* Reviews the activities of DMFAS for 1998 and 1999, including field activities, regional project and seminars, software developments, training activities, prospect activities, funding. [English only]
- UNCTAD/GID/DMFAS/  
Misc.3/Rev.3 *Debt and DMFAS Glossary.* Support document to the use of DMFAS software and reference tool in the field of legal and technical aspects of debt and financial management.
- UNCTAD/GID/DMFAS/  
Misc.4/Rev.4 *DMFAS 5.2 Technical Information Note.* Describes the recording, operating, controlling and analytical function of DMFAS 5.2 as well as its technical characteristics.
- UNCTAD/GID/DMFAS/  
Misc.6/Rev.5 *DMFAS 5.2 – Hardware, software and training requirements.* Describes the recommended hardware and software for workstations and servers running DMFAS 5.2 as well as the recommended training for DMFAS users and database administrators.
- UNCTAD/GID/DMS/17/  
Rev.7 *DMFAS – A Brief Description. Updated in December 2000.* A brief description of the DMFAS Programme, the DMFAS software, the requirements for a successful installation and explanation of the procedure to follow to request technical assistance from UNCTAD.

#### **D. Central statistics**

- TD/B/CN.1/CPB/L.74-87  
(2000 series) *Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin.* Vols. XIX., Nos. 11, 12 and 13; and Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 12 Contains price indices and series of monthly average prices of 40 primary commodities exported by developing countries; available since 1975.  
[Trilingual, English/French/Spanish]

- TD/B/CN.1/CPB/L.86/  
Add.1
- 1960-1999 Supplement to the Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin.*  
This millenium Supplement covers monthly and annual average price data on forty six commodities, encompassing food, tropical beverages, vegetable oilseeds and oils, agricultural raw materials, minerals, ores and metals. This is rather unique in that it shows long term price movements while also supplying recent data reflecting latest market trends.  
[Trilingual, English/French/Spanish]
- TD/STAT/25  
(Sales No. E/F.00.II.D.30)
- UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2000.* Based on existing international and national sources of statistics, the Handbook provides international trade data in an analytical form, including a matrix of world trade by selected regions of origin and destination, export and import structure by selected commodity groups, data on financial resource flows, foreign direct investment, external indebtedness and selected indicators of development. of interest to policy makers, researchers and analysts. [Bilingual, English/French]
- TD/STAT/25/CD  
(Sales No. E/F.00.II.D.1)
- UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics Year 2000 on CD-ROM.* Contains full time series of data, some of them going back to 1950, relevant to the analysis of world trade investment and development. The statistics cover the following categories: value, growth and shares of total exports and imports; trade and commodity price indices; structure of world trade; international finance; selected indicators of development. [Bilingual, English/French]

## Database

### ETS (Economic Time Series)

The ETS is basically a repository of data provided by external agencies but stored in a common format with a single coding convention for ease of access and maintenance. Apart from this externally supplied data, the ETS also contains derived data, data collected internally and data required for the UNCTAD publication programme.

Subject coverage is limited to economic and social statistics of the following types: national accounts, balance of payments, debt and financial flows, industrial and agricultural production, international trade, institutional and government financing, commodity prices, exchange rates, labour force, demographic and vital statistics, etc. The major supplying agencies are the United Nations and its regional commissions, the World Bank, IMF, OECD, FAO, UNIDO, ILO and UNESCO as well as some private institutions and non-governmental organizations. A small but significant area of data is collected by UNCTAD from individual countries and commercial enterprises. More than one million time-series contained in the data bank cover the time frame 1948 to 2000, with some series projected to 2025. The periodicity of the time-series can be monthly, quarterly, by calendar year, etc. Country coverage is worldwide, with regional and ecological groupings generally being calculated at the time of retrieval.

### E. Development of Africa

TD/B/47/4 UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/7	<i>Capital Flows and Growth in Africa.</i> The report discusses capital requirements for placing Africa in a sustainable growth path and suggests that the only feasible way to end aid dependence is to launch a massive aid programme and to sustain rapid growth for a sufficiently long period so as to allow domestic savings and external private flows to gradually replace official flows.
TD/B/EX(24)/2	<i>Cairo Declaration and Cairo Plan of Action. Note by the UNCTAD Secretariat.</i> [English and French only]
TD/B/EX(25)/2	<i>UNCTAD's Contribution to the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s: Activities undertaken by UNCTAD in favour of Africa – Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.</i> The report provides an overview of the general thrust of research and analysis being undertaken by UNCTAD with regard to African development, as well as a summary of specific activities, including advisory services and technical cooperation, in each sector falling under UNCTAD's mandate. The report complements and updates the

information on these activities provided in previous documents submitted to the executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board.

#### **F. Assistance to the Palestinian people**

TD/B/47/5

*Report on UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people.* As the development needs facing the Palestinian economy pose new challenges for policy makers, Palestinian economic growth potentials continue to be constrained by structural weaknesses arising from historical trends. The new economic policy environment created by the Israel-Palestine accords since 1993 has made important contributions to enhancing the regulatory framework and operating conditions for revival of the economy, propelled by a vigorous private sector. However, a range of macroeconomic and sectoral issues remain to be addressed as the Palestinian economy prepares for greater regional cooperation and integration in the global economy. UNCTAD's programme of assistance to the Palestinian people has aimed, since 1995, to provide concrete technical assistance to examine problem areas and technical issues, advise on requisite policy measures and build the capacities of policy makers and private sector practitioners involved in developing Palestinian trade, financial and related services sectors. UNCTAD's activities in this area revolve around four programme clusters: trade policies and strategies; trade facilitation and logistics; finance and development; and enterprise, investment and competition policy. By linking the findings of analytical and empirical research in these areas to specific technical assistance needs identified by the Palestinian Authority, the secretariat has been able to deliver targeted technical assistance in areas of its competence. This has helped to attract growing support from bilateral and multilateral funding sources for UNCTAD projects to initiate reform and modernization in key areas of Palestinian economic governance, while developing increasingly cooperative relationships with other agencies that provide assistance to the Palestinian people.

UNCTAD/GDS/SEU/3

*Cooperation between the Palestinian Authority, Egypt and Jordan to enhance subregional trade-related services.* A range of physical, procedural and institutional problems, many

due to security considerations, continue to undermine prospects for realizing the full potential of trade between the Palestinian Authority (PA) and its neighbours. Although trade accords signed between the PA, Egypt and Jordan aim to rationalize and facilitate trade flows and promote exports of Palestinian goods, they have not been adequately implemented. This study was prepared by UNCTAD as part of a UNDP-funded project, to assist the PA, in cooperation with its partners, in developing public and private sector capacities to provide trade-related services that would enhance subregional trade.

The study examines the policy environment affecting regional trade, the current process of economic reform in the region and the problems and potential for regional trade promotion. It further analyses Palestinian trade flows, including the various trade routes and procedures at border crossings with Egypt, Israel and Jordan and identifies major constraints. These include cumbersome customs procedures, problems with overland transport and inadequate telecommunications and business information for trade (BIT). Recommendations, identified at a subregional expert workshop convened by UNCTAD and UNDP in Ramallah, in June 1999, are proposed in the areas of policy reforms, technical and procedural reforms, institutional and human resources development as well as in strategic trade-related services with a view to promoting subregional trade.

[English and Arabic only]

### **III. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, AND COMMODITIES**

#### **A. Preparing for the multilateral trade negotiations: The Positive Agenda**

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/10  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.8)

*Positive Agenda and Future Trade Negotiations.* In response to the request of developing countries and the

encouragement of UNCTAD member States and of the General Assembly, UNCTAD began its work on the “positive agenda” over the period leading up to the Seattle Ministerial Conference of the WTO in November 1999. This book represents a compendium of papers, which were prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat in 1999, as part of that process. The core of the book is constituted by a collection of technical papers focusing on different aspects of multilateral trade disciplines and related issues. They are preceded by a brief history of how the very concept of a positive agenda was conceived and developed, and a comprehensive overview of the main elements of the agenda. Some papers focus on sectoral topics (agriculture, textiles, and services) and on the impact of the WTO agreements on environment protection, international competition, technology transfers, and electronic commerce. Others analyze specifically crucial trade issues which could become part of the new multilateral negotiations, such as the special and differential treatment for developing countries, tariff reduction commitments, intellectual property, investment, competition

policy, subsidies, anti-dumping, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, rules of origin, etc. An annex containing the addresses to the Third WTO Ministerial Conference in Seattle by Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Rubens Ricupero, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, respectively, concludes the volume. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/9

*Trade Agreements, Petroleum and Energy Policies.* The book looks closely at the following points: Dual pricing: One major policy issue in today’s petroleum sector is “dual pricing” practices for natural resources, whereby governments keep domestic prices lower (or export prices higher) than if they had been determined by market focus. Such practices enable oil producers to use their natural resources to promote industrialization. While dual pricing

as such is not inconsistent with WTO rules, it is increasingly likely to come under scrutiny if oil prices continue their upward trend; On oil taxation: Oil-producing countries have repeatedly expressed their concern at the high level of consumption and excise taxes imposed on petroleum products in the consuming countries. They are worried that high taxes undermine their ability to derive income from their own natural resources; On extending liberalization to energy services: The on-going negotiations on services provide a framework for the negotiation of liberalization commitments in all services sectors, including energy services; On environmental concerns: "Green trade" is one of the highest-profile issues in contemporary trade policy, and particularly in energy and allied sectors. The biggest challenge to petroleum-exporting countries in the area of environmental measures today probably comes from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol; On regional agreements: An insight into the possible future agenda for negotiations relating to energy issues and petroleum in particular can be gleaned from an examination of how these issues have been treated at the regional level; On US energy policy: The United States is the most likely proponent of initiatives to include new rules in the trade system affecting energy policies and international trade. [English only]

TD/B/COM.1/EM.12/2

*Regulation and liberalization in the construction services sector and its contribution to the development of developing countries.* Governments of developing countries should play an active role at national level and in the multilateral negotiations in order to promote development of their construction services sector. Issues for expert consideration may include:

(1) domestic policy instruments and strategies aimed at building domestic capacities in construction services, such as upgrading of technological capacity, including

improved use of information technology, and electronic commerce, improved access to financing, effective exploitation of opportunities presented by multilateral and bilateral assistance, (2) a strategy for the multilateral trade negotiations which would aim at obtaining meaningful market access for developing countries' firms, while maximizing advantages accruing to developing countries in implementing their complex development and social objectives, (3) specific problems to be addressed in multilateral negotiations, include: domestic regulations technical standards, licensing and qualification requirements and procedures, restrictions on movement of persons, government procurement practices, tied aid, subsidies, transfer of technology provisions, (4) liberalization at the sub-regional level as a way of building export capacities.

