

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT  
Geneva

## **UNCTAD ANNUAL REPORT 2000**

Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat



UNITED NATIONS  
New York and Geneva, 2001

## Notes

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

---

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

---

Material in this publication may be freely quoted or reprinted, but full acknowledgement is requested. A copy of the publication containing the quotation or reprint should be sent to the UNCTAD secretariat at: Palais des Nations, CH-1221 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

---

This Report can also be found on the Internet at the following address:  
<http://www.unctad.org>

## CONTENTS

Message from the Secretary-General of UNCTAD .....	5
<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>I. Major intergovernmental events.....</b>	<b>6</b>
A. UNCTAD X.....	6
B. The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries .....	8
<b>II. Regular intergovernmental deliberations .....</b>	<b>10</b>
A. Trade and Development Board .....	10
B. Commissions of the Trade and Development Board .....	12
C. Prebisch Lecture Series.....	13
<b>III. Technical cooperation and capacity-building activities.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>IV. Initiatives to strengthen links with civil society.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>V. Annual publications .....</b>	<b>27</b>
A. Trade and Development Board, 2000 .....	27
B. World Investment Report, 2000.....	28
C. The Least Developed Countries 2000 Report .....	28
D. Other Publications .....	29
<b>Annexes</b>	
Annex I: UNCTAD membership .....	31
Annex II: Intergovernmental structure.....	33
Annex III: Secretariat .....	34
Annex IV: Bangkok Declaration .....	35
Annex V: UNCTAD conferences.....	38
Annex VI: Budget expenditures .....	40
Annex VII: Selected UNCTAD publications, 2000.....	42

**MESSAGE FROM THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL  
OF UNCTAD**



The first year of the new century saw UNCTAD involved in two major events which will have repercussions in the near future. These were the tenth session of UNCTAD (UNCTAD X), which took place in Bangkok in February 2000, and the preparations for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC III), which was to be held in Brussels in May 2001.

It is no exaggeration to say that UNCTAD X marked a turning point in international discussions on development. The prospects and implications arising out of the present trend towards globalization, and the anxieties which it arouses, pervaded the deliberations of UNCTAD X and were reflected in the Programme of Action which it adopted. Most importantly, UNCTAD X saw the beginning of a new convergence of views which stresses the importance of the social dimension in the process of globalization and the need to ensure that this process is an inclusive phenomenon that can benefit the developing countries, particularly the poorest ones.

This remark leads me straight to the critical issue dealt with by LDC III in Brussels. The

least developed countries (LDCs) are facing the greatest challenge of our times: to eradicate poverty through sustained development. Radical policy reforms and strong international support will be indispensable for achieving this goal. Unfortunately, the progress made in the last two decades does not inspire optimism. Now more than ever we need concrete and action-oriented solutions. It is with these objectives in mind that we prepared for the Conference. We submitted a draft Programme of Action for discussion and negotiation at the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee, held in July 2000. This report describes the most important features of the preparations made for the Conference during the year 2000.

This report also highlights the activities of UNCTAD as a knowledge-based institution and as a member of the UN family. In this context, UNCTAD puts forward for discussion new ideas and approaches to help developing countries to integrate more securely into the world economy. This type of work is an indispensable complement to consensus-building and international negotiations, and I am pleased to note that both member States and civil society welcome our activities in that connection.

In addition, the present report takes stock of the activities we carried out during the previous year. It does not purport to give a comprehensive account of the full range of activities, but rather to indicate where we are heading in the fulfilment of our mandate. Therefore, the relative weights given to the different activities described here reflect the way in which UNCTAD is mobilizing its limited resources to deal with the challenges faced by the international economy in the period ahead. In this sense, the report, while essentially retrospective, has an implicit forward-looking content which I hope will engage the attention of its readers.

## Chapter I

### MAJOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL EVENTS



#### A. UNCTAD X

UNCTAD X was the first major international economic gathering of the new millennium. Held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 12 to 19 February, it was marked by its forceful plea for help for those at risk of being marginalized by the global economy. The eight-day Conference brought together some 3,000 ministers and senior government officials from UNCTAD's member States, along with representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other segments of civil society, including academia and the private sector.

Delegations from 159 of the 190 member States, 106 of them led by ministers and 16 by Heads of State or Government from developing countries, attended the Conference. It was presided over by the Deputy Prime Minister and Trade Minister of Thailand, Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, who will become Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2002.

The theme of the Conference was "Applying the lessons of the past to make globalization an effective instrument for the development of all countries and of all people". It examined policies and institutional frameworks that have shaped the development process, in order to draft strategies and policies that would forge a new consensus among developed and developing countries about the necessary tools for development.

There was general recognition that although globalization has indeed generated both opportunities and challenges, its impact has been mixed, and some low-income countries risk exclusion from the global economic system. In Bangkok, many developing country representatives referred repeatedly to the difficulties of managing the process of development in a rapidly globalizing and changing international economic environment. They noted that liberalization and globalization have increased uncertainty in the world economy and are undermining social cohesion, traditional values and cultural diversity. This makes it all the more urgent to develop a transparent decision-making process in all international institutions and to include developing countries in it. A rules-based, equitable and predictable multilateral trading system is also needed.

There was also widespread recognition of the need to go beyond, and indeed to depart from, conventional approaches to economic and social issues. Delegates called for a rethinking of development strategy in the context of globalization and for a review of the principles governing international cooperation. For globalization to be better managed, a new global order is needed in order to correct the effects of market failures and to minimize the dangers of marginalization of weaker economies. To achieve this goal, it is important to balance competing interests and to avoid ideologically based agendas.

#### Conference events

In addition to the intergovernmental deliberations, the various interactive debates, academic events and events involving non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

UNCTAD X hosted a range of other meetings and parallel events. These included:

- A parliamentary meeting organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), with support from the UNCTAD secretariat, on 10 and 11 February. The 130 legislators from 53 countries issued a declaration on the issues at stake at the Conference.
- A high-level round table with heads of United Nations agencies, programmes and related institutions on 12 February. It was designed as a contribution to the Millennium UN General Assembly and as a step towards greater coherence among United Nations bodies dealing with economic issues.
- A meeting on foreign direct investment (FDI) promotion in Africa on 15 February, organized by the UNCTAD secretariat and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). Contrary to the general perception of the investment climate in Africa, panellists called for a more nuanced approach, based on an UNCTAD/ICC survey revealing successful investment ventures and policy frameworks in a range of African countries.
- Interactive debates with heads of international organizations before the plenary sessions, from 13 to 16 February. The keynote speakers were: Mr. Michel Camdessus, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund; Mr. Enrique Iglesias, President, Inter-American Development Bank; Mr. Mike Moore, Director-General, World Trade Organization; Mr. Juan Somavia, Director-General, International Labour Organization; and Mr. James Wolfensohn, President, World Bank. The debates focused on institutional responses to the challenges of globalization.
- A meeting of LDC trade ministers on 13 February. The ministers addressed the shortcomings of the external economic environment and the constraints it poses for the development efforts of developing countries, and LDCs in particular.
- A round table with the heads of the UN regional commissions on 14 February, which examined the development experiences of various regional economic arrangements in developing countries and transition economies.
- The presentation on 16 February of a joint Global Programme on Globalization, Liberalization and Sustainable Human Development by the UNCTAD secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on which they collaborated with the UN regional commissions and other international organizations. Launched in 1998, the programme aims at enhancing the capacities of developing countries to manage their integration into the global economy in a way that achieves high and sustainable growth, creating employment and eradicating poverty, while minimizing the risks of instability and marginalization.
- A round table with a group of entrepreneurs from developing countries and economies in transition on 18 February. Adding first-hand accounts of their experiences, the panellists spoke about the “human dimension of development”, giving their views on what types of government intervention hamper entrepreneurship and which “empower” individual economic initiatives.
- A Leaders’ Forum on 19 February with Heads or Deputy Heads of State or Government. Represented were Thailand, together with the Governments of Algeria, the Dominican Republic, Morocco, Mozambique, Peru, South Africa and Uganda. These political leaders shared their experiences and reflections regarding globalization and development, and

regarding ways to prevent further marginalization of developing countries from the global economy.

### ***Fifth WAIPA Conference***

UNCTAD, in collaboration with the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) and the Board of Investment of Thailand, organized the fifth WAIPA annual conference during UNCTAD X. WAIPA, which is the largest global forum for the exchange of best practices and networking among investment promotion professionals, helps its members to improve their work and to expand their networks with other institutions and international businesses. UNCTAD has hosted the WAIPA secretariat since the organization's inception in 1995.

UNCTAD presented its publication *Best Practices in Investment Promotion: Survey of Investment Promotion Agencies 2000*. The results of the survey will provide investment promotion agencies (IPAs) with a tool for improving their services to investors, increasing the transparency of the investment process and enhancing the contribution of FDI to sustainable development.

### ***UNCTAD's Plan of Action and the Bangkok Declaration***

Intense negotiations resulted in a consensus on many of the most controversial economic and development issues on the world agenda. Intergovernmental deliberations in plenary session and in committees led to the adoption of the Plan of Action, which harmonized UNCTAD's mandate with the new global economy and with the challenges that arise from it. The Conference also adopted the Bangkok Declaration (see annex IV).

The Plan of Action recognizes that developing countries face imbalances and asymmetries in

the international trading system, which must be urgently addressed with the support of the UNCTAD secretariat. It also gives UNCTAD a stronger mandate to contribute to reform of the international financial system in the light of its highly regarded analysis of the East Asian crisis.

The Bangkok Declaration reaffirms UNCTAD as "the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and the interrelated issues in the areas of trade, finance, investment, technology, and sustainable development". It states that UNCTAD's work helps "address the challenges and opportunities of globalization and inform an open and systematic debate on development-related issues of global interest among partners in the development process, including the private sector, NGOs, academia and parliamentarians. It should pursue this open dialogue to help shape international economic relations in the twenty-first century."

