



# Activity Report 2011

## **DITC**

DIVISION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, AND COMMODITIES



For further information on UNCTAD's Division on International Trade in Goods and Services,  
and Commodities please consult the following website:

**<http://unctad.org/en/pages/DITC/DITC.aspx>** or contact: **[ditcinfo@unctad.org](mailto:ditcinfo@unctad.org)**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **AN OVERVIEW OF THE FOUR-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACCRA ACCORD**

UNCTAD is the focal point of the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. UNCTAD's Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (DITC) is responsible for subprogramme 3 on international trade, established by the United Nations General Assembly under Section 12 (Trade and Development) of the United Nations programme budget, following the provisions of the Accra Accord of UNCTAD XII.

Compared with the previous years' activity reports, and given that 2011 was the fourth year of the Accra Accord mandate, the structure of the report has been changed to provide a summary of the Division's work over the four years from 2008 to 2011 in implementing the Accra Accord under the three pillars of UNCTAD (consensus building; research and analysis; technical assistance and capacity building) relating to paragraphs 89 and 90, 94–106, and 170. For each pillar it also highlights an illustrative range of key activities undertaken in 2011. A self assessment of the results attained and lesson learnt are also provided, which can be taken into account in the future to improve the quality, effectiveness and impact of programme implementation. The report does not cover all aspects of the work done throughout these years: detailed information pertaining to activities undertaken in 2008, 2009 and 2010 may be viewed in the individual DITC activity reports for these years at <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=3678&lang=1>. This activity report responds to the request in the Accra Accord in paragraph 206 for activity reports from the secretariat.



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PROMOTING PROSPERITY FOR ALL THROUGH TRADE:  
FROM POLICY TO PRACTICE





*Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, December 2011, Geneva, Switzerland*

UNCTAD's Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (DITC) strives to bring about prosperity for all through trade that fosters inclusive and sustainable growth and development. It supports the integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the international trading system and the world economy. Its support enables countries to use international trade and trade and related policies as tools for enhanced and beneficial participation in the global economy. It also promotes global partnerships in trade to maximize equitable and inclusive access to the benefits of globalization. In these undertakings, DITC pays special attention to the needs of least developed countries (LDCs), African countries and small and vulnerable economies.

The Division is composed of the Office of the Director and the following branches: Competition and Consumer Policies Branch; Trade Analysis Branch; Trade, Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Branch; and Trade Negotiations and Commercial Diplomacy Branch (see the organigram in Annex I). The United Nations programme budget allocation for staff and non-staff resources (covering consultants, ad hoc expert groups, staff travel and external printing) to the Division under the subprogramme on international trade for 2008–2009 and 2010–2011 is provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. DITC regular budget allocation and staff resources**

Biennium	Regular budget (United States dollars)	Staff
2008–2009	24 358 100	85*
2010–2011	28 578 200	70**

\*Includes staff in the Special Unit on Commodities.

\*\*As from 2010, staffing figures for the Division do not include staff in the Special Unit on Commodities.

The Division implements its mission and mandates via the three integrated and synergistic pillars of UNCTAD's operations: intergovernmental deliberations and consensus building; research and analysis; and technical assistance and capacity building. Intergovernmental meetings are organized and/or serviced by the Division to provide a platform and forum for deliberations and experience sharing on key national and international trade and trade-related issues and available best practices, based on empirical data, analyses and country/regional experiences. This enhances interest and participation of countries in international trade and strengthens consensus on policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks favourable for trade and development. The consensus building among Member States is undertaken drawing upon policy oriented reports prepared by the Division on topical trade issues identified by Member States and from the exchange of national and regional experi-



ences by Member States.

In respect of the research and analysis pillar, the Division undertakes trade and trade-related analytical research, on emerging trends in the international trading system and their potential impact on development prospects. It also assesses trade flows in goods and services, and develops, makes available and updates trade-related analytical tools and statistical information that can be utilized for international, regional and national policy dialogue, trade negotiations and policy formulation and implementation. Thus through its analyses and analytical tools and software, the Division scans trends and maps frontier issues at the nexus of trade and development, raises awareness of the development implications of global economic and trade processes, enhances knowledge-building, and informs and facilitates intellectual and policy deliberations that can lead to informed policy-making and negotiations.

Technical cooperation and capacity building by the Division is provided through advisory services, projects and training (national, regional, global, thematic and sectoral) that are demand-driven and tailored to the specific needs of countries and their regional groupings. The assistance is designed to help countries formulate and implement policies and laws, and develop human, institutional and regulatory capacities and know-how to negotiate, produce, trade and compete locally and globally. Our aid for trade activities are financed mainly by extra-budgetary resources.

To strengthen the impact of the work produced by the Division via the three pillars and promote networking and synergy, the Division cooperates closely with other relevant institutions. Major partners include intergovernmental organizations including other United Nations bodies, governments, research centres and universities, non-governmental organizations and civil society, as well as the private sector. The Division also contributes to UN-wide activities such as those initiated through the UN Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity, the "One UN" pilot countries and the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs. The Division also contributes to UNCTAD-wide activities

(such as Paragraph 166 courses which focus on key issues on the international economic agenda and UNCTAD inputs into other UN activities such as the Fourth United Nations Conference for Least Developed Countries, and global efforts to monitor and tackle the global food, financial, fuel and economic crises as well as climate change.

The Division's work on international trade is organized into four thematic areas, dealing respectively with: the development dimension of trade policy and trade negotiations, international trade and the trading system; policy research, analysis and trade information and data; competition policy and law and consumer welfare; and mutually supportive trade, environment and sustainable development approaches. Some of the key products and services of the Division include:

- (a) Monitoring and assessing trends in the international trading system from a development perspective;
- (b) Facilitating intergovernmental deliberations and consensus building in UNCTAD, the UN General Assembly and other international forums;
- (c) Servicing the UN Conference to Review all Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (held every five years);
- (d) Quantifying the positive interaction between trade and development;
- (e) Supporting international trade negotiations including on WTO accession;
- (f) Increasing the participation of developing countries in global services trade and impact on development including of migration;
- (g) Increasing developing countries' participation in new and dynamic sectors of global trade, including the creative economy;
- (h) Serving as a centre of excellence on trade data and statistics, tariffs and non-tariff measures (NTMs), and related analytical software;

- (i) Helping countries to develop innovative strategies for export diversification including through participation in global supply chains;
- (j) Helping countries to set up competition policies and laws nationally and regionally, drawing upon UNCTAD's Model Law on Competition, formulating consumer protection and developing voluntary norms to combat anti-competitive practices in national and global markets;
- (k) Helping countries to conduct voluntary peer reviews on competition policy;
- (l) Promoting South-South trade, including through support for the Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries;
- (m) Promoting effective utilization of trade preferences including the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP);
- (n) Supporting developing countries in reaping gains from opportunities at the interface between trade, environment and development, including biodiversity resources, biofuels, climate change and sustainable agriculture especially organic agriculture;
- (o) Providing aid for trade to developing countries; and
- (p) Promoting the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The impact of the work accomplished between 2008 and 2011 by DITC has, in line with the Accra Accord, focused upon issues and trends affecting trade at the national, regional and international levels from a development perspective, and on promoting trade as an engine of economic growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction, with greater emphasis on practical solutions. Special attention has been given to the monitoring and assessment of the impact on trade of the global financial and economic crisis and on successful strategies to mitigate the detrimental impact. Linkages between trade and internationally agreed development goals and objectives and trade, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), poverty, trade and gender have been clarified. This work has also contributed to developing countries' efforts to design appropriate national trade policies on an informed basis and to participate effectively and equitably in international trade, the trading system and regional and multilateral trade negotiations. It has also contributed towards enhancing dialogue, understanding and global consensus on appropriate trade policy and trade-related actions required to foster recovery, build capabilities to withstand future shocks, create jobs and widen access to essential services.



More detailed information on the activities of the Division is available on the following divisional websites:

**[www.unctad.org/tradenegotiations](http://www.unctad.org/tradenegotiations)**

on trade policy and trade negotiation issues;

**[www.unctad.org/gsp](http://www.unctad.org/gsp)**

on GSP schemes;

**[www.unctad.org/dispute/courses](http://www.unctad.org/dispute/courses)**

on dispute settlement in international trade, investment and intellectual property;

**[www.unctad.org/tab](http://www.unctad.org/tab)**

on trade analysis issues;

**[www.unctad.org/trains](http://www.unctad.org/trains)**

on trade analysis and information system;

**[www.unctad.org/creative-programme](http://www.unctad.org/creative-programme)**

on creative economy issues;

**[www.unctad.org/competition](http://www.unctad.org/competition)**

on competition and consumer policies;

**[www.unctad.org/ghg](http://www.unctad.org/ghg)**

on climate change issues;

**[www.unctad.org/biotrade](http://www.unctad.org/biotrade)**

on the BioTrade Initiative;

**[www.unctad.org/trade\\_env](http://www.unctad.org/trade_env)**

on trade, environment and development;

**[www.unctad.org/ter](http://www.unctad.org/ter)**

on the Trade and Environment Review; and

**[www.unctad.org/greeneconomy](http://www.unctad.org/greeneconomy)**

on green economy issues.

BUILDING CONSENSUS ON MAXIMIZING DEVELOPMENT  
OPPORTUNITIES FROM GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE

II

The consensus-building pillar of UNCTAD provides a platform for open dialogue and exchange of experiences on key national and international issues. Such a platform makes it accessible for countries to present ideas as well as understand new concepts and data at a local, national and international level on emerging topics of trade and development so as to elaborate best practices, policies and approaches to fostering both quantitative and qualitative integration into international trade and the global economy. Consensus building through inter-governmental policy dialogue is supported by expert meetings and deliberations. It provides an opportunity for rallying the international community towards solutions for issues at the intersection of trade in goods and services of most interest to developing countries. During the four-year period of the implementation of the Accra Accord, DITC organized, serviced and/or made contributions directly to 27 substantive intergovernmental meetings and 6 ad hoc expert group meetings, as well as supported the preparatory process for UNCTAD XIII (see Table 2), as highlighted below.

**Table 2. Consensus-building meetings directly serviced by DITC\***

Meetings	2008–2009	2010–2011	Total
Intergovernmental meetings	12	15	27
Ad hoc expert group meetings	3	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>

\*The meetings related to the preparatory process for UNCTAD XIII and the Working Party on Strategic Framework and Programme Budget are not included in the numbers above.

## A. PREPARATORY PROCESS FOR UNCTAD XIII

During 2011, the preparatory process for the 13th ministerial conference of UNCTAD, held in Doha, Qatar in April 2012 was launched. Following the adoption of the conference theme<sup>1</sup> and sub-themes (see Table 3), the Division contributed to this process via the Doha Coordinating Committee set up by the

Secretary-General of UNCTAD. The Committee prepared the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the conference and coordinated UNCTAD-wide organization of events linked to the conference theme and sub-themes. The Division contributed to the inter-divisional task force that prepared the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. It also prepared and organized the following events prior to and during the conference, the high-level ministerial round table on sub-theme 2 and had substantive inputs to the preparatory committee for UNCTAD XIII upon request:

- Ad hoc expert meeting on the “Green economy: Trade and sustainable development implications” (Geneva, 8–10 November 2011);
- Policy dialogue on “Redefining the role of the government in tomorrow’s international trade” (Geneva, 26–28 March 2012);
- Competition law enforcement in the Gulf region: Challenges and perspectives (special event, Doha, 16–18 April 2012);
- Global Services Forum (Doha, 19 April 2012);
- African trade ministers meeting (Doha, 20 April 2012);
- High-level meeting of Global Systems of Trade Preferences among developing countries (GSTP) (Doha, 23 April 2012);
- High-level ministerial round table 3 on strengthening all forms of cooperation and partnerships for trade and development, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation (Doha, 24 April 2012);
- Reflections on the international trading system and inclusive development (special event, Doha, 24 April 2012);
- The future international agenda on non-tariff measures (special event, Doha, 25 April 2012);
- The UN forum on (private) sustainability standards (information session, Doha, 25 April 2012);
- Mainstreaming sustainability into trade and development policies: Towards the Rio +20 Summit (special event, Doha, 25 April 2012);

1. Development-centred globalization: Towards inclusive and sustainable growth and development”.

**Table 3. UNCTAD XIII theme and sub-themes**

<b>Theme</b>	Development-centred globalization: Towards inclusive and sustainable growth and development
<b>Sub-themes</b>	1. Enhancing the enabling economic environment at all levels in support of inclusive and sustainable development.
	2. Strengthening all forms of cooperation and partnerships for trade and development, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
	3. Addressing persistent and emerging development challenges as related to their implications for trade and development and interrelated issues in areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.
	4. Promoting investment, trade, entrepreneurship and related development policies to foster sustained economic growth for sustainable and inclusive development.

- Competition and consumer policies for development: UNCTAD and Switzerland capacity-building programme support for Latin America (COMPAL) (Doha, 25 April 2012); and
- High-level policy dialogue on the creative economy for development (Doha 26 April, 2012).

The Division also supported the annual meeting of the Global Network of Export Import Banks and Development Finance Institutions (Doha, 20 April 2012).

## B. SIXTH UN REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE UN SET ON COMPETITION POLICY

UNCTAD is the focal point on the work on competition policy and related consumer welfare within the United Nations system. It provides a forum for intergovernmental policy dialogue and consensus building on competition laws and policies to its Member States, with close linkages to existing networks of competition authorities. Every five years since the adoption of the United Nations Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, in December 1980, a UN Review Conference has been held. The UN Set on Competition Policy is the only multilateral instrument on competition

policy presently available. The UN Review Conference provides an occasion for heads of competition authorities and senior officials of developed and developing countries and economies in transition, as well as relevant stakeholders to establish direct contact and networking for voluntary cooperation and the exchange of best practices. In the periods between conferences, the intergovernmental policy dialogue on competition and consumer issues is undertaken at the annual meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy.

The Sixth UN Review Conference on the UN Set on Competition Policy, held from 8–12 November 2010, offered the opportunity to address some of the problems arising from monopolization, hard core cartels, abuses of dominance and anti-competitive mega-mergers, and defined the types of national and international measures needed to ensure that anti-competitive practices do not impede or negate the realization of benefits that should arise from the liberalization of trade and investment in developing countries. It adopted a resolution calling on UNCTAD to continue working on competition policy issues and encouraging the international community to further deepen implementation of the UN Set on Competition Policy. The Division is applying the blueprint set out by the UN Review Conference for UNCTAD's work on competition policy for this subsequent

five years, including on the UNCTAD Model Law on Competition, technical assistance, voluntary peer review of national and regional competition laws, and issues for discussion by the annual Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy. This mandate has been further reinforced by the outcome of UNCTAD XIII which encourages UNCTAD to help developing countries and countries with economies in transition to formulate and implement competition and consumer protection policies.