TD/B/COM.1/32  
TD/B/COM.1/EM.12/3

*Report of the Expert Meeting on National Experiences with Regularization and Liberalization: Examples in the Construction Services Sectors and its Contribution to the Development of Developing Countries (23-25 October 2000)*

TD/B/COM.1/EM.11/2 and  
Corr.1

*Impact of the reform process in agriculture on LDCs and net food-importing developing countries and ways to address their concerns in multilateral trade negotiations.* During the Uruguay Round negotiations on agriculture, there was concern that the implementation of the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), and particularly the implementation of the commitments on the reductions of export subsidies, could have negative (short-term) impacts on least developed countries (LDCs) and net food-importing developing countries (NFIDCs), mainly through increases in food import bills resulting from expected agricultural price rises. With a view to minimizing this concern, the member States of the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreed "the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on least developed countries and net food-importing developing countries" as a part of the Uruguay Round Agreements.

This background note suggests that the implementation of the Decision has not been satisfactory, largely for three reasons. First, the Decision has no operational mechanism for carrying out the support measures specified in it. Second, there has been no attempt within the WTO framework to systematically

estimate the impact of the implementation of the AoA on LDCs and NFIDCs, although some of the support measures described in the Decision appear to be dependent on such estimations. Third, there were very few substantive discussions on the country-specific impact of the AoA (e.g. an increase in food import bills as a result of elimination of price discounts received from exporting countries before 1995) during the WTO's monitoring of the Decision, although the impact of certain aspect of the AoA could be recognized only at the country-specific level, even when they appeared insignificant at the global level.

This background note studies the impact of the AoA on LDCs and NFIDCs at an aggregated level, and suggests issues that may be discussed at the Expert Meeting with regard to possible ways of addressing concerns of LDCs and NFIDCs arising from their country-specific experiences of the reform process in agriculture.

TD/B/COM.1/31  
TD/B/COM.1/EM.11/3

*Report of the Expert Meeting on the Impact of the Reform Process in Agriculture on LDCs and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries and Ways to Address their Concerns in Multilateral Trade Negotiations (26 February 2001)*

TD/B/COM.1/EM.14/2

*Impact of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Actions.*  
Anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions are legitimate measures permitted under the GATT/WTO rules, and are now the most frequently used trade remedies. Over the past decade, 2,500 anti-dumping actions and almost 300 countervailing duty actions have been initiated and notified to the GATT/WTO. The

strengthening of the multilateral disciplines on safeguards — including the prohibition and elimination of voluntary export restraints and the commitments to phase out the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) quotas under the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) — appears to have provoked an increasing resort to anti-dumping measures. Certain countries and product sectors, such as steel and textiles, have been targeted more than others. At the same time, there has been an increasing resort to anti-dumping measures by non-traditional users — particularly developing countries — many of which have introduced anti-dumping and countervailing legislation since the entry into force of the WTO Agreements.

Developing countries continue to be the main targets of anti-dumping measures. This has the effect of creating instability and uncertainty for their exports, which has resulted in reductions in trade volumes and market shares for their goods.

The increased resort to anti-dumping measures and the rising number of disputes related to these measures, have prompted many countries, including several developing countries, to call for improvements in the application of these measures. This note identifies some major issues and areas of concern that have arisen in the ongoing debate on anti-dumping and countervailing measures which could be addressed by experts in the light of their concrete experiences.

TD/B/COM.1/34  
TD/B/COM.1/EM.14/3

*Report of the Expert Meeting on the Impact of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Actions (4-6 December 2000)*

UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/1

*International Trade in Genetically Modified Organisms and Multilateral Negotiations.* 1. In order to be able to export their products, developing countries increasingly have to be able to prove that they comply with the standards and regulations of the importing countries. Standards and regulations are aimed at ensuring, inter alia, that domestically produced and imported products are safe, of

good quality and have as little a detrimental effect on the environment as possible. For quite a long time developing countries' main concern in this field has been that their trade partners could use, for protectionist purposes, measures intended to protect health, safety and the environment, or to ensure high product quality. Because of this, developing countries have tried to be vigilant regarding the imposition of unnecessarily strict regulations, and have opposed modifications of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS). They have also opposed modifications of Article XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which deals with general exceptions to GATT obligations. These modifications were proposed by several developed countries to better accommodate non-trade concerns in the multilateral trading system, especially those related to environmental protection. 2. However, the situation seems to have become more complex lately. Developing country preoccupations related to market access are still very much present; but these countries are now facing a new challenge related to trade in products whose safety and possible environmental impacts are currently not well known, namely genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and products derived from them. A GMO is an organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally

by mating and/or natural recombination. Most developing countries have not yet passed legislation in this field and believe that their limited scientific capacities, their recurrent problems with checking products at the border, and their restricted ability to make their own assessment of the risks and benefits involved do not allow them to manage properly the challenges that GMOs pose. They have therefore called for the establishment of international rules in this field. Once it is in force, the

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which represents their multilaterally agreed response to these and other non-trade-related concerns, will provide the legal framework for conducting international trade in GMOs, at least among parties to it, although its relationship with the multilateral trade disciplines set out in the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements is unclear. The Protocol gives quite substantial discretionary power to importing countries with regard to the goods they are willing to import. The trade framework established by it is therefore rather different from the one that developing countries have traditionally supported within the WTO. [English only]

TD/B/COM.1/14/Rev.1

*The Post-Uruguay Round Tariff Environment for Developing Country Exports: Tariff Peaks and Tariff Escalation.* This study analyses the post-Uruguay Round tariff situation that will prevail for products imported from developing countries, once all Uruguay Round concessions have been implemented, in the four developed country markets of Canada, the European Union, Japan and the United States, as well as in the four developing country markets of Brazil, China, the Republic of Korea and Malaysia. This paper was revised essentially to reflect updated data for applied tariffs and import charges for Japan after the new tariffifications (2000) and for China (1998); new Generalised System of Preferences rates; as well as new estimates for ad valorem equivalents of specific post-Uruguay Round tariff rates based on average import unit values for 1996/1997. Problems of high tariffs and tariff escalation remain widespread for developing countries even after the Uruguay Round. About 10 per cent of the tariff universe of the Quad countries will continue to exceed the level of 12 per cent ad valorem after full implementation of the Round and taking into account GSP rates. Quad countries maintain tariff peaks reaching as high as 350 per cent to 900 per cent for important export products of developing countries, essentially basic food and footwear. One fifth of the tariff peaks of the United States, about

30 per cent of those of Japan and the European Union

and about one seventh of those of Canada exceed 30 per cent. The developing countries covered apply rates above 12 per cent more frequently than the Quad countries, but have fewer extremely high rates. Peak tariffs affect both agricultural and industrial products significantly. The main problems occur for major staple foods, such as sugar, rice, milk products, and meat; fruit, vegetables, fish, etc; food industry products; textiles and clothing; footwear, leather and travel goods; automotive products; and consumer electronics and watches. Peak tariffs are, for the time being, cumulated with the continued application of stringent textiles and clothing quotas by three of their most important developed country markets, as well as severe import restrictions maintained for reasons of plant and animal health. In addition to extremely high tariffs and other protection, tariff escalation remains a further important obstacle which makes it difficult for developing countries to enter into industrial exports. This is particularly pronounced in precisely those Branches that offer a realistic chance for a successful start to a wider range among them: the food industry, textiles, clothing and shoe industries, as well as wood industry products.

#### **B. International trade policy issues**

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/3  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.23)

*E-Commerce, WTO and Developing Countries. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 2.* This paper discusses the policy issues e-commerce raises for the World Trade Organization (WTO) and developing countries. The author advocates three policy prescriptions. First, it will be most appropriate to classify e-commerce as trade in services with GATS discipline applied to it. Developing countries should ensure that e-commerce is not classified as goods trade with a permanent zero custom duty pact. Such an outcome

would liberalize all e-commerce by default, undermining their bargaining power. Second, at present there is some disagreement about whether international Internet transactions should be classified as cross-border trade or consumption abroad. In making their commitments in the UR and post-UR negotiations in services, countries presumably viewed these transactions as cross-border trade. Therefore, Internet transactions would be best classified as cross-border trade. Finally, developing countries such as India that have the capacity to export skilled services through Internet should aggressively negotiate market access with developed countries in the future WTO negotiations. This involves negotiations on

two fronts. One, they should seek liberalization by developed countries in sectors in which they have a comparative advantage. And two, they should seek recognition of their education, qualifications, requirements met, or licenses or certificates granted in the markets of other countries. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/4  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.24)

*Assessing the Results of General Equilibrium Studies of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 3.* This paper is about what we can actually say about the Uruguay Round (UR) four years after implementation began, and how this compares to the calibration-based assessments that circulated at the end of the UR. The ultimate goal is to draw lessons on how to approach the assessment of the next round so that useful insights are extracted and misperceptions avoided. The paper first offers an overview of the CGE models employed or referenced by international organizations at the close of the UR. This is followed by a Summary of the results of those models and a discussion of actual experience from UR implementation. Some conclusions from this exercise, and recommendations for assessment of the next Round (or if not technically another “round” of negotiations, then for the next sets of multilateral negotiations), are then discussed. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/5  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.36)

*Tariffs, Taxes and Electronic Commerce: Revenue Implications for Developing Countries. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 5.* Cross-border electronic commerce is currently operating in a tax- and tariff-free environment. This combined with predictions of steep increases of e-commerce during the next five years, has prompted Governments and tax authorities to discuss modifications to existing legislation that take account of these developments. One of their concerns is the potential loss in tax and tariff revenues resulting from e-commerce, which account for significant shares of government budgets in most countries. This is of particular concern to developing countries, where import duties comprise higher shares of government revenue and a shift to other revenue sources is economically less feasible. The paper presents data on potential revenue losses from import duties on a number of products that have been traded physically in the past but are increasingly being imported digitally. Findings show that developing countries will be the main losers as far as import duties from e-commerce products are concerned, while both developing and developed countries

would suffer major revenue cuts from lost consumption taxes. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/6  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.25)

*What can the Developing Countries Infer from the Uruguay Round Models for Future Negotiations. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 4.* This paper discusses the results from general equilibrium trade models executed towards the end of the Uruguay Round, reporting both aggregate and regional gains. These results were generated some five years ago, and were important to the debates at the end of the Uruguay Round as to what would be the foregone gains were the Round not to conclude. The paper argues that there are substantial, and at times hard to explain inconsistencies

English

across model results. One model shows most of the gains come from agricultural liberalization, another from textiles, and yet another from tariff cuts. One model shows developing countries account for around 10 per cent of the total gain, another shows them to gain over 50 per cent. One model shows developing countries losing from elimination of the MFA, another shows them as large gainers. One model shows that imperfectly competitive and scale economy effects double global gains, another shows almost no impact. These differences occur even where similar data sets, and benchmark years are used, and are hard to explain on the basis of parametric specifications for models seemingly used, though these are frequently poorly exposited. The paper also discusses the verification of models relative to behavior since the Round concluded, expressing skepticism as to its feasibility for reasons set out in the paper. It also attempts to discuss what, if any, are the implications for the developing countries, and the possible ways forward in making these models more useable to developing countries for the next round of trade negotiations. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/7  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.26)