## **B. The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries**



### ***Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee***

The Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Conference held three sessions, the first in July 2000, when it agreed the draft provisional agenda to be adopted by the Conference as well as its draft rules of procedure.

### ***Expert-level preparatory meetings***

The Conference secretariat organized expert-level preparatory meetings in Addis Ababa,

Kathmandu and Niamey during 2000, hosted by the respective Governments. They were organized in close collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The meetings looked at financing growth, development, trade, market access and supply capacity, as well as good governance, stability, integrated national development and social services delivery in LDCs.

***High-level panel on the assessment of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the 1990s***

As Secretary-General of the Conference Mr. Ricupero established this panel, which held three meetings during 2000. Its mandate was to assess the most critical obstacles to the effective realization of the goals of the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the 1990s. The panel suggested new strategies to enable LDCs to follow a sustained development path.

***Second and third inter-agency consultations on the preparatory process for the Conference***

Given the important role of the relevant international organizations in the preparations for the Conference, inter-agency consultations

were held to review their contribution to the process and to prepare proposals on the basis of themes/sectoral topics suggested by the Conference secretariat. The first consultations were held in 1999, with subsequent ones in April and July 2000.

***Advocacy and promotion of the Conference***

In close cooperation with the UN Department of Public Information, the Conference secretariat drew up a communication strategy for the Conference. It focused on, in the LDCs, increasing awareness, mobilizing grass-roots involvement and building confidence; and, in donor countries, on increasing public awareness and substantive knowledge of the issues while mobilizing greater political support and resources for action.

***Special meeting of ministers of the LDCs***

The special meeting, chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, was convened on 14 April 2000 in Havana at the G-77 South Summit. The ministers recommended convening a ministerial-level meeting prior to the Conference to exchange views and coordinate the position of their countries on issues for the Conference. The ministers sought the assistance of the Secretary-General of the Conference for the organizational and substantive aspects of their meeting.



## Chapter II

### REGULAR INTERGOVERNMENTAL DELIBERATIONS

#### A. Trade and Development Board

The 145-member Trade and Development Board held its two-week autumn session from 9 to 20 October, adopting its report on 24 October.

UNCTAD's governing body – the Trade and Development Board – meets in Geneva between the sessions of the Conference. It is open to all member States, of which there are currently 144 (see annex I). The Board:

- Ensures the overall consistency of UNCTAD's activities;
- Reviews the secretariat's work priorities, and technical cooperation activities;
- Ensures coordination with other international organizations;
- Examines interdependence and global economic trends from a trade and development perspective;
- Reviews the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and UNCTAD's contribution to the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa (UN-NADAF).

Regular sessions take place every autumn, for up to 10 working days. One day is devoted to a public discussion of a topical policy issue, with the participation of senior officials, leading businesspersons, academics and other public figures.

The Board meets up to three times a year for one day in executive session to deal with urgent policy issues as well as management and institutional matters.

Addressing the opening session of the Board in October 2000, the UNCTAD Secretary-

General, Mr. Rubens Ricupero, reiterated the firm commitment to promote a truly results-based LDC Conference: "Our ongoing collective efforts within the secretariat are all geared towards achieving an outcome commensurate with the ethical imperative of greater solidarity with the weakest and most vulnerable countries of our planet – the LDCs".

The Board noted that the implementation of commitments contained in the 1990 Programme of Action for LDCs had "fallen short of expectations" and that socio-economic conditions in those countries had continued to decline. In preparing for the Third UN Conference on LDCs, it emphasized the importance of formulating quantifiable and implementable targets and called for the full participation and ownership of all stakeholders in a transparent preparatory process.

With regard to UN-NADAF, the Board urged closer international cooperation to ensure sufficient investment in human capital and social and physical infrastructure. It called for the encouragement of FDI for increased provision of official development assistance (ODA). Over the longer term, however, it suggested that private capital flows and domestic savings should replace official financing, which should be incorporated into a comprehensive development approach including debt reduction and relief. The Board concluded that greater market access for African exports and the transfer of technology would significantly assist such an approach. For African countries to take full advantage of market access opportunities, productive capacities need to be developed and supply constraints reduced.

The Board agreed on *inter alia*, guidelines for the preparation of the new Programme of

Action for LDCs and the establishment of an advisory body to advise the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in accordance with paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action. That paragraph outlines UNCTAD's mandate for capacity- building and training of policy makers in developing countries.

Also, the Board commended UNCTAD's delivery of technical cooperation at its "highest-ever level in quantitative terms" in 1999, and asked donors to increase their trust fund contributions for that cooperation. It supported the establishment of a non-profit entity, an International Trade Point Federation, to which UNCTAD's electronic trading opportunity (ETO) system would be transferred; and urged steps to finance the participation of experts from developing countries and economies in transition in UNCTAD meetings.

The Board elected Ambassador Camilo Reyes Rodriguez of Colombia as President, replacing Ambassador Philippe Petit of France.

### ***High-level Segment (19 October 2000)***

Chaired by Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade of Thailand and President of UNCTAD X, this segment provided a valuable exchange of views in discussing the benefits and shortcomings of regionalism. It examined the impact of the consolidation and intensification of regional integration processes on financial flows and investment and enterprise development, and their contribution to trade liberalization and expansion. Participants included Long Yongtu, Vice-Minister of Trade (China); Heiner Flassbeck, former Deputy Finance Minister (Germany); Mike Moore, Director-General of WTO; and Professor Michael Porter, Harvard Business School.

### ***Tenth Anniversary of UNCTAD's World Investment Reports***

As part of a tenth anniversary commemoration of UNCTAD's World Investment Reports, the Board hosted a panel discussion on the key future issues of special importance to developing countries in the area of FDI and transnational corporations. Panellists debated the social dimension of the "backlash against globalization" and the need for balance between the rights and obligations of FDI host and recipient countries, as well as the need to attract FDI while maintaining development-oriented policies. The consensus was that foreign investment both solved and created problems and that partnership was required in order for investment to become a catalyst for national development. Guy de Jonquières, of the *Financial Times*, moderated the panel, which included John Dunning of the University of Reading and Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard University's Center for International Development (pre-taped).

### ***Address by Ms. Clare Short***

Ms. Clare Short, the United Kingdom's Secretary of State for International Development, made a special address to the Board on 19 October on globalization and better health for the poor. She contended that the "key obstacle" to eradicating the burden of communicable diseases in developing countries has been "the failure of Governments and health systems to make [essential drugs] available and accessible to the poor". But "without Governments in developing countries focusing on poverty reduction and putting in place necessary reform, there cannot be progress", she warned.

Ms. Short called for the introduction of equity pricing to enable companies to sell innovative drugs at near cost in poor countries while preventing their import into the industrialized world, where prices would be higher. She also advocated voluntary licensing of patented

products to local manufacturers in developing countries for the production of cheap quality drugs, and the establishment of a global vaccine purchase fund based on a legally binding pledge by donors and Governments to purchase a vaccine at a guaranteed price. Other options would be drug donation programmes, the provision of tax rebates for innovative drug development, extending the life of intellectual property rights for new drugs and vaccines, and increased public-private sector research partnerships. At the same time, developing countries should remove trade barriers, customs restrictions and delays that increased the costs of essential drugs to consumers or made local manufacture of vital technology unaffordable. They should also consider innovative mechanisms for delivering products to the poor, such as social marketing.

## **B. Commissions of the Trade and Development Board**

In 2000, UNCTAD's three Commissions convened several Expert Meetings on several specific issues.

### *The structure of the Commissions*

UNCTAD IX established the three Commissions of the Board to perform integrated policy work in their respective fields: the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities; the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues; and the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development. The Commissions meet annually for five days and may convene up to 10 Expert Meetings a year, to examine issues in depth and provide technical expertise on policy issues under consideration by the Commissions (see annex II).

During the year, the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities convened the following meetings:

- Expert Meeting on the Impact of the Reform Process in Agriculture on LDCs and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries, and Ways to Address their Concerns in Multilateral Trade Negotiations (Geneva, 24-26 July 2000)
- Expert Meeting on National Experiences with Regulation and Liberalization: Examples in the Construction Services Sector and Its Contribution to the Development of Developing Countries (Geneva, 23-25 October 2000)
- Expert Meeting on Systems and National Experiences for Protecting Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices (Geneva, 30 October - 1 November 2000)
- Expert Meeting on the Impact of Anti-dumping and Countervailing Actions (Geneva, 4-6 December 2000)

The Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities examines how to maximize the positive impact of globalization and liberalization on sustainable development by assisting in the effective integration of developing countries and countries in transition into the international trading system.

During the year, the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues convened the following meetings:

- Expert Meeting on Mergers and Acquisitions: Policies aimed at Maximizing the Positive and Minimizing the Possible Negative Impact of International Investment (Geneva, 19-21 June 2000)
- Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting: Promoting Transparency and Financial Disclosure Accounting by SMEs, seventeenth session (Geneva, 3-5 July 2000)
- Expert Meeting on Home Country Measures (Geneva, 8-10 November 2000)

The Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues promotes understanding of investment, enterprise development and technological capacity-building, and assists Governments in formulating and carrying out policies in this area.

During the year, the Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development convened the following meetings:

- Expert Meeting on Electronic Commerce and Tourism (Geneva, 18-20 September 2000)
- Expert Meeting on the Relationship between SMEs and TNCs to Ensure the Competitiveness of SMEs (Geneva, 27-29 November 2000)
- Expert Meeting on Human Resources Development and Training in Trade-Supporting Services: Key to Growth, with Special Potential for LDCs (Geneva, 13-15 December 2000)

The Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development examines ways to formulate and carry out effective enterprise development strategies, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises.