### **C. UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

Each year the UN General Assembly, via the Economic and Financial Committee (the Second Committee) which is concerned with economic issues) considers, under the theme of macroeconomic policy questions, issues relevant to international trade and development. For its deliberations, the UN Secretary-General's report is prepared by UNCTAD which also participates in substantively servicing the deliberations. During the reporting period, the Division prepared the UN Secretary-General's report and participated in substantive servicing of the deliberations at by the UN General Assembly 63rd session (2008), 64th session (2009), 65th session (2010) and 66th session (2011). The report and deliberations delved into developments in international trade, the status of the WTO's Doha Round negotiations, and the round's potential contribution to the attainment of the MDGs and regional trade agreements.

The 2011 session focused on uncertainties facing the multilateral trading system regarding the prospect of the closing of the Doha Round of trade negotiations, against the backdrop of a series of changes in the structure and direction of international trade, especially the growth of trade in intermediate goods, linked to the spread of international production. This was particularly timely in view of preparations for the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO), being held in December 2011. At the end of each session, the UN General Assembly discusses and adopts a resolution on international trade and

development which for 2011 is available in document A/RES/66/185.

### **D. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

The Division prepares and services the annual deliberations of the Trade and Development Board revolving around the topic of the "Evolution of the international trading system and of international trade from a development perspective". During the period 2008–2011 for the 55th to the 58th sessions of the board, the following policy debates were facilitated:

- At its 55th session in 2008 the Board discussed the evolution of the international trading system and of international trade from a development perspective. It considered persistent and emerging trade policy challenges, particularly in terms linkages of trade and trade negotiations with the achievement of the MDGs and with the global food crisis.
- At its 56th session in 2009 the Board discussed the impact of the global crisis on trade and development prospects and crisis-mitigating trade-related policy responses at national, regional and international levels as well as implications for trade negotiations including under the WTO Doha Round.
- At its 57th session in 2010 the Board continued deliberations on the evolution of the international trading system and of international trade from a development perspective, looking at the impact of crisis-mitigation measures and prospects for recovery. It examined the extent and pattern of the recovery in international trade, the trade and development effects of the crisis-mitigation policy interventions and exit strategies, and prospects for sustained, balanced and inclusive growth and development. During its 57th session the Board also conducted an evaluation and review of UNCTAD's implementation of the Accra Accord. In general, Member States expressed satisfaction with UNCTAD's implementation of the Accra Accord to date, including by the Division, and encouraged the secretariat to continue its implementation.

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## II. BUILDING CONSENSUS ON MAXIMIZING DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES FROM GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE

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- In 2011 at its 58th session the Board focused on the role of the agricultural sector and agricultural trade in growth and development, and the contribution of the international trading system to agriculture-based development strategies. This focus was set to continue during the 59th session of the board in September 2012.

The Division also contributed to the preparation for and servicing of other issues considered by the Trade and Development Board (e.g. on UNCTAD's contribution to the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields), as well as for executive sessions of the Board (such as on activities undertaken by UNCTAD in support of Africa or on the review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010).

### E. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

The Division prepared and serviced three annual sessions of the Trade and Development Commission, created by the Accra Accord of UNCTAD XII, together with the Division for Technology and Logistics and the Special Unit on Commodities. The Commission discusses and provides policy guidance on how best to promote international trade and enhance its impact on growth and development, in particular in developing countries. At its first session in 2009 (11–15 May), in direct response to the series of crises of global proportions affecting the ability of all countries and developing countries in particular to benefit from international trade, Member States discussed energy-related issues from the trade and development perspectives and the impact of the global economic crisis on developing countries' trade and development prospects. At its second session in 2010 (3–7 May) it continued to focus on the impact of the global financial and economic crisis by examining successful trade and development strategies for mitigating the impact of the global economic

and financial crisis, and the contribution of tourism to trade and development.

At its third session in 2011, Member States deliberated on assessing the evolution of the international trading system and enhancing its contributions to development and economic recovery, and on the integration of developing countries into global supply chains, including through adding value to their exports. It recognized that trade and development are inextricably interlinked. Trade and development policies need to be streamlined and augmented with complementary policies for building competitive and diversified agricultural, industrial and services productive capacity, in particular for developing countries – especially LDCs, as well as other groups of countries with special needs – and also for countries with economies in transition, including supportive services infrastructures and adequate human, regulatory and institutional frameworks to ensure inclusive and sustainable development



and the attainment of the MDGs. There is a need to tailor policies to countries' specificities, avoiding one-size-fits-all approaches. It also highlighted that participation in global supply chains is viewed by many developing countries as an important tool for diversifying and increasing exports and for their value addition, as well as for attracting foreign direct investment. In this context, supportive trade and industrial policies can help integrate domestic firms into global supply chains, but alone they are not sufficient. In order to keep

*Trade and Development Commission, 3rd session, 6-10 June 2011, Geneva, Switzerland*

competitiveness on track and to integrate fully into global supply chains, such policies should be complemented by trade facilitation measures and substantial improvements in the overall business environment. The fourth session of the Commission is scheduled for November 2012.

The intergovernmental deliberations on the substantive issues were facilitated by the following policy reports prepared by the Division for the first, second and third sessions of the Commission:

- Global economic crisis: Implications for trade and development (TD/B/C.I/CRP.1);
- Energy-related issues from the trade and development perspective (TD/B/C.I/2);
- Successful trade and development strategies for mitigating the impact of the global economic and financial crisis (TD/B/C.I/7 , TD/B/C.I/7/Corr.1);
- The contribution of tourism to trade and development (TD/B/C.I/8);
- Assessing the evolution of the international trading system and enhancing its contribution to development and economic recovery (TD/B/C.I/15); and
- Integration of developing countries in global supply chains, including through adding value to their exports (TD/B/C.I/16).

## **F. INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPERT MEETINGS**

The Division is responsible for the servicing of the annual sessions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy, and the multi-year expert meetings on services, development and trade: the regulatory and institutional dimension. In addition, it serviced several single-year expert meetings dealing with subjects falling under its purview. The substantive deliberations under these expert meetings draw upon background documents prepared by the UNCTAD.

### **(a) Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy**

During the four-year period under review, the ninth (15–18 July 2008), tenth (7–9 July 2009) and 11th sessions (19–21 July 2011) of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy (IGE) were organized.<sup>2</sup> The IGE is a standing body of UNCTAD that brings together top competition experts and other interested representatives each year to discuss and foster international cooperation and collaboration on topical competition and consumer policy issues facing the global community. In the context of the IGEs, (as well as the fifth and sixth UN Conference to Review the UN Set on Competition Policy), voluntary peer reviews on competition policy (since 2005) were conducted on the competition regimes of Armenia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Serbia, Tunisia and the West African Economic and Monetary Union together with Benin and Senegal. A tripartite peer review of the competition policy of the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe and one for Mongolia was conducted during the 12th session of the IGE.

The 11th session of the IGE, inter alia underlined further promotion of competition policy as a development tool; the importance of establishing appropriate foundations for an effective competition agency as a necessary condition for the effective implementation of competition law; and the importance of coherence between competition and other government policies and international cooperation in competition cases. Consultations on updating the Model Law on Competition were held, leading to its partial revision. The effectiveness of UNCTAD capacity building being extended to recently established competition agencies was also discussed. The 12th session of the IGE was held from 9–12 July 2012.

2. No IGE was held in 2010 as the 6th UN Conference to Review the UN Set on Competition Policy was held that year..



### (b) Multi-year expert meetings on “Services, development and trade: The regulatory and institutional dimension”

The Division organized, provided background documentation and serviced three sessions of the multi-year expert meeting from 17–19 March 2009, 17–19 March 2010, and 6–8 April 2011 during which there was an overarching focus upon infrastructure services, given their importance for achieving the MDG goals. Infrastructure services include financial services, telecommunications, transport, energy and water supply. There is a strong correlation between infrastructure quality and the economy-wide competitiveness and income levels of a country. At the same time, maximizing infrastructure services’ contributions to development requires good regulatory and institutional frameworks that promote domestic supply and ensure access of the poor to essential services, provide a competitive environment and facilitate sustained investment flows.

The expert meetings thus aimed at producing practical guidelines for improving the regulation of infrastructure services, balancing liberalization and regulation, and promoting inclusive and sustainable development. The analytical papers delivered and discussed during the first and second sessions of the multi-year expert meetings have been published in two volumes titled *Services, development and trade: The regulatory and institutional dimension of infrastructure services*, Volume 1 (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2010/4/Vol. I) and Volume 2 (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2010/4/Vol. II). These will contribute to enhancing understanding of issues and options for efficient and effective regulatory and institutional frameworks for infrastructure services, in particular in developing countries and LDCs.

At its third session in 2011, the meeting stressed the importance of integrating the development of infrastructure services into a comprehensive, integrated and coherent strategy. It also underlined the role of enhanced trade and regulatory cooperation, including through South-South efforts and exchange



of national experiences, in order to expand investment and development in sectors. The fourth session of the expert meeting was held in 2012 (23–24 February).

*Multi-Year expert Meeting on Services, Development and Trade: the Regulatory and Institutional Dimension, 6-8 April 2011, Geneva, Switzerland*

### (c) Single-year expert meetings

The Division organized two single-year expert meetings. The first on “Trade and climate change: Trade and investment opportunities and challenges under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)” (27–29 April 2009) and the second entitled “Maximizing the development impact of remittances” (14–15 February 2011). It also organized another one jointly with the Division for Technology and Logistics on “Green and renewable technologies as energy solutions for rural development” (9–11 February 2010).

The expert meeting on trade and climate change highlighted trade and investment opportunities under the CDM. The issues under discussion covered an array of topics including facilitating sustainable development, the carbon market and the implications of a post-2012 climate change regime. The meeting’s outcomes stressed UNCTAD’s commitment to aiding developing countries with the consequences linked to global warming, such as identifying opportunities under the CDM, active involvement in the implementation of the Nairobi Framework, assisting developing countries in pursuing nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and enhancing

developing countries' institutional capacity to carry out programmes of activities (PoAs).

The expert meeting on green and renewable technologies as energy solutions for rural development brought together experts, practitioners and policy makers to deliberate on strategies to harness renewable energy technologies for sustainable rural development. Renewable energy technologies can make an important contribution to rural poverty alleviation, as they can fuel many local production and service activities, notably related to agriculture. They utilize wind, solar, small-scale hydropower and biomass resources – energy sources that do not deplete the earth's natural resources and do not create added waste products – to generate electricity or provide modern energy services especially to rural areas and for the poor.

The expert meeting on maximizing the development impact of remittances examined several topics including trends in migration and remittance flows, the development impact of remittances, facilitating remittance flows and addressing measures affecting migration in order to facilitate remittance flows. It discussed that the international community should collaborate in order to solve these problems associated with remittances through cooperation and coordination.

## **G. AD HOC EXPERT MEETINGS**

During this reporting period, several ad hoc expert meetings were organized to garner expert views and assessment on emerging and topical trade issues, often highlighted by Member States, as detailed below:

In 2008 (15 July), the Division organized an ad hoc expert group meeting on the "Role of competition law and policy in promoting growth and development". The meeting discussed the role of competition law and policy in promoting economic growth and development, with a focus on developing countries, the potential abuse of dominance, as well as the role of intellectual property rights in development.

In 2009 (29 July), an ad hoc expert meeting on the "Contribution of migrants to development: Trade, investment and developmental links" was organized to consider the contribution of migrants to development. The meeting focused on international migration, looking at trends and their impacts on development as well as policies that countries have implemented in order to increase the positive impacts. The meeting also looked at the impact the financial and economic crisis has had on migrants including on remittance flows to developing countries.

In the same year (10–11 December), an ad hoc expert meeting on "Facilitating access of small organic farmers in developing countries to supermarket shelves" was organized with the help of the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movement (IFOAM) and GLOBAL-GAP secretariats. The meeting discussed organic product sales and production, the use of certification for the products, the effects of multiple certifications and how to reduce costs. Possible solutions for facilitating market access for small organic farmers were considered, following which, in 2010, partial equivalence between GLOBALGAP and the Organic Standard was attained.

In 2010 (18–19 February), an ad hoc expert group meeting was organized on UN LDC IV: Key development challenges facing the LDCs. The meeting gathered Member States, government officials and civil society to discuss what can be done to help the world's 49 LDCs. The meeting examined the economic performance of the LDCs in order to identify discernable structural changes since the adoption of the 2001 Brussels Programme of Action, and to reflect on international support measures and trade policies that can support LDC development as part of the preparatory process of the Fourth UN conference on LDCs.

In the same year (7–8 October), an ad hoc expert meeting on the "Green economy: Trade and sustainable development implications" was organized to feed into the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20) held in Brazil in 2012. The meeting was organized in close collaboration with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). It

explored ways in which the green economy, through trade-led growth, could become a pro-development income-generating instrument that will directly contribute to meeting the sustainable development imperative.

As a follow-up in 2011 (8–10 November), an ad hoc expert meeting on the “Green economy: Trade and sustainable development implications” was organized. It addressed the trade and sustainable development implications of the green economy, in particular, the concerns related to new forms of green protectionism and aid conditionality and how they can be addressed.

### H. WORKING PARTY ON THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND THE PROGRAMME BUDGET

Between the years 2008 to 2011, the 50th through 60th sessions of the Working Party on the Strategic Framework and Programme Budget were held. The spring sessions of the Working Party considered issues relating to the Strategic Framework and Programme Budget for UNCTAD and the autumn sessions reviewed the technical cooperation work of UNCTAD and conducted evaluation of programmes and projects of UNCTAD. The Division contributed to inter-divisional preparations for the organization, servicing and documentation for these meetings.

### I. OTHER MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The Division contributed substantively to deliberations on trade policy matters undertaken at various major international conferences. Such contribution was provided to, among others, the following:

- Energy Pact Conference (16–17 March 2009, Geneva);
- Ethanol Summit (1–3 June 2009, São Paulo);
- First World Trade Week UK (8–12 June 2009, London);
- WTO Aid for Trade Second Global Review 2009 (6–7 July, Geneva) and Third Global Review 2011 (18–19 July, Geneva);
- Seventh Session of the WTO Ministerial Conference (30 November–2 December 2009, Geneva) and its Eighth Session (15–17 December 2011, Geneva);
- Inaugural session of the Commonwealth Small States Biennial Conference (28–29 July 2010, London);
- East African Organic Conference (2 December 2010, Nairobi);
- Fourth UN Conference on LDCs (9–13 May 2011, Istanbul);
- Annual sessions (second to fifth) of the Global Forum on Migration and Development in 2008 (27–30 October, Manila); in 2009 (2–5 November, Athens); 2010 (8–11 November, Puerto Vallarta, Mexico); and 2011 (1–2 December, Geneva);
- Sessions of the Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 9, Bonn, 19–30 May 2008; CBD International Workshop on Incentive Measures, Paris, 12–14 October 2009; CBD third meeting on “Business and the 2010 biodiversity challenge”, 30 November–3 December 2009, Jakarta; COP 10, 18–29 October 2010, Nagoya; 15th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the CBD, 7–11 November 2011, Montréal);
- Preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20 Conference that met in 2012 from 20–22 June); and
- Preparations for the Second African Organic Agriculture Conference (that was held in 2012 from 2–4 May, Lusaka).

