

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
Geneva

GUIDE TO UNCTAD PUBLICATIONS, 2001

A selection of the reports and studies published during 2001

CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LE COMMERCE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT
Genève

GUIDE DES PUBLICATIONS DE LA CNUCED, 2001

Choix de rapports et d'études publiés en 2001

CONFERENCIA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE COMERCIO Y DESARROLLO
Ginebra

GUIA DE PUBLICACIONES DE LA UNCTAD, 2001

Principales informes y estudios publicados en 2001

UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva
2001

NATIONS UNIES
New York et Genève
2001

NACIONES UNIDAS
Nueva York y Ginebra
2001

ENGLISH SECTION
Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Explanatory notes.....	2
I. BASIC DOCUMENTS	3
II. GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	7
A. Macro-economic and development policies	7
B. Globalization, finance and sustainable development	9
C. Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS).....	9
D. Central statistics	10
E. Development of Africa	11
F. Assistance to the Palestinian people	11
III. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, AND COMMODITIES	12
A. Preparing for the multilateral trade negotiations: A Positive Agenda.....	12
B. International trade policy issues	13
C. Commodities.....	16
D. Competition law and policy and consumer protection	19
E. Trade, environment and development	23
F. Generalized system of preferences	25
G. Information on trade control measures.....	25
H. Commercial diplomacy.....	25
IV. INVESTMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT.	26
A. International investment.....	26
B. Investment policies and capacity building.....	31
C. Enterprise development and gender.....	34
D. Science and Technology for Development.....	37
V. SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE EFFICIENCY.....	40
A. Trade logistics.....	40
B. Business facilitation.....	44
C. Electronic commerce	46
VI. LEAST DEVELOPED, LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	47
VII. TECHNICAL COOPERATION	58
VIII. DISCUSSION PAPERS	61
IX. OCCASIONAL PAPERS.....	62
X. G-24 DISCUSSION PAPERS SERIES.....	62

Explanatory notes

1. The *Guide to UNCTAD Publications, 2001* lists the reference numbers and titles of the main reports and studies issued by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development during 2001. It is divided into four sections: English, French, Spanish and Arabic.
2. UNCTAD publications bearing a sales number may be obtained from the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA (e-mail: publications@un.org), from the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section, United Nations, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland (e-mail: unpubli@unog.ch) or through approved booksellers. Please quote the sales number or ISBN with your order, which is payable in US dollars or the equivalent in convertible currency, and do not forget to indicate your mailing address. Requests for subscriptions (US \$300) should also be addressed to the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section in New York or Geneva.
3. For further information please visit the digital library at the following URL: <http://www.unctad.org/en/pub>. Occasional copies of UNCTAD documents may be obtained, stocks permitting, from: UNCTAD Reference Service, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland (e-mail: reference.service@unctad.org).
4. UNCTAD (and United Nations) documents may be consulted in all United Nations Information Centres and at depository libraries for United Nations publications. The UNCTAD Reference Service (UNCTAD/IRRS, 8-14, Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland) can provide additional copies of the *Guide to UNCTAD Publications* to government departments, universities, research institutes and similar bodies which need them for reference purposes.
5. UNCTAD documents available on microfiche in English and French can be obtained at a cost of US \$2.50 (silver halide) or US \$2.00 (diaz) per fiche.

I. BASIC DOCUMENTS

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries Brussels, Belgium, 14-20 May 2001

English

- A/CONF.191/IPC/16 *Report of the High-Level Panel for the Review of Progress in the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s.*
- A/CONF.191/IPC/18 and Corr.1 *A Compendium of Major Constraints on Development and Desirable Actions for the Decade 2001-2010 Identified in the Country-Level Preparatory Process for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.*
- A/CONF.191/3 *Report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on its Second Session. (New York, 5-9 February 2001)*
- A/CONF.191/5 *Report of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on its Third Session. (New York, 2-6 April 2001)*
- A/CONF.191/7 *Input to the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries from the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Note by the secretariat.*
- A/CONF.191/8 *Parliamentary Message to the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Adopted by the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Havana on 7 April 2001 [English and French only]*
- A/CONF.191/9 and Corr.1 *Ministerial Declaration of the Least Developed Countries on the Eve of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Brussels, 13 May 2001*
- A/CONF.191/11 *Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010. Adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 20 May 2001*
- A/CONF.191/12 *Brussels Declaration. Adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries*

A/CONF.191/13 *Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.* (Brussels, Belgium, 14-20 May 2001)

**United Nations Conference on Jute and Jute Products, 2001
Geneva, 12-13 March 2001**

TD/JUTE.4/6 *Agreement Establishing the Terms of Reference of the International Jute Study Group, 2001*

**United Nations Cocoa Conference, 2001
Geneva, 26 February-2 March 2001**

TD/COCOA.9/7 and Corr.1 *International Cocoa Agreement, 2001*

Trade and Development Board

Regular sessions

TD/B/47/11 (Vol. II) *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-seventh session* (Geneva, 9 to 20 October 2000). Vol. II: Summary of proceedings

TD/B/48/18 (Vol. I) *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-eighth session* (Geneva, 1 to 12 October 2001). Vol. I: Report to the United Nations General Assembly

TD/B/47/12 *Regional Integration and the Global Economy: High-level segment of the forty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board 16 October 2000* [English only]

Executive sessions

TD/B/EX(26)/3 *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-sixth executive session* (Geneva, 10 April 2001)

TD/B/EX(27)/3 *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-seventh executive session* (Geneva, 19 July 2001)

***Governmental Experts from Land-Locked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions
30 July-3 August 2001***

TD/B/48/10 *Report of the Fifth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Land-Locked and Transit Developing Countries and*
TD/B/LDC/AC.1/18

Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions (New York, 30 July – 3 August 2001)

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

TD/B/48/2
TD/B/WP/138 *Report of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget on its thirty-seventh session (first part)* (Geneva, 15-19 January 2001)

TD/B/48/7
TD/B/WP/140 *Report of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget on its thirty-seventh session its thirty-seventh session* (Geneva, 11-12 June 2001)

TD/B/48/19
TD/B/WP/147 *Report of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget on its thirty-eighth session* (Geneva, 17-20 September 2001)

Commissions

Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities

TD/B/48/6
TD/B/COM.1/40 *Report of the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities on its fifth session* (Geneva, 19-23 February 2001 and 23 March 2001)

Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues

TD/B/48/4
TD/B/COM.2/31 *Report of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues on its fifth session* (Geneva, 12-16 February 2001)

Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development

TD/B/48/3
TD/B/COM.3/37 *Report of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development on its fifth session* (Geneva, 22-26 January 2001)

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

E/2001/31
E/CN.16/2001/9 *Commission on Science and Technology for Development: Report on the fifth session* (28 May–1 June 2001). Economic and Social Council – Official Records, 2001 – Suppl. No. 11

Expert meetings

Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities

TD/B/COM.1/41
TD/B/COM.1/EM.15/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Ways to Enhance the Production and Export Capacities of Developing Countries of Agriculture and Food Products, including Niche Products, such as Environmentally Preferable Products (Geneva, 16-18 July 2001)

TD/B/COM.1/42
TD/B/COM.1/EM.16/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Energy Services in International Trade: Development Implications (Geneva, 23-25 July 2001)

TD/B/COM.1/43
TD/B/COM.1/EM.17/4

Report of the Expert Meeting on Consumer Interests, Competitiveness, Competition and Development (Geneva, 17-19 October 2001)

Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues

TD/B/COM.2/33
TD/B/COM.2/EM.9/3

Report of Expert Meeting on International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology: Best Practices for Access to and Measures to Encourage Transfer of Technology with a view to Capacity-building in Developing Countries, especially in Least Developed Countries (Geneva, 27-29 June 2001)

TD/B/COM.2/34
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/13

Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its eighteenth session (Geneva, 10-12 September 2001)

TD/B/COM.2/35
TD/B/COM.2/EM.10/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on the Impact of FDI Policies on Industrialization, Local Entrepreneurship and the Development of Supply Capacity (Geneva, 5-7 November 2001).

Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development

TD/B/COM.3/38
TD/B/COM.3/EM.12/3

Report of Expert Meeting on Electronic Commerce and International Transport Services: Best Practices for Enhancing the Competitiveness of Developing Countries (Geneva, 26-28 September 2001)

TD/B/COM.3/39
TD/B/COM.3/EM.13/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs in Developing Countries: The Role of Finance, including E-Finance to Enhance Enterprise Development (Geneva, 22-24 October 2001)

TD/B/COM.3/40
TD/B/COM.3/EM.14/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Mainstreaming Gender in order to Promote Opportunities (Geneva, 14-16 November 2001)

English

Annual or recurrent publications

UNCTAD/TDR/2001
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.10)

Trade and Development Report, 2001: Global trends and prospects. Financial architecture

UNCTAD/TDR/2001
(Overview)

Trade and Development Report, 2001: Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD

UNCTAD/WIR/2001
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.12)

World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages
[English only]

UNCTAD/WIR/2001/
Overview

World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD

UNCTAD/RMT/(2001)
(Sales No. E.01.II.26)

Review of Maritime Transport 2001
[English only]

UNCTAD/EDM/19

UNCTAD Annual Report 2000

UNCTAD/GP/2001

Guide to UNCTAD Publications, 2001
[Quadrilingual, English/French/Spanish/Arabic]

II. GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

A. Macro-economic and development policies

UNCTAD/TDR/2001
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.10)

Trade and Development Report, 2001: Global trends and prospects. Financial architecture. This report of UNCTAD makes a number of proposals to advance the reform of the international financial architecture. It discusses issues related to the exchange-rate system and the scope for regional monetary cooperation; the need for orderly workout mechanisms for international debt; governance of

international finance and the reform of the IMF; and the role of standards and regulation in the prevention of financial crises and in assuring greater financial stability, especially in emerging markets. The report also reviews the recent performance of the world economy, examines the prospects for growth and development, and comments on recent developments in international trade, currency markets, international capital flows, and debt.

UNCTAD/TDR/2001
(Overview)

Trade and Development Report, 2001: Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. Drawing on the in-depth analysis contained in the *TDR 2001*, the overview examines the possible impact of a recession in the United States on the world economy, especially the developing countries. It also discusses economic problems and institutional issues in connection with the functioning of international financial and currency markets as a result of excessive financial liberalization, and makes concrete proposals for better crisis management and prevention, such as temporary standstills and strict access limits to IMF resources.

UNCTAD/GDS/Misc.21

Global Economic Trends and Prospects. A note by the UNCTAD secretariat. This report provides an up-date to Part One of the *Trade and Development Report 2001*. It analyses the performance of the world economy in the first half of 2001, and discusses the possible implications of the events of 11 September for the world economy, particularly for the developing countries. It also provides an assessment of the policy responses in the major industrial countries and proposes additional measures at the global level to alleviate the increased difficulties that are likely to result for a large number of developing countries. [English only]

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/
Misc.14

Globalization and the Labour Market. Paper prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat for the meeting of the ILO Working Party. Against the background of globalization the paper examines the determinants for employment in both developed and developing countries, and draws conclusions for a policy strategy to improve labour market conditions. It rejects the notion of a strong direct link between trade and technology, on the one hand, and labour market performance, on the other. While higher unemployment in the North has to be attributed to insufficient capital accumulation, employment in the South has suffered from financial liberalization. [English only]

B. Globalization, finance and sustainable development

- Issues 9 and 10 *Newsletter on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading. Issue 9 and 10, January and May 2001, respectively* [English only]
- UNCTAD/GDS/GFSB/6
(Sales No. E.00.II.D.3) *The Conversion of Paris Club Debt: Procedures and Potential.*
[English only]

English

C. Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS)

- UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/
Misc.23
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.17) *Proceedings of the Second Inter-Regional Debt Management Conference. Geneva, 3-5 April 2000.* This publication is a compilation of presentations made by debt management experts and professionals during the inter-regional debt management conference held in Geneva in April 2000. The presentations cover topics related to debt management with special focus on the following issues: implications that recent events in the financial markets have had and will continue to have for debt managers in the twenty-first century; how institutions, procedures and financial instruments have to adapt to the new international financial architecture and the role of the debt manager in this process; the general usefulness and impact of risk management; the new requirements for computerized debt management tools in changing environments. [English only]
- UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/
Misc.24 *DMFAS Newsletter N° 13, Winter 2000/2001. November 2001.* Provides information on the development of DMFAS software, technical issues and country experiences related to debt management.
- UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/
Misc.25 *The DMFAS Programme: Annual Report 2000.* Reviews the activities of DMFAS for the year 2000, including DMFAS project implementation; software maintenance and development; capacity-building in debt analysis; training activities; financial situation and funding; country information, etc. [English only]

