

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNCTAD



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UNITED NATIONS

UNCTAD plays an important role in forging consensus on development-related issues and in supporting the development of policy options that harness emerging opportunities, while assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in addressing the challenges of globalization.

Member States of UNCTAD at the Mid-term Review of the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus (2006)



UNCTAD in 2006 at a glance

- 43** Years of promoting the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy
- 3** Pillars of work: consensus-building, research and analysis, and technical cooperation
- 5** Main programmes of work: Globalization and development strategies; Investment, technology and enterprise development; International trade in goods and services, and commodities; Services infrastructure and trade efficiency; Africa, least developed countries and special programmes
- 12th** Session of the Conference will be held in Accra, Ghana, in April 2008. The 11th session of the Conference in 2004 provided the basis for UNCTAD's current programme of work
- 192** Member States
- 402** Dedicated staff members, with Professional staff drawn from 68 countries
- \$56m** Total regular budget for 2006 from the UN's regular budget
- \$29m** In voluntary contributions for operational activities, of which **\$9.1 million** was contributed by developing countries and economies in transition
- 280** Technical cooperation projects currently being implemented in more than **100 countries**
- 6,000** News clippings about UNCTAD in the international media
- 363,565** Downloads of UNCTAD's main publications from its website
- 3,551,998** Visitors to UNCTAD's website in 2006. To find out more about UNCTAD, visit www.unctad.org

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Message from the Secretary-General of UNCTAD

UNCTAD's founding mission — promoting development through trade — was as relevant as ever in 2006, as developing countries continued to cope with the mixed impact of global economic interdependence.

Our work last year went a long way towards addressing these and other concerns at the heart of development. UNCTAD's research and analysis remains at the cutting edge of economic development discourse, shedding new light on the issues and problems. We explored which policies do, and which do not, contribute to development; why some policies work for some countries, but not others; and what course of action should be considered. For example, UNCTAD highlighted the need to focus national and international policies on building productive capacities in the world's least developed countries in order to reduce poverty. We looked at how developing countries can take advantage of emerging patterns in international investment flows. And we proposed a new approach to using aid flows to Africa more effectively.

In our intergovernmental meetings last year, our 192 member States explored related policy options, and peer-reviewed and shared experiences on national competition and investment legislation, among other issues within our mandate of ongoing concern to them. UNCTAD's membership reviewed the work we have done in following up on our eleventh ministerial conference, held in São Paulo in 2004. They emphasized the role of research and analysis as the backbone of our work, and its importance in advancing consensus on key development-related issues.

Finally, the 150 workshops and seminars we held worldwide last year as part of our technical cooperation activities helped translate some of UNCTAD's key messages into national policies. We trained government officials and policymakers in a broad range of areas, including investment promotion, trade negotiations, supporting the production of biofuels, customs facilitation, and using e-commerce and ICTs for development. All of those activities are meant to boost the capacity of developing countries to integrate into world markets — and then turn that integration into an advantage.

As we move towards UNCTAD's twelfth ministerial conference — to be held in Accra, Ghana, in April 2008 — I intend to ensure that this organization pursues its founding mission while also remaining in step with the changing needs of developing countries. We have already begun to improve the coordination of our technical assistance, modernize our communications strategy, and strengthen our work on science, technology and innovation, as well as on South–South cooperation.

UNCTAD will strive to remain at the forefront of international efforts to meet the challenges and reap the benefits of globalization, ensuring that trade, investment and technology are used for the greater good. For that task, we welcome the assistance and feedback of all our stakeholders.



Supachai Panitchpakdi
Secretary-General of UNCTAD





PART I

Helping countries gain from global trade...

In 2003, Cambodia was admitted as a member of the WTO, the first least developed country to be admitted, and was understandably jubilant. But accession to the WTO is only a first step.

Cambodia found that complying with the agreements it had signed required more technical expertise and experience than it possessed. Its legislation was not adequate for its WTO commitments and so the Government, which had been assisted by UNCTAD in navigating the complex rules and procedures for WTO accession, turned once again to UNCTAD for guidance in translating its commitments into practical measures.

To tackle the complex process of notifying the WTO about its efforts to comply with its commitments and to understand their development impacts, Cambodia drew upon UNCTAD's analysis of WTO treaties and regulations. Not only did this help Cambodia shape its communications with the WTO, it also helped it develop guidelines to follow in its continuing efforts at compliance. The country gained a clearer idea of what it had to do to live up to what it had promised, while understanding better the impact of those promises on its trade and investment policies and on its overall development. In addition, government officials learned how to make use of UNCTAD's ongoing research and analysis on WTO-related issues and adapt that knowledge to its own particular case.

Equally important was to have Cambodian government officials understand the ongoing nature of post-

accession work, and further develop processes and procedures to maintain their efforts. The benefits of WTO membership do not come automatically and require continual adaptation of a country's policies, reflecting its evolving economic and social conditions. The major WTO areas of work — trade in services, trade in goods, intellectual property rights and trade in agriculture — pose complex challenges that are difficult to address without help, especially for countries whose financial resources and experience are limited.



UNCTAD's assistance to Cambodia has been designed to enable the Cambodian Government to navigate its relationship with the WTO independently after a reasonably short period of time.

Cambodia is only one of 27 countries that have benefited from UNCTAD's assistance in their accession to the WTO so far. An even greater number of countries continue to benefit from UNCTAD's policy analysis and capacity-building programmes with regard to their participation in trade negotiations at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels. UNCTAD makes available databases and tools for trade analysis, carries out sector-specific assessments, for example on services and biofuels, and assists in coping with environmental and health-related requirements.

At the analytical level, UNCTAD examines the global economic environment that would enable developing countries to gain from trade by pursuing their own development strategies. The 2006 edition of its flagship report, the Trade and Development Report (TDR), provided a detailed analysis of the concept of policy space and global economic imbalances. Its policy recommendations led to a consensus on the need to strengthen the Global Partnership for Development, and to translate improvements in the external environment into a dynamic process of economic growth and structural change in developing countries.

Other trade-related research in 2006 looked at how to guarantee universal access to key services, and there was a review of recent changes in the energy sector and their implications for developing countries. These issues formed the basis of an intergovernmental exchange with experts in the field.





Salient results achieved in helping countries gain from global trade

- The TDR 2006 was the subject of 242 press articles in both developed and developing countries.
- South–South trade has been growing at about 14.5 per cent annually. UNCTAD supported its expansion through the follow-ups to the WTO Doha Declaration and the Plan of Action of the South Summit, assistance to regional trading agreements, analyses of the evolution of the international trading system from a South–South standpoint and support to the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP).
- So far, 27 countries in the process of acceding to the WTO or in the post-accession phase have received UNCTAD assistance, which in 2006 was recognized as "relevant, focused, timely, pro-development and highly responsive to their changing needs and priorities" in an independent in-depth evaluation. The programme in question has created a cadre of trade negotiators and institutions capable of handling and analysing WTO issues and associated regulatory reforms that has endured over time.
- UNCTAD, in cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat, helped developing countries to participate effectively in the WTO Aid for Trade Task Force and develop a road map for implementing its recommendations.
- Fifty-nine officials — including 31 women — from 36 countries improved their capacity to analyse the challenges of globalization for the economic development of their countries and to formulate appropriate national policies in areas related to trade and development through three regional training courses on the key issues on the international economic agenda.
- The electronic portal Infocomm — used worldwide by Governments and industry, as well as by universities and researchers — has grown to contain 40 commodity profiles with information on all aspects of commodity markets and regularly updated links to other sites with up-to-date price information. Infocomm registers more than 200,000 sessions per month.
- The Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) provides 163 volumes of tariff schedules, 56 volumes of para-tariff measures, 97 publications on non-tariff measures and 70 volumes of detailed import statistics at tariff-line level by origin. The World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) — jointly developed by UNCTAD and the World Bank — allows users to access those data through the Internet, and was widely used and referenced as an information source in many publications on trade in 2006.

- UN-system agencies and other relevant organizations were mobilized to develop a coordinated and coherent approach to defining, classifying and collecting non-tariff barriers data, using UNCTAD's TRAINS database.
- The Trade and Development Index, which is upgraded conceptually, technically and analytically, captures the complex interaction between trade and development, helping countries monitor their trade and development performance and identify policy areas where reform must be undertaken in order to realize the full benefits of increased trade.
- In Southern Africa (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) the BioTrade Initiative and the BioTrade Facilitation Programme supported PhytoTrade Africa in product development of species native to Southern Africa. It also actively promoted the development of business partnerships, and trade promotion and market access strategies for biodiversity-based products that can be traded successfully, thereby generating income for poor rural communities. To date, PhytoTrade has negotiated business partnerships with companies in South Africa and France, and is recognized by the Southern African Development Community as a centre of excellence for biodiversity access and benefit-sharing issues.



Promoting economic growth and development-friendly investment...

Investment treaties are often complex documents to navigate, and as investment flows continue expanding and investment treaties proliferate, so do disputes between investors and States, with investors turning to treaties as a framework within which to pursue their claims.

A dispute could not only end up costing a Government tens or even hundreds of millions of dollars, but also harm a country's reputation as a safe place for investment.

Peru has recently entered into free trade agreements with Canada and the United States, and has signed bilateral investment treaties with 30 countries over the past 15 years.

The Peruvian Government was concerned that it would be unprepared to respond adequately to possible investor disputes and turned to UNCTAD for help. Having seen the burgeoning number of cases brought against other countries on the continent such as Argentina, Peru wanted to take pre-emptive action.

Among the first things that Peru obtained from UNCTAD was up-to-date information via access to its databases of treaties, investment agreements, case histories and arbitrators. Six government ministries underwent training to better understand such documents, their implications and their utility in negotiations. This training made use of UNCTAD's ongoing research codified in its International Investment Agreement Monitor.

Equally important, Peru has learned the importance of cultural differences and variations in legal practices, with their attendant effects on communication and mutual understanding. This has encouraged greater transparency in dispute negotiations and promoted enhanced stability and predictability in the rules and procedures that litigants would necessarily follow. The Peruvian Government has thus acquired knowledge that is of use to it and to investors. Everyone benefits from a rational framework.



As a result, Peru now has a group of trained government ministers who can help ensure that any investment dispute is resolved in optimal conditions, with no party at a technical disadvantage. This will encourage equitable outcomes to dispute arbitrations that will inevitably occur as investment flows continue to grow and more treaties are signed.

In addition to offering training in investor-State dispute settlement, UNCTAD carries out in-depth reviews of a country's legislative and regulatory framework for foreign direct investment (FDI), and makes recommendations for improvements. It also provides advisory services on investment promotion, and capacity-building for the negotiation of international investment agreements. Furthermore, UNCTAD supports enterprise development in the developing world through the building of crucial entrepreneurial skills at the company level.

To support developing countries that are building their economic capacity to face the challenges of globalization, UNCTAD conducts analysis and identifies policies that are supportive of sustained growth and poverty reduction, based on faster capital accumulation, examining in particular the interface between international trading and financial systems and national development strategies.

Furthermore, UNCTAD is considered to be the authoritative source for cutting-edge analysis of trends in world investment flows and for related policy analysis. In view of the increasing recognition by the international community of the need to address the supply-side constraints of developing countries by building productive capacities, UNCTAD's research in 2006 examined the role that FDI can play in this process. In the light of increasing demand for energy, UNCTAD also devoted attention to the development implications of foreign investment in natural resources.



