UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNCTAD News

Vol. III, No.2

OUTCOME OF THE THIRD UN LDC CONFERENCE

The Third UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries was held in Brussels, Belgium, from 14 to 20 May 2001. Attended by some 6,500 participants from 193 countries, NGOs and specialized agencies, the Conference issued a political declaration in which Governments committed themselves to the eradication of poverty in the world's poorest countries. It also adopted a programme of action for the next decade that addresses development assistance, debt cancellation, and private investment in the 49 least developed countries (LDCs).

Before the Conference, 46 of the 49 LDCs prepared national programmes of action in which they committed themselves to policy actions and reform in support of poverty eradication. This demonstrated the LDCs' sense of ownership of the development process and their determination to seek solutions to their problems.

Following is a list of some of the Conference's achievements:

Debt: Commitments by development partners to reduce the debt burden of LDCs by accepting to untie aid, provide adequate financial resources for the speedy and full implementation of the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) initiative; provide debt relief to post-conflict countries under the enhanced HIPC;

Trade: Development partners agreed (1) to work towards the objective of duty-free and quota-free access for all LDC products, (2) to provide assistance to LDCs to ensure that their products are of high quality and are conform to international standards, (3) to make accession to the World Trade Organization a less costly process.

A noteworthy achievement linked to the Conference is the European Union's Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative, which grants free access to European markets to all LDC products except arms;

For more information, please contact the UNCTAD Press Unit,
tel: +41 22 907 58 28, fax: +41 22 907 0043, or e-mail: press@unctad.org

Vol. III, No.2
April-June 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Outcome of the Third UN LDC Conference.....1

Interview with Habib Ouane.....3

Publications:
Trade and Development Report 2001.....5
World Commodity Survey 2000-2001.....6
FDI in LDCs at a Glance.....6

FDI in Asia and Central Europe reach record highs.....7

Statement by Rubens Ricupero.....8

Special events.....10

New projects and training programmes.....12

Commercial and Diplomacy Programme.....13

List of selected UNCTAD publications.....14

Investment and infrastructure: development partners agreed to facilitate public and private investment to help LDCs take advantage of these new market opportunities. They also expressed their intention to support LDCs in the development of renewable and clean energy sources, as well clean energy technologies in compliance with international agreements.

Other concrete initiatives, or "deliverables", in support of LDCs include:

- The establishment of a World Trade University offering affordable training to entrepreneurs and policy-makers from LDCs, developing countries and countries in transition;

- 29 bilateral investment treaties signed between 19 countries, including 9 LDCs;
- The creation of an Investment Advisory Council for LDCs;
- An interagency initiative (including WTO, FAO and UNIDO) to establish a world trust fund facility to help LDCs ensure food safety and quality;
- A European Union agreement on a pricing mechanism for key pharmaceuticals;

- The endorsement by the European Union of a five-year plan to combat communicable diseases in LDCs;
- An initiative by the International Labour Organization and UNCTAD to promote school attendance in LDCs while maintaining minimum family income;
- The creation of safety nets and rapid response mechanisms in LDCs to cope with natural and economic disasters;
- The commitment by over 200 mayors worldwide to city-to-city cooperation in an effort to fight poverty.

Interview with Habib Ouane

HEAD OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF UNCTAD AND SPOKESMAN OF UNLDC III [1]

***UNCTAD News:* If you look at LDC statistics, there appears to have been little progress since the first LDC Conference in Paris in 1980. There were then 28 countries; there are now 49. How do you explain this lack of progress?**

H. Ouane: There are many reasons, but let me single out three. First, the adverse economic environment, in particular the steady fall in commodity prices, the decline in official development assistance (ODA) - which dropped 45 % in the 1990s -, negligible investment flows and poor market access. Second, inadequate domestic policy reforms, which have failed to promote economic growth and stronger production capacities. Last but not least, many LDCs have been the victims of conflicts, which have affected their stability, including in some cases the very existence of a functioning state apparatus.

