

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
Geneva

GUIDE TO UNCTAD PUBLICATIONS, 1999

A selection of the reports and studies published during 1999

CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LE COMMERCE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT
Genève

GUIDE DES PUBLICATIONS DE LA CNUCED, 1999

Choix de rapports et d'études publiés en 1999

CONFERENCIA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE COMERCIO Y DESARROLLO
Ginebra

GUIA DE PUBLICACIONES DE LA UNCTAD, 1999

Principales informes y estudios publicados en 1999

UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva
1999

NATIONS UNIES
New York et Genève
1999

NACIONES UNIDAS
Nueva York y Ginebra
1999

UNCTAD/GP/1999

ISSN: 0255-9358

This guide is issued by the UNCTAD Information Management Branch, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Ce Guide est publié par le Service de Gestion de l'Information de la CNUCED, Palais des Nations, Genève, Suisse.

La presente Guía es publicada por la Subdivisión de Gestión de la Información de la UNCTAD, Palacio de las Naciones, Ginebra, Suiza.

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Explanatory notes

1. The *Guide to UNCTAD Publications, 1999* lists the reference numbers and titles of the main reports and studies issued by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development during 1999. It is divided into four sections: English, French, Spanish and Arabic.
2. UNCTAD publications bearing a sales number may be obtained from the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA (e-mail: publications@un.org), from the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section, United Nations, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland (e-mail: unpubli@unog.ch) or through approved booksellers. Please quote the sales number or ISBN with your order, which is payable in US dollars or the equivalent in convertible currency, and do not forget to indicate your mailing address.
3. UNCTAD documents in the "General" series may be obtained as they are issued, on payment of a yearly subscription, including postage, of US \$300. Requests for subscriptions should be made to the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section in New York or Geneva, at the addresses given in para. 2 above.
4. Occasional copies of UNCTAD documents may be obtained, stocks permitting, from: UNCTAD Reference Service, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland (e-mail: reference.service@unctad.org). Please quote the document number with your request and indicate your mailing address. Large orders will be referred to the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section for invoicing.
5. Some documents, including this publication, are available on the Internet at: <http://www.unctad.org/>.
6. UNCTAD (and United Nations) documents may be consulted in all United Nations Information Centres and at depository libraries for United Nations publications.
7. UNCTAD documents issued between 1965 and 1999 as well as all publications bearing sales numbers issued during this period are available on microfiche in English and French. The cost is US \$2.50 (silver halide) or US \$2.00 (diaz) per fiche. Please send your order to the United Nations Sales and Marketing Section, Geneva (address in para. 2 above).
8. The UNCTAD Reference Service (address in para. 4 above) can provide additional copies of the *Guide to Publications* to government departments, universities, research institutes and similar bodies which need them for reference purposes.

I. BASIC DOCUMENTS

Trade and Development Board

The reports of the Trade and Development Board for the sessions held in 1999 are as follows:

Regular session

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-sixth session
(12 to 23 October 1999):

TD/B/46/15 (Vol. I) *Report to the United Nations General Assembly*

Executive sessions

TD/B/EX(20)/4 *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty executive session (5 February 1999)*

TD/B/EX(21)/3 *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-first executive session (1 July 1999)*

TD/B/EX(22)/3 *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-second executive session (15 October 1999)*

TD/B/EX(23)/3 *Report of the Trade and Development Board on its twenty-third executive session (17 December 1999)*

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

TD/B/46/2 *Report of the Working Party on its thirty-third session (25-29 January 1999)*
TD/B/WP/115

TD/B/46/4 *Report of the Working Party on its resumed thirty-third session (27-31 May 1999)*
TD/B/WP/118

Commissions

Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities

TD/B/46/14 *Report of the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities at its fourth session (11-14 October 1999)*
TD/B/COM.1/30 *Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues*

TD/B/46/12
TD/B/COM.2/24

Report of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues at its fourth session (4-8 October 1999)

Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development

TD/B/46/11
TD/B/COM.3/29

Report of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development on its fourth session (19-23 July 1999)

Expert meetings

Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities

TD/B/COM.1/23
TD/B/COM.1/EM.8/3

Report of the Expert Meeting to Examining trade in the agricultural sector, with a view to expanding the agricultural exports of developing countries, and to assisting them in better understanding the issues at stake in the upcoming agricultural negotiations (26-28 April 1999)

TD/B/COM.1/25
TD/B/COM.1/EM.9/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Air Transport services: clarifying issues to define the elements of the positive agenda of Developing Countries as regards both the GATS and specific sector negotiations of interest to them. (21-23 June 1999)

TD/B/COM.1/26
TD/B/COM.1/EM.10/3

Report of the Expert Meeting the Impact of Changing Supply and Demand Market Structures on Commodity Prices and Exports of Major Interest to Developing Countries (7-9 July 1999)

Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues

TD/B/COM.2/16
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/7

Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its sixteenth session (17-19 February 1999)

TD/B/COM.2/17
TD/B/COM.2/EM.5/3
Report of Experts Meeting on International Investment Agreements: concepts allowing for a certain flexibility in the interest of promoting growth and development (24-26 March 1999)

TD/B/COM.2/19
TD/B/COM.2/CLP/14
Report of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy on its second session (7-9 June 1999)

TD/B/COM.2/20
TD/B/COM.2/EM.6/3
Report of the Expert Meeting on Portfolio Investment Flows and Foreign Direct Investment (28-30 June 1999)

Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development

TD/B/COM.3/26
TD/B/COM.2/EM.7/3
Report of the Expert Meeting Sustainable Financial and non-financial Services for SME Development (2-4 June 1999)

TD/B/COM.3/28
TD/B/COM.3/EM.8/3
Report of the Expert Meeting on Capacity Building in the Area of Electronic Commerce: Legal and Regulatory Dimensions (14-16 July 1999)

Annual or recurrent publications

UNCTAD/LDC/1999
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.2)
The Least Developed Countries: 1999 Report
[English and French forthcoming]

UNCTAD/LDC/1999
(Overview)
The Least Developed Countries: 1999 Report. - Overview

UNCTAD/RMT/1999/1
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.21)
Review of Maritime Transport, 1999
[English only]

UNCTAD/TDR (1999)
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.1)
Trade and Development Report, 1999

UNCTAD/TDR/1999
(Overview)
Trade and Development Report, 1999. - Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD

UNCTAD/WIR/1999
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.3)
World Investment Report 1999: Foreign Direct Investment and the Challenge of Development [English only]

UNCTAD/WIR/1999
(Overview)
World Investment Report 1999: Foreign Direct Investment.– and the Challenge of Development - Overview

II. GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

A. Macro-economic and development policies

- UNCTAD/TDR/(1999)
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.1) *Trade and Development Report, 1999.* A comprehensive review of global economic developments, highlighting the interdependence of trade, finance, the international monetary system and development. Part I examines current performance and prospects in the world economy. Part II examines trade, external financing and economic growth in developing countries.
- UNCTAD/TDR/(1999)
(Overview) *Overview by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the Trade and Development report, 1999.* Also included in *Trade and Development Report, 1999.*
- UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/4 *Global Economic Conditions and Prospects.* A paper prepared as part of UNCTAD's technical assistance to ASEAN on macroeconomic and financial policies.
[English only]
- UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/5
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.14) *International Monetary and Financial Issues for the 1990s, Volume X.* A compendium of expert studies on issues currently under consideration by the intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs (G-24). [English only]
- UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/6
(Sales No. E.99.II.D. 25) *International Monetary and Financial Issues for the 1990s, Volume XI.* A compendium of expert studies on issues currently under consideration by the intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs (G-24). [English only]