Salient results achieved in promoting development-friendly investment

- The *World Investment Report 2006* examined the rise of foreign direct investment by transnational corporations from developing and transition economies. The 1,230 articles and interviews across the international media reflect the pertinence of the report's erudite discussions.
- Colombia, Rwanda, Morocco and Zambia were the subject of customized Investment Policy Reviews, which aided those countries' Governments in elaborating policies to integrate FDI into their private sector development strategies and to maximize its benefits. In particular, the Investment Policy Review of Rwanda provided concrete and feasible recommendations that included follow-up technical assistance built into the project cycle from its inception.
- A fund for financing the planting of jatropha trees and biofuel production in Accra, Ghana, was launched in partnership with the ECOWAS Bank.
- China and UNCTAD's Advisory Services on Investment and Training (ASIT) are preparing a strategy for the promotion of investment in tourism for the Chinese Silk Road provinces. In addition, ASIT helped Peru implement an investor-targeting strategy, while Lesotho was assisted in drafting FDI legislation.
- In 2006, 53 African country profiles were either revised or newly prepared, and made accessible through the Internet. These country profiles provide potential investors with detailed country-level data on inward and outward flows and stocks of FDI, as well as information on the operations of transnational corporations, the largest transnational corporations in and from the countries concerned, and the regulatory framework affecting FDI in those countries.
- The EMPRETEC Africa Forum was launched to reinvigorate the EMPRETEC programme in Africa. Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Uganda will be taking the lead in strategizing the best ways to mobilize resources, establish an effective communication and marketing strategy, consolidate existing programmes and create new country programmes in Africa with the support of UNCTAD.
- The UNCTAD/ICC Investment Advisory Council convened at the first Silk Road Investment Forum, which had some 500 participants, including senior government officials, regional and international business leaders, and international financial institutions. Concrete proposals addressing opportunities and challenges for regional cooperation in investment promotion were made.



- In Mali, officials received guidance on improving governance in investment promotion, as well as on the implementation of an e-regulations system.
- Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uganda and Venezuela established National Biotrade Programmes, which will strengthen their institutional capacity to develop policy frameworks in support of trade and investment in biological resources, and provide technical assistance to biotrade initiatives.
- The ASEAN Coordinating Committee on Investments continued to enlist UNCTAD's advice on the need for domestic firms in the ASEAN region to internationalize in order to increase competitiveness and intraregional investments, and to support regional integration.
- Investment promotion officials from over 50 countries received specific guidance on investment procedures, investor targeting, policy advocacy and sector-specific investment promotion strategies and techniques at workshops organized in partnership with the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.



Addressing the challenges of the poor and disadvantaged...

Farmers in India, particularly small-scale producers, have depended historically on individual traders or monopoly buyers to sell their produce. At planting time a farmer had no way of knowing what the price for his goods would be at harvest or even whether there would be a buyer for them.

Even at harvest time, he might transport his goods to market, only to find that the price offered was lower than his cost of production.

The only way to avoid this uncertainty was to accept a forward contract with a trader at the latter's price. The trader, of course, often disclosed as little market information as possible to the farmer in order to maximize his own gains. The farmer had no way of knowing whether the trader's price was a fair one. He had to invest money and effort up front, fearing that much of these could be lost. In such circumstances his incentive to work and invest was much less strong than it could be.

The Indian Government sought to create a more efficient agriculture market, particularly through the reform of Indian commodity exchanges. UNCTAD was the leading organization that provided help through advice and training to both the Government and the private sector, drawing on its decades-long research and analysis on commodities. In 2002, the Government changed the country's laws to allow a new form of commodities exchange to be set up. Acting on UNCTAD's advice, it began offering special licences to

organizations that agreed to operate nationally, utilize electronic trading systems to improve transparency, and establish rules to reduce corruption. Three new national multi-commodity exchanges began operations.

For a farmer in his village, this means access to daily exchange prices in any of the more than 7,500 farmers' markets across the country. Through a large Internet-linked display set up in the markets, he can see the current national prices as well as futures prices, and is thus able to decide whether the price offered by local traders is fair.



Also, he has access to information about quality standards set by the national exchanges on the basis of end-user requirements. He can thus decide what to plant on the basis of up-to-date information, and ensure that his produce will be acceptable to the market.

Furthermore, if the farmer delivers his produce in acceptable condition to an exchange-certified warehouse, he can receive credit at favourable rates with his warehoused goods as collateral. This means that he does not need to sell at harvest time when prices are lowest, and could pay for ongoing expenses with the credit. From society's perspective, price stability is enhanced as a result of these staggered sales.

By including futures contracts and other risk management instruments in their operations and allowing institutional investors to bring large amounts of money into the market, the new exchanges make it possible for both farmers and traders to minimize uncertainty. Regulation by a government agency ensures market stability by protecting market participants from destabilizing forms of speculation. The new exchanges have worked with UNCTAD to establish rules and procedures to ensure effective safeguards against market abuses.

In 2006, those exchanges continued to flourish, accruing billions of dollars in daily turnover. Directly present in over 800 cities, they are indirectly present in hundreds of others through their broker networks. It is estimated that they have been responsible for creating over 300,000 new jobs and have pumped large amounts of money into the rural economy, enhancing the productive capacity and general well-being of one of the poorest sectors in the country. For the individual farmer in India, life has become less of a struggle for survival.

UNCTAD engages in a variety of activities to support countries with special needs. It supports the Brussels Plan of Action for the group of 50 LDCs through an annual report presenting relevant policy research, as well as through targeted technical assistance and cooperation in the context of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance. Recognizing the particular development challenges facing the small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, UNCTAD provides assistance in finding ways to overcome the disadvantages of geography, for example through advocating for international support measures and the negotiation of transit traffic agreements. It also carries out research on Africa's development challenges, which in 2006 focused on how to make effective use of the promised increases in aid to the continent.

Furthermore, UNCTAD provides economic analysis and technical assistance for the Palestinian people, for example through its ASYCUDA programme. Through advocacy and analysis, it helps developing countries, including highly indebted poor countries, to find sustainable solutions to their debt problems, as well as those developing countries whose economies are highly dependent on commodities.



Salient results achieved in addressing the challenges of the poor and disadvantaged

- The *Least Developed Countries Report 2006* contributed to the comprehensive global review of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, and was cited in 222 press articles, as well as in national and international broadcast media.
- The report entitled *Economic Development in Africa — Doubling Aid: Making the "Big Push" Work*, published in 2006, has been the subject of 85 press articles and 13 television or radio interviews. Many of the articles noted the fresh approach proposed by UNCTAD with regard to official development assistance, which constitutes a departure from the current thinking on this issue.
- The Palestinian Shippers' Council was established with UNCTAD's technical support and with funding from the European Commission. The Council, which has more than 200 members from the private sector, disseminates trade-related information to its members and addresses problems reported by them. For example, the Council secured extra free-storage days for Palestinian goods from Israeli port operators.
- A draft Transit Traffic Agreement is currently the subject of deliberations by the Governments of China, the Russian Federation and Mongolia. This agreement, for which UNCTAD provided substantive and logistical support, provides the basis for a number of practical measures that will improve and facilitate the transit of goods between the three countries.
- Vanuatu has been deemed to be pre-eligible for graduation from least-developed-country status, and its Government has been working closely with UNCTAD to develop a strategy that will enable the United Nations to take a well-founded decision on its graduation, the target date for which is 2013.
- UNCTAD and Royal Philips Electronics Corp. are exploring possibilities for developing the electronics industry in the Southern African Development Community region, in particular the production and trade of energy-saving lamps.
- Country ownership of the Integrated Framework — an assistance framework jointly operated by the International Trade Centre, WTO, the World Bank, the IMF, UNDP and UNCTAD — was further strengthened through hands-on preparation of the diagnostics at national workshops in Niger and Sudan, based on Pre-Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies.



- Small island developing States (SIDS) have received assistance focused on building productive capacity and Aid for Trade, which contrasts with previous efforts aimed at securing special treatment for those States. In that connection, UNCTAD and partner NGOs identified target population groups in an effort to explain the implications of globalization for SIDS, and to promote the enhancement of productive capacities.
- The Lao People's Democratic Republic benefited from specific advice on preparing substantive documents on trade in services for WTO accession negotiations.
- UNCTAD's in-depth study entitled Recent Developments in External Debt provided the analytical basis for the General Assembly resolution that urged donors to ensure that their commitments to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative were additional to existing aid flows, and that they were based on fair burden-sharing among donors.
- Grenada, Moldova, Cameroon, Afghanistan, Malawi and Haiti developed strategies aimed at rescheduling their debt with the Paris Club, as part of efforts to find sustainable long-term solutions to their debt problems.
- The UNCTAD Project of Technical Support to the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on Monetary Affairs and Development (G-24) enhanced developing country policymakers' understanding of issues such as East Asia's growing demand for primary commodities, the role of the IMF in debt restructurings, IMF policies for financial crises prevention in emerging markets, governance and anti-corruption reforms in developing countries.



Helping countries modernize their economies...

How can a landlocked developing country expect to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by international trade if its transport costs are four times the world average? This was the problem faced by Zambia, a problem made more urgent by the recent surge in global demand for copper, its most important export.

The obvious answer was to build a route to the sea through Namibia. This was completed in 2004 with the opening of a bridge over the Zambesi River — the final link in the Trans-Caprivi Corridor that begins in the Zambian interior and terminates in Walvis Bay. The physical infrastructure was thus in place, but issues relating to logistics, information and customs controls, and other border clearance issues, also had to be addressed, with cooperation between both countries being essential.

It was therefore timely for UNCTAD to step in and help, partnering with the Walvis Bay Corridor Group, a public–private organization, to provide a framework for cooperation between Governments, the private sector and other stakeholders to develop the capacities needed for obtaining full value from the new infrastructure. That value includes enhanced business opportunities in Zambia and Namibia as a result of the Corridor's operation, opportunities based not only on servicing the various transport activities but also on enhanced export possibilities all along the route. There is also increased potential for developing tourism.

The cooperation framework was established by creating business and cross-border clusters, built on public–private partnerships, to develop information systems and to provide a platform for sharing market

knowledge, resolving operational questions and addressing border-related issues. Most importantly, those clusters provide the various participants with a sense of common interest and shared objectives, as well as an understanding of what is necessary in order to make the Corridor work. In this connection, UNCTAD has served as a "knowledge broker", leveraging local knowledge and working as a catalyst for the ongoing discussions.





The results of the Corridor's operation so far have been quite phenomenal. In Zambia alone, the amount of export cargo between the opening of the Corridor and the end of 2006 increased by 78 per cent and import cargo by 48 per cent, with Namibia benefiting accordingly from servicing this transport. Reduced costs and shortened transit times have been essential elements in this increase, but streamlined border clearance techniques and logistical information made available by new information systems developed by UNCTAD have been important as well. And because the public-private clusters are business-driven, they can become economically sustainable and thus offer even greater growth opportunities for the two countries in the future.

The gains that developing countries will be able to reap from integration into the world economy depend significantly on both hard and soft infrastructure such as technology and the regulatory framework. Given the crucial role that science and technology capabilities can play in absorbing technology transfer, UNCTAD advises countries on the appropriate policies to strengthen local capabilities in science and technology.