Notable also, in 2010, the Division supported the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in his capacity as a member of the UN Secretary-General’s High-level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing. During 2010, the group undertook a study and produced a report on the potential sources of revenue for financing mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries.

## **J. ASSESSMENT AND LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PILLAR**

From 2008 to 2011 and the first few months of 2012, the consensus-building activities organized or contributed to by the Division provided an accessible platform for governments, as well as civil society, private sector, academia and other stakeholders, to present and share ideas, experiences and views, learn about new concepts and data at a local, national and international level on current and emerging trade and development topics; and identify possible solutions to key challenges. The meetings also enabled elaboration or fine-tuning of best practices and approaches for facilitating both quantitative and qualitative integration of developing countries, especially LDCs, into the international trading system and the global economy subsequent to the global economic crisis, as well as identification by countries of appropriate policies and measures for adoption and implementation. This was the case, for instance, with respect to the peer reviews of countries' and regions' competition policies, services policy reviews, trade policy reviews, new and dynamic sector reviews including on the creative economy, integration into global supply chains, and sustainable trade and development options including organic agriculture production and trade, BioTrade and renewable energy options including biofuels.

The intergovernmental policy dialogue functions at different levels and degrees in terms of broad policy outlook or technical detail. Thus, the deliberations at the General Assembly, preparatory process for UNCTAD

XIII, Sixth UN Conference to Review the UN Set on Competition Policy, Trade and Development Board and Trade and Development Commission were necessarily kept at a general policy level (albeit in different degrees) while the IGE, multi- and single-year and ad hoc expert meetings examined in more detail the relevant trade issues. The Working Party on the Strategic Framework and Programme Budget operated at a strategic level to enhance the quality of programming of the Divisional work programme.

The Division also contributed to various other international meetings and conferences, thus ensuring UNCTAD's voice was heard, its specific approach was sufficiently taken into account in the work of other organizations and collaboration with strengthened. Thus, for instance deliberations within the UN General Assembly benefited from UNCTAD's analyses and interventions; the issues highlighted in the intergovernmental and ad hoc expert group meeting were fed into the annual sessions of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the Fourth UN Conference on Least Development Countries and the preparatory process for the Rio +20 Conference. UNCTAD XIII also provided an occasion in which key results of the Division's work were showcased.

Lessons learnt include the need to fully exploit any potential for strengthening: (a) publicity, outreach and effective dissemination with respect to the deliberations and outcomes of meetings so as to strengthen their impact at national, regional and multilateral levels; (b) the monitoring of such impact; and (c) the interaction, synergies and drawing together of threads among UNCTAD divisions, the UN system and other relevant international agencies at all levels on different trade issues.

IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF CURRENT  
AND PROSPECTIVE ISSUES IN TRADE THROUGH  
RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND DATA

**III**

Trade policy analysis through analytical research, data collection, statistical information and knowledge-intensive processes undertaken by the Division is aimed at providing empirical inputs for international, regional and national policy dialogue, trade negotiations and policy formulation and implementation, as well as to foster effective development cooperation. Through its analyses DITC scans trends and maps frontier issues at the nexus of trade and development; develops analytical tools and software that can be used by members of the trade policy community, and raises awareness of the development implications of global economic and trade processes.

## A. POLICY ANALYSES AND RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN

From 2008 to 2011, as may be seen from Table 4, DITC produced a total of 119 research and analytical reports and publications on contemporary international trade issues at the thematic level, sectoral level, regional and country bases (Annex II provides a fuller listing of these analytical outputs). Often these analytical materials provided additional in-depth analyses for issues discussed during intergovernmental meetings such as on the impact of the global crisis, or served as analytical inputs for policy formation at national and regional level following requests from countries or their regional groupings. Thus, materials complement policy oriented papers prepared by the Division for intergovernmental consensus-building meetings, and also contribute to enhancing awareness of the impact of trade on development at national and international levels. In addition, the Division also produced other technical materials including booklets, fact sheets and flyers on the work of the Division or on specific topical areas.

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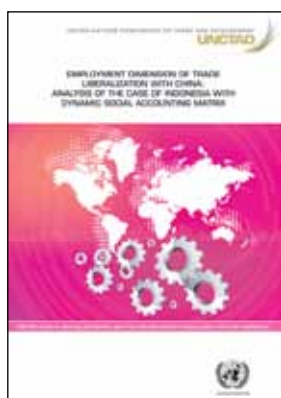
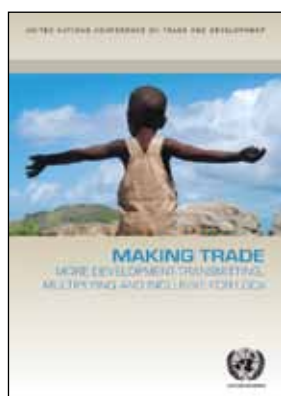
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**Table 4. DITC research and analytical reports, 2008–2011**

Year	Total	Biennium
2008	14	59
2009	45	
2010	34	60
2011	26	
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>

The main trade and development issues which the Division's analyses have addressed in the last four years can be grouped into several broad categories that reflect the interests and requests of Member States (as outlined in Annex II). These are briefly highlighted below:

- The global financial and economic crisis and trade, and the interplay with the food and fuel crises. The world economy is still struggling to recover from and overcome the impact of the 2008 financial and economic crisis. UNCTAD's research and analysis helped countries, in particular LDCs, understand the current state of developments and their implications, especially the impact on trade, as well as provide insights on the way forward.
- Trade policy, trade liberalization and development. Trade liberalization, including integration into the global economy and setting national and regional policies require careful balancing in order to ensure sustainable economic growth and development.



### III. IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE ISSUES IN TRADE THROUGH RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND DATA

UNCTAD's work seeks to enhance understanding on the implications, challenges and benefits of trade liberalization, trade policies and ways of enhancing effective and qualitative integration into the international trading system. Such analyses also emphasize mainstreaming of broader development perspectives such as gender equality, job creation and poverty alleviation in trade policy in pursuing inclusive and sustainable development and to achieving fair and beneficial outcomes for all.

- (c) Export performance and diversification, including in new and dynamic sectors and the creative economy. Export diversification is essential to economic transformation and resilience. UNCTAD analyses in this area have attempted to identify successful policies and measures that can enhance export diversification. Particular attention was paid to new and dynamic growing export sectors including the creative industries, which UNCTAD is pioneering as a new source of growth underpinned by a strong development dimension.
- (d) WTO-related issues; the multilateral trading system and regionalism. With the launch of the WTO Doha Round with its emphasis on development. UNCTAD analyses have examined areas in which the development impact of the negotiations can be enhanced for developing countries, especially LDCs. Such analyses have also examined the interface between multilateralism and regionalism with a view to encouraging greater synergy and complementarity between them in maximizing the trade and development impact.
- (e) South-South trade and economic integration. The global economy has seen the emergence of strong growth poles in the South and the intensification of South-South linkages through trade, capital, technology and labour flows. UNCTAD analyses sought to identify ways and means of strengthening such South-South trade cooperation including supporting the South's efforts towards regional integration and beneficial partnerships.

(f) Non-tariff measures. Non-tariff measures have broader implications for developing countries' exports as their ability to gain reliable market access depends increasingly on compliance with proliferating trade regulatory measures that are beyond the realm of traditional trade policies. UNCTAD research and analysis contributed to a better understanding of NTMs and their effects on trade and, more generally, on poverty.

- (g) Sustainable development and trade (BioTrade, organic agriculture, clean and sustainable growth poles etc.). Guidance is often required by Member States on how to effectively incorporate environment and sustainable development concerns into their national policies, strategies and legal frameworks as well as within international norm setting. UNCTAD's analyses helped to enhance understanding of and promote dialogue on the development dimension of key trade and environment issues. Such analyses have also examined clean and sustainable modes of production and trade that can enhance income opportunities for the poor such as sustainable agricultural products, standards regarding organic agriculture and BioTrade opportunities, including addressing food security. A major effort was expended on issues related to the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication by way of contributions to the Rio +20 Conference.

(h) Climate change and trade. Concerns about climate change have placed this threat to development prospects high on the international agenda, particularly in terms of economic, trade and social impacts. UNCTAD's analyses helped developing countries master the trade and development implications of climate change so as to take advantage of emerging trade and investment opportunities and minimize potential negative implications.

(i) Energy and trade. The energy crisis brought international attention to issues such as ensuring access to adequate energy supply at affordable prices to meet industry and population needs. UNCTAD's analyses exam-





ined in particular how developing countries can make use of the biofuels sector, including its risks and benefits, tariff and non-tariff measures applying to it, and market access issues affecting international trade.

- (j) Competition policy and consumer welfare. Consistent with its role as the focal point within the United Nations system on work on competition policy and related consumer welfare, UNCTAD carried out research and analysis in this area for, and/or in collaboration with, its Member States and international networks on competition policy. UNCTAD's analyses provide Member States and competition and consumer experts with assessments and insights into topical issues to help them address practical competition law and policy issues and build up their regulatory institutions (e.g. competition policies and government procurement, competition and industrial policies, competition and intellectual property rights). As the depository of international competition legislations and principles on competition, UNCTAD also provides countries with model laws on competition. Industry studies at the national level in selected countries have also been undertaken on the food, services, petroleum, tobacco and transport sectors. In 2010 in support of enhancing the context, coverage and dissemination of its research, the Division launched the Research Partnership Platform on Competition and Consumer Protection with over 30 members (as described in Chapter IV).



- (k) Voluntary competition policy reviews. Competition policy review reports describe key elements of the foundations and history of competition policy in the reviewed country; highlight features of the larger political economy that shape the competitive environment and require careful attention in the reform and future development of competition policy system; and provide recommendations concerning possible reforms to the competition law, including review adjustments to the institutional framework through which competition policy is formed and implemented.

- (l) Services, trade and development. UNCTAD's analyses on services and trade in services helps developing countries to better understand the sector, including its potential opportunities and impact on development. The contribution of services and trade in services to economic resilience, growth and development as well as to facilitating access to essential services has been another major focus of the analytical work on services. The analyses and data generated can also be used in services' negotiations at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels including in the context of WTO services' negotiations.
- (m) Services policy review. UNCTAD national services policy reviews analyse the current policy framework for services sectors generally and in selected specific sectors (such as tourism); regulatory and institutional challenges inhibiting sectoral development; national development objectives; prospective policy options to strengthen domestic supply capacity and the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), taking into account preparations for multilateral and regional trade negotiations on services; and the potential impacts of services. The holistic assessment leads to identification of a set of recommendations to enhance and improve the services sector in the country reviewed. The reviews are based on the findings of analytical and empirical research undertaken by UNCTAD and others that clearly demonstrate that a thriving services sector is vital for all countries to promote poverty alleviation, inclusive development and economic resilience.
- (n) Contribution of migrants and remittances to development and trade. Globalization and the deepening economic interdependence of nations have contributed to an increase in international migration flows. UNCTAD's analyses underscored the need to better understand the migration-development nexus and identify ways and means to maximize its development benefits. Such analyses encompass trade, investment and development opportunities created by migrant communities, and on policies to enhance the development impact of mi-



### III. IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE ISSUES IN TRADE THROUGH RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND DATA

grants' remittances to policy makers and trade negotiators.

(o) Regional and global supply chains and trade. Over the last three decades, supply chains, both global and regional, have gained increasing importance in linking developing countries to international markets. For developing countries and their enterprises, such supply and value chains offer opportunities, such as integration into value-addition production and trade, as well as challenges. UNCTAD analyses have examined the trends in formation of supply chains and the policies and enabling business environment needed to foster greater participation of developing countries, especially LDCs, in such production models to strengthen their trade, economic growth and development performance.

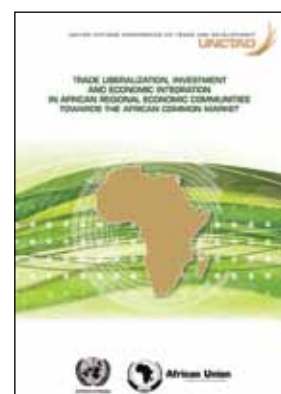
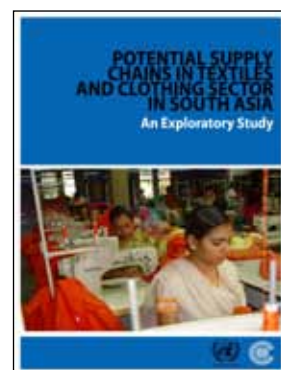
The Division also contributed to or jointly prepared analytical papers with other divisions of UNCTAD as well other international agencies such as the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), International Trade Centre (ITC) and WTO. Such joint publications included the following which is indicative of the cooperative alliances that UNCTAD maintains in enhancing its analytical outputs and ensuring their dissemination:

- *Aid for Trade and development: Global and Regional Perspectives*, produced jointly by UNCTAD, UN regional commissions, UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and UN University (UNU);
- Annual *Millennium Development Goals Report* of the UN Secretary-General;
- Annual *UN MDG Gap Task Force Report* on Millennium Development Goal 8;
- Annual *World Tariff Profile*, produced jointly by WTO, ITC and UNCTAD;
- Annual *World Economic Situation and Prospects Report*, produced by UN-DESA, UNCTAD and UN regional commissions;
- *The Practical Guide to Trade Policy Analysis*, jointly produced by UNCTAD (DITC and Virtual Institute) and WTO;

- *Creative Economy Report 2008* and 2010, produced jointly by UNCTAD and UNDP;
- *Identification of potential supply chains in textiles and clothing sector in South Asia*, jointly prepared by UNCTAD and the the Commonwealth Secretariat;
- *Trade liberalization, investment and economic integration in African regional economic communities towards the African Common Market*, jointly prepared by UNCTAD and the African Union Commission;
- *Employment dimension of trade liberalization with China: Analysis of the case of Indonesia with dynamic social accounting matrix*, prepared by UNCTAD and the International Labour Organization (ILO);
- *Green economy: Why a green economy matters for the least developed countries*, produced by UNEP, UNCTAD and UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS); and
- *The State of Sustainability Initiatives Review 2010*, produced by International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), aidenvironment, UNCTAD and Environment and Trade in a World of Interdependence (ENTWINED).

## B. ANALYTICAL TOOLS AND ENHANCED SOFTWARE

In support of research and analyses within and outside UNCTAD, the Division developed, maintains and updates the Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS). TRAINS is intended to increase transparency in international trading conditions and enhance trading opportunities. It is targeted specifically at government officials and researchers, as well as traders, by providing them with comprehensive, up-to-date information on market access conditions. One component of the system relates to the GSP in that it includes information on tariffs, preferential margins, non-tariff measures and other regulations affecting the



export interests of developing countries vis-à-vis the preference-giving countries. TRAINS contains: 167 volumes of tariff schedules, 97 of which are for 2010 and 116 for 2009; 56 volumes with para-tariff measures; 95 publications on NTMs, produced by UNCTAD; and 71 volumes on detailed import statistics at tariff-line level by origin.