B. Globalization, finance and sustainable development

- TD/B/COM.2/EM.6/2
and Corr.1
- Foreign Portfolio Investment: characteristics, similarities, complementarities and differences, policy implications and development impact.* This is an issues note for the Expert Meeting on Portfolio Investment Flows and Foreign Direct Investment. It analyzed dissimilarities and complementarities between FDI and FPI, and suggested that policy regimes concerning the two should be different.
- TD/B/COM.2/20
TD/B/COM.2/EM.6/3
- Report of the Expert Meeting on Portfolio Investment Flows and Foreign Direct Investment.*
- UNCTAD/GDS/DFSB/5
- Comprehensive study of the interrelationship between foreign direct investment and foreign portfolio investment.* This is a background paper to the Meeting on Portfolio Investment Flows and Foreign Direct Investment. It provided detailed information and analysis on determinants and development impact of foreign direct investment and foreign portfolio investment. It also gave a brief review of statistical problems regarding FDI and FPI. Policy implications for handling capital flows and foreign investment regimes were also discussed in the paper. [English only]
- UNCTAD/GDS/GFSB/
Misc.6
- International Rules for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading: Defining the principles, modalities, rules and guidelines for verification, reporting and accountability.* The report looked at how the rules and guidelines should be structured to ensure a fair tradable entitlement system. A successful emissions trading system would allow environmental goals to be reached at a lower cost than if countries were limited only to reductions within their borders. [English only]
- UNCTAD/GDS/GFSB/
Misc.7
- The Clean Development Mechanism: Building International Public - Private Partnership.* The report focused on the technical, financial and institutional aspects of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The work for this research were based on the combined efforts of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the CDM. [English only]

- A/54/370 *Report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly: Recent Developments in the debt situation of developing countries.* The report analyses recent developments in the debt situation of developing countries, as well as new initiatives introduced by the international community to tackle the debt problems of developing countries.
- EC/ESA/9912 *Report of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations: Finding solutions to the debt problems of developing countries* The report analyses the debt problems of the heavily indebted poor countries and the middle-income countries and presents the position of the United Nations concerning approaches for dealing with these problems. [English only]
- Issue 6 & Issue 7 *Newsletter on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading.* [English only]

C. Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS)

- UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/
Misc.12 *Proceedings of the Inter-regional Debt Management Conference, Geneva, 10-19 December 1997:* This publication is a compilation of presentations made by debt management experts and professionals during the inter-regional debt management conference held in Geneva in December 1997. The presentations cover topics related to debt management and, in particular, new trends in institutional practices and information technology which affect the ways in which governments and international institutions such as UNCTAD approach effective debt management. [English only]
- UNCTAD/GID/DMS/17/
Rev.6 *A Brief Description.* A brief description of the DMFAS Programme and DMFAS software.
- UNCTAD/GID/DMFAS/
Misc.4/Rev.3 *DMFAS 5.1 Technical Information Note: Describes the recording, operating, controlling and analytical functions of DMFAS 5.1 as well as its technical characteristics.*
- UNCTAD/GID/DMFAS/
Misc.7/Rev.1 *UNCTAD's DMFAS 5.1 in Brief:* A technical description and menu presentation of DMFAS 5.1.

UNCTAD/GDS/DMFAS/
Misc.11 *DMFAS Newsletter N°11, Winter 1998/99*: Provides information on the development of DMFAS software, technical issues and country experiences related to debt management. [English/French only]

D. Central statistics

TD/B/CN.1/CPB/L66-73
(1999 series) *Monthly Commodity Price Bulletin*. Contains price indices and series of monthly average prices of 40 primary commodities exported by developing countries; available since 1975. [Trilingual, English/French/Spanish]

TD/STAT/24
(Sales No. E.98.II.D.16) *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics (1996/1997)*. Provides a complete basic collection of statistical data relevant to the analysis of world trade and development for the use of UNCTAD, government officials, university and other research specialists, and readers interested in these subjects. [Bilingual, English/French]

Database

ETS (Economic Time Series)

The ETS is basically a repository of data provided by external agencies but stored in a common format with a single coding convention for ease of access and maintenance. Apart from this externally supplied data, the ETS also contains derived data, data collected internally and data required for the UNCTAD publication programme.

Subject coverage is limited to economic and social statistics of the following types: national accounts, balance of payments, debt and financial flows, industrial and agricultural production, international trade, institutional and government financing, commodity prices, exchange rates, labour force, demographic and vital statistics, etc. The major supplying agencies are the United Nations and its regional commissions, the World Bank, IMF, OECD, FAO, UNIDO, ILO and UNESCO as well as some private institutions and non-governmental organizations. A small but significant area of data is collected by UNCTAD from individual countries and commercial enterprises. More than one million time-series contained in the data bank cover the time frame 1948 to 1999, with some series projected to 2025. The periodicity of the time-series can be monthly, quarterly, by calendar year, etc. Country coverage is worldwide, with regional and eco-political groupings generally being calculated at the time of retrieval.

E. UNCTAD contribution to the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

- TD/B/EX(21)/2 *UNCTAD's contribution to the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s: Activities undertaken by UNCTAD in Favour of Africa. Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.* The report provides a perspective on the general thrust of research and analysis being undertaken by UNCTAD in its consideration of the development problematique in Africa, as well as a summary description of specific activities, including advisory services and technical cooperation activities, in each sector. The report complements and updates the information on the activities provided in previous documents.
- TD/B/46/10 *UNCTAD's contribution to the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s: African transport infrastructure, trade and competitiveness.* The report aims to assess the extent to which transport problems have adverse effects on African trade and balance of payments, to analyse the underlying factors which account for key problems, and to explore specific policy issues which have to be addressed in order to resolve these problems. The report builds on earlier analyses of African economic performance undertaken by the UNCTAD secretariat.

F. Palestinian people

- TD/B/46/5 *Report on UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people.* In recent years, UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people has evolved from a focus on research and analysis on the prospects for sustained development of the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory, to an integrated and sustained deployment of the secretariat's substantive capacities in the context of technical cooperation activities, backstopped by appropriate research and policy analysis. This report provides a brief account of recent Palestinian aggregate economic and trade performance, in the context of an assessment of major accomplishments of the interim period and pending challenges for reconstruction and development of the Palestinian economy. This sets the scene for a detailed review of UNCTAD's technical assistance to the Palestinian people in 1998-1999, areas for future assistance and a preliminary evaluation of programme impact.

III. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, AND COMMODITIES

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

- UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/6
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.17) *Preparing for Future Multilateral Trade Negotiations: Issues and Research Needs from a Development Perspective.* The report is based on the documentation presented and the subsequent discussions at the ad hoc Expert Group Meeting of the Secretary General of UNCTAD held on 21 and 22 September 1998 at the Palais des Nations, Geneva. The contributions made at the meeting were elaborated upon and complimented by additional supporting material. Each chapter is devoted to one of the possible elements of the "positive agenda" discussed at the meeting: Agriculture; Services; Electronic Commerce; Anti-Dumping; Standards; Industrial Tariffs; The Trips Agreement; Trade and Competition; Trade and Investment; and Special and Differential Treatment. [English, French and Spanish]
- TD/B/COM.1/28 *Analysis of Experiences in Selected Services Sectors.* The note stresses that, service exports provide developing countries with an opportunity to channel acquired skills into high-value export earnings. However, the service most relied upon in such strategies, tourism, can bring additional vulnerabilities. Therefore a coherent service development strategy should aim at a continuous upgrading into more technologically advanced and specialized services. This requires giving the highest priority to development of competitive services sectors, particularly infrastructure services. Strategies must address attracting investments, fiscal and other institutional disincentives to services exports and efforts should be made to assist developing countries in identifying barriers.
- TD/B/COM.1/EM.1/2 *International Trade in Health Services: Difficulties and Opportunities for Developing Countries.* The background note deals with trade in health services that can be a source of revenue for developing countries with a strong health care sector. However, trade with health services also demonstrates the extremely vulnerable position of poorer, especially least developed countries, which on the one hand suffer from a "brain drain" and on the other do not have access to advanced technologies. Direct action by the international community is required to prevent further erosion of these countries' capacity in health and other services sectors.
- TD/B/COM.1/EM.8/2 *Examining Trade in the Agricultural Sector, with a View to Expanding the Agricultural Exports of Developing Countries,*

and to Assisting them in better Understanding the Issues at Stake in the Upcoming Agricultural Negotiations. The note provides a brief survey of issues relevant to expanding developing country's trade in agricultural products, and analyses, from the perspective of these countries, the issues at stake in the upcoming agricultural negotiations. It was prepared with the aim to facilitate and encourage discussion at the Expert Meeting on Trade in the Agricultural Sector.

TD/B/COM.1/EM.9/2

Air Transport Services: The Positive Agenda for Developing Countries. The report analyses the regulatory landscape of the international air transport from the point of view of the interests of developing countries. The general conclusion is that for developing countries, active participation in all levels of regulatory change is imperative. The paper recommends that the review of the GATS Annex on Air Transport Services should be compatible with and, to the extent possible, complementary to the work undertaken at ICAO. This is one of the reasons why developing countries may have an interest in approaching the GATS Annex as a building-block instrument, which may help in making liberalization more predictable and accountable for all countries.

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/7

Assessment of Trade in Services of Developing Countries: Summary of Findings. The paper contains a summary of conclusions and findings in the services sector from the perspective of the "positive agenda" for developing countries. It deals with the role of services in the economies of developing countries, the contribution of services to long-term economic development, supply constraints, interdependence of modes of supply, movement of national persons and barriers to market access. It also deals with competition related issues, electronic commerce, access and transfer of technology, impact of liberalization and data base on measures affecting services trade (MAST). A list of selected documents on services prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat from 1993 to April 1999 is annexed.

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/8

List of Economic Needs Tests in the GATS Schedule of Specific Commitments. The paper stipulates that developing countries have exhibited comparative advantage of trade in services through the movement of natural persons, but economic needs tests remain an important barrier. It therefore suggests to create multilateral guidelines related to criteria, duration and procedures for application of such tests. Furthermore, developing countries

would benefit if non-application of economic needs tests were to be extended to selected services sectors. The use of economic or similar tests in other instruments regulating market access should be prevented. In addition, each WTO member country could establish thresholds below which such tests would not apply by way of minimum quotas for entry of natural persons supplying services

B. Commodities

UNCTAD/ITCD/
COM/16
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.7)

The Handbook of World Mineral Trade Statistics, 1992 – 1997, contains 6-year commodity-specific data at the world, regional and country levels for the international trade of major non-fuel minerals and metals, from primary to semi-processed forms, for the period 1992-1997. It covers non-metallic ores and metals (abrasives, natural; asbestos; baryte; borates; diamonds and other precious or semiprecious stones; fertilizers; fluorspar; granite; graphite; gravel, crushed stone; gypsum, plasters, limestone flux; kaolinic clays; magnesium minerals and metal; marble; salt; sands, natural; sulphur) as well as metallic ores and metals (aluminium; antimony unwrought, articles, waste and scrap; chromium ores and ferro-chrome; cobalt; copper; iron ore; lead; manganese and ferro-manganese; molybdenum; nickel; precious metals; tin; tantalum; titanium; tungsten; zinc; zirconium).

United Nations Publication
(Sales No.GV.E.99.0.25)

The World Commodity Survey is a new publication providing unique and practical information on markets, structures and innovations for most commodities. It discusses over 80 commodities in some 350 pages of text and contains detailed analysis, tables, data and graphs. It explores recent world trends and developments which have had an impact on commodity markets, and attempts to present comprehensive facts and figures on the increasingly globalized markets for most commodities produced and traded internationally, be they soft or hard, unprocessed or processed. The survey also contains a discussion on key commoditized industries as well as on the main commodity-related services. [English only]

TD/B/COM.1/EM.10/2

The impact of changing supply-and-demand market structures on commodity prices and exports of major interest to developing countries. This report describes key developments (demographic changes, technological progress, changing domestic and international market structures, and the changing nature of consumer demand) which are affecting commodity markets, and

discusses what these developments imply for the process of commodity price formation and the benefits that developing countries can draw from their commodity sectors. Among other things, it is found that in response to declining margins in international trade, international commodity trading houses, which account for a major part of international trade, have become fewer, bigger and more diversified across the range of commodities, and more vertically integrated upstream to the farmers level and downstream in transport and processing. The report also notes that many of the fundamental forces which shape the market, and will continue influencing it in the years to come, are still poorly understood; several issues on which further research and analysis may be worthwhile are listed.

TD/B/COM.1/27 and
Add.1

The world commodity economy: recent evolution, financial crises, and changing market structures. The report discusses the dynamics and the place of commodities in world trade as well as the declining share of developing countries. The historically extremely low prices for commodities and the widening margins between international prices for commodities and consumer prices are also covered. Analysis of the links between recent financial crises and commodity markets, shows both the impact of the former on the latter and the considerably better performance of the commodity sector in crisis-stricken countries, following currency depreciations, compare with other parts of the economy. Concerning the changing structure of markets, the concentration on the demand side of world commodity markets is continuing, while state participation in developing countries agricultural sectors is radically reduced. The domestic provision of some crucial services has been hampered and purchasing firms with large financial resources have been able to penetrate deep into the marketing and production structures in developing countries.

C. Competition law and policy and consumer protection

TD/B/COM. 2/CLP/6

Handbook on competition legislation. Contains competition laws and commentaries on national competition legislation provided by the Governments of Colombia, Japan and South Africa.