With regard to the regulatory environment, UNCTAD assists countries in the drafting and implementation of modern competition laws and provisions relating to FDI. It also facilitates the streamlining of requirements and standards in transport agreements, and supervision of insurance sector activities, and promotes corporate governance disclosure and reporting among enterprises in developing countries. In doing so, UNCTAD contributes to creating a regulatory environment that facilitates economic activity and leads to development gains.

Furthermore, UNCTAD makes use of a variety of modern tools to upgrade the economic infrastructure of developing economies. Through a customs automation programme, which is now installed in more than 90 countries, it has been able to significantly reduce the time it takes for goods to clear customs, in one case from an average of 15 days to less than one day. Similarly, using specifically developed software, more than 60 countries have been able to manage their official debt more effectively. UNCTAD has also helped countries to harness ICTs for their economic development by promoting e-tourism portals, which allow tourist destinations in developing countries to market their services to consumers directly.



Salient results achieved in helping countries modernize their economies

- UNCTAD's Debt Management Programme (DMFAS) expanded in 2006, now working directly with 100 institutions in 66 countries. New training modules look towards building the capacity of client countries in debt statistics, debt validation, portfolio analysis and debt sustainability analysis. For instance, 39 participants from 11 countries enhanced their capacities to produce timely, reliable and accurate debt statistics through workshops conducted in Uganda and Buenos Aires.
- UNCTAD's Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA++) contributed to a \$700 million increase in Afghanistan's budget revenue in three months, after its installation in two transit corridors.
- New ASYCUDA projects were launched in the Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles and Swaziland, and the system went live in the Central African Republic, Guinea and Nigeria. A Southern and Eastern African Technical ASYCUDA Centre, funded by Norway, was established to support the implementation and maintenance of the system in countries in the region.
- The quarterly *Transport Newsletter* and a series of analytical papers supported developing countries in preparing their compliance with maritime security measures, building their knowledge and readying their positions with respect to the negotiations on transport and logistics services.
- A project in Pakistan on trade and transport facilitation, funded by the World Bank, simplified procedures and documents, introduced a single administrative document and proposals to modernize transport legislation, and streamlined financial and banking provisions to that end.
- Cameroon became the first country to see full local-level implementation of Infoshare, which provides small producers with relevant and timely commodity market information.
- Approximately 70 decision makers from the public and private sectors in Colombo (Sri Lanka), Toamasina (Madagascar) and Phnom Penh (Cambodia) built their capacities in electronic marketing for tourism promotion through ICT and tourism training courses that provided participants with instruments for assessing the opportunities and impact of ICTs in the tourism sector.
- The Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia and Mauritius have moved forward in passing electronic commerce legislation before 2008, the deadline specified by the e-ASEAN initiative, in cooperation with the TrainForTrade programme.





- Oman, with the assistance of UNCTAD, is formulating a road map to establish a Science and Technology Park aimed at strengthening its overall science and technology infrastructure.
- The enhancement of insurance competencies was achieved through the development of insurance training for ASEAN countries, and the partnerships with the Chinese Insurance Regulatory Commission and with WTO, as well as through the availability for developing country officials of a postgraduate course in life assurance and financial planning at the World Trade University in Canada.
- One hundred and forty experts at an UNCTAD/OECD/ILO meeting in the follow-up to WSIS agreed that ICT application, particularly in developing countries that had implemented national ICT policies, has a definite positive impact on the economy and on poverty reduction. For effective policymaking, however, improved statistics and information are required.
- The Competition and Consumer Protection Policies for Latin America (COMPAL) programme, supported by Switzerland, strengthened competition and consumer protection law and policies in Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Peru. For example, El Salvador and Nicaragua each established their competition authority and disseminated their newly adopted competition laws with COMPAL's support.
- In Tunisia, the voluntary peer review of its competition policy led to the identification of a number of adjustments to strengthen economic competition.
- The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, having noted the widespread adoption in 2005 of International Financial Reporting Standards — an important instrument for the coherence and efficient functioning of financial infrastructure — decided to explore further the challenges posed by their implementation and to refine the guidance and methodology on corporate responsibility indicators.



Examining critical trade and development issues

UNCTAD's research and analysis need to continue to be "development-oriented, independent, and grounded in solid evidence, and provide ahead-of-the-curve and innovative work on trade and development and related issues, challenging conventional wisdom when necessary".

Mid-term Review of UNCTAD XI

Trade and Development Report 2006: Global Partnership and National Policies for Development

The *Trade and Development Report 2006* takes the pulse of the world economy and the effects of global forces and global trade regimes on the world's developing countries.

UNCTAD warns that if rapid international measures are not taken to reduce global trade imbalances, financial crises could develop and spread in developing countries. Those countries have recently made economic progress due in part to rising prices for oil and other natural resources.

Advancing an argument for greater "policy space" for those countries, the report recommends that their Governments show will and creativity in developing macroeconomic policies. It notes that such countries could reap long-term benefits from a favourable global economic environment. It recommends that they adopt industrial policies designed to spur economic growth and structural change, which create employment and raise living standards over the long term. This marks a change from the 1980s and 1990s, when developing nations were advised by the Bretton Woods institutions to adopt a hands-off policy and let market forces do the work of "getting the prices right".

The report urges the international community to put in place a multilateral system of monetary and financial measures that will reinforce the Global Partnership for Development.



"The report . . . hasn't had the reverberation that it deserves. In effect, it sets off a small ideological bomb. What does it say? That the burying of the State in the name of free enterprise has been a catastrophe for the Third World."

Marianne
France
9 September 2006

"UNCTAD, the main UN think tank on development issues, says poor countries should have more scope to determine their own national policies, including strengthening the domestic business sector."

Financial Times
United Kingdom
28 August 2006

"Cairo: In what could be described as a revolutionary economic study, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) issued their 2006 report, rebuffing conventional theories governing economic growth and suggesting a potential change in domestic and international approach to economy."

The Daily Star
Egypt
7 September 2006

The Least Developed Countries Report 2006: Developing Productive Capacities

Following consideration in the 2005 report of the correlations between international trade and poverty reduction in LDCs, the 2006 report shows how the development of productive capacities can make possible the establishment of strategies for stable economic growth that can help improve the lives of the poorest people in LDCs.

The report focuses on the need to change the orientation of aid sent to help LDCs so that it better contributes to the creation of enterprises and production systems capable of generating employment for the increasing number of people who are leaving rural areas for cities. Without an improvement in LDCs' urban employment prospects, the report notes, there will be no foreseeable end to immigration from those countries to the industrialized nations of Europe and North America.

UNCTAD's economists also review in the report the progress made towards attaining some of the objectives quantified and adopted by the international community at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels in May 2001. This review contributed to the discussions held in New York in September as part of the mid-term review of the Programme of Action adopted at the Brussels Conference.



"This report goes against the optimism now in vogue which applauds the high growth rate of 5.9% reached by LDCs in 2004, as well as record import gains (US\$ 57.8 billion) and record incoming foreign direct investment (US\$ 10.7 billion), and overseas development assistance (US\$ 24.9 billion)."

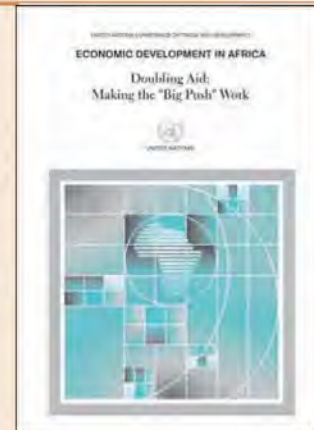
**Le Monde
France
22 July 2006**

"Moreover, development aid, whether from States, international agencies (UN, World Bank, International Monetary Fund) or non-governmental organizations in rich countries, has gone mainly to the education and health sectors in order to offset the shortcomings of public services squeezed by the tight budgets required under structural adjustment policies. At the expense, says UNCTAD, of aid for production, especially in rural areas."

**All Africa
Mauritius
24 July 2006**

Economic Development in Africa — Doubling Aid: Making the "Big Push" Work

The international community has promised to double official development assistance to Africa by 2010, a step that UNCTAD economists applaud. However, they say that this alone will not be enough to achieve lasting reductions in poverty. In this new report on economic development in Africa, they note that serious shortcomings in the current system for delivering aid (such as lack of adaptation to local conditions, excessive emphasis on some economic sectors at the expense of others, unequal distribution of aid among countries and competition between donors) must be overcome, and they propose the establishment of a "new architecture" for official development assistance. Advocating a strengthening of the multilateral nature of such aid, they propose a return to the idea, first broached in the 1950s, of a UN funding window through which African development aid would be channelled.



The proposal is based on aspects of the Marshall Plan, which benefited European countries after World War II. Several features of the plan are still valid today, UNCTAD economists contend, and could help to change the situation in Africa. They also point out that the more recent rise of a number of economies, such as those of Ireland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan Province of China, Botswana, Mauritius and Tunisia, occurred under conditions in which considerable aid had been provided during their initial stages of development. They add that under the terms of such aid, the Governments concerned were allowed sufficient room for manoeuvre to create their own successful development policies.

"The report also goes against the trend towards liberalization and privatization at all costs. On the contrary, it advocates strengthening the public sector and the State — as called for by American Secretary of State George Marshall in 1947. UN-managed aid would be used for African infrastructure, diversification and industrialization, and it would be paid into each country's budget. Of course, the way it was used would be monitored by local offices of the UN, and donors would be consulted. But recipients would also be consulted, in an open dialogue free from the usual political pressures."

**Le Messager
Cameroon
9 October 2006**

"In 2000, UNCTAD recommended doubling aid to Africa, causing widespread scepticism. Five years later, the idea was endorsed by the G-8 Heads of State meeting in Gleneagles (Scotland). Moreover, the majority of rich countries fixed a timetable for devoting 0.7% of GNP to aid. In 2004, UNCTAD pleaded for a cancellation of debt. 'Impossible', financial circles exclaimed. This year, the World Bank and the IMF agreed to cancel the multilateral debt of some thirty countries, including fifteen African countries, amounting to a total of US\$ 50 billion. UNCTAD was definitely on the right track long before the rest of the world..."

**Jeune Afrique
France
1 October 2006**

World Investment Report 2006

FDI from Developing and Transition Economies: Implications for Development

This report reviews, as always, worldwide trends in FDI, noting this time that FDI inflows increased markedly, by 29 per cent, in 2005 — the second consecutive year in which an increase was recorded — reaching \$916 billion. In developing countries FDI reached the highest level ever recorded — \$334 billion — an increase of 22 per cent. Incoming FDI rose in 126 of the 200 countries surveyed.

The growing vigour and adventurousness of transnational corporations (TNCs) based in developing countries, primarily in Asia, are a second noteworthy feature. Led by such corporations, developing countries were the source of a record \$120 billion in cross-border investment in 2005. Most of this FDI is directed to other developing countries, and is fuelling a robust pattern of South–South economic activity that has been intensifying for some 15 years and has major global implications. Between 1990 and 2005, the number of developing and transition countries with outward stocks of FDI exceeding \$5 billion rose from 6 to 25. The TNCs responsible for this increase are growing in size and power, and are becoming regional and even global players.

