

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
Geneva

GUIDE TO UNCTAD PUBLICATIONS, 2002

A selection of the reports and studies published during 2002

CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LE COMMERCE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT
Genève

GUIDE DES PUBLICATIONS DE LA CNUCED, 2002

Choix de rapports et d'études publiés en 2002

CONFERENCIA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE COMERCIO Y DESARROLLO
Ginebra

GUIA DE PUBLICACIONES DE LA UNCTAD, 2002

Principales informes y estudios publicados en 2002

UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva
2002

NATIONS UNIES
New York et Genève
2002

NACIONES UNIDAS
Nueva York y Ginebra
2002

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ENGLISH SECTION
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Explanatory notes

1. The *Guide to UNCTAD Publications, 2002* lists the reference numbers and titles of the main reports and studies issued by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development during 2002. It is divided into four sections: English, French, Spanish and Arabic.
2. UNCTAD publications bearing a sales number may be obtained from the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA (e-mail: publications@un.org), from the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section, United Nations, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland (e-mail: unpubli@unog.ch) or through approved booksellers. Please quote the sales number or ISBN with your order, which is payable in US dollars or the equivalent in convertible currency, and do not forget to indicate your mailing address. Requests for subscriptions (US\$ 300) should also be addressed to the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section in New York or Geneva.
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4. UNCTAD (and United Nations) documents may be consulted in all United Nations Information Centres and at depository libraries for United Nations publications. The UNCTAD Reference Service (UNCTAD/IRRS, 8-14, Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland) can provide additional copies of the *Guide to UNCTAD Publications* to government departments, universities, research institutes and similar bodies which need them for reference purposes.
5. UNCTAD documents available on microfiche in English and French can be obtained at a cost of US\$ 2.50 (silver halide) or US\$ 2.00 (diaz) per fiche.

I. BASIC DOCUMENTS**Trade and Development Board*****Regular session***

TD/B/49/15 (Vol.I) *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-ninth session (Geneva, 7-18 October 2002). Vol. I: Report to the United Nations General Assembly*

Executive session

TD/B/EX(28)/6 *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-eighth executive session (Geneva, 12 March 2002)*

TD/B/EX(29)/3 and Corr.1 *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-ninth executive session (Geneva, 13 September 2002)*

Special session

TD/B(S-XIX)/2 *Mid-Term Review: Interactive debates and policy dialogue in the context of opportunities and challenges of new policy developments of importance since UNCTAD X. Issues note by the UNCTAD secretariat.*

TD/B(S-XIX)/3 *Mid-Term Review: Stocktaking in respect of the implementation and work programme agreed to in the Bangladesh Plan of Action.*

TD/B(S-XIX)/4 *Mid-Term Review: Review of the efficiency and functioning of the intergovernmental machinery.*

TD/B(S-XIX)/7 *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its nineteenth special session (Mid-term Review) held at UNCC-ESCAP, (Bangkok, 29 April-2 May 2002).*

Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget

TD/B/49/2
TD/B/WP/148 *Report of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget on its resumed thirty-eighth session (Geneva, 17-18 January 2002)*

TD/B/49/3
TD/B/WP/149 *Report of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget on its second resumed thirty-eighth session (Geneva, 15 May 2002)*

TD/B/49/14
TD/B/WP/157 *Report of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget on its thirty-ninth session (Geneva, 16-20 September 2002)*

TD/B/EX(30)/3
TD/B/WP/159 *Report of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget on its resumed thirty-ninth session (Geneva, 20 November and 13 December 2002)*

Commissions

Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities

TD/B/EX(28)/4
TD/B/COM.1/49 *Report of the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities on its sixth session (Geneva, 4-8 February 2002)*

Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues

TD/B/EX(28)/3
TD/B/COM.2/40 *Report of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues on its sixth session (Geneva, 21-25 January 2002)*

Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development

TD/B/EX(28)/5 and Corr.1
TD/B/COM.3/46 and Corr.1 *Report of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development on its sixth session (Geneva, 18-21 February 2002)*

Expert Meetings

Expert Meetings of the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities

TD/B/COM.1/50
TD/B/COM.1/EM.18/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on the Diversification of Production and Exports in Commodity-Dependent Developing Countries, including Single Commodity Exporters, for Industrialization and Development, taking into account the Special Needs of LDCs. (Geneva, 26-28 June 2002)*

TD/B/COM.1/53 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Environmental Requirements*

TD/B/COM.1/EM.19/3 *and International Trade* (Geneva, 2-4 October 2002)

TD/B/COM.1/56
TD/B/COM.1/EM.20/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Audiovisual Services:
Improving Participation of Developing Countries* (Geneva,
13-15 November 2002)

Expert Meetings of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues

TD/B/COM.2/41
TD/B/COM.2/EM.11/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Experiences with Bilateral and
Regional Approaches to Multilateral Cooperation in the Area of
Long-Term Cross-Border Investment, particularly Foreign
Direct Investment* (Geneva, 12-14 June 2002)

TD/B/COM.2/47
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/17 *Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on
International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its
nineteenth session* (Geneva, 25-27 September 2002)

TD/B/COM.2/48
TD/B/COM.2/EM.12/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on the Development Dimension of
FDI: Policies to Enhance the Role of FDI in Support of the
Competitiveness of the Enterprise Sector and the Economic
Performance of Host Economies, taking into account the
Trade/Investment Interface, in the National and International
Context* (Geneva, 6-8 November 2002)

Expert Meetings of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development

TD/B/COM.3/47
TD/B/COM.3/EM.15/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Electronic Commerce
Strategies for Development* (Geneva, 10-12 July 2002)

TD/B/COM.3/50
TD/B/COM.3/EM.16/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Improving the Competitiveness
of SMEs through Enhancing Productive Capacity: Financing
Technology* (Geneva, 28-30 October 2002)

TD/B/COM.3/52
TD/B/COM.3/EM.17/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on Efficient Transport and Trade
Facilitation to Improve Participation by Developing Countries
in International Trade: Problems and Potential for the
Application of Current Trade Facilitation Measures by
Developing Countries* (Geneva, 25-27 November 2002)

Annual or recurrent publications

UNCTAD/TDR/(2002) *Trade and Development Report, 2002: Developing Countries in*

(Sales No. E.02.II.D.2)	<i>World Trade</i>
UNCTAD/TDR/2002 (Overview)	<i>Trade and Development Report, 2002: Developing Countries in World Trade. Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD</i>
UNCTAD/WIR/2002 (Sales No. E.02.II.D.4)	<i>World Investment Report 2002: Transnational Corporations and Export Competitiveness</i> [English only]
UNCTAD/WIR/2002/ Overview	<i>World Investment Report 2002: Transnational Corporations and Export Competitiveness. Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD</i>
UNCTAD/LDC/2002 (Sales No. E.02.II.D.13)	<i>The Least Developed Countries Report 2002: Escaping the Poverty Trap</i> [English and French only]
UNCTAD/LDC/2002 Overview	<i>The Least Developed Countries Report 2002: Escaping the Poverty Trap. Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD</i>
UNCTAD/SDTE/ECB/2	<i>E-Commerce and Development Report 2002</i>
TD/STAT/27 (Sales No. E/F.03.II.D.2)	<i>UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2002</i>
UNCTAD/RMT/2002 (Sales No. E.02.II.D.23)	<i>Review of Maritime Transport 2002</i>
UNCTAD/EDM/22	<i>UNCTAD Annual Report 2001</i>
UNCTAD/GP/2001	<i>Guide to UNCTAD Publications, 2001</i> [Quadrilingual, English/French/Spanish/Arabic]

II. GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

A. Macro-economic and development policies

UNCTAD/TDR/(2002) (Sales No. E.02.II.D.2)	<i>Trade and Development Report, 2002: Developing Countries in World Trade.</i> This flagship publication of UNCTAD reviews the recent performance of the world economy and developments in international financial markets from a developing country perspective, and discusses the outcome of the Doha ministerial meeting of the WTO. The <i>Report</i> further examines the growing
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participation of developing countries in international trade and accompanying changes in global trading patterns. It finds that the impressive growth in manufacturing exports from developing countries has not translated into an equally strong performance in manufacturing value added in most of these countries. The analysis pays particular attention to the impact of trade liberalization and the emergence of international production networks in shaping these outcomes. The *Report* also considers whether unfavourable price movements for exports of labour-intensive manufactures can have an adverse influence on the contribution of trade to sustainable development, and examines the implications of China's accession to WTO for the country itself as well as for other developing countries.

UNCTAD/TDR/2002
(Overview)

Trade and Development Report, 2002: Developing Countries in World Trade: Overview by the Secretary-General. Drawing on the in-depth analysis in *TDR 2002*, the *TDR Overview* draws attention to the fact that, despite the growing share of the developing world in international trade with manufactures, including high-tech products, most developing countries are still relying on exports of natural-resource- and labour-intensive products or are involved mainly in those segments of international production networks that require low-skilled labour. It warns that the fact that a growing number of developing countries are engaging in such activities could lead to a problem of "fallacy of composition" in the absence of a rapid upgrading in manufacturing. Middle-income countries in Latin America and Asia may face a squeeze between the top and bottom ends of the markets for manufactures.

B. Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS)

UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/2
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.12)

Role and Organization of a Debt Office. DMFAS Programme Technical Paper No. 1. This paper examines various models for the role, organization and location of a public debt office; the regulatory framework and institutional memory of debt management, involving the creation of procedure manuals for the inter- and intra-institutional tasks and information flows; and the degree of autonomy that a debt office can and should have. [Available in UN languages; electronic version]

UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/
Misc.34

DMFAS Newsletter N° 14, Second semester 2002. Provides information on the development of DMFAS software, country projects, technical issues and country experiences related to debt

- management.
[Available in English, French and Spanish; electronic version]
- UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/
Misc.30 *The DMFAS Programme: Annual Report 2001.* Provides detailed information on the programme's activities carried out during 2001, including country activities; software development; work in the field of debt statistics and analysis; training; documentation and publications; the World Association of Debt Management Offices; the DMFAS Advisory Group and Trust Fund; and the programme's financial situation and funding.
[Available in English, hard copy and electronic versions; French and Spanish, electronic version only]
- UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/
Misc.32 *DMFAS Brochure 2002.* Provides an overview of the features of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) and presents the advantages that can be gained from the implementation of UNCTAD's technical assistance programme in the area of debt management.
[English only]
- C. Central statistics**
- TD/B/CN.1/CPB/L.99,
TD/B/CN.1/CPB/L.99/Rev.1,
Rev.2, Rev.3, Rev.4 and
TD/B/CN.1/CPB/L.100,
TD/B/CN.1/CPB/L.100/
Rev.1, Rev.2, Rev.3, Rev.4
(2002 series) *Commodity Price Bulletin and updates.* Vol. XXII, No. 1, January-janvier-enero 2002, and No. 2, July-juillet-julio 2002. Contains price indices and series of monthly and annual average prices of 40 primary commodities exported by developing countries; available since 1975.
[Trilingual, English/French/Spanish]
- TD/STAT/27
(Sales No. E/F.03.II.D.2) *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2002.* UNCTAD compiles statistics that are relevant for the analysis of international trade, foreign direct investment, commodities and development. The statistics are based on existing national and international data sources. A number of the series represent UNCTAD secretariat estimates. Data are presented in a consistent framework and wherever possible in an analytical way so as to facilitate their interpretation. For the users who require more detailed information or full-time series, UNCTAD offers on-line databases.
[Bilingual, English/French]
- TD/STAT.27/CD
(Sales No. E/F.02.II.D.22) *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2002 on CD-ROM* provides a comprehensive collection of statistical data relevant to the analysis of world trade, investment and development for the use of

government officials, university and other research specialists, and other interested in these subjects. The CD-ROM is largely based on the traditional printed versions of the Handbook. However, a particular feature of the CD-ROM version is its presentation of full-time series. In addition, CD-ROM tables permit simultaneous viewing of different data dimensions (i.e. simultaneous presentation of values, percentages and rankings). Statistical data are organized into the following categories, each incorporating several multidimensional tables: 1. Value, growth and shares of total exports and imports; 2. Trade and commodity price indices; 3. Structure of world trade; 4. International finance; 5. Selected indicators of development.
[Bilingual, English/French]

UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics on-line

The *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics on-line* provides users with reliable coherent data on all subjects important for insight into the global economy and development by presenting figures on the following categories: (a) International merchandise trade: values, trends, structure and regional trade zones; (b) Export and import structure by products and by regions of origin and destination, and related concentration indices; (c) Volume and terms of trade indices; (d) Trade in services; (e) Commodity prices and relevant price indices; (f) International financial data: current accounts, foreign direct investment, external indebtedness, workers' remittances, etc.; (g) Selected indicators of development: GDP, GDP growth rates and various social and telecommunications indicators. In order to respond to suggestions of the Handbook users, the following new data sets have been introduced in the latest edition of the publication: (i) Import tariffs; (ii) Trade in agricultural products and metals, ores and minerals; (iii) Trade structure, diversification and concentration indices; (iv) Instability indices of prices of primary commodities and (v) Environment protection and tourism indicators. Interactive access to this database can be obtained on the following internet address: <http://www.unctad.org/statistics/handbook>. The server enables users to choose the data from a list of available items, and then create a table. The selected data can then be rearranged, charted and extracted as a worksheet file, or saved as a custom query for future access. The data presented on the Internet correspond to the general content of the *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics* on CD-ROM or in the printed version.

D. Development of Africa

TD/B/49/8

Economic Development in Africa: From Adjustment to Poverty Reduction: What is New? – Overview. Previous reports by the UNCTAD secretariat on economic development in Africa have examined in some detail the steps that need to be taken in the trading system and in international development finance cooperation to create the requisite external conditions for sustained and rapid growth in sub-Saharan Africa. This year's

report (UNCTAD/GDS/AFRICA/2), of which the present document is an overview, focuses on the policy content of the poverty reduction programmes. It assesses briefly the extent to which greater participation in and country ownership of programmes are secured and policy aspirations of the poor are met, followed by a review of approaches now adopted in various areas of economic policy and institutional reform. The concluding section summarizes the main findings of the report and discusses the extent to which the new approach constitutes an improvement over the former structural adjustment policies and holds out promise of a better outcome.

TD/B/EX(29)/2

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.

UNCTAD/GDS/AFRICA/2
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.18)

Economic Development in Africa: From Adjustment to Poverty Reduction: What is New? This report reviews the policy content of the poverty reduction programmes in Africa and analyses to what extent the new poverty focus of the Bretton Woods institutions differs from the structural adjustment programmes that had been applied over the past 20 years. It discusses issues related to country ownership of reform programmes and country participation in the formulation of such programmes. It also looks at the implications of conditionality attached to debt relief and multilateral lending to African countries, and the new emphasis on health care and education. It draws a number of policy conclusions with a view to ensuring that both national and international policies are conducive to growth and poverty alleviation on the continent.

E. Assistance to the Palestinian people

TD/B/49/9 and
TD/B/49/9/Corr.1

Report on UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people. Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat. The intensification in 2002 of the crisis in the occupied Palestinian territory and the recurrent border closures of the West Bank and Gaza have resulted in precipitous declines in national income, destruction of public and private sector infrastructure, and widespread disruption of Palestinian economic activity for much of the year. In the 18 months since October 2000, the Palestinian economy has lost the equivalent of over half of its annual gross domestic product, unemployment has increased threefold, and poverty has risen

substantially, with more than two thirds of Palestinian households living below the poverty line. The Palestinian economy is now set on a path of “de-development”, with serious ramifications for its public finances, trade balance, saving-investment gap and social services. The situation in the occupied territory is a telling example of “complex humanitarian emergencies”, where vulnerability is great and the impact on the productive capacity, institutional infrastructure and the economy as a whole is severe. This economic and humanitarian crisis is once more forcing the Palestinian Authority into heavy dependence on donor support for maintaining its basic activities, while diverting attention from long-term development goals and activities. The realities on the ground have imposed new priorities, which require the promotion of dynamic synergies between rehabilitation, reconstruction and strategic development needs. This framework will guide UNCTAD’s technical assistance programme in the short and medium term. Despite increasing difficulties in the provision of technical assistance, UNCTAD was able to initiate a new research project in 2002, while also making concrete progress on five other capacity-building projects. In consultation with Palestine, the secretariat is examining possibilities of initiating targeted technical assistance in new areas: food security and commodity trade; trade logistics and facilitation; trade promotion; trade policy and preferential market access; and investment promotion. [English only]

III. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, AND COMMODITIES

A. Trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy

UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/11
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.19)

WTO Accessions and Development Policies. This publication is probably the first to address in a comprehensive manner the issues relating to WTO accession. It is intended to contribute to a deeper understanding of the particular difficulties faced by acceding countries, particularly LDCs, and to the strengthening of support for their integration into the international trading system on balanced terms consistent with their development needs. Chapter One contains the summary of the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in Geneva, highlighting the particular problems and concerns of countries that are in the process of acceding to the WTO or are prospective applicants. It also contains the expert papers prepared for the

meeting, which present the views and concerns of the countries currently negotiating their entry into the WTO on fair and reasonable terms and conditions. Chapter Two contains three papers by UNCTAD experts explaining in detail general issues of WTO accession, including procedures, major issues raised in WTO Working Parties on Accession and technical assistance by UNCTAD in connection with WTO accession. These papers also examine the terms on which a number of countries have acceded to the WTO. Chapter Three, which deals with key issues involved in WTO accession, examines how offers on tariffs concessions and agricultural commitments have been prepared with a view to negotiating access. It also addresses issues relating to market access negotiations on goods in WTO accession from a technical point of view and notes the implications of the fact that non-members of the WTO account for over 50 per cent of world reserves petroleum and natural gas. It also examines some of the terms of accession of China, which acceded at the end of 2001. [English]

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 environmental protection, international competition, technology transfers and electronic commerce. Others analyse 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, and rules of origin. 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, French and Spanish]

TD/B/COM.1/EM.20/2

Audiovisual Services: Improving Participation of Developing Countries. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. The report analyses audiovisual services which are at the heart of globalization, play a crucial role in economic terms and are important carriers of individual cultures. To achieve progress in the GATS negotiations in this area, a balanced solution must be found to address the apparent conflict between trade and culture. For this, an international instrument on culture may need to be developed outside the WTO so as to ensure that cultural concerns do not come into conflict with trade considerations. The report recognizes that the audiovisual services sector is one area where many developing countries have existing and potential capacity to export but where they need positive measures to be taken by developed countries to enhance their participation in international trade.

UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/7

Multilateral Trading System Impact on National Economy and External Trade Policy Adaptation: United Republic of Tanzania. The report assesses the impact of the Uruguay Round Agreements on the national economy and national trade policy of the United Republic of Tanzania in a number of respects. These include the following: review of import conditions in target markets in the light of emerging market access conditions; review of current macro-economic and national trade policy framework; identification of domestic policies and changes needed for promoting the development of competitive export-oriented sectors; identification of regulatory changes related to the adaptation of legislation; and a careful analysis of the country's strategic export options from the sub-regional and regional perspectives to derive and establish long-term sustainable export opportunities. [English only]

UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/
Misc.27

Participation of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States in International Trade. Against the background of future negotiations between ACP States and the EU under the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, the report analyses the trade performance of ACP States. It reviews their participation in international trade and highlights some of the trends and patterns, and structural features underlying such trade. It provides some recommendations on strengthening ACP participation in international trade and enhancing trade cooperation among ACP States. [English and French only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/ Misc.72	<i>Negotiating Anti-Dumping and Setting Priorities among Outstanding Implementation Issues in the Post-Doha Scenario: A First Examination in the Light of Recent Practice and DSU Jurisprudence.</i> The paper examines the post-Doha scenario in relation to the anti-dumping agreement with a view to identifying priorities for developing countries in future negotiations. It discusses the outstanding implementation issues in the light of the DSU jurisprudence to analyse what issues have been addressed by panels and appellate body reports. It contains examples of the implications of "zeroing" and identifies possible priorities for negotiations. [English/French/Spanish only]
UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/ Misc.21	<i>Advanced Training Tools for Negotiations in Services.</i> [English and French only]
TD/B/EX(28)/2 and Add.1 and Add.2	<i>Training Course on Key Issues on the International Economic Agenda Pursuant to Paragraph 166 of the UNCTAD X Plan of Action. Report by the UNCTAD Secretariat.</i>
UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/ Misc.17	<i>The Training Tools on the TRIPS Agreement: The Developing Countries' Perspective.</i> [English and French only]
TD/B/COM.1/50 TD/B/COM.1/EM.18/3	<i>Report of the Expert Meeting on the Diversification of Production and Exports in Commodity-Dependent Developing Countries, including Single Commodity Exporters, for Industrialization and Development, Taking into Account the Special Needs of LDCs (Geneva, 26-28 June 2002)</i>
TD/B/COM.1/55	<i>Trade in Services and Development Implications. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.</i> Most of the developing countries have undertaken processes of autonomous liberalization of services. To benefit from domestic liberalization of markets and capitalize on trading opportunities there are a number of preconditions that would need to be fulfilled, including an optimal process of reforms and sequencing, building supply capacity, adaptation of the regulatory environment, and development of supportive physical, institutional and human infrastructure. The ongoing negotiations on services in the WTO, as well as in other trade forums, have the potential to contribute to development if they result in substantial benefits and increased participation of developing countries in trade in services. In the context of the

GATS negotiations, developing countries are not seeking merely the expansion of trade in services but also expansion of conditions that promote development of their economies and ensure the contribution of such trade to improving the competitiveness of their services sectors. Both sectoral and horizontal approaches are useful and should be mutually supportive in shaping the balanced outcome of negotiations. As mandated in GATS Article XIX.2 and paragraph 14 of the "Guidelines and Procedures for the Negotiations on Trade in Services", the assessment of trade in services in developing countries should be undertaken as a continuous activity, which may serve as a means for developing countries to identify barriers in the markets for their exports and for improving available statistics on services. UNCTAD would need to assist developing countries in this respect, especially in elaborating policy and regulatory recommendations for promoting the development of their services capacities.