For the purpose of dissemination, a computer (web-based) software – the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) – has been developed jointly with the World Bank. WITS is a software system that grants access to users to the international trade, tariffs and non-tariff data contained in TRAINS. Free and unlimited access to TRAINS through WITS is thus provided to member governments and private users. This information, in turn, facilitates the participation of developing countries in trade negotiations and of traders (exporters, importers) in international trade. Since its inception, licences have been issued to provide users with access to the database. In 2008, 6 000 new licences were issued and in 2009, 3 000 were issued. In order to better disseminate the programme, a new web-based version of TRAINS-WITS was released in 2010 and since then, several thousands of licences for accessing the database were issued. The number of new requests for access to TRAINS-WITS continued to increase in 2011. Around 6 000 of the approximately 18 000 licences issued to users of WITS were issued in 2011.

TRAINS served as a key data source for various research papers aiming at measuring the potential impact of WTO and other trade negotiations. TRAINS also contributed data for the calculation of MDG indicators on market access. TRAINS has also been used by the Division, in cooperation with other institutions especially ITC and WTO, to contribute to the annual monitoring of implementation of MDG-related goals pertaining to market access conditions for developing countries and LDCs as

reported in the UN MDG reports, the UN MDG (Goal 8) Gap reports and the UN Secretary-General's annual report to the General Assembly on MDGs. TRAINS is also used to furnish tariff and trade data to the Agricultural Market Access Database which is often referenced as an information source in many publications on trade in agriculture.

The trade data and analytical tools have been used to assist several different communities, including countries, international organizations, the private sector and academic institutions. The widespread use of TRAINS-WITS, particularly in the publications of international organizations such as the WTO, World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), attests to its usefulness. The Division, upon request, has also organized training workshops and undertook advisory missions to coach officials on these analytical tools and how best to use them.

Due to the tools' success and popularity, UNCTAD continues to ensure systematic progress, support and value for its beneficiaries. In order to continue updating the tools and maintain their relevance, the Division established a tripartite agreement with the World Bank and the ITC that focuses on the modernization and integration of the TRAINS database and WITS software, together within the trade and tariff databases of the two organizations towards establishing a Common Analytical Market Access Database (CAMAD).

During 2008–2011, important steps were taken towards an internationally coordinated and coherent approach to defining, classifying, quantifying and collecting NTMs. In 2006, the UNCTAD Secretary-General established a Group of Eminent Persons on Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs)<sup>3</sup> whose work was technically supported by a multi-agency support team (MAST), led by UNCTAD, and comprising Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), IMF, ITC, (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and

3. The eminent persons were: Marcelo de Paiva Abreu, Professor of Economics at the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro; Alan V. Deardorff, Professor of Economics and Public Policy at the University of Michigan; Anne O. Kruger, First Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund; Alan Kyerematen, Minister of Trade and Industry of Ghana; Amit Mitra, Secretary-General of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; L. Alan Winters, Director of Development Research Group at the World Bank; and Rufus H. Yerxa, Deputy Director-General of the World Trade Organization.

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### III. IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE ISSUES IN TRADE THROUGH RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND DATA

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Development (OECD), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), WTO and World Bank. This work led the development of a new definition and classification for NTBs, outlined in a report by UNCTAD<sup>4</sup>, along with several data collection methods which were tested in a number of developing countries.

To follow-up, UNCTAD, along with the World Bank, African Development Bank, ITC and the UN Statistics Division, launched the Transparency in Trade Initiative (TNT) in 2011. The TNT Initiative spans several areas of trade policies, including tariffs, NTMs, trade defence measures and services regulations. UNCTAD is the coordinating agency for NTMs. The initiative will result in comprehensive collection and compilation of both, official government data and private sector data, on NTMs. It will also help in the development of an information technology platform for the global collection, storage and quantifying of resources and costs involved in gathering NTMs data. The TNT will provide, free of charge, improved collection data on NTMs affecting trade. It will help policy makers, negotiators, exporters and importers access information on NTMs, understand their impacts and consider ways of addressing them. The collaborating agencies are seeking funding from interested donors to operationalize this initiative.

## C. ASSESSMENT AND LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE ANALYTICAL PILLAR

Through analytical research, data collection, statistical information gathering and analysis and knowledge-intensive processes, partnerships and networks, the Division provided substantive inputs for trade and development policy dialogue and formulation, as well as development cooperation. It scanned trends and mapped frontier issues in trade and development; developed analytical tools and indicators; and raised awareness of the development implications of global economic processes that affect international trade flows

and the international trading system. The assessment of the impact of the global financial and economic crisis has provided important insight into the impact of the crisis on trade flows and the crisis-mitigation and resilience-building measures that countries have taken and their possible impacts. Such an invention would be useful in future assessments of policies and measures to strengthen the global trading system and economy. Collaboration in the preparation of analytical papers and analytical tools with other international agencies further strengthened the impact and outreach, including at international events.

Many of the Division's publications have been used for training modules, policy meetings and technical assistance. The thematic, sector and country-specific analyses have been utilized in national, regional and international negotiations and stakeholder forums for setting trade priorities and trade policy formulation reflecting development goals. A case in point has been the series of papers on development-led green economies prepared for the Road to Rio +20. The Division has also targeted important knowledge and expertise gaps in national policy objectives, with a view to enabling stakeholders to articulate their trade interests and use trade to promote development. The competition peer reviews, services policy reviews, trade policy reviews and creative economy strategies have been important in this regard. Along with the country reviews, global and/or regional assessments of economic performances and strategies including in regard to regional trade agreements or new and dynamic sectors of exports, as well as analyses on regional and global supply chains provided further insights on policies and measures for enhancing the integration of developing countries into more sustained export performance and production capacity development. The sensitization of trade policy to wider development goals such as gender mainstreaming, poverty reduction, employment creation and access to essential services provided strategic perspectives to governments that have been reviewing and modernizing their trade policies and measures.

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4. *Non-tariff measures: Evidence from selected developing countries and future research agenda* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2009/3).

The Division's analytical software and tools, especially TRAINS-WITS continued to provide the trade policy community with a valuable tool for conducting impact assessment of trade liberalization scenarios and enabling them to undertake informed discussions and decisions. The multi-agency TNT Initiative will supple-

ment data and information currently available on tariffs and trade with information on NTMs and, in time, provide, as a free public good, comprehensive coverage of trade policy measures affecting international trade flows. Donor support for the TNT Initiative would be highly appreciated.

TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE  
AND CAPACITY BUILDING

**IV**

## A. OVERVIEW

Technical cooperation and capacity development in trade and trade-related areas provided by the Division through advisory services, training and technical assistance and capacity building are demand-driven and tailored to the specific needs and situations of developing countries, especially LDCs, and their regional groupings, as well as countries with economies in transition. These are directed at helping countries and their regional organizations to revise, adjust and formulate new generation policies and strategies, and to develop human, institutional and regulatory capacities and know-how to negotiate, produce, trade and compete locally and globally in order to promote economic growth, eradicate poverty, achieve inclusive development and advance national and internationally agreed development goals. A particular emphasis is placed on building competitive productive capacities related to trade and fostering structural transformation that enhances economic resilience, eradicates poverty and creates employment opportunities.

The Division's activities are financed predominantly by extra-budgetary resources. The Division's technical cooperation and capacity-building activities were increasingly provided in cooperation with other divisions of UNCTAD, other United Nation entities and a wide range of partners and cooperating institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, including academia, civil society and private sector. The activities also benefited from synergies derived from outcomes of intergovernmental bodies of UNCTAD and analytical findings from research conducted by the Division. The Division also engages in adapting its outputs to the specific

needs and demands of developing countries.

Between 2008 and 2011, around 510 technical assistance activities (see Table 5) were undertaken in the form of advisory services, training courses, seminars and workshops. In terms of training courses and seminars or workshops, a total of 303 were carried out between 2008 and 2011 that benefited 12 914 participants (7 217 in 2008–2009 and 5 697 in 2010–2011) among which 38 per cent (4 901) comprised women participants. These activities were carried out in around 280 field projects.

As may be seen from Table 6, projects managed by the Division have been streamlined and consolidated (from 91 to 44 projects), and within the framework of the UNCTAD thematic technical cooperation clusters, which has led to better resource allocation and more efficient project management. The funds expended for the technical assistance activities declined gradually between 2008 and 2010 and then encountered a substantial drop in 2010 (due in part to closure of a number of large projects of the Division).

The main donor countries for DITC projects included: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Finland, Germany, India, Ireland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The main institutional donors included ILO, ITC, Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA), UN-DESA, UNEP and the World Bank. UNCTAD is grateful to all donors for their support.

**Table 5. Technical cooperation services**

	2008/2009	2010/2011	Total
Advisory services	161	78	239
Training courses	44	31	75
Seminars and workshops	121	76	197
<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>511</b>
Field projects (operational)	178	105	283

**Table 6. Technical cooperation expenditures**

Year	Operational projects	Expenditure	
		Expenditure	Percentage of total UNCTAD expenditure
2008	91	6 707 000	17.5
2009	87	5 456 000	14.1
2010	61	5 338 000	13.6
2011	44	3 335 000	8.5

Some 137 countries that comprise: 45 LDCs (33%), 51 African countries (37%), 12 countries with economies in transition (9%) and 39 Small Island Developing States (28%) specifically benefited from tailored assistance from the Division (see Annex III for a list of beneficiary countries). It is important, however, to note that many countries (not listed in Annex III) and country groups also benefited from international and regional workshops of the Division such as those organized for LDCs, African countries or the African Union, Commonwealth developing countries, landlocked and transit developing countries, Francophone countries, Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of states, Southern African Development Community (SADC), UMEOA, Latin America countries, East African Economic Community and others.

## B. KEY OUTPUTS AND IMPACT UNDER THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION THEMATIC CLUSTERS

The Division implements four of the 17 thematic technical cooperation clusters of UNCTAD namely: capacity-building on trade policy, trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy; trade analysis capacities and information systems; competition policy and consumer protection; and trade, environment and development. Key outputs obtained and impact (from the technical cooperation activities but also in synergy with deliberations and outputs of intergovernmental consensus building and analytical research) achieved over the four years

under review is highlighted below, with a focus on 2011 activities. The assistance has been delivered in cooperation with other parts of the UNCTAD secretariat, with other UN bodies, with intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies and other development partners. The Division also contributed to “Delivering as one” activities under UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the UN Trade and Productive Capacity Cluster and other inter-agency initiatives.

Detailed reporting on activities and outputs under each thematic cluster of the Division is provided in the UNCTAD Secretary-General’s reports on Review of the technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD and their financing and its addenda 1 and 2 prepared in 2009 (TD/B/WP/212 for 2008 activities), 2010 (TD/B/WP/222 for 2009 activities), 2011 (TD/B/WP/232 for 2010 activities) and 2012 (TD/B/WP/243 for 2011 activities). The following provides a summary of key outputs and impact under operational projects of each thematic cluster, with a focus on 2011 activities.

## C. THEMATIC CLUSTERS

### (a) Capacity building on trade policy, trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy

The Division’s operational projects on trade policy, trade negotiations and trade liberalization that benefit developing countries generally as well as countries with economies in transition have included: national capacity building in trade negotiations; trade policies formulation in LDCs and developing countries for a better understanding of and participation in the inter-

national trading system; accession to the WTO; assessment of the non-agricultural market access (NAMA) negotiations and trade preferences; settlement of disputes in international trade, investment and intellectual property; adjustment to trade liberalization; and modelling national lists of environmental goods. Tailored assistance was provided to: India on strategies and preparedness for trade and globalization; SADC on regional integration and the multilateral trading system; African countries on post-Uruguay Round issues; and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on WTO issues. Customized assistance was also provided to LDCs on issues related to integration into the multilateral trading system; preparation for the Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference, and tourism and development.

*Specialized workshop on services for Syrian trade negotiators, 11-15 July 2011, Geneva, Switzerland*



*Intensive Training for Afghanistan negotiators on WTO Accession, 26-29 September 2011, Geneva, Switzerland*

In 2011, the Division assisted Geneva- and capital-based trade negotiators and policy makers from developing countries in their



preparations for multilateral trade negotiations under the WTO Doha Round, particularly on modalities for agriculture and NAMA, non-tariff measures, services, trade facilitation, rules, trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS) and development issues including aid for trade. Capacity-building support was extended to developing countries on these negotiation issues, contributing to their greater preparedness and technical capacities on the Doha development agenda. In particular, substantive support was provided in various high-level and ministerial events, and technical and capacity-building events on the development aspects of trade negotiations for countries and regional groupings (including the African Group, LDCs including in the context of UN LDC IV preparations, ACP states, Commonwealth states), especially preparatory events of developing countries for the WTO Eighth Ministerial Conference (November–December 2011). Further trade negotiation capacities of countries were also built through the provision of training courses (on negotiations) organized under Paragraph 166 courses and the Virtual Institute delivered in 2011. Also, a training workshop was held on contemporary issues in investment arbitration challenges and opportunities for Asia's growth and development, in collaboration with the City University of Hong Kong (21–22 November 2011, Hong Kong, China).

Another major aspect of the Division's work on the effective integration of countries into the multilateral trading system involves support for their process of accession to the WTO (pre-accession and during access) and for their post-accession needs. UNCTAD assisted 22 out of 30 countries that were negotiating or preparing their WTO accession, including all acceding LDCs. Training activities were conducted for acceding countries' negotiating teams in the context of WTO working party sessions and with trading partners. Also, advisory services, field missions and capacity-building activities on WTO accession were undertaken in or provided to, for example: Afghanistan (26 August–2 September 2011), Algeria (10–14 October 2011), Azerbaijan (24–30 July 2011), Bosnia and Herzegovina (23–25 January 2011), Cape Verde (22–25 February 2011)



and 27–29 July 2011), Lao People's Democratic Republic (16–20 May 2011), Seychelles (14–16 May 2011), Sudan (17–18 April 2011) and the Syrian Arab Republic (11–16 July and 4–5 December 2011) as well as for Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Yemen. UNCTAD also provided support to the preparation of analytical studies for acceding countries, including an impact assessment of WTO accession on the industrial sector in Algeria and a study on NAMA for the Islamic Republic of Iran. In implementing these activities, UNCTAD cooperated closely with the WTO secretariat and other relevant international organizations.

At the regional level, the Division was involved in supporting the processes of strengthening African regional economic integration and boosting intra-African trade. It contributed to an African Union retreat on intra-African trade (Addis Ababa, 25–27 October 2011), which finalized the documents feeding into the ministerial preparatory process for the adoption by the 18th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 23–30 January 2012) of a “Decision on boosting intra-African trade and fast tracking the Continental Free Trade Area”. The Division, together with other divisions of UNCTAD and in collaboration with the African Union Commission and Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), are collaborating in implementing this decision and related action plan in areas falling within the competence of UNCTAD.