***UNCTAD News:* On the one hand LDCs are appealing for debt relief and on the other they are seeking to attract investment. Does this not seem contradictory?**

H. Ouane: No, the two are mutually supportive. ODA helps to reduce debt, which in turn contributes to the resumption of growth through increased domestic investment in productive capacity, infrastructure, and human capital - the so-called "soft infrastructure", which includes health and education. It should also be said that ODA helps ease government pressure to generate sufficient public resources to promote social and economic development. As for increased foreign direct investment flows, they should in principle complement debt relief, thus enabling the countries concerned to attract the technology necessary to enhance both their productive and supply capabilities. LDCs need to strengthen their enterprise sector, in particular their small and medium-sized enterprises, if they are to create employment opportunities for their young people, which represent the majority of the population.

***UNCTAD News:* When UNCTAD was established in 1964, the mantra was "trade not aid". What would you say it is now?**

H. Ouane: Now, we believe that over time aid should enable these countries to reduce their dependence on ODA and create the conditions for genuine systemic competitiveness – one that is based on technological capabilities coupled with entrepreneurship and market penetration potential.
It should be noted that the need to improve market access conditions for LDCs is gaining general support. The European Union's Everything But Arms initiative and the United States' African Growth and Opportunity Act point in that direction. Moreover, LDCs themselves are increasingly taking an active part in deciding what kind of technical support they require to integrate more fully into the global trading system. In this context, we might recall that in Brussels, 47 LDCs submitted national papers outlining their development strategies. This is a perfect illustration of their desire to assume greater ownership of their development process. UNCTAD is proud to have played a catalytic role through its support in this area.

[1] *On 1 June, Mr. Ouane was appointed Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the Special Coordinator for LDCs*

***UNCTAD News:* There has been much talk of a follow-up mechanism to monitor the implementation of the Brussels recommendations. What kind of mechanism will this be?**

Mr. Habib Ouane

H. Ouane: As you may know, the Brussels Conference requested that Secretary-General Annan submit his recommendations for an efficient, highly visible follow-up mechanism to the 56th session of the General Assembly. We look forward to receiving Mr. Annan's recommendations. Here in UNCTAD, we have already started to prepare a roadmap for mainstreaming and implementing the Programme of Action. As advocated by Mr. Ricupero, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, we hope also that other organizations within the United Nations system will include LDC issues in their work programmes as well as in the agendas of their governing bodies. The Brussels Conference, was conceived as a system-wide event with all agencies involved in its preparation. It is imperative to use this approach again to enhance synergies among agencies in order to ensure coherence and efficiency in the implementation of the Programme of Action. I conveyed this message to the first meeting of the United Nations Development Group, which met in New York after the Conference.

Publications

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2001

Poor US performance drags world economy down

UNCTAD predictions in last year's Trade and Development Report have come true: the United States' high-tech bubble has burst, dragging the world economy down with it. Greater cooperation among major economies and bolder policies will be required if this downturn is to be halted, says the Trade and Development Report 2001, launched on 24 April.

Hopes that Europe or Japan could replace the United States as a leading force in the world economy are slim. Although Europe would appear in a position to take the lead, it is reluctant to assume this responsibility, which would imply adopting more expansionary macro-economic policies. As for Japan, the upturn in its economic performance in 2000 is not considered a sure sign of recovery.

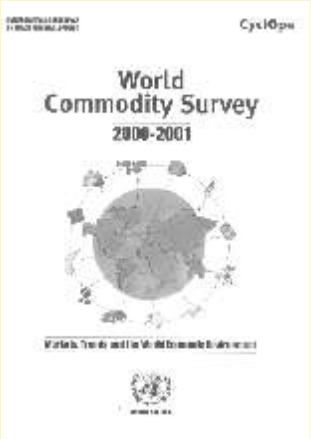
Trade flows and financial and currency markets are two channels of contagion from the United States and will badly affect the developing world in 2001. East Asia, where exports to the United States played an essential role in the region's economic recovery from the 1997 crisis, is expected to be particularly badly hit. The impact of the downturn in Latin America varies from country to country: those heavily dependent on the United States for their exports are likely to see their economies tumble, whereas for those opting for dollarization, lower interest rates should help to improve competitiveness.

