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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

**Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts
on Competition Law and Policy
on its second session**

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
from 7 to 9 June 1999



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Chapter I

AGREED CONCLUSIONS ADOPTED BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP OF EXPERTS ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY AT ITS SECOND SESSION ¹

The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy,

Recalling the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices and the Third United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices,

Taking note of the preparations for UNCTAD X, and in particular the pre-UNCTAD X Seminar on the Role of Competition Policy for Development in Globalizing World Markets convened by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to be held from 14 to 15 June 1999,

Taking note with appreciation of the cooperation taking place with the World Trade Organization and other organizations active in the field of competition law and policy,

Taking note also with appreciation of the documentation prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat for the present session,

1. *Reaffirms* the fundamental role of competition law and policy for sound economic development;
2. *Stresses* the importance of the creation of a competition culture;
3. *Recommends* in that regard that UNCTAD X should take into account the important and useful work being carried out on competition law and policy issues within the UNCTAD intergovernmental machinery, which has the active support and participation of the competition law and policy authorities of member States;
4. *Recalls* in that connection that the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy has been able to mobilize a high level of participation of experts and practitioners from capitals, which has allowed it to discuss technical and policy issues in an informal and constructive setting. These working methods have enabled the Intergovernmental Group of Experts to pursue its objectives of clarifying and elucidating principles, concepts and

¹ As adopted at its closing plenary, on Wednesday 9 June 1999.

policy issues concerning the formulation and enforcement of competition law and policy. The exchange of experiences and information by member States, in particular during the informal consultations of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, continues to contribute to a better understanding of the issues concerned, capacity-building for individual countries and the promotion of international cooperation in this area;

5. *Recognizes* the need for strengthened international cooperation in the area of competition law and policy and *invites* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to continue cooperation with the World Trade Organization and other organizations working in the area of competition law and policy;

6. *Welcomes* the regional initiatives in convening preparatory meetings for the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review all Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, with the assistance of the UNCTAD secretariat, focusing on reviewing their respective experiences in the implementation of the Set;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to prepare for the Fourth Review Conference an assessment of the operation of the Set;

8. *Takes note* with appreciation of the voluntary financial and other contributions received from member States and *invites* all member States to assist UNCTAD on a voluntary basis in its technical cooperation activities by providing experts, training facilities or financial resources; *requests* the UNCTAD secretariat to pursue its technical cooperation activities within the available resources; and *invites* the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to explore the feasibility of supporting training and capacity-building on a regional basis within the available resources;

9. *Recommends* that the Fourth Review Conference consider the following issues related to the better implementation of the Set:

- (a) Experience gained so far with the establishment of competition laws and competition authorities and enforcement of the law and competition advocacy in developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and relevant regional organizations;
- (b) Organization and powers of competition authorities, including how to determine enforcement priorities;
- (c) Treatment of confidential information in competition law and policy;
- (d) The role of competition policy in economic development;

- (e) Competition policy issues in telecommunications; and
- (f) Competition policy and its implications for regulatory and legislative reforms;

10. *Requests* the UNCTAD secretariat to prepare for consideration by the Fourth Review Conference:

- (a) A revised report on the experiences gained so far with international cooperation on competition policy issues and the mechanisms used, taking into account commentary and information to be received from member States by 31 January 2000;
- (b) An updated review of technical assistance, taking into account the information to be submitted by member States and international organizations no later than 31 January 2000;
- (c) A report on how competition policy addresses the exercise of intellectual property rights, taking into account commentary and information to be received from member States by 31 October 1999; and
- (d) An updated version of the model law taking into account recent trends in competition legislation and its enforcement. It should be understood that the Model Law and its commentary do not affect the discretion of countries to choose policies considered appropriate for themselves, and that the Model Law and its commentary should be periodically reviewed in the light of reforms and trends at the national and regional levels;

11. *Requests* the secretariat to continue to publish the following documents on a regular basis and to make them available on the Internet:

- (a) Further issues of the Handbook on Competition Legislation, including regional and international instruments, which should be complemented with a summary of the main provisions of competition laws on the basis of inputs to be submitted by member States;
- (b) An updated version of the Directory of Competition Authorities; and
- (c) An information note on recent important competition cases, with special reference to competition cases involving more than one country, and taking into account information to be received from member States;

12. *Requests* the UNCTAD secretariat to make available on its web site a compendium of all existing national competition laws and to establish where possible direct linkages to competition web sites of countries and relevant regional and international organizations.