TD/B/49/11

How Can the Post-Doha Process Work Best for Development? Background note by the UNCTAD secretariat. This background note raises a number of questions that might usefully be considered in relation to the treatment of development-related concerns in the post-Doha work programme of the World Trade Organization. Apart from broader issues such as the ongoing concerns of developing countries about implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round and special and differential treatment for developing countries, the note touches on selected issues from a number of areas of work covered by the WTO Ministerial Declaration, examining these from a development perspective. The note should be read in conjunction with the document "Developments and Issues in the Post-Doha Work Programme of Particular Concern to Developing Countries" (TD/B/49/12), which contains additional considerations regarding the content and overall context of the post-Doha process.

TD/B/49/12

Developments and Issues in the Post-Doha Work Programme of Particular Concern to Developing Countries. Background note by the UNCTAD secretariat. In accordance with the intergovernmental mandate of the Bangkok Plan of Action, the background note briefly describes the current status of the Doha work programme from the perspective of developing countries' interests and concerns. It focuses on major areas of negotiation, including agriculture, services, non-agricultural products, special and differential treatment, and implementation-related issues. Some major developments which directly or indirectly affected

the climate of the negotiations are also highlighted. It is argued that achieving an equitable balance in the "single undertaking" at the end of the negotiating process will be critical. Whether this happens will depend very much on efforts to accommodate the economic and trade interests of the developing countries, particularly in relation to special and differential treatment and policy spaces for their national development strategies, technical assistance, provision of social safety nets, and other support for countries and sectors that might be negatively affected by the negotiated outcomes. Much also depends on the resolution of outstanding matters related to the implementation of the existing WTO Agreements.

B. International trade policy issues

TD/B/COM.1/56
TD/B/COM.1/EM.20/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Audiovisual Services: Improving Participation of Developing Countries (Geneva, 13-15 November 2002)

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/15
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.22)

Duty and Quota-Free Access for LDCs: Further Evidence from CGE Modelling. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 14. The purpose of this publication is to assess the effects of trade policy initiatives aimed at improving market access for LDCs in Quad countries (Canada, European Union, Japan and United States). The study simulates the effects of two policy scenarios: (i) Elimination of all tariff and non-tariff barriers against LDCs in the European Union. This experiment is aimed at simulating the effects of the already approved EBA initiative. (ii) Elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers faced by LDCs in all Quad markets. This analyses the effects of a hypothetical coordinated action where the other Quad countries follow the lead of the European Union. Results show that non-reciprocal preferential trade liberalization targeted to LDCs is likely to entail non-negligible gains to beneficiary countries coupled with negligible losses for donor and third countries. When the only donor country is the European Union (EBA initiative), the gains accrue mainly to sub-Saharan African countries, and are mostly explained by improved terms of trade for beneficiaries. When liberalization occurs in all Quad countries, the benefits from duty-free and quota-free market access increase substantially. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/19
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.8)

Quantification of Non-Tariff Measures. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 18. The increase in the relative importance of non-tariff measures has raised awareness of the various deficiencies in existing NTM data collections. This paper reviews various approaches to measure and quantify NTMs within the context of the existing data collections. It provides a landscape of NTM incidence for selected countries and for selected product categories. [English only]

C. Commodities

UNCTAD/ITCD/COM/37
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.1)

Handbook of World Mineral Trade Statistics, 1995–2000. This is the sixth issue of a regular publication series containing six-year commodity-specific volume and value 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. It covers non-metallic ores and metals (abrasives, natural; asbestos; baryte; borates; diamonds and other precious or semi-precious stones; fertilizers; fluorspar; granite; graphite; gravel, crushed stone; gypsum, plasters, limestone flux; kaolinic clays; magnesium minerals and metal; marble; salt; sands, natural; sulphur) as well as metallic ores and metals (aluminium, antimony; chromium ores and ferro-chrome; cobalt; copper; iron ore, lead, manganese and ferro-manganese, molybdenum, nickel, precious metals, tin, tantalum, titanium, tungsten, zinc and zirconium). [English only]

A/57/381

World Commodity Trends and Prospects. Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the General Assembly. The report reviews recent trends in commodity production and trade. Dependence on exports of a few commodities remains high in a large number of developing countries. The prices of commodities have continued their downward trend. Since 1997, the fall in the prices of some commodities, including coffee, cotton and sugar, has been dramatic. Two major problems in the area of commodities require the urgent attention of the international community: the catastrophic price falls for some commodities and the continuation of agricultural support policies by developed countries. As a minimum, support schemes for developed country producers competing with developing country producers of the commodities concerned should be reduced, if not eliminated, and developing countries would need to improve their supply capacity, the quality of their products and their participation in international value chains.

- UNCTAD/DITC/COM/35 *Farmers and Farmers' Associations in Developing Countries and their Use of Modern Financial Instruments. Study prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat.* Since the beginning of the 1990s, with the liberalization of commodity trading and pricing in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the burden of risks has been shifted from Governments to farmers. The study examines (i) the importance of risk for farmers, and the potential roles of farmers' associations in risk intermediation; (ii) risk management and warehouse receipt finance, including price risk management instruments and financing instruments; and (iii) a possible way forward, including the application of new technologies and the role of Governments. [English only]
- TD/B/COM.1/EM.18/2 *Diversification of Production and Exports in Commodity Dependent Countries, including Single Commodity Exporters, for Industrialization and Development, taking into Account the Special Needs of LDCs. Background note by the UNCTAD secretariat.* The report was prepared for an expert meeting held from 26 to 28 June 2002. Diversification and industrialization require several different types of measures addressing the various causes of commodity dependence. For countries dependent on mineral commodities, the central problem is how to channel the income from mineral exports into the building of human and physical capital. In the case of agricultural commodity exporters, diversification involves the identification of dynamic products and markets as well as appropriate policies and actions by Governments and enterprises for entering those markets. Tariff barriers and tariff escalation, subsidies to agriculture in developed countries and difficulties in meeting the requirements posed by PSP and TBT agreements are among the causes of insufficient diversification in these countries. Agricultural and food markets also pose requirements other than those that are defined in multilateral trade agreements, particularly as regards quality, quantity and logistics. These markets are often dominated by large firms with established brand names, which makes market entry difficult even when market access is assured. Actions that can be taken to overcome challenges of this nature include networking, facilitating the dissemination of information, fostering capacities for quality improvement, improving technical capacities and changing business management.
- TD/B/COM.1/54 *Export Diversification, Market Access and Competitiveness. Report by the UNCTAD secretariat.* Export diversification contributes to reducing the economic vulnerability of commodity-

dependent developing countries and increasing the value added generated and retained in the country, and it generates dynamism in the economy. Market access is a precondition for diversification and commodity-based development. Agricultural subsidies are particularly important for certain commodities. Supplying products of high quality and meeting the requirements of consumers, supermarkets and large processing and trading firms are necessary for effective participation in international value chains. At the same time, without enhanced competitiveness in terms of cost, quality and business practices, as well as improvements in supply capacities, market access is useless. Efforts are needed to improve the generic competitiveness of commodities and provide a supportive material and institutional environment for enhancing enterprise-level competitiveness. The international community should assist commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly least developed countries, in diversification and commodity-based development by offering better market access conditions and technical as well as financial cooperation. UNCTAD's supportive role in this process is rooted in its integrated approach to the problems of development and international trade and its specific focus on commodities.

D. Competition law and policy and consumer protection

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| TD/B/COM.2/CLP/27 | <i>Directory of Competition Authorities.</i> 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/B/COM.2/CLP/31 | <i>Work on the Model Law on Competition: Revised Commentary on the Relationship between Competition Authority and Regulatory Bodies, including Sectoral Regulators; and Revised Commentary on Notification, Investigation and Prohibition of Mergers Affecting Concentrated Markets.</i> This note contains a revised commentary on the relationship between competition authority and regulatory bodies, including sectoral regulators. It also contains a revised commentary on notification, investigation and prohibition of mergers affecting concentrated markets. |
| TD/B/COM.2/CLP/21/
Rev.1 | <i>Experiences Gained so far on International Cooperation on Competition Policy Issues and the Mechanisms Used. Revised report by the UNCTAD secretariat.</i> This report focuses mainly on three types of international instruments dealing with competition law and policy, namely bilateral or tripartite competition law enforcement |

cooperation agreements; free trade, customs union or common market agreements; and multilateral instruments. The concentration of such agreements among OECD countries has lessened somewhat. There are many common elements among the relevant provisions of these agreements, even though no single agreement is exactly like another. 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 substantially 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 is 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. For this purpose, there is a need for exchange of experiences among regional and subregional groupings. It might also be possible to elaborate, on the basis of provisions in existing instruments, alternative optional Model Cooperation Provisions on Competition Law and Policy, with explanatory commentaries and illustrative hypothetical cases, covering case-specific cooperation, substantive provisions and technical assistance and dispute avoidance or resolution procedures.

TD/B/COM.2/CLP/22/
Rev.1

Competition Policy and the Exercise of Intellectual Property Rights. Revised report by the UNCTAD secretariat. Competition policies in major developed countries or regions generally adopt a favourable attitude to intellectual property rights (IPRs). But intervention may be undertaken where a pragmatic case-by-case analysis indicates that 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, refusals to license IPRs or to sell IPR-protected products, practices or mergers which may chill technological innovation (including those relevant to proprietary de facto standards, interoperability, access to essential facilities and network effects) and the effects of over-broad grants of IPRs. Despite the general consensus in developed countries or regions about the appropriate treatment of the competition policy/intellectual property interface, there remain important differences with regard to specific issues. 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, the growing international nature of innovative activity, global network effects in information industries, the possibly international reach or effects of competition remedies, and the risks of inconsistency between competition and IPR authorities, and among countries, there is likely to be a greater need for, and recourse to, consultations, technical assistance and international cooperation in this area, including consultations in pursuance of the TRIPS Agreement. Efforts would therefore be required to build up mutual understanding and trust in this area.