TD/B/COM. 2/CLP/7
and Add.1

Directory of competition authorities. Contains an updated list of addresses of authorities to facilitate contacts between officials responsible for the control of restrictive business practices in the performance of their duties. [English and French only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/CLP/ Misc.8	<i>Competition policy and vertical restraints.</i> Contains an analysis of some of the issues with which policy makers of newly-established competition authorities are confronted when reviewing vertical restraints and deciding whether these practices result in enhanced or reduced competition and welfare in the markets concerned.
TD/B/COM.2/CLP/9	<i>Competition cases involving more than one country.</i> Contains information on recent important competition cases, with special reference to competition cases involving more than one country, as they have been submitted by member States. The note focuses on cases directly involving developing countries. [English and French only]
TD/B/COM.2/CLP/10	<i>A preliminary report on how competition policy addresses the exercise of intellectual property rights.</i> Examines the role that competition policy has to play in limiting monopolistic abuses related to the exercise of intellectual property rights and contains recommendations for work in the preparation of the final report.
TD/B/COM.2/CLP/11	<i>Experiences gained so far with international cooperation on competition policy issues and the mechanisms used.</i> The report focuses on three types of international instruments dealing with competition law and policy, namely: bilateral competition law enforcement agreements; free trade, customs union or common market agreements; and multilateral instruments. It analyses the experiences with such agreements in the area of competition policy and the mechanisms used and makes a number of recommendations with a view to further promoting such cooperation.
TD/B/COM. 2/CLP/12 and Corr. 1	<i>Review of technical assistance, advisory and training programmes on competition law and policy.</i> A progress report of technical cooperation activities of the secretariat in the period shortly before and after the first session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy held in July 1998, as well as extracts from replies of member States and international organizations to the request for information on technical cooperation activities provided, received, planned or requested in the area of competition law and policy.

TD/B/COM.2/CLP/13

Preliminary assessment of the operations of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices since the Third Review Conference. Reviews major developments which have taken place at the national, regional and multilateral levels in the field of competition law and policy since November 1995. The report also looks at possible progress in this area in the period leading up to the Fourth Review Conference (September 2000).

D. Trade, environment and development

UNCTAD/ITCD/TED/3
(Sales No. E.98.II.D.17)

Profiting from Green Consumerism in Germany – opportunities for developing countries in three sectors: Leather and footwear, textiles and clothing, and furniture. The study analyses the greening of the demand side in Germany, including the environmental awareness and purchasing behavior. It also reviews the willingness-to-pay more for environmentally preferable products in the three sectors. The study then goes on to provide an overview of eco-labelling and environment-related standards and regulations in the three sectors in Germany. Furthermore, it describes the latest eco-trends in the three sectors on the supply and demand side and the cost effects related to such trends. In conclusion, the study reviews promising export strategies for developing countries. The study recommends that export-oriented firms in developing countries should pursue pro-active strategies on forming business partnerships with companies in Germany along the supply chain to improve the flow of information, skills and technology. [English only]

Reconciling trade and the environment, lessons from case studies in developing countries, was edited by Veena Jha, Anil Markandya and René Vossenaar, and was published by Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, 1999 in association with UNCTAD.

The book brings together results of country case studies on trade related environmental problems and environment induced trade problems for Brazil, China, Columbia, Costa Rica, India, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe. The studies place particular attention on market access of these countries in the OECD region and national environmental effects of a higher scale of production of export goods pursuant to global market liberalization.

E. Generalized system of preferences

- UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/
Misc.52 *Quantifying the Benefits Obtained by Developing Countries from the Generalized System of Preferences.* The paper shows that the distribution of the benefits from the GSP is greatly concentrated, and the share of LDC beneficiaries in total imports receiving preferences remains low. GSP preferences on agricultural products should be preserved and enhanced. As regards industrial goods, in addition to expanding product coverage and increasing the depth of tariff cuts, one concrete way to increase the real benefits obtained by beneficiaries would be to simplify and harmonize the rules of origin. Finally, it is important to continue and to strengthen activities of technical cooperation to increase awareness and understanding of the operation of the various GSP schemes. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/
Misc.25/Rev.1 *Handbook on the scheme of the European Community*
- UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/
Misc.28/Rev.1 *Handbook on the scheme of Switzerland*
[English/French/Spanish/Russian]
- UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/
Misc.42 *Handbook on the scheme of Japan 1999/2000*
[English/French/Russian]
- UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/
Misc.48 *Handbook on the scheme of New Zealand*
[English only]
- UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/
Misc.50 *Handbook on the scheme of the Slovak Republic*
[English only]
- UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/
Misc.51 *Handbook on the scheme of Poland*
[English only]
- UNCTAD/TAP/133/
Rev.7 *Digest of GSP Rules of Origin*
- UNCTAD/TAP/163/
Rev.13 *Handbook on the scheme of the United States of America*
[English only]

F. Information on trade control measures

Database on Trade Control Measures

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

TRAINS (Trade Analysis and Information System)

An information system containing data from the Database on Trade Control Measures supplemented with import data and product descriptions, as well as some general documentation. The fifth CD-ROM (Version 7.0) covering 113 countries will be made available in March 2000 and the next version is expected at the end of 2000.

IV. INVESTMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

A. International investment, transnationals and technology flows

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|--|---|
| UNCTAD/WIR/1999
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.3) | <i>World Investment Report 1999: Foreign Direct Investment and the Challenge of Development</i> is the ninth in an annual series that has been recognized as the most up-to-date and comprehensive source of information as well as analysis regarding foreign direct investment. In its first part entitled <i>Trends</i> , the <i>Report</i> examines the most recent global and regional trends in foreign direct investment. In its second part, entitled <i>Foreign direct investment and the challenge of development</i> , the <i>Report</i> looks at the impact of foreign direct investment on key objectives of economic development: increasing financial resources for investment, enhancing technological capabilities, boosting export competitiveness, generating and upgrading employment, and protecting the environment. The <i>Report</i> concludes that although foreign direct investment can yield major economic benefits for the host country, such benefits can be enhanced through appropriate policies. [English only] |
| UNCTAD/WIR/1999
(Overview) | <i>World Investment Report 1999: Foreign Direct Investment and the Challenge of Development. Overview.</i> |
| UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/9 | <i>Transnational Corporations Journal (vol. 7, Nos. 2 and 3).</i>
[English only] |
| UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/12 | <i>Transnational Corporations Journal (vol. 8, No. 1 and 2).</i>
<i>Transnational Corporations</i> is a refereed journal published three times a year by the UNCTAD Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development. The basic objective of the journal is to publish articles that provide insight into the economic, legal social and cultural impacts of transnational corporations in an increasingly global economy and the policy implications that arise therefrom. In addition to articles, it also features book reviews.
[English only] |

UNCTAD series on issues in international investment agreements:

The main purpose of the UNCTAD Series on issues in international investment agreements is to address key concepts and issues relevant to international investment agreements and to present them in a manner that is easily accessible to end-users. Titles published in 1999 include:

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/10/
(Vol. I)
(Sales No. E.98.II.D.15)

Foreign Direct Investment and Development. This paper provides broader economic underpinnings for the specific issues relating to international discussions or negotiations on investment. It starts with a discussion of the effects of foreign direct investment on development through trade, one third of which takes place within corporate production systems. Then, it explores its impact on development beyond trade. By its nature, foreign direct investment brings into the recipient economy resources that are only imperfectly tradable on markets, especially technology, management know-how, skilled labour, access to international production networks, access to major markets and established brand names. The effects of foreign direct investment on development often depend on the initial conditions prevailing in the recipient countries, on the investment strategies of transnational corporations and on host government policies [English only]

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

Admission and Establishment. This paper analyses the legal and policy options surrounding the admission and establishment of foreign direct investment by transnational corporations into host countries. This topic raises questions that are central to international investment agreements in general. In particular, the degree of control or openness that a host country might adopt in relation to the admission of foreign direct investment is a central issue. The purpose of this paper is to describe and assess the kinds of policy options that have emerged from the process of foreign-direct-investment growth and host country responses thereto in national laws and, more importantly, in bilateral, regional, plurilateral and multilateral investment agreements. [English only]