Chapter II

GENERAL STATEMENTS

1. The **Secretary-General of UNCTAD** recalled the context in which the current session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts was taking place. First, it was to act as the preparatory body for the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, scheduled to take place in September 2000. Second, it was taking place less than eight months before UNCTAD X, at which competition law and policy would probably be high on the agenda. And, third, it was to be expected that new multilateral trade negotiations, which were likely to address competition in one form or another, would be launched at the third Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO), in December 1999. All three conferences would help shape the broad directions of UNCTAD's future work in the area of competition law and policy.

2. So far, as mandated under the Set of Principles and Rules, UNCTAD's role had been principally to study the issues contained in the Set, and to disseminate competition principles and rules to all developing countries and countries with economies in transition, through technical assistance and advisory and training programmes, helping them to adopt national competition legislation. A natural and integral component of that role was to undertake a more in-depth effort to strengthen the capacity of Governments to participate effectively in regional and global deliberations on competition policy, by ensuring in particular that the development dimension was taken into account, as called for at the third WTO Ministerial Conference. That would require both analytical work on key concepts and issues, and outreach in the form of capacity-building efforts.

3. Another area where UNCTAD had an important role to play was in creating a true competition culture in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Considerable efforts needed to be made, especially by civil society, to understand, accept and disseminate the culture of competition, which was the *sine qua non* of the good functioning of markets. However, market failures did occur, especially when economies were poor and subject to the major ills of under-development; in those cases, certain sectors might have to be regulated as long as the market failure persisted. In his view, therefore, in the run-up to the WTO Ministerial Conference and thereafter, UNCTAD should help to strengthen the negotiating capabilities of developing countries in international forums.

4. Turning to the preparations for the Fourth Review Conference, the UNCTAD secretariat had prepared a preliminary assessment of the operation of the Set since the Third Review Conference, in 1995. The document containing the assessment (TD/B/COM.2/CLP/13), which

was to be considered by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, underlined, *inter alia*, the role of competition policy in bringing about a more equitable playing field, at the national and international levels, and might therefore be considered at UNCTAD X. Any decision at UNCTAD X would be directly relevant to the work of the Fourth Review Conference. Further, in order to enhance the preparations for UNCTAD X in that field, the secretariat was organizing a seminar on the role of competition policy for development in globalizing world markets, due to be held from 14 to 15 June 1999. The seminar would cover some of the critical issues, such as deregulation, demonopolization and privatization, the control of international mergers having effects in developing countries, and the creation of a competition culture, all subjects on the agenda of the consultations of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts.

5. The representative of the **European Community** said he found the selection of topics on the agenda of the current session highly relevant to the international debate on competition issues and their contribution to understanding the interface between competition policy and economic policies very useful. In that context, he cited the principle of positive comity and its relevance to a flexible approach in international cooperation. Referring to the regional meeting of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 31 May to 4 June 1999, he expressed his appreciation to UNCTAD for its valuable technical assistance to developing countries, particularly those in Africa.

6. The representative of **Japan** informed the meeting that his Government had adopted in 1999 a revised three-year programme to promote deregulation, which included measures to promote fair trade and competition. Among the specific measures contained in the programme were: (a) the strict and vigorous application of the Anti-Monopoly Act; (b) the promotion of deregulation and advocacy of competition policy; (c) the review of the Anti-Monopoly Act exemptions system; (d) the examination of matters related to concentrations; and (e) the introduction of a private remedy system. The aim of the measures was to maintain and promote fair and free competition in the Japanese market, bearing in mind the overall deregulation measures taken by the Government.