Strong world economic growth in 2000 only marginally affected the African continent, where predictions were already being revised downwards due to adverse weather conditions, civil and political unrest and the fall in commodity prices. A deterioration in the world economy in 2001 would however only further damage those economies.

The Report also takes a critical look at the much-discussed reform of the international financial architecture. So far, talk has focussed mainly on how to discipline debtor countries and provide self-defence against financial instability. It is presumed, argues the Report, "that the cause of crises rests primarily with policy and institutional weaknesses in the debtor countries. By contrast, little attention is being given to the role played by institutions and policies in creditor countries in triggering international financial crises." To be credible, reforms, which have so far been dictated by the creditor countries, should actively address the concerns of developing countries, says the Report.

Financial crises in emerging markets have all been linked to shifts in exchange rates and monetary policy in industrial countries. UNCTAD believes the root of the problem lies in the lack of stable exchange rates since the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system. However, discussion of the exchange rate system is not even on the reform agenda, notes the Report, which recommends that attention be devoted to a series of measures, including currency bands (as in Europe, where exchange rates are allowed to fluctuate only slightly), the monitoring of industrial countries' macroeconomic policies and their impact on developing countries, and regional arrangements.

The Trade and Development Report, 2001 (Sales No. E.01.II.D.10, ISBN 92-1-112520-0) is available at US$ 35 (US$ 19 in developing countries and countries in transition) from United Nations Publications, Sales Section, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland, fax: +41 22 917 0027, e-mail: unpubli@un.org, Internet: http://www.un.org/publications; or from United Nations Publications, Two UN Plaza, Room DC2-853, Dept. PRES, New York, N.Y. 10017, USA; Fax: +1 212 963 34 89, e-mail: publications@un.org



WORLD COMMODITY SURVEY 2000-2001

"In the highly uncertain environment which currently characterizes the world of commodities, systematic analytical information is an important element in competitiveness and effective performance", notes UNCTAD in the preface to the World Commodity Survey 2000-2001. The Survey, produced with the financial support of the Government of France, offers commodity profiles and statistics for more than 80 commodities. It also discusses issues such as electronic commodity exchanges, genetically modified organisms, tropical products and current trends in minerals, metals and energy supply and demand.

The World Commodity Survey 2000-2001
(Sales No. GV.E.00.0.16, ISBN 92-1-101030-6) available at US$ 85 from United Nations Sales and Marketing of Publications,
Palais des Nations,
CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland,
tel. +41 22 917 2613,
fax: +41 22 917 0027,
E-mail: unpubli@un.org, Internet: http://www.un.org/publications

FDI IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AT A GLANCE

UNCTAD's new publication FDI in Least Developed Countries at a Glance shows recent trends in foreign direct investment (FDI) to the 49 countries classified as "least developed countries" (LDCs) by the United Nations. It presents profiles of each of these countries, providing - at a glance - basic information on the volume and significance of FDI. The data coverage includes a breakdown of FDI by source country, industry and mode of entry. It also provides information on international regulatory frameworks and on the largest foreign affiliates.

The publication shows that trends are on the rise, proving there is indeed a potential for higher FDI flows to the poorest countries.

For free copies of FDI in Least Developed Countries at a Glance (UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/3), please contact Mr. Masataka Fujita,
Investment Issues Analysis Branch, office E.9095, Palais des Nations,
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.
E-mail: masataka.fujita@unctad.org

FDI in Asia and Central Europe reach record highs

Preliminary UNCTAD estimates of foreign direct investment (FDI) for 2000 show record highs in developing Asia and Central and Eastern Europe.