### ***Commission on Science and Technology for Development***

Since 1993, UNCTAD has also been responsible for substantive servicing of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The Commission is charged with: (a) the examination of science and technology issues and their implications for development; (b) the advancement of understanding of science and technology policies, particularly in respect of developing countries and countries in transition; and (c) the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on science

and technology matters within the United Nations system. The Commission meets every two years.

During the year 2000, the Commission held three panel meetings to discuss specific issues before its fifth session, to be held in Geneva from 28 May to 1 June 2001.

The first panel meeting, on capacity-building in biotechnology, was held in Teheran (Islamic Republic of Iran) from 11 to 13 April 2000. Its main purpose was to identify key priorities, and steps to be taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to build up their capacities.

The second panel meeting, on legal and regulatory issues in biotechnology, was held in Geneva from 3 to 5 July 2000. It addressed legal and regulatory issues in biotechnology.

The third panel meeting, also on legal and regulatory issues in biotechnology, was held in Tunis (Tunisia) in November 2000 and addressed public awareness and participation in science policy-making.

### **C. Prebisch Lecture Series**

#### ***Markets, politics and globalization: Can the global economy be civilized?***

Delivering the tenth Prebisch Lecture, Gerry Helleiner, Professor Emeritus of Economics at the University of Toronto, stated that the global economy can and must be made civilized through governance at the global level. According to Prof. Helleiner, the need for government functions at the global level is the result of a globalized economy. "More recently, financial crises in scores of countries have underscored the social and economic disorder that may arise when markets function freely within fragile and/or inappropriate institutional frameworks", said Prof. Helleiner.

Prof. Helleiner emphasized the limitations of the pure market model and market system and noted that society, in its own social interest,

should harness their power: “Whatever one may think of a market-driven economy, no one would want a completely market-driven society. Hence the universal agreement on the need for laws, rules, and institutions to ‘govern’ the functioning of markets and of individual and corporate behaviour.”

He pointed out that “civilizing” the global economy needed steady and sustained change and that it would probably take place incrementally rather than through a “big bang”. “I certainly do not want to sound as if progress will be easy or automatic. There are bound to be periodic setbacks, and progress is likely, in fact, to be slow. Yet I, for one, am confident that it can and will come. And I’m sure Raúl Prebisch, if he were with us today, would urge us to get on with the effort.”

The Prebisch Lectures were instituted in 1982 by Mr. Gamani Corea, the then Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to honour Dr. Raúl Prebisch, UNCTAD’s founding father and first Secretary-General.

### **Prebisch Lectures**

- 1982 – Dr. Raúl Prebisch
- 1983 – Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- 1987 – Dr. Saburo Okita
- 1989 – Mr. Abel G. Aganbegyan
- 1992 – Dr. Bernard T. Chidzero,  
Mr. Michel Rocard and  
Mr. Enrique Iglesias
- 1994 – Prof. John H. Dunning
- 1996 – Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati
- 1997 – Prof. Dani Rodrik
- 1998 – Prof. Joseph Stiglitz
- 2000 – Prof. Gerry Helleiner

## Chapter III

### TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

The objectives of UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities are to:

- Enhance the human and institutional capacities of developing countries and countries in transition to strengthen their institutional and policy-making environment for development;
- Improve the ability of countries to participate fully in the world economy, particularly in international trade, finance and investment;
- Help developing countries understand, and help them provide solutions to, their international economic problems;
- Strengthen the negotiating capacities of developing countries for international trade, finance and investment.

UNCTAD's technical cooperation covers the following areas:

- Challenges of globalization;
- International trade in goods, services and commodities;
- Investment, technology and enterprise development;
- Trade efficiency.

A comprehensive list of UNCTAD technical cooperation programmes was submitted to the Trade and Development Board in October 2000. (see "Review of technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD", TD/B/47/2 and TD/B/WP/125).

UNCTAD's technical cooperation programmes include the following:

#### *WTO accession*

In May 2000, a special UNCTAD project for WTO accessions began. The project focused on training negotiators and building institutional capacities of acceding countries for the effective conduct of multilateral trade negotiations. UNCTAD established good working relations with the WTO secretariat based on the complementary roles of both organizations. Also, project staff went into the field to understand countries' concerns and problems better, as well as to assist in specific tasks faced by individual countries in advancing the progress of their accession.

The project also helped several acceding countries to identify and establish appropriate coordination mechanisms between the Government and private sector in the accession negotiations. Training included simulation of WTO meetings and trade negotiations, which proved to be useful and was appreciated by recipient Governments.

UNCTAD continued to provide assistance to 20 acceding countries, including almost all acceding LDCs. Such assistance covers all aspects of the accession negotiations, but, most importantly, concentrates on long-term development concerns and the need to improve substantially the human and institutional capacities of acceding countries so that they can make effective use of WTO membership.

Since the establishment of the WTO in 1995, 13 countries have completed their accession negotiations: Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Latvia, Mongolia, Oman and Panama.

As of the end of 2000, 28 countries and one separate customs territory were in the process of accession to the WTO: Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Taiwan Province of China, Tonga, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia, as well as nine LDCs – Bhutan, Cambodia, Cape Verde, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Samoa, Sudan, Vanuatu and Yemen.

UNCTAD's technical cooperation with the Governments of acceding countries is intended to:

- Assist national officials in elaborating optimal approaches in the initial phase of the WTO accession process;
- Strengthen national officials' knowledge of the techniques and tactics of multilateral trade negotiations;
- Advise on trade policy formulation;
- Strengthen the capacities of trade-supporting national structures.

### **TRAINS**

The TRAINS (Trade Analysis and Information System) programme continued to provide interactive collection and dissemination of computerized trade information. It increases transparency in international trading conditions and thus facilitates trade. It also has more specific purposes:

- To analyse developments in national trade policies and world trading conditions;
- To prepare reference materials for trade negotiations;
- To analyse conditions of access to external markets for export promotion;
- To undertake research in trade policies.

In March 2000, the Programme released Version 7 of its CD-ROM and continued to

distribute copies free of charge to focal points and participants attending various seminars and workshops. This version of the CD-ROM has the most comprehensive list of tariff, para-tariff and non-tariff measures as well as import flows by origin for more than 100 countries. Programme staff updated the TRAINS Internet database systems, which received over 12,000 hits last year alone. Potential clients can use the TRAINS Internet database system by logging on to <http://www.unctad-trains.org>, or they can contact the TRAINS programme staff for a free copy of the CD-ROM.

### ***The BIOTRADE Initiative***

UNCTAD's BIOTRADE Initiative continued to stimulate trade and investment in biological resources. Country programmes began in Ecuador and Peru, and "Bicomercio Sostenible", the Colombian country programme, made further progress, including the publication of a report under the same name. Published jointly with the Alexander von Humboldt Institute, it examines trade in biodiversity products and services. The BIOTRADE Initiative also explored expansion of the programme to other regions, such as West Africa, Southern Africa, the Andean Community and the Himalayas (Bhutan and Nepal).

Another BIOTRADE programme, "Bolsa Amazonia", expanded to yet another country in Amazonia. At a workshop held in Quito (Ecuador) BIOTRADE, in collaboration with the Programme on Poverty and the Environment in the Amazon (POEMA), launched a new country programme in Ecuador and began preparations to expand into other countries of the region. The Bolsa Amazonia Programme also finished preparations for a postgraduate course on sustainable business management, to be held in spring 2001.

The BIOTRADE Initiative aims at stimulating investment and trade in biological resources as a means of furthering the three objectives of

the Convention on Biological Diversity: (i) conservation of biodiversity; (ii) the sustainable use of its components; and (iii) a fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the use of genetic resources. The Bolsa Amazonia Programme helps local communities seize bio-business opportunities for natural products of the Amazonian region by forging links with the private sector.

### ***Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Programme***

As a follow-up to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UNCTAD continued its work on the Global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Trading System. In August, together with the Earth Council, it organized the fourth session of the UNCTAD/Earth Council Policy Forum in Denver (United States), which dealt in detail with the development and implementation of national and international greenhouse gas emissions trading systems.

In 2000, the programme published a report entitled "The clean development mechanism: Building international public-private partnerships under the Kyoto Protocol". The report, prepared jointly with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), reviews technical, financial and institutional aspects of the Clean Development Mechanism. The programme also published research papers on issues ranging from voluntary participation by developing countries to developments in trading schemes in the European Union. Finally, in order to help countries to track their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, the programme developed an inventory system of accounting for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

UNCTAD's technical assistance programme provides assistance to Governments and other international stakeholders in formulating and

implementing GHG emissions trading systems within the international climate change regime. The current project, with funding from the United Nations Foundation, was formulated for three years (1999 to 2001) in response to Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol.

### ***DMFAS***

Since 1995, the computerized debt management programme of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) has more than doubled its client base to over 60 countries. In 2000, the programme released its latest software version, DMFAS 5.2, which is currently the most widely used debt management system in the world, building on more than 16 years of cumulative experience in helping developing countries and countries in transition strengthen their technical capacity to record, monitor and analyse their public debt.

Also, DMFAS organized the Second Interregional Debt Management Conference in Geneva from 3 to 5 April 2000. The conference discussed solutions to new challenges arising from financial crises and their impact on institutional mechanisms for debt management. The conference was followed by a workshop on 7 April, which presented the most recent debt analysis model developed by the World Bank and UNCTAD's most up-to-date debt management software.

Another major activity in 2000 was the establishment of a DMFAS Trust Fund and a DMFAS Advisory Group. The latter established by the Secretary-General, Mr. Rubens Ricupero, is composed of technical representatives from interested member States, including existing and potential donors and beneficiaries, who will advise him on issues affecting the programme. In November 2000, the DMFAS Advisory Group held its first meeting and plans are under way for the establishment of the DMFAS Trust Fund, which will cover the period from 2002 to 2005. The DMFAS Advisory Group meeting



scheduled for June 2001 will review the progress of the Trust Fund.