*Industrial Policy and the WTO. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 6.* The general objective of promoting exports and achieving rapid structural change and economic growth has been an integral part of development economics and policy-making for many decades. There has been a succession of different approaches and thinking with regard to how this objective can best be met, ranging from inward-looking or import substitution industrialization behind high protection, to outward-oriented or export orientation and promotion strategies considered to be

part of the success story of East Asia. The range of instruments used for conducting industrial policy has also changed with the evolution of multilateral trading rules, as well as unilateral liberalization, the latter occurring within a framework of structural adjustment that

is required in order to stay competitive and in some cases to access international finance. The combination of strategy and instruments used has been the subject of numerous studies, with mixed results on the value of interventions and their outcomes. There has also been a plethora of studies which show that industrialization behind protective walls has often extended beyond reasonable periods of “infancy” and has led to inefficiency and welfare losses, and entrenched vested interests. [English only]

### C. Commodities

- UNCTAD/ITCD/ COM/25  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.9) *Handbook of World Mineral Trade Statistics, 1993 – 1998.* The Handbook contains 6-year commodity-specific data at the world, regional and country levels for the international trade of major non-fuel minerals and metals, from primary to semi-processed forms, for the period 1993-1998. [English only]
- TD/JUTE.3/7 *International Instruments of Cooperation on Jute and Jute Products, 2000*
- UNCTAD/DITC/COM/23 *Subsidies, countervailing measures and developing countries: with a focus on the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.* The Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM) classifies subsidies, by analogy with traffic lights, into three categories- “red” or prohibited, “yellow” or actionable, and “green” or non-actionable- mainly on the basis of their propensity to distort trade. As a response to each category of subsidies the Agreement provides different remedies. This paper attempts to provide a better understanding of the ASCM in the interest of developing countries, which are often ill-equipped to make full use of the benefits accorded to them by the Agreement. The issues addressed include the scope and structure of the Agreement, categories of subsidies, the mechanisms for implementing countervailing measures and dispute

settlement. In terms of binding disciplines on provision of subsidies, it should be noted that the ASCM applies only to industrial subsidies while agricultural subsidies are subject to provisions of the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA). However, reference is made to the latter, given the importance of agriculture and commodity-based national agricultural policies

in developing countries. Reference is made, in addition, to notifications under the ASCM in order to help developing countries have a better understanding of the procedure for, and the nature of, the main types of notifications submitted to the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM Committee). Also discussed are suggestions for improvements to the Agreement that would be of interest to developing countries, and the debate on the outcome of the Seattle Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) with respect to the relationship between subsidy elimination in developed countries and the “multifunctionality” of agriculture. [English only]

- UNCTAD/DITC/COM/24 *Effets des fusions, acquisitions, coentreprises et autres formes de partenariat sur la diversification, en particulier dans le secteur de l'industrie alimentaire.* [French only]
- UNCTAD/ITCD/COM/27 *Recent and planned changes in production capacity for bauxite, alumina and aluminium.* The report describes recent and planned changes in production capacity for bauxite, alumina and aluminium from 1998 to 2003. It also includes a brief assessment of the state of the markets and the outlook over the next couple of years for these products. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITCD/COM/28 *Policies for small-scale sugar cane growing in Swaziland.* The report reviews the role of sugar in Swaziland's economy and the scope for expansion and development of the sugar industry. It also reviews the effectiveness of the present legislation with respect to development of the

sugar industry, including its effects on production, domestic and international trade and marketing and pricing. It assesses the role of stakeholders, including, in particular, small-scale farmers, in sugar production and trade, and identifies constraints to the expansion of production and participation in the industry by small-scale sugar farmers. Finally, it proposes measures to eliminate or reduce those constraints, including international assistance. [English only]

UNCTAD/DITC/COM/  
TM/1  
UNCTAD/ITE/Misc.23

*Strategies for Diversification and Adding Value to Food Exports: A Value Chain Perspective.* Developing countries are being encouraged to diversify their food exports by developing new products and adding more value to existing products. Adding value to and diversifying food exports depends not only on changing production and processing systems, but also on

linking into appropriate marketing networks. A value chain perspective is used to identify various routes by which the value of food exports can be increased, focusing on strategies such as providing fresh produce, offering products for which consumers will pay a price premium and the development of branding and retailing activities. An analysis of marketing channels and upgrading strategies for fresh vegetables, fresh fruit and coffee shows how the development of niche markets for high-value produce creates new opportunities for developing countries' producers and exporters that can meet the required standards. New marketing channels have opened up as a result of a combination of changing consumer tastes and the increasing dominance of large retailers in the markets of industrialized countries. The identification of opportunities for adding value and the development of strategies to take advantage of them are based on an analysis of the changing governance structures of food value chains.

[English only]

#### **D. Competition law and policy and consumer protection**

- TD/B/COM.2/CLP/15      *Handbook on Competition Legislation.* This update contains competition laws and commentaries on national competition legislation as provided by the Governments of Croatia, Senegal and Tunisia. Earlier issues of the Handbook cover 36 other countries. [English/French]
- TD/B/COM.2/CLP/16      *Directory of Competition Authorities.* Contains an updated list of addresses of authorities to facilitate contacts between officials responsible for the control of restrictive business practices in the performance of their duties.
- TD/RBP/CONF.5/3      *Assessment of the operation of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practice.* This note reviews major developments which have taken place at the national, regional and multilateral levels in the field of competition law and policy, more particularly since November 1995, when the Third United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices was held. At the multilateral level, mention is made of UNCTAD's cooperation with the World Bank and WTO, as well as the outcome of UNCTAD X (February 2000). The note then reviews the operation of the Set in the field of competition, looking at its main provisions, drawing attention to their actuality and evaluating the extent to which they have been implemented to date. An evaluation is made of progress in implementation by States members of UNCTAD and by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy of the resolution adopted by the Third Review Conference, drawing attention to technical cooperation, informal consultations and specific studies undertaken by the Group. Finally, the note looks at possible activities in the field of competition law and policy which the Fourth Review Conference might wish to launch in the light of the decisions taken by UNCTAD X.

TD/RBP/CONF.5/4 and  
Corr.1

*Experiences gained so far on international cooperation on competition policy issues and the mechanisms used.* This report focuses on three types of international instruments dealing with competition law and policy, namely: bilateral competition law enforcement cooperation agreements; free trade, customs union or common market agreements; and multilateral instruments. The implementation of such agreements has helped to minimize conflicts among Governments and to facilitate enforcement in this area. However, several concerns continue to impede the further development of enforcement cooperation. Moreover, developing countries have not so far significantly participated in such cooperation. To overcome such impediments and to promote the participation of developing countries, it would be necessary to build up mutual confidence gradually, by evolving from simple to more complex cooperation agreements. Balanced cooperation among developing countries would provide a learning experience and help ensure that cooperation with more advanced partners was fruitful. Free trade or common market agreements might provide a conducive framework for this purpose, but regional rules, institutions and mechanisms would need to be adapted accordingly, and a degree of compatibility ensured among national, subregional and interregional competition regimes. The consultations mechanism established under the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices might be used to discuss how this might be done and what might be the appropriate balance between convergence and diversity in competition laws and policies; it might also promote cooperation in specific cases. Such consultations could provide an input to the ongoing discussions or any future negotiations within the World Trade Organization.

English

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Corr.1

*Review of Technical Assistance, Advisory and Training Programmes on Competition Law and Policy.* UNCTAD provides

various types of technical assistance and advisory and training programmes on competition law and policy to developing countries and countries in transition in accordance with requests received, needs of countries concerned and resources available. Accordingly, the document contains a progress report on technical cooperation activities of the UNCTAD secretariat, which are described under the three main subheadings, namely national activities, regional and subregional activities, and participation in seminars and conferences. The document also contains extracts from replies of member States and international organizations to the note by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD requesting information on technical cooperation activities provided, planned or received, bilaterally or multilaterally, in the area of competition law and policy. Extracts from replies received, which are related to requests for technical assistance with identification of specific competition law and policy areas or issues which the States or international organizations would wish to see receive priority attention, are presented as a separate subsection.

TD/RBP/CONF.5/6

*Competition Policy and the Exercise of Intellectual Property Rights Policy.* Competition policies in major developed countries or regions generally take a favourable attitude to intellectual property rights (IPRs). But intervention may be undertaken where a pragmatic case-by-case analysis indicates IPR-based market power is unreasonably restraining competition in relevant markets. There is concern about cartel-like restraints, exclusionary conduct and monopoly leveraging by dominant firms, practices or mergers which may chill technological innovation (including those relevant to proprietary de facto standards, access to essential facilities and network effects) and the effects of over-broad grants of IPRs. Other countries or regions, despite sometimes touching upon IPR questions in their competition legislation, have limited experience in this area. Taking into account the competition policy issues likely to arise as the TRIPS Agreement is implemented, as well as the growing international nature of innovative activity and global network effects in information industries, there is

likely to be greater recourse to the cooperation mechanisms provided by the Agreement. Efforts would therefore be required to build up mutual understanding and trust in this area.

TD/RBP/CONF.5/7

*Model Law on Competition. UNCTAD Series on Issues in Competition Law and Policy.* The document contains a revised version of the draft possible elements for articles, as contained in Part I of the document «Draft commentaries to possible elements for articles of a Model Law or Laws » (TD/B/RBP/81/Rev.5), and

includes a revised version of the Commentary to Articles which was contained in Part II of TD/B/RBP/81/Rev.5, taking into account recent trends in competition legislation adopted worldwide. To take into account recent trends in competition legislation adopted worldwide, Part I of the document now concludes possible elements for articles on the control of mergers and acquisitions by competition authorities (Possible Elements for Article 5), which were formerly part of the provisions regarding abuse of a dominant position of market power, and, accordingly, Part II (Commentary to Article 5) includes commentaries regarding provisions on the control of mergers and acquisitions.

TD/RBP/CONF.5/16

*Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices.* Geneva, 25-29 September 2000.