- TD/B/COM.2/CLP/25 *Handbook on Competition Legislation. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.* Contains competition laws and commentaries on national competition legislation provided by the Governments of Indonesia, New Zealand and Thailand.
- TD/B/COM.2/CLP/26 *Recent Important Competition Cases in Developing Countries. Report by the UNCTAD secretariat.* This report reviews recent important competition cases involving anti-competitive practices or mergers in developing countries, including cases involving other countries or foreign firms. It appears from these cases that competition law enforcement in some developing countries is becoming stronger, as is cooperation between competition authorities from some developed and developing countries or regions. However, some of these cases also suggest that further national efforts and more advanced international cooperation would be required for developing countries to take effective action against RBPs affecting their trade and development.
- TD/B/COM.2/CLP/29 *Review of Technical Assistance, Advisory and Training Programmes on Competition Law and Policy. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.* 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, the needs of countries concerned and the resources available. This document includes a progress report on the technical cooperation activities of the UNCTAD secretariat. These activities are divided into a number of categories – national activities, regional and subregional activities and participation in seminars and conferences – each of which is discussed in a separate section. The document also contains extracts from replies by 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 identifying specific competition law and policy areas or issues which the respective States or international organizations would like to receive special attention are presented in a separate subsection.

TD/B/COM.2/CLP/30

The Relationship between Competition, Competitiveness and Development. Issues note prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat. The relationship between competition, competitiveness and development is receiving increased attention in the light of globalization and its implications for sustained economic growth and welfare. Policy makers in both developed and developing countries worry about national competitiveness and how to achieve it. In this context, the note highlights the changing nature of competition and its implications for achieving and sustaining competitiveness, and discusses some of the issues and policy implications facing Governments as they wrestle with competitiveness concerns in a globalizing world economy. Among the main policy issues identified by the note is that the competitiveness of developing country firms (and, by extension, of developing countries) to integrate into the world economy depends to a large extent on their acquiring the necessary capabilities to apply available technologies and innovate, and on the domestic availability of competitive supporting infrastructure (including human and financial resources and services). This implies policy measures beyond trade liberalization to address (i) supply capacities at the systemic level; (ii) concentration of market power, which is both an outcome of global competition and a threat to global competition; and (iii) the consequent need for the strengthened application of competition principles.

TD/B/COM.2/42
TD/B/COM.2/CLP/32

Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy on its fourth session. Geneva, 3-5 July 2002.

UNCTAD/ITCD/CLP/
Misc.12

Developing a Competition Advocacy Model in the Context of the Introduction of Competition Policies in Latin America. UNCTAD Series on Issues in Competition Law and Policy. This study is a contribution to the current debate on the introduction of competition policies into Latin American countries where markets have begun to be opened up and deregulated. It tries to identify the policies likely to produce the institutional and cultural changes needed if the processes involved are to be successful, particularly with regard to competition advocacy. The study is organized around three objectives: (i) greater market contestability; (ii) an efficient economy, thanks in particular to lower transaction costs; and (iii) the introduction of a cultural

framework that allows competition ideas and goals to become embedded in society and to become part of society's values. The actual economic circumstances of each country – particularly the level of economic development, the size of the economy, the relative importance of the public and private sectors and the pattern and nature of foreign trade – need to be taken into account. These factors have a major influence on the cost of adjustments and, consequently, on the specific, realistic goals set by competition agencies. The redefinition of the role of the State is a crucial factor in the economic reorganization that needs to take place. The State should act as the guarantor of clear and transparent rules and as the monitor of conduct that might restrict, or which already restricts, the smooth functioning of competition mechanisms. Within this framework, competition agencies will have a decisive role to play. Their success will depend on: (i) their independence, and sufficient political support for them; (ii) the introduction of competition advocacy models that enable entry barriers to be removed and the markets to operate; (iii) the development of market-monitoring mechanisms; (iv) the strengthening of the courts; (v) steps to encourage competition agencies to share their experiences; (vi) recognition and support for the role of private actors; and (vii) the involvement of competition agencies in privatizations.

UNCTAD/ITCD/CLP/
Misc.23

Closer Multilateral Cooperation on Competition Policies: Consolidated Report of the Four Regional Seminars on Post-Doha Mandate. UNCTAD Technical Series on the Development Dimension of Competition. Contains a consolidated report on development dimensions of competition issues discussed during the Panama, Tunis, Hong Kong (China) and Odessa Regional Post-Doha Seminars on Competition Policy held between 21 March and 26 April 2002. [English only]

E. Trade, environment and development

UNCTAD/DITC/TED/12

The New Bioeconomy: Industrial and Environmental Biotechnology in Developing Countries. The paper suggests that sustaining a new bioeconomy entails the adoption of a global governance regime for biotechnology so as to bring a large number of developing countries into the global trading system. Failure to do so will create a “genetic divide” among countries and is likely to intensify public opposition to biotechnology. Such opposition is likely to be fuelled by presumptions about possible market dislocation and apparent features of technological disparities between nations. The elements of such a governance system include improvements in market access,

development of technological capabilities, access to technology, national regulation of biotechnology, and the management of risks and benefits associated with its use. [English only]

Fifth (Glasgow) Joint Workshop of the Secretariat of UNCTAD and the International Rubber Study Group (IRSG) on Rubber and the Environment. Proceedings of the Fifth Joint Workshop of the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Rubber Study Group on Rubber and the Environment held in conjunction with the International Rubber Study Group, Glasgow, UK, on 5 February 2002.

UNCTAD/DITC/Misc.74 *Report of the UNEP-UNCTAD CBTF Policy Dialogue on Promoting Production and Trading Opportunities for Organic Agricultural Products.* A CBTF workshop was held in Brussels (21-22 February 2002) to discuss, among other things, policy options to promote production and trading opportunities for organic agricultural products from developing countries. The workshop, which was funded by a grant from the European Commission and hosted by the ACP secretariat made possible a very informative and constructive dialogue that involved more than 50 policy makers and representatives of certification bodies, intergovernmental organizations, aid agencies, civil society, academics and other stakeholders from developing and developed countries. Experts from 16 developing countries - Argentina, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Kenya, Mozambique, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia - as well as around 35 representatives from ACP missions in Brussels attended the meeting. An expert from Madagascar also contributed to the meeting.

UNCTAD/ITCD/TED/7 *Economic Aspects of Development of Agricultural Alternatives to Tobacco Production and Export Marketing in Malawi: Analytical Studies on Trade, Environment and Development No. 7.* The report assesses a number of potential agricultural alternatives to production and export marketing of tobacco from Malawi. It provides analysis and findings on the current profitability of alternatives as well as potentials for employment and export earnings, as compared with tobacco. The social needs involved in employing a large number of workers currently engaged in tobacco production and the country's need for export earnings are thus taken into account. Gross margin analysis and Domestic Resource Cost ratios (DRC) were used as methods to identify potential alternative commodities to tobacco. Although previous studies spanned different time periods and differed as regards scope of commodity coverage, their conclusions were

similar. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/
Misc.12

Managing the Environment Across Borders. As firms internationalize through both equity and non-equity means, it becomes increasingly meaningless to confine the environmental management dimension to national boundaries. Thus, cross-border environmental management refers to that part of the environmental management system which deals with foreign operations. Such practices are the environmental bridge between headquarters and foreign affiliates. Responsible environmental management includes corporate decisions on company-wide environmental standards, the transfer of clean technology between headquarters and affiliates, environmental training programmes for employees in developing countries, environmental outreach activities along the supply chain and marketing of products with environmental significance. [English only]

TD/B/COM.1/53
TD/B/COM.1/EM.19/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Environmental Requirements and International Trade (Geneva, 2-4 October 2002)

TD/B/COM.1/52

Trade, Environment and Development. Background note by the UNCTAD secretariat. The trade and environment debate covers a wide range of issues. One concerns the effects of environmental requirements on market access and competitiveness, in particular for developing countries. The UNCTAD Expert Meeting on Environmental Requirements and International Trade (October 2002) showed that environmental and health requirements play an increasingly important role in the international market place. At the same time, the demand for environmentally preferable products (EPPs) may create new trading opportunities for developing countries. This report first examines trends in environmental and health requirements, focusing on four sectors: food and other agricultural products; certified forestry products; textiles; and electronics. It examines possible implications for developing countries and reviews national experiences in dealing with them. It then summarizes constraints faced by developing countries and proposes measures to take these into account in the process of standard setting, to strengthen the capacities in developing countries to respond to the above-mentioned requirements, and to assist them in adopting proactive approaches. The report makes linkages with the debate on environmental goods and services (EGS). Developing the EGS sector in developing countries enhances their capacity to meet environmental requirements and become providers in some sub-sectors. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) called for market-

based instruments to create markets for environmentally preferable goods and services. Steps could be taken, in particular in the non-tariff area, to facilitate trade in EPPs from developing countries. Science, technology and innovation also play a key role in enhancing developing countries' capacities to respond to environmental requirements. The report suggests a number of issues that the Commission may wish to address with regard to possible follow-up to some of the suggestions made at the Expert Meeting, for example UNCTAD contributions to the WTO post-Doha work programme, particularly regarding capacity building, and to the implementation of WSSD outcomes.

TD/B/COM.1/EM.19/2

Environmental Requirements and International Trade. Background note by the UNCTAD secretariat. This report examines the trade and development effects of environmental requirements on developing countries, paying special attention to the conditions and needs of small and medium-sized enterprises. It takes into account (a) characteristics of and trends in environmental measures, as well as (b) constraints faced by developing countries in responding to environmental requirements, for example in terms of infrastructure, access to technology and institutional capacities. The report also examines market access and competitiveness issues, potential trading opportunities for products from developing countries and developmental effects. It proposes for the consideration of experts possible policies and measures for assisting developing countries in enhancing their capacities to respond to environmental requirements and take advantage of new trading opportunities. Some of these proposals could be further explored by the Commission. Furthermore, the report looks into some relevant issues of key concern to developing countries in the WTO Doha work programme.