### ***UNCTAD donates publications and CD-ROMs worth US\$ 1 million***

In February 2000, UNCTAD pledged US\$ 1 million worth of its publications and CD-ROMs to 150 universities in developing countries and countries in transition. UNCTAD publications are being sent to some 400 university libraries and to faculties or graduate schools of economics, finance, management and international relations. The donation initiates a process of research sharing and inter-library cooperation in developing countries, particularly the LDCs. These materials can be used as tools for the development of future generations of scholars and policy makers.

### ***International investment agreements***

During 2000, UNCTAD continued its work on capacity-building in developing countries for international investment agreements (IIAs). The programme helps developing countries to participate effectively in international discussions on investment rule-making at the bilateral, regional or multilateral level. The primary objectives are to deepen understanding of the issues involved, to identify interests, and, in particular, to ensure that the development dimensions are understood and adequately addressed. In response to the Bangkok Plan of Action, the work entered a new phase in 2000, with intensive training courses for developing country negotiators, ad hoc technical assistance and civil society engagement events, supported by a newly established multi-donor trust fund.

During the year, UNCTAD issued five more publications in the Issues in International Investment Agreements series: *Transfer of Funds* (E.00.II.D.27); *Employment* (E.00.II.D.15); *International Investment Agreements: Flexibility for Development*

(E.00.II.D.6); *Taxation* (E.00.II.D.5); and *Taking of Property* (E.00.II.D.4). The series deals with key issues concerning IIAs, with particular attention to the needs and concerns of developing countries. Also published were *Bilateral Investment Treaties: 1959-1999* and volumes IV and V of *International Investment Agreements: A Compendium*.

In collaboration with the German Federal Government Development Policy Forum and the German Foundation for International Development, a pre-UNCTAD X seminar was held in Berlin from 11 to 12 January 2000 to debate possible strategies for developing countries with regard to international investment policies.

Also in 2000 work continued on the organization of rounds of bilateral investment treaty (BIT) negotiations. The programme provided expert advice and facilitated three rounds of negotiations: Geneva, Switzerland, 17-24 January; Lima, Peru, 29 March - 4 April; and Sapporo, Japan, 19-30 June. These rounds resulted in the signing of 31 BITs.

Training courses on IIAs also continued. In July, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade agreed to host a 10-day intensive training course for Asian negotiators. The course, developed by UNCTAD, will train negotiators of IIAs.

### ***EMPRETEC***

The EMPRETEC programme was established in 1988 (a) to improve the beneficiary country's development prospects and the outlook for job creation; (b) to mobilize entrepreneurial resources; and (c) to help SMEs to compete in liberalising and globalizing markets by fostering entrepreneurship, innovation and partnering. The programme creates the institutional capacity to stimulate employment-creating investment, technology transfer and exports through the development of indigenous entrepreneurs and innovative SMEs.

It was involved in three regional initiatives: Enterprise Africa, Mediterranean 2000 and a regional programme for Central America launched with the Inter-American Development Bank.

### *Enterprise Africa*

UNDP's Enterprise Africa programme is a regional initiative designed to promote entrepreneurship and enterprise development in sub-Saharan Africa. Based on the EMPRETEC model, it operates as a regional network and also as a focal point for coordinating existing and new initiatives sponsored by UNDP, other donor agencies, Governments and NGOs. It aims at accelerating the growth, expansion and competitiveness of SMEs in Africa and improving the quality of indigenous African entrepreneurship. UNCTAD acts as a partner organization to implement new EMPRETEC-like projects in Africa within the framework of the programme. UNCTAD and Enterprise Africa cooperate to meet the growing demand for the EMPRETEC programme by African LDCs.

### *Mediterranean 2000*

Jointly in with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Trade Center (ITC), UNCTAD has continued this programme, launched in 1999, which fosters the institutional capacity to promote entrepreneurship and SMEs development in 10 developing countries in the Mediterranean Basin and the Horn of Africa, and to improve their competitiveness in the global economy.

Within the framework of Mediterranean 2000, UNCTAD initiated activities in Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Territory, Tunisia and Uganda. Through entrepreneurship training, enterprise networking, follow-up services and cross-country activities, the programme provides those countries with the structural support for successful competition in liberalized markets.

Programme staff conducted an investment policy review in Uganda, and coordinated similar reviews in Egypt and Ethiopia.

### *Central America*

A Partnership Agreement was signed by six Central American countries, the Inter-American Development Bank and UNCTAD during the Partners for Development Summit in Lyon (9-12 November 1998). The Central American regional programme was established under this Agreement and uses the EMPRETEC model. It aims to generate more than 1,500 new enterprises and business start-ups over a period of three years and to build local structures capable of providing assistance to enterprises which will achieve self-sustainability in the medium term. The programme started with El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama.

### *A new UNCTAD/UNEP partnership*

In partnership with UNEP, UNCTAD launched a capacity-building Task Force to help 10 developing countries strengthen their research and policy-making capacity and improve policy coordination on trade and environment issues. The Task Force focuses on building capacity at the national level using the technical expertise of the two organizations and on consensus-building between developed and developing countries with regard to trade and environment. As part of its work, the Task Force organized a three-day workshop in Havana (Cuba) for countries to share their national experiences on biodiversity-related issues.

The UNEP/UNCTAD Task Force was established in response to growing developing country demand for activities supported by both organizations. The Task Force will focus on building national capacity using their technical expertise networks.

### ***UNCTAD's use of ICT to assist developing countries in improving the efficiency of their international trade***

Despite current difficulties in the "new economy" sector, e-commerce is still expected to be a major factor in global growth and development.

Three programmes developed, implemented and supported by UNCTAD have been using information and communication technology (ICT) during the year 2000 to assist developing countries in improving the efficiency of their international trade: the Trade Point Programme, the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) and the Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS). The extension of the benefits of the Internet revolution to the LDCs was high on the agenda of LDC III.

#### ***Trade Points Programme***

Trade Points are designed to provide a physical and/or virtual one-stop centre for international trade services. The purpose is to boost the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries by cutting transaction costs. Trade Points have been established in most of the LDCs. ASYCUDA uses ICT in over 80 countries (including 31 LDCs) to reform and modernize the management of their customs administrations.

#### ***ASYCUDA***

During 2000, the ASYCUDA programme continued to develop and install its computer software, which covers most foreign trade procedures, in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Since 1981 UNCTAD has been assisting the ECOWAS secretariat in compiling the foreign trade statistics of member States.

ASYCUDA programme staff undertook technical customs evaluations for migration to ASYCUDA++ and developed a number of new technical assistance projects for Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cyprus and Rwanda.

Two regional expert meetings were organized (Abuja, Nigeria, from 23 to 27 October, and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 22 to 24 November). They discussed the implementation of ASYCUDA projects and the future regional strategy of the programme. They also considered the implications of electronic commerce for the fiscal revenue of developing countries, especially the potential impact of multilateral agreements on e-commerce taxation of customs revenue.

#### ***ACIS***

The Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS) programme continued to make transport systems more efficient by providing and installing ACIS, a computer software system, which is used by managers of transport companies to track the location of goods in transit at ports, on rivers and on roads, and cargo on rail.

Programme staff helped install ACIS in East and Southern Africa. At the end of 2000, the national RailTracker systems, which allow the monitoring of rolling stock and cargo, were tested to interlink successfully with the South African Railways tracking system.

ACIS is also finalizing PortTracker in East Africa and is currently installing the system in Bandar Abbas (Islamic Republic of Iran) and in the Port of Beirut (Lebanon). A Border Pass Monitoring System has been developed for Nepal to monitor road traffic (rail and road cargo) at the three principal border posts with India.

ACIS is in use in 17 countries, namely developing countries in Africa and South Asia. But its use is not confined to developing

countries. Plans are also under way to use ACIS in Central Europe to track highway shipments.

### ***International Institute for Trade and Development***

During UNCTAD X, UNCTAD and the Government of Thailand agreed jointly to establish an International Institute for Trade and Development, to be based at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok. The institute, non-profit and independent, will operate as a regional training and research centre. Areas to be covered by the institute include globalization and liberalization, commercial diplomacy, international trade, finance, investment and related development issues. Through seminars, workshops and other training activities, the institute will strengthen the capacities of Asian and other countries to deal with trade and development issues and help them integrate effectively into the global economic system. UNCTAD will use the institute as a focal point for training programmes in the region.

### ***TRAINMAR and TRAINFORTRADE***

Training for the Maritime Industry (TRAINMAR) and Training Development in the Field of Foreign Trade (TRAINFORTRADE) continued to promote structured training and human resource development programmes.

TRAINMAR trained policy makers and senior managers for maritime trade and port management. In 2000, it held technical courses and briefing sessions with local institutes in the Caribbean, Latin America and Eastern Europe. Programme staff introduced a new training course so that local institutions can respond effectively to modern business needs.

Some 50 individual training institutes have benefited from association with the TRAINMAR programme and over the years

they have provided around 10,000 training places on courses exchanged through the network.

Like its sister programme TRAINMAR, TRAINFORTRADE continued to improve human resources for international trade through a series of seminars and capacity-building activities. For example, a regional pilot project for middle managers of port enterprises in West Africa offered the Port Certificate programme. Participants from Cotonou, Dakar and Libreville who successfully completed the training received the UNCTAD "Port Certificate".

TRAINFORTRADE also created a website as an on-line forum for exchange of views, and information on international trade training, training packages and distance learning techniques.

### ***UNCTAD's assistance to the Palestinian people***

Since 1995, UNCTAD has delivered technical assistance in 15 project areas, through deploying streamlined and selective operational activities, especially advisory and consultancy services, group training and technical support.