D. Central statistics

- TD/B/CN.1/CPB/L.88-L.99
(2001 series) *Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin*. Vols. XXI, Nos. 1 to 12. Contains price indices and series of monthly average prices of 40 primary commodities exported by developing countries; available since 1975. [Trilingual, English/French/Spanish]
- TD/STAT.26
(Sales No. E/F.01.II.D.24) *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics: 2001*. Provides a complete basic collection of statistical data relevant to the analysis of world trade and development for the use by government officials, university and other research specialists, and readers interested in these subjects. [Bilingual, English/French]
- TD/STAT.26/CD
(Sales No. E/F.01.II.D.25) *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics Year 2001 on CD-ROM*. The *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics CD-ROM* provides a comprehensive collection of statistical data relevant to the analysis of world trade, investment and development for the use of government officials, university and other research specialists, and other interested in these subjects. The CD-ROM is largely based on the traditional printed versions of the Handbook. However, a particular feature of the CD-ROM version is its presentation of full-time series. In addition, CD-ROM tables permit simultaneous viewing of different data dimensions (i.e. simultaneous presentation of values, percentages and rankings). Data available on the CD-ROM is presented in Beyond 20/20 browser format. This booklet provides you with the Quick Start Guide for its utilization. The Beyond 20/20 data browser is included in the CD-ROM accompanied by easy-to-follow set-up instructions. Statistical data is organized into the following categories, each incorporating several multidimensional tables: 1. Value, growth and shares of total exports and imports; 2. Trade and commodity price indices; 3. Structure of world trade; 4. International finance; 5. Selected indicators of development. [Bilingual, English/French]

On-line Database

The *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics on-line* provides users with reliable coherent data on all subjects important for insight into global economy and development by presenting figures on the following categories: a) International merchandise trade: values, trends, structure and regional trade zones; b) Trade in services; c) Volume and terms of trade indices; d) Commodity prices and relevant price indices; e) Export and import structure by products and

by regions of origin and destination, and related concentration indices; f) International financial data: current accounts, foreign direct investment, external indebtedness, workers' remittances, etc.; g) Selected indicators of development: GDP, GDP growth rates and various social and telecommunications indicators. An interactive access to this database can be obtained on the following internet address: <http://stats.unctad.org>. The server enables users to choose the data from a list of available items, then create a table. The selected data can then be rearranged, charted and extracted as a worksheet file, or saved as a custom query for future access. The data presented on the Internet corresponds to the general content of the *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics* on CD-ROM or in the printed version.

E. Development of Africa

- TD/B/48/12
UNCTAD/GDS/AFRICA/1
- Economic Development in Africa: Performance, Prospects and Policy Issues.* As a contribution to the preparatory process for the final review and appraisal of the UN-NADAF, this report reviews Africa's development in the 1990s, analyses domestic and external impediments to faster growth and sustainable development in Africa, and discusses policy options for enhancing development in Africa and reducing poverty by half by 2015. It draws on previous research of UNCTAD and presents new research findings on the interaction of investment, savings and growth as well as on trade performance and the terms of trade.
- TD/B/EX(27)/2
- UNCTAD's Contribution to the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s: Activities Undertaken by UNCTAD in Favour of Africa.* Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

F. Assistance to the Palestinian people

- TD/B/48/9
- Report on UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people.* Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat. Critical developments in the Palestinian economy during 2000-2001 have exposed long-standing structural weaknesses, which have been aggravated by sharp declines and widespread disruption in economic activity over the period. While some significant structural changes have occurred over the decade, these were not paralleled by notable improvement in the domestic economy's supply capacity, undermining its ability to create enough jobs for its labour force, produce enough exports to pay for imports and generate savings for financing investments. Despite the progress in institution building, regulatory reform and economic policy formulation made during the 1994-1999 interim period

ushered in by the Israel-Palestine peace accords, over nine months of economic crisis have reversed many of these gains. While UNCTAD technical assistance to the Palestinian people has attempted to respond to some of the new needs generated by the crisis in the trade and related services sectors, it has maintained a focus on long-term capacity building efforts.

UNCTAD/GDS/APP/1 and
Corr.1

The Palestinian Economy: Achievements of the Interim Period and Tasks for the Future. This study examines Palestinian economic performance and institutional development since 1994 in the context of an assessment of immediate tasks of institutional reform, and bearing in mind persistent policy challenges and the imperatives of elaborating a Palestinian development vision. While the Palestinian Authority has made concrete progress in a number of areas affecting the economy, the reform process which has begun to unfold needs to be pursued and expanded with vigour in the coming years. A new effort to articulate a vision of Palestinian development is called for with the explicit aim of establishing a framework in terms of which Palestinian economic priorities can be spelt out, and identifying stages through which goals can be achieved in a gradual manner. [English/French/Arabic only]

III. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, AND COMMODITIES

A. Preparing for the multilateral trade negotiations: A Positive Agenda

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

Report of the Expert Meeting on the Impact of the Reform Process in Agriculture on LDCs and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries and Ways to Address their Concerns in Multilateral Trade Negotiations (Geneva, 24-26 July 2000)

UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/4

Improving Market Access for Least Developed Countries. Among the various initiatives undertaken at the multilateral and international level to favour LDCs' exports, the European Union (EU) proposal, originally made in the course of the preparations for Seattle by providing LDCs duty/quota-free treatment for "essentially all" products, is probably one of the most relevant. The original proposal was discussed in several forums including at the World Trade Organization (WTO), where agreement was reached that duty/quota-free treatment would be "consistent with

domestic requirements and international agreements". Various options and instruments to achieve these objectives are outlined in this paper. [English only]

UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/5

The Political Economy of Residual Protection in The Trade Regime of the United States of America. A Report prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development by Mr. Craig VanGrasstek. [English only]

English

B. International trade policy issues

TD/B/COM.1/EM.16/2

Energy Services in International Trade: Development Implications. Note by the UNCTAD Secretariat. Energy services play a crucial role in providing efficient access to energy in support of development. They also constitute the value added in the energy chain, from exploration to consumption. The elements of an energy services sector strategy for developing countries may include the following objectives: (a) to ensure efficient access to energy by all segments of the population; (b) to strengthen their competitive position in the supply of energy services at the various stages of the energy chain; and (c) to negotiate commitments and additional provisions in the ongoing multilateral negotiations on trade in services supportive of these objectives.

TD/B/COM.1/39,
Add.1 and Add.2

Analysis of Market Access Issues Facing Developing Countries: Impact of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Actions. Note by the UNCTAD Secretariat.

TD/B/COM.1/43
TD/B/COM.1/EM.17/4

Report of the Expert Meeting on Consumer Interests, Competitiveness, Competition and Development (Geneva, 17-19 October 2001)

TD/B/COM.1/42
TD/B/COM.1/EM.16/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Energy Services in International Trade: Development Implications (Geneva, 23-25 July 2001)

TD/B/COM.1/46

Analysis of Ways to Enhance the Contribution of Specific Services Sectors to the Development Perspectives of Developing Countries: Energy Services in International Trade: Development Implications. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.

- UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/2
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.22)
- Is There Effectively a Level Playing Field for Developing Country Exports? Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 1.* This paper finds that the developing countries' exports are harmed by high protection in agriculture, consumer goods and other industries. The key sector for developing countries is agriculture. The unequal competitive strength of firms in developing countries should not be overlooked during multilateral trade negotiations. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/8
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.8)
- Is the Export-Led Growth Hypothesis Valid for Developing Countries? A Case Study of Costa Rica. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 7.* The export-led growth hypothesis (ELGH) postulates that export growth is one of the key determinants of economic growth. The study analyses the case of Costa Rica and finds that the ELGH is valid in this particular case; however, the empirical results show that physical investment and population mainly drove Costa Rica's overall economic performance from 1950 onwards. The ELGH is probably beneficial only for a limited number of developing countries, and only to a certain extent. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/9
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.7)
- Services Sector Reform and Development Strategies: Issues and Research Priorities. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 8* The paper makes the case for a more coherent approach to the design of reform policy in the services sector. It stresses the importance of considering the interaction between services activities, between modes of supply and in some cases between goods and services. The paper reviews recent work on the measurement of impediments to trade and investment. The paper also presents modelling results of the effects of liberalization in services. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/10
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.6)
- Antidumping and Countervailing Procedures – Use or Abuse? Implications for Developing Countries. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 9* Antidumping (AD) and countervailing (CV) measures have become popular substitutes for traditional trade barriers, which are gradually being reduced in the course of regional and multilateral trade liberalization. This paper concludes that anti-dumping and countervailing actions have resulted in significant reductions in trade volumes and market shares of developing countries. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/11
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.16)

Regional Trade Agreements and Developing Countries: The Case of the Pacific Islands' Proposed Free Trade Agreement. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 10. Fourteen of the world's smallest and most vulnerable economies – the Forum Island Countries (FICs) of the Pacific island region – are in the process of forming themselves into a free trade area (FTA). The proposed FTA is evaluated as part of a wider process of gradually integrating the FICs into the global economy. [English only]

English

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/12
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.15)

An Integrated Approach to Agricultural Trade and Development Issues: Exploring the Welfare and Distribution Issues. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 11. This paper reviews CGE studies of trade liberalization within the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The paper outlines and illustrates an extension of CGE methodology that allows an exploration of the distributional effects of agricultural trade liberalization. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/13
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.23)

Post-Uruguay Round Market Access Barriers for Industrial Products. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 12. This paper examines border protection after the Uruguay Round, and concludes that significant levels of protection still need to be addressed. The paper makes suggestions for improving the quality and accessibility of protection and trade data. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/14
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.27)

Tariffs and the East Asian Financial Crisis. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 13. This study examines the role of tariffs during the East Asian financial crisis. Strategies to offset the crisis varied from country to country: significant tariff reductions can be found as well as tendencies to decelerate or even pause liberalization. Thailand was the exception where some tariffs were increased for revenue generation, as opposed to an explicit desire to further protect industries from import competition. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/16
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.21)

Assessing Regional Trading Arrangements in the Asia-Pacific. Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 15. A gravity model and a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model are used to examine the potential effect of Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) proposal in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation

(APEC) region. RTAs are beneficial to the proposed members, but the study does not support the hypothesis that natural blocs are less likely to be damaging to those economies that remain on the outside. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/17
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.32)

Assessing Regional Trading Arrangements: Are South-South RTAs More Trade Diverting? Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 16. It has generally been argued that regional trade agreements (RTAs) among developing countries may induce potential adverse effects on trade patterns among RTA members and between them and third countries. Using an expanded gravity model this paper estimates for a number of regional trade arrangements among developing countries the gross trade creation and diversion effects resulting from RTA formation. This paper brings evidence in favor of the idea that South-South RTAs, and African RTAs in particular, are not more trade diverting than other RTAs. This evidence suggests that increased trade with both regional partners and third countries in the case of South-South RTAs might be explained by the removal of “invisible” trade barriers as a result of trade facilitation measures favored by RTA formation. [English only]

C. Commodities

UNCTAD/ITCD/COM/30
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.9)

Handbook of World Mineral Trade Statistics, 1994 – 1999. The Handbook contains 6-year commodity-specific data at the world, regional and country levels for the international trade of major non-fuel minerals and metals, from primary to semi-processed forms, for the period 1994-1999. [English only]

DPI/SALES/2001/4
(Sales No.GV.E.00.0.16)

The World Commodity Survey 2000-2001: Markets, Trends and the World Economic Environment. The World Commodity Survey 2000-2001 offers new and practical information on market structures and innovations for more than 80 commodities. The 350-page Survey, produced in cooperation with the French academic group "Cyclone", explores recent world trends and developments that have an impact on commodity markets. It contains commodity profiles, systematic analytical information and indicators. The coverage includes agricultural commodities, fisheries, metals, energy, fertilizers forestry products and textiles. The first ninety pages contain short essays on globalization, the economic environment by continent, financial and