UNCTAD/ITCD/CLP/  
Misc.9

*The Development Dimension of Competition.* This study examines the implications of the development dimension for competition law and policy. The author suggests that the competition process does not run smoothly or produce optimal results in developing countries, particularly least developed countries, because of several market imperfections or other limits to competition. This would make it particularly necessary for developing countries to adopt

and apply competition law and policy. At the same time Governments' main task should be to create a more favourable environment for competition. Globalization necessitated international coordination on competition law and policy and trade matters, building upon the United Nations Set of Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices. The adoption of waivers or exemptions for developing countries in order to permit import substitution could be justified as second-best interim solutions required to compensate for the trade disadvantages arising from their unfavourable conditions and lack of competitiveness, as well as countermeasures against neo-protectionist behaviour in industrialized countries. But such forms of trade protection should be applied selectively, made conditional upon meeting performance standards, transparent, time-limited, degressive, involving minimum discrimination, and constantly reviewed. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/CLP/  
Misc.12

*Diseño de un modelo de abogacía de la competencia en el contexto de la implantación de las políticas de competencia en América Latina.* [Spanish only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/CLP/  
Misc.13

*Recent Developments in Trade and Competition Issues in the Services Sector: a Review of Practices in Travel and Tourism.*  
This study is designed to map out the market structure and private anticompetitive activities that have been thrown up by recent developments in the air transport and travel and tourism markets. It is structured as an attempt to marry together the two approaches that the author thinks are needed to address the issue adequately. On the one hand one has to be able to chart the macro-economy issues that direct and shape the nature of the air travel and tourism markets. On the other hand, one also has to be able to look at the way in which the consumer behaves in the market and how he takes decisions about travel. The author believes it is only through approaching the issue from both directions that one can really get a true view of the market. In this light the study is structured in four sections. Part I looks at the issue of how the consumer is reached and how the consumer

takes decisions in travel markets. Of particular interest here is the focus on distribution mechanisms and the tour operator/travel agent relationship. Part II looks at the development of aviation alliances and the disjuncture between the national/regional nature of aviation regulation and the increasingly globalizing industry. Part III looks at the hotel sector and the matrix of issues that face players in the industry and at the relationship between the sector and the distribution mechanisms by which consumers access hotels. Part IV attempts some conclusions and recommendations for future work. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/CLP/  
Misc.14

*The role of Competition Policy for Development in Globalizing World Markets.* Papers presented at the pre-UNCTAD X Seminar (Geneva, 14-15 June 1999). The pre-UNCTAD X Seminar focused on the interface between competition policy and development by organizing discussions around (i) worldwide concentration of market power through mega-mergers, etc.; (ii) deregulation and privatization; (iii) transfer of technology and intellectual property rules; and (iv) the role of business and consumers to promote competition and development proved highly successful. It brought home the point that integration of developing countries into the world economy depends to a large extent on their ability to gain an equal opportunity to access technology, human and financial resources and export markets, which in turn depends on the ability to challenge anti-competitive practices and abusive conduct of firms with market power (e.g. international cartels, mega-mergers leading to monopolies or dominant powers, abuse of IPR to corner markets, etc.) The discussions showed that, in addition to the measures to be taken at the national level, there is a strong case for exploring the merits of studying the implications for development of a possible multilateral framework on competition policy. Further research and analysis are needed to evaluate the policy implications and possible international commitments which may emerge from such an agreement. This would allow developing countries to form an opinion on the merits of

such a multilateral framework. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/CLP/  
Misc.15 *Réglementation communautaire de la concurrence et renforcement du processus d'intégration économique en Afrique Centrale.*  
[French only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/CLP/  
Misc.16 *Competition Policy in Countries in Transition – Legal Basis and Practical Experience.* The paper investigates legal aspects and practical measures undertaken by the CIS countries in the framework of competition law and policy and assesses the experience gained so far in the process of implementation and enforcement of competition laws and related legislation. In particular, it focuses on the efforts of CIS competition authorities to prohibit restrictive business practices of enterprises and anticompetitive actions of government agencies. The paper contains four chapters. Chapter I looks at issues related to the cooperation process among CIS competition authorities and shows the results achieved over the last decade. Chapter II is devoted to the main provisions of CIS national competition laws and provides examples of prevention and elimination of restrictive business practices. Chapter III looks at the legal basis and practical activities of CIS antimonopoly authorities to prevent anticompetitive behaviour by government agencies. Chapter IV discusses the related areas of regulation: unfair competition, demonopolization and liberalization of trade and investment regimes. In light of the above, the author offers some conclusions and recommendations for future work in the area of competition in CIS countries, emphasizing the importance of transparency of competition regulation in those countries as well as the need for technical assistance programmes and related activities to assist them in creating a homogeneous competitive environment and their integration into the world economy. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/CLP/  
Misc.18 *Competition Policy, Trade and Development in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.* Papers presented at the Regional COMESA Seminar “The Relevance of Regional Integration, Internal Cooperation and the Contribution of Competition Policy to Development in the

Common Market of Eastern and Southern African Countries (COMESA)", held in

Lusaka, Zambia, on 2-4 June 1999, as well as papers presented at the Nation Seminar on Competition Law and Policy (Lusaka, 31 May – 2 June 1999). [English only]

#### **E. Trade, environment and development**

- UNCTAD/ITCD/TED/4 (Sales No. F.99.II.D.18) *Le commerce international et la protection de l'environnement à Madagascar – Etudes analytiques sur le commerce, l'environnement et le développement No. 2.* This publication is a follow-up of a seminar on trade, environment and sustainable development, which took place from 17-19 March 1998. The interface between trade and the environment covers a large number of topics that merit thorough discussion. This publication introduces those themes related to trade and environment that were addressed in the seminar by national and international experts. The study focuses on the implementation of international environmental conventions particularly pertinent to the Malagasy context, such as CITES and the Convention on Biodiversity. The study also looks at Malagasy exports and their relation to the environment. In order to stress the positive aspects of the trade-environment linkages, trading opportunities for environmentally preferable products and, more particularly, organic products are examined. Other issues were equally the subject of this study, such as environmentally sound technology transfer, sustainable tourism, domestically prohibited goods or more generally imports which can have a harmful effect on the Malagasy environment. [French only]
- UNCTAD/ITCD/TED/5 (Sales No. E.00.II.D.10) *Rubber and the Environment – Proceedings of the Joint Workshop of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Rubber Study Group,* was edited by Maurice E. Cain, Secretary-General of the International Rubber Study

Group and Ulrich Hoffmann. The document contains the proceedings of the annual joint workshop of UNCTAD and the International Rubber Study Group on the opportunities and constraints of internalizing environmental costs and benefits in prices of rubber and rubber products, held in Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia. The background paper of the meeting and the discussion focus on two clusters: (i) Internalization of scrap tyre management costs; and (ii) Opportunities of carbon offset funding in the context of climate change for enhancing profitability of natural rubber production. On the first cluster, expert papers dwell on the North American and Malaysian experience on the use of economic and supportive regulatory instruments for internalizing costs of sound management of scrap tyres. On the second cluster, expert papers focus on the carbon sequestration potential of rubber trees, reflecting various agronomic and climatic conditions and risks, such as forest fires. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TED/6  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.12) *Achieving Objectives of Multilateral Environmental Agreements: A Package of Trade Measures and Positive Measures – Elucidated by Results of Developing Country Case Studies*, was edited by Veena Jha and Ulrich Hoffmann. The study reviews the relevance of trade and positive measures (such as access to and transfer of technology, finance and capacity building) in achieving the objectives of selected multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) in the light of their contribution to strengthening environmental policy, while at the same time minimizing economic distortions. The case studies review these measures as they are applied through different MEAs. The case studies refer to two MEAs – the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Analysis of the Basel Convention on Transborder Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal is also presented. These studies have been undertaken by researchers in developing countries under a project which UNCTAD is implementing in cooperation with UNEP. The studies show that when trade and positive measures are adopted as an integrated package

they complement one another. Where one presupposes compliance, positive measures enhance national capacity in fulfilling MEA provisions. In practice, given differences between developing countries in the stage of development, technological profiles, market composition, and trade intensities, the relative emphasis on positive measures may result in non-uniform effects of trade measures. The studies confirm that trade and positive measures are pivotal for filling deficiencies in national policy in implementing the MEAs. But for the full utilization of the potential of the MEAs and their measures there should be a commitment to achieving their objectives. [English only]

TD/B/COM.1/EM.13/2

*Systems and National Experiences for Protecting Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices.* The importance of protecting the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities (TK) is increasingly recognized in international forums. Developing countries seek to ensure that the benefits of cumulative innovation associated with TK accrue to its holders while enhancing their socio-economic development. They also aim at preventing the improper appropriation of TK, with little or no compensation for the custodians of TK and without their prior informed consent. Building on work carried out in other

intergovernmental organizations, this note briefly describes possible instruments for the protection of TK, including traditional/customary law, modern intellectual property rights instruments, sui generis systems, and documentation of TK and instruments directly linked to benefit-sharing. In addition to national systems, the protection of TK and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of biodiversity resources and associated TK may also require measures by user countries or cooperation at the multilateral level. Protection of TK is a necessary but not sufficient requirement for its preservation and further development. To harness TK for development and trade, developing countries need assistance to build national capacities in terms of

raising awareness on the importance and potential of TK for development and trade; developing institutional and consultative mechanisms on TK protection and TK-based innovation; and facilitating the identification and marketing of TK-based products and services. There is also a need to promote an exchange of experience among developing countries on national strategies for TK development, sui generis systems for the protection of TK and the commercialization of TK-based products and services. Special attention should be given to building such capacities in LDCs. This note provides some analysis and background information to aid experts in their work. The final chapter contains a list of questions proposed for discussion.

TD/B/COM.1/33  
TD/B/COM.1/EM.13/3      *Report of the Expert Meeting on Systems and National Experience for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices Practices (30 October–1 November 2000)*

#### **F. Generalized system of preferences**

TD/B/GSP/NORWAY/36      *Generalized System of Preferences: Scheme of Norway – Amendment*

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/  
Misc.56      *Generalized System of Preferences: Handbook on the scheme of Australia*  
[English/French only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/  
Misc.58      *Generalized System of Preferences: Handbook on the scheme of the United States of America*

#### **G. Information on trade control measures**

##### ***Database on Trade Control Measures***

The database contains tariff-line information on trade control measures (tariff, para-tariff and non-tariff measures) classified according to the UNCTAD Coding System of Trade Control Measures. The dissemination of the database takes place through:

*TRAINS (Trade Analysis and Information System)*. An information system containing data

from the Database on Trade Control Measures Supplemented with import data and product descriptions, as well as some general documentation. The fifth CD-ROM (Version 7.0) covering 113 countries was issued in March 2000 and the next version is expected at the beginning of 2001.