While only 19 TNCs from developing and transition economies figured in the Fortune 500 list in 1990, that number rose to 47 in 2005. The focus of those corporations on South–South investment reflects in part a competitive advantage: based in developing countries themselves, they are familiar with the challenges, risks and opportunities that flow from doing business in developing economies.

“The UNCTAD report offers the clearest imaginable argument why this is a pro-development agenda.”

The Guardian
United Kingdom
19 October 2006

“The key role that foreign direct investment (FDI) can play in fostering development is well known, but collecting reliable statistics when flows are so liquid and multi-directional is a huge task. Over the years the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has acquired a reputation as the most authoritative source for such data, and its flagship World Investment Report consequently receives a great deal of attention.”

Global Insight Analysis
United Kingdom
19 October 2006



Information Economy Report 2006: The Development Perspective

The report's annual review of trends in information and communication technology notes that broadband is becoming such an important tool in the business world that it is acquiring the status of a "utility" — as necessary as electricity and water. The number of broadband subscribers increased by almost 15 per cent in the last half of 2005 in the world's industrialized nations, reaching 158 million; however, broadband availability is so scarce in developing countries that only 71 out of 151 nations submitted data on the subject. And 48 of those 71 indicated that broadband penetration rates were under 1 per cent.

Expanding access is thus vital in the poorer regions of the world. If access is not expanded, firms in those countries will face a growing competitive disadvantage and the countries themselves may lose out on significant economic growth. Not surprisingly, the sharp contrast in broadband use is accompanied by a significant disparity in the use of e-commerce: in the developing world, this method of doing business is so rare that virtually no data are available.

The Information Economy Report explores other topics in its 2006 edition. It notes that intensive application of information and communication technology to oil production and distribution can help developing countries process, market and export oil much more profitably, especially in this current period of high prices. It even recommends that oil-exporting nations in the developing world consider setting up oil spot and futures markets. And it cautions that any national or international steps to govern the Internet should be taken carefully so that they do not stifle innovation or reduce the opportunities that the Internet offers for entrepreneurs and for economic growth in developing countries.

"Broadband Internet access is becoming so vital for businesses that it can be seen as a new utility comparable to water and electricity, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development said in a report on Thursday. The growing importance of high-speed Internet access is 'disturbing news' for the developing world, where broadband access is scarce, because technology is exerting an ever greater influence on global business trends, UNCTAD warned."

Agence France Presse
France
16 November 2006



PART II

Annex A. UNCTAD publications in 2006

<i>Title</i>	<i>Document symbol</i>	<i>Issue date</i>
Macroeconomics and development policies		
Trade and Development Report 2006	UNCTAD/TDR/2006	25 Aug 2006
UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 181: A Re-examination of the Architecture of the International Economic System in a Global Setting – Issues and Proposals	UNCTAD/OSG/DP/2006/1	01 Jan 2006
G24 Discussion Paper No. 40: The Role of the IMF in Debt Restructurings – Lending into Arrears, Moral Hazard and Sustainability Concerns	UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/2006/2	31 May 2006
G-24 Discussion Paper No. 41: IMF Policies for Financial Crises Prevention in Emerging Markets	UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/2006/3	01 Oct 2006
G24 Discussion Paper No. 42: Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms in Developing Countries – Policies, Evidence and Ways Forward	UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/2006/4	22 Dec 2006
Assistance to the Palestinian people		
The Palestinian War-torn Economy: Aid, Development and State Formation	UNCTAD/GDS/APP/2006/1	05 Apr 2006
Debt management		
DMFAS Annual Report 2005	UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/2006/1	30 Sep 2006
DMFAS User's Guide	UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/MISC/2006/1	30 Nov 2006
Development of Africa		
Economic Development in Africa – Doubling Aid: Making the "Big Push" Work	UNCTAD/GDS/AFRICA/2006/1	20 Sep 2006
International investment trends, issues and analysis		
World Investment Report 2006 (Hard copy and CD-ROM)	UNCTAD/WIR/2006 & CD-ROM	16 Oct 2006
World Investment Report 2006, Overview	UNCTAD/WIR/2006 (Overview)	16 Oct 2006
FDI in LDCs at a Glance (2005/2006 version)	UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2005/7	18 Sept 2006
Measuring Restrictions on FDI in Services in Developing Countries and Transition Economies	UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2006/1	01 Jul 2006
Globalization of R&D and Developing Countries (Proceedings of the Expert Meeting, Geneva, 24–26 January 2005)	UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2005/6	01 Apr 2006
Transnational Corporations Journal, vol. 15, no. 1	UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2006/1	01 Apr 2006
Transnational Corporations Journal, vol. 15, no. 2	UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2006/2	01 Aug 2006
Alternative Methods to Treaty-based, Investor-State Dispute Resolution	Published on CD-ROM	Nov 2006
International investment agreements		
Second Series of Issues in International Investment Arrangements: Investment Provisions in Economic Integration Agreements	UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2005/10	13 Jun 2006
Second Series of Issues in International Investment Arrangements: International Investment Arrangements – Trends and Emerging Issues	UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2005/11	01 Apr 2006
Transfer of Technology for Successful Integration into the Global Economy – A Case Study of the Salmon Industry in Chile	UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2005/12	01 Mar 2006
Second Series of Issues in International Investment Arrangements: Investor-State Disputes Arising from Investment Treaties – A Review	UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2005/4	01 Feb 2006
Second Series of Issues in International Investment Arrangements: Preserving Flexibility in IIAs – The Use of Reservations	UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2005/8	01 Jun 2006
Investment Policy Reviews		
Investment Policy Review – Rwanda	UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2006/11	01 Jul 2006
Investment Policy Review – Colombia	UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2005/11	01 Jan 2006
Investment promotion		
A Survey of Support by Investment Promotion Agencies to Linkages	UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2005/12	12 May 2006
Blue Book on Best Practices in Investment Promotion and Facilitation – Ghana	UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2006/13	08 Aug 2006
La promoción de inversión extranjera en las regiones de Perú	UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2006/3	01 Mar 2006
Investment Guide to Mali	UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2006/2	1 Sep 2006
Investment Guide to Rwanda	UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2006/3	3 Oct 2006
Enterprise development		
Business Linkages Programme Guidelines	UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2005/11	01 Jul 2006
Guidance on Good Practices in Corporate Governance Disclosure	UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2006/3	13 Jun 2006
Deepening Development through Business Linkages	UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2006/7	01 Sep 2006

Science and technology for development		
The Digital Divide Report: ICT Diffusion Index 2005	UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2006/5	10 May 2006
Trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy		
The Multilateral Trading System and Malawi	UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2005/18	01 Nov 2006
The Multilateral Trading System and Zambia	UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2005/16	18 Oct 2006
The Multilateral Trading System and Botswana	UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2005/17	18 Oct 2006
Trade in Services in Africa	UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2006/3	Apr 2006
Developments and Issues in the Doha Work Programme of Particular Interest to African Countries: Trade Capacity Development for Africa	UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2006/4	Apr 2006
Policy Issues for African Countries in Multilateral and Regional Trade Negotiations	UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2006/6	01 Nov 2006
Generalized System of Preferences (GSP): Handbook on the Scheme of Japan	UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc.42/Rev.3	01 Aug 2006
Trade analysis		
Smoke and Mirrors: Making Sense of the WTO Industrial Tariff Negotiations	UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/31	01 Mar 2006
Roadblock to Reform: The Persistence of Agricultural Export Subsidies	UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/33	30 May 2006
A South–South Survival Strategy: The Potential for Trade among Developing Countries	UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/34	21 Jun 2006
Best Practices for Defining Respective Competencies	TD/RBP/CONF.6/13/Rev.1; TD/B/COM.2/CLP/44/Rev.2	17 Aug 2006
Trade, environment and development		
Trade, Environment and Development Review	UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/12	31 Mar 2006
Trade, Environment and Development – Analytical Studies: Analysis of Options for Implementing Disclosure of Origin Requirements in Intellectual Property Applications	UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2005/18	27 Feb 2006
Analyses of Trade and Investment Implications of Multilateral Environment Agreements: Science on the Tap, not on the Top		31 Jan 2006
Int. J. Technology and Globalisation, vol. 1, no. 2, 2005		
Assessment Studies of the Biofuels Industries in India, the Philippines and Thailand	UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2006	18 Oct 2006
Commodities		
Commodity Competitiveness and Diversification and Commodity Finance and Risk Management. Tracking the Trend towards Market Concentration: The Case of the Agricultural Input Industry	UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/16	20 Apr 2006
Iron Ore Statistics 2006	UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2006/11	20 Sep 2006
Agricultural Commodities and Natural resource-based Trade and Development Prospects and Constraints in the Pacific Island Economies	UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2006/14	20 Dec 2006
Linking African Small Producers to Large Distribution Networks: Enhancing Capacity of Mozambican Producers to Supply the South African Market	UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2006/16	27 Nov 2006
South–South Commodities Trade Quantitative Report	UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2006/5	02 Jun 2006
Commodity Competitiveness and Diversification and Commodity Finance and Risk Management. Islamic Finance and Structured Commodity Finance techniques: Where the Twain can Meet	UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2006/6	29 May 2006
The Iron Ore Market 2005-2007	UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2006/7	16 May 2006
COMPAL Global Annual Report 2005	UNCTAD/DITC/CLP/2006/1	01 May 2006
Basel 2: The New Basel Capital Accord and Its Impact on Commodity Financing in Developing Countries	UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2006/8	14 Jul 2006
Using Commoditized Revenue Flows to Leverage Access to International Finance, with a Special Focus on Migrant Remittances and Payment Flows	UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2006/9	24 Mar 2006
The Challenges of Mineral Wealth: Using Resource Endowments to Foster Sustainable Development – Synthesis of Four Country Studies: Findings and Recommendations	ISBN: 0-9549954-6-5	12 Apr 2006
The Challenges of Mineral Wealth: Using Resource Endowments to Foster Sustainable Development – Resource Endowment Toolkit: Assessing the Socio-economic Impact of Mining	ISBN:0-9549954-7-3	12 Apr 2006

Competition law and policy		
Handbook on Competition Legislation	TD/B/COM.2/CLP/50	27 Feb 2006
Role of Possible Dispute Mediation Mechanisms and Alternative Arrangements	TD/RBP/CONF.6/11/Rev.1	31 Aug 2006
Ways in which Possible International Agreements may Apply to Developing Countries	TD/RBP/CONF.6/9/Rev.1	29 Aug 2006
Exceptions to Patent Rights in Developing Countries	UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2006/13	1 Aug 2006
Intellectual Property Provisions of Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements in light of U.S. Federal Law	UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2006/4	1 Feb 2006
Utility Models and Innovation in Developing Countries	UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2006/6	1 Feb 2006
Review of Capacity Building and Technical Assistance on Competition Law and Policy	TD/B/COM.2/CLP/54	03 Aug 2006
Experiences Gained on International Cooperation on Competition Policy	TD/RBP/CONF.6/12/Rev.1; TD/B/COM.2/CLP/21/Rev.4	07 Sept 2006
Transport and trade facilitation		
Review of Maritime Transport 2006	UNCTAD/RMT/2006	01 Oct 2006
Carriage of Goods by Air: A Guide to the International Legal Framework	UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/2006/1	27 Jun 2006
Negotiations on Transport and Logistics Services: Issues to Consider	UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/2005/3	01 Jun 2006
Maritime Security: Elements of an Analytical Framework for Compliance Measurement and Risk Assessment	UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/2005/4	03 May 2006
Information economy		
Information Economy Report 2006	UNCTAD/SDTE/ECB/2006/1	16 Nov 2006
Information Economy Report 2006 - Overview	UNCTAD/SDTE/ECB/2006/1 (Overview)	16 Nov 2006
Least developed countries		
The Least Developed Countries Report 2006: Developing Productive Capacities	UNCTAD/LDC/2006	17 Jul 2006
Landlocked Developing Countries & Facts and Figures 2006	UNCTAD/LDC/2006/2	01 Sept 2006
General		
UNCTAD Annual Report 2005	UNCTAD/EDM/2006/1	21 Apr 2006