UNCTAD continued to assist the development of the Palestinian economy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip during 2000. It held a seminar on "Prospects for Palestinian economic reconstruction and perspectives for policy reform" in Ramallah in July 2000, at which UNCTAD research was presented in cooperation with the Palestinian Economic Policy Research Institute.

Jointly with WTO and ITC, UNCTAD responded to the urgent need for technical assistance caused by the economic crisis since October 2000. The assistance is to strengthen the institutional, managerial, technical and operational capacities of the Palestinian

Authority in trade, finance and related services.

In response to a request from the Palestinian Authority's Minister of Economy and Trade, new efforts were made to enhance Palestinian regional integration and cooperation and to assist the Palestinian external trade sector. An appeal was made to a number of bilateral and multilateral donors to contribute to the implementation of the project.

### ***UNCTAD's cooperation with other organizations***

UNCTAD has continued to work closely with a number of organizations promoting technical cooperation for trade and development. A number of UNCTAD's programmes with other multilateral organizations below are described.

#### ***Joint ITC/UNCTAD/WTO Integrated Technical Assistance Programme***

UNCTAD, together with the World Trade Organization and the International Trade Centre, continued the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme in Selected Least Developed and Other African Countries (JITAP). Effective since 1998, it assists eight African countries – Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda – in building up local capacities for their integration into the multilateral trading system.

JITAP held several capacity-building seminars and national symposia and five subregional training workshops in the year 2000. They were designed to help national negotiators be more effective in a WTO multilateral context. UNCTAD, supported by ITC and WTO, also organized a national symposium and high-level seminar for the United Republic of Tanzania to strengthen that country's participation in international trade and trade negotiations.

### ***Capacity-building for trade and development in Africa – cooperation between UNCTAD, UNDP and OAU/AEC***

UNCTAD, UNDP and the Organization of African Unity/African Economic Community (OAU/AEC) continued to cooperate in the study of trade negotiation issues and strategies, exchange of information and participation in intergovernmental processes. With other cooperating institutions, five workshops were held on negotiations about agriculture, services and emerging issues in the WTO, as well as trade relations between the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and the European Union (EU). Two subregional workshops were also held on services for member countries of the East African Community (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The organizations also work together to analyse policy options and to provide technical advice on trade negotiation issues at the multilateral, subregional and regional levels. The studies and capacity-building material prepared for these workshops are being compiled into a publication for trade negotiators.

#### ***UNCTAD/UNDP partnership: Global Programme on Globalization, Liberalization and Sustainable Human Development***

UNCTAD and UNDP also continued to work together to assist developing countries in meeting the challenges of a globalizing and liberalizing world economy. Launched in 1998, the partnership is the first organized response by the United Nations to the challenge of globalization of the world economy at both macro and micro levels.

At a parallel event during UNCTAD X, the two organizations presented their activities in

the first year of the programme and discussed their policy for its second phase.

The Global Programme also held a three-day African Policy Dialogue in Windhoek (Namibia) from 10 to 12 May. The last of three regional policy workshops, it was designed to help LDCs to elaborate a positive agenda for the WTO meeting in November 2001.

Together with UNCTAD's Commercial Diplomacy Programme, the partnership held a meeting on commercial diplomacy in New Delhi (India) in November 2000. The meeting, prepared specifically for the Asia-Pacific region, identified region-specific research and training needs in international trade.

At the country level, the Programme provided nine country assessment studies and national workshops – for Botswana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Malawi, Nepal, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe – and initiated country assessment studies for Mali and Tunisia. The detailed assessments focused on the impact of globalization on economic, social and human development, and on the policy implications for managing integration into the global economy.

#### *Joint UNIDO/UNCTAD Programme on Investment Promotion and Enterprise Development in Africa*

UNCTAD and UNIDO reinforced their strategic alliance by formally announcing and launching their joint programme in 2000. The Director-General of UNIDO, Carlos Magariños, and UNCTAD's Rubens Ricupero met during UNCTAD X and agreed to cement their cooperation in investment promotion and enterprise development. Areas for cooperation include the preparation of investment policy reviews and guides; the development of regulatory frameworks for investment; the organization of investment and technology forums and business gatherings; and the promotion of technological innovation.

While UNCTAD will concentrate on policy issues affecting investment promotion, including the regulatory and institutional framework for investment, UNIDO will focus on advice and assistance on industrial sector issues and investment and technology promotion support. These arrangements will also include the formation of new partnerships between the two organizations and the private sector of industry.

In the area of investment promotion, the programme published the *Investment Policy Review for Uganda* and organized a tour for businessmen interested in investment opportunities in the country.

As part of United Nations efforts to pool the resources of its agencies, the alliance harnesses the two organizations' comparative advantages to maximize delivery of services and avoid duplication.

#### *UNCTAD/International Chamber of Commerce collaboration*

The project "Investment guides and capacity-building for least developed countries" is a collaborative venture by UNCTAD and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). Its objective is to bring together parties with complementary interests: firms seeking new investment locations and countries seeking new investments. This is not always a straightforward exercise, since companies are driven by their global strategies, while countries have economic and social objectives that transcend the attracting of foreign investment.

In 2000, the collaboration between UNCTAD and the ICC produced three investment guides covering Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Mali. Workshops were organized in Uganda and Mozambique, with the guides for these countries to be published in 2001. An independent panel of experts has assessed the pilot phase of the project.

The UNCTAD-ICC investment guides are part of a long-term process at the heart of which is an ongoing dialogue between investors and Governments. The guides themselves are the products of dialogue, including between representatives of business and government during the workshops that lead to their completion.

### *Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries*

UNCTAD, together with five other international agencies – the IMF, ITC, UNDP, the World Bank and WTO – continued to cooperate on their Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (IF). The programme, launched in 1997, is intended to help the LDCs integrate into the world economy through effective participation in the multilateral trading system, capacity-building in human resources, enhancement of supply capacities and improvement in export competitiveness.

Heads and representatives of the six international agencies met in New York on 6 July to discuss improvements in the implementation of the IF. Their recommendations focused on trade and national development plans, together with the funding possibilities of the IF. Discussions among LDCs and their development partners led to agreement on the establishment of the Integrated Framework Trust Fund, the establishment of a Steering Committee for policy oversight and for monitoring of the implementation of the IF, and the adoption and implementation of an IF Pilot Scheme for a few selected LDCs to test the new approach. Demonstrating their renewed commitment to revitalizing the implementation of the IF, donors pledged over US\$ 5 million. Additional resources are expected as a result of LDC III.

### *UNCTAD's contribution to the UN-NADAF*

UNCTAD stressed activities in Africa and took part in inter-agency initiatives for African development as part of the follow-up mechanism for the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF).

UNCTAD staff prepared two papers in 2000: "Capital flows and growth in Africa" and "UNCTAD's contribution to the implementation of the UN-NADAF in the 1990s: Activities undertaken by UNCTAD in favour of Africa". They were presented at the forty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board and the twenty-fifth executive session of the same body.

UNCTAD presented a statement on African debt, ODA and economic diversification at the meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group of the General Assembly on the Secretary-General's Report to the Security Council on Africa, held in New York from 15 to 19 May. The meeting of the Working Group was followed by the Second Annual Regional Consultation of UN Agencies Working in Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 27 May, at which programme staff made a presentation on a draft Operational Framework for African Diversification.

In November 2000, UNCTAD staff were panellists at the High-Level Regional Consultative Meeting on Financing for Development held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) from 15 to 17 November. They presented a paper on "Financing of development of Africa" and took part in the drafting of the Declaration of African Ministers of Finance.

UNCTAD staff produced and provided written inputs to the following: the progress report by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the various provisions of his report to the Security Council on Africa; the progress report to the United Nations Special Initiative for

Africa (UN-SIA) secretariat and to the UN Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the LDCs (OSCAL) on activities in connection with the trade access and opportunities cluster of the UN-SIA for inclusion in the report to the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC); and the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the implementation of the UN-NADAF.

***Economic Development and Regional Dynamics in African Lessons from the East Asian Experience***

UNCTAD has also been identifying development strategies for Africa which could promote investment and exports and stimulate regional growth. The project looks into African development problems, including the reasons for the poor supply-side response to

recent policy reforms, the lack of export diversification and difficulties in building domestic capacity in the public and private sectors.

Project activities in the latter half of 2000 were centred on the preparations for a workshop on “Management of capital flows: Comparative experiences and implications for Africa”, to be held in Cairo (Egypt) in March 2001. The principal objectives of the workshop were to promote dialogue between researchers and policy makers in order to enhance the policy relevance of the research undertaken by UNCTAD while preparing the analytical basis for future work.

More information on UNCTAD’s contribution to the implementation of the UN-NADAF will be found in the section of this report on “UNCTAD’s cooperation with other organizations.”



## Chapter IV

### INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN LINKS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

#### *Civil Society Outreach*

UNCTAD's collaboration with civil society organizations has expanded and diversified significantly over the years. The Secretary-General's report to UNCTAD X, "Integrating civil society into debates in UNCTAD", stressed the value of civil society in contributing ideas, experience and practical action in pursuit of development goals.

#### *A new role*

UNCTAD X, and the Bangkok Declaration in particular, provided the framework for UNCTAD's cooperation with civil society.

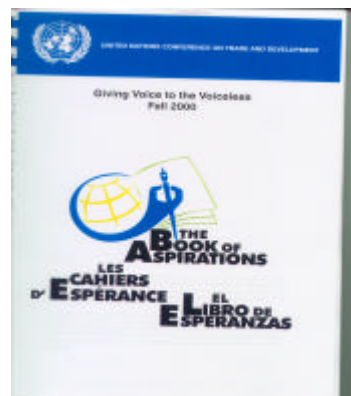
The initiatives undertaken after UNCTAD X included a meeting with NGOs, held in Geneva in cooperation with UNOG's NGO Liaison Office (Geneva, 27-28 November 2000), on "Securing development for all: The challenge for the United Nations and for the NGOs".