- commodity exchanges and genetically modified organisms as well as reviews of the global commodity market for the past few years and its potential future. [English only]
- TD/JUTE.4/6 *Agreement Establishing the Terms of Reference of the International Jute Study Group, 2001.* In view of the failure of the members of the International Jute Organization (IJO) to renegotiate a successor agreement before the expiry of the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1989 and the impending liquidation of IJO on 12 April 2000, the International Jute Council adopted in October 2000 draft Terms of Reference of the International Jute Study Group to be established as "a broad-based and open-ended Working group for the purpose of preparing an Instrument for future international cooperation on jute and jute products" and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene a UN Conference to adopt the Terms of Reference of the group. The adoption of the terms of reference was the result of the United Nations Conference on Jute and Jute Products, 2001, Geneva, 12-13 March 2001.
- TD/COCOA.9/7 and Corr.1 *International Cocoa Agreement, 2001.* The Agreement was adopted by the United Nations Cocoa Conference, 2000, second session, Geneva, 26 February – 2 March 2001. The Agreement replaces the International Cocoa Agreement, 1993 and contains five parts: Objectives and Definitions; Constitutional Provisions; Financial Provisions; Market-related Provisions; and, Other Provisions.
- UNCTAD/DITC/COM/32* *The Role of Commodities in Least Developed Countries. Note by the Common Fund for Commodities.* The note served as a background to the Joint UNCTAD/CFC Workshop on Enhancing Productive Capacities and Diversification of Commodities, and South-South Cooperation. It highlights the continued importance of commodities for least developed countries' exports earnings and the close link between commodity dependence and indebtedness. The note also discusses the factors underlying the negative real price trend for commodities, the increasing gap between prices paid to developing country producers and those paid by final consumers, commodity price fluctuations and other policy areas of concern in the production, processing and marketing of commodities. [English/French only]
- UNCTAD/DITC/COM/34 *Food Quality Standards: Definitions and role in international trade. Report by the UNCTAD secretariat.*

Trade liberalization and globalization in the world economy has intensified international competitiveness in the production of goods and services. The World Trade Organization's rules (WTO) for governing international trade brought into sharp focus the increasing importance of international standards and conformity assessment procedures in removing technical barriers. Most developing countries are signatories of the WTO Agreements and are parties to the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). Many have also accepted the Code of Good Practice for the preparation, adoption and application of standards. That is to say that establishing national standards and their harmonization with international standards are now necessary conditions for the development of the economy of any country and its trade with foreign countries. The special and differential treatment requested for smaller economies should be expanded and should not be seen as an excuse for backing out from the "state of the art" in standards activities, but as a demand for developing countries to be exempted in the short term from the implementation of requirements. Also requested is a flexibility in the bilateral arrangements, including the needed assistance for a fair trading partners for a win-win result. In most developing countries, only few people in the industry know what kind of information about voluntary standards and mandatory technical regulations is available, and where to look for it. It is the aim of this paper to contribute to a better understanding of the debate around the internationally recognized standard for quality – International Standard Organization (ISO) 9000/9000:2000/14000 – and Hazards Analysis Control Critical Points (HACCP). In light of this, Part I attempts to provide a definition of each of the above mentioned standards. Part II raises the issue of the integrated management system certification between HACCP and ISO 9000; ISO 9000 and 14000. The linkages between WTO (with the Agreement on TBT), quality standards and world trade are highlighted in Part III, while Part IV seeks how to improve the link between international standards and regulation. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/COM/31

Potential Applications of Structured Commodity Financing Techniques for Banks in Developing Countries. Study prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat. The paper describes a number of financial techniques that can be used by developing country banks to open up new financing possibilities in the commodities sector. It discusses these various techniques, which can most easily be used in the

commodity sector, but which can also be adopted by industries serving the commodity sector, and financing on the basis of "commoditized" income streams. It also highlights some of the practical models that developing country banks might apply [English only]

TD/B/COM.1/41
TD/B/COM.1/EM.15/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Ways to Enhance the Production and Export Capacities of Developing Countries of Agriculture and Food Products, Including Niche Products, Such as Environmentally Preferable Products (Geneva, 16-18 July 2001)

TD/B/COM.1/45

Ways to Enhance the Production and Export Capacities of Developing Countries of Agriculture and Food Products, including Niche Products, such as Environmentally Preferable Products. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. The Expert Meeting put emphasis on identifying the critical constraints on establishing a strong export and production capacity, and making proposals on policies and strategies for addressing those constraints.

D. Competition law and policy and consumer protection

TD/B/COM.2/CLP/17

Issues Related to Competition Law of Particular Relevance to Development. Preparations for a Handbook on Competition Legislation. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. Contains competition laws and commentaries on national competition legislation provided by Governments of Georgia, Morocco and Ukraine.

TD/B/COM.2/CLP/18

Directory of Competition Authorities. Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat. Contains an updated list of addresses of authorities to facilitate contacts between officials responsible for the control of anticompetitive practices in the performance of their duties.

TD/B/COM.2/CLP/21

Experiences Gained so far on International Cooperation on Competition Policy Issues and the Mechanisms Used. Revised report by the UNCTAD secretariat. This report focuses on three types of international instruments dealing with competition law and policy, namely: bilateral or tripartite competition law enforcement cooperation agreements; free trade, customs union or common market agreements; and multilateral instruments. The

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

TD/B/COM.2/CLP/20

Review of Technical Assistance, Advisory and Training Programmes on Competition Law and Policy. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. UNCTAD provides various types of assistance and advisory and training programmes on competition law and policy to developing countries and countries in transition in accordance with requests received, the needs of the countries concerned and resources available. Accordingly, this note contains a progress report on the technical cooperation activities of the UNCTAD secretariat, which are described under three main subheadings, namely national activities, regional and subregional activities, and participation in seminars and conferences. In addition, it contains extracts from replies of member States and international organizations to the note by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD requesting information on technical cooperation activities in the field of competition law and policy. Also included are extracts from the replies received, which are related to requests for

technical assistance with identification of specific competition law and policy areas or issues which the States would wish to see receive priority attention.

TD/B/COM.2/CLP/22

Competition Policy and the Exercise of Intellectual Property Rights Policy. Revised report by the UNCTAD secretariat.

Competition policies in major developed countries or regions generally take a favourable attitude to intellectual property rights (IPRs). But intervention may be undertaken where a pragmatic case-by-case analysis indicates IPR-based market power is unreasonably restraining competition in relevant markets. There is concern about cartel-like restraints, exclusionary conduct and monopoly leveraging by dominant firms, practices or mergers which may chill technological innovation (including those relevant to proprietary de facto standards, interoperability access to essential facilities and network effects) and the effects of over-broad grants of IPRs. Despite the general consensus in developed countries or regions about the appropriate treatment of the competition policy/intellectual property interface, there remain important differences with regard to specific issues. Other countries or regions, despite sometimes touching upon IPR questions in their competition legislation, have limited experience in this area. Taking into account the competition policy issues likely to arise as the TRIPS Agreement is implemented, the growing international nature of innovative activity, global network effects in information industries, the possibly international reach or effects of competition remedies, and the risks of inconsistency between competition and IPR authorities, and among countries, there is likely to be a greater need for consultations, technical assistance and international cooperation in this area, including recourse to the cooperation mechanisms provided by the TRIPS Agreement. Efforts would therefore be required to build up mutual understanding and trust in this area.

TD/B/COM.2/CLP/23 and
Corr. 1

Model Law: The Relationships between a Competition Authority and Regulatory Bodies, including Sectoral Regulators. The document contains proposals for a new article, together with commentaries suggesting how to promote competition in the public utilities and infrastructure industries. Also, it suggests how to promote efficiencies through the development of appropriate competition law and institutions, how to protect general interest within industries opened to competition, and how to organize the relationship

between competition agencies and regulatory agencies. The proposals are presented taking into account a number of peculiarities of less mature market structure, and focus primarily on how to increase the efficiencies of regulated industries of developing countries and countries in transition.

TD/B/COM.2/32
TD/B/COM.2/CLP/24

Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy on its third session. Geneva, 2-4 July 2001.

UNCTAD/DITC/CLP/
Misc.21

United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection (as expanded in 1999).

TD/B/COM.1/EM.17/3

Consumer Protection, Competition, Competitiveness and Development. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. This note reviews a set of issues relating to consumer protection, competition and competitiveness from both a national and an international perspective. It raises questions relating to the new dimensions of consumer concerns, especially in developing countries and economies in transition, resulting from globalization and liberalization, such as the effects of privatization of utilities on consumers, deregulation and increased competition, consumer representation, and consumer access to financial services, as well as questions relating to capacity-building for rule-making and enforcement. Issues in international cooperation in the enforcement of consumer protection are also raised.

TD/B/COM.1/47

Analysis of market access issues facing developing countries: Consumer interests, competitiveness, competition and development. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.

TD/B/COM.1/EM.17/2

Expert Meeting on Consumer Interests, Competitiveness, Competition and Development. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.

TD/B/COM.1/EM.17/2/
Add.1

Recommendations of the Regional Seminar on Consumer Protection, Competition Policy, Competitiveness and Development. Cartagena de Indias, Colombia (23-25 July 2001).

TD/B/COM.1/EM.17/2/
Add.2

Recommendations of the Regional Seminar on Consumer Policy, Competition Policy, Competitiveness and Development. (Accra, Ghana, 20-21 August 2001).

TD/B/COM.1/EM.17/2/
Add.3

Recommendations of the Asia-Pacific Regional Seminar on New Dimensions of Consumer Protection in the Era of Globalization. (Goa, India, 10-11 September 2001).

TD/B/COM.1/EM.17/2/
Add.4

Recommendations of the International Conference on Competition in Countries in Transition. (Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic, 1-2 October 2001).

UNCTAD/ITCD/CLP/
Misc.20

International Competition: Law, Regulation and Cooperation. The main subject of this study constitutes the legal and economic analysis of international relations in competition area. A special attention is given to the main forms of restrictive business practices, legal aspects and institutional background of competition policy, the interaction between competition and trade policies, current forms of international cooperation and issues related to developing multilateral mechanisms in this area. The study may be of interest for a large audience – businessmen, lawyers, economists and government officials dealing with international economic relations. It may be used as a manual at law and economic faculties of Universities and high schools. [Russian only]

English

E. Trade, environment and development

UNCTAD/DITC/TED/
Misc.9

Greenhouse Gas Market Perspectives: Trade and Investment Implications of the Climate Change Regime. Recent Research on Institutional and Economic Aspects of Carbon Trading. This book explores a set of issues related to the proper functioning of trade in GHG credits and allowances and complements the UNCTAD series on carbon trading. Creating markets for GHG emissions and allowing the trading of emission credits and allowances, taking advantage of differences in the marginal cost of reducing emissions in different countries, are now considered by both Governments and the private sector as enduring principles to address climate change. Issues discussed include the legal and institutional framework for a plurilateral GHG emissions trading system, study on the size of the carbon market, development of post Kyoto emissions trading schemes in Europe, and voluntary participation by developing countries. [English only]

UNCTAD/DITC/TED/8	<p><i>Greening Trade in Viet Nam.</i> This book explores the linkages between the objectives of liberalized international trade or globalization, protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development. It is an anthology of essays by leading experts, farmers and other practitioners of sustainable development in Viet Nam supported by officials from UNDP, UNCTAD and NGOs such as IUCN. It also outlines the concerns of developing countries such as Viet Nam about the impacts on their trade and development from the environmental policies of the developed countries, as well as outlining policies and practices in Viet Nam such as safe vegetable production, traditional medicine practices, which are all inherently environmentally friendly. [English only]</p>
UNCTAD/ITCD/TED/7 (Sales No. E.01.II.D.13)	<p><i>Economic Aspects of Development of Agricultural Alternatives to Tobacco Production and Export Marketing in Malawi. Analytical Studies on Trade, Environment and Development, No. 7.</i> The study assess a number of potential agricultural alternatives to production and export marketing of tobacco from Malawi. It provides analysis and findings on current profitability of alternatives as well as potentials for employment and export earnings, as compared with tobacco. The social needs of employing a large number of workers currently engaged in tobacco production and the country's need for export earnings are thus taken into account. The study includes recommendations made by an Expert Workshop held in Blantyre, Malawi, on 21-22 July 1999 addressed to the private and public sectors. [English only]</p>
TD/B/COM.1/38	<p><i>The Sustainable Use of Biological Resources: Systems and National Experiences for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.</i></p>
TD/B/COM.1/EM.15/2	<p><i>Ways to Enhance the Production and Export Capacities of Developing Countries of Agriculture and Food Products, including Niche Products, such as Environmentally Preferable Products. Background note by the UNCTAD secretariat.</i> The report was prepared as a background note to an expert meeting. It reviews ways in which developing countries can exploit export opportunities in agricultural products in a situation of increasingly competitive and complex international markets. Comparative advantage, which often rests with developing countries, is not always</p>

allowed to determine trade patterns. Developing countries can seize the export opportunities offered by rapid demand growth for organic food and other niche products if certification requirements in export markets can be met and market access is facilitated.