7. The representative of the **Russian Federation** drew attention to changes in Russian anti-monopoly bodies and legislation, and trends in applying specific articles of the legislation. The implementation of market-oriented reforms required the existence of a strong body that was able to carry out effective anti-monopoly policies. The status of the relevant body in the Russian Federation had been upgraded in 1998, with the creation of the Ministry for Anti-Monopoly Policy and Support of Entrepreneurship to replace several committees and services dealing with unfair competition. The Ministry carried out its activities on the basis of already existing legislation, some of which was being reviewed to take account of international experience and specific features of the Russian economy. The main tasks of the Ministry were to prevent monopolization, to preserve a single economic area, to provide State control of economic concentration, to provide equal opportunities for companies, to draw up and carry out

demonopolization programmes, and to regulate natural monopolies. In 1998, the number of investigations into the violation of anti-monopoly regulations had increased significantly; 30 per cent of the investigations dealt with cases of abuse of market domination and 21 per cent with violations related to activities of State authorities, as well as to mergers and acquisitions. The number of cases dealing with cartel agreements remained relatively low, owing to the lack of an efficient mechanism for their detection.

8. The representative of **France** said that the considerable increase in the number of cases investigated and decisions made by the French competition authority was proof that competition principles were now well established in France, that competition jurisprudence was well known, and that the decision-making process in the field of competition was effective. As evidence, he cited the declared intention of the Minister of Economy and Finance to follow the advice rendered by the authority. He also noted that the sectoral regulators, such as the telecommunications authority, had referred three cases to the competition authority in 1999, and that the increase in the number of cases was matched by an increase in the sanctions imposed.

9. The representative of **Zimbabwe** informed the meeting about a number of national and regional meetings on competition law and policy being held in the region, which had been organized by regional and international organizations. Competition legislation in Zimbabwe was actually of quite recent origin, and his Government was therefore seeking technical assistance in making the competition authority functional. He welcomed the planned pre-UNCTAD X seminar on the role of competition policy for development in globalizing world markets, due to be held from 14 to 15 June 1999, which would allow UNCTAD to take advantage of the presence of experts in Geneva for the current session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, and which would help it to prepare for UNCTAD X.

10. The representative of **Egypt** said that his Government attached great importance to the work of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, and valued UNCTAD's technical assistance in drafting Egypt's competition law and organizing training seminars, and its assistance in institution- and capacity-building in Egypt. Parliament was expected to adopt the law later in 1999.

11. The representative of **Ukraine** informed the meeting about recent developments with respect to the application of competition law and policy in his country. In 1998 there had been an increase in the number of legal cases concerning the violation of competition law, the majority of which were accounted for by abuses of a monopoly position and discrimination against enterprises by State authorities. A recently adopted decree summarized previous experiences, referred to the main problems and specified the main areas and measures for the application of competition policy in 1999-2000. The draft decree had been prepared by the Anti-Monopoly Committee in cooperation with numerous governmental agencies; that approach had made it possible to identify the main problems in specific sectors as well as actions to solve them. He further highlighted and commented on three important areas of problems: the problem of combining State functions and

economic activities in one person; the problems linked to the privatization of strategically important enterprises and the participation of off-shore companies; and the problems related to the introduction of a system to regulate natural monopolies.

12. The representative of **Côte d'Ivoire** expressed the appreciation of his Government to UNCTAD for the technical assistance extended to its competition authority and to associations of consumer groups in Côte d'Ivoire. As a result of the UNCTAD national seminar held in December 1998 in Abidjan, associations of national consumer groups had been formed and were playing an active role in the development of a competition culture. He also thanked UNCTAD for its contribution to the organization of the regional seminar of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) and the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), also held in Abidjan, which had assisted members of those organizations in establishing a common competition policy in the subregion.