F. Generalized system of preferences

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/
Misc.67

Generalized System of Preferences: Handbook on the Scheme of Bulgaria (April 2002)
[English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/
Misc.66

Generalized System of Preferences: Handbook on the Scheme of Canada (December 2001)

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/
Misc.42/Rev.2

Generalized System of Preferences: Handbook on the Scheme of Japan –2002/2003. [English – (French/Spanish/Arabic in 2003)]

UNCTAD/DITC/Misc.57

Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences Among

Developing Countries

UNCTAD/DITC/TSB/
Misc.65 *Generalized System of Preferences: GSP Newsletter, No. 5,
February 2002. [English only]*

G. Information on trade control measures

Database on Trade Control Measures and TRAINS (*Trade Analysis and Information System*)

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 data 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 by origin. The CD-ROM version (Version 9.0) was issued in December 2002 covering 134 countries. At the same time, an Internet version was made available to users equipped with proper hardware and Internet access, enabling them to access the entire time series data.

IV. INVESTMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

A. International investment

UNCTAD/WIR/2002
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.4) *World Investment Report 2002: Transnational Corporations and
Export Competitiveness* After record high levels in 2000, global
foreign direct investment (FDI) flows declined sharply in 2001 for the
first time in a decade, mainly as a result of the weakening of the
global economy, notably in the world's three largest economies which
all fell into recession, and a consequent drop in cross-border mergers
and acquisitions (M&As). While the decline in FDI flows was
concentrated in developed countries, developing countries also saw
their inflows decrease. Trends vary significantly among regions and
between countries, with actual flows being determined by short-term
cyclical fluctuations as well as by a complex array of underlying
structural factors. The report discusses policy options for developing
countries to attract FDI and benefit from it. [English only]

UNCTAD/WIR/2002/
Overview *World Investment Report 2002: Transnational Corporations and
Export Competitiveness. Overview by the Secretary-General of
UNCTAD.*

TD/B/EX(28)/3 *Report of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related*

TD/B/COM.2/40	<i>Financial Issues</i> on its sixth session (Geneva, 21-25 January 2002)
UNCTAD/ITE/Misc.58	<i>Work undertaken within UNCTAD's work programme on international investment agreements between the 10th Conference of UNCTAD, Bangkok, February 2000, and July 2002. Progress Report.</i> [English only]
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/29	<i>Transnational Corporations Journal</i> (vol. 11, No. 1, April 2002). This issue of the <i>TNC Journal</i> contains articles on FDI, regional differences and economic growth: panel data and evidence from China; on market reform and FDI in Latin America: an empirical investigation; on attempting to resolve attraction-aversion dilemma: a study of FDI policy in the Republic of Korea; and an overview of WIR 2001. [English only]

- UNCTAD/DITE/3
(Vol. VII)
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.14)
- International Investment Instruments: A Compendium. Vol. VII.*
This compendium contains a collection of international instruments relating to foreign direct investment (FDI) and transnational corporations (TNCs). Most of the instruments reproduced in this volume were adopted in the 1990s, and the rest between 2000 and 2002. The compendium is meant to be a collection of instruments, not an anthology of relevant provisions. [English only]
- UNCTAD/DITE/3
(Vol. VIII)
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.15)
- International Investment Instruments: A Compendium. Vol. VIII.*
This compendium contains a collection of international instruments relating to foreign direct investment (FDI) and transnational corporations (TNCs). Most of the instruments reproduced in this volume were adopted in the 1990s, and the rest between 2000 and 2002. The compendium is meant to be a collection of instruments, not an anthology of relevant provisions. [English only]
- UNCTAD/DITE/3
(Vol. IX)
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.16)
- International Investment Instruments: A Compendium. Vol. IX.*
This compendium contains a collection of international instruments relating to foreign direct investment (FDI) and transnational corporations (TNCs). Most of the instruments reproduced in this volume were adopted in the 1990s, and the rest between 2000 and 2002. The compendium is meant to be a collection of instruments, not an anthology of relevant provisions. [English only]
- UNCTAD/DITE/3
(Vol. X)
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.21)
- International Investment Instruments: A Compendium. Vol. X.* This compendium contains a collection of international instruments relating to foreign direct investment (FDI) and transnational corporations (TNCs). Most of the instruments reproduced in this volume were adopted in the 1990s, and the rest between 2000 and 2002. The compendium is meant to be a collection of instruments, not an anthology of relevant provisions. [English only]
- TD/B/COM.2/44
- Policy Issues Related to Investment and Development. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.* Pursuant to the decision taken by the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues on 25 January 2002 at its sixth session, the secretariat has prepared this note on the policy issues related to investment and development, so as to help identify policy questions to be discussed by the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues at its seventh session. This note draws on the analysis in the *World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages* and the *World Investment Report 2002: Transnational Corporations and Export Competitiveness*.

TD/B/COM.2/EM.12/2 *The Development Dimension of Foreign Direct Investment: Policies to Enhance the Role of FDI, in the National and International Context – Policy Issues to Consider. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.* This note was prepared by the secretariat for the Expert Meeting on the Development Dimension of FDI: Policies to Enhance the Role of FDI in Support of the Competitiveness of the Enterprise Sector and the Economic Performance of Host Economies, Taking into Account the Trade/Investment Interface, in the National and International Context, held in Geneva from 6 to 8 November 2002. It focuses on issues related to, first, the role of FDI-related host country policies in encouraging synergies between inward FDI and the domestic enterprise sector; second, the potential role of home country policy measures in this context; and, third, how the design and implementation of international investment agreements (IIAs) can reflect in a balanced manner the interests of home and host countries, taking into account the development policies and objectives of host Governments as well as their right to regulate.

TD/B/COM.2/48
TD/B/COM.2/EM.12/3 *Report of Expert Meeting on the Development Dimension of FDI: Policies to Enhance the Role of FDI in support of the Competitiveness of the Enterprise Sector and the Economic Performance of Host Economies, taking into account the Trade/Investment Interface, in the National and International Context (Geneva, 6-8 November 2002)*

B. Investment policies and capacity building

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.4 *Investment and Innovation Policy Review: Ethiopia.* The UNCTAD secretariat carries out two types of national policy reviews, namely the Investment Policy Review (IPR) and Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STIP) Review. At the request of the Government of Ethiopia, this review combines elements of both IPR and STIP in an integrated manner to assess how the country could develop its technological and innovative capabilities with a view to enhancing supply capacity and attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.9
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.6) *Investment Policy Review: The United Republic of Tanzania.* The Investment Policy Review of the United Republic of Tanzania was initiated at the request of the Government. In preparing the review, UNCTAD received the full support and cooperation of the Tanzania Investment Centre, the Zanzibar Investment Promotion Agency, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education and other government ministries and agencies. The views and experiences of

the private sector, both foreign and domestic, as well as those of the international donor community and the development agencies represented in the country, were taken into consideration in the preparation of this review. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/
Misc.14
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.20)

The Investment Policy Review of Ghana. The Investment Policy Review of Ghana was initiated at the request of that country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC). In preparing the review, UNCTAD received the full support and cooperation of the Chief Executive and staff of GIPC, the Government of Ghana and the Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations Organizations in Geneva. The views of the international donor community in Ghana, the international private sector and domestic business were canvassed at various stages of the project. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/
Misc.25

Investment Policy Review: Lesotho. The Investment Policy Review for Lesotho was initiated at the request of the Government. The review was carried out by means of a fact-finding mission in August 2002. In preparing the review, UNCTAD received the full support and cooperation of the Lesotho National Development Corporation, the designated cooperating agency, and other government ministries and agencies. The mission also had the benefit of the views of the private sector, foreign and domestic, civic society, as well as the resident international community, particularly bilateral donors and development agencies. [English only]

TD/B/COM.2/49

Summary of the Deliberations of the Investment Policy Reviews. I. Investment Policy Review of Botswana. II. Investment Policy Review of Ghana. This document contains a summary of the deliberations on the Investment Policy Reviews completed since the sixth session of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues. The Investment Policy Review of Botswana was presented back to back with the Expert Meeting on Experiences with Bilateral and Regional Approaches to Multilateral Cooperation in the Area of Long-term Cross-border Investment, Particularly Foreign Direct Investment, held from 12 to 14 June 2002. The Chairperson of the sixth session of the Commission chaired the deliberations. The Investment Policy Review of Ghana was presented back to back with the Expert Meeting on the Development Dimension of FDI: Policies to Enhance the Role of FDI in Support of the Competitiveness of the Enterprise Sector and the Economic Performance of Host Economies, Taking into Account the Trade/Investment Interface, in the National and International Context, held from 6 to 8 November 2002. The

- President of the Trade and Development Board chaired the deliberations.
- UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/
Misc.12 *Managing the Environment Across Borders.* This study addresses issues of environmental management, including its main features, different types of management systems and determinants of environmental management practice. The paper contains case studies of Malaysia, China and India. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/3 *The World of Investment Promotion at a Glance: A Survey of Investment Promotion Practices. Advisory Studies No. 17.* This study looks into the organizational structures and operations of institutions that deal with inward investment promotion, commonly known as investment promotion agencies (IPAs). The analysis is based on a survey involving 101 IPAs. The study attempts to find a common denominator and to look at the different practices of IPAs in the promotion of foreign investment. A distinction is made between IPAs from members of the least developed countries (LDCs), other developing countries, economies in transition and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Although individual country surveys were conducted in parts of the analysis, countries are rearranged into recognizable economic groupings for comparison purposes. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/
Misc.24 *World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA): Annual Report 2002* This report provides information on the structure of WAIPA and outlines major activities in the area of investment promotion undertaken by UNCTAD in cooperation with WAIPA in 2002. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.8 *The Tradability of Consulting Services and its Implications for Developing Countries.* The present study focuses on the tradability of consulting services. It covers three major areas: accounting, management consultancy and engineering consultancy. It is the result of a research project funded by Danish International Assistance (DANIDA), following an earlier pilot study that focused on banking. A core component of this study is an examination of the characteristics of each of the principal individual service products in the industries covered, in order to shed light on the factors that limit or strengthen the ability to deliver each product electronically to a foreign customer. The findings suggest that many service products within each of the three groups are potential candidates for electronic commerce, but a sizeable number are not. At the same time, things are changing rapidly. Developing countries will need to consider whether

this phenomenon offers them new opportunities and, if so, how best to seize them. [English only]

TD/B/COM.2/45

Issues related to International Arrangements. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. This note sets out a number of policy questions that emerged from the Expert Meeting on Experiences with Bilateral and Regional Approaches to Multilateral Cooperation in the Area of Long-term Cross-border Investment, Particularly Foreign Direct Investment, held from 12 to 14 June 2002, and the Expert Meeting on the Development Dimension of FDI: Policies to Enhance the Role of FDI in Support of the Competitiveness of the Enterprise Sector and the Economic Performance of Host Economies, Taking into Account the Trade/Investment Interface, in the National and International Context, held from 6 to 8 November 2002.