#### IV. INVESTMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

##### A. International investment, transnationals and technology flows

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|---|---|
| UNCTAD/WIR/2000<br>(Sales No. E.00.II.D.20) | <i>World Investment Report 2000: Cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions and Development.</i> The World Investment Report 2000 is the tenth volume of the leading publication on global trends and developments relating to foreign direct investment (FDI) and transnational corporations (TNCs). The report highlights important sectoral and geographical changes in the pattern of FDI, with particular focus on developing countries. <i>WIR 2000</i> focuses specifically on the growing role of cross-border mergers and acquisitions (M&As) in worldwide FDI. While cross-border M&As have been prevalent in developed countries for some time, they have become increasingly important also in developing countries and economies in transition. Based on unique data, <i>WIR 2000</i> analyzes the driving forces behind the expansion of cross-border M&As, their impact on corporate performance as well as on host country development, particularly as compared with greenfield investment as a mode of FDI entry, and presents various policy options. This year <i>WIR</i> again presents the list of the largest transnational corporations of the world, of developing countries and of Central Europe. As in the past ten years, the <i>Report</i> offers useful empirical information and policy analysis for decision makers in government and business and to researchers. [English only] |
| UNCTAD/WIR/2000<br>(Overview)               | <i>World Investment Report 2000: Cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions and Development. Overview</i>  |
| UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/12<br>and                    | <i>Transnational Corporations Journal (vol. 8, No. 3 and Vol. 9, Nos. 1, 2 and 3).</i> <i>Transnational Corporations</i> is a refereed  |

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/21 journal published three times a year by the UNCTAD Division on

Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development. The basic objective of the journal is to publish articles that provide insight into the economic, legal social and cultural impacts of transnational corporations in an increasingly global economy and the policy implications that arise therefrom. In addition to articles, it also features book reviews. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/14 (Sales No. E.00.II.D.2) *FDI Determinants and TNC Strategies. The Case of Brazil.* Perceptions of a country can have an important effect on the decision of transnational corporations to invest regardless of the objective determining factors of FDI. Asymmetries in information play a particularly important role in influencing these perceptions. Drawing on interviews of manufacturing TNCs both with and without affiliates in Brazil, this study reveals that the perceptions of investors can have an important effect on the decision to invest regardless of objective FDI determinants. TNCs with affiliates in Brazil emphasize the positive incentives to invest while those without affiliates remain more cautious, often emphasizing the negative characteristics of the investment climate. The study shows the need to develop an effective strategy to deal with perception, particularly for attracting new sources of growth-enhancing FDI. The first part of the study begins with thorough overview of the changing patterns of FDI in the 1990s and the implications these have for host countries, including for Brazil. These trends raise important issues for national governments about the dynamics of FDI and the opportunities they create in the highly competitive world FDI market. Chapter 2 describes some of the forces that shape the behaviour of TNCs and illustrates the range of responses to various challenges in the global economy. The third chapter focuses on the question: How do major manufacturing TNCs perceive the FDI environment in Brazil? The interviews indicate widely differing responses to such important issues as the significance of MERCOSUR in stimulating FDI and whether Brazil can become a specialized supplier in the global

economy. Chapter 4 pulls together the broad range of TNC perspectives on the attractiveness of host countries with their commentary on a number of related public policy issues. [English only]

UNCTAD/DITE/2  
(Vols. IV and V)

*International Investment Instruments: A Compendium  
Vol. IV – Multilateral and Regional Instruments and  
Vol. V – Regional Integration, Bilateral and Non-Governmental  
Instruments*

International Investment Instruments: A Compendium, contains a collection of international instruments relating to foreign direct investment and transnational corporations. The collection is presented in five volumes. The first three volumes were published in 1996. Volumes IV and V are published four years later, in 2000, in order to bring the collection up to date. The last two volumes also expand the collection further by including a number of instruments adopted in earlier years which were not included in the previous volumes. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/  
Misc.19\*

*An Investment Guide to Ethiopia – Opportunities and Conditions – April 2000.* The least developed countries (LDCs) face many difficulties in realizing their full potential for economic growth and development. One crucial difficulty lies in a lack of investment, including foreign direct investment (FDI). Just as it has come to be widely recognized that FDI can contribute significantly to development—through the injection of capital, technology, management know-how and market access—the LDCs have found themselves falling further behind. At a time when 37 per cent of global inward FDI (\$464 billion in 1997) goes to developing countries, the share of the LDCs stands at less than one half of 1 per cent. This guide to Ethiopia is intended for investors and, like the process that produced it, has some unusual features. The present booklet is intended to offer an overview of Ethiopia as an investment location and broadly describe the current investment climate, including the regulatory environment, where possible in a comparative framework. In an annex, it also offers pointers to where further and more detailed

information may be found. The guide comes with a companion volume which is a more informal publication that describes specific current opportunities for investment, and which is the responsibility of the Ethiopian Investment Authority. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/  
Misc.20  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.35)

*The Competitiveness Challenge: Transnational Corporations and Industrial Restructuring in Developing Countries.* This study is a contribution to the debate on how developing countries are facing competitiveness challenge, and coping with globalization. It traces the role that foreign direct investment has played in developing the garments, colour television receivers and automobile industries in Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco and Thailand. It also compares the role that foreign direct investment has played in Chile and Zimbabwe as these countries developed their natural-resources-based industries. The book's advantage is that the analysis straddles three levels: the micro-level effect on individual firms, the meso-level impact on the industry; and the responses at the macro level; namely the policies adopted by developing country Governments. It therefore allows a comprehensive view of the interlocking needs of firms, industries, and the macro-economy. The authors of this book are: Mohammed Ariff, Rikkert van Assouw, Gonzalo Cid Passarini, Jorge Carrillo, Sanjaya Lall, Karim Laraki, Eddy Martinez, Michael Mortimore, Nipon Poapongsakorn, Henny Romijn, Jens Erik Torp, Lorenzo J. Vicens, Siew Yong Yew and Ronney Zamora. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/  
Misc. 24

*An Investment Guide to Mali – September 2000.* After Ethiopia and Bangladesh, Mali is the third least country (LDC) for which UNCTAD has produced an investment guide as part of the UNCTAD/ICC project on "Investment guides and capacity-building for least developed countries". The guides are written mostly for potential investors. They provide a concise overview of the investment conditions in the country, the regulatory framework governing FDI as well as of concrete investment opportunities. The information in the guide on Mali is partially based on two seminars UNCTAD

organized in Bamako (Mali) to which participants of the public as well as of the private sector were invited. This guide was originally published in French. [English and French only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/  
Misc. 26

*UNCTAD'S Work Programme on International Investment Agreements. From UNCTAD IX, Midrand (1996), to UNCTAD X, Bangkok (2000).* This booklet informs about the Secretariat's activities undertaken in response to the mandates received in Midrand in the area of international investment agreements, and, specifically, the work programme UNCTAD inaugurated in 1997. This work programme consisted of the preparation of a series of *Issues in International Investment Agreements* papers and the organization of regional symposia, Geneva-based seminars, civil society events and bilateral investment treaty negotiation rounds. This work is being continued within the framework of UNCTAD's Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development and its Investment Policies and Capacity-building Branch. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/  
Misc. 29

*An Investment Guide to Bangladesh. Opportunities and Conditions - August 2000.* An Investment Guide to Bangladesh,

the most recent publication in the UNCTAD-ICC series of investment guides, was launched at the ICC Asia Conference in Dhaka on 11 November 2000. The guide offers a balanced overview of investment conditions, including opportunities. On the positive side, it points out that, besides representing a potential market in itself (and potential access to the much larger South Asian market), Bangladesh offers considerable potential to foreign investors as a base for labour-intensive manufacturing, with the average hourly labour cost in apparel manufacturing a mere \$0.43 -- competitive even by regional standards. The guide also notes that the country has significant natural resources, with proven reserves of natural gas in excess of 10 trillion cubic feet (tcf) and private

estimates of it as high as 50 tcf. On the other hand, the guide also points to difficulties facing investors. These include the quality of the transport and communication infrastructure, unreliable energy supply, administrative complexity and non-transparency, political strikes called hartals, and a serious shortage of skilled people at various levels. On balance, the guide concludes, the recognition by the government that the private sector is the engine of growth is very encouraging and offers much hope for the future.

[English only]

***UNCTAD series on issues in international investment agreements:***

The main purpose of the UNCTAD Series on issues in international investment agreements is to address key concepts and issues relevant to international investment agreements and to present them in a manner that is easily accessible to end-users. Titles published in 2000 include:

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/13 (Sales No. E.99.II.D.23) *Trends in International Investment Agreements: an Overview.* This paper reviews the significant changes in national and international policies on foreign direct investment (FDI) over the past decades. These changes have been both cause and effect in the ongoing integration of the world economy and the changing role of FDI in it. They have found expression in national laws and practices and in a variety of international instruments, bilateral, regional and multilateral. In particular in the 1980s, a series of national and international developments radically reversed the policy trends prevailing until then, with an immediate impact both on national policies regarding inward FDI and on regional and worldwide efforts at establishing international rules on the subject. Now at the end of the 1990s, host countries are seeking to attract FDI, by dismantling restrictions on its entry and operations and by offering strict guarantees, both national and international, against measures seriously damaging the investors' interests. The tone and direction

of international legal discourse has significantly changed. Debate among policy makers is now centred on the most efficient way of attracting FDI and deriving benefits from it

rather than on questions of jurisdiction. This is also reflected in the emerging international legal framework for FDI that consists of many kinds of national and international rules and principles, of diverse form and origin, differing in strength and degree of specificity.

[English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/15  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.4)

*Taking of Property.* The taking of private assets by public authorities raises significant issues of international law, where such takings involve the assets of foreign private investors. This paper examines the concept of “taking” in the context of international law and international investment agreements. The focus of the analysis is twofold. First, different categories of takings are distinguished, addressing in particular the problem of the distinction between government measures that involve interference with the assets of foreign investors, yet do not require compensation, and those that do require compensation. Second, the requirements for a taking to be lawful are discussed, in particular the issue of the standard for compensation. The paper highlights the challenges that remain when considering the takings clause in international investment agreements, and discusses policy options relative to defining a “taking” when drafting the clause. It also illustrates some drafting models. The takings clause aims at protecting foreign investors by establishing standards for the manner in which host States might take or otherwise interfere with their property rights. That is to say, it limits the right of States to take property by imposing certain requirements. Under customary international law and typical international investment agreements, three principal requirements need to be satisfied before a taking can be considered to be lawful: it should be for a public purpose; it should not be discriminatory; and compensation should be paid. The first two requirements are generally accepted. As regards the third, it too is widely accepted in principle, but there is no universal agreement relating to the manner of assessment of the compensation due. The more recent bilateral investment treaties use the formula that the compensation must be

prompt, adequate and effective, but, alternative formulas, such as just compensation, are also used. An emerging trend in international investment agreements that deserves attention is the development of a fourth requirement, due process. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/16  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.5)

*Taxation.* The paramount issue underlying all international tax considerations is how the revenue from taxes imposed on income earned by the entities of a transnational corporate system is allocated among countries. The resolution of this issue is the main purpose of international taxation agreements, which seek, among other things, to set out detailed allocation rules for different categories of income. While international tax agreements deal foremost with the elimination of double taxation, they also serve other purposes such as the provision of non-discrimination rules, the prevention of tax evasion, arbitration and conflict resolution. The process of globalization, including growing transnational investment and trade, has increased the potential for conflict between tax jurisdictions. At the heart of jurisdictional conflict lies the issue of the jurisdiction to tax. There are no restrictions under international law to a legislative jurisdiction to impose and collect taxes. In most countries, the jurisdiction to tax is based on the domestic legislative process, which is an expression of national sovereignty. States apply their jurisdiction to tax, based on varying combinations of income source and residence principles. This, together with mismatches in definition, accounting and income recognition rules, may result in double taxation or, in some cases, in a jurisdictional vacuum. A jurisdictional conflict arises when a taxable event falls under the jurisdiction of two or more sovereign powers. These are generally the source country and the country of residence. Jurisdictional conflicts can be, and often are, relieved Unilaterally under both international investment agreements (IIAs) and double tax treaties (DTTs). The bulk of such arrangements is represented by Bilateral agreements dealing exclusively with tax matters. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/18  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.6)