Annex B. UNCTAD intergovernmental meetings in 2006

<i>Title</i>	<i>Dates</i>
Trade and Development Board	
53rd regular session, Geneva	27 Sept – 10 Oct 2006
23rd special session (First meeting of the Mid-term Review process), Geneva	8– 1 May 2006
23rd special session (Second meeting of the Mid-term Review process), Geneva	12–16 June 2006
23rd special session (Third meeting of the Mid-term Review process), Geneva	3–10 Oct 2006
38th executive session (Commission reports), Geneva	20 April 2006
39th executive session (Africa), Geneva	30 June 2006
40th executive session (Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons), Geneva	14 Dec 2006
Commission on Trade in Goods and Services and Commodities, and its expert meetings	
10th annual session, Geneva	6–10 Feb 2006
Expert Meeting on Universal Access to Services, Geneva	14–16 Nov 2006
Expert Meeting on the Participation of Developing Countries in New Dynamic Sectors of World Trade: Review of the Energy Sector, Geneva	29 Nov – 1 Dec 2006
Expert Meeting on Enabling Small Commodity Producers and Processors in Developing Countries to Reach Global Markets, Geneva	11–13 Dec 2006
Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development, and its expert meetings	
10th annual session, Geneva	21–24 Feb 2006
Expert Meeting on ICT Solutions to Facilitate Trade at Border Crossings and Ports, Geneva	16–18 Oct 2006
Expert Group Meeting on Best Practices and Policy Options in the Promotion of SME–TNC Business Linkages, Geneva	6–8 Nov 2006
Expert Meeting in Support of the Implementation and Follow-up of WSIS: Using ICTs to Achieve Growth and Development (jointly organized by UNCTAD, OECD and ILO), Geneva	4–5 Dec 2006
Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, and its expert meetings and subsidiary bodies	
10th annual session, Geneva	6–10 Mar 2006
Expert Meeting on Building Productive Capacities, Geneva	4–6 Sept 2006
Expert Meeting on FDI in Natural Resources, Geneva	20–22 Nov 2006
Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, 23rd session, Geneva	10–12 Oct 2006
Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy, 7th session, Geneva	31 Oct – 2 Nov 2006
Commission on Science and Technology for Development (ECOSOC subsidiary body)	
9th session, Geneva	15–19 May 2006
Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and Programme Budget	
46th session (Strategic Framework), Geneva	28–29 June 2006
47th session (Technical Cooperation), Geneva	11–15 Sept 2006
Other meetings	
United Nations Conference for the Negotiation of a Successor Agreement to the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994, 4th part, Geneva	16–27 Jan 2006
Expert Group Meeting on Aid to Africa	20 Jan 2006
Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on International Competitiveness of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in developing countries (linkages, OFDI) – “Critical Elements for a Business Linkages Promotion Programme”	22 Feb 2006
4th Advisory Group Meeting on Strategic Guidance for the Strengthening of Training Capacities and Human Resources Development	22–23 Mar 2006
WSIS Follow-up. First Action Line Facilitation Meeting on “E-business and E-employment”	17 May 2006
Ad Hoc Expert Meeting in preparation for the Mid-term Review of the Programme of Action for LDCs for the Decade 2001-2010	29–30 May 2006
Ad Hoc Expert Meeting related to the theme of the World Investment Report 2006	30–31 May 2006
First Meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons on NTBs	12 July 2006
Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Logistics Services	13 July 2006
Regional Conference on New and Dynamic Sectors of World Trade – Can Southern African Countries Play a Role in the Electrical and Electronic Sector?	19–20 July 2006
Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on “New Policy Mechanisms to Enhance the Role of Knowledge in Developing Productive Capacities in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)”	2–3 Oct 2006
High-level Policy Dialogue of the Mid-term Review	2–4 Oct 2006

Brainstorming programme on the theme of the World Investment Report 2007 Development Policies, Economic Governance and Policy Coherence in a Globalizing World	3–4 Oct 2006
Workshop on Fair Value Measurement Requirements in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)	4–5 Oct 2006
First Meeting of the Multi-Agency Support Team (MAST) on NTBs	9 Oct 2006
Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on Competition Law and Policy	18 Oct 2006
Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on FDI in Natural Resources	30 Oct 2006
Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on Advocacy for Investment Policies with Particular Reference to the Development Dimension	20 Nov 2006
Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on Building Skills in Developing Countries: Training, Networking and ICTs	23–24 Nov 2006
	27–28 Nov 2006

Annex C. UNCTAD workshops and seminars in 2006

<i>Title</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Dates</i>
Debt and capacity-building for debt sustainability		
UNCTAD Regional Workshop on "Capacity building for debt sustainability in developing countries"	Jakarta, Indonesia	1 Jan – 28 Feb 2006
DSM+ workshop in Sudan	Khartoum, Sudan	31 Jan – 10 Feb 2006
Joint MEFMI/COMSEC/UNCTAD Regional Workshop on Public Domestic Debt Management	Namibia, Windhoek	6–9 Mar 2006
Workshop on the validation of the data base conversion programme – Bank of Algeria	Geneva, Switzerland	11–23 Mar 2006
DMFAS / Pôle Dette regional workshop on data validation	Libreville, Gabon	22–28 Apr 2006
Regional workshop on debt statistics in Argentina	Buenos Aires, Argentina	24–28 Apr 2006
Workshop on data validation in Ecuador	Quito, Ecuador	26 Jun – 7 Jul 2006
Latin American regional workshop on debt sustainability and development strategies	Buenos Aires, Argentina	1 Jul – 15 Nov 2006
Regional workshop on debt statistics in Uganda	Kampala, Uganda	9–18 Jul 2006
Study tour to Argentina for the Debt Office of Paraguay	Buenos Aires, Argentina	17–28 Jul 2006
DSM+ training in the Republic of Congo	Brazzaville, Congo	20–28 Jul 2006
Study tour on procedures for effective debt management to Indonesia	Jakarta, Indonesia	30 Jul – 5 Aug 2006
Workshop on debt statistics bulletins	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	13–18 Nov 2006
Assistance to the Palestinian people		
Follow-up training programme on the Integrated Simulation Framework for Palestinian Macroeconomic, Trade and Labour Policy	Ramallah, Palestinian Territory	1 Feb – 31 May 2006
Palestinian statehood and perspectives for trade and development policy	Ramallah, Palestinian Territory	1 Mar – 26 May 2006
First workshop/meeting of Palestinian EMPRETECOs	Ramallah, Palestinian Territory	1 May – 10 Jul 2006
Training course on key issues on the international economic agenda		
Training course on para. 166 in Lebanon	Beirut, Lebanon	10–14 Jul 2006
Para. 166 training course on key issues on the international economic agenda	Belgrade, Serbia	4–6 Oct 2006
3rd regional training course on key issues on the international economic agenda (Modules 5&6)	Bangkok, Thailand	29 Nov – 1 Dec 2006
Investment issues analysis		
Training on international standards on FDI data collection	Male, Maldives	16–18 Jan 2006
Preparatory meeting for workshop on pharmaceutical production in Eastern Africa	Arusha, UR of Tanzania	26–28 Jan 2006
Workshop on pharmaceutical production in Eastern Africa	Moshi, UR of Tanzania	30 Jan – 2 Feb 2006
Workshop on investment in the context of the ASEAN–ANZ FTA	Singapore	15–16 Feb 2006
Third Negotiating Forum of the COMESA Common Investment Area (CCIA)	Ezulwini, Swaziland	1–3 Mar 2006
Training for Egyptian diplomats in investment trends, policies and promotion	Geneva, Switzerland	3 Mar 2006
Hands-on training on investor targeting in the agro-industry sector	Barcelona, Spain	6–10 Mar 2006
Training workshop on "Developing sustainable tourism through FDI promotion" in the framework of the project to develop a strategy to attract FDI in the tourism sector in the Silk Road Provinces of China	Xi'an, China	6–8 Apr 2006
Association of South-African Insurance Supervisory Authority annual seminar	Cape Town, South Africa	14–18 May 2006
APEC SOM II seminar on transnational investment	Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam	19–20 May 2006
Workshop on the negotiation of international investment agreements	Jakarta, Indonesia	20–23 Jun 2006
Seminar on insurance education for the countries of ASEAN	Shanghai, China	25 Jul 2006
Seminar on the roles of insurance in building productive capacity of developing countries	Geneva, Switzerland	4 Sep 2006
Seminar on customs bond insurance guarantee facility	Kabul, Afghanistan	19 Sep 2006
APEC–UNCTAD regional seminar on investor – State dispute settlement: Key substantive and procedural issues	Mexico City, Mexico	9–10 Oct 2006
Second advanced training course on managing investment disputes	Puebla, Mexico	11–20 Oct 2006
Seminar on the regional curricula and plans for harmonization of training for the 14 regional training centres in Africa	Tunis, Tunisia	27–29 Oct 2006