The Division also continued to provide analytical, advisory and operational support to ACP States in the context of ACP-European Union (EU) negotiations for economic partnership agreements (EPAs), including in close collaboration with the ACP group of states and the ACP group secretariat. These included support for events such as the ACP Strategic Brainstorming on Non-Tariff Trade Barriers (3 February 2011, Geneva); the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Committee on Trade in Services (3–6 May 2011, Manzini, Swaziland) and the Commonwealth Secretariat's Workshop on Regional Trade Integration in Pacific (26 September 2011, London).

The Division also undertook a project to service the Agreement on the Global System of

Trade Preferences among developing countries (GSTP) and its São Paulo Round of negotiations. In 2011, UNCTAD continued to provide substantive, technical and administrative support for the implementation of the GSTP Agreement, the operations of the GSTP committee of participants, follow-up and implementation of the third round of GSTP negotiations in the sub-committee of signatories to the São Paulo Protocol as well as the working group on rules of origin. GSTP participants continued to examine possible modification of GSTP rules of origin, currently based on value-added methods, including the examination of tariff-classification methods. Substantive assistance was provided to GSTP participants, particularly to signatories to the São Paulo protocol, on some outstanding technical issues such as rules of origin, scheduling and other technical issues such as notification.

The Division further implemented projects on market access, trade laws and preferences, GSP and on most-favoured nation (MFN) clauses and preferential tariff negotiations for the Asian region. In 2011 it continued to promote enhanced awareness among developing countries on ways to better utilize the preferences available under GSP and other preferential schemes through regular provision of information on a dedicated website, administrative support on certificates of origin, collection of data, publication of handbooks on GSP schemes and newsletters, and demand-based technical cooperation and capacity-building support.

Many countries saw a need to rethink and reorient national development strategies in the light of the global economic crisis. The Division increased its support to countries in their (re) assessment of national trade policy regimes towards an elaboration of new, comprehensive and development-centred trade policy frameworks. Building upon the successful experience of assisting Rwanda in formulating a national trade policy framework in 2010, UNCTAD assisted the governments of Angola and Jamaica in 2011 to elaborate comprehensive development-oriented trade policy frameworks. Further, with a view to assisting countries in exploring export strategies, the Division

collaborated with the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Centre for WTO Studies of India in preparing a joint study on the "Identification of potential supply chains in the textiles and clothing sector in South Asia". Additionally, the Division intensified work in 2011 on better mainstreaming labour market considerations into national trade policy frameworks as a key aspect of the promotion of inclusive development, in particular as a member of the multi-agency International Collaborative Initiative on Trade and Employment.

A comprehensive programme on services, trade and development was implemented by the Division. The programme included:

- Customized support, including specialized training and advisory services, was provided to policy makers and negotiators in developing countries and country groupings, particularly LDCs and African countries and small and vulnerable economies on: national and regional strategies for services negotiations at the multilateral and regional levels; General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) negotiations in the area of temporary movement of natural persons supplying services (Mode 4), trade in labour-intensive services, and skills development and recognition of qualifications; building services supply capacities; and promoting services policy formulation at the sectoral level and in overall terms.
- Technical support to SADC and COMESA, including at COMESA's Committee on Trade in Services (3–6 May 2011, Manzini, Swaziland), to enhance the expertise and knowledge on services negotiation and services assessments and preparations for: regional negotiations with a view to developing a regional framework on services trade; participation in WTO GATS negotiations; and the challenges associated with parallel negotiations between SADC and the European Union on EPAs.
- Demand-based assistance on national services policy reviews (SPRs), including specific country- and sector-focused services assessments for Lesotho and Rwanda (after completing SPRs for Uganda, Nepal and the Kyrgyz Republic). As part of the reviews, national stakeholder consultations and training were held for Lesotho (9–10 May 2011 and 22–25 September 2011, Maseru) and Rwanda (26–27 September 2011, Kigali).
- Substantive contributions, based on findings from analyses and on the outcomes of intergovernmental deliberations, made to national and regional technical and consultative meetings on services issues such as: International China Services Congress (24–30 May 2011, Wuhan, China); National Stakeholders Workshop on Trade in Services (29–30 September 2011, Nairobi, Kenya); and Regional Workshop on Trade in Services, Position of Arab Countries, Current and Future Negotiations, and Developmental and Economic Added Value (9–10 September 2011, Beirut, Lebanon).
- Contribution to the Task Force on Services Statistics including at its meeting in Paris, France (10 November 2011).
- Prepared the groundwork for the first Global Services Forum which was inaugurated at UNCTAD XIII, along with the launching of the Arab Coalition of Services Industries.

Complementing its services programme, and without prejudice to the work undertaken in other forums and in cooperation with other organizations, the Division contributed to enhancing global understanding and policy coherence at the nexus between migration, trade and development as well as in respect of the development impact of remittances. Serving as UNCTAD's representative in the Global Migration Group (GMG), it participated in, inter alia, the working group meeting on GMG mainstreaming (6 September 2011); International Organization for Migration International Dialogue on Migration on "Economic cycles, demographic change and migration" (16 October 2011); Global Migration Group meeting of principals (15 November 2011); and GMG symposium on "Migration and youth: Harnessing opportunities for development" (17–18 May 2011). The Division also contributed to the General Assembly informal thematic debate on international migration and development, organized by the President of the United

Nations General Assembly on 19 May 2011. It also participated in the meetings for and at the fifth Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in 2011, organized by Switzerland.

In respect of trade financing, the Division supported the efforts of the Global Network of Developing Finance Institutions and Export Import Banks (G-NEXID) in enhancing oppor-

tunities for trade and project financing among member institutions in support of expanding of South-South trade and productive capacity development. It participated and contributed to the G-NEXID 6th Annual Meeting held on June 6, 2011 (Lisbon, Portugal). Cooperation between G-NEXID and UNCTAD was formally established with the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the two institutions on 19 September 2011.

### Box 1. Impact of the Division's assistance

The feedback received from beneficiaries indicated that UNCTAD's support contributed to strengthening capacities and awareness of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to integrate beneficially into the global economy and the international trading system; to design and implement trade policies (especially in response to the global crisis) and participate effectively and coherently in bilateral, regional, including South-South, and multilateral trade negotiations; and to enhance their preparedness for WTO accession negotiations as well as for conducting and implementing WTO-consistent trade policy reforms, while prioritizing national development objectives. The interventions had a positive impact on strengthening human, institutional, and regulatory capacities in trade-related policies and negotiations in beneficiary countries. UNCTAD's support on trade preferences contributed to building the knowledge base among beneficiaries on GSP and other trade preferences and helped them to consider ways of more effectively utilizing the trade preferences, including for LDCs in terms of duty-free, quota-free preferences. UNCTAD's support to the GSTP Agreement and participants has ensured the smooth functioning of the Agreement, and effective follow-up to implementation of the São Paulo Round results. UNCTAD's work on services contributed to developing countries' efforts to develop services sectors and policies; to take measures to strengthen services contribution to inclusive development; to articulate their interests in GATS negotiations, as well as in regional (especially SADC and COMESA) and bilateral services negotiations, as well as maintain the development focus and coherence between different layers of the negotiations.

### (b) Trade analysis capacities and information systems

Under this technical cooperation cluster, the Division supported the strengthening of analytical, statistical and information bases and tools for trade and trade-related decision-making in developing countries, LDCs and countries with economies in transition, at national, regional, South-South and international levels. Such assistance also helped with enhancing understanding of interactions among trade, competitiveness and development which in turn contributed to adjustment of policies and strategies to facilitate increased participation in international trade. To support trade policies

for export and market diversification, the Division implemented projects on trade analytical tools namely: development and dissemination of selected computerized trade data; increasing developing country representation in the agricultural market access database; and collection and quantification of NTMs database; and construction of a cross-country historical database on tariff and trade indicators of trade openness. Such trade policy analyses and tools will be important in the period ahead as countries consider what innovative measures and actions can be taken to foster stronger development impact of trade as highlighted by the UNCTAD XIII pre-event in March 2012 on "Policy dialogue on redefining the role of the

government in tomorrow's international trade", organized by the Division.

The work by the Division on UNCTAD's trade analysis tools, such as TRAINS, has been described in Chapter III (2). It facilitates the



*Signing the Transparency in Trade Initiative (TNT) agreement, 18 July 2011, Geneva, Switzerland*

participation of developing countries in trade negotiations, traders in trade transactions and international organizations including the UN on market access analyses. Since 2008, to further develop the analytical tools to cover NTMs, UNCTAD led an inter-agency effort to defining, classifying, collecting and quantifying NTMs. As a follow-up, the TNT Initiative was launched in 2011 as described in Chapter III (2).

Under this technical cooperation thematic cluster, in support of export diversification strategies, the Division supported developing countries in identifying potential new and dynamic sectors of export interest, including in creative industries, and in helping them to formulate policies and strategies for launching new exports and enhancing their success in international markets. In April 2011, for instance, UNCTAD brought together government trade policy makers, domestic fishery and fruit producers and representatives from potential markets (e.g. European Union, Republic of Korea, United States of America) in Peru to jointly examine the export potential of specific Peruvian products. Since 2008 support on new and dynamic sectors has included: the organization of three regional workshops in Peru (for Latin America), Bangkok (for Asia) and Lesotho (for Southern Africa) to sensitize policy makers on the concept of dynamic and new exports; completion of a national study for Rwanda; elaboration of strategies for establishment of

effective public-private knowledge networks and partnerships to implement national/regional strategies to enhance participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of world trade; and establishment and operation of a joint venture by Royal Philips South Africa with Southern African companies on production of and trade in energy saving light bulbs.

In respect of the creative industries economy, the Division provided policy advice and technical assistance to government initiatives geared toward enhancing public policy, reinforcing institutions and promoting capacity-building activities. It also facilitated knowledge-sharing and helped establish communities of best practice, striving towards the building of strategic alliances and networks among governments, artists, creators, academia, the business community and civil society. Two Creative economy reports were published in 2008 and 2010 respectively, with UNDP support, that have been used as tools to assist governments – in developing and developed countries – in policy and strategy formulation. A strong following has been mobilized through the publication of a webpage and quarterly e-newsletter which reaches over 2 400 subscribers. These initiatives combine to act as a strong platform for networking among different societies to promote the creative economy as a source of socio-economic growth. It has led to strengthened international cooperation, networking and advocacy, research exchange and constant communication, including among UN agencies, in this sector. This strategy was augmented in 2011 with the launching, by UNCTAD, of the Creative Economy Academic Exchange Network bringing together nearly 100 academic institutions to provide a platform for academia, creative professionals, artists and civil society to promote international cooperation, networking and advocacy.

During 2008–2011, a multi-agency pilot project for strengthening the creative industries in five ACP countries through employment and trade expansion was implemented as a component of the ACP-EU Support Programme to Cultural Industries, jointly operated by UNCTAD, ILO and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In the context of this

### **Box 2. Impact of the Division's assistance**

In terms of the impact of the Division's technical assistance work, it has supported developing countries in identifying potential new and dynamic sectors of export interest, including in creative industries, and helped them to formulate policies and strategies for launching new exports (e.g. in Lesotho) and enhancing their success in international markets. In respect of the creative economy sector, it has also facilitated information awareness, knowledge-sharing and helped establish networks striving towards the building of strategic alliances and networks among governments, artists, creators, academia, the business community and civil society. The Division's analytical software and tools provided the trade policy community with a valuable data and related tool for conducting impact assessment of trade liberalization scenarios and enabling them to undertake informed discussions and decisions. The multi-agency TNT Initiative will supplement the data and information currently available on tariffs and trade with information on NTMs and, in time, provide comprehensive coverage of trade policy measures affecting international trade flows.

project, UNCTAD updated the global database on the creative economy (which provides trade performance data for the creative industries sectors from 2002 to 2010) and in 2011 issued two policy-oriented reports on "Strengthening the creative industries for development in Mozambique", and "Strengthening the creative industries for development in Zambia" to serve as a basis for the formulation of policy-making in the creative industries' sectors. Both countries established an inter-ministerial committee for the articulation of cross-cutting policies and concrete initiatives for enhancing their creative economies, following the recommendations of the reports. In addition a study on "Strengthening the creative industries in Trinidad and Tobago" was prepared and submitted to the government.

### **(c) Competition policy and consumer protection**

The Division's projects under this cluster have encompassed institutional and capacity building in the area of competition law, training on restrictive business practices, strengthening of competition policy and legislation in developing countries, especially LDCs, and countries with economies in transition, and information exchange and advocacy on trade and competition issues including at the regional level. Such projects have been complemented and in some cases supplemented with tailored projects on strengthening institutional and capacity building in the area of competition and

consumer law and policy for Latin American countries (COMPAL); African countries (AFRICOMP); UEMOA; and Sierra Leone. Voluntary peer reviews of competition policy experiences have been conducted for countries under projects. Similarly, technical assistance has been provided by the Division to developing countries in formulating and implementing consumer protection laws.

The Division's advocacy activities helped raise awareness on the role of competition in development. These activities included advisory services and participation in round-table discussions and training sessions to build up knowledge regarding competition law and policy. Different workshops were also held, focusing on enforcement of competition legislation and merger assessment. For example, a national workshop was organized in Sierra Leone (February 2011) to introduce government officials and representatives of the business community and civil society to the benefits of competition law and policy for the national economy. Advocacy activities were also organized on: the main provisions of the draft competition bill for Congo (June 2011, Brazzaville); competition law and policy for the Malaysia Competition Commission (July 2011, Kuala Lumpur); and on collusive practices and abuse of dominance for Colombia (Bogotá) and Peru (Lima) from 14–19 March 2011 under the COMPAL programme. In addition, the Division contributed to a SADC round table on competition policy in Zambia (27–28 Octo-

ber 2011, Lusaka); and the first Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Competition Conference in Indonesia (15–16 November 2011, Bali) organized by the Indonesian competition authority. The Division also organized a workshop on the “Role of competition policy during times of crisis” in Buenos Aires (Argentina, 21–23 September 2011) and, during the same period, contributed to the 5th edition of the Iberoamerican Forum of Consumer Protection Agency.

Several national or regional training workshops for competition case handlers were organized in 2011 including: on mergers for prosecutors in San Salvador (February 2011) and in Managua (February 2011); on collusive practices in Bogotá (March 2011); on cartel detection and investigation for the Indonesian competition authority (July 2011, Jakarta); and on competition policy for competition officials from Sierra Leone to equip them with adequate skills to enforce their competition law (July 2011, Geneva).

Within the framework of efforts to help countries draft and/or review their competition legislation, the Division supported countries that have adopted national legislation and have recently established competition agencies with follow-up assistance on institution building through, for example, consultations with different authorities on the formulation and preparation of an institutional framework; meetings and workshops on starting off operations; and work on reform of existing legislations. Such assistance was provided, for example, to: the Government of the Gambia on the guidelines and aid to interpretation to be included in its Competition Act; the Government of Ghana on appropriate provisions to be incorporated into its draft competition bill; the Government of Bhutan (June 2011, Thimphu) on the general framework of its competition policy; the Government of Malaysia on the regulation of competition law (August 2011, Kuala Lumpur); the Government of Tunisia on the training of judges and for the establishment of a training centre on competition law and policy, in accordance with the recommendations of the peer review of their competition policy (March 2011); and a study tour to the Dutch compe-

tion authority and the International Competition Network Cartels Workshop for competition officials from Armenia, Malaysia and Serbia (October 2011).