F. Generalized system of preferences

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/ Misc.64	<i>Generalized Scheme of Preferences: Handbook on the scheme of Hungary.</i> [English only]
UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/ Misc.63	<i>Generalized Scheme of Preferences: Handbook on the scheme of the Czech Republic.</i> [English only]
UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/ Misc.62	<i>Generalized System of Preferences – List of Beneficiaries.</i> [English only]

G. Information on trade control measures

Database on Trade Control Measures

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

An information system containing data from the Database on Trade Control Measures Supplemented with import data and product descriptions, as well as some general documentation. The CD-ROM Version 8.0 covering 119 countries was issued in April 2001.

H. Commercial diplomacy

UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/ Misc.1	<i>Research and Training Tools on tariff Peaks and other Residual Trade Protection.</i> [English and Spanish only]
UNCTAD/DITC/ TNCD/6	<i>Negotiations in WTO on the rules of the General Agreement on Trade in Services: the case of Venezuela.</i> [English and Spanish only]

IV. INVESTMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

A. International investment

- UNCTAD/WIR/2001
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.12)
- World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages.* The World Investment Report 2001 is the eleventh volume in this series covering global trends and developments relating to foreign direct investment (FDI) and transnational corporations (TNCs). The report analyses the geography of FDI, as well as patterns and shifts in the locational distribution of FDI, at the national, regional and international levels. WIR 2001's special topic is linkages between foreign affiliates of TNCs and local companies in developing countries as a means of enhancing the competitiveness of the domestic enterprise sector. [English only]
- UNCTAD/WIR/2001/
Overview
- World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages. Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.*
- UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/27
- Transnational Corporations Journal (vol. 10, Nos. 1, 2 and 3).* *Transnational Corporations* is a refereed journal published three times a year by the UNCTAD Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development. The basic objective of the journal is to publish articles that provide insight into the economic, legal social and cultural impacts of transnational corporations in an increasingly global economy and the policy implications that arise therefrom. In addition to articles, it also features book reviews. [English only]
- UNCTAD/DITE/2
(Vol. VI)
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.34)
- International Investment Instruments: A Compendium. Vol. VI –*
This Volume contains a collection of international instruments relating to foreign direct investment (FDI) and transnational corporations (TNCs). The collection is presented in six volumes. The first three volumes were published in 1996. Four years later, volumes IV and V were published; volume VI brings the collection up to date. This volume also includes a number of instruments adopted in earlier years but not included in the previous volumes. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/
Misc.30
- An Investment Guide to Uganda: Opportunities and Conditions – March 2001. Co-published with the International Chamber of Commerce.* This guide provides comprehensive information on investment opportunities and

- investment conditions in Uganda. It deals with issues such as: market size and access, economic environment, human resources, privatization, regulatory framework, fiscal and financial incentives, foreign investors and a special chapter "Private-sector perceptions". This guide is an indispensable tool for any investment analysis concerning Uganda. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/4 *An Investment Guide to Mozambique: Opportunities and Conditions – June 2001. Co-published with the International Chamber of Commerce.* This guide provides comprehensive information on investment opportunities and investment conditions in Mozambique. It deals with issues such as: market size and access, economic environment, human resources, privatization, regulatory framework, fiscal and financial incentives, foreign investors and a special chapter "Private-sector perceptions". This guide is an indispensable tool for any investment analysis concerning Mozambique. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/3 *FDI in Least Developed Countries at a Glance.* While foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to the 49 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) generally are small in absolute terms, they can nonetheless constitute a significant proportion of the overall capital formation in poor countries. Indeed, these countries offer considerable opportunities for additional investment. This booklet is divided into two parts. The first depicts recent trends in FDI to LDCs and changes that have taken place in relevant areas of the regulatory framework. The second part presents country profiles of each of the 49 LDCs to enable the reader – at a glance – to get a general picture of the role of FDI in these countries. [English only]
- TD/B/48/4
TD/B/COM.2/31 *Report of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues* on its fifth session (Geneva, 12-16 February 2001)
- TD/B/COM.2/EM.9/2 *International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology: Best Practices for Access to and Measures to Encourage Transfer of Technology with a View to Capacity Building in Developing Countries, Especially in Least Developed Countries. Issues note by the secretariat.* The concerns of the international community with regard to encouraging the transfer of technology to developing countries, as well as concerning their technological capabilities, are enshrined in

several dozen international instruments. The technology-related provisions contained in such instruments follow different approaches, depending on the object and purpose of the agreement concerned, and are underpinned by a variety of shared concerns: effective integration of the developing countries in world trade and investment, protection of intellectual property rights and sustainable development. They all aim to promote access to technologies and, in some cases, the development of local capabilities in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries. The main questions are how to ensure the effectiveness of international arrangements for transfer of technology and capacity building and what are the best mechanisms for their successful implementation.

TD/B/COM.2/37

International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. The document contains a summary of the outcome of the Expert Meeting on International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology held in Geneva from 27 to 29 June 2001 and the comments provided by UNCTAD's member States on the experts recommendations.

TD/B/COM.2/38

Impact of International Investment Flows on Development: the Impact of FDI Policies on Industrialization, Local Entrepreneurship and the Development of Supply Capacity of Developing Countries, in particular the Least Developed Countries. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.

UNCTAD series on issues in international investment agreements:

The main purpose of the UNCTAD Series on issues in international investment agreements is to address key concepts and issues relevant to international investment agreements and to present them in a manner that is easily accessible to end-users. Titles published in 2001 include:

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/23
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.3)

Environment. This paper concerns itself with the interface between the environment and foreign direct investment (FDI). Since few international investment agreements (IIAs) actually contain provisions that refer directly to the environment or environmental protection, this paper also looks at environmental agreements with direct reference to FDI or TNCs, as future negotiators of international investment agreements may need to be familiar with environmental concerns. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/22
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.4)

Social Responsibility. The social responsibility of corporations, including transnational corporations (TNCs), is typically not addressed in most international investment agreements (IIAs). The concept of corporate social responsibility is potentially very wide and may encompass development obligations, socio-political obligations and consumer protection aspects; corporate governance, ethical business standards and the observance of human rights seem to be emerging issues. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/24
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.19)

Home Country Measures. Most international negotiations on foreign direct investment (FDI) focus on issues involving the paired relationship between transnational corporations (TNCs) and host countries. In reality, however, this paired relationship between TNCs and host countries is triangular. Home countries also influence FDI flows, including the relative prospects that their TNCs will select developing country investment sites. In response to these issues, the paper poses the following question: to what extent do international investment agreements (IIAs) address home country measures (HCMs) that influence FDI flows to host countries? [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/26
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.18)

Host Country Operational Measures. The concept "host country operational measures" (HCOMs) captures the vast array of measures implemented by host countries concerning the operation of foreign affiliates. Once inside their jurisdictions HCOMs usually take the form of either restrictions or performance requirements. They are usually adopted to influence the location and character of FDI and, in particular, to increase its benefits in the light of national objectives. The paper groups HCOMs into three categories and proceeds with discussing them in the context of some of their restrictions at different international levels. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/28
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.33)

Transfer of Technology. This paper discusses the issue of technology transfer in the context of international investment agreements (IIAs). Two broad policy approaches to technology issues are identified. One is the regulatory approach, which, though preserving the essential characteristics of intellectual property rights, seeks to intervene in the market for technology so as to rectify perceived inequalities in that market as between the technology owner and the technology recipient. A

contrasting approach sees the transfer of technology as being best undertaken in a market-based environment. Thus the emphasis is not on regulation or intervention in the technology transfer process, but more on the creation of conditions for a free market transfer of technology (protection of private rights to technology based on intellectual property laws). [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/11
(Vol. II)
(Sales No. F.99.II.D.9)

Portée et définition.
[French title published in 2001]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/10
(Vol. III)
(Sales No. F.99.II.D.11)

Traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.
[French title published in 2001]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/10
(Vol. II)
(Sales No. F.99.II.D.10)

Admission et Etablissement.
[French title published in 2000]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/25
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.20)

Illicit Payments. The bribery of foreign public officials in the course of cross-border investment and international business transactions, i.e. transnational bribery, raises FDI-related issues for host countries, transnational corporations (TNCs) and their host countries. This paper examines the topic of transnational bribery in the context of international investment agreements (IIAs), as well as other international instruments that address issues related to the making of such illicit payments. The paper focuses on how IIAs and IIA related instruments have addressed the issue of combating transnational bribery through international obligations by States to criminalize such transactions within their national jurisdiction. [English only]

TD/B/COM.2/33
TD/B/COM.2/EM.9/3

Report of Expert Meeting on International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology: Best Practices for Access to and Measures to Encourage Transfer of Technology with a View to Capacity-Building in Developing Countries, especially in Least Developed Countries (Geneva, 27-29 June 2001)

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/
Misc.5
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.28)

Compendium of International Arrangements on Transfer of Technology: Selected Instruments: Relevant provisions in selected international arrangements pertaining to transfer of technology. The present Compendium contains a selection of transfer of technology-related provisions drawn

from international instruments. Thus, it includes relevant excerpts of international instruments at the multilateral, regional, inter-regional and bilateral levels. The use of the term “instrument” is meant to reflect the variety of form and effect of the international acts and documents. They are grouped according to their differing forms and membership: multilateral instruments (universal or quasi-universal in their memberships), interregional instruments (which involve two or more regions often through their respective regional institutions), regional instruments (membership is limited to a particular group, defined geographically or otherwise), bilateral agreements, and other instruments among States, and resolutions of organs of international organizations. The excerpts in this Compendium should not necessarily be viewed as model provisions. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/
Misc. 3
(Sales No.E.01.II.D.5)

Tax Incentives and Foreign Direct Investment: A Global Survey.

This study looks at the paradox that, while the efficacy of incentives in promoting foreign direct investment (FDI) is often questioned, countries increasingly resort to them. It is based on a survey of the tax incentives in over 45 countries from all regions of the world. Policy makers will find the study a useful tool in the design, implementation and administration of incentives. [English only]

B. Investment policy and capacity building

TD/B/COM.2/30

Home Country Measures. Note by the secretariat. Experts had a broad discussion on home country measures (HCMs), i.e. measures taken by home countries of firms that choose to invest abroad designed to encourage foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to other countries. The discussion focused on the HCMs identified in the note by the secretariat (TD/B/COM.2/EM.8/2): information provision, technical assistance and capacity-building measures, financial, fiscal and insurance measures, investment-related trade measures and measures related to the transfer of technology. 2. The discussion confirmed that the issue of outward investment and technology transfer promotion has grown beyond the traditional North-South divide, with a number of developing countries actively pursuing such policies. It also confirmed that the pursuance of best practices in this area should involve all actors engaged in this debate, including home and host country government and private sector institutions.

- UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.1
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.11) *Investment Policy Review: Mauritius.* To sustain high growth, Mauritius must shift more forcefully into higher value activities, including financial services, business services and information technology. Foreign direct investment (FDI) can help Mauritius establish the attributes needed to compete globally in these high value service industries. Nevertheless, to attract FDI of this kind will require a focused promotional strategy and a substantial overhaul of the policy and operational framework for FDI in line with worldwide "best practice" standards. This report includes: investment trends in Mauritius, economic impacts, policy and operational framework for FDI, investment potential and policy recommendations. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.2
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.31) *Investment Policy Review: Ecuador.* Economic and political instability, aggravated by external shocks, resulted in Ecuador becoming the lowest ranking investment recipient in Latin America. The Review addresses institutional, organizational and strategic changes in the FDI regime that hinder the country's ability to overcome the current crisis and includes policy recommendations. The main topics reviewed include: the investment climate, FDI performance, investment potential, regulatory framework, privatisation and investment promotion. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2 *WAIPA Annual Report 2000-2001.* The report describes the activities of the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) during the period 2000 to 2001. The report includes a listing of all WAIPA members. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/4 *WAIPA Annual Report 2001-2002.* The report describes the activities of the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) during the period 2001 to 2002. The report includes a listing of all WAIPA members. [English only]
- E/CN.16/2001/2 *Synthesis Report on the CSTD Panels on National Capacity-building in Biotechnology. Report by the Secretary-General.* The Commission's work programme during the period 1999-2001 has been carried out through three panels. These panels covered issues of national capacity-building, including human resources development through basic science education and research and development (R&D); the transfer, commercialization and diffusion of biotechnology;

public awareness and participation in science policy making; bioethics, biosafety and biodiversity; and legal and regulatory issues. The findings and policy recommendations that have emerged from these panels are contained in the present report for consideration by the Commission at its fifth session.

E/CN.16/2001/5

Activities of the Commission regarding the Coordination of Science and Technology for Development and other Inter-Sessional Activities. Note by the secretariat. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1999/61, requested the secretariat of the Commission to continue efforts, in collaboration with other United Nations bodies, to establish an electronic network linking information on their activities in science and technology for development and to build awareness of scientific developments that are particularly important for fostering economic and social development. It also called upon the secretariat and the Bureau of the Commission to interact closely with bodies of the United Nations system in order to promote greater information exchange and coordination of activities in science and technology for development. This note describes the progress made in responding to those requests. Emphasis is placed on the Science and Technology for Development Network as it responds to the above requests.

E/CN.16/2001/Misc.1
and Corr.1

Panel on Capacity-Building in Biotechnology. Summary report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat. (Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, 11-13 April 1999). The main objective of the panel was to identify key priorities and steps for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to build their capacity to a) monitor, assess, regulate and manage the impact of biotechnology applications and ensure their safety; b) generate knowledge for the development of biotechnology by developing human resources through education, training and research. [English only]

E/CN.16/2001/Misc.2

Panel on Legal and Regulatory Issues in Biotechnology. Summary report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat. (Geneva, 3-5 July 2000). The panel examined issues related to intellectual property rights (IPRs), biosafety and other policy areas relating to the transfer and diffusion of biotechnology in the key sectors of agriculture, health and environment. The objective of the meeting was to identify the key issues and capacity-building needs that must be

addressed in respect of building legal and regulatory frameworks for biotechnology. [English only]

E/CN.16/2001/Misc.3

Panel on Public Awareness and Participation in Science Policy-making in Biotechnology. Summary prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat. (Tunis, Tunisia, 14-16 November 2000). This paper summarizes the Panel's discussions; it does not necessarily reflect the views of the UNCTAD secretariat. The primary objective of this third CSTD panel on biotechnology was to create a process for building public awareness about the opportunities and challenges presented by biotechnology development and for promoting dialogue amongst scientists, the biotechnology industry, policy makers and the public. [English only]

E/CN.16/2001/Misc.5

Changing Dynamics of Global Computer Software and Services Industry: Implications for Developing Countries. Paper prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat. The computer software industry has the potential to become one of the most internationally dispersed high-tech industries; the past two decades saw high growth rates of this industry and a dramatic increase in the spread of computer software and services world-wide. This paper explores the issues surrounding the development of the computer software and services industry; examines how intellectual property rights affect their establishment and growth in developing countries, and discusses the implications from that for policy formulation [English only]

C. Enterprise development and gender

TD/B/48/3
TD/B/COM.3/37

Report of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development on its fifth session (Geneva, 22-26 January 2001)

TD/B/COM.3/EM.14/2

Expert Meeting on Mainstreaming Gender in order to Promote Opportunities. Note by the UNCTAD Secretariat. Seizing the advantages of globalization requires the mobilization of all development forces and actors. Women represent half of all actors that need to be involved to obtain this goal. The Expert Meeting was to address gender issues with the following objectives: (a) to propose ways to improve the contribution of women in developing the competitiveness of their countries and regions; (b) to suggest practical policy proposals as elements of a strategy for the international community and member States to

- improve the role of women in participating more widely in the economic process of trade and foreign investment; and (c) to build networks for the support and empowerment of women to engage more effectively in economic activity.
- UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/2
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.29)
- International Accounting and Reporting Issues 2000 Review.* This volume contains the proceedings of the seventeenth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR). The conclusions of the experts following their deliberations on the accounting needs of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) as well as a background paper that was prepared to facilitate these deliberations. It also contains a chapter on linking financial and environmental performance indicators that goes beyond the existing financial reporting framework. A study on professional qualification assessment methodologies is presented in another chapter. The last chapter is composed of articles contributed by several experts assessing the impact of ISAR. The main objective of these articles was to review briefly progress that has been made on accounting and reporting issues and highlight challenges and opportunities in the new one. Additional information is available at <http://www.unctad.org/isar>.
[English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/4
- Survey of Good Practice in Public-Private Sector Dialogue. Enterprise Development Series.* An effective policy framework for the development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) needs to focus on identifying real constraints and determine how these could be addressed. The most productive and reliable way of identifying such constraints and possible solutions is through public-private sector interaction and dialogue, thus creating an enabling environment and fostering policy coherence. This publication presents best practices in public-private sector dialogue distilled from cross-country experiences and was prepared with the financial support from the Government of the Netherlands. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/5
- Growing Micro and Small Enterprises in LDCs. The "Missing Middle in LDCs: Why Micro and Small Enterprises are not Growing. Enterprise Development Series.* In the absence of coherent policy frameworks for enterprise development, globalization and the opening of domestic markets as part of liberalization policies has had an

adverse impact on the enterprise structure in many LDCs and other developing countries. The publication examines the national policies and measures for enterprise development in four LDCs and attempts to shed some light on the reasons for the apparent inability of LDC economies to grow competitive enterprises and recommends appropriate policy action to address this situation. This publication was prepared with the financial support from the Government of the Netherlands. [English only]

- TD/B/COM.2/29 *Impact of International Investment Flows on Development: Outcome of the Expert Meeting on Mergers and Acquisitions. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat (19-21 June 2000).*
- TD/B/COM.2/EM.10/2 *The Impact of FDI Policies on Industrialization, Local Entrepreneurship and the Development of Supply Capacity, Policy Issues to Consider. Note by the UNCTAD Secretariat.* The benefits of foreign direct investment (FDI) cannot be taken for granted. This paper explores some policy issues to consider for countries wishing to attract and benefit from FDI as an instrument contributing to the development process.
- TD/B/COM.2/35
TD/B/COM.2/EM.10/3 *Report of the Expert Meeting on the Impact of FDI Policies on Industrialization, Local Entrepreneurship and the Development of Supply Capacity (Geneva, 5-7 November 2001).* The Expert Meeting addresses policy issues (a) the interaction between foreign direct investment (FDI) and supply capacity; (b) the promotion of FDI in the context of development strategies; (c) specific instruments and tools for FDI targeting; and (d) the promotion of backward linkages to support local enterprise development.
- TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/12 *Accounting by Small and Medium-sized Enterprises: Report by the ad hoc consultative group of experts on accounting by small and medium-sized enterprises.* The seventeenth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR), which was held in Geneva from 3 to 5 July 2000, deliberated on the accounting needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It identified a number of obstacles that SMEs face in maintaining accounting records and generating meaningful financial information.

TD/B/COM.2/34
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/13

Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its eighteenth session (Geneva, 10-12 September 2001). The session discussed the accounting needs of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). It reviewed the report of the ad hoc consultative group of experts and agreed with the general approach to accounting by SMEs suggested by the consultative group. It also requested the consultative group to continue its work to develop a voluntary guidance on accounting by SMEs to be discussed at its 19th session. All materials produced by ISAR are distributed to governments, standard setters, academic institutions, and other interested programmes. The session also reviewed corporate governance practices and country, company and regional codes and principles and agreed to address corporate governance issues at its 19th session.

English

TD/B/COM.1/36 and
Add.1

Major agricultural concerns of developing countries: Impact of the reform process in agriculture on LDCs and net food-importing developing countries and ways to address their concerns in multilateral trade negotiations. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.

D. Science and Technology for Development

TD/B/COM.3/44

Mainstreaming Gender to Promote Opportunities through the Increased Contribution of Women to Competitiveness. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/3

Women Entrepreneurs in Least Developed Countries: Country Studies from Africa. Research shows that women's incomes go to meeting their families' basic needs. Thus, enhancing the capacity of women from low income and asset-poor households to generate income at decent levels, is an important element in any strategy to promote economic development. The Programme of Action adopted in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) by representatives from the public and private sector, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations system identified several areas of action, namely creating a favourable policy and legal environment, facilitating and increasing access to finance, technology and business development services, and creating awareness of the contribution of women to economic development. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/
Misc.14
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.1)

Women Entrepreneurs in Africa: Experience from Selected Countries. The actual and potential contribution of women in all areas of economic development has been widely recognized; they also have a valuable contribution to make in the area of enterprise development. Indeed, assisting women entrepreneurs in achieving their full potential contributes to increases in productivity, income and economic growth, fostering overall development. The study shows that governments do attach importance to the development of the private sector and recognize the need for economic empowerment of women through a variety of skill and business support programmes, as well as through an enhanced legal environment. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/6

Women Entrepreneurs in Least Developed Countries of Asia and the Pacific: Experience from selected countries. UNCTAD's research shows that women play a crucial role in the development process and that they face similar problems in many countries: they face obstacles in access to credit, appropriate technology and marketing services, and are often not reached by existing business assistance programmes. The analysis points to the need for more effective public-private partnerships and for improvements in economic and legal policies. [English only]

E/CN.16/2001/Misc.4

Partnerships and Networking in Science and Technology for Development. This paper addresses the relative slow trickling down of formal partnering to the majority of firms in developing countries and argues the need for government strategies and policy intervention. It also explores informal partnering through networks and clusters as an alternative way for many developing country firms to gain competitiveness and to meet the minimum prerequisites in terms of capabilities in order to graduate to formal partnerships. The paper contains an analysis of global partnering trends, a practical guide to partnerships and an inventory of opportunities. [English only]

E/CN.16/2001/Misc.6

Coalition of Resources for Information and Communication Technologies. The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), through Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/61, requested the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to finalize and publish the findings and conclusions of several reports on the coalition

of resources for the application of information and communications technologies (ICTs) in transmission infrastructure, education and health. The first part of the report focuses on the evolution of the concept of coalition of resources for science and technology, particularly ICTs. The second part provides a summary, analysis and a more detailed review of the working papers. The third part discusses market and technology developments since the workshop and provides conclusions in which recommendations and guidelines are spelt out. Selected cases discussed during the workshop are updated in the Appendix. [English only]

E/CN.16/2001/Misc.7

Key Issues in Biotechnology. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/61, requested the secretariat of the Commission to assist in identifying and disseminating balanced information on biotechnology. This report reviews several key issues surrounding modern gene technology and its applications in the areas of crop agriculture and medicine, and presents the potential benefits and challenges associated with them. It concludes with the major implications for policy makers. [English only]

E/2001/31
E/CN.16/2001/9

Commission on Science and Technology for Development: Report on its fifth session (28 May – 1 June 2001). Economic and Social Council – Official Records, 2001 – Supplement No. 11. At its fifth session, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development considered five substantive items: “National capacity-building in biotechnology”; the implementation of and progress on decisions made at the fourth session of the Commission; international and country reports on technology and innovation policies; the budget of the Commission and activities of the Commission regarding the coordination of science and technology for development. After consideration of the substantive agenda items, the Commission adopted three resolutions. Regarding national capacity-building in biotechnology, the same resolution recommended that, inter alia, Governments formulate and implement integrated, consistent policy regimes that support the development of biotechnology, establish an appropriate institutional vehicle for the coordination of biotechnology-related activities, support centres of excellence and networks of key institutions, leverage public funding and encourage private sector funding for building scientific capabilities and related infrastructures.

V. SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE EFFICIENCY

A. Trade logistics

- UNCTAD/RMT/2001
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.26)
- Review of Maritime Transport, 2001.* The *Review of Maritime Transport* is one of UNCTAD's major publications, published annually since 1968. The *Review* provides updated statistics and information on the maritime and related industries covering such areas as world seaborne trade, fleet development, including beneficial ownership, average age of the world fleet, and productivity; freight markets; port development; multimodal transport; and trade and transport efficiency. The 2001 edition contains a special chapter on economic and maritime transport developments in East Asia.
- UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/
Misc.2
- Transport Newsletter. No. 21, November 2001.* An annual publication that provides information on transport activities of the UNCTAD secretariat and also includes technical and other information of interest to the international port community, in particular developing countries. This issue of the Newsletter looks at the evolution of containerized traffic in African ports. There is also a review of port literature, maritime training activities, forthcoming conferences and events and a list of UNCTAD port publications. [English, French, Spanish only]
- UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/1
- Study on the Use of Information Technology in Small Ports. Report by the UNCTAD secretariat.* This study provides information to managers of small ports in developing countries on how information technology can be used to speed up the movement of goods. After identifying information-related problems, the study describes in general the solutions that have been developed to address these problems. UNCTAD's logistic information system, PortTracker is described. A ship management and a containerized cargo management system are proposed that could use the Internet to exchange information. Finally a procedure is given for implementing IT solutions. [English, French, Spanish only]
- UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/2
and Add.1
- Implementation of Multimodal Transport Rules. Report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat.* There is no widely-acceptable legal framework governing the multimodal

transport of goods and the proliferation of diverse approaches to this problem has prompted the secretariat to prepare an analysis of the rules and regulations on multimodal transport adopted at national, regional and subregional levels in recent years. The document concludes that the desired uniformity of law has not yet been achieved and clearly requires treatment in a global forum on a priority basis. The addendum contains a comparative table summarizing the information in the main document. [English only]

- UNCTAD/SDTE/TIB/4 *Simplified Customer-oriented Information Technology for Railways in Developing Countries: the Experience of Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC).* The TRC is one of the two rail networks in Tanzania that also serves Burundi, Rwanda, the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda. Since 1992, TRC has been introducing IT for improving operations and services to customers. The software system that has been implemented is part of UNCTAD's Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS). The report describes the RailTracker subsystem, the various reports and information available to managers and the operational improvements achieved. [English only]
- UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/Misc.1 *Trade Facilitation and Multimodal Transport Newsletter, No. 11, December 2000.* The newsletter provides information on the latest developments in the area of trade facilitation and multimodal transport and the current issue covers trade facilitation developments in landbridges, road and rail and in the use of information technology. [English only]
- UNCTAD/SHIP/494(17) *UNCTAD Monographs on Port Management. No. 17: The Economic Impact of Cruise Ports: The Case of Miami.* This monograph discusses the factors necessary to succeed as a homeport in the cruise business, including geographic location, air connections and hotel accommodation. The economic benefits for the port are significant and developing countries with a tourist potential are encouraged to consider the development of cruise facilities in ports as a method of supplementing national development. [English, French and Spanish only]
- UNCTAD/LDC/113 *Review of Recent Progress in the Development of Transit Transport Systems in Latin America. Report prepared by Mr. René Peña Castellón, UNCTAD Consultant.* Countries

without access to the sea suffer from a variety of transportation problems. If we add to this a severe economic crisis such as the one happening today in **Bolivia** and **Paraguay**, one can understand that the typical or classical solutions to developing commerce are not sufficient. This is particularly true if efforts are directed only to transit procedures and documentation. Integration programmes such as Mercosur, ALADI and the Andean Community have promoted agreements and decisions that are expected to be incorporated into national legislation. It is primarily through these instruments that Bolivia and Paraguay have accepted international standards. These regional organizations derive their recommended standards from patterns started 30 years ago by the United Nations to develop uniform worldwide international commerce standards. In the range of issues raised in this report one can see that despite having incorporated these essential principles into their legislation, Paraguay and Bolivia still fall short of their goal of achieving a seamless and efficient transit system. They suffer from a shortage of material and human resources which block their attempts to put into practice what national and international legislation prescribe. Both countries have insufficient road networks, with Bolivia worse off than Paraguay. The lack of an adequate road infrastructure is a major bottleneck for their transport systems. Maintaining and managing the infrastructure presents many problems. Very often, projects aimed at improving the infrastructure are not completed and in some cases never even get off the ground. Turning over the maintenance of the infrastructure to the private sector has not achieved efficient gains because contracts have not always been awarded to the best qualified candidates. Long-distance transportation by rail has suffered because the State could not maintain appropriate levels of investment for maintenance and upgrading. Today, as in the case of Paraguay, the rail system no longer functions. In Bolivia railways have been turned over to foreign management, but the long-term prospect for the railway subsector is in doubt because of limited levels of investment. Reform in Customs administration is slow in both countries. The introduction of information processing and transfer systems is expected to remove discretionary practices and malpractices, but the reform of customs administrations will take time to bear fruit. Bolivia has introduced a tough customs law, but its effectiveness will be hampered by the inadequate judicial system in terms of both facilities and manpower. Even though both countries have extensive navigable rivers, neither has been able to take

advantage of them owing to lack of technology and resources. It is well known that this economic and ecology-friendly means of transportation demands a significant investment in order to function. The inclusion of the "Hidrovia" waterway of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers Programme (Puerto Caceres to Puerto Nueva Palmira) within the framework of the Treaty of the Rio de La Plata Basin should pave the way for its future development. For Bolivia the "Hidrovia" represents an important outlet to the Atlantic Ocean which can be made to be cost-effective. Public-private sector partnership in the fields of communication, gas production and transportation systems have yielded positive results for Bolivia. The privatization of telecommunications and the large-scale investment which followed, have turned Bolivia into a fiber optics cable network distribution center for South America. Users have greatly benefited from advanced technology and lower prices resulting from private sector participation and competition. Similarly, the recent petroleum law and the privatization of the Bolivian oil pipeline system operated by Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales Bolivianos (YPFB) have attracted oil companies from all over the world. This has generated a gas boom with discoveries that have put Bolivia in second place, after Venezuela, which has enormous natural gas and oil reserves. One of the end products of this boom has been the construction of the largest gas pipeline in South America, which transports gas from Santa Cruz in Bolivia to Santos in Brazil. Both Paraguay and Bolivia have high hopes of attracting investment with their trail-blazing concession laws. The objective of these laws is to finance the construction of a transportation infrastructure that can reverse the historical inefficiency of the national Governments. But so far, these expectations have not been met. VASP, Cruz Blanca, Lucsik and Saavedra are examples of companies that have yet to demonstrate the hoped-for results. Both countries must give priority to education in the transport field, the development of technical units recruiting professionals with experience, and the training of the actual operators. Bolivia and Paraguay should develop bi-national projects that permit them to share experiences and economize on costs. The union of these two landlocked countries would allow them to catch up with the transport technology on the continent, and facilitate the financing of infrastructure projects. This seems to be the most appropriate future step for both Bolivia and Paraguay. [English only]

TD/B/COM.3/42 *Electronic Commerce and International Transport Services. Best Practices for Enhancing the Competitiveness of Developing Countries. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.*

TD/B/COM.3/EM.12/2 *Electronic Commerce and International Transport Services. Report by the UNCTAD secretariat.* This document introduces some of the crucial issues relating to the wider use of electronic means of communication in international trade and transport services. It covers the impact of e-commerce on both the organization of transport and the current paper-based legal framework of international trade transactions. Part I highlights how e-commerce is already transforming relationships between transport service providers and users by making access to information more readily available to all. Part II reviews the role of transport documents, particularly that of the negotiable bill of lading, in the functioning of international trade transactions. It highlights a number of legal issues and uncertainties arising from the application of the existing laws and transport conventions in an electronic environment, including the challenge of replacing the negotiable bill of lading by an electronic alternative.

B. Business Facilitation

TD/B/COM.3/36 *Human Resources Development and Training in Trade-Supporting Services: Key to Growth with Special Potential for LDCs. Note by the UNCTAD Secretariat.*

TD/B/COM.3/EM.13/2 *Finance and e-finance for SMEs as a means to enhance their operations and competitiveness. Issues paper by the UNCTAD secretariat.* Promoting SME development is a major challenge for both Governments and international agencies. Traditional approaches have not always proven effective, particularly in facilitating access to finance. Despite their dominant numbers and importance in job creation, SMEs have faced great difficulty in obtaining formal credit and equity. Commercial banks and investors have been reluctant to service SMEs for a number of well-known reasons, including high risks and transaction costs. The need for new approaches is paramount. There have been a number of advances in using innovative mechanisms that increase the profitability of lending to SMEs. Internet may offer the necessary tools to facilitate the development of such approaches. Internet-mediated electronic financial services, known as e-finance, can bring about drastic improvements in the costs and speed of delivery of those

services. Hence there are expectations that SMEs might improve their access to finance through e-finance. This issues paper focuses on SMEs in the formal sector in developing countries and their access, to finance and e-finance and what can be done to improve that access including the use of the latest innovative mechanisms, as well as information technology.

TD/B/COM.3/39
TD/B/COM.3/EM.13/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Improving the Competitiveness of SMEs in Developing Countries: The Role of Finance, including E-Finance to Enhance Enterprise Development (Geneva, 22-24 October 2001). The Report contains the outcome i.e. the recommendations of experts on ways and means of improving developing countries SMEs access to finance and e-finance, the Chairpersons summaries highlighting the views of experts on above issues as well as the organizational matters and the attendance list. In particular the experts recognized that many financial institutions in developed and developing countries find it difficult to serve small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) because of high perceived risk and high transaction costs and lack of experienced personnel. To address those issues the document covers experts vies on the innovative approaches in commercial banking, equity and venture capital, insurance as well as on the impact of business services and those of governments and international organizations. A special paragraph is devoted to the women entrepreneurs' access to credit. In the area of e-finance the state of e-finance including global and regional platforms and national experiences and its prospects are analysed. In particular the Report stresses that the advent of the Internet, with the possibility of achieving enormous efficiency gains, including much lower transaction costs, faster communication and unparallel networking opportunities, has brought about new opportunities and challenges for SME access to finance and in particular to e-finance.

TD/B/COM.3/40
TD/B/COM.3/EM.14/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Mainstreaming Gender in order to Promote Opportunities (Geneva, 14-16 November 2001)

TD/B//WP/143

Implementation of the Trade Point Programme Strategy. Reports on the progress achieved during the second year of the implementation of the three-year Trade Point Programme strategy adopted by UNCTAD member states in

September-October 1999. The main achievements were the creation of the World Trade Point Federation (November 2000) that is meant to take over the Programme from UNCTAD; and the transfer of the Programme's trade leads service, the Electronic Trading Opportunity (ETO) System, to the Federation. Focus of future work is on making the Federation fully operational and self-sustainable so as to be able to fully take over the Programme in October 2002.

UNCTAD/SDTE/Misc.44

Trade Point Review 2000-2001. October 2001. Annual report of the Trade Point Programme. Reviews main developments in the Programme over the last year, namely the creation of the World Trade Point Federation and the transfer of a first part of the Programme, the Electronic Trading Opportunity (ETO) System, from UNCTAD to the Federation. Analyzes information from the annual survey of operational Trade Points and reports on the developments of the Trade Point Programme in different geographical regions, giving examples of successful Trade Point services and successful cases of cooperation among Trade Points. Outlines the main challenges for the Programme in the coming year.