By mid-2000, preparations for LDC III included the organization of the NGO Forum and the High-Level Parliamentary Round Table. The latter event was organization in cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union. In cooperation with UNCTAD the NGO community established in September 2000 a secretariat for the organization of the NGO Forum in Brussels.

#### *UNCTAD's Book of Aspirations*

In February 2000, *The Book of Aspirations: Giving Voice to the Voiceless* was presented to delegates who attended UNCTAD X in Bangkok. In autumn 2000, the updated version was completed.

*The Book of Aspirations* brings to life, in a pragmatic way, the development ideas, dreams



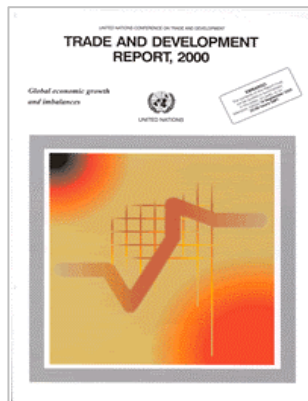
and aspirations of people from all walks of life, and by so doing strengthens UNCTAD's search for solutions to developmental problems.

Contributors called for corporate social responsibility, for development to be more responsive to the needs of the poor, and for international institutions and Governments to move beyond rhetoric and make trade fair, open and transparent. They saw the Internet as a means of accelerating social change, empowering individuals and reducing the digital divide in the developing world. In the fight against poverty, "home-grown" solutions were a preferred option, with external help only in terms of resources, facilitation and empowerment. Some contributions were simple, affordable and feasible while others were more theoretical and complex. For example, some contributors called for the establishment of "personal ecological accounts", and a World Energy Modernization Fund, funded by a "quarter-of-a-penny" tax on international capital transactions to transfer climate-friendly technologies to the developing countries. All the contributions were worthy of consideration by UNCTAD and its collaborative partners in development, showing how civil society can generate interest, dynamism and imagination to help shape development strategies for the new millennium.

## Chapter V

### ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS

#### A. Trade and Development Report, 2000



The *Trade and Development Report, 2000* cited two major economic forces as competing for the world's attention: the promise of a "new economy" underpinned by new technologies, and growing instability linked to globalization. The report:

- Analysed current global economic performance, regional trends and the interaction of trade, investment and financial flows;
- Discussed development strategies and current policy issues for developing countries;
- Formed the basis for the Trade and Development Board's discussion on interdependence and the economic prospects of developing countries.

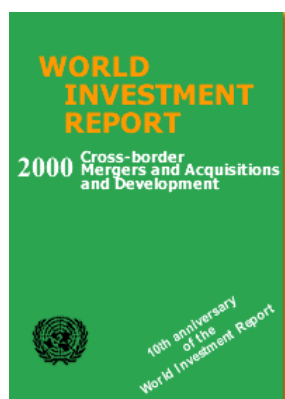
In developing countries, where few firms have benefited so far from new technologies and the digital divide worries policy makers more and more, prospects vary from region to region.

But Asia was undoubtedly the success story in 1999. Most countries in the region made a rapid recovery after the Asian crisis, with record growth rates in Malaysia and the Republic of Korea.

The report stressed that despite notable examples of economic recovery, the fear of further recession is still with us. If industrialized countries do not consider the effect of their policies on developing country economies, the situation could get worse. The lessons we have learned about the global economy over the past decades tell us that failure to resolve imbalances in an orderly manner will impair growth in developing countries most of all. What is needed is increased international cooperation and much bolder international leadership.

One of the conclusions of the report was that the extremes of collapse and recovery following the Asian crisis were due, in large part, to misguided policies. The initial policy response was too severe and the belief that tight monetary policies would stabilize currencies only aggravated the crisis, causing serious problems in the financial and corporate sectors. Only when austerity policies were reversed did economies start to recover. The example of Malaysia highlighted the positive effects of pursuing policies and objectives set by the Government. The report argued that adequate international liquidity to replenish reserves, together with temporary exchange controls and a debt standstill and roll-over, would have been a much better response.

## B. World Investment Report, 2000



The *World Investment Report* tracks flows of FDI in both developed and developing countries. It provides the most comprehensive information available on global investment trends and the actions of transnational corporations (TNCs). *The World Investment Report, 2000*:

- Analysed trends in FDI worldwide and at the regional and country levels;
- Provided a balanced view of the interrelationship between FDI and TNCs;
- Proposed policies to increase FDI as an important element for development;
- Served a background document for discussions on FDI and its relation to trade and development.

The report focuses on the mergers and acquisitions (M&As) phenomenon. Cross-border M&As are among the most visible faces of globalization. Last year, for example, there were 109 international M&As with individual transaction values of over US\$ 1 billion. UNCTAD expects a higher number this year. However, a key conclusion of the report is that, as with globalization generally, the impact of M&As on development can be double-edged and uneven.

The report observes that the shortcomings of FDI through M&As, as opposed to greenfield FDI, are mostly felt when they are first introduced into the host country. In the longer term, differences in the impacts of the two may diminish or disappear.

There is growing concern that the activities of TNCs can weaken the national enterprise sector, result in loss of control over the direction of economic development, and interfere with the social, cultural and political goals pursued.

The report stresses that, regardless of circumstances, regulation can influence the effects of cross-border M&As. For the report, the most important concern is competition policy, which is easily threatened by M&As. As FDI restrictions are liberalized worldwide, it is important that regulatory barriers to FDI are not replaced by companies' anti-competitive practices. Efforts to attract FDI need to be complemented by policies that review the anti-competitive implications of M&As.

## C. The Least Developed Countries 2000 Report



This annual report provides socio-economic analysis and data on the LDCs, and serves as background material for the Trade and Development Board's examination of implementation of the Programme of Action for LDCs for the 1990s.

Since 1980, international aid policy has made very little improvement to the overwhelming debts of LDCs. The report reveals that even though LDCs have made some social progress, the gap between them and other developing countries has only continued to increase. The report:

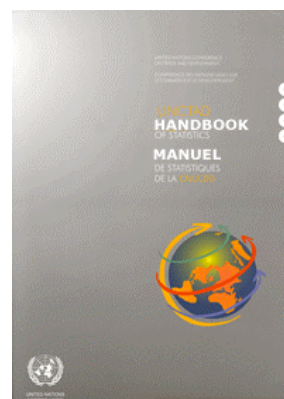
- Identified major challenges facing LDCs and monitored international support measures;
- Constituted a comprehensive and authoritative source of socio-economic analysis and data on the LDCs;
- Served as a background document for the Trade and Development Board's examination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for LDCs for the 1990s.

The report examines how financing patterns worked in the 1990s, diagnosing the weaknesses of past domestic and international policies. According to the report, shortcomings in existing policies had serious design weaknesses for LDC-type economies because they neglected such issues as the impact of structural constraints, the lack of social and economic infrastructure, and the weakness of market development.

The report argues the need for a "New Deal" for the LDCs based on five elements: (i) reorienting national policies; (ii) ensuring adequate aid flows; (iii) implementing partnership based on genuine ownership; (iv) undertaking adequate debt relief; and (v) increasing systemic policy coherence.

Prepared with LDC III in mind, the report focuses mainly on the challenge of financing development in the LDCs.

## D. Other publications



### *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics*

The publication, the most recent edition of which was published in November 2000:

- Provides a comprehensive collection of statistics relevant to an analysis of world trade and development;
- Covers basic indicators of development, such as per capita GDP and growth rates, as well as external financial indicators, such as balance of payments, FDI, financial resource flows and debt.

There is also a CD-ROM version of the Handbook with data, some of which date back to 1950. Based primarily on existing international and national data sources, the CD-ROM provides a unique compilation of data.

Statistics are organized into the following categories, each incorporating several multidimensional tables:

- Value, growth and shares of total exports and imports;
- Trade and commodity price indices;
- Structure of world trade;
- International finance;
- Selected indicators of development.

### ***Review of Maritime Transport 2000***



This publication examines trends in seaborne trade and analyses the comparative performance of different geographical regions. It focuses particularly on developing countries.

### ***UNCTAD Discussion Papers***



The Discussion Paper Series includes studies written by UNCTAD staff members, consultants and other economic experts, covering all aspects of trade, finance and development issues of concern to UNCTAD.

### ***G-24 Discussion Paper Series***



The G-24 Discussion Paper Series is a collection of research papers prepared under the UNCTAD Project of Technical Support to the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs (G-24). The purpose of the project, which is managed by UNCTAD's Macro-economic and Development Policies Branch, is to provide an improved understanding of the complex issues in the international monetary and financial system, and to introduce a development dimension into the discussion of international financial and institutional reform.

### ***Guide to UNCTAD Publications***

The annual *Guide to UNCTAD Publications* lists other periodic and occasional studies, analyses and working papers (see annex VII).

## Annex I

### UNCTAD Membership

UNCTAD currently has 191 member States. In addition, many intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have observer status and also participate in its work.