Under COMPAL, the Division assisted: the Government of Paraguay on the preparation of its competition law (June 2011) leading to its adoption by parliament on 31 August 2011; the Government of Guatemala on the finalization of its draft competition bill (October 2011); and the Government of Ecuador on progress made in the adoption of the competition law (subsequently adopted into law by the parliament in October 2011).

Moreover, the Division's studies (referred to previously) on the status of competition in various sectors in different countries, such as tobacco, transport, gas and e-commerce in Cameroon, Colombia, El Salvador, Lesotho, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Peru, helped to identify potential competition problems and recommend policy reform. Also under COMPAL, and with the support COMPAL beneficiaries in Central America, a regional study on the possible existence of cross-border business practices that may be classified as anti-competitive was undertaken. This study promoted national agencies to increase cooperation to address such practices.

As referred to previously, voluntary peer reviews on competition law and policy of selected countries were prepared under the Division's regular work as well as under technical assistance activities. The latest peer reviews conducted were for Serbia in July 2011; and, in July 2012, a tripartite peer review of the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and a peer review of Mongolia. The peer reviews are conducted on the basis of reports prepared by UNCTAD. The peer reviews normally give rise to a range of recommendations on how the application of competition legislation might be made more effective at regional and national levels. Subsequently, the concerned country, with UNCTAD assistance, mobilizes funding to implement the recommendations on building up the capacity for the enforcement and advocacy of competition policy.

#### IV. TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

A number of activities in support of consumer protection policies and legislation were implemented, including national seminars and workshops, training courses and meetings on consumer protection and consumer welfare. A workshop was held in March 2011 in Kenya to help elaborate a national consumer protection law and institutional framework; a consumer protection strategy report was prepared to back up Botswana's Consumer Protection Advocacy Programme; a revision of the consumer protection law for Sierra Leone was undertaken; and training courses on consumer protection were held in Bhutan and Costa Rica. Angola, Bhutan and the Seychelles also benefited from the Division's assistance on consumer protection issues. Under COMPAL, assistance was extended to Nicaragua and Peru in the preparation of their consumer laws.

The Division's two regional competition programmes, COMPAL (launched in 2005) and AFRICOMP (launched in 2009, drawing inspiration from COMPAL), support the development of competition and consumer competences in individual beneficiary countries while facilitating the exchange of experiences and best practices regionally to foster common approaches and collaboration in addressing anti-competitive practices. Thus, COMPAL via its national component supports the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the Dominican Republic in, for example:

- Elaboration of a strategy for sustainable consumption and a consumer policy framework for the Plurinational State of Bolivia;
- Compilation of norms, doctrine and jurisprudence on competition and consumer protection laws and elaboration of a media strategy for Colombia; development of software for the handling and managing of consumer complaints – SAAM (automatic system for monitoring of markets) – and the redesign of the institutional website for Costa Rica;



- Conduct of educational projects for consumer associations, training workshops for suppliers especially SMEs, new centres for consumer complaints, and training of journalists and judges for El Salvador;
- Assistance on mediation and other techniques, and organization of study visits for Ecuador to the Spanish and Hong Kong, China consumer agencies;
- Formation of market observatories, consumer education, creation of consumer associations and centres for consumer complaints nationwide for Nicaragua; and
- Compilation of binding administrative rulings on consumer protection, assessment of the relationship between quality and prices of commodities and consumer satisfaction, and training of the regional offices of the competition authority (INDECOPI) for Peru.

*Signature of MOU between UNCTAD and PROCONSUMIDOR (Consumer Protection Agency of the Dominican Republic) to access COMPAL Programme, January 2011, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic*



COMPAL, via its regional component, strengthens cooperation between beneficiary countries and disseminates lessons learned from COM-

*COMPAL II Annual Conference, 6-8 July 2011, Bogota, Colombia*

PAL activities throughout Latin America. In this respect under COMPAL, UNCTAD inaugurated and organized the First International Forum on Consumer Protection in Guayaquil (March 2011) to exchange experiences and best practices on various topical competition issues. It was attended by representatives from all Latin American countries and the Caribbean, as well as Spain, the Netherlands and others. A second forum is being held in 2012.

Under AFRICOMP, a more coordinated and streamlined approach in technical cooperation

activities is provided to African countries based on the needs of each beneficiary country while promoting regional cooperation. In 2011 UNCTAD technical assistance conducted within the framework of AFRICOMP benefited, for example, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Tunisia and Congo. In addition, in cooperation with the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), UNCTAD supported the building of expertise and institutional enhancement of competition policy officials, case handlers and judges of the eight WAEMU member states.

### **Box 3. Impact of the Division's assistance**

In terms of the impact of the Division's assistance, its contribution has enabled various countries in preparing, drafting, adopting and/or revising their competition legislation, including through gaining a better understanding of the content, future monitoring and importance of competition laws and bills. Thanks to UNCTAD's support, various countries (such as Botswana, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Peru and Sierra Leone in 2011) have drafted or achieved important progress in the drafting of national (and/or regional) competition laws, regulations and manuals and/or acquired expertise or strengthened institutional frameworks in the enforcement of competition laws. Such competition laws and frameworks have been tailored to reflect prevailing conditions for achieving domestic and international competitiveness. Further, UNCTAD's assistance to regional organizations boosted the enforcement of competition rules by regional competition authorities in developing countries (e.g., WAEMU). Globally UNCTAD's contribution is gradually building a culture of competition in support of economic growth and development among countries and government officials, academics, business and consumer-oriented agencies.

The Division's assistance has also enabled beneficiary developing countries and countries with economies in transition to establish institutional frameworks for smooth enforcement of competition law. Concomitantly, the Division's assistance has effectively increased the number of competition experts skilful in handling competition cases. A strengthened institutional framework with increased number of qualified officials in turn contributes to an effective implementation of competition laws by beneficiary countries, creating an enabling environment for businesses to prosper, consumers to benefit and markets to work for the poor. It has further contributed to improvements in the business environment through reduction of the cost of doing business and promoting consumer welfare.

The countries that have voluntarily undergone competition policy peer reviews to date reported the following achievements: (a) enhanced technical capacity of competition agencies as a result of the identification of structural weaknesses; (b) enhanced competition law compliance; (c) strengthened cooperation with other government bodies; (d) closer cooperation with foreign competition authorities that participated in the peer review; (e) political support for required reforms thanks to the international attention given to the peer reviewed country; and (f) sharing of relevant experience between younger and more advanced competition agencies.

#### **(d) Trade, environment and development**

Under this thematic cluster at the interface between trade, environment and sustainable

development, the Division implemented various projects. These have included projects on improved policy on key trade and environment issues; reconciliation of environmental and trade policies; capacity building on trade



and environment; consultative task force on environment-related requirements and market access. Specific focus on major sustainable development issues included: BioTrade facilitation for biodiversity products and services, the BioTrade Initiative and challenges and opportunities of implementing biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements within the global market economy. Tailored assistance on BioTrade was provided to Costa Rica and Uganda. Specific attention was also focused on a project on the biofuels market and on biofuels issues for LDCs (Biofuels Initiative). A major effort was made on sustainability standards through projects on: an international task force on harmonization and equivalency in organic agriculture; promoting production and trading opportunities for organic agricultural products in East Africa; standards and trade; and, recently, the United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards. Projects were also implemented on the creation of multi-stakeholder advisory panels on sound and cost-effective management of health and environment, and on building national capacity in sustainable management of recoverable materials/resources in rapidly industrializing developing countries. The challenges and opportunities of climate change have been addressed with projects on climate change and tailored assistance to LDCs on the CDM of the Kyoto Protocol.

The following section highlights the Division's technical cooperation support in assisting countries in terms of the following areas related to the interface between trade, environment and sustainable development: (a) addressing and optimizing the developmental and market access impact of sustainability and organic standards; (b) benefit from the international markets for products whose production processes enable sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity (BioTrade Initiative); (c) contribution towards efforts to reduce dependency on fossil fuels and increase energy security (Biofuels Initiative); and (d) enhancement of climate policies with trade-related issues in development strategies.

As regards addressing and optimizing the developmental and market access impact

of sustainability and organic standards (concerning environmental, health and food safety requirements) for developing country producers and/or exporters, support by the Division has revolved around voluntary sustainability standards (VSS), which involve setting specific requirements for health, safety, environmental, animal safety and social norms, and organic agriculture standards. On VSS, the Division implemented activities focused on helping countries in understanding, anticipating, coping with and maximizing the developmental benefits of VSS, and in reaching an efficient exchange of experiences among developing countries on best practice in proactively dealing with VSS. In this regard the Division has been collaborating with other international organizations (in particular FAO, ITC, World Bank) in the context of the Trade Standard Practitioners Network (TSPN) to prepare: *A strategy guide for policy makers on food-related voluntary sustainability standards* (preliminary version appeared in November 2011) and a study on *Sustainability standards in South-South trade and opportunities for advancing the sustainability agenda* (released in November 2011).

In addition, the Division's conceptual work and consultative activities led to the launching at the end of 2011 of a UN Forum on Sustainability Standards (UNFSS), jointly between five UN agencies namely FAO, ITC, UNCTAD, UNEP and UNIDO. UNFSS will support developing countries in better understanding, addressing and potentially benefiting from standards-based sustainability programmes. The forum will be a neutral dialogue platform, linking key decision makers in governments with those in the private sector, academia and NGOs.

With regard to organic agriculture, it potentially offers a wide array of economic, food security, environmental, social and health benefits for developing countries. As buyers of organic agricultural products in international markets are either members of GLOBALGAP or apply the GLOBALGAP requirements, there is increasing demand for organic producers to meet the requirements of GLOBALGAP (aimed at ensuring consistent application of good agricultural practices with a particular focus on the health and safety of fresh produce). This results in

double inspection and certification requirements and potential loss of market for many organic farmers, particularly small-scale farmers. For traders and retailers and other buyers of organic produce, the costs and difficulties of sourcing doubly certified products leads to higher costs, a reduced range of products and increased risk of supply interruptions.

With a view to addressing this challenge, the Division launched activities on exploring practical options for achieving partial equivalence between GLOBALGAP and organic certification systems or other arrangements to streamline the certification process at the scheme level for dual certification, including through a consultative process between GLOBALGAP and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM). Specifically, the Division prepared two studies (*Organic plus* and *GLOBALGAP interpretative guidelines*) developing two conceptual tracks that facilitate practical ways of achieving partial equivalence between the GLOBALGAP standard and the main organic standards. These studies were discussed and recommendations made by an expert group of IFOAM and Food-Plus on 8 June 2011 in Bonn, Germany.

In addition, UNCTAD, FAO and IFOAM have been working closely together since 2001 to facilitate trade in organic products through harmonization and equivalence of standards. This work was implemented through the UNCTAD-FAO-IFOAM International Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture (2003–2009) and its successor project, Global Organic Market Access (GOMA). GOMA highlights in 2011 included: promoting South-South cooperation on organic agriculture in Asia and in Central America; preparation of the international Global Organic Market Access Conference in February 2012 in Nuremberg (Germany); development of the Asian Regional Organic Standard (AROS) especially for ASEAN and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries, including at a meeting of the GOMA Working Group for Cooperation on Organic Labelling and Trade for Asia in Seoul (Republic of Korea, September 2011); support to the drafting of a common organic agriculture regu-

lation for Central American countries and the Dominican Republic including at a consultative meeting in February 2011 in San José (Costa Rica) leading to the submission of the final text to the Central American Council for adoption; finalization in June 2011, after extensive international consultations, of the Common Objectives and Requirements of Organic Systems (COROS) – a template to guide governments and other stakeholders in conducting objectives-based equivalence assessments of two or more organic standards for production and processing; and outreach activities.

The Division has been supporting the development of organic agriculture in Africa. Throughout 2011, UNCTAD was actively involved in the preparations for the 2nd African Organic Conference, which was held in May 2012 in Lusaka, Zambia. It was organized in partnership with the African Union, IFOAM and others and had the theme of “Mainstreaming organic agriculture in the African development agenda”. In May 2011, the Division participated actively in the African Union inception workshop in Thika (Kenya) to develop the African Ecological/Organic Agriculture Initiative, aimed at mainstreaming ecological organic agriculture into national agricultural production systems by 2020 (as a follow-up to the African heads of state and government decision on organic farming). It also contributed to the first European Commission-African Union workshop on African organic agriculture in July 2011 in Brussels (Belgium). In partnership with UNTV, UNEP and the national organic sector organizations in East Africa, the Division produced in May 2011 a short film entitled *Organic agriculture: a good option for LDCs* that was shown at the UN LDC IV Conference. Also in May 2011, a UNTV film crew visited organic farms and exporters in Zanzibar to produce a piece for the *UN in Action* series, to be broadcast over UNTV's networks in 2012.

Under the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), ITC, and ILO commenced joint work in 2011 on a national project in Lao People's Democratic Republic linking organic sectors with the tourism sector. UNCTAD will

#### IV. TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

be working particularly closely with ITC to strengthen backward linkages from the tourism sector in selected regions of the Lao People's Democratic Republic starting with Luang Prabang, and promoting development of organic exports particularly to regional markets.

The Division also contributes to the Sustainable Commodity Initiative (SCI). This is a programme established jointly by UNCTAD and IISD that focuses on reducing poverty in commodity-dependent rural areas through sustainable production and trade in commodities such as the coffee sector in the United Republic of Tanzania and the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire.

The importance of trade as a positive incentive measure for biodiversity conservation is increasingly recognized at the national and international level, and efforts are under way to promote trade that takes into account ecological and social issues. UNCTAD's BioTrade Initiative and BioTrade Facilitation Programme, implemented by the Division, support sustainable development through trade (and investment) in biological resources in line with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). They respond to the limited capacity of developing countries to benefit from the international markets for products whose production processes enable sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, while acknowledging the social, cultural, legal and economic complexity of this issue.

The BioTrade Initiative and BioTrade Facilitation Programme continued to assist developing countries in strengthening the institutional capacity of their national BioTrade programmes in developing policy frameworks in support of BioTrade and to provide technical assistance and advisory services to BioTrade programmes and partners. Countries assisted in 2011 included Colombia, Indonesia and Viet Nam. In Indonesia for instance, the BioTrade Initiative organized a series of meetings and workshops that brought together high-level officials from the government, key business representatives and stakeholders to conduct "Value chain analysis for natural ingredients, rattan and ecotourism" (20–21 July 2011, Jakarta) and discuss "Tips for natural ingredients suppliers" (16 July 2011 in Tapaktuan (Aceh

Selatan). UNCTAD also provided technical advice to the nutmeg value chain through a field visit to several distillers. In Indonesia also, the Division, in cooperation with the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, provided assistance on developing sustainable supply chains taking into consideration BioTrade in favour of the reintegration of ex-combatants and improvement of their livelihoods in post-conflict settings. Within this scope the Division further prepared a study *BioTrade: Value Chain Development for Biodiversity Conservation and Peacebuilding* (UNCTAD/WEB/DITC/TED/2011/1).