13. The representative of **Thailand** informed the meeting about the objectives of the competition law recently adopted in his country. The law aimed to create a competitive environment and opportunities for new entrants through market access. The competition authority would be established soon within the Ministry of Commerce.

14. The representative of **Romania** described his country's experience in applying competition legislation, which, while encompassing the Set of Principles and Rules and, in the field of cartels, abuse of dominance and mergers, followed the legislative framework of the European Community. Romanian competition legislation was applicable to all enterprises, including State-owned and foreign enterprises, and its competition authority was able to amend that legislation and adopt new regulations. The number of cases investigated by the competition authority had substantially increased in 1998, primarily in the field of mergers and acquisitions. He drew attention to specific features of Romanian legislation. While competition law made no distinction between horizontal and vertical restraints, the competition authority did make that distinction in its approach to enforcement. The competition law included the *de minimis* principle and provided for exemptions based on the criteria of balancing anti-competitive and positive effects on consumers and the economy, while the activity of the competition authority was subject to judiciary supervision.

15. The representative of **Gabon** said that he gave high priority to the work of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts and expressed his appreciation for the technical assistance which UNCTAD had extended to his country in 1998. In particular he mentioned the regional and national seminars held in Libreville, Gabon, for the UDEAC/CEMAC countries. He informed the meeting about the recent amendments made to competition law in Gabon. He hoped that UNCTAD would respond favourably to his Government's request for assistance in organizing a national training seminar and the capacity-building activities envisaged by the competition authority.

16. The representative of **Kenya** said that his Government valued the technical assistance extended by UNCTAD to Kenya, particularly in the training of Kenyan officials and their attachment to other competition agencies where they had gained experience and expertise in the enforcement of competition law. He gave the example of the Kenyan nationals trained during 1998 in the United States Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission. He called on UNCTAD to assist his Government in implementing the training programme formulated by the Kenyan competition authority for the year 2000.

17. The representative of **Morocco** said the Intergovernmental Group of Experts was a vital source of information and inspiration for the Moroccan competition authority. His country was organizing, in cooperation with UNCTAD, an international forum on the effects of globalization on competition and consumers, to be held in Marrakesh in October 1999. UNCTAD's cooperation in organizing regional seminars, such as those which had taken place in 1998 in Cairo, Egypt, and in Manama, Bahrain, had been extremely fruitful and served as a reference for participating countries. Further seminars of that sort were needed for Arab countries, to help them in their integration efforts, as competition was essential in creating free trade areas.

18. The representative of the **Republic of Korea** said the competition law of the Republic of Korea had been amended to cover all industries and private agreements, and reforms had also been undertaken in the areas of misleading advertising and consumer protection. He drew participants' attention to a regional workshop on competition, to be held in September 1999, which would be organized by his Government in cooperation with the secretariat of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

19. The representative of **South Africa** pointed out that South Africa had a new competition law, which replaced the one referred to in document TD/B/COM.2/CLP/6. The South African market had some sectors with very high concentration and skewed distribution of wealth and income. Accordingly, the restructuring of both public and private enterprises would be promoted, to allow small enterprises to grow and to protect consumer welfare. However, the large size of firms and inter-firm cooperation were not considered to be necessarily bad, and were often necessary for international competitiveness. Assistance in training staff would be received from the World Bank and the OECD, and would be open to all countries of the Southern African Development Council (SADC).

20. The representative of **Tunisia** said that his country had amended its competition law in May 1999. In particular, the competition authority's powers had been strengthened, so that it could itself launch investigations under certain conditions, and the prohibition of certain exclusivity contracts had been eased. Improvements in the separation of the phases of inquiry and decision-making had been made. All those reforms had already resulted in a substantial increase in the number of cases investigated and decisions made.