IDLO course (Cours de pratique du droit du développement: module investissement)	Rome, Italy	6–7 Nov 2006
Seminar on catastrophe risk management and insurance	Casablanca, Morocco	9 Nov 2006
Second Meeting of the MENA–OECD Expert Group on International Investment Agreements	Cairo, Egypt	12–13 Dec 2006
National seminar on investor–State dispute settlement for Morocco	Rabat, Morocco	18–20 Dec 2006
Investment policies and investment promotion		
Investment Policy Review of Colombia	Bogotá, Colombia	6–7 Feb 2006
APEC senior officials meeting I (SOM I): Investment Experts Group (IEG) meeting and joint IEG–MAG workshop on investment and market access issues in preferential trade agreements	Hanoi, Viet Nam	20–22 Feb 2006
International workshop for investment promotion agencies' officials	Geneva, Switzerland	9 Mar 2006
Workshop of national stakeholders, IPR Rwanda	Kigali, Rwanda	20 Mar 2006
Workshop on the follow-up of the evaluation of Algeria's investment promotion agency (ANDI)	Algiers, Algeria	26 Apr 2006
Training workshop on investment promotion for diplomats to be posted abroad	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	19–21 May 2006
Training for economic advisers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation to investment promotion techniques	Rabat, Morocco	23–26 May 2006
Workshop on the Blue Book Ghana	Accra, Ghana	29 May 2006
Workshop on the development of a web-based system (electronic information system) on local investment regulations to be implemented at the Ethiopian Investment Promotion Agency	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	29–31 May 2006
IPR national stakeholders workshop	Kigali, Rwanda	20 Jun 2006
Training workshop in investment promotion issues for staff of the Vojvodina Investment Promotion Fund	Novi Sad, Serbia	4–6 Jul 2006
Training sessions on targeting investors in agro-industry based on the experience preparing and implementing targeting in Feria Alimentaria Barcelona, Spain, March 2006	Lima, Peru	17–18 Jul 2006
Regional training workshop for Latin American investment promotion agencies on "policy advocacy"	Cusco, Peru	19–21 Jul 2006
UNCTAD–WAIPA regional workshop (for Asian countries) on investment promotion and targeting in the tourism sector	Xiamen, China	10–12 Sep 2006
UNCTAD ad hoc expert seminar on the production of affordable pharmaceuticals in developing countries	Geneva, Switzerland	19–20 Oct 2006
Investment promotion	Luangprabang, Lao PDR	23–25 Oct 2006
Workshop on promoting investment through an enabling legal framework on investment – Second WAIPA regional conference	Sharm El Sheik, Egypt	17–18 Nov 2006
Technology and enterprise development		
Training workshop and technical training on the electronic information system	Moscow, Russian Federation	26–28 Feb 2006
UNCTAD/ICTSD roundtable discussion on stimulating innovation in developing countries: The role of utility models	Geneva, Switzerland	3 Mar 2006
UNCTAD–ICTSD regional dialogue for Central America	San José, Costa Rica	10–12 May 2006
UNCTAD–ICTSD national dialogue for Guatemala	Guatemala City, Guatemala	16 May 2006
Training course on enterprise development and business linkages	Belgrade, Serbia	25–27 Sep 2006
Training course on enterprise development and business linkages	Bangkok, Thailand	20–22 Nov 2006
Trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy		
SADC national workshop on services in Madagascar	Antananarivo, Madagascar	23–25 Jan 2006
National workshop on services in Malawi	Lilongwe, Malawi	18–21 Feb 2006
35th WTO trade policy course	Geneva, Switzerland	21 Feb 2006
National workshop on trade in services in Zambia	Lusaka, Zambia	22–25 Feb 2006
Workshop on WTO accession for the Islamic Republic of Iran	Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran	4–8 Mar 2006
36th WTO trade policy course	Geneva, Switzerland	14 Mar 2006
JITAP post-Hong Kong retreat in Botswana	Gaborone, Botswana	16–17 Mar 2006
UNCTAD technical and advisory mission to Afghanistan on accession matters	Kabul, Afghanistan	16–30 Mar 2006
Regional workshop on the impact of WTO agreements and the current WTO negotiations on the fisheries sector	Geneva, Switzerland	20–21 Mar 2006
National retreat on trade and services in Malawi	Lilongwe, Malawi	20–21 Mar 2006
Meeting on Aid for Trade	Geneva, Switzerland	21–22 Mar 2006

Retreat on post-Hong Kong and national workshop in Mozambique	Maputo, Mozambique	21–23 Mar 2006
WTO regional seminar on trade and environment for the Gulf States	Muscat, Oman	28–29 Mar 2006
Workshop on WTO accession for Serbia	Belgrade, Serbia & Montenegro	29–31 Mar 2006
National workshop on trade in services in Lesotho	Maseru, Lesotho	19–23 Apr 2006
Workshop on trade negotiations and economic simulations on trade policies	Mexico City, Mexico	25–26 Apr 2006
Open seminar on WTO dispute case on EC trademarks and geographical indications	Geneva, Switzerland	28 Apr 2006
JITAP evaluation workshop in Senegal	Dakar, Senegal	26–27 May 2006
Workshop on settlement of investment disputes in Indonesia	Jakarta, Indonesia	29–30 May 2006
Consultative meeting for Asian and Pacific LDCs on the Doha negotiations	Geneva, Switzerland	21–23 Jun 2006
JITAP national post-Hong Kong workshop in Cameroon	Yaoundé, Cameroon	28–29 Jun 2006
High-level workshop on the Doha negotiations of inter-institutional committees	Geneva, Switzerland	24–26 Jul 2006
Workshop on WTO accession technical assistance for Algeria	Algiers, Algeria	25–27 Jul 2006
JITAP Kenya national retreat in Kenya	Naru Moru, Kenya	4–6 Sep 2006
First roundtable of UN Special Programme for Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) on the WTO accession issues	Baku, Azerbaijan	6–8 Sep 2006
Seminar on intellectual property issues on the accession of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the WTO	Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran	10–13 Sep 2006
Training workshop on negotiating skills for Sudan's trade negotiators	Khartoum, Sudan	19–27 Sep 2006
Workshop of the national committee on trade policy and negotiations in Botswana	Gaborone, Botswana	20–21 Nov 2006
Workshop on development interface between WTO, EPA & regional negotiations for African countries	Mbodiene, Senegal	20–22 Nov 2006
JITAP gender/media/CSO workshop in Ghana	Accra, Ghana	28–30 Nov 2006
Training workshop on WTO accession for Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	18–19 Dec 2006
Trade analysis		
Consultative shareholders workshops	Nairobi, Kenya	5 Jan 2006 – 9 Sep 2007
Sectoral studies on Peru	Lima, Peru	8–9 Feb 2006
Séminaire d'information et de coordination de conseillers régionaux et nationaux	Niamey, Niger	20–24 Feb 2006
Training on WITS/TRAINS	Washington, DC, USA	2 May 2006
Training workshop for Serbia on the use of trade analytical tools and an update of the Doha negotiations in agriculture	Belgrade, Serbia & Montenegro	3–5 May 2006
Training on WITS/TRAINS	New York, USA	4–5 May 2006
Training on WITS/TRAINS	Geneva, Switzerland	10 May 2006
Workshop on GSTP in Indonesia	Jakarta, Indonesia	31 May – 1 Jun 2006
National workshop on trade in services in South Africa	Pretoria, South Africa	5–6 Jun 2006
Workshop on GSTP in Sudan	Khartoum, Sudan	20–22 Jun 2006
National workshop on the validation of the assessment study of Brazil	Manaus, Brazil	26–27 Jun 2006
Workshop on services	Geneva, Switzerland	27 Jun 2006
National workshop on trade in services in Namibia	Windhoek, Namibia	15–16 Jul 2006
Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on Trade in Services in Mauritius	Port Louis, Mauritius	17–21 Jul 2006
Training on WITS/TRAINS	Paris, France	27 Jul 2006
EAC Regional Workshop	Arusha, UR of Tanzania	21–25 Aug 2006
UNCTAD-WTO-ITC workshop on tools and methods for trade and trade policy analysis	Geneva, Switzerland	11–15 Sep 2006
Training on WITS/TRAINS	Santo Domingo, Dominican Rep.	27–28 Sep 2006
Training on WITS/TRAINS	Washington, DC, USA	4 Oct 2006
Training on WITS/TRAINS	Warsaw, Poland	20–21 Nov 2006
Training on WITS/TRAINS	San Salvador, El Salvador	5–6 Dec 2006
Training on WITS/TRAINS	New York, USA	8 Dec 2006
4th meeting of the Regional Standard Technical Working Group (RSTWG)	Nairobi, Kenya	14–15 Dec 2006
Training on WITS/TRAINS and modelling	Geneva, Switzerland	21–22 Dec 2006

Trade, environment and development		
1st seminar on patterns of corporate concentration in the agricultural input industries	Geneva, Switzerland	21 Feb 2006
Promoting production and trading opportunities for organic agricultural products in East Africa	Arusha, UR of Tanzania	6–9 Mar 2006
2nd seminar on patterns of corporate concentration in the agricultural input industries	Geneva, Switzerland	14 Mar 2006
Regional workshop on trade and environment capacity building in the ESCWA region	Muscat, Oman	25–27 Mar 2006
Workshop on wildlife trade legislation for district environment officers, wildlife exporters and collectors	Kampala, Uganda	21 Apr 2006
Inter-agency consultations on standards and technical regulations relating to environmental protection and food safety	Moscow, Russian Federation	24–26 Apr 2006
Workshop on fisheries certification and eco-labelling in Gambia	Banjul, Gambia	26–28 Apr 2006
Renforcement des capacités sur le commerce et l'environnement	Dakar, Senegal	2–4 May 2006
FES Seminario de Información en Comercio Mundial y Temas Relacionados para Periodistas de habla Hispana, en colaboración con la OMC / OIT / UNCTAD / OACNUDH	Geneva, Switzerland	15–19 May 2006
Seminar on biofuels	Geneva, Switzerland	22–27 Jun 2006
Technical workshop on management plans for wild collected species	Agua Blanca, Ecuador	29 May – 2 Jun 2006
Participation at the workshop on GSTP to present WITS/TRAINS	Jakarta, Indonesia	31 May – 1 Jun 2006
UN Economic Commission for Africa training workshop on trade and environment for English-speaking member States	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	5–7 Jun 2006
Wrap-up Workshop of the UK-DFID-funded UNCTAD project “Building Capacity for Improved Policy Making and Negotiation on Key Trade and Environment Issues” and annual session of UNCTAD’s Consultative Task Force on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries	Geneva, Switzerland	3–4 Jul 2006
Regional workshop on biotrade impact and assessment	Lima, Peru	10–12 Jul 2006
Workshop on agri-food safety standards and quality assurance	Conakry, Guinea	15–22 Jul 2006
Subregional workshop on compliance with SPS requirements and agri-food safety and quality standards in selected LDCs in the Pacific region	Port Vila, Vanuatu	21–22 Aug 2006
6th meeting of the UNCTAD/ FAO/ IFOAM International Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture	Stockholm, Sweden	9–14 Oct 2006
UNCTAD/ UNESCAP back-to-back event 1: Maximizing the contribution of organic agriculture to achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Asia and Pacific region	Bangkok, Thailand	18–19 Oct 2006
UNCTAD/ UNESCAP back-to-back event 2: Liberalization of environmental goods and services and its contribution to fulfilling the MDGs in Asia and the Pacific	Bangkok, Thailand	19–20 Oct 2006
Regional UNCTAD/ECOWAS bank workshop on financing biofuels with special emphasis on jatropha and CDM	Accra, Ghana	10–15 Nov 2006
CBTF-IFOAM East Africa organic policy workshop	Nairobi, Kenya	11 Dec 2006
Organic Standard Forum	Nairobi, Kenya	13 Dec 2006
Commodities		
Virtual Institute–Commodities Branch workshop on teaching and research of commodities production and trade	Dar es Salaam, UR of Tanzania	16–20 Jan 2006
Workshop on integrated resource planning: Fostering mineral clusters	Maputo, Mozambique	11–13 Apr 2006
Regional master level course on economics of commodity production and trade	Geneva, Switzerland	18–27 Apr 2006
Workshops on “Leveraging the market for a sustainable coffee economy” & on “Potential for diversification in coffee-exporting countries”	London, UK	21–24 May 2006
Regional Project “L” workshop on the integration of Millennium Development Goals in commodities trade policy	Dakar, Senegal	29 May – 1 Jun 2006
Virtual Institute–Commodities Branch workshop on teaching and research of commodities production and trade	Dakar, Senegal	5–9 Jun 2006
Workshop on development planning in areas dependent on mining	Espinar, Peru	7 Jul 2006