The Division continued to support the creation of an enabling policy environment to foster private sector engagement in the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. UNCTAD, in partnership with the Natural Resources Stewardship Circle (NRSC), integrated value chain guidelines into their supply chain selection process in the cosmetics sector. In addition, UNCTAD supported the efforts of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) for Business Coalition, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Business for Social Responsibility and the UN Global Compact in enhancing private sector engagement in the sustainable use of biodiversity.

UNCTAD also continued implementing activities under biodiversity-related multilateral



environmental agreements (MEAs) such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It contributed to the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP); became one of the drivers of the newly created Business and Biodiversity Global Platform; and signed an MOU with

*Value Chains Analysis workshop for natural ingredients, rattan and ecotourism sectors in Indonesia, 20-21 July 2011, Jakarta*

the CBD together with 24 of the largest international agencies working on biodiversity for the implementation and achievement of the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. UNCTAD also supported the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in promoting the sustainable use of CITES-listed species and engaging the private sector and building awareness of the convention. UNCTAD also continued to contribute to policy development within the scope of BioTrade, CBD and CITES with the preparation of several analytical studies, for example, *Improving International Systems for Trade in Reptile Skins based upon Sustainable Use*.<sup>5</sup>

The Division implemented activities to increase the awareness and understanding of BioTrade issues by public and private stakeholders. It created the BioTrade Impact Assessment System (BT IAS) virtual group for the dissemination of information guidelines and other technical materials to partners involved in the BT IAS and BioTrade. It also organized and/or participated in various seminars, workshops, conferences as well as relevant discussions of international development processes, such as the CITES Asian Snake Trade Workshop (11–14 April 2011, Guangzhou, China); the International Sustainable Foods Summit, (23–24 June 2011, Amsterdam, the Netherlands); and the International Expert Workshop in support of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (UK, 20–24 June 2011).

The Division continued its work under the Biofuels Initiative, as part of its contribution towards efforts to reduce dependency on fossil fuels and increase energy security, and at the same time strive to maximize trade and development gains while minimizing the potentially adverse environmental and social aspects of the biofuels option. It assisted developing countries in their policy analysis and decision-making process on whether biofuels is an option for them in achieving energy security and sustainable development

goals. For example the Division assisted the Government of Mexico in assessing the biofuels option, including evaluating policy implementation and analysis of development on biofuels markets, especially with regard to issues related to sustainability certification. Additionally, it prepared reports on this issue.

The Division also contributed to international discussions on biofuels policy and regulatory issues. UNCTAD's BioFuels Initiative also offers a facilitating hub for partnering with programmes to provide interested countries with access to sound economic and trade policy analysis, capacity-building activities and consensus-building tools. Such partnerships have been maintained with intergovernmental organizations, governments, applied research centres, NGOs and relevant initiatives such as the International Bioenergy Platform of the FAO, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the G8 Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP), UNEP Risø, UNIDO, the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne/World Economic Forum (EPFL/WEF) Round table for Sustainable Biofuels (RSB), and the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. Also in 2011, the Division contributed to international discussions on biofuels including: Rio Energy Conference (10–12 May 2011, Copenhagen, Denmark); Round table on Sustainable Biofuels (15 June 2011, Lausanne, Switzerland); and the seminar on the "Compatibility of the EU sustainability criteria for biofuels with WTO rules" (30 November 2011, Brussels, Belgium).

The Division, in cooperation with other organizations, assisted developing countries and the global community with economic analysis and in building consensus on the conditions necessary for their engagement with and enhancement of climate policies with trade-related issues in development strategies. Such work is carried out under UNCTAD's Climate Change Programme and includes issues such as the trade competitiveness aspects of climate change policies; trade, development gains and investment opportunities arising as climate

5. UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2011/7

change measures are adopted, creating new markets for more efficient, innovative and less carbon-intensive products and processes; investment promotion and development gains in developing countries, which may derive from the development of projects under the CDM; and compatibility issues between climate policy and trade rules.

In 2011, UNCTAD, serving as the sustainable trade focal point for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also referred to as Rio +20 (held in Brazil, June 2012), provided analytical, consensus-building and technical assistance support to countries in addressing the UNCSD theme of the green economy within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. In respect of technical assistance, the Division participated and contributed substantively to global conferences, meetings, seminars and round tables on policies, measures and actions for making the transition to a green economy fair and equitable including:

- UNCSD preparatory events and the conference itself:
  - (a) 2nd Preparatory Committee Meeting UN Conference on Sustainable Development, 7–8 March 2011, New York;
  - (b) Regional Preparatory Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean, 7–9 September 2011, Santiago;
  - (c) Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Region, 1–2 December 2011, Geneva; and
  - (d) 2nd Intersessional Meeting of UNCSD, 15–16 December 2011, New York.
- 2011 UNCTAD public symposium – Round table II, “Making the transition to a green economy fair and equitable”, 23 June 2011, Geneva;
- “Green growth and development workshop”, 28 June 2011, OECD, Paris;
- “Enhancing South-South cooperation: Promoting SMEs finance”, seminar by the Global Network of Eximbanks and Development Finance Institutions (G-NEXID) (19–20 September 2011, Geneva);

- WTO public forum on “Preparing for Rio 2012: Trade opportunities and challenges in a green economy” (21 September 2011, Geneva);
- UNEP/Ville de Genève conference on « Actions locales pour un impact global/ gouvernances locale et régionale pour une transition vers une économie verte » (18 October 2011, Geneva);
- South Centre and UNDP workshop on “Trade, environment, climate change and sustainable development policy linkage issues” (15–16 November, Geneva);
- Joint UNCTAD EnergyPact Foundation Conference on “How emerging economies will green the world and the global South agenda for a sustainable world”, 29 November–1 December 2011 (Geneva); and
- Joint OECD Working Party on Trade and Environment (16 December 2011, Paris).

The Division also participates in and contributes, including through organization of side events, to the Conference of the Parties (COP) sessions to the UNFCCC every year. This has included COP14 in 2008, COP15 in 2009 and COP16 in 2010. It also co-organized with other partners under the Nairobi Framework the 2nd and 3rd African Carbon Forums in 2010 and 2011 (Marrakech, 4–6 July 2011), respectively. The forum provided an open platform for discussions on greenhouse gas emission offset projects and facilitated the exchange of ideas and knowledge between CDM project sponsors and buyers, reinforcing links between CDM project developers and the investment community in Africa. During the 3rd Africa Carbon Forum, the Division organized a side event (5 July) for the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa (Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Mozambique) to learn from the experience of Angola in taking the e-learning course on “Climate change and carbon markets” developed by UNCTAD to assist African countries in seizing trade and investment opportunities arising from climate change policies, particularly through the CDM. Similarly, the Division has contributed to the organisation of the 5th Latin American Carbon Forum in 2010, with other partners.

#### **Box 4. Impact of the Division's assistance**

The Division's work on VSS is helping developing countries to address growing concern that VSS and their rapid growth may undermine the hard-won gains on transparency, legitimacy and least trade restrictiveness of standards under the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) agreements. Such work, including recently through the UNFSS, is contributing to the increasing access of developing countries to credible information and to engaging with key actors, governmental and private sector decision makers to expand their knowledge of VSS; influence their development; identify opportunities and threats posed by VSS and effectively integrate them into national strategies to leverage the catalytic effects of VSS and promote their own sustainable development agendas.

In respect of organic agriculture, which potentially offers a wide array of economic, food security, environmental, social and health benefits for developing countries, the Division's work, in close cooperation with FAO and IFOAM, considers reducing technical barriers to trade through harmonization and equivalency and helps to facilitate the flow of trade in organic products. Also UNCTAD and UNEP cooperation has helped to develop a set of best practices for organic policy that can be used as a guide by countries, such as in Africa, both nationally and regionally, to develop organic policies. Through such actions the Division had been active in promoting a shift towards more sustainable and inclusive forms of agriculture, including organic agriculture.

Developing countries, which are often endowed with rich biodiversity, face the challenge of combining poverty alleviation and economic growth with the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, including trade in products and services derived from biodiversity. The Division supported countries in addressing this conundrum with programmes that build up their capacity to benefit from the international markets for biodiversity based products. In regard to biofuels, the Division's support helped countries to assess opportunities that can be obtained from increased production, domestic use and trade in biofuels tailored to specific national circumstances and needs and paying due attention to wider social and economic concerns.

Since 2008 countries have been faced with the challenge of making their economies more resilient – both in general economic terms (in the light of the global financial and economic crisis) and to the effects of adverse climate change. In regard to the latter, UNCTAD's work has helped developing countries prepare for the expected shifts in relative prices and in relative production costs stemming from the introduction of climate policies and measures, and in turn contributing to a smoother transition to a carbon-constrained and more greener economy.

The Division prepared an analysis of the product space (and a product space methodology) that can help in providing tailored advice to individual countries and promoting common understanding on trade measures which are

acceptable in the pursuit of green economy objectives. This will be a useful tool in the period ahead as countries examine opportunities to enhance more climate-friendly production and development processes.

PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES: COOPERATING  
AND COLLABORATING WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS



The Division maintains a wide network of cooperating partners with whom it collaborates to promote policies, strategies and projects to (a) promote development issues in trade policy and trade negotiations, (b) strengthen analytical resources on trade data and analytical software that can be made publicly available to countries to use in trade policy formulation and negotiations; (c) build up trading capacities in trade sectors with high growth potential, (d) support countries in elaborating and implementing competition law and policy and consumer protection legislation to address anti-competitive practices; and (iv) to support developing countries in taking advantage of positive interface between trade objectives and sustainable development goals. The Division has maintained regular contact with donors and cooperates with national, regional and international trade institutions and trade policy makers.

Through a wide network of cooperating partners, the Division contributes to establishing a more effective system for development cooperation. Cooperation activities help build up synergies, maintain the continuity of discussions, reinforce the message delivered, as well as avoid duplication of work. Such collaboration also included contribution towards or joint delivery of programmes with other divisions of UNCTAD such as training courses under Paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action, the Virtual Institute, the Integrated Framework for LDCs, and "Delivering as one" activities under UNDAF, the UN Trade and Productive Capacity Cluster, and other inter-agency initiatives.

The following highlights some of the collaborative platforms that the Division takes part in:

- (1) UN Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG). This includes various departments within the UN Secretariat including UNCTAD, a number of UN agencies from within the UN system and outside, various government agencies and national statisticians, and other organizations concerned with the development of MDG data at the national and international levels including donors and expert advisers. UNCTAD's contribution (provided by the Division), in close collaboration with WTO and ITC, entails the annual provision of data and analysis for the update of MDGs indicators on market access, namely, Indicator 8.6 (proportion of total developed country imports from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty) and Indicator 8.7 (average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries). These data and analyses are integrated into the UN's annual MDGs reports.
- (2) The MDG Gap Task Force, which was created by the Secretary-General of the UN in 2007 to improve monitoring of the global commitments contained in MDG 8, and the Global Partnership for Development, through the joint production of the annual MDG gap task force report. The main purpose of the task force is to systematically track existing international commitments and to identify gaps and obstacles in their fulfilment at the international and country level in the areas of official development assistance, market access (trade), debt relief, access to essential medicines and new technologies. The task force integrates more than 20 UN agencies including UNCTAD, IMF, OECD, World Bank and WTO.
- (3) The Research Partnership Platform (RPP) on competition and consumer protection was launched by UNCTAD in May 2010 with its inaugural meeting held in November 2010 to help develop best practices in the formulation and effective enforcement of competition and consumer protection laws and policies so as to promote development. The RPP brings together research institutions, universities, competition authorities, business and civil society, and provides a platform where they can undertake joint research and other activities with UNCTAD, exchange ideas on the issues, challenges and best practices in the area of competition and consumer protection faced particularly by developing countries and economies in transition and on effective tools for capacity building. Currently, RPP hosts 34 institutions consisting of research institutes, universities, non-govern-



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## V. PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES: COOPERATING AND COLLABORATING WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

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mental organizations, corporate affiliates and competition agencies. The second meeting of the RPP was held back-to-back with the July 2011 IGE meeting, and its third session at the July 2012 IGE meeting.

- (4) UNCTAD-SELA Working Group on Trade and Competition (WGTC). The working group facilitates the exchange of knowledge, the promotion of regional consultation and mobilization of economic and technical cooperation from the region, international organizations and other sources on trade and competition issues. This working group is intergovernmental, and is open to the participation of heads of national institutions responsible for the enforcement of the competition rules, competition issues in the national institutions of foreign trade, trade negotiators, and experts from regional and subregional integration organizations. The second annual meeting of the WGTC was held from 18–19 June 2012.
- (5) The TNT Initiative is a joint venture launched in 2011 by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the ITC, UNCTAD and the World Bank, to cooperate in the trade data collection effort and to combine forces in providing users with free tools that can be used to access and analyse trade policy and market information. The TNT Initiative will give users free access to the data and the tools that each partner organization generates. Key elements of the TNT are the tools and the underlying databases that have already been developed. These include ITC's Market Access Map (MAcMap), UNCTAD's TRAINS and the World Bank's WITS, Service Policy Restrictiveness Database (SPRD) and the Temporary Trade Barriers Database (TTBD). TNT is a multi-year programme with five major components: (i) tools – MAcMap and WITS (providing access to trade and trade barrier information); (ii) tariff data collection; (iii) non-tariff measures data collection; (iv) trade remedies (antidumping, countervailing duties, safeguard actions); and (v) policies affecting trade in services. UNCTAD will lead in coordinating the collection of NTMs data, working with other partners in this effort.

UNCTAD will also maintain and update the TRAINS database and provide training and technical assistance to improve capacity in developing countries, economies in transition and their regional organizations to collect and use these data. UNCTAD and several other partner agencies' involvement in the TNT Initiative emerged inter alia from an initiative led by UNCTAD between 2006 and 2009 to define, classify and collect data on non-tariff measures under the UNCTAD's Secretary-General's Group of Eminent Persons on NTMs/NTBs and its technical support team the multi-agency support team on NTBs (comprising UNCTAD, WTO, the IMF, the World Bank, UNIDO, FAO, OECD and ITC).

- (6) The International Collaborative Initiative on Trade and Employment (ICITE) aims to seek a better understanding of how trade interacts with employment, promote discussion on these issues and develop policy-relevant conclusions. ICITE is a joint undertaking of ten international organizations namely UNCTAD, ILO, World Bank, WTO, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Organization of American States (OAS), OECD, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and African Development Bank.
- (7) The United Nations Multi-Agency Informal Group on Creative Industries, initiated by UNCTAD and including several UN organizations, helps to build synergies among the UN system work on the creative economy. UNCTAD also created the Academic Exchange Network on the Creative Economy including 90 academic institutions from across the world to foster academic exchanges and work on the creative economy.
- (8) UNFSS was formed in 2011 by five UN bodies namely FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, ITC and UNCTAD. It aims to be a platform to provide information, analysis and capacity-building assistance on these standards, with a particular focus on their potential value as tools for developing countries to achieve their sustainable development

goals and boost production and export of sustainably produced products. The forum will also address potential trade or development obstacles these standards may create, with particular emphasis on their impact on small-scale producers and less developed countries.