TD/B/COM.2/46

Implementation of Agreed Conclusions and Recommendations of the Commission, including Post-Doha Follow-up. Report by the UNCTAD secretariat. This report provides information on the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Commission at its sixth session. In particular, it focuses on UNCTAD's technical assistance activities pursuant to the Doha Ministerial Declaration in the areas of investment (paragraphs 20–22) and trade and technology (paragraph 37) in 2002, including the modalities of the implemented activities, planned activities for 2003, and materials for a preliminary assessment of the impact of the activities.

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

Experiences with Bilateral and Regional Approaches to Multilateral Cooperation in the Area of Long-Term Cross-Border Investment, particularly Foreign Direct Investment. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. This note was prepared by the secretariat for the Expert Meeting on Experiences with Bilateral and Regional Approaches to Multilateral Cooperation in the Area of Long-Term Cross-Border Investment, particularly Foreign Direct Investment (Geneva, 12-14 June 2002). International rule-making on investment issues is multifaceted and spans the bilateral, regional, interregional and multilateral levels. It has taken the form of binding or voluntary instruments setting out a number of commitments, which vary in strength, and it has taken place against a background of significant autonomous liberalization of investment regimes in virtually all developing countries. This note reviews bilateral approaches (especially bilateral investment treaties) and regional investment instruments (RIAs), examining, first, the commonalities between instruments, secondly, the main differences between them and, thirdly, trends over the past five to ten years. It then briefly discusses

issues related to the development dimension of these agreements.

TD/B/COM.2/41
TD/B/COM.2/EM.11/3

Report of Expert Meeting on Experiences with Bilateral and Regional Approaches to Multilateral Cooperation in the Area of Long-Term Cross-Border Investment, particularly Foreign Direct Investment (Geneva, 12-14 June 2002)

C. Enterprise development, accounting and corporate governance

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/
Misc.3

Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs in Developing Countries: The Role of Finance to Enhance Enterprise Development. This publication focuses on SME access to finance. It contains a background study which describes a number of innovations used by leading banks to improve the profitability of lending to SMEs and discusses the role of finance in SME competitiveness and innovative approaches and successful programmes in SME finance, and it presents the outcome of intergovernmental deliberations on how to improve SME access to finance. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/
Misc.8

Proceedings of the symposium on modalities for financing SMEs in Uganda. This paper contains the proceedings of a symposium on "Modalities for Financing Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises" held in Kampala on 30 April 2002 with the following objectives: to create a platform for public-private sector dialogue; to identify the main obstacles to SMEs accessing finance from formal sources; to suggest practical solutions and innovative ways to resolve the problem; and to formulate an action plan to be used as a road map by stakeholders in implementing the symposium's recommendations. [English only]

TD/B/EX(28)/5
TD/B/COM.3/46 and
TD/B/EX(28)/5/Corr.1
TD/B/COM.3/46/Corr.1

Report of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development on its sixth session (Geneva, 18-21 February 2002)

TD/B/COM.3/EM.16/2

Financing Technology for SMEs. Issues Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. This paper examines the various programmes in the private and public sectors that are being used to finance technology. The main private-sector sources are special bank loans, leasing and venture capital. However, the requirements for developing venture capital markets are quite stringent. Therefore, government incentives may be needed. The main rationale for public or government-supported measures for financing technology is to remedy various market failures faced by SMEs. Whenever Governments provide financial or fiscal relief, they should try to ensure that the benefits to

the recipients are linked to performance.

TD/B/COM.3/EM.50
TD/B/COM.3/EM.16/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs through Enhancing Productive Capacity: Financing Technology (Geneva, 28-30 October 2002)

TD/B/COM.3/51
and Add.1 and Corr.1

Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs through Enhancing Productive Capacity. Report by the UNCTAD secretariat. This report examines the groundwork that developing countries must lay if their domestic enterprises are to become competitive. Its objectives are to build a consensus on what competitiveness is at the level of a nation and at the level of an enterprise; to identify the drivers of competitiveness; and to examine the policies and measures that Governments could adopt in order to enhance enterprise competitiveness. In this regard, policy directions as opposed to precise policy prescriptions are given so that developing countries can begin to put together a road map for competitiveness at the micro level taking into account their specific environments.

TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/15

Transparency and Disclosure Requirements for Corporate Governance: Report by the Ad Hoc Consultative Group of Experts on Corporate Governance Disclosures. At UNCTAD X the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) was invited to promote increased transparency and financial disclosure by encouraging the use of internationally recognized accounting and auditing standards and improved corporate governance. This report contains the deliberations of the ad hoc consultative group of experts on corporate governance disclosure requirements which covered such issues as financial disclosures in relation to corporate governance; disclosures of the objectives of enterprises; ownership and control structures; the role and functions of the board and board members; the background and qualifications of board members; performance evaluation mechanisms; compensation, succession plans, risk management and internal controls; auditor independence; and environmental and social stewardship.

TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/16
and Add.1-4

Accounting by Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises: Report by the Ad Hoc Consultative Group of Experts on Accounting by Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises. This report and its four addenda were produced in accordance with the agreement reached by ISAR at its 18th session. These documents consist of two guidelines, one for SMEs at Level 2 (economically significant SMEs) and another for those at Level 3 (the smallest enterprises). The proposed guidance for

Level 2 SMEs is linked to International Financial Reporting Standards and contains both a conceptual framework and 15 guidelines for various accounting transactions. It also contains a glossary of terms as well as examples and source materials. The guidance for Level 3 SMEs contains an accounting and reporting framework.

TD/B/COM.2/47
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/17

Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its Nineteenth session (Geneva, 25-27 September 2002)

TD/B/WP/156

Implementation of the Recommendations Arising from the In-Depth Evaluation of the Empretec Programme. Progress report by the UNCTAD secretariat. The Empretec Programme has continued to give priority to implementing the recommendations of the External Evaluation and considerable progress has been made. Currently, many of the recommendations have been implemented and others are in the process of being implemented. To implement the remaining recommendations, another \$70,000 is needed. The remaining activities are particularly important for determining the best practices and monitoring the performance of Empretec National Centres. For UNCTAD to play a much greater leadership and monitoring role, to expand the programme to other countries and geographical regions and to build on it with a view to UNCTAD XI, substantial extrabudgetary support is needed.

D. Science and Technology for Development

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/8
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.17)

Electronic Commerce and Music Business Development in Jamaica: A Portal to the New Economy? Technology for Development Series. This paper emerged out of the findings of the Jamaican Science, Technology and Innovation Policy STIP Review (UNCTAD, 1999), which examined the National System of Innovation (NSI) in Jamaica. One important element of the STIP Review was the Jamaican music industry. Although the Jamaican music sector represents a vibrant and dynamic sector of the Jamaican economy, it does not currently possess the technological assets or capabilities required in order to produce and export the final product at competitive market prices. Electronic commerce presents a critical opportunity for expansion and development of the commercial dimensions of this sector at relatively low cost, particularly with regard to the promotion and marketing of music-related products and services. For many developing countries, including Jamaica, UNCTAD has identified electronic commerce and music as an important new trading opportunity. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/10

Key Issues in Biotechnology. Biotechnology is a collective term for a group of technologies that use biological matter or processes to generate new and useful products and processes. As such, it ranges in complexity and maturity from ancient brewing and bread-making techniques to genetic modification through hybridization and interbreeding of plants and animals, as well as the manipulation of individual genes in humans, animals, plants and micro-organisms. Biotechnology is a key technology for the new millennium. It has an immense range of applications in agriculture, medicine, food processing, environmental protection, mining, and even nanoelectronics. On the other hand, the potential for altering the genetic structure and characteristics of living organisms, including humans, plants and animals, has resulted in many concerns about safety and ethical implications of the new technologies. So far, most of the safety issues have emerged from agricultural biotechnology, but some cutting-edge developments in medical biotechnology are now presenting the major ethical concerns. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/11
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.5)

Partnerships and Networking in Science and Technology for Development: Technology for Development Series. This paper is devoted to partnering and networking in general. For firms that graduate to formal partnerships, this paper provides a road map to harnessing the potential of partnerships to promote technological capabilities and economic competitiveness. Key lessons for success include the following: clearly understand the strategic objectives of a firm; clearly determine a firm's needs from the partnership; negotiate a suitable agreement; treat a partnership agreement as a "living" document; understand that the comparative advantages of partners at the outset of the agreement may change over time; be aware that technology transfer is one of the most sensitive and contentious issues; create clear provisions for a framework of technology use in the partnership; partnership agreements must contain sound provisions for dispute resolution, and the exit mechanism to be employed in terminating the partnership in the event of irreconcilable differences; monitor and review a partnership throughout its lifetime. For these firms, policy makers and international organizations have important roles to play in terms of spreading the message of partnership opportunities on the one hand, and creating a supportive environment on the other hand. [English only]

- UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/12
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.3) *Changing Dynamics of Global Computer Software and Services Industry: Implications for Developing Countries: Technology for Development Series.* With the growing importance of knowledge-based industries such as computer software, the importance of intellectual property rights (IPRs) is enhanced. The actual role and impact of IPRs, however, is being debated especially in relation to the process of developing domestic technological skills and capabilities in a globalized economy. This paper reviews the debate in the context of computer software development in developing countries, with a view to expanding their economic opportunities in this area. The paper demonstrates the growing importance of computer software by examining recent global trends in copyright-based industries, especially the associated growing demand for all information-based industries since the mid-1980s and the potential for developing countries to enter global markets. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/13 *Coalition of Resources for Information and Communication Technologies.* This paper has been prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1999/274 on the report of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourth session. It provides an analysis of the findings and conclusion of a number of reports on the coalition of resources for the application of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in transmission infrastructure, education and health. [English only]
- UNCTAD/DITC/TED/12 *The New Bioeconomy: Industrial and Environmental Biotechnology in Developing Countries.* The paper suggests that sustaining a new bioeconomy entails the adoption of a global governance regime for biotechnology so as to bring a large number of developing countries into the global trading system. Failure to do so will create a “genetic divide” among countries and is likely to intensify public opposition to biotechnology. Such opposition is likely to be fuelled by presumptions about possible market dislocation and apparent features of technological disparities between nations. The elements of such a governance system include improvements in market access, development of technological capabilities, access to technology, national regulation of biotechnology, and the management of risks and benefits associated with its use. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/
Misc.20

Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration into the Global economy: A Study of Embraer in Brazil. This paper is part of the series of case studies on Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration into the Global Economy under the UNCTAD/UNDP Global Programme on Globalization, Liberalization and Sustainable Human Development: Best Practices in Transfer of Technology. The basic aim of this paper is to analyse the recent success of Embraer, the Brazilian aircraft manufacturer, as an example of how innovation systems have been used in a country that is still in its development stage. The paper argues that mastering technical change has always been essential for development, which is even more important in the present era of world capitalism, known as the Knowledge Era. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/
Misc.21

Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration into the Global Economy: A Case Study of the South African Automotive Industry. This paper is part of the series of case studies on Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration into the Global Economy. It reviews the development of the automotive industry in South Africa, from a highly protected, inward-focused industry to one with a marked export orientation, able to compete effectively in global markets. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/
Misc.22

Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration into the Global Economy: A Case Study of the Pharmaceutical Industry in India. This paper is part of the series of case studies on Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration into the Global Economy. It focuses on the performance of the pharmaceutical industry, a sector that has been able to meet the challenges posed by the new policy regime with a degree of success. [English only]

V. SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE EFFICIENCY

A. Trade logistics and multimodal transport

UNCTAD/RMT/2002
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.23)

Review of Maritime Transport, 2002. The *Review of Maritime Transport* is one of UNCTAD's major publications, published annually since 1968. It provides updated statistics and information on the maritime and related industries covering such areas as world seaborne trade; fleet development, including beneficial ownership, average age of the world fleet, and productivity; freight markets; port development; multimodal transport; and trade and transport

efficiency. The 2002 edition contains a special chapter reviewing regional economic and maritime transport developments in Latin America.

TD/B/COM.3/52
TD/B/COM.3/EM.17/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Efficient Transport and Trade Facilitation to Improve Participation by Developing Countries in International Trade: Problems and Potential for the Application of Current Trade Facilitation Measures by Developing Countries (Geneva, 25-27 November 2002).

TD/B/COM.3/53

Efficient Transport and Trade Facilitation to Improve Participation by Developing Countries in International Trade. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. This report was prepared for submission to the seventh session of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development, which was held in February 2003. It considers selected issues of improving transport efficiency and implementing trade facilitation measures, including legal issues related to trade and transport. The document contains suggestions on how developing countries could be assisted in implementing transport efficiency and trade facilitation through the provision of logistics services, and proposes the convening of an Expert Meeting in that connection.

UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/
Misc.2 and
UNCTAD/WEB/TLOG/
2003/1

Transport Newsletter. Nos. 21 and 22, November 2001 and February 2002. An annual publication that provides information on transport activities of the UNCTAD secretariat and also technical and other information of interest to the international port community, particularly in developing countries. The latest issue of the *Transport Newsletter* looks at the impact of transport security initiatives on developing countries. There is also a review of port literature, maritime training activities, forthcoming conferences and events. [English only – web-based publication]

TD/B/COM.3/EM.17/2

Problems of and Potential for the Application of Current Trade Facilitation Measures. Note by the UNCTAD Secretariat. This report was prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat as a background document for the Expert Meeting on Efficient Transport and Trade Facilitation (November 2002). It examines the use of new technologies in customs and transport management systems, as well as the potential consequences of recent security initiatives; the required environment for trade facilitation, including logistics, transport services and infrastructure; and the legal framework. It then reviews two key elements in the development dimension of trade facilitation: the role of regional and local partnerships in formulating

trade facilitation needs and priorities, and countries' stakes and positions with regard to the potential adoption of multilateral binding rules on trade facilitation. The report includes proposals for an integrated approach focusing on specific trade and transport corridors and using supply chain management analysis; for creating trade facilitation clusters at the national, regional and global levels to identify needs and priorities; and for establishing multilateral cooperative networks to provide enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building for developing countries.

UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/4

Draft Instrument on Transport Law. The proliferation of diverse national regimes and the increasing lack of uniformity of regulation at the international level are of particular concern given the growing globalization of trade. To address these concerns, the UNCITRAL Commission created a working group to consider possible uniform regulation of maritime transport. In view of UNCTAD's involvement with the subject, the Commission provided that the work should be carried out in close cooperation with interested intergovernmental organizations such as UNCTAD. The Comité Maritime International (CMI) prepared a Draft Instrument for consideration by the UNCITRAL Working Group at its meeting in April 2002 in New York (A/CN.9/WG.III/WP.21). Given the mandate provided in the UNCTAD X Plan of Action and as part of the agreed cooperation with UNCITRAL, the UNCTAD secretariat has prepared a commentary on the Draft Instrument (UNCITRAL working document A/CN.9/WG.III/WP.21/Add.1, available in all UN languages). The commentary constitutes substantive input to the Working Group's discussions on the subject. The UNCTAD document reproduces the commentary, with the text of the Draft Instrument integrated for ease of reference. See www.unctad.org/en/docs/posdtetlbd4.en.pdf. [English only – web-based publication]

B. Business facilitation and information

TD/B/COM.3/54

Progress Report on the Implementation of the Agreed Conclusions and Recommendations of the Commission at its Sixth Session, including Post-Doha Follow-up. Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat. This report contains information on the implementation of agreed conclusions and recommendations adopted at the sixth session of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development. It covers three areas: electronic commerce and international transport services, competitiveness of SMEs and gender. The section on international transport services and electronic

commerce highlights best practices in these interrelated fields for enhancing the competitiveness of developing countries. The section on competitiveness of SMEs takes a closer look at financial innovations for improving SME access to finance, including e-finance. The section on gender looks at mainstreaming gender in order to promote opportunities. The report deals also with the implications for the work of the Commission following the Doha Ministerial Meeting.

TD/B//WP/154 *Implementation of the Trade Point Programme Strategy. Report by the UNCTAD secretariat.* This report describes the progress made towards the establishment of the World Trade Point Federation, including the electronic trading system, the trade directory service and the certification of companies, the functioning of the global network and the role of UNCTAD in support of Trade Points. [English, French and Spanish only]

UNCTAD/SDTE/Misc.52 *Trade Point Review 2001-2002.* Last annual report of the Trade Point Programme published by UNCTAD before the transfer of the Programme to the World Trade Point Federation in November 2002. Marks 10 years since the inception of the Programme in 1992 and reviews main developments over this period, in particular the last year. Presents the value-added services developed by the Federation, often in cooperation with strategic partners, such as the new Trade Information Service and the enhanced Electronic Trading Opportunity (ETO) System. The report also presents the future plans for the Global Trade Directory and other services. Identifies factors that have made Trade Points a success over the past 10 years. Pays particular attention to the issue of self-sustainability and the experience of Trade Points with selling their services. Outlines the challenges linked to the future of the Federation and its membership. The Annex contains a Trade Point map and information about the development of the Programme in different geographical regions. [English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian, Chinese]

C. Electronic commerce

UNCTAD/SDTE/ECB/2 *E-Commerce and Development Report 2002.* E-commerce is one of the most visible examples of the way in which information and communication technologies (ICT) can contribute to economic growth. It helps countries improve trade efficiency and facilitates the integration of developing countries into the global economy. It allows businesses and entrepreneurs to become more competitive. And it provides jobs, thereby creating wealth. The *E-Commerce and*

Development Report 2002 provides factual information and analysis covering a range of topics that will influence the expansion of e-commerce in developing countries. It also identifies the policy and business options available to developing countries, and makes practical proposals for maximizing the contribution of e-commerce to economic and social development. Governments, civil society and private sector businesses have a vital stake in fostering digital opportunity and putting ICT at the service of development. With the digital divide as wide as ever this report contributes to the efforts of the international community to seize the extraordinary opportunities provided by the digital revolution. [English only]

TD/B/COM.3/47
TD/B/COM.3/EM.15/3

Report of Expert Meeting on Electronic Commerce Strategies for Development (Geneva, 10-12 July 2002)

TD/B/COM.3/49

Background Paper on Developments and Main Issues in Electronic Commerce and Information and Communication Technologies. This paper provides an overview of recent developments in Internet use, e-commerce trade and strategies adopted to promote the development of e-commerce in developing countries. It also outlines selected critical areas for consideration by the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development, including measures that need to be implemented in order to increase the participation of developing countries in those areas. [English, French and Spanish only]

TD/B/COM.3/EM.15/2

Electronic Commerce Strategies for Development: The Basic Elements of an Enabling Environment for E-Commerce. A fast-growing number of Governments and international institutions are designing “e-strategies” for harnessing information and communications technologies (ICT) to promote economic and social development. For these efforts to succeed, developing countries must generate and exploit new economic opportunities through the adoption of e-business practices. This document contributes to the identification of the policy areas in which action at the national and international levels is needed and addresses specific measures that are most likely to create an enabling environment for e-commerce in developing countries. On the basis of the results of previous work carried out by UNCTAD in the field of e-commerce and development, and of a survey of selected countries that have adopted an e-strategy, this paper identifies the following key areas that developing countries need to consider in their e-strategies: awareness building, training and education; access and infrastructure; legal and regulatory reform; sector-specific policies to promote e-business; and e-government. [English, French and Spanish only]

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

UNCTAD/LDC/2002
(Sales No. E.02.II.D.13)

The Least Developed Countries Report 2002: Escaping the Poverty Trap. The least developed countries (LDCs) are a group of 49 countries that have been identified by the UN as “least developed” in terms of their low GDP per capita, their weak human assets and their high degree of economic vulnerability. This Report is the first international comparative analysis of poverty in the LDCs. It is based on a new set of poverty estimates constructed specifically for the Report. The new estimates enable empirically based analysis of the relationship between poverty, development and globalization, and thereby the elaboration of more effective national and international policies to reduce poverty in the LDCs. The Report shows that extreme poverty is pervasive and persistent in most LDCs, and that its incidence is highest in those LDCs that are dependent on primary commodity exports. The incidence of poverty is so high because most of the LDCs are caught in an international poverty trap. Pervasive poverty within LDCs has effects at the national level that cause poverty to persist and even to increase, and international trade and finance relationships are reinforcing the cycle of economic stagnation and poverty. The Report argues that the current form of globalization is tightening the poverty trap. With improved national and

international policies, LDCs can escape that trap. Indeed, a central message of the Report is that there is a major, but currently underestimated, opportunity for rapid reduction in extreme poverty in the LDCs through sustained economic growth. However, the new Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), which are currently the focus of national and international efforts to reduce poverty in poor countries, are not grasping that opportunity. The Report proposes an alternative approach to improve the design of poverty reduction strategies. It also shows that effective poverty reduction in the LDCs needs a more supportive international environment. This should include increased and more effective aid and debt relief, a review and recasting of international commodity policy, and policies which recognize the interdependence between the socioeconomic marginalization of the poorest countries and the increasing polarization of the global economy. [English and French only]