21. The representative of **Lithuania**, describing the latest developments in competition policy in her country, drew particular attention to the adoption of the new competition law, which had come into effect on 2 April 1999 and which was in line with European Community legislation, in accordance with the Europe Agreement. The new law created a competition authority consisting of a chairperson and four members, and was more explicit on the status of the authority and provided it with greater independence than the previous law. The investigative and law-enforcing powers of the authority had also been widened; it could now impose fines for uncompetitive actions worth up to 10 per cent of the gross annual income of an enterprise.

22. The representative of the **United Kingdom** described the provisions of her country's new competition law, which had been closely modelled on the relevant parts of the Treaty of Rome. The Director-General of Fair Trading had been given stronger powers of investigation and enforcement and sanction, including a new ability to impose financial penalties. Regulators of public utilities would have concurrent powers to enforce the new competition law against utilities. Efforts were now being made to publicize and explain the provisions of the law, which would come fully into force in March 2000.

Chapter III

CONSULTATIONS ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY, INCLUDING THE MODEL LAW AND STUDIES RELATED TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE SET OF PRINCIPLES AND RULES;

WORK PROGRAMME, INCLUDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, ADVISORY AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE TO REVIEW ALL ASPECTS OF THE SET OF PRINCIPLES AND RULES

(agenda item 3)

23. For its consideration of the substantive agenda item (agenda item 3), the Intergovernmental Group of Experts had before it the following documentation:

“Competition cases involving more than one country” (TD/B/COM.2/CLP/9)

“A preliminary report on how competition policy addresses the exercise of intellectual property rights” (TD/B/COM.2/CLP/10)

“Experiences gained so far on international cooperation on competition policy issues and the mechanisms used” (TD/B/COM.2/CLP/11)

“Review of technical assistance, advisory and training programmes on competition law and policy” (TD/B/COM.2/CLP/12)

“Preliminary assessment of the operation of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices since the Third Review Conference” (TD/B/COM.2/CLP/13)

24. At its closing plenary meeting, on 9 June 1999, the Intergovernmental Group of Experts adopted its agreed conclusions on agenda item 3 (for the text of the conclusions, see chapter I).

Chairperson’s summary of the informal discussions

25. The discussion focused on three subjects: (i) the relationship between the competition authority and relevant regulatory agencies, especially in respect of the privatization and

demonopolization processes; (ii) international merger controls, in particular where they have effects in developing countries; and (iii) the creation of a culture of competition.

26. As regards the relationship between the competition authorities and the relevant regulatory agencies, it became clear in the discussions that a relatively wide array of approaches are followed. In some countries, regulatory authorities appear to have concurrent powers with other regulatory and competition authorities. In these countries, rather than attempt at this stage to harmonize and, eventually, unify such powers, preference has been given to a pragmatic approach whereby experience is first acquired and legislation is subsequently reviewed and adjusted to achieve homogeneity. This approach is deemed to utilize the expertise of regulators and to encourage the use of competition power without the need for more prescriptive regulatory powers. In other countries, the coordination between regulatory and competition authorities is encouraged on the grounds that deregulation and competition policy aim to facilitate the functioning of the market mechanism and that competition authorities have a major role to play in the deregulation process. Finally, in other cases, there is a clear-cut allocation of responsibilities and powers to the two types of authorities, with exceptions thereto being clearly stipulated.

27. As regards international merger controls, their growing importance was stressed, as merger cases are growing in number and they have a substantial impact on the global economy. However, it is often difficult for countries, particularly developing countries, to identify all the implications of such mergers for, and their potential effects on, their economies. It is also difficult for them to ascertain the appropriate action to take with regard to individual mergers and to identify the international bodies and dispute settlement mechanisms to which they can or should resort.

28. As regards competition culture, it was stressed that the creation of such a culture was a critical element in the establishment of an effective competition system. However, more needs to be done to make the general public and policy makers aware of the importance of a sound competition system. The creation of an effective competition culture requires a debate and explanations that reach beyond the circle of competition authorities. It is necessary to extend advocacy efforts to the relevant ministries, including ministries of justice, as well as to parliaments, civil society and the media. The Intergovernmental Group of Experts called on the relevant international organizations, including UNCTAD, to buttress efforts being made at the national level in this regard, in particular in developing countries and economies in transition.