Competition law and policy		
Annual meeting to monitor the COMPAL programme	Managua, Nicaragua	30–31 Jan 2006
Workshop on consumer protection	Paro, Bhutan	1–3 Feb 2006
Annual COMPAL meeting on Bolivia and Peru	La Paz, Bolivia	6–7 Feb 2006
Regional seminar on competition law and policy	Bogotá, Colombia	2–3 Feb 2006
Seminar for judges and commissioners	Mangochi, Malawi	27–28 Mar 2006
Judicial seminar on competition	Bali, Indonesia	13–14 Jun 2006
Workshop on competition law	Gaborone, Botswana	15–16 Jun 2006
Regional seminar on common competition rules of UEMOA	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	28–29 Jun 2006
Seminar on the implementation of common competition rules of UEMOA	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	3–7 Jul 2006
Competition provisions in regional trade agreements	Istanbul, Turkey	31 Jul – 1 Aug 2006
ICT and e-business development		
Legal aspects of e-commerce	Vientiane, Lao PDR	9–16 Mar 2006
Legal aspects of e-commerce	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	14–16 Mar 2006
Legal aspects of e-commerce (distance-learning workshop)	Quatre Bornes, Mauritius	21 Mar – 11 Apr 2006
E-tourism course in Sri Lanka	Colombo, Sri Lanka	10–12 Oct 2006
Course on sustainable tourism for development	Toamasina, Madagascar	17–24 Oct 2006
Legal aspects of electronic commerce	Nairobi, Kenya	11–15 Dec 2006
E-tourism course in Cambodia	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	12–14 Dec 2006
Capacity-building for information and communication technologies		
TrainForTrade distance learning tutoring	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	28 Apr – 20 May 2006
Virtual Institute study tour for the University of the West Indies	Geneva, Switzerland	8–26 May 2006
Réunion TrainForTrade du programme de formation portuaire – Réseau lusophone	Porto, Portugal	16–18 May 2006
Commercial Law	Vientiane, Lao PDR	26–28 Jun 2006
Module 2 on the information economy: Policy issues (Lebanon)	Beirut, Lebanon	29–30 Jun 2006
Programa de formação portuária da CNUCED (Part I) – Formação de formadores	Porto de Leixões, Portugal	10–28 Jul 2006
Joint UNCTAD–ITU–UNESCAP regional workshop on information society measurements in Asia–Pacific	Bangkok, Thailand	26–28 Jul 2006
Acuerdos Internacionales de Inversión (distance-learning workshop)	Latin America (distance learning), Switzerland	31 Jul – 29 Sep 2006
Formation de tuteurs techniques pour la formation à distance	Lomé, Togo	5–8 Sep 2006
Module 2 on the information economy: Policy issues (Serbia)	Belgrade, Serbia	21–22 Sep 2006
TrainForTrade session on the training of technical tutors	Geneva, Switzerland	29 Sep 2006
Second meeting of the Virtual Institute	Geneva, Switzerland	9–13 Oct 2006
Module 2 on the information economy: Policy issues	Bangkok, Thailand	16–17 Nov 2006
Training course on multilateral trade negotiations in Cambodia	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	20–23 Nov 2006
Training of trainers workshop	Siem Reap, Cambodia	20 Nov – 1 Dec 2006
Séminaire de formation de tuteurs techniques pour la diffusion à distance	Bejaia, Algeria	2–6 Dec 2006

Annex D. Supporting capacity-building in 2006

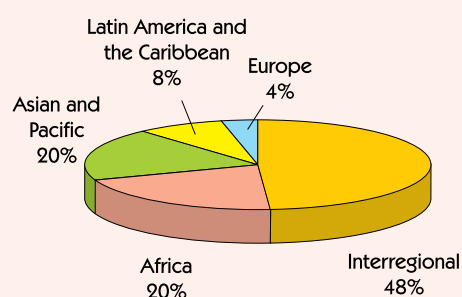
In 2006, UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities covered a diverse range of thematic issues. Some 280 projects are currently being implemented in more than 100 countries, with annual expenditures of \$35 million in 2006, an increase of 15.5 per cent over 2005.

UNCTAD technical cooperation activities in 2006 continued to be carried out on the basis of interregional, regional and country-specific projects.

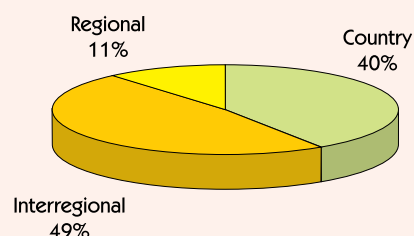
Voluntary contributions to UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Trust Funds (member States, public donations and financing from UN organizations) 2006 (thousands of dollars)

Norway	3 676
United Kingdom	2 747
Switzerland	1 823
Netherlands	1 470
Sweden	1 388
France	1 283
Germany	862
Italy	809
Finland	565
Luxembourg	412
Spain	381
Canada	316
Ireland	198
Austria	171
Other developed countries	162
European Commission	2 343
Developing countries and economies in transition	9 120(a)
International organizations financing	891(b)
Contributions from other sources	534
Total	29 151

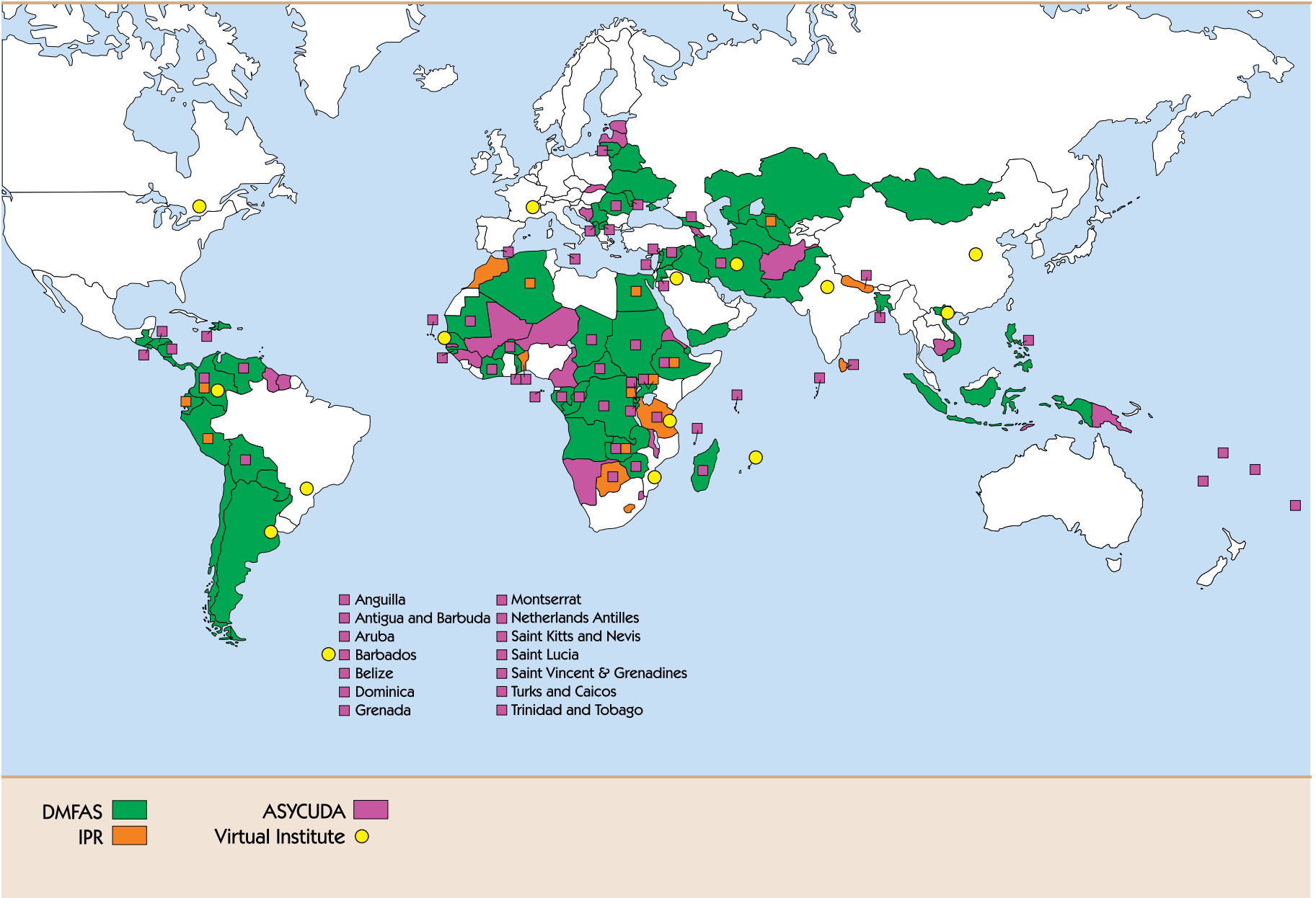
Technical cooperation expenditures, by region 2006 (% of total project expenditures)



Technical cooperation expenditures, by type of project 2006 (% of total project expenditures)



- (a) This represents mainly funding for UNCTAD technical cooperation activities in their own countries, including those financed by other development assistance sources. In addition to this, the government also provides support to associate experts through UNDESA
- (b) UNCTAD also implements UNDP projects and received allocations totalling \$1,365,426 in 2006.



Annex F. Objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for the 2006/2007 biennium