*International Investment Agreements: Flexibility for Development.*

Developing countries seek foreign direct investment (FDI) in order to promote their economic development. This is their paramount objective. To that end, they have sought to establish – through national legislation and international instruments – a legal framework aimed at reducing obstacles to FDI, while providing foreign investors with high standards of treatment and legal protection for their investments and increasingly putting in place mechanisms to assure the proper functioning of markets. Developing countries participate in international investment agreements (IIAs) – whether at bilateral, regional, interregional or multilateral levels – because they believe that, on balance, these instruments help them to attract FDI and to benefit from it. At the same time, IIAs, like most international agreements, limit to a certain extent the policy options available to governments to pursue their development objectives through FDI. A question arises, therefore, how, nevertheless, IIAs can allow developing countries

a certain policy space to promote their development. This is all the more important since the principal responsibility for the design and implementation of development objectives and policies remains in the hands of the individual countries' governments. Thus, when concluding IIAs, developing countries face a basic challenge: how to achieve the goal of creating an appropriate stable, predictable and transparent FDI policy framework that enables firms to advance their corporate objectives, while, at the same time, retaining a margin of freedom necessary to pursue their particular national development objectives. A concept that can help link these objectives is "flexibility" which, for present purposes, can be defined as the ability of IIAs to be adapted to the particular conditions prevailing in developing countries and to the realities of the economic asymmetries between these countries and developed countries. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/19

*Employment.* The inclusion of employment issues into

(Sales No. E.00.II.D.15) international investment agreements (IIAs) is a relatively new phenomenon. On the other hand, the development of international labour standards has a long pedigree dating back to the establishment of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1919. The main issues considered in this paper are those specifically developed in international instruments in relation to transnational corporations (TNCs). The most important of these instruments are the 1977 ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (the ILO Tripartite Declaration) and the Chapter on Employment and Industrial Relations of the 1976 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines on Investment and Multinational Enterprises (OECD Guidelines) (which is part of a broader set of guidelines). Following what these instruments cover, the main issues concern general employment (including employment promotion, equality of opportunity and treatment, and security of employment), as well as human resources development, conditions of work and life, and industrial relations practices. In addition a category of emerging issues is covered, namely issues related to core labour standards and efforts to reflect these in international agreements through a “workers’ rights” or “social” clause. Many of the issues discussed in this paper are also dealt with in instruments other than those mentioned in this paper; however, these other instruments are not discussed in this paper as its focus is on issues specifically concerning TNCs. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/20  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.38) *Transfer of Funds*. This study is a contribution to the debate on how developing countries are facing the competitiveness challenge,

and coping with globalization. It traces the role that foreign direct investment has played in developing the garments, colour television receivers and automobile industries in Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco and Thailand. It also compares the role that foreign direct investment has played in Chile and

Zimbabwe as these countries developed their natural-resource-based industries. The book's advantage is that the analysis straddles three levels: the micro-level effect on individual firms the meso-level impact on the industry; and the responses at the macro level; namely the policies adopted by developing country Governments. It therefore allows a comprehensive view of the interlocking needs of firms, industries, and the macro-economy. The authors of this book are: Mohammed Ariff, Rikkert van Assouw, Gonzalo Cid Passarini, Jorge Carrillo, Sanjaya Lall, Karim Laraki, Eddy Martinez, Michael Mortimore, Nipon Poapongsakorn, Henny Romijn, Jens Erik Torp, Lorenzo J. Vicens, Siew Yong Yew and Ronney Zamora. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/  
Misc.22  
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.26)

*Lessons from the MAI.* This paper considers the factors that contributed to the decision of the members of the OECD to discontinue the negotiations on the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI), and draws lessons that could be of use for future negotiations of international investment agreements (IIAs).  
[English only]

## **B. National innovation and investment policies**

TD/B/COM.2/EM.8/2

*Home Country Measures. Note by the UNCTAD Secretariat.* Home countries take measures (HCMs) to support outward FDI as they see it in the interest of firms headquartered in their territories to acquire a portfolio of locational assets abroad. Host countries welcome such measures as a complement to their own actions to attract FDI in the interest of promoting their development. Thus, by providing for an enabling environment for their firms to invest in developing countries, home country governments can help development. From a policy perspective, developed countries have removed virtually all their restrictions on outward FDI. Moreover, their development assistance programmes sometimes contain a component of outward FDI promotion, including information dissemination, financial or tax incentives and investment insurance, and many developed

countries espouse policy positions that support outward FDI promotion through such measures. The actual application of such measures remains however largely within the unilateral discretion of home countries. A number of them can also be found in international investment agreements, however, suggesting that they lend themselves to international agreements if all parties so desire.

TD/B/COM.2/27  
TD/B/COM.2/EM.8/3

*Report of Expert Meeting on Home Country Measures*  
(8-10 November 2000)

UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/Misc.  
17  
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.24)

*Investment Policy Review of Uganda.* This publication contains details of the review of policies and institutions in place to attract foreign direct investment in Uganda. It also contains an analysis of the survey of investors in Uganda on their perceptions of the investment climate in Uganda, as well as recommendations to improve the policy framework for attracting more investment into Uganda. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/Misc.  
19  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.7)

*Investment Policy Review of Peru.* Since 1990, Peru has been extremely successful in attracting foreign direct investments (FDI). A state-of-art investment framework and an astute privatization programme were the fundamentals of Peru's success in attracting FDI. The Government had combined privatization of assets, such as telecommunications, mining and fisheries, with a commitment by the foreign purchaser to new investment. But now, with privatization opportunities dwindling, the question arises : how will Peru build on its success to attract investments in new areas ? The privatizations already completed should be seen not as one-off deals but as catalytic transactions with a potential to generate new FDI through the medium term. From the perspective of a long-term strategy, there is need to upgrade FDI to build industries into industrial clusters, in a system of linked suppliers and related industries. According to UNCTAD, a number of measures could contribute to diversify investment opportunities in Peru. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/  
Misc.0020

*WAIPA Annual Report 1999-2000.* The report describes the activities of the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) during the period from October 1999 to May 2000. The report includes a listing of all WAIPA members. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/  
Misc.21  
(Sales No.E/F.00.II.D.32)

*Investment Regimes in the Arab World.* This publication derives from the Regional Workshop on Policies for Attracting Investment in the Arab World, held in Beirut from 28 to 30 September 1998. The workshop was undertaken in the context of the Regional UNDP Project on Arab States Economic Integration and Trade Programme, executed by UNCTAD. The publication includes four case studies on the legal and regulatory regimes in foreign direct investment (FDI) in Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia. It also includes an overview of the regulatory and institutional framework for investment in the Arab World, as a whole. The publication notes that in the last twenty years, the Arab countries have, for the most part, been increasingly liberalising their investment regimes, while providing greater protection for FDI. However, the increasing liberalisation of FDI regulatory regimes, has not been matched by the corresponding increase in the absolute level of FDI inflows. The publication presents a comprehensive treatment of the subject countries' investment laws, including those related to the establishment, tax, labour, and dispute settlement. The individual country case presentations conclude with specific recommendations with a view to improve that country's FDI climate. [English/French]

### **C. Enterprise development**

TD/B/COM.3/EM.10/2

*Human Resources Development and Training in Trade-Supporting Services: Key Growth with Special Potential for LDCs: Issues note by the UNCTAD secretariat.*

TD/B/COM.3/31  
TD/B/COM.3/EM.11/3

*Report of the Expert Meeting on the Relationships between SMEs and TNCs to Ensure the Competitiveness of SMEs (27-29 November 2000).* This expert meeting involved some 65

experts from developing and developed countries as well as from countries with economies in transition. Representatives from TNCs, entrepreneurs from small and medium enterprises, and officials from SME support agencies and international bodies, such as ECE, UNIDO, EBRD and the Commonwealth Secretariat, also participated in the meeting. This expert meeting is part of UNCTAD's analytical and technical assistance activities aimed at

both strengthening the development impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) and promoting SME development through linkages with TNCs.

TD/B/COM.3/34

*Enhancing the Competitiveness of SMEs in the Context of FDI in Developing Countries.* This issues paper reviews the current mandates of UNCTAD in the area of enterprise development and internationalization. It suggests a series of topics which the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development might wish to take up during the next four years leading to UNCTAD XI. The four topics identified explore ways and means for Governments and international organizations to promote the survival and competitiveness of domestic firms, by targeting foreign investors who are likely to develop linkages, by use of innovative financial mechanisms, by adopting enterprise policies which are consistent with international commitments on trade and investment, and by assisting SMEs to acquire information and communication technologies to enter global markets.

TD/B/COM.3/EM.11/2

*Enhancing the Competitiveness of SMEs through Linkages. Background paper prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat.* The ability of SMEs to compete in the global market place depends on their access to certain critical resources the most important of which are finance, technology and managerial skills. TNCs have been an important means for SMEs to gain access to new technologies and management know-how. The shift in corporate production strategies from simple Integration to more complex integration has widened the

opportunities for SMEs while at the same time raised the requirements for entering TNC networks. The current challenge for developing countries is first to adopt policies to deepen the developmental effects of FDI by attracting TNCs willing to forge such linkages and then to undertake measures to promote such linkages between TNCs and SMEs. This paper reviews various types of linkages and spillovers along with their opportunities and risks, considers the underlying determinants of such linkages, and summarizes lessons learned from the recent workshop on building such linkages. It is commonly believed that the type and strength of linkages established depends to a large extent on the technological and other resource capabilities of local firms. Special support measures and programmes are necessary to nurture these capabilities. Such interventions have little chance of success if they do not respect the principle of subsidiarity (allowing each entity to undertake what it can do best) and are not embedded in a coherent policy framework to foster investment, competition, technology transfer, and SME development. Recommendations are made for measures to improve local SME performance, and upgrade the SMEs with in the context of TNC linkages.

UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/  
Misc.17

*EMPRETEC the First Ten Years –Empowering entrepreneurs for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.* The report reviews the Empretec concept and how it evolved over the past ten years, and discusses its relevance for the next decade. The main text describes the programme’s approach, its assistance to entrepreneurs, the service structure, the institutional set-up, and the international networking mechanism. Text boxes featuring selected entrepreneurs are included to illustrate the impact of the programme. Some boxes feature national projects to demonstrate how the individual needs of developing country SMEs are addressed. The annexes present a number of key partners Empretec closely collaborates with. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/  
Misc.18/Vol. I

*Development Strategies and Support Services for SMEs: Proceedings of four intergovernmental expert meetings. Vol. I.*

These proceedings entail a selection of papers that have been presented at four intergovernmental expert meetings, held by UNCTAD between 1997 and 1999. They include the latest ideas, theories, approaches and case studies in the field of development strategies and support services for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries. The collection is divided into four parts: Part I - Promoting policy coherence, Part II - Enhancing inter-firm cooperation, Part III - Developing SME clusters, and Part IV - Providing services to SMEs. The selection of national case studies presented in each section complements the theoretical papers and serves as a reminder that between theory and practice there is often a wide gulf. In addition, it illustrates the great diversity among developing countries and their situations and problems, and shines light on why something that is successful in one specific cultural and socio-economic context may perhaps fail in another. The result of this diversity is a very wide spectrum of policy options, requiring careful research and policy analysis in order to ascertain their suitability to particular national contexts.

[English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/  
Misc.18/Vol. II

*Development Strategies and Support Services for SMEs: Proceedings of four intergovernmental expert meetings. Vol. II.* Volume II focuses exclusively on the issue of financial and non-financial services for SME development. The collection clearly challenges the common belief which holds that access to finance is all entrepreneurs need to succeed. The emphasis on non-financial services argues instead that finance is necessary for SME development, but not sufficient, and that non-financial services, if correctly provided, can play a key complementary role to credit. Section (i) of the volume analyses the set of core principles which have recently emerged in the international donors community around what should be considered the basic goals and performance criteria of business development services interventions. Section (ii) analyses the most efficient ways to encourage the development of SME loan capital, new innovative mechanisms and instruments to meet SME

credit and equity needs, and how to improve existing financial institutions ability to construct profitable SME lending programmes. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/9  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.37)

*ATAS XII: The Role of Publicly Funded Research and Publicly Owned Technologies in the Transfer and Diffusion of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs)*. This publication contains thirteen case studies and a synthesis report of a seminar on the role of publicly funded research and publicly owned technologies in the transfer and diffusion of ESTs. The countries studied include Brazil, India, Republic of Korea, Czech Republic, Canada, United States, Germany, United Kingdom and Japan. Legal, sectoral and thematic studies include MERCOSUR, United States, the role of universities in the generation of ESTs and policy options. [English only]

TD/B/COM.2/25  
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/10

*Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its seventeenth session (3–5 July 2000)*. This report contains the deliberations of the intergovernmental working group of experts at their seventeenth session. The main agenda item was accounting by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The experts identified several obstacles that SMEs face in implementing accounting and reporting systems. They also identified essential characteristics of an accounting and reporting system that could meet the needs of SMEs.

TD/B/COM.2/26  
TD/B/COM.2/EM.7/3

*Report of the Expert Meeting on Mergers and Acquisitions: Policies Aimed at Maximizing the Positive and Minimizing the Possible Negative Impact of International Investment (19–21 October 2000)*. Cross-border M&As have increased significantly in developed countries and are now also becoming important in developing countries and transition economies. They involve a broad spectrum of sectors and companies, large firms as well as SMEs, in developed and developing countries. Cross-border M&As are likely to continue to grow. A global market

for firms is emerging. The Expert Meeting on Mergers and

Acquisitions: Policies Aimed at Maximizing the Positive and Minimizing the Possible Negative Impact of International Investment discussed a range of issues for consideration by the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues: Trends, motivations and performance of M&A; Impact on host-country development; Policy considerations and Competition policy.

TD/B/COM.2/EM.7/2  
and  
Corr.1

*Impact of Cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions on Development and Policy Issues for Consideration.* The executive session of the Trade and Development Board decided on 12 May 2000 to convene, for 19-21 June 2000, an expert meeting in Geneva on "Mergers and acquisitions: Policies aimed at maximizing the positive and minimizing the possible negative impact of international investment". The meeting was part of UNCTAD's efforts to help improve the understanding of key issues in the area of direct investment (FDI), and the latter's impact on development and policy options, particularly as they relate to developing countries and economies in transition, and to strengthen national capabilities to formulate and implement policies, measures and action programmes.

TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/9  
and  
Corr.1

*Accounting by Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.* This document was prepared by UNCTAD secretariat as a background paper for the seventeenth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts (ISAR). At its sixteenth session, ISAR decided to devote its seventeenth session to examining the accounting needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The existing transparency and disclosure mechanisms, including the international accounting framework, are intended primarily to meet the accounting and reporting needs of large, listed enterprises. However, transparency and disclosure are not any less important for SMEs if they are to compete, grow and access finance and partners. In almost all countries, the majority of enterprises are small or

medium-sized. Since accounting and reporting regulations are not usually specifically designed for them, SMEs are required to conduct their accounting and reporting in accordance with regulations developed for large companies. In most cases, they are not well positioned to do so. SMEs lack expertise, infrastructure and other resources to implement them successfully. When SMEs prepare their financial reports in accordance with regulations that are not intended for them, the result is financial reports that are not useful for better internal management. This report is intended to facilitate ISAR's deliberations on the accounting needs of SMEs,

current regulations, practices and problems. Possible solutions in terms of suggested approaches to accounting systems for SMEs are also outlined. The deliberations of the Group are expected to result in agreement on how to take the work forward so that a guideline can eventually be formulated.

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/1

*TNC-SME Linkages for Development. Issues-experiences-best practices. Proceedings of the Special Round Table on TNCs, SMEs and Development, UNCTAD X, 15 February 2000, Bangkok.* This report contains proceedings of the Special Round Table on TNCs, SMEs and Development held in February 2000 in Bangkok (in the context of UNCTAD X) which brought together participants from TNCs, SMEs and SME support agencies, from academic institutions, as well as from international organizations and specialized agencies. As was noted at the Round Table, the accelerating process of globalization and economic liberalization has generated new global markets for enterprises, both big and small. TNCs have responded to the changing economic environment by concentrating on their core competencies, complemented by strategies to outsource operations in which they do not have a competitive advantage. This shift in corporate strategies from one-dimensional contractual arrangements to more complex supplier networks has widened the opportunities for

competitive local SMEs while at the same time raised the requirements for them to enter TNC networks. In fact, the vast majority of SMEs, particularly in developing countries, remains de-linked from TNCs, therefore missing potential opportunities for technological spillovers, access to markets, information and to finance. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/TED/1  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.28)

*Integrating Environmental and Financial Performance at the Enterprise Level – A Methodology for Standardizing Eco-efficiency Indicators.* This publication provides guidance on the identification, selection, and construction of the most useful environmental performance indicators. Standardized indicators could be used both for monitoring and comparing the performance of enterprises or to engage in benchmarking. Chapters one and two introduce basic material for those readers not conversant with environmental performance indicators or the concept of eco-efficiency and the link between financial and environmental performance. Chapter three identifies five generic environmental indicators and a financial performance indicator, which meet the test of global recognition. Chapter four introduces a method for building environmental performance indicators, which is consistent with that used for financial performance indicators. It resolves the

frequent problem that the reporting entity for financial data differs from that for environmental data. Chapter five reviews examples of such indicators which are already in use by leading edge enterprises, thus demonstrating the feasibility of the approach. [English only]

#### **D. Trade, sustainable development and gender**

TD(X)/PC/7 and Corr.1

*Report on the Pre-UNCTAD X Seminar on making FDI Work for Sustainable Development, held in Geneva on 15 November 1999.* Overview and summary report.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/17  
(Vol.VII, Part 1)  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.11)

*World Investment Directory Vol. VII – Part 1. Asia and the Pacific*  
[English only]

(Vol.VII, Part 1)

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/17      *World Investment Directory Vol. VII – Part 2. Asia and the Pacific*  
(Vol.VII, Part 2)      [English only]  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.11)  
(Vol.VII, Part 2)

English

## V. SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE EFFICIENCY

### A. Trade logistics

UNCTAD/RMT/(2000)/1      *Review of Maritime Transport 2000.* This publication is an  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.34)      annual publication prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat  
since 1968. The 149-page guide to the maritime and related  
industries identifies major developments in world maritime  
transport and provides a comprehensive database on all  
aspects of demand and supply of shipping services. It is a  
unique source of information on present and forecast future  
seaborne trade as well as on fleet development, including  
such features as beneficial ownership, fleet productivity, etc.  
The Review extensively analyses freight markets and gives  
latest information on port development and multimodal  
transport. Emphasis is given to the development of the  
merchant marines in developing countries as compared with  
other groups of countries, and to the correlation between the  
development of global trade and general maritime transport  
activities. The current edition includes a review of regional  
developments in trade and transport for sub-Saharan  
Africa. [English only]

UNCTAD/SDTE/TIB/      *Transport Newsletter, No. 20, Nov. 2000.* An annual publication  
Misc.17      that provides information on transport activities of the  
UNCTAD secretariat and also includes technical and other  
information of interest to the international port community,  
in particular for ports from developing countries. It is  
distributed free of charge to a network of more than 350 focal  
points in over 150 countries. This Newsletter provides

information on transport in the Horn of Africa and a review of UNCTAD activities in Somali ports during the 1990s. There is also a review of port literature, maritime training activities and upcoming conferences plus a list of UNCTAD port publications.

### **B. Business Facilitation**

- TD/B/COM.3/32  
TD/B/COM.3/EM.10/3
- Report of the Expert Meeting on Human Resources Development and Training in Trade-Supporting Services: Key to Growth with Special Potential for LDCs (13-15 December 2000).*
- UNCTAD/SDTE/Misc.3  
3
- Trade Point Guide. Customized, Secure Gateway for SMEs to the Global Electronic Marketplace.* The first part of the publication provides basic information about the Trade Point Programme, Trade Points and their services, including the new web site of the Global Trade Point Network, and explains the advantages which can be derived from using Trade Point services. The second part serves as a guide to organizations/companies wishing to establish a Trade Point, provides them with a checklist of issues they should consider before taking a decision in this regard, and leads them through the process of establishing a fully operational Trade Point.
- UNCTAD/SDTE/Misc.3  
5
- Trade Point Review 1999-2000 – October 2000.* Trade Points, set up in 91 countries around the world, are business facilitation centres aimed at providing small- and medium-sized enterprises with better access to trade-related information, services and global electronic commerce networks while at the same time reducing transaction costs. In all these respects, the Trade Point Programme is in the mainstream of new trends in current trade practices. The programme is unique by virtue of its global coverage, encompassing developed and developing countries and economies in transition. It is unique by virtue of its development nature, with the strong assisting the weak. And it is unique because it represents not only a technical network, but also a community whose members work towards common objectives. [English only]