UNCTAD/LDC/2002
(Overview)

The Least Developed Countries 2002 Report: Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD

UNCTAD/LDC/Misc.74

LDCs: Building Capacities for Mainstreaming Gender in Development Strategies. This publication covers five thematic issues, namely (i) Gender, Poverty Eradication and Economic Development; (ii) Engendering National Budgets and Development Strategies; (iii) Gender Equality and Trade; (iv) Engendering Statistics, and (v) The Way Forward: Private and Public Sector Initiatives. A large number of LDCs have established national machineries for the advancement of women, and have created a conducive policy environment for establishment and activity of NGOs dealing with women's and gender issues. The need for building national capacities in integrating the gender perspective into national policies and planning has to be acknowledged. Although the political will exists in many countries, the resources and the capacity to do so are limited. That is where the international community could play an important role in assisting the 49 least developed countries of the world. [English only]

TD/B/49/6

Implementation of UNCTAD-Wide Activities in favour of LDCs. Progress Report by the UNCTAD secretariat. The Programme of Action for the LDCs for the decade 2001-2010 adopted by the Third UN Conference on LDCs contains actions and commitments for implementation by the LDCs and their development partners. The effective implementation of the Programme of Action is expected to contribute to the stated objective of reversing the dire socio-economic situations in LDCs and, in the process, to put them on the path of sustained economic growth and sustainable development. To this end,

UNCTAD, pursuant to paragraph 113 of the Programme of Action, has been undertaking a number of concrete steps towards mainstreaming actions and commitments contained in the Programme of Action into its work programme and into the work of its intergovernmental machinery. This report is intended to provide member States with information that is as comprehensive as possible on the progress made in the implementation of UNCTAD-wide activities in favour of the LDCs, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. The preliminary lessons to be drawn from the progress so far are: (i) building effective and sustained capacity in structurally handicapped LDCs is complex and requires a long-term perspective; (ii) regional and subregional projects and programmes generally tend to be cost-effective, while national projects focus more on specific problems and hence are oriented towards specific solutions in a given country; regional and national technical cooperation and capacity building activities are therefore seen as complementary; (iii) the existing gap and mismatch between resources available on the one hand and the unfulfilled needs of the least developed countries and the tasks identified to address them on the other are factors hampering the implementation of various programmes and projects; this matter needs to be addressed quickly and effectively through, *inter alia*, the provision of adequate financial and human resources; and (iv) where there has been genuine close cooperation and collaborative efforts with relevant organizations, including national counterpart institutions, the implementation of planned activities has been timely and constructive results have been realized.

TD/B/49/7

Least Developed Country Status: Effective Benefits and the Perspective of Graduation. Report by the UNCTAD secretariat. This report argues that establishing a closer link between the structural difficulties experienced by individual LDCs as measured through the LDC criteria, and the special treatment of these countries by virtue of their LDC status, would enhance the effective impact of this status. It also highlights the link between the desirability of graduation from LDC status, and the importance of granting, before graduation, international support measures that will have a durable impact on the structure of the economy. The action envisaged in the report is expected to facilitate the fulfilment of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the decade 2001-2010.

UNCTAD/LDC/Misc.81

Report of the Third Negotiating Meeting on the Draft Transit Traffic Framework Agreement between the People's Republic of China,

Mongolia and the Russian Federation. (Irkutsk, Russian Federation, 22-25 October 2001).

UNCTAD/LDC/Misc.84 *Freedom of Transit: Obligations and Implications of Article V of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

VII. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

TD/B/49/4
TD/B/WP/151
and Add. 1 and Add.2
and Corr.1 and Corr.2

Review of Technical Cooperation Activities of UNCTAD. Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. In 2001, the emphasis in UNCTAD technical cooperation continued to be on capacity building with a commensurate focus on sustainability, beneficiary ownership and partnership. Activities were designed in the context of the needs and requirements of beneficiaries, as dictated by the state of their economies and as identified by themselves. They were implemented in partnership and cooperation with a wide array of international development organizations and agencies, and regional and subregional institutions. Efforts were made to enhance cooperation and coordination of activities with other providers of technical assistance.

TD/B/49/5 and Corr. 1
TD/B/WP/152 and Corr.1

Indicative Plan of UNCTAD Technical Cooperation for 2003 Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.

TD/B/WP/153

Implementation of Recommendations Arising from the In-Depth Evaluation of the TRAINMAR Programme. Report by the UNCTAD secretariat. This progress report contains a presentation of the measures taken by the secretariat over the last 10 months with respect to the implementation of the recommendations arising from the in-depth evaluation of the Trainmar Programme. It provides information on the integration of Trainmar, TrainForTrade and the Port Certificate, and on the consolidation and further enhancement of human resources development (HRD) activities. Most recommendations have already been implemented and a new HRD strategy for training and capacity building is now focusing on: (a) providing technical assistance, particularly to the least developed countries; (b) increasing cooperation with other UNCTAD divisions and programmes; (c) promoting the use of modern techniques such as distance learning to facilitate the delivery of training courses; and (d) designing a new website for networking, virtual support and exchange of information among high-level institutions.

TD/B/WP/155

Evaluation of Capacity Building in UNCTAD's Technical Cooperation Activities. This evaluation is a thematic one, dealing

exclusively with the capacity-building component of UNCTAD's technical cooperation programmes. No programme is specifically evaluated. Capacity building is understood in this report as "the ability of a technical assistance programme to enable beneficiary countries to perform and sustain targeted functions on their own as a direct result of that programme". Capacity building performance is assessed along five dimensions: relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; sustainability; and impact. Relevance in capacity building at UNCTAD is well recognized but is also quite vulnerable to capacity gaps that may not have been appropriately considered while implementing programmes. Sustained impact should be the overarching goal for all of UNCTAD's capacity- building programmes. UNCTAD's best capacity-building programmes are those that combine substantive and geographical focus, competence at headquarters, an integrated approach, national ownership, institutional building and a long-term perspective with clear goals. Better coordination among donors and improved management within UNCTAD in the promotion of its programmes and in coordinating its programmes would result in greater effectiveness and impact. The evaluators believe that UNCTAD's record should be viewed positively.

UNCTAD/RMS/TCS/1

Capacity Building and Technical Cooperation for Developing Countries, especially LDCs, and Economies in Transition in Support of their Participation in the WTO Doha Work Programme. The draft project proposals attached were prepared on the basis of extensive consultations carried out by the UNCTAD secretariat in December 2001/January 2002 with regional and subregional groups and individual delegations with a view to identifying their specific immediate and longer-term needs. Therefore, the proposals reflect requests and priorities indicated by potential beneficiaries during such consultations. The project proposals are concerned with the areas of trade, investment, trade facilitation, and electronic commerce, respectively in Parts A to D of this document. The Task Force on Trade chaired by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD has approved these proposals. Activities identified in all project proposals revolve around (a) policy analysis; (b) human resources capacity building; and (c) institutional capacity building. In formulating these project proposals, special attention has been given to LDCs' concerns in the light of their specific requirements reflected in the outcome of the Fourth WTO Ministerial Meeting, as well as requests made by LDCs. African countries' concerns are similarly reflected, taking into account the views expressed by individual delegations and regional and subregional groupings.

VIII. DISCUSSION PAPERS

This is a series of scholarly papers on all aspects of international trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomics in the context of development. The papers, authored by UNCTAD staff, visiting consultants and external researchers, are selected on the basis of analytical quality and policy relevance. Eight papers in this series were issued in 2002, five of which addressed various aspects of China's growing integration into the international trading system (Nos. 160 to 163 and 165). *UNCTAD Discussion Paper* No. 158 provided an analysis of the Turkish financial crisis, No. 159 dealt with dynamic products in world trade, and No. 164 with national climate policies.

UNCTAD/OSG/DP/158 No. 158, April 2002	Yilmaz Akyüz Korkut Boratav	The Making of the Turkish Financial Crisis
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/159 No. 159, May 2002	Jörg Mayer Arunas Butkevicius Ali Kadri	Dynamic Products in World Exports
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/160 No. 160, June 2002	S. M. Shafaeddin	The Impact of China's Accession to WTO on the Exports of Developing Countries
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/161 No. 161, June 2002	Zheng Zhihai Zhao Yumin	China's Terms of Trade in Manufactures 1993-2000
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/162 No. 162, July 2002	Peter Nolan Jin Zhang	The Challenge of Globalization for Large Chinese Firms
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/163 No.163, November 2002	A. S. Bhalla and S. Qin	The Challenge of Globalization for Large Chinese Firms
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/164 No.164, November 2002	Lucas Assunção and Zhong Xiang Zhang	Domestic Climate Change Policies and the WTO
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/165 No.165, November 2002	Yuefen Li	China's Accession to WTO: Exaggerated Fears?

IX. OCCASIONAL PAPERS

UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.176	<i>Globalization, Liberalization and Sustainable Human Development: Progress and Challenges in Jamaica.</i> Kingston and Montego Bay, 20-21 February 2001 [English only]
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UNCTAD/ISS/Misc.385 *UNCTAD-Civil Society Dialogue on Selected Development Issues Being Addressed by the United Nations System* (Geneva, 10 December 2001) [English only]

X. G-24 DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

Research papers for the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs

This series contains papers that are prepared under the Project of Technical Support to the Intergovernmental Group of 24 on International Monetary Affairs (G-24) supporting policy formulation in developing countries in the areas of money, finance and development. It is published jointly with the Center for International Development at Harvard University. The four papers published in this series in 2001 covered the impact of G-3 exchange-rate volatility on developing countries (No. 16); the politics of legal reform in developing countries (No. 17); international and developmental dimensions of competition and competition policy in emerging markets (No. 18); and operational implications of international public goods (No. 19).

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/16 No. 16, January 2002	Gerardo Esquivel Felipe Larraín B.	<i>The Impact of G-3 Exchange Rate Volatility on Developing Countries</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/17 No. 17, April 2002	Florencio López-de-Silanes	<i>The Politics of Legal Reform</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/18 No. 18, September 2002	Ajit Singh	<i>Competition and Competition Policy in Emerging Markets: International and Developmental Dimensions</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/18 No. 19, December 2002	Ravi Kanbur	<i>International Financial Institutions and International Public Goods: Operational Implications for the World Bank</i>