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

Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment: The most-favoured-nation treatment standard is a core element of international investment agreements. It means that a host country treats investors from one foreign country no less favourably than investors from any other foreign country. The most-favoured-nation standard gives investors a guarantee against certain forms of discrimination by host countries, and it is crucial for the establishment of equality of competitive opportunities between investors from different foreign countries. While most-favoured-nation treatment is generally more than the minimum standard required under customary international law, it does not go so far as to put the foreign investor on an equal footing with domestic investors in the host country. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/10
(Vol. IV)
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.12)

Investment-Related Trade Measures: Investment-related trade measures are a diverse array of trade policy instruments that influence the volume, sectoral composition and geographic distribution of foreign direct investment. Some of these measures (such as tariffs, quotas, and export financing programmes) are not principally designed to influence foreign-direct-investment flows but nevertheless can have major consequences on the decisions of international investors. Other devices (such as export processing zones, and co-production or buy-back trade arrangements) are designed with foreign-direct-investment effects more clearly in mind. In either case, the resultant impact on production location decisions and intra-company trade flows exerts an influence on world commerce. Investment-related trade measures are thus relevant to international investment agreements, including discussions about a possible multilateral framework on investment.
[English only]

English

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/11
(Vol. I)
(Sales No. E.98.II.D.8)

Transfer Pricing: The expansion of transnational corporations abroad necessitates the transfer of tangible and intangible assets (including services) between parent corporations and their foreign affiliates. One issue that arises in this context is how to establish prices for these cross-border transfers. Transfer pricing frameworks can, in principle, promote reasonable tax revenues for the countries involved and, at the same time, establish a fair tax liability on corporations. For these reasons, transfer pricing issues raise important and often contentious policy questions for host and home governments, as well as for transnational corporations, as transfer pricing methods directly affect the amount of profit reported in host countries by corporations, which in turn affects the tax revenues of both host and home countries.
[English only]

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

Scope and Definition: The scope of investment agreements is delimited primarily through definitions of key terms, such as "investment" and "investor". By themselves, and in conjunction with the operative provisions, these definitions may play one or both of two critical functions in an agreement: they identify those assets to which the treaty applies; and they may determine the nature of the obligations created by the treaty. The terms "investment" and "investor" are the principal focus of this paper. The discussion considers both how these terms have been defined in existing investment agreements and how these definitional provisions interact with key operative provisions of investment agreements. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/11
(Vol. III)
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.15)

Fair and Equitable Treatment: In recent years, the concept of fair and equitable treatment has assumed prominence in investment relations between States. While the earliest proposals that made reference to this standard of treatment for investment are contained in various multilateral efforts in the period immediately following World War II, the bulk of the State practice incorporating the standard is to be found in bilateral investment treaties which have become a central feature in international investment relations. In essence, the fair and equitable standard provides a yardstick by which relations between foreign direct investors and Governments of capital-importing countries may be assessed. It also acts as a signal from capital-importing countries, for it indicates, at the very least, a State's willingness to accommodate foreign capital on terms that take into account the interests of the investor in fairness and equity. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/11
(Vol. IV)
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.16)

National Treatment: The national treatment standard is perhaps the single most important standard of treatment enshrined in international investment agreements. At the same time, it is perhaps the most difficult standard to achieve, as it touches upon economically (and politically) sensitive issues. In fact, no single country has so far seen itself in a position to grant national treatment without qualifications, especially when it comes to the establishment of an investment. National treatment can be defined as a principle whereby a host country

extends to foreign investors treatment that is at least as favourable as the treatment that it accords to national investors in like circumstances. In this way the national treatment standard seeks to ensure a degree of competitive equality between national and foreign investors. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/ITT/
Misc.15

Foreign Direct Investment in Africa: Performance and Potential. This booklet explores why, despite considerable efforts by African countries to improve their investment climate over the past decade, the expected surge of foreign direct investment into Africa as a whole has not occurred. The main reason is that, too often, potential investors discount the African continent as a location for investment as a result of a negative image of the region as a whole, which conceals the complex diversity of economic performance and the existence of investment opportunities in individual countries. As investing in Africa has proven to be highly profitable fairly consistently over time, direct investors need therefore to differentiate. They need to look at Africa country by country, sector by sector, and opportunity by opportunity. As in other continents, there are profitable investment opportunities to be found. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/ *The Social Responsibility of Transnational Corporations.*
Misc.21

[English only]

TD/B/COM.2/EM.5/2

International investment agreements: concepts allowing for a certain flexibility in the interest of promoting growth and development. The countries covered by international investment agreements are often at widely differing levels of economic and technological development and differ from one another in many other important respects. In the case of agreements that involve developing countries, in particular, it is generally accepted that the promotion of economic and social development is an essential goal. One of the challenges facing countries is therefore ensuring that international investment agreements are sufficiently flexible to serve, in addition to the specific objectives of each instrument, the development needs of developing countries. Flexibility may be reflected in agreements in a number of ways, for instance, by stating explicit development objectives, by establishing appropriate priorities, by structuring an agreement in an appropriate manner, by shaping the substantive provisions so as to serve development aims, by allowing exceptions or by providing for differentiation in the contents or timing of the rights and obligations of the parties on

the basis of their respective levels of development.

TD/B/COM.2/21

Trends in FDI and ways and means of enhancing FDI flows to and among developing countries, in particular LDCs and countries receiving relatively low FDI inflows, with a view to increasing the benefits they entail, and taking into account the factors which play a part in private sector firms' choices of investment locations. This report contains a brief overview of recent trends in foreign direct investment flows, with particular emphasis on least developed countries, an overview of the differences and complementarities between foreign direct and portfolio investment flows, and a brief analysis of the determinants of foreign direct investment. It reports that despite the slowdown in world economic growth and the financial crisis in many developing countries and in the Russian Federation, global foreign direct investment inflows in 1998 increased significantly. As for differences and complementarities between direct and portfolio investment, they relate to their determinants and their different developmental impacts, particularly those arising from the greater volatility of foreign portfolio flows. The determinants of foreign direct investments fall under three broad categories: the policies of host countries, the proactive measures that countries adopt to promote and facilitate investment, and the characteristics of their economies.

B. National innovation and investment policies

- UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/5
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.13) *The Science and Technology Policy Review.* The review contains the findings and recommendations of a review of Colombia Science and Technology system which was undertaken by a team made up of experts and UNCTAD staff members with the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness with which this country's S&T outputs have been converted into increased wealth by the productive sector. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/6
(Sales No. E.98.II.D.7) *The Science and Technology Policy Review, Jamaica.* The review contains the findings and recommendations of a review of Colombia Science and Technology system which was undertaken by a team made up of experts and UNCTAD staff members with the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness with which this country's S&T outputs have been converted into increased wealth by the productive sector. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/Misc.11
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.20) *Investment Policy Review - Egypt.* The review contains the findings and recommendations of a review of Egypt's investment environment and policies. The review was undertaken by international and national experts in cooperation with UNCTAD experts. The views of the international donor community in Egypt, the international private sector and domestic business were canvassed at various stages of the review. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/Misc.13 *Investment Policy Review - Uzbekistan.* The review contains the findings and recommendations of a review of Uzbekistan's investment environment and policies. The review was undertaken by UNCTAD in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and with the support of the United Nations Development Programme. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/8
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.22) *Handbook on Outward Investment Agencies and Institutions.* The publication includes information on outward investment agencies and institutions that can be found, the services and programmes that they provide, and cooperation arrangements that they maintain with other players in the field of investment.