Chapter IV

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening of the session

29. The second session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 7 to 9 June 1999. It was opened by Mr. F. Souty (France), Chairperson at the first session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, held in July 1998.

B. Election of officers

(agenda item 1)

30. At its opening plenary meeting, on Monday, 7 June 1999, the Intergovernmental Group of Experts elected its officers, as follows:

Chairperson: Mr. D.J. Pathirana (Sri Lanka)

Vice-Chairperson-cum-Rapporteur: Mrs. V.G.C. Steeples (United Kingdom)

C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

(agenda item 2)

31. Also at its opening plenary meeting, the Intergovernmental Group of Experts adopted the provisional agenda for the session (contained in TD/B/COM.2/CLP/8). The agenda was thus as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. (i) Consultations on competition law and policy, including the Model Law and studies related to the provisions of the Set of Principles and Rules

- (ii) Work programme, including technical assistance, advisory and training programmes on competition law and policy and preparations for the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Principles and Rules
- 4. Provisional agenda for the Fourth Review Conference
- 5. Adoption of the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts

D. Provisional agenda for the Fourth Review Conference

(agenda item 4)

32. At its closing plenary meeting, on 9 June 1999, the Intergovernmental Group of Experts approved the provisional agenda for the Fourth Review Conference (for the text of the provisional agenda, see annex I).

E. Adoption of the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts

(agenda item 5)

33. Also at its closing plenary meeting, the Intergovernmental Group of Experts adopted the draft report on its session (contained in TD/B/COM.2/CLP/L.4), subject to any amendments that delegations might wish to make, and authorized the Rapporteur to finalize the report as appropriate.

Annex I

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FOURTH REVIEW CONFERENCE

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of the President
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure
4. Adoption of the agenda
5. Organization of the work of the Conference
6. Election of other officers
7. Credentials:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
8. Review of all aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices:
 - (a) Review of application and implementation of the Set
 - (b) Consideration of proposals for the improvement and further development of the Set, including international cooperation in the field of control of restrictive business practices
9. Other business
10. Adoption of proposals for the improvement and further development of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, including international cooperation in this field
11. Adoption of the report of the Conference

Annex II

ATTENDANCE ¹

1. Experts from the following States members of UNCTAD attended the meeting:

Australia	Madagascar
Bangladesh	Malaysia
Benin	Mali
Bolivia	Malta
Brazil	Mexico
Burkina Faso	Morocco
Canada	Namibia
Chile	Netherlands
China	Nigeria
Colombia	Norway
Costa Rica	Panama
Côte d'Ivoire	Peru
Croatia	Philippines
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Portugal
Dominican Republic	Republic of Korea
Ecuador	Romania
Egypt	Russian Federation
Equatorial Guinea	Senegal
Estonia	Slovakia
Ethiopia	South Africa
Finland	Spain
France	Sri Lanka
Gabon	Sudan
Gambia	Sweden
Georgia	Switzerland
Germany	Syrian Arab Republic
Ghana	Thailand
Guatemala	Togo
Honduras	Tunisia
Hungary	Turkey
India	Ukraine
Indonesia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	United States of America
Jamaica	Yemen
Japan	Zambia
Kenya	Zimbabwe
Lithuania	

¹ For final list of participants, see TD/B/COM.2/CLP/INF.2.

The European Community was also represented.

2. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the meeting:

Arab Labour Organization
Caribbean Community
Central Bank of West African States
European Free Trade Association
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

3. The following specialized agencies and related organization were represented at the meeting:

World Health Organization
International Monetary Fund
World Trade Organization

4. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the meeting:

General Category
International Chamber of Commerce
European Chemical Industry Council
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Vision International