Afghanistan	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Albania	Denmark
Algeria	Djibouti
Andorra	Dominica
Angola	Dominican Republic
Antigua and Barbuda	Ecuador
Argentina	Egypt
Armenia	El Salvador
Australia	Equatorial Guinea
Austria	Eritrea
Azerbaijan	Estonia
Bahamas	Ethiopia
Bahrain	Fiji
Bangladesh	Finland
Barbados	France
Belarus	Gabon
Belgium	Gambia
Belize	Georgia
Benin	Germany
Bhutan	Ghana
Bolivia	Greece
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Grenada
Botswana	Guatemala
Brazil	Guinea
Brunei Darussalam	Guinea-Bissau
Bulgaria	Guyana
Burkina Faso	Haiti
Burundi	Holy See
Cambodia	Honduras
Cameroon	Hungary
Canada	Iceland
Cape Verde	India
Central African Republic	Indonesia
Chad	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Chile	Iraq
China	Ireland
Colombia	Israel
Comoros	Italy
Congo	Jamaica
Costa Rica	Japan
Côte d'Ivoire	Jordan
Croatia	Kazakhstan
Cuba	Kenya
Cyprus	Kiribati
Czech Republic	Kuwait
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Kyrgyzstan

Lao People's Democratic Republic	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Latvia	Saint Lucia
Lebanon	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Lesotho	Samoa
Liberia	San Marino
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Sao Tome and Principe
Liechtenstein	Saudi Arabia
Lithuania	Senegal
Luxembourg	Seychelles
Madagascar	Sierra Leone
Malawi	Singapore
Malaysia	Slovakia
Maldives	Slovenia
Mali	Solomon Islands
Malta	Somalia
Marshall Islands	South Africa
Mauritania	Spain
Mauritius	Sri Lanka
Mexico	Sudan
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Suriname
Monaco	Swaziland
Mongolia	Sweden
Morocco	Switzerland
Mozambique	Syrian Arab Republic
Myanmar	Tajikistan
Namibia	Thailand
Nepal	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Netherlands	Togo
New Zealand	Tonga
Nicaragua	Trinidad and Tobago
Niger	Tunisia
Nigeria	Turkey
Norway	Turkmenistan
Oman	Tuvalu (as of 16 July 2001)
Pakistan	Uganda
Palau	Ukraine
Panama	United Arab Emirates
Papua New Guinea	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Paraguay	United Republic of Tanzania
Peru	United States of America
Philippines	Uruguay
Poland	Uzbekistan
Portugal	Vanuatu
Qatar	Venezuela
Republic of Korea	Viet Nam
Republic of Moldova	Yemen
Romania	Yugoslavia
Russian Federation	Zambia
Rwanda	Zimbabwe

## Annex II

Title:  
organigram1.eps  
Creator:  
CorelDRAW 10  
Preview:  
This EPS picture was not saved  
with a preview included in it.  
Comment:  
This EPS picture will print to a  
PostScript printer, but not to  
other types of printers.



### Annex III

Title:  
organigram2.eps  
Creator:  
CorelDRAW 10  
Preview:  
This EPS picture was not saved  
with a preview included in it.  
Comment:  
This EPS picture will print to a  
PostScript printer, but not to  
other types of printers.

## Annex IV

### Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement

We, the member States of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, gathered in Bangkok, Thailand, between 12 to 19 February 2000, for the tenth session of the Conference, agree and declare:

#### *The Setting*

1. We came to Bangkok to deliberate on developmental strategies in an increasingly interdependent world, and on how to make globalization an effective instrument for development. In the context of the opportunities created by the technological revolution, the opening of markets, and globalization, the paramount objectives of our endeavours have been the promotion of growth and sustainable development, and the quest for equity and participation by all. Our deliberations have reminded us of the enormity and the urgency of the challenge of translating broadly agreed concepts into effective action. We leave Bangkok with the conviction that we will be able to advance in the effort of achieving more effective coordination and cooperation among governments and among international institutions in dealing with global interdependence and development.

2. Globalization is an ongoing process that presents opportunities, as well as risks and challenges. It has expanded the prospect for technological advances and for effective integration into the international economy. It has increased prosperity and the potential for countries to benefit. However, globalization also raises the risk of marginalization of countries, in particular the poorest countries, and the most vulnerable groups everywhere. Income gaps within and among countries remain wide, and the number of people living in poverty has increased. Asymmetries and

imbalances in the international economy have intensified. Instability in the international financial system continues to be a serious problem and requires urgent attention.

3. The tenth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development took place in a country and a region that were at the centre of one of the most severe financial and economic crises of recent times, which had an adverse effect on almost all developing countries. Despite their adverse economic and social impact, crises can act as catalysts; they tend to focus the mind and the will of Governments and peoples on decisive action to face the difficulties. This happened, for example, in East and Southeast Asia. Within a relatively short period, through various sound national responses, and with the cooperation of the international community, the countries concerned have been able to meet the challenge of resuming growth and are now emerging from the crisis with a renewed sense of confidence. This demonstrates the power of human spirit when it mobilizes collective efforts to address the challenges of globalization.

4. Formidable challenges remain. Countries affected by the crisis have had to address their structural problems, which have been magnified by social and human suffering and dislocation. They must, with the assistance of the international community, define strategies that will strengthen and sustain growth while allowing for a rapid return to the levels of human and social development seriously undermined by the crisis. They must also transform their institutions into efficient instruments for the implementation of these strategies. The qualities that characterized East and south-east Asia and that are common to all success stories of development remain valid: sound macroeconomic fundamentals,

improved governance, high savings rates, investment in human resources, sustainable use of natural resources, strong partnership between the public and private sectors, and export orientation. These characteristics are among the necessary conditions for sustained economic growth and sustainable development. We must take purposeful action to avoid, and mitigate the risks of, future crises. In addition to national efforts, the international community as a whole has the responsibility to ensure an enabling global environment through enhanced cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, competition and finance and to contribute to currency stability so as to make globalization more efficient and equitable.

### ***A New Beginning***

5. As the first major intergovernmental economic and development conference of the century, UNCTAD X has provided us with a unique opportunity to take stock of and reflect on recent experiences of globalization, to examine strengths and weaknesses in past approaches and policies, and to identify the major challenges ahead: ensuring the effective integration of all countries into the international trading system; improving supply capabilities; overcoming the debt problem; strengthening the commitment to social development; ensuring women's political, economic and social participation; generating adequate financial flows for development, including addressing the declining trend of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and its effective use; undertaking institutional reforms; reducing financial volatility; and enhancing the technological capabilities of developing countries. It has allowed the international community to focus on the central problems of recent decades, notably acute poverty and growing inequality within and among nations, problems which are threatening international stability. In an increasingly knowledge-intensive world, support for knowledge-based development is

necessary for effective participation of developing countries in the world economy.

6. Globalization can be a powerful and dynamic force for growth and development. If it is properly managed, the foundations for enduring and equitable growth at the international level can be laid. For that, it is essential to persevere in the search for consensual solutions through open and direct dialogue that takes account of the fundamental interests of all.

7. The Bangkok Conference has particularly emphasized the need for increased policy coherence at the national and international level. There should be complementarity between macroeconomic and sectoral policies at the national level and between policies at the national and international level. There is also a need for more effective cooperation and coordination among multilateral institutions. National and international institutional frameworks should be strengthened accordingly.

8. Many countries have difficulty in coping with the increased competition and lack the capacity to take advantage of the opportunities brought about by globalization. This requires a decisive effort in favour of those at risk of marginalization. In this regard, Africa, which has as much potential as any other region, should be given special attention. For the international community, just as for each and every national society, the ultimate test lies in the way it treats the weaker members of the community. In this context, the Conference emphasizes the importance of the forthcoming Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and urges the international community to contribute towards its success.

9. Solidarity and a strong sense of moral responsibility must be the guiding light of national and international policy. They are not only ethical imperatives, but also prerequisites for a prosperous, peaceful and secure world

based on true partnership. Such partnership requires more inclusive, transparent and participatory institutional arrangements for international economic decision-making so as to ensure that the benefits of globalization are accessible to all on an equitable basis. In addition, the success of international development efforts depends on account being taken of all stakeholders, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and academia.

10. The Conference emphasizes commitment to a multilateral trading system that is fair, equitable and rules-based and that operates in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner and in a way that provides benefits for all countries, especially developing countries. This will involve, among other things, improving market access for goods and services of particular interest to developing countries, resolving issues relating to the implementation.

of World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements, fully implementing special and differential treatment, facilitating accession to the WTO, and providing technical assistance. The Conference reiterates that all countries and international organizations should do their utmost to ensure that the multilateral trading system fulfils its potential in terms of promoting the integration of all countries, in particular the least developed countries, into the global economy. A new round of multilateral trade negotiations should take account of the development dimension. Securing early progress on all these issues remains a matter of urgency for the international community. The Conference emphasizes the role and contribution of regional integration in this process.

### *Open Dialogue and Full Engagement*

11. As the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and the interrelated issues in the areas of trade, finance, investment, technology, and sustainable development, UNCTAD must make a substantial contribution to the pursuit of development objectives. It must also play an active role in consensus building around well-defined trade supporting and development issues.

12. One contribution of UNCTAD X and its preparatory process has been the achievement of open dialogue and frank exchanges of views. A large measure of agreement was possible in Bangkok on the shared moral commitment to a better and fairer world. UNCTAD's work can serve to address the challenges and opportunities of globalization and inform an open and systematic debate on diverse development-related issues of global interest among partners in the development process, including the private sector, NGOs, academia and parliamentarians. It should pursue this open dialogue to help shape international economic relations in the twenty-first century.

13. The Conference has brought together development partners to propose practical and meaningful solutions. It has inspired reasons for hope in the possibility of creating a fairer and better world economic system, alleviating poverty, redressing imbalances, and improving the protection of our environment, as well as offering all people security and growing opportunities to raise their standards of living and lead a full and meaningful life. We have agreed on a Plan of Action to guide this process. We must all now work together to turn hope into reality.