- It also provides for a directory of the organizations that participated in a recent UNCTAD survey on outward investment agencies. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/
Misc.15 *WAIPA Directory 1999*. This is the fifth edition of the directory of members of the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA). It provides for contact addresses of heads of investment promotion agencies and institutions from more than 100 countries. [English only]
- UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/
Misc.14 *WAIPA Annual Report 1998-1999*. The report describes the activities of the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) during the period from October 1998 to May 1999. [English only]

C. Enterprise development

- TD/B/45/15
TD/B/COM.3/20 *Report of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development on its third session, held from 23 to 27 November 1998 and on 14 December 1998*. The report summarizes the discussion at the session on policy issues relevant to inter-firm cooperation and clustering. Referring to the expert meetings on these issues the Commission discussed the questions pertaining to strategic alliances, and how to achieve balance in such partnerships; access to finance by SMEs; helping SMEs to meet international product standards; and access to information and technology. The report contains agreed conclusions and recommendations which call on Governments and international community to continue efforts to create better environment and provide structures and services for SME development including through inter-firm cooperation.
- TD/B/COM.3/EM.7/2 *Providing sustainable financial and non-financial services for SME development. Issues paper by the UNCTAD secretariat*. This issues paper addresses both financial and non-financial support measures for SME development. Chapter I focuses on a set of guidelines illustrating best practices in the delivery of non-financial services, or business development services (BDS). The paper identifies major constraints undermining SMEs competitiveness in developing countries, and highlights the way in which technical and consultative services should be delivered in order to overcome these obstacles. Special attention is paid to effective mechanisms to help SMEs accessing and upgrading technological know-how, and to the new challenges arising from

rapid developments in information and communication technologies. Chapter II concentrates on financial issues and analyses key obstacles to access credit, practical solutions that have already been identified and additional measures that could complement existing financial services. The need for a concrete mechanism linking the provision of financial assistance to the delivery of non-financial services is the leitmotiv undergoing the whole issues paper.

TD/B/COM.3/26
TD/B/COM.3/EM.7/3

Report of the Expert Meeting on Sustainable Financial and Non-Financial Services for SME Development, held from to 4 June 1999. The report summarizes discussions of experts who were of the opinion that the provision of financial services should be closely linked to the delivery of business development services, (BDS). These services should be demand-driven, focused, strategic, market-oriented and business-like and be delivered within the context of a clear strategy for attaining sustainability within a reasonable period. The report contains agreed conclusions and recommendations adopted at the meeting which call on Governments and the international community to take concrete measures to improve provision to SMEs of BDS and financial services preferably on demand-driven approach and to encourage various innovative mechanisms and practices in providing these services.

TD/B/COM.3/22

Policies and non-fiscal measures for upgrading SME clusters - an assessment: Report by the UNCTAD secretariat. The report presents background material to facilitate discussions at the fourth session of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development. It highlights the implications of the increasing knowledge-intensity of production in a globalizing world economy for the sustained competitiveness of enterprises, particularly SMEs in developing countries and the need for policy-makers to focus on technological capability building as an essential element of their enterprise development strategies. In this context it also analyses the role of FDI, TNCs and domestic research and technology organizations in fostering technological upgrading and technology transfer.

TD/B/COM.3/27

Progress Report on the Implementation of Agreed Conclusions and Recommendations: Issues Related to Enterprise Development. This report by the UNCTAD secretariat highlights the progress in implementing the recommendations from the third session of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development.

TD/B/46/11
TD/B/COM.3/29

Report of the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development on its fourth session, held from 19 to 23 July 1999. The report covers the discussion on innovative policies and non-fiscal measures for upgrading SME clusters, promoting investment SMEs and developing their external linkages. It contains agreed conclusions and recommendations addressed to governments, international community and UNCTAD and aimed at upgrading SME clusters, particularly through encouraging partnerships and networking between enterprises and other development actors.

UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/5
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.5)

International Accounting and Reporting Issues: 1998 Review: This volume contains the proceedings of the fifteenth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) held from 13 to 15 February 1998 in General, the main objective of which was to assess recent developments in the area of environmental accounting and to provide new guidance on accounting and financial reporting on environmental costs and liabilities at the corporate level. This volume contains a guideline adopted by ISAR experts and two background papers. The background paper goes beyond the existing framework of financial reporting and attempts to link financial and environmental performance of corporations.
[English only].

UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/7

Making North-South Research Networks Work. In the industrialised countries, developments in science and technology are characterised by the increasing specialisation of research and development, an accelerating diversification of knowledge and skills, and a progressive decentralisation of research capacities. The dynamics of these developments present a danger that the research gap between North and South will widen further. Networks linking scientists and institutions that are committed to sharing information and working together have proven to be an important policy instrument to close this gap. Based on the analysis of factors accounting for success and failure of existing North-South research networks, this publication offers practical guidelines to success. The study, funded with support from the Government of Austria, was prepared in co-operation with the 'National Innovation and Policy Reviews Branch' of DITE and served as a contribution to the work on a 'Common Vision for the Future of Science and Technology for Development' under the U. N. Commission for Science and Technology for Development of

which UNCTAD is the Secretariat [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/8
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.27)

International Accounting and Reporting Issues: 1999 Review
This Volume contains the proceedings of the sixteenth session of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) held in February 1999 in Geneva. The main item on the agenda was a guideline on the requirements for the qualification of professional accountants. It also contains a study on the role of accounting disclosure on the recent Asian financial crisis. The accounting and reporting practices of 90s of the largest Asian banks and corporations, as presented in their audited annual reports are examined. [English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/9
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.19)

Guideline on National Requirements for the Qualification of Professional Accountants: This publication contains a guideline on national requirements for the qualification of professional accountants, including a detailed model curriculum which the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) adopted at the end of its sixteenth session, held in Geneva, 17 - 19 February 1999. This guideline was adopted for the benefit of the international community as a whole in order to promote global harmonization of professional qualification requirements. [English only]

TD/B/COM.2/16
TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/7

Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its Sixteenth Session held in Geneva from 17 to 19 February 1999.

TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/5

Guideline for a Global Accounting Curriculum and Other Qualification Requirements: This background paper was prepared for consideration by the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) held in Geneva, 17 -19 February 1999.

TD/B/COM.2/ISAR/6

Global Curriculum or the Professional Education of Professional Accountants: This background paper was prepared for consideration by the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) held in Geneva 17 - 19 February 1999.

D. Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender

TD(X)/PC/2

Report on the Pre-UNCTAD X Expert Workshop on Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender, held in Geneva from 12 -

13 July 1999. This report summarizes the discussion at the above Workshop which was centred around three major issues: globalization and gender; trade-related issues and gender; and specific problems of LDCs. The document contains agreed conclusions and recommendations to UNCTAD on further action in gender-related areas.