### C. Electronic commerce

- TD/B/COM.3/35 *Capacity-Building in Electronic Commerce: Impact of the New Economy on Traditional Sectors of Developing Countries: Electronic Commerce and Tourism.* Note by the UNCTAD Secretariat.
- TD/B/COM.3/EM.9/2 *Electronic commerce and tourism. New perspectives and challenges for developing countries.* This report examines the major issues that will affect tourism as a result of the development of electronic commerce. Tourism is an information-intensive industry in which electronic commerce is already playing a significant role. Further, tourism is a sector in which a significant number of developing countries enjoy a competitive advantage. The change that the tourism industry is experiencing presents an opportunity for developing countries to improve their relative position in the international market if they embrace the business model and technology of e-commerce. Many players in the tourism market are reinventing themselves today as "infomediaries" In order to succeed they must establish themselves as a credible brand with positive consumer recognition. A developing country tourism producer may find it advantageous to establish and broaden its online offer by including booking for other local producers in an effort to offer consumers a comprehensive tourist product. Both private and public sector "destination marketing organizations" (DMOs) in developing countries should adopt a "total internet strategy" and by example and assistance should encourage all domestic industry players to do the same.
- TD/B/COM.3/30 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Electronic Commerce and Tourism*  
TD/B/COM.3/EM.9/3 (18-20 September 2000)
- UNCTAD/SDTE/Misc.1 *Building Confidence. Electronic Commerce and Development.* This  
1 document presents an overview of the state of electronic

commerce in the world and identifies the challenges and opportunities facing developing countries in participating in global e-commerce. It examines sectoral and cross-sectoral issues, including fiscal and legal aspects of e-commerce and e-commerce in transport and financial services. It describes the existing international digital divide between developed and developing countries, using Africa as a case study. It finally proposes an agenda for action to promote electronic commerce for development. [English only]

## **VI. LEAST DEVELOPED, LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

- UNCTAD/LDC/2000  
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.21) *The Least Developed Countries 2000 Report. Aid, Private Capital Flows and External Debt: The Challenge of Financing Development in the LDCs.* LDC 2000 deals with financing development in the 48 LDCs, and particularly with the scope for resource mobilization and the role of official development assistance (ODA), debt relief and private capital flows. It looks at economic growth and social trends in the LDCs in the 1990s. It assesses how economic reforms have worked in the LDCs, the value of the enhanced HIPC Initiative to them, and ways in which new approaches to partnership and policy coherence can increase aid effectiveness.
- UNCTAD/LDC/2000  
(Overview) *The Least Developed Countries 2000 Report: Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD*
- UNCTAD/LDC/Misc.51 *Report of the First Negotiating Meeting to Consider the Draft Transit Traffic Framework Agreement (TTFA) between the People's Republic of China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation.* (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 15-17 May 2000). The meeting confirmed the objective shared by the three countries, namely to increase the efficiency of transit traffic in North-East Asia through harmonization, simplification and standards of basic rules and procedures. Although the detailed aspects of the TTFA are still being negotiated, the final agreement is expected to embrace all modes of transport. The TTFA will not affect the rights and obligations of the Contracting Parties arising from other international

Conventions or agreements to which they are parties.

***Third United Nations Conference on the LDC***  
***Bruxelles, Belgium, 14-20 May 2001: Preparatory Process***

- A/CONF.191/IPC/2 *Report of the Expert -Level Preparatory Meeting for the English-Speaking African LDCs, held in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia, 27-29 March 2000.*
- A/CONF.191/IPC/3 *Report of the Expert-Level Preparatory Meeting for the Asian and Pacific LDCs, held in Kathmandu, Nepal, 3-5 April 2000.*
- A/CONF.191/IPC/4 *Report of the Expert-Level preparatory meeting for the French-Speaking African LDCs, held in Niamey, Niger, 18-20 April 2000.*
- A/CONF.191/IPC/5 *Guidelines for the Preparation of the Action Programme for Development at Country Level.*
- A/CONF.191/IPC/6 *Report of the First Inter-Agency Meeting on the Preparatory Process for The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (21-22 July 1999)*
- A/CONF.191/IPC/7 *First Inter-Agency Meeting on the Preparatory Process for the Third United Nations Conference on the LDCs, held in Geneva on 20 July 2000.*
- A/CONF.191/IPC/8 *Report of the Second Meeting of the Consultative Forum on the Preparatory Process for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Geneva on 11 April 2000.*
- A/CONF.191/IPC/9 *Report of the Second Inter-Agency Meeting on the Preparatory Process for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Geneva on 10 April 2000.*
- A/CONF.191/IPC/10 *Contributions of Organizations and Agencies to the Preparatory Process for the Conference.*
- A/CONF.191/IPC/11 *Progress Report on the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance for Least Developed Countries*

- A/CONF.191/IPC/12 *Sustainable Development of the Least Developed Countries and their Beneficial Integration into the Global Economy: Past Performance, Challenges and the Way Forward*
- A/CONF.191/2 *Report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed countries on its first session. New York, 24-28 July 2000.*

## VII. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

- TD/B/47/2  
TD/B/WP/125 *Review of Technical Cooperation Activities of UNCTAD.* Section I contains an overview of the activities carried out in 1999, indicating trends in delivery and in the mobilization of resources. Delivery, overall, increased in 1999 by 16.5 per cent from the level in 1998, to slightly more than US\$ 25 million, of which around 40 per cent was directed towards the least developed countries, an increase from the figure for 1998. Trust fund contributions were down in 1999 from US\$ 17.2 to US\$ 13.6 million. The distribution of UNCTAD's technical cooperation shows a decrease in country and regional projects versus interregional projects. Section II reviews activities in the least developed countries. Section III covers cooperation with other organizations, which continued to develop satisfactorily, and reports on UNCTAD's involvement in the work of the CCA/UNDAF and on projects funded with UNFIP support. Section IV reviews the utilization of capacities of developing countries in UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities. Section V deals with the retreat organized as part of the secretariat's efforts to enhance the delivery of UNCTAD's technical cooperation services after UNCTAD X. Section VI provides information on the evaluation of technical cooperation programmes undertaken in 1999. Section VII reports on cooperation between UNCTAD and the private sector. Section VIII reviews the financial sustainability of certain technical cooperation programmes. Annex I provides a programme-by-programme review of activities undertaken in

1999, and annex II provides statistical information on UNCTAD's technical cooperation.

- TD/B/47/2/Add.1  
TD/B/WP/125/Add.1 *Review of Technical Cooperation Activities of UNCTAD.* Provides a programme-by-programme description of activities undertaken in 1999, together with the corresponding project list. [English only]
- TD/B/47/2/Add.2  
TD/B/WP/125/Add.2 *Review of Technical Cooperation Activities of UNCTAD.* This Addendum is a statistical appendix, which includes tables on the evolution of UNCTAD's technical cooperation by source of funds, 1972-1999; distribution of project expenditures by country, regional and interregional activities in 1999; project expenditures by division and region in 1999; technical cooperation related to LDCs, 1986-1999. [English only]
- TD/B/47/8  
TD/B/WP/132 *Indicative Plan of UNCTAD's Technical Cooperation for 2001.* Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.
- TD/B/WP/133 *Implementation of paragraph 166 of the Plan of Action of UNCTAD X: Strengthening UNCTAD's Capacity-Building Programmes and Activities*

#### VIII. DISCUSSION PAPERS

- |                        |  |   |
|------------------------|--|---|
| No. 145, January 2000  | Birgitte Andersen<br>Zeljka Kozul-Wright<br>Richard Kozul-Wright | The Case of the Music Industry  |
| No. 146, February 2000 | Manuel R. Agosin<br>Ricardo Mayer                                | Foreign Investment in Developing Countries. Does it Crowd in Domestic Investment? |
| No. 147, April 2000    | Martin Khor  | Globalization and the South: some critical issues                                 |
| No. 148, April 2000    | Yilmaz Akyüz   | The Debate on the International Financial Architecture: Reforming                 |

			The Reformers.
No. 149, July 2000	Mehdi Shafaeddin		What did Frederick List Actually Say? Some Clarifications on the Infant Industry Argument.
No. 150, August 2000	Jörg Mayer		Globalization Technology Transfer and Skill Accumulation in Low- Income Countries.
No. 151, October2000	Bernard Shull		Financial Modernization Legislation in the United States
No.152, December 2000	Dilip K. Das		Asian Crisis: Distilling Critical Lessons
No.153, December 2000	Mehdi Shafaeddin		Free Trade or Fair Trade? An enquiry into the causes of failure in recent trade negotiations

#### IX. OCCASIONAL PAPERS

UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.98	<i>Report of the Workshop on Dispute Settlement in International Trade, Investment and Intellectual Property.</i> (20-22 January 2000) [English only]
UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.124	<i>Globalization and Sustainable Human Development: an Assessment of Challenges Facing Nepal.</i> [English only]
UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.125	<i>Globalization, Liberalization and Sustainable Human Development: Analytical Perspectives.</i>
UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.126	<i>Globalization, Liberalization and Sustainable Human Development: Progress and Challenges in Central American countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua).</i> [English and Spanish only]
UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.127	<i>Globalization and Sustainable Human Development: Progress and Challenges for Botswana.</i> [English only]

- UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.128 *Globalization and Sustainable Human Development: Progress and Challenges for Zimbabwe.*
- UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.129 *Globalization and Sustainable Human Development: Progress and Challenges for Malawi.* [English only]
- UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.132 *Sequencing Trade and Capital Account Liberalization: the Experience of Brazil in the 1990s.* [English only]
- UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.133 *Gendered Labour Markets and Globalisation in Asia.* [English only]
- UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.135 *Globalization and Development Revisited in the Light of the Asian Experience.* [English only]

#### **X. G-24 DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES**

##### ***Research papers for the Intergovernmental Group of twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs***

The *G-24 Discussion Paper Series* is a collection of research papers prepared under the UNCTAD Project of Technical Support to the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs (G-24). The project aims at enhancing the understanding of policy makers in developing countries of the complex issues in the international monetary and financial system, and at raising awareness outside developing countries of the need to introduce a development dimension into the discussion of international financial and institutional reform. Previously, the G-24 research papers were published by UNCTAD in the collection *International Monetary and Financial Issues for the 1990s*; as of the beginning of 2000, they are published jointly by UNCTAD and the Center for International Development at Harvard University in this new series.

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/1 Arvind PANAGARIYA No. 1, March 2000	<i>The Millennium Round and Development Countries: Negotiating Strategies and Areas of Benefits</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/2 T. Ademola OYEJIDE No. 2, May 2000	<i>Interests and Options of Developing and Least- developed Countries in a New Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/3 Andrew CORNFORD No. 3, May 2000	<i>The Basle Committee's Proposals for Revised Capital Standards: Rationale, Design and Possible Incidence</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/4 Katharina PISTOR No. 4, June 2000	<i>The Standardization of Law and Its Effect on Developing Economies</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/5 Andrés VELASCO No. 5, June 2000	<i>Exchange-rate Policies for Developing Countries: What Have We Learned? What Do We Still Not Know?</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/6 Devesh KAPUR and No. 6, August 2000 Richard WEBB	<i>Governance-related Conditionalities of the International Financial Institutions</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/7 Andrew CORNFORD No. 7, December 2000	<i>Commentary on the Financial Stability Forum's Report of the Working Group on Capital Flows</i>