UNCTAD/SDTE/Misc.48

E-Finance and small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) in developing and transition economies. UNCTAD Background Paper. The UNCTAD background paper on e-finance provides a conceptual framework for discussion of the potential contribution of e-finance to facilitating the development of SMEs in developing countries. The paper provides the elements of definition of e-finance and identify critical vectors of its development; reviews the global experience of e-finance and draws preliminary conclusions from this experience; analyses e-finance initiatives, aiming specifically to support SME development, both in the developed and in the developing countries. Finally it examines the prospects for greater use of e-finance to promote SME development and discusses challenges arising from such a use. [English only]

C. Electronic commerce

UNCTAD/SDTE/ECB/1
(Sales No. E.01.II.D.30)

E-Commerce and Development Report 2001. The emergence of electronic commerce over the past decade has radically transformed the economic landscape. For developing countries, the digital revolution offers

unprecedented opportunities for economic growth and development, as entrepreneurs from Bangalore to Guadalajara to Dakar will testify. On the other hand, countries that lag behind in technological innovations risk being bypassed by the competitive edge of those using new techniques. The Report 2001 provides basic facts and figures about electronic commerce and discusses the impact on sectors of particular relevance to developing countries. It also suggests, with concrete examples, ways in which developing countries can create the necessary enabling environment for e-commerce. [English only]

- UNCTAD/SDTE/ECB/1/
Overview *E-Commerce and Development Report 2001: Trends and Executive Summary.* [English, French and Spanish only]
- TD/B/COM.3/EM.38
TD/B/COM.3/EM.12/3 *Report of Expert Meeting on Electronic Commerce and International Transport Services: Best Practices for Enhancing the Competitiveness of Developing Countries* (Geneva, 26-28 September 2001)
- TD/B/COM.3/43 *Improving SME Competitiveness: Access to Finance and E-Finance. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.*

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

- UNCTAD/LDC/110 *Review of Progress in the Developments of Transit Transport Systems in South-East Asia Report prepared by Mr. Philippe Cabanius and Mr. Kammoune Bouaphanh* [English only]
- UNCTAD/LDC/111 *Report of the Pre-LDC III Workshop on LDCs: Building Capacities for Mainstreaming Gender in the Development Strategies* (Cape Town, South Africa, 21-23 March 2001) [English only]
- UNCTAD/LDC/112 *Infrastructure Development in Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries: Foreign Aid, Private Investment and the Transport Cost Burden of Landlocked Developing Countries prepared by Mr. Jack I. Stone, UNCTAD consultant.* Of the 30 landlocked developing countries worldwide, 15 are in Africa (with 12 of them also least developed countries (LDCs), another 5 are in South and East Asia (4 of them LDCs), a further 8 are in Central Asia and Eastern Europe: and the remaining 2 are in Latin America

(see table 2B)1. In addition to the landlocked developing countries, this report will focus on a further selected 34 countries worldwide: they are the principal coastal transit countries serving the developing landlocked countries by providing land transit corridors to ports, giving them access to the sea and to world markets. Sixteen of these transit countries are in Africa (9 being LDCs), another 7 are in South and East Asia (1 is an LDC), a further 7 are in Central Asia and Eastern Europe, and the remaining 4 are in Latin America. The focus here on both landlocked countries and their transit neighbours is important for the two main objectives of this report: (a) to examine the extent of external financial support for the main transit corridors serving landlocked countries, which by their very geographical nature lie mainly in the territory of transit neighbours; and (b) to provide an analysis of the overall size of the transport cost burden on imports facing landlocked countries in comparison with their own coastal transit neighbours. In both of these exercises it is important to keep in mind the basic fact that most of these landlocked countries already provide transit transport services to their own neighbours, both landlocked and coastal countries, and that the potential for even greater transit flows of this sort in the future may in many cases be considerable. [English only]

UNCTAD/LDC/113

Review of Recent Progress in the Development of Transit Transport Systems in Latin America. Report prepared by Mr. René Peña Castellón, UNCTAD Consultant. Reviews transit transport cooperation in Latin America. In spite of many legal and transport instruments adopted under the auspices of MERCOSUR, ALADI and Andean community, the cost of international trade for the landlocked countries of **Bolivia** and **Paraguay** is still high due to a combination of factors, including the lack of effective implementation of the agreed legal and transport instruments and inadequate infrastructure. Although Bolivian railways has been turned over to foreign management, long-term prospects are in doubt because of limited levels of investments. Even though Bolivia and Paraguay have extensive navigable rivers, neither has been able to take advantages of them owing to lack of technology and resources. [English only]

UNCTAD/LDC/114

Review of Progress in the Developments of Transit Transport Systems in the India, Nepal and Bhutan Subregion. Chakra Infrastructure Consultants Pvt Ltd,

UNCTAD consultants. This study reviews progress in the development of transit systems in the India, Nepal and Bhutan subregion. Transit in the subregion is based on bilateral agreements. India is the principal trading partner of both Nepal and Bhutan, importing 30 per cent of Nepal's external trade and 95 per cent of Bhutan's external trade. Calcutta and Haldia ports handle Nepal's external trade, some 160,000 tons and Bhutan's trade, 6,000 tons. Transit traffic, moves largely by road (70 per cent). For Nepal, the most important development in recent years has been the development of a dry port at Birganj. Direct rail connection to Calcutta port promise to divert some of the road transit traffic to rail thereby reducing overall transport costs. In the case of Bhutan, a UNDP-funded study for dry port was completed in 1999. However, unusually heavy flood in 2000 affected the site which is located at Phuentsholing. Assistance is needed for rehabilitation of the site. [English only]

UNCTAD/LDC/115

Review of Progress in the Development of Transit Transport Systems in Eastern and Southern Africa. Report prepared by InfraAfrica Pty. Ltd. UNCTAD consultant. This study reviews transit transport cooperation in Eastern and Southern Africa. With regards to modalities for infrastructure financing, the States members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are promoting a unique corridor development concept. This addresses the basic problem facing infrastructure in countries with low income levels - the chicken-and-egg problem. Infrastructure investment is not viable until economic activity justifies it; that is, transport is a derived demand. The corridor development approach address this issue by seeking to concentrate viable industrial investment projects within selected corridors connecting inland production areas to ports at the same time as infrastructure investment takes place. The synchronous development of directly productive activity and infrastructure ensures a revenue stream which makes the infrastructure investment attractive to private business. [English only]

TD/B/48/13

Other Matters in the Field of Trade and Development: (A) Specific Actions Related to the Particular Needs and Problems of Landlocked Developing Countries. Progress report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat. Despite some positive developments in transit transport systems, lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and

isolation from world markets and high transit costs, risks continue to impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development of landlocked developing countries. As they have not been able to take full benefit of the new trade and investment opportunities offered by the process of liberalization and globalization, they are in need of greater assistance to enable them to integrate effectively and beneficially into the global economy. As most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate transit transport infrastructure, regional cooperation initiatives, such as the World Bank's trade and transport facilitation project in South-East Europe and the Southern Africa Development Corridor and Spatial Development Initiative (SDIs) can be an asset through pooling resources and achieving needed economies of scale effective regulatory frameworks and establishment of a conducive environment is a prerequisite for infrastructure development. Landlocked and transit developing countries should on the one hand, expedite reforms in the transport and related sectors and on the other hand, donors should reverse the downward trend in official development assistance (ODA). Also, multilateral and development institutions should promote innovative financing modalities such as co-financing, bank-to-bank loans and guarantees. Many landlocked and transit developing countries have undertaken measures to strengthen their regulatory and institutional frameworks and concluded bilateral and regional cooperative agreements. Donor countries and financial and development institutions have played an important role in supporting the normative laws and systems reform processes but greater financial and technical assistance is required for their effective implementation.

TD/B/48/14

The development goals of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010: Towards a Set of Indicators to Monitor Progress. Report of the UNCTAD secretariat. Monitoring the results of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least developed countries for the Decade 2001-10 requires clearly defined indicators. A preliminary attempt to assess where the least developed countries and their development partners stand now in relation to the quantifiable development goals within the Programme of Action highlights various problems. The data which are internationally available to monitor the progress towards UNLDC III development goals are woefully inadequate in terms of the coverage of

least developed countries, their quality and their timeliness. The data problem is particularly acute in relation to the overarching goal of making substantial progress toward halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015. Where data are available, it is apparent that the majority of the least developed countries are currently off-track in terms of the UNLDC III development goals.

TD/B/48/16

The Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010: Progress to Date in the Implementation of the Elements of the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action that Fall Within the Purview of UNCTAD.

TD/B/LDC/AC.1/17

Transit Systems of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries: Recent Developments and Proposals for Future Action. Report by the UNCTAD secretariat. This study highlights major developments which impact on the transit systems of landlocked and transit developing countries. With regards to investment for infrastructure, it notes that lack of adequate government financial resources has induced private sector financing. The involvement of the private sector is also being sought because of customer's demand for more efficient and sophisticated logistical services. However, during the 1990s, while in few large developing countries, and particularly for the telecommunications and energy sectors, private capital flows more than compensated for the decline of ODA for the majority of landlocked and transit developing countries the decline of ODA was not offset by private flows and a substantial deficit thus persists. For these countries, a combination of private and public participation, together with the involvement of specific regional funds, local capital and ODA flows, could offer a viable solution.

TD/B/48/10
TD/B/LDC/AC.1/18

Report of the Fifth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Land-Locked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions (New York, 30 July – 3 August 2001). (i) The Fifth Meeting of the Governmental Experts from Land-locked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions was held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 30 July to 3 August 2001, pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 54/199. (ii) The terms of reference of the Meeting, as set out

in the General Assembly resolution, were to review progress in the development of transit systems in the land-locked and transit developing countries, including consideration, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 54/199, of the proposal made by the fourth meeting in 1999 regarding the convening in 2003 of a ministerial meeting on transit transport issues so as to give appropriate emphasis to the problems of land-locked and transit developing countries. (iii) For its consideration under item 3, the Meeting had before it a report prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat entitled "Transit Systems of Land-locked and Transit Developing Countries: Recent Developments, and Proposals for Future Action" (TD/B/LDC/AC.1/17). (iv) In addition to the main document (TD/B/LDC/AC.1/17), a number of background documents were made available to the Meeting in the language(s) in which they were prepared (see annex II).

- UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/3 ***Women Entrepreneurs in Least Developed Countries: Country Studies from Africa.*** [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/TEB/6 *Women Entrepreneurs in Least Developed Countries of Asia and the Pacific: Experience from Selected Countries.* [English only]
- UNCTAD/LDC/Misc.61 *Report of the Second Negotiating Meeting on the Draft Transit Traffic Framework Agreement (TTFA) between the People's Republic of China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation.* (Tianjin, China, 16-18 January 2001).
- UNCTAD/LDC/Misc.53 *Report of the First Specific Consultative Meeting on the Transit Transport Systems of the Lao People's Democratic Republic* (Vientiane, 14-15 December 2000).
- UNCTAD/LDC/Misc.64 and Add.1 *Tourism and Development in the Least Developed Countries and annexes. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.* This background paper is aimed at facilitating the discussions that will be held by the participants in the high-level meeting on tourism and development in the Least Developed Countries, which is organized in the framework of the preparation of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. It provides an overview of the importance of international tourism as a major or growing economic sector in more than half the LDCs and describes the catalytic impact of the sector on the economic development and efficiency of these countries. After

reviewing the main advantages and disadvantages that affect the LDCs in their efforts to develop the tourism industry, the paper considers a range of desirable national policies and strategies and elements of a possible global plan of action, to develop beneficial and sustainable tourism activities in these countries. Subject to the achievement of durable socio-political stability and relevant investment in human capital and the physical infrastructure, tourism development appears to be one of the most valuable avenues for reducing the marginalization of the LDCs from the global economy.

A/55/320

Transit Environment in the Landlocked States in Central Asia and their Transit Developing Neighbours. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat. The study reviews transit transport cooperation in Central Asia. Central Asia has a growing number of transit transport options. In addition to the traditional rail and road connections through the Russian Federation, it now has rail and road links through the Islamic Republic of Iran, rail and road routes, through China and road option through China to Pakistan and India. The impact of these routes in opening up Central Asia for trade has been significant. Improving their efficiency by removing physical infrastructure bottlenecks and non-physical barriers in order to minimize the cost of transport will enable them to make an even greater contribution to trade expansion. Central Asia has received substantial financial and technical support from the international community. However, logistical, transaction and administrative costs have absorbed a large proportion of resources, estimated at between 60 and 70 per cent of project funds, the time now appears to be ripe for a re-evaluation in order to improve the way aid, in particular technical assistance, is designed and delivered.

A/CONF.191/BP/1

Transport and Development. Issues Note.