(9) WTO Director-General's Advisory Group on Aid for Trade that includes, inter alia, OECD, UNDP, ITC, World Bank, regional development banks and UNCTAD. The group advises the Director-General on Aid for Trade issues especially as regards the monitoring of financial flows, and preparation of the Global Aid for Trade meetings and the supportive background documentation.

In addition to these formal or informal collaborative initiatives, the Division engages with many partners in preparing joint analytical reports and technical assistance and capacity-building activities. The following are some examples:

- Cooperation with DESA and UN regional commissions in producing, at the beginning of each year, the World Economic Situation and Prospects report;
- Cooperation with WTO and ITC in producing, each year, the World Tariffs Profile report;
- Support on trade negotiations and trade agreements as well as WTO accession with the Commonwealth Secretariat, ACP Secre-

tariat, African Union Commission, Islamic Development Bank, the WTO, ITC, OECD, IOM and UNDP;

- Cooperation with several agencies (including UNFCCC, World Bank, UNEP, UNDP, UNITAR and the African Development Bank) in organizing the African Carbon Forum under the Nairobi Framework that seeks to support African countries in making use of the CDM of the Kyoto Protocol. UNCTAD also contributes to the organization of the Latin American Carbon Forums;
- BioTrade Initiative partnering with local, national, regional and international organizations to promote sustainable use of biodiversity resources. UNCTAD is also an affiliate partner of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership;
- The Biofuels Initiative offers a facilitating hub for initiatives with intergovernmental organizations, governments, academic networks and others relevant initiatives; and
- Partnerships with FAO and IFOAM in joint work on organic agriculture, and under the umbrella of the UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity-building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development.

So cooperation and partnership are hallmarks of the Division's work on international trade and development. Indeed, it operates in partnership in virtually all areas of its work.



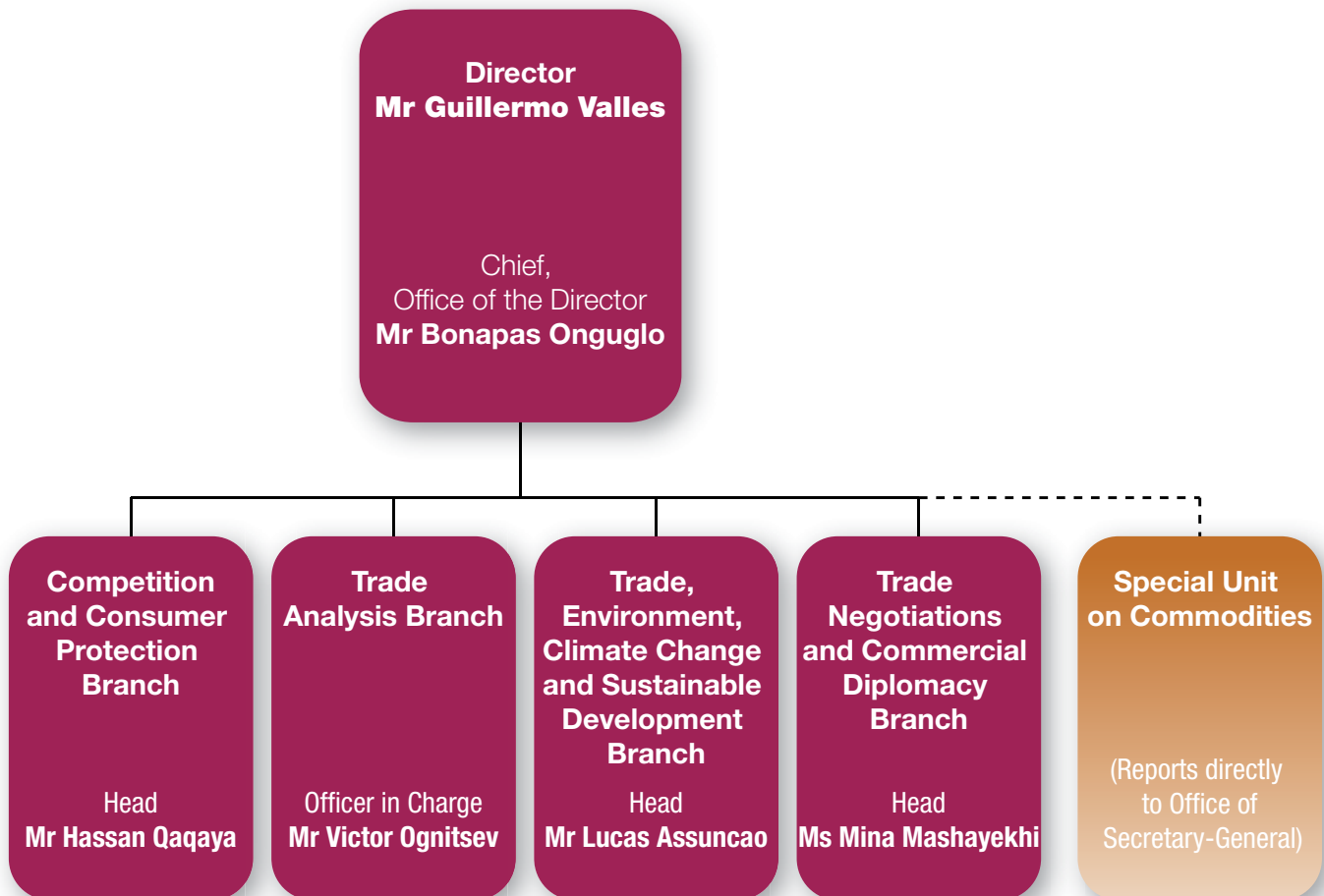
## ANNEXES



## **ANNEX I.**

### **ORGANIGRAM OF DITC**

#### **Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (DITC)**



## ANNEX II.

### LIST OF DITC PUBLICATIONS FOR THE PERIOD 2008–2011

#### Global economic crisis and trade

- 1 *Addressing the global food crisis: Key trade, investment and commodity policies in ensuring sustainable food security and alleviating poverty* (UNCTAD/OSG/2008/1).
- 2 *International trade after the economic crisis: Challenges and new opportunities* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2010/2).
- 3 *New and traditional trade flows and the economic crisis* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/50).
- 4 *Global economic crisis: Implication and restructuring of the services sector in India* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/22).
- 5 *Impact of the global slowdown on India's exports and employment* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/23).

#### Trade policy, trade liberalization and development

- 6 *Comparing China and India: Is the dividend of economic reforms polarized?* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/POV/2008/1).
- 7 *Report of the international conference on moving towards gender sensitization of trade policy.* New Delhi, India 25–27 Feb 2008 (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2008/2).
- 8 *Rwanda's development-driven trade policy framework* (UNCTAD/DITC/2009/2).
- 9 *How are the poor affected by international trade in India: An empirical approach* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2010/7).
- 10 *Making trade more development-transmitting, multiplying and inclusive for LDCs* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2011/1).
- 11 *Employment dimension of trade liberalization with China: Analysis of the case of Indonesia with dynamic social accounting matrix* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2011/4).
- 12 *African, Caribbean and Pacific States' participation in international trade* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2011/10).
- 13 *Trade liberalization and informality: New stylized facts* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/44).
- 14 *Institution and development revisited: A nonparametric approach* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/41).
- 15 *Exchange rates, international trade and trade policies* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/57).

#### Export performance and diversification, including in new and dynamic sectors and the creative economy

- 16 *Creative Economy Report 2008* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2008/2).
- 17 *Creative Economy Report 2010* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2010/3).
- 18 *Strengthening the creative industries for development in Mozambique* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2009/2).

- 19 *Strengthening the creative industries for development in Zambia* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2009/1).
- 20 *Africa's dynamic exports: Trends and strategies* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2010/1).
- 21 *Structural changes in exports of an emerging economy: Case of Turkey* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2011/6).
- 22 *Revealed factor intensity indices at the product level* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/46).
- 23 *On the determinants of exports survival* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/47).
- 24 *Export structure and economic performance in developing countries: Evidence from nonparametric methodology* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/49).
- 25 *Survival analysis of LDCs' exports: Role of comparative advantage* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/55).

### **WTO-related, the multilateral trading system and regionalism**

- 26 *Flexibilities for developing countries in agriculture: Market access formula* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2008/1).
- 27 *Aid for trade and development: Global and regional perspectives* (UNCTAD/DITC/2008/2).
- 28 *WTO negotiations on environmental goods and services: A potential contribution to the Millennium Development Goals* (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2008/4).
- 29 *Economic partnership agreements: Comparative analysis of the agricultural provisions* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/3).
- 30 *Development interface between multilateral trading systems and regional trade agreements* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/20).
- 31 *Assessment of the impact of trade policy reform in countries acceding to the World Trade Organization: The gender dimension* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2010/6).
- 32 *WTO negotiations on environmental goods: Selected technical issues* (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2011/1).
- 33 *Do sensitive products undermine ambition?* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2011/5).
- 34 *Building trade-relating institutions and WTO accession* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/42).
- 35 *The impact of removal of ATC quotas on international trade in textiles and apparel* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/45).
- 36 *On the importance of market access for trade* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/51).
- 37 *The emulator effect of the Uruguay Round on US regionalism* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/52).

### **South-South trade and economic integration**

- 38 *South-South trade: The reality check* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2008/1).
- 39 *South-South trade in Asia: The role of regional trade agreements* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/MISC/2008/2).
- 40 *Trade liberalization, investment and economic integration in African regional economic communities – Towards the African Common Market* (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2011/2).
- 41 *South-South and triangular cooperation in the biofuels sector: The African experience* (TD/B/C.II/MEM.2/CRP.2).

42 *State of South-South and triangular cooperation in the production, use and trade of sustainable biofuels* (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2011/10).

43 *Is South-South trade a testing ground for structural transformation?* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/43).

### **Non-tariff measures**

44 *World trade law and renewable energy: The case of non-tariff barriers* (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2008/5).

45 *Non-tariff measures: Evidence from selected developing countries and future research agenda* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2009/3).

46 *Non-tariff measures: Economic and policy issues for developing countries* (UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/2012/1).

47 *Evolution of non-tariff measures: Emerging cases from selected developing countries* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/53).

48 *A preliminary analysis on newly collected data on non-tariff measures* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/54).

49 *The economics behind non tariff measures: Theoretical insights and empirical evidence* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/58).

### **Trade preferences (including duty-free and quota-free market access)**

50 *Generalized System of Preferences: List of beneficiaries (2008)* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc.62/Rev.3).

51 *Generalized System of Preferences: List of beneficiaries (2009)* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc.62/Rev.4).

52 *Generalized System of Preferences: Handbook on the scheme of Canada* (UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc.66/Rev.1).

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## ANNEX III.

BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES SPECIFICALLY ASSISTED  
2008–2011

Countries	Africa	LDCs	Countries with economies in transition	Small Island Developing States
1. Afghanistan		1		
2. Algeria	1			
3. Angola	1	1		
4. Antigua and Barbuda				1
5. Argentina				
6. Armenia			1	
7. Azerbaijan			1	
8. Bahamas				1
9. Barbados				1
10. Belarus			1	
11. Belize				1
12. Benin	1	1		
13. Bhutan		1		
14. Bolivia (Plurinational State of)				
15. Bosnia and Herzegovina			1	
16. Botswana	1			
17. Brazil				
18. Brunei Darussalam				
19. Burkina Faso	1	1		
20. Burundi	1	1		
21. Cambodia		1		
22. Cameroon	1			
23. Cape Verde	1			1
24. Central African Republic	1	1		
25. Chad	1	1		
26. Chile				
27. China				
28. Colombia				
29. Comoros	1	1		1
30. Congo	1			
31. Cook Islands				1
32. Costa Rica				
33. Côte d'Ivoire	1			
34. Cuba				1
35. Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	1		
36. Djibouti	1	1		
37. Dominica				1

Countries	Africa	LDCs	Countries with economies in transition	Small Island Developing States
38. Dominican Republic				1
39. Ecuador				
40. Egypt	1			
41. El Salvador				
42. Equatorial Guinea	1	1		
43. Eritrea	1	1		
44. Ethiopia	1	1		
45. Fiji				1
46. Gabon	1			
47. Gambia	1	1		
48. Ghana	1			
49. Grenada				1
50. Guatemala				
51. Guinea	1	1		
52. Guinea-Bissau		1		1
53. Guyana				1
54. Haiti		1		1
55. Honduras				
56. India				
57. Indonesia				
58. Iran (Islamic Republic of)				
59. Iraq				
60. Jamaica				1
61. Kazakhstan			1	
62. Kenya	1			
63. Kiribati		1		1
64. Kyrgyzstan			1	
65. Lao People's Democratic Republic				
66. Lebanon				
67. Lesotho	1			
68. Liberia	1	1		
69. Libya	1			
70. Madagascar	1	1		
71. Malawi	1	1		
72. Malaysia				
73. Mali	1	1		
74. Marshall Islands				1
75. Mauritania	1	1		
76. Mauritius	1			1
77. Mexico				
78. Micronesia (Federated States of)				1
79. Mongolia				
80. Montserrat				1

## ANNEXES

Countries	Africa	LDCs	Countries with economies in transition	Small Island Developing States
81. Mozambique	1	1		
82. Myanmar		1		
83. Namibia	1			
84. Nauru				1
85. Nepal		1		
86. Nicaragua				
87. Niger	1	1		
88. Nigeria	1			
89. Niue				1
90. Oman				
91. Palau				1
92. Papua New Guinea				1
93. Paraguay				
94. Peru				
95. Philippines				
96. Republic of Korea				
97. Russian Federation			1	
98. Rwanda	1	1		
99. Saint Kitts and Nevis				1
100. Saint Lucia				1
101. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				1
102. Samoa		1		1
103. Sao Tome and Principe	1	1		1
104. Saudi Arabia				
105. Senegal	1	1		
106. Serbia			1	
107. Seychelles	1			1
108. Sierra Leone	1	1		
109. Singapore				1
110. Solomon Islands		1		1
111. Somalia	1	1		
112. South Africa	1			
113. Sudan	1	1		
114. Suriname				1
115. Swaziland	1			
116. Syrian Arab Republic				
117. Tajikistan			1	
118. Thailand				
119. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			1	
120. Timor-Leste		1		1
121. Togo	1	1		
122. Tonga				1

Countries	Africa	LDCs	Countries with economies in transition	Small Island Developing States
123. Trinidad and Tobago				1
124. Tunisia	1			
125. Tuvalu		1		1
126. Uganda	1	1		
127. Ukraine			1	
128. United Arab Emirates				
129. United Republic of Tanzania	1	1		
130. Uruguay				
131. Uzbekistan			1	
132. Vanuatu		1		1
133. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)				
134. Viet Nam				
135. Yemen		1		
136. Zambia	1	1		
137. Zimbabwe	1			
<b>Total 137</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>