UNCTAD/EDM/Misc.78

Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender. This publication contains materials of the Pre-UNCTAD X Expert Workshop on Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender held in Geneva from 12 - 13 July 1999. Forty-three articles reflect experiences from developing and developed countries and economies in transition. These papers deal with conceptual and practical issues and are grouped around three major areas: globalization and gender; trade-related issues and gender; and specific problems of LDCs and gender. Presentations of the above material as well as the agreed conclusions and recommendations adopted at the Workshop may further promote an exchange of experiences and views on policy-related issues of trade, sustainable development and gender, and assist in formulating policy recommendations and measures, including at UNCTAD X, for further action in this field. [English only]

V. SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE EFFICIENCY

A. Transport Infrastructure

- UNCTAD/RMT/1999/1
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.21) *Review of Maritime Transport, 1999.* This publication is an annual publication prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat since 1968. Its purpose is to identify the main developments in world maritime transport and to provide relevant statistical data. It focuses on the development of maritime activities in developing countries as compared with other groups of countries, and the correlation between the development of global trade and maritime transport activities in general. In order to maintain a balance between the information requirements of data users and those of providers of maritime transport services, this year's Review includes a chapter on trade and transport efficiency. Regional developments in Latin American economic and maritime transport are the subject of this year's special chapter. [English only]
- UNCTAD/SHIP/494(16) *UNCTAD Monograph on Port Management No.16: Evolution of Brazil Port Legislation.* This Monograph on Port Management has been prepared by Celso Martins Pimentel, lecturer at the University of Vila Velha (UVV), Espirito Santo State, Brazil. This is the sixteenth monograph of the series on subjects of interest to port management prepared in collaboration with the International Association of Ports and Harbors (IAPH). The monograph reviews the development of port legislation in Brazil which has had two main objectives, namely to generate revenue for port development and to improve efficiency. The report first considers the initial legislation, then the consolidation of the legislation during the 1960s and finally the new law, which was passed in February 1993, and its implementation. The evolution of the sources of funding for the development and maintenance of port facilities is also discussed.
- A/CONF.188/3
Add. 1, 2 and 3
Compilation of comments and proposals by Governments and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the draft articles for a Convention on arrest of ships. UN/IMO Diplomatic Conference on Arrest of Ships, 1-12 March 1999.

The documents set out the various comments and proposals of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the draft articles for a convention on arrest of ships.

A/CONF.188/6

Final Act and International Convention on Arrest of Ships

The Document contains the Final Act and the text of the International Convention on Arrest of Ships 1999, adopted by the United Nations/International Maritime Organization Diplomatic Conference on Arrest of Ships on 12th March 1999.

The Convention aims at providing a widely acceptable legal instrument promoting international trade and transport, by striking a balance between the interests of the owners of cargo and of ships in securing the free movement of ships and the right of the claimant to obtain security for his claim. The text of the Convention is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Convention will enter into force six months after the date on which ten States have expressed their consent to be bound by it.

A/CONF.188/5

Report of the United Nations/International Maritime Organization Diplomatic Conference on Arrest of Ships. The document contains an account of the proceedings of the Conference, including the Final Act and the text of the Convention.

UNCTAD/SDTE/TIB/3

Institutional and Technological Changes in Transport/Logistics Field. This report highlights the essential changes having taken place in the technological and institutional areas of the transport and logistics markets and their influence on the developments in this area. It describes the growth of outsourced logistics services and the respective roles of the different players involved in the providing and using of such services. The influence of recent technological developments, such as greater use of multimodal transport, information technologies, EDI, and innovations in the field of containerization is outlined in Chapter I. Chapter II deals with innovations in the legal and institutional spheres, focusing in particular on the reforms taking place in rail transport.

[English only]

UNCTAD/SDTE/TIB/
Misc.14

Trade Facilitation and Multimodal Transport Newsletter.

This Newsletter highlights the latest development in the area of trade facilitation and multimodal transport. It includes a view on the situation surrounding the establishment and implication of various new rules, regulation, agreements and legislation that govern a number of national and regional multimodal transport procedures. It also summarizes a number of trade facilitation milestones within UN/ECE and the WTO and describes briefly a large trade facilitation project UNDTAD is executing in Nepal. Finally, it includes an overview on UNCTAD's cooperation with the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and recent updates on the container industry. [English only]

TRADE/CEFACT/1999/
CPR.11

CEFACT Creating and efficient environment for Trade and

Transport. The document aims at promoting the creation/strengthening of national facilitation bodies with a view to coordinating work on trade and transport facilitation at the national level. The creation of such facilitation bodies is a cornerstone of UNCTAD's technical assistance in the field of trade and transport facilitation. These bodies, called "National Trade and Transport Facilitation Committees (NTTFC)", are essential to the implementation of the multi-sectoral recommendations resulting from technical assistance projects. The NTTFCs serve as a tool to channel formally these recommendations to all concerned public and private parties. In addition, they provide a mechanism to facilitate consultation among parties, during project execution and after project completion. [English only]

B. Business Facilitation

UNCTAD/SDTE/BFB/2
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.6)

Legal Aspects of International Trade. The publication focuses on the legal framework underlying export-import transactions and examines the risks inherent in international trade as well as means of safeguarding documentary payment and performance of the contractual obligations. [English only]

TD/B/COM.3/EM.7/2

Providing Sustainable Financial and Non-Financial Services for SME Development. Chapter II summarizes the main obstacles to accessing financial services by SMEs in developing countries. It looks at the strengths and weaknesses of different financial instruments and services including microfinance.

TD/B/COM.3/EM.7/L.1

Development of sustainable local services and national and international support measures including financial and non-financial services, human resources development, access to

information and an assessment of access to technologies, to improve and promote the role and capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries within the framework of a dialogue between the private and the public sector. This document is the Agreed Conclusions and recommendations that followed from the above-mentioned expert meeting. It includes in its part (A) the recommendations with respect of Financial Services for SME development.

C. Electronic commerce

TD/B/COM.3/EM.8/2

Legal Dimensions of Electronic Commerce. Background document prepared for the Expert Meeting on Capacity-Building in the Area of Electronic Commerce: Legal and Regulatory Dimensions. July 1999. The document reviews recent developments pertaining to the legal and regulatory dimensions of electronic commerce within various international organizations. It refers to a number of legal issues identified by various bodies as crucial in the evolution of electronic commerce. It includes a number of recommendations that are considered essential for creating an environment conducive to the development of electronic commerce.

TD/B/COM.3/28

Report of the Expert Meeting on Capacity-Building in the Area of Electronic Commerce: Legal and Regulatory Dimensions, Geneva 14-16 July 1999. The Expert Meeting addressed the potential impact on developing countries of the legal and regulatory developments at international level, including the policies and measures that developing countries and the international community need to adopt in order to promote participation of smaller players in global electronic commerce. The Report provides a brief account of the discussions and includes a set of recommendations adopted by the Experts addressed to national Governments, international community and UNCTAD, aimed at assisting developing countries in their efforts to participate in global electronic commerce.

TD/B/COM.3/23

Can Electronic Commerce be an Engine for Global Growth? Electronic Commerce and the Integration of Developing Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition in International Trade. This note describes the main developments in global electronic commerce and their consequences for developing countries. It shows that there are wide disparities between countries, with regard to access to basic telecommunications and the Internet and hence to electronic commerce. It highlights the considerable pace in the growth of electronic commerce, worldwide, and the potential it offers as a major engine for international trade and growth. It concludes by proposing areas of work that may be undertaken by UNCTAD in the area of electronic commerce.

TD(X)/PC/3

Report of the Pre-UNCTAD X Workshop on Exchange of Experiences among Enterprises in the Area of Electronic Commerce. The report contains a summary of discussions and conclusions by participants in a workshop on electronic commerce organised by UNCTAD. It observes that while electronic commerce was growing fast and promising considerable potential benefits to developing countries and their small and medium-sized enterprises, most of these countries lacked the necessary infrastructure and conditions for a significant participation in electronic commerce. The report gives a set of actions recommended by the workshop participants as requirements for increasing the participation of developing countries in electronic commerce.