## Annex V

## UNCTAD conferences

<b>Year</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Main theme</b>	<b>Main outcome</b>
1964	Geneva	Towards a new trade policy for development	New guidelines for trade and international cooperation
1968	New Delhi	Towards a global strategy of development	15 general principles to govern international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development (GSP and LDCs)
1973	Santiago	Major policy developments since the second session of UNCTAD	Expansion of work programme Charter of Economic Rights and Duties Group of Experts on RBPs Code of conduct for liner conference Programme of work on technology
1976	Nairobi	Action on commodities, including decisions on an integrated programme in the light of the need for change in the world commodity economy	New areas of work Integrated programme for commodities Debt problems of developing countries International code on transfer of technology Negotiations on a set for RBPs
1979	Manila	Restructuring the international economic framework	Review of progress since UNCTAD IV Comprehensive new programme of action for the LDCs Assistance to national liberation movements
1983	Belgrade	Development and recovery: The realities of the new interdependence	Review of progress in different areas Work in area of trade in services Assistance to the Palestinian people
1987	Geneva	Revitalizing development, growth and international trade: Assessment and policy options	Final Act, including assessment of economic trends and policies and measures in areas of resources for development, commodities, international trade and LDCs
1992	Cartagena	Accelerating the development process: Challenges for national and international policies in the 1990s	Declaration and Final Act: A new partnership for development Institutional adaptation and redefinition of the functions of UNCTAD Trade efficiency

1996	Midrand	Globalization and liberalization: Development in the face of two powerful currents	Declaration and final documentation: A partnership for growth and development Fine-tuning to areas of work: Globalization; investment, enterprise and technology; international trade in goods and services, and commodities issues; services infrastructure and trade; technical cooperation
2000	Bangkok	Beyond the unification of markets	Declaration and Plan of Action

## Annex VI

### Budgets and staff

#### Budget

The annual operational budget is drawn from the United Nations regular budget. Additionally, technical cooperation activities are financed from extrabudgetary resources provided by donor and beneficiary countries, as well as by organizations.

#### Technical cooperation

UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities are financed from three main sources, namely UNDP, trust funds made up of voluntary contributions from member States, and the United Nations regular programme budget for technical cooperation.

UNDP, which recognizes UNCTAD's comparative advantage in dealing with trade-related technical cooperation, is a major source of support for UNCTAD's technical cooperation programme as well as a partner in several global programmes.

Trust fund contributions are provided on a voluntary basis by individual donor

Governments, organizations, the enterprise sector and foundations.

Developing countries also contribute to UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities. These contributions take the form of either general-purpose contributions for the benefit of other developing countries – for example, to the Trust Fund for LDCs – or “self-financing” arrangements involving the provision of specified services (e.g. ACIS, ASYCUDA or DMFAS) by UNCTAD in those countries. Such services are generally financed by loans or grants from the World Bank or the regional development banks.

UNCTAD uses “triangular” cooperation, involving the provision of technical services to the beneficiary country by another developing country, using finance provided by a third country.

UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities are also supported by the United Nations programme budget, under sections 21 (interregional advisory services) and 33 (development account).

**Table 1**  
**UNCTAD's regular budget**

	1998-1999 Expenditures	2000-2001 Appropriations	2002-2003 Proposed
<b>Programme budget (US\$ 000) <sup>1</sup></b>	88,191	81,374	82,764
<b>Regular budget posts (No. of posts)</b>	394	401	403
Professional	227	231	233
General Service	167	170	170

<sup>1</sup> Section 11A of the programme budget of the United Nations.

**Table 2**  
**UNCTAD's total expenditures on technical cooperation and sources of funds, 1990-2000**  
*(Millions of US\$)*

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
UNDP	17.4	7.8	6.1	6.8	6.0	6.5	5.8
Trust funds	3.6	13.4	15.8	16.1	15.2	16.9	15.8
Programme budget	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.0	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>

**Table 3**  
**Contributions to UNCTAD trust funds for the period 1997-2000**  
*(Thousands of US\$)*

Donors <sup>1</sup>	Amount
Australia	4,288
Finland	1,315
France	3,216
Italy	3,662
Japan	1,543
Luxembourg	1,768
Netherlands	4,754
Norway	4,574
Sweden	1,637
Switzerland	6,242
United Kingdom	2,296
European Commission	9,162
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,457</b>
<b>Total trust fund contributions</b>	<b>65,297</b>

<sup>1</sup> The list includes only those bilateral donors and one multilateral donor whose total contribution for the four-year period exceeded \$1,000,000. The total amounts to 68 per cent of overall contributions to UNCTAD trust funds.



## Annex VII

### Selected UNCTAD publications, 2000

UNCTAD/LDC/2000

The Least Developed Countries 2000 Report

Sales No. E.00.II.D.21

UNCTAD/TDR/2000

Trade And Development Report, 2000

Sales No. E.00.II.D.19

UNCTAD/WIR/2000

World Investment Report 2000: Cross-border mergers and acquisitions and development

Sales No. E.00.II.D.20

[English only]

The book of aspirations: Giving voice to the voiceless

Les cahiers d'esperance

El libro de esperanzas

UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/1

International trade in genetically modified organisms and multilateral negotiations: A new dilemma for developing countries

[English only]

UNCTAD/DITE/2 (Vol.V)

International investment instruments: A compendium

Sales No. E.00.II.A.14

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/1

The millennium round and developing countries: Negotiating strategies and areas of benefits Paper prepared by Prof. Arvind Panagariya, University of Maryland, Baltimore, USA

G-24 Discussion Paper No. 1

[English only]

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/2

Interests and options of developing and least-developed countries in a new round of multilateral trade negotiations

Paper prepared by T. Ademola Oyejide, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

G-24 Discussion Paper No. 2

[English only]

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/3

The Basel Committee's proposals for revised capital standards: Rationale, design and possible incidence

G-24 Discussion Paper No. 3

[English only]

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/4

The standardization of law and its effect on developing economies

G-24 Discussion Paper No. 4

[English only]

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/5

Exchange-rate policies for developing countries: What have we learned? What do we still not know?

G-24 Discussion Paper No. 5

[English only]

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/6

Governance-related conditionalities of the international financial institutions

G-24 Discussion Paper No. 6

[English only]

UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/7

Commentary on the Financial Stability Forum's Report of the Working Group on Capital Flows

G-24 Discussion Paper No.7

[English only]

UNCTAD/GDS/SEU/3

Cooperation between the Palestinian Authority, Egypt and Jordan to enhance subregional trade-related services

UNCTAD/GP/1999

Guide to UNCTAD publications 1999

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/3

Policy issues in international trade and commodities, Study series no. 2

E-commerce, WTO and developing countries

Sales No. E.00.II.D.23

[English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/4

Policy issues in international trade and commodities, Study series no. 3

Assessing the results of general equilibrium studies of multilateral trade negotiations

Sales No. E.00.II.D.24

[English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/5

Policy issues in international trade and commodities, Study series no. 5

Tariffs, taxes and electronic commerce: revenue implications for developing countries

Sales No. E.00.II.D.36

[English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/6

Policy issues in international trade and commodities, Study series no. 4

What can the developing countries infer from the Uruguay round models for future negotiations?

Sales No. E.00.II.D.25

[English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/7

Policy issues in international trade and commodities, Study series no. 6

Industrial policy and the WTO

Sales No. E.00.II.D.26

[English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TED/4

Le commerce international et la protection de l'environnement à Madagascar

Sales No. F.99.II.D.18

UNCTAD/ITCD/TED/5

Rubber and the environment: Proceedings of the Joint Workshop of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Rubber Study Group

Sales No. E.00.II.D.210

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/10

Positive agenda and future trade negotiations

Sales No. E.00.II.D.8

[English only]

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/2

Globalization and the international trading system: Issues relating to rules of origin

UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/9

Trade agreements, petroleum and energy policies

UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/Misc.18

Development strategies and support services for SMEs: Proceedings of four intergovernmental expert meetings. (Parts I-III). Vol. 1

UNCTAD/ITE/EDS/Misc.18

Development strategies and support services for SMEs: Proceedings of four intergovernmental expert meetings. (Parts IV). Vol. 2

UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/2

Bilateral investment treaties 1959-1999

UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/9

ATAS XII : The role of publicly funded research and publicly owned technologies in the transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

Sales No. E.00.II.D.37

[English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/Misc.17

Investment policy review. Uganda

Sales No. E.99.II.24

[English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/Misc.19

Investment policy review. Peru

Sales No. E.00.II.D.7

[English only]

UNCTAD/ITE/IIP/Misc.21

Investment regimes in the Arab world: Issues and policies

Sales No. E/F.00.II.D.32

UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/Misc.3

Tax incentives and foreign direct investment: A global survey

Sales No. E.00.II.D.5

UNCTAD/ITE/TED/1

Integrating environmental and financial performance at the enterprise level

Sales No. E.00.II.D.28

UNCTAD/OSG/DP/145

Copyrights, competition and development: The case of the music industry

Discussion Paper No. 145

[English only]

UNCTAD/OSG/DP/146

Foreign investment in developing countries: Does it crowd in domestic investment?

Discussion Paper No. 146

[English only]

UNCTAD/OSG/DP/147

Globalization and the South: Some critical issues

Discussion Paper No. 147

[English only]

UNCTAD/OSG/DP/148

The debate on the international financial architecture: Reforming the reformers

Discussion Paper No. 148

[English only]

UNCTAD/OSG/DP/149

What did Frederick List actually say? Some clarifications on the infant industry argument

Discussion Paper No. 149

[English only]

UNCTAD/OSG/DP/150

Globalization, technology transfer and skill accumulation in low-income countries

Discussion Paper No. 150

[English only]

UNCTAD/OSG/DP/151

Financial modernization legislation in the United States. Background and implications

Discussion Paper No. 151

[English only]

UNCTAD/OSG/DP/152

Asian crisis: Distilling critical lessons

Discussion Paper No. 152

[English only]

UNCTAD/RMT(2000)/1

Review of Maritime Transport 2000

Sales No. E.00.II.D.34

[English only]