A/CONF.191/BP/2

Outcome of the Pre-LDC III Workshop on LDCs: Building Capacities for Mainstreaming Gender in Development Strategies. (Cape Town, South Africa, 21-23 March 2001)

A/CONF.191/BP/3

Outcome of the Joint CFC/UNCTAD Workshop on Enhancing Productive Capacities and Diversification of Commodities in LDCs and South-South Cooperation. (Geneva, 22-23 March 2001)

- A/CONF.191/BP/4 *Outcome of the High-Level Meeting on Tourism and Development in the Least Developed Countries.* (Gran Canaria, Spain, 26-29 March 2001)
- A/CONF.191/BP/5 *Report of ESCAP's Special Body on Least Developed and Landlocked Developing Countries on its fifth session.* In preparation for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the Special Body on Least Developed and Landlocked Developing Countries considered the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s as presented in document E/ESCAP/SB/LDC(5)/1. The Special Body adopted the recommendations at both the national and international levels with a special focus on social issues, infrastructure, trade and finance for development for submission as the regional input to the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. The Special Body reviewed the programme of work for the biennium 2000-2001. It noted with appreciation the multifaceted activities implemented by the secretariat for least developed and landlocked developing countries. It recognized the important role of the regional commissions in undertaking activities for the benefit of these countries and urged the secretariat to develop and implement its future programme of work in line with the programme of action expected to be adopted at the Conference.
- A/CONF.191/BP/6 and Add.1 *The Role of Agriculture in the Development of LDCs and their Integration into the World Economy. Prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.*
- A/CONF.191/BP/7 *Substantive issues arising in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Poverty and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.* Statement adopted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on 4 May 2001. [English only]
- A/CONF.191/BP/8 *Human Rights, Poverty and Governance in the Least Developed Countries: Rights-based Approaches Towards a New Framework of Cooperation.* Contributions of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. [English only]

- A/CONF.191/BP/9 *Information Note on the Economy of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (West Bank and Gaza).* Prepared by the Palestinian National Authority, Ministry of Economy and Trade. [English only]
- A/CONF.191/Misc.1 *Provisional Compendium of Civil Society and Parallel Events for the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries.* (Brussels, 14-20 May 2001) [English only]
- UNCTAD/LDC/Misc.72 *Statistical Profiles of the Least Developed Countries - 2001.* [English/French only]

Country Presentations

- A/CONF.191/CP/43 and A/CONF.191/CP/43 (Vol. I)/Add.1 *Summaries of the National Programmes of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010.* [English/French only]
- A/CONF.191/CP/45 *Country presentation for Angola.* [English only]
- A/CONF.191/CP/37 *Country presentation for Bangladesh.* [English only]
- A/CONF.191/CP/14 *Mémoire du Bénin.* [French only]
- A/CONF.191/CP/16 *Country presentation for Bhutan.* [English only]
- A/CONF.191/CP/1 *Mémoire du Burkina Faso.* [French only]
- A/CONF.191/CP/18 *Mémoire du Burundi.* [French only]
- A/CONF.191/CP/40 *Country presentation for Cambodia.* [English only]
- A/CONF.191/CP/21 *Mémoire du Cap-Vert.* [French only]
- A/CONF.191/CP/30 *Mémoire des Comores.* [French only]

A/CONF.191/CP/23	<i>Mémoire de Djibouti.</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/6	<i>Country presentation for Eritrea.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/24	<i>Country presentation for Ethiopia.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/35	<i>Country presentation for Gambia.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/41	<i>Exposición presentada por Guinea Ecuatorial.</i> [Spanish only]
A/CONF.191/CP/25	<i>Mémoire de la Guinée.</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/20	<i>Mémoire de la Guinée-Bissau.</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/29	<i>Country presentation for Lao People's Democratic Republic.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/34	<i>Country presentation for Lesotho.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/38	<i>Country presentation for Liberia.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/27	<i>Mémoire de Madagascar.</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/7	<i>Country presentation for Malawi.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/46	<i>Country presentation by the Government of Maldives.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/33	<i>Mémoire du Mali.</i> [French only]

A/CONF.191/CP/39	<i>Mémoire de la Mauritanie.</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/3	<i>Country presentation for Myanmar.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/4 and Corr.1	<i>Country presentation for Nepal.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/11	<i>Mémoire du Niger.</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/26	<i>Mémoire de la République centrafricaine.</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/32	<i>Mémoire de la République démocratique du Congo.</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/15	<i>Mémoire de la République d'Haiti.</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/31	<i>Country presentation for Rwanda.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/19	<i>Country presentation for Samoa.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/5	<i>Mémoire de Sao Tomé-et-Principe</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/36	<i>Mémoire du Sénégal.</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/42	<i>Country presentation for Sierra Leone.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/44	<i>Country presentation for Solomon Islands.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/8	<i>Country presentation for Sudan.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/2	<i>Mémoire du Tchad.</i> [French only]

A/CONF.191/CP/10	<i>Mémoire du Togo.</i> [French only]
A/CONF.191/CP/22	<i>Country presentation for Tuvalu.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/12	<i>Country presentation for Uganda.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/13	<i>Country presentation for United Republic of Tanzania.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/28	<i>Country presentation for Vanuatu.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/17	<i>Country presentation for Yemen.</i> [English only]
A/CONF.191/CP/9	<i>Country presentation for Zambia.</i> [English only]

VII. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

TD/B/48/5
TD/B/WP/139, Add.1,
Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1

Review of Technical Cooperation Activities of UNCTAD. Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. The main features of technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD in the year 2000 were its emphasis on capacity-building; its closer interaction with research and deliberative work; a continuation of focus on least developed countries; and an increased level of contributions. Activities of certain programmes and projects were extended to other countries and regions, although the pattern of geographical distribution for overall activities remained more or less unchanged. Total resources available for operational activities amounted to more than US\$27 million, reflecting a 22 per cent increase over 1999, thanks to a substantial increase in contributions to trust funds, from both developed and developing countries, and allotments received for implementation of four new projects under the Development Account. Pledges for multi-year contributions to trust funds from an increasing number of donors facilitated planning of activities for 2001 and beyond. Expenditures overall decreased slightly to US\$24.1 million of which around 43

per cent was directed towards the least developed countries. A number of new important projects became operational. The major programmes of technical cooperation in order of expenditures were ASYCUDA, trade logistics, trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy, DMFAS, and investment issues analysis. Activities in favour of least developed countries focused on the preparatory process for LDC III and the initiative on the new implementation arrangements of the Integrated Framework. The DMFAS advisory group was set up and decided on the establishment of a DMFAS trust fund. Cooperation with other organizations continued to develop satisfactorily. UNCTAD provisional guidelines on cooperation with the private sector have been prepared. Progress was also made regarding the implementation of paragraph 166 of the UNCTAD X Plan of Action. An in-depth evaluation of the TRAINMAR programme was carried out. Annex I of this Report provides a programme-by-programme review of activities undertaken in 2000. Annex II contains statistical information on UNCTAD technical cooperation.

TD/B/47/8/Rev.1
TD/B/WP/132/Rev.1

Indicative Plan of UNCTAD's Technical Cooperation for 2001. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.

TD/B/48/8
TD/B/WP/142 and
TD/B/48/8/Add.1
TD/B/W/142/Add.1

Indicative Plan of UNCTAD Technical Cooperation for 2002. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat.

TD/B/WP/144 and
UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.175

Evaluation of the TRAINMAR Programme. The basic concept of the TRAINMAR technical assistance programme - which is now in its twenty second year - involves a network of national and regional training centres. These work in accordance with accepted pedagogic and substantive standards for the purpose of capacity building in the maritime sector. The concept represents a valuable contribution to development. During its first decade, the programme succeeded in the building of a global network. It contributed importantly to sustainable training capability in several parts of the world, while other parts still require much further development to these ends. The network includes the UNCTAD Central Support Team (CST), which is meant to provide quality control, guidance and service to national and regional centres, and programme and network management. On the whole network development stagnated towards the end of the last decade as compared with the

first. The Trainmar methodology of course design and delivery is basically sound. However, in its current form it fails to take into account modern developments in pedagogic technology as well as the flexibility required by changes in the organization of international commerce and supply chain management, and by the differences in the state of development of the various parts of the network. The basic curriculum consists of about 30 generic courses from before 1990. With two or three exceptions these courses are outdated. They reflect a heavy concentration on conventional port management and operations. The curriculum would need extensive restructuring and modernization in order to regain validity and relevance. Important additions have been made to the curriculum by centres in the network. There is a need for overall integration, inter alia with a view to offering educational degrees in addition to training. Effective programme implementation would depend, inter alia, on continuous and multidisciplinary substantive support of the programme in maritime transport, global logistics and commerce. There seems to be no working basis for this in the UNCTAD secretariat, nor is the CST adequately staffed for such purposes. The use of external consultants may partly, but not wholly, remedy these deficiencies. The inclusion of updated academic and technical organizations in the network might contribute to filling such gaps, but could not be expected to fill the managerial and coordinating voids that have been identified. There is considerable overlap of purpose and contents between Trainmar and other UNCTAD training programmes (e.g. Trainfortrade, Port Certificate), as well as with those of other organizations, such as ITC and ILO. There is little evidence, if at all, of coordination between these programmes. After more than 20 years, programme implementation has little managerial foundation in precise objectives and timeframes. The recommendations that followed from previous programme reviews were only implemented to a limited extent. The same applies to the recently formulated action plan, for which there is no comprehensive budgetary basis or financial strategy. Various forms of commercialization take place in some parts of the network, over which UNCTAD seems to have no control. On the whole, the CST would seem to have lost managerial control of the programme. This is due to a lack of pedagogic, substantive and managerial capacity in UNCTAD. The evaluation team sees no prospects of effective UNCTAD management and substantive support of the Trainmar network on a standalone basis. The Trainmar

programme in its current form should therefore be terminated. The team does see, however, possibilities of merging certain Trainmar components with other capacity building programmes in UNCTAD, and in coordinating these with those of, for example, ITC, ILO and IMO, if supported by appropriate managerial structures and financial provisions.

VIII. DISCUSSION PAPERS

The *UNCTAD Discussion Papers* are a series of scholarly papers on all aspects of international trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomics in the context of development. The papers, authored by UNCTAD staff, visiting consultants, as well as external researchers, are selected on the basis of their analytical quality and policy relevance. The areas covered by the series in 2001 are technology diffusion and growth; industrial reform in China; international capital standards; and exchange-rate policies.

UNCTAD/OSG/DP/154 No. 154, June 2001	Jörg Mayer	Technology Diffusion, Human Capital and Economic Growth in Developing Countries
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/155 No.155, August 2001	Alberto Gabriele	Science and Technology Policies, Industrial Reform and Technical Progress in China. Can socialist property rights be compatible with technological catching up?
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/156 No. 156, September 2001	Andrew Cornford	The Basel Committee's Proposals for Revised Capital Standards: Mark 2 and the State of Play.
UNCTAD/OSG/DP/157 No. 157, November 2001	Heiner Flassbeck	The Exchange Rate: Economic Policy Tool or Market Price?

IX. OCCASIONAL PAPERS

UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.136 *Trade Policy and Sustainable Human Development in Africa*
[English only]

X. G-24 DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

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

In 2001 the papers in the series covered exchange-rate policies; promotion of FDI; lessons from the East Asian crisis; financial liberalization in developing countries; reform of the international financial system; and the future role and governance of the IMF. The papers, prepared under the Project of Technical Support to the Intergovernmental Group of 24 on International Monetary Affairs (G-24), papers are aimed at supporting monetary and financial policy formulation in developing countries and are published jointly with the Center for International Development at Harvard University.

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/8 No. 8, January 2001	Ilan Goldfajn and Gino Olivares	<i>Can Flexible Exchange Rates Still “Work” in Financially Open Economies?</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/9 No. 9, February 2001	Gordon H. Hanson	<i>Should Countries Promote Foreign Direct Investment?</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/10 No. 10, March 2001	Jomo K. S.	<i>Growth After the Asian Crisis: What Remains of the East Asian Model?</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/11 No. 11, April 2001	Aziz Ali Mohammed	<i>The Future Role of the International Monetary Fund</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/12 No. 12, July 2001	Yung Chul Park Yunjong Wang	<i>Reform of the International Financial System and Institutions in Light of the Asian Financial Crisis</i>
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/13 No. 13, July 2001	José Antonio Ocampo	<i>Recasting the International Financial Agenda</i>

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/14 Charles Wyplosz
No. 14, September 2001

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/15 Peter Evans
No. 15, December 2001 Martha Finnemore

*How Risky is Financial
Liberalization in the
Developing Countries?*

*Organizational Reform
and the Expansion of the
South's Voice at the Fund*

English