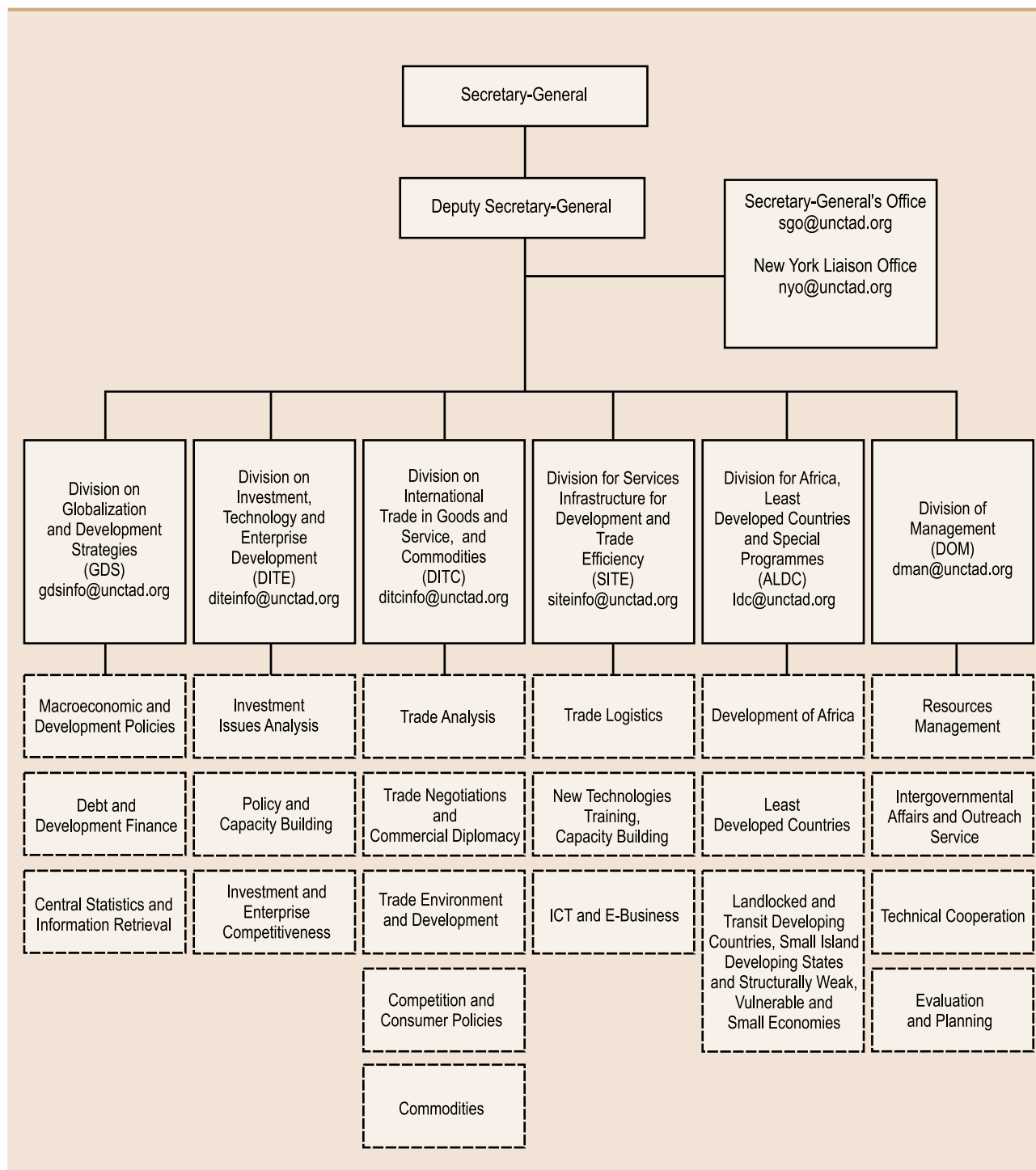
Subprogramme/ objective:	Expected accomplishments:	Indicators of achievement:	Performance measures:	Actual performance in 2006:	Above, on or below target:
Executive direction and management To enable UNCTAD to be of further service to its member States and to ensure full implementation of the legislative mandates provided	a. Increased recognition by member States of the relevance of UNCTAD's work	a. Number of member States represented at the annual sessions of the Trade and Development Board	120 countries	122 countries	Above target
	b. Mandates are effectively implemented	b. Full implementation of recommendations arising from evaluations endorsed by UNCTAD intergovernmental bodies within established deadlines	100 per cent implementation	100 per cent implementation	On target
	c. Improvement in the mainstreaming of gender perspective in the work of UNCTAD	c. Increased number of initiatives and cooperation activities incorporating a gender perspective	10 initiatives	6 initiatives	On target
	d. Programme of work is effectively managed and supported by staff and financial resources	d. (i) Timely recruitment and placement of staff	Average of 140 days during which a post remains vacant	Average of 195 days during which a post remains vacant	Below target
		(ii) Full and effective utilization of resources	99 per cent expenditure compared with funds available	72.1 per cent expenditure compared with funds available	Below target
Subprogramme 1A — Globalization, interdependence and development To promote economic policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels that are supportive of sustained growth and poverty reduction in developing countries, based on faster capital accumulation and increased gains from globalization, against the background of increasing interdependence between the international trading and financial systems and national development strategies and the need for their coherence	a. Better understanding of policy choices at the national and international levels and their implications for faster and more stable growth and poverty reduction in developing countries as a result of policy advocacy	a. Number of endorsements of policy recommendations and acknowledgement of research findings by member States	26 endorsements/ acknowledgements	30 endorsements/ acknowledgements	Above target
	b. Progress towards solving the debt problems of developing countries through better debt management and, as appropriate, debt relief	b. (i) Number of institutions using the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System	100 institutions	99 institutions	On target
		(ii) Increased number of countries having improved external debt positions or having secured international commitments to that end	19 countries	13 countries	On target
	c. Improved empirical and statistical foundations and informational base for decision-making at the national and international levels on trade, financial and economic policies and development strategies	c. Number of requests from outside users for statistical publications and informational materials in both electronic and hard-copy format	25,000 requests	25,000 requests	On target

	d. Improved policy and institutional environment and enhanced international cooperation in the development of the Palestinian economy through the strengthening of UNCTAD activities in this field by means of the provision of adequate resources	d. Number of policy and legislative measures and international cooperation initiatives taken	10 measures/initiatives	5 measures/initiatives	On target
Subprogramme 1B — Development of Africa To promote African economic development and fuller participation, and successful integration of African countries into the world economy	a. Increase in the range of national and international policy choices to promote African development in UNCTAD's areas of expertise	a. Increased number of endorsements by African States of policy recommendations	30 endorsements in articles and interviews	113 endorsements in articles and interviews	Above target
	b. Increased utilization of services provided in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and various intergovernmental and inter-agency initiatives with regard to Africa	b. Increased number of requests for assistance in support of the New Partnership and other such initiatives	6 requests for assistance	7 requests for assistance	Above target
Subprogramme 2 — Investment, enterprise and technology To ensure developmental gains from increased international investment flows and technology transfer to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and from enhanced international competitiveness of domestic enterprises in those countries	a. Increased ability at the national level to discuss international investment issues and their development dimension	a. Number of policymakers and other stakeholders who indicate that they are better able to discuss international investment-related issues	160 communications indicating the usefulness of the subprogramme's publications	85 communications indicating the usefulness of the subprogramme	On target
	b. Better understanding of policies that will attract and benefit from foreign direct investment and technology transfer, and of the development dimension of international agreements	b. Number of policy recommendations taken into account by member States	25 policy recommendations taken into account	30 policy recommendations taken into account	Above target
	c. Improved opportunities for enterprises in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enhance their competitiveness through deepened linkages between domestic and foreign firms and better understanding of emerging issues in accounting and reporting standards, corporate responsibility, transparency and good corporate practices	c. Percentage of countries indicating that policy advice and technical assistance provided by UNCTAD were useful in the design of policies aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of their enterprises	70 per cent of countries	71 per cent of countries	Above target
Subprogramme 3 — International trade To ensure developmental gains from international trade, the trading system and trade negotiations on goods and services, and to enhance the commodity sector's contribution to the development process	a. Improved understanding and better ability of developing countries to analyse, formulate and implement appropriate trade policies and strategies in international trade, the international trading system and trade negotiations, and improved capacity to meet the challenges of market access and entry conditions for developing countries' exports	a. (i) Increased participation of developing countries in world trade and the international trading system	70 per cent of proposals to WTO Ministerial Conference are made by developing countries	69 per cent of proposals to WTO Ministerial Conference are made by developing countries	On target
		(ii) The number of policy recommendations taken into account by member States	15 recommendations	10 recommendations	On target

for the effective and beneficial integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the global economy	b. Strengthened analytical, statistical and information base for trade and trade-related decision-making at the national, regional and international levels	b. Increased number of registered and subscribing users of the Trade Analysis and Information System, the World Integrated Trade Solution and the Agriculture Trade Policy Simulation Model	35,000 users and/or trained national personnel	35,000 users and/or trained national personnel	On target
	c. Strengthened capacity of developing countries to integrate commodity production and trade into development	c. Number of countries in which substantive progress is made in the contribution of the commodities sector to development	20 countries	12 countries	On target
	d. Improved capability of developing countries to identify and address competition and consumer protection issues, and to deal effectively with restrictive business practices	d. Number of countries making progress in competition or consumer-protection legislation, specifically through the preparation, adoption or revision of legal instruments or through measures aimed at enforcing their implementation	11 countries	5 countries	On target
	e. Strengthened capacity of developing countries to pursue both trade and trade policy objectives and sustainable development objectives in a mutually supportive fashion in the context of the international trading system	e. Number of actions taken by developing countries to reconcile trade policy with sustainable development objectives in international discussions and negotiations or through specific policy measures at the national, regional and international levels	90 actions	50 actions	On target
Subprogramme 4 — Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development To improve the competitiveness in international trade of developing countries and countries with economies in transition through efficient and secure trade-supporting services, better and increased utilization of information technology, and development of training capacity	a. Improved trade logistics of developing countries through, inter alia, strengthening of transport efficiency, trade facilitation and customs and legal frameworks	a. Increased number of specific actions taken by developing countries to improve transport efficiency and trade facilitation	20 actions	10 actions	On target
	b. Improved awareness and understanding by developing countries of the policy and strategy options of the economic applications of information and communication technologies	b. Increased number of specific actions taken by developing countries to address economic implications of information and communication technologies	28 actions	10 actions	Below target
	c. Strengthened human resources development capacity in developing countries in the fields of trade, investment and trade-supporting services	c. Percentage of trained trainers having successfully delivered training	70 per cent	25 per cent	Below target

<p>Subprogramme 5 — Special needs of least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, and the related special problems and challenges faced by transit developing countries</p> <p>To promote progressive and beneficial integration into the global economy of least developed countries and facilitate their smooth graduation and to respond to the special needs of small, vulnerable economies, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, in accordance with the Almaty Programme of Action.</p>	<p>a. Increased analytical understanding and consensus in the global economy regarding the development problems of least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, and the related special problems and challenges faced by transit developing countries, as well as structurally weak and small, vulnerable economies</p>	<p>a. Increased number of policy actions agreed and recommended by least developed countries and their development partners</p>	<p>7 policy actions</p>	<p>5 policy actions (estimate)</p>	<p>On target</p>
	<p>b. Better integration of trade policies and priorities into the national development plans of least developed countries through the implementation of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries</p>	<p>b. Number of countries making efforts to mainstream their trade policies and priorities into their national development plans</p>	<p>10 countries</p>	<p>8 countries (estimate)</p>	<p>On target</p>
	<p>c. Increased analytical understanding of the problems of the least developed countries and research and policy analysis in support of them, including through the annual publication of the Least Developed Countries Report</p>	<p>c. Timeliness, quality and relevance of the analytical work undertaken, including with respect to the annual Least Developed Countries Report, as indicated by the number of endorsements of policy recommendations and acknowledgement of research findings by the least developed countries</p>	<p>60 statements</p>	<p>40 statements (estimate)</p>	<p>On target</p>
	<p>d. Enhanced international cooperation to improve transit transport for the trade of landlocked developing countries, within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries</p>	<p>d. Number of landlocked developing countries making progress in the improvement of their transit transport agreements within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, and other trade facilitation measures</p>	<p>21 countries</p>	<p>The transit transport situation for many of the 31 landlocked developing countries appears to have become more complicated in the recent past, thus limiting progress on this front. For example, the deterioration of physical trade-related transport infrastructure in general due to a shortage of maintenance funds, continued political instability affecting landlocked developing countries, and the non-implementation and/or arbitrary interpretation of transit agreements, are all factors that have contributed to this situation.</p>	<p>-</p>
	<p>e. Contribution to the follow-up to the international meeting on the sustainable development of small island developing States in 2005</p>	<p>e. Timely completion of inputs to this follow-up</p>	<p>100 per cent of inputs completed</p>	<p>75 per cent of inputs (estimate)</p>	<p>On target</p>

Annex G. The UNCTAD secretariat



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Pages 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 – Gunter Fischer (UNCTAD)

Pages 7, 13 and 17 – WHIB/P.Virot