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

UNCTAD/LDC/1999
(Sales No. E.99.II.D.2)

The Least Developed Countries 1999 Report. Fifteenth in the series, is the main background document for the TDB annual review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s. The Report reviews socio-economic developments in LDCs and international support measures in their favour and makes a preliminary assessment of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action during the 1990s. The Report raises three important questions that need to be addressed as a matter of priority by the international community and the LDCs themselves, and underlies the decision of the General Assembly to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the

Least Developed Countries in 2001. First, why have past efforts, by both national and international actors, to address the development problems of LDCs failed to deliver the desired results? Second, what are the critical factors that continue to depress living standards and constrain the participation of LDCs in world trade at a level that is commensurate with their potential? Finally, how can such constraints be overcome in order to enhance the productive capacities and competitiveness of LDCs, and thereby restore hope not only for sheer survival but also for the sustained improvement of living standards among the millions in these countries in the new century?

An examination of these issues in the Report reveals that underlying the LDCs' poor performance in world trade is their weak productive capacity and competitiveness, resulting from a host of structural and other supply-side constraints. The economic structures of these countries are dualistic and poorly integrated, and development interventions quite often bypass the majority of the people who still derive a livelihood from low-productivity traditional sectors. Firms are not specialized and markets for services are poorly developed, which in turn limits specialization and associated productivity capacities, like all other aspects of development, is a long, difficult and often frustrating process, but one which must be confronted by the Governments of LDCs and their development partners with unwavering resolve in a renewed spirit of solidarity and shared responsibility.

UNCTAD/LDC/1999
(Overview)

The Least Developed Countries 1999 Report. - Overview

UNCTAD/LDC/107

Future Multilateral Trade Negotiations: Handbook for Trade Negotiators from Least Developed Countries The Handbook is a result of the discussions and deliberations at the Coordinating Workshop for Senior Advisers to the Ministers of Trade in Least Developed Countries, organized in Sun City, South Africa, from 25 to 29 June 1999. The handbook provides an explanation of the various features of the WTO Agreements; it also reflects the preoccupations of the LDCs discussed at the Workshop with respect to various imbalances and shortcomings in the Agreements, guided by the experiences gained in implementation, as well as the concrete proposals for addressing them. The launching of the handbook was made to coincide with the preparations by the LDCs for the third WTO Ministerial Conference held in Seattle, United States, from 30 November to 3 December 1999. Meeting at Sun City, South Africa, in June 1999 in a Coordinating Workshop of

Senior Advisers to the Ministers of Trade organized by UNCTAD and sponsored by the Government of South Africa and the UNDP, the LDCs adopted “Proposals for a Comprehensive New Plan of Action in the context of the third WTO Ministerial Conference”, which have been submitted in the preparatory process leading to the third Ministerial Conference. In its draft form, the handbook served as a working document for the deliberations at the Workshop.

TD/B/46/7

Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries. The report reviews the recent activities of UNCTAD on behalf of land-locked developing countries and a summary of actions by individual countries and international organizations on behalf of landlocked developing countries.

The report contains three sections. The first section reviews recent developments in key areas of transit transport policy. It underscores the dependence of landlocked developing countries on commodity exports and therefore their vulnerability to erratic international commodity prices and adverse weather conditions. It also highlights recent changes in trade and transit transport patterns and evaluates the impact of transit policy on transport costs and services. The second section takes a closer look at the magnitude and structure of transit costs and highlights the impact of procedures and documentation on such costs. The analysis of magnitude and cost structure is based on field research conducted by the United Nations on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1999 in five subregions: north-east Asia; West Africa; Central Africa; Eastern Africa; and Southern Africa. The third section draws conclusions and makes proposals for future action. The section identifies a few priority areas for action. The point is made that while the primary responsibility by implementing the recommendations is that of landlocked countries and their neighbours, it is expected that strong support will be extended by the international donor community.

TD/B/46/6
TD/B/LDC/AC.1/15

Report of the Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representative of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions
The agreed conclusions and recommendations address issues related to landlocked and transit developing countries and the global market, problems related to physical infrastructure, non-physical barriers and follow-up actions required. The following issues are also addressed in the agreed conclusions: activities of UNCTAD in favour of landlocked countries and actions by individual countries and international organizations on behalf of landlocked developing countries.

TD/B/LDC/AC.1/13

Improvement of Transit Transport Systems in Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries: Issues for Consideration. The report contains three sections. The first section reviews recent developments in key areas of transit transport policy. It underscores the dependence of landlocked developing countries on commodity exports and therefore their vulnerability to erratic international commodity prices and adverse weather conditions. It also highlights recent changes in trade and transit transport patterns and evaluates the impact of transit policy on transport costs and services. The second section takes a closer look at the magnitude and structure of transit costs and highlights the impact of procedures and documentation on such costs. The analysis of magnitude and cost structure is based on field research conducted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1999 in five subregions; North-east Asia; West Africa; Central Africa; Eastern Africa; and Southern Africa. The third section draws conclusions and makes proposals for future action. The section identifies a few priority areas for action. The point is made that while the primary responsibility by implementing the recommendations is that of landlocked countries and their neighbors, it is expected that strong support will be extended by the international donor community

VII. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

TD/B/EX(20)/3
TD/B/WP/112/Rev.1

UNCTAD's technical cooperation plan for 1999-2001.

The document consists of two parts: (i) an introduction with a summary table for the 1999-2001 plan by Divisions/Programmes, including expenditures up to 31 October 1998; and, (ii) the working sheets which present projects, by Division/Programmes, with figures for approved expenditures and for proposed activities over the period 1999-2001. The working sheets are only published in English as they reflect titles of projects. The introductory text has been published in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

TD/B/46/3
TD/B/WP/117

Review of technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD.

Provides an overview of UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities, including information on recent developments and recommendations on policy issues.

TD/B/46/3/Add.1
TD/B/WP/117/Add.1

Review of technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD

.Provides a programme-by-programme description of activities undertaken in 1999, together with the corresponding project list.

[English only]

TD/B/46/3/Add.2
TD/B/WP/117/Add.2

Review of technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD
This Addendum is a statistical appendix, which includes tables on the evolution of UNCTAD's Technical Cooperation by source of funds, 1972-1999; distribution of project expenditures by country, regional and interregional activities in 1999; project expenditures by division and region in 1998; technical cooperation related to LDCs, 1988-1999. [English only]

UNCTAD/EDM/5

Handbook on Technical Cooperation. The handbook describes the technical cooperation activities carried out by UNCTAD and provides information on how to request assistance.

VIII. DISCUSSION PAPERS

No. 140, February 1999

M. BRANCHI,
G. GABRIELE &
V. SPIEZIA

Traditional agricultural exports, external dependency and domestic prices policies: African coffee exports in a comparative perspective

No. 141, May 1999

Lorenza JACHIA &
Ethél TELJEUR

Free trade between South Africa and the European Union C A quantitative analysis

No. 142, October 1999

J. François OUTREVILLE

Financial development, human capital and political stability

No. 143, November 1999

Yılmaz AKYÜZ &
Andrew CORNFORD

Capital flows to developing countries and the reform of the international financial system

No. 144, December 1999

WEIGE

The dynamics of the export.