In developing Asia, FDI rose sharply from $98 billion in 1999 to a record $141 billion in 2000. This 44% increase over 1999 was the result of an unprecedented FDI boom in Hong Kong, China.

Interesting trends to observe are the decline in cross-borders mergers and acquisitions - from $28 billion in 1999 to $21 billion in 2000-, and the steady growth of greenfield investment.[1]

Central and Eastern Europe also registered new record levels of FDI inflows and outflows for the year 2000. While inflows rose from $25 billion in 1999 to $27 billion a year later, growth of outflows, mainly from the Russian Federation, grew at an even faster rate during the same period (from $3 billion to $4 billion). For the first time in the region, the main engine of FDI inflows was growth in gross domestic product as well as privatization-related FDI transactions.

Although FDI levels in both regions have been influenced by different factors, the estimates reveal a similar percentage growth and positive trend in the FDI share of total investment in both regions. The World Investment Report 2001, to be published in September, will provide in-depth analysis of these estimates at the country, regional and international levels, as well as the linkages between FDI and local enterprises.

[1] *New investment made by setting up a new foreign affiliate.*

Statement by Rubens Ricupero

Secretary-General of UNCTAD
and of the Third United Nations Conference on the LDCs
at the closing ceremony of the conference
Brussels, 20 May 2001

At the session on financing growth and development, the Minister for Cooperation and Development of the Netherlands, Eveline Herfkens, said that having been personally involved in the difficult discussions that had led to two major decisions - the "Everything but Arms" initiative of the EU, and the OECD's decision to untie aid - she could assure all those present that neither of those decisions would have been taken were it not for the Conference, that it was pressure from the Conference which brought those decisions into being. You yourself, Mr. President, said the same in your press conference, as did Mr. Nielson and Mr. Lamy in theirs. Thus, it is individuals who were involved in those decisions who are saying that this conference has already made possible some important progress in vital areas. But could we say that in the light of those decisions, we should be satisfied with the results? I am afraid not. We know that unfortunately, many other decisions advocated, for example, by the NGOs have still not been taken. We knew, of course, before we came to Brussels that the current state of international cooperation on development would not allow for major breakthroughs in such areas as debt relief - not because there is no agreement on the principle, but because the current initiative is underfunded. The same could be said of trade, because the trade negotiations will have to continue, and the WTO members will have to deliver on the promises. And it could also be said of official development aid (ODA), where I am afraid the outlook is even less promising.

But in the face of this conclusion, what should we have done? I can see only three possible roads open to us: One would have been to go back to confrontation, as in the past, and we all know this would lead us nowhere. The second road would be resignation or passivity, which I am afraid is a very serious threat, particularly on ODA, where I have to say that even people who are really committed are showing a strange passivity in the face of prevailing trends. This sometimes reminds me of the famous verses by Yeats, in his poem "The Second Coming", when he says : "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity". This is an area where we should not give in to passivity. And I pledge to you that UNCTAD at least will continue to show rationally, rather than passionately, why it is necessary to reverse current trends if we want to break the dependence on aid. The third road would be to seek a new method of making progress. And this was what we tried to propose.

I know very well that this is only the beginning of a change in the way we do business when it comes to development issues. But we started from the assumption that if there is no consensus or political will at this point to move beyond what we were able to deliver, we should find ways of creating more consensus and more political will. And it was based on this realization that we proposed - and the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee agreed to - a new approach, which would be to keep the intergovernmental process, to give it all the centrality it deserves, but to have another process working in parallel with this approach, one in which we would not be called on to approve agreed language in a formal negotiating process among States. Rather, we would identify concrete, tangible problems and organize a debate to reach some positive outcomes.

This approach was based on the idea of broadening participation as much as possible: first, by bringing in all the international organizations, not in a purely formalistic way, but by giving them full responsibility to organize the events in their area, without any interference from outside. This was done with a large number of organizations. … They were asked to organize the debates and to deliver practical, tangible results. I must say that, as always in human matters, the outcome is of course mixed. Some organizations were better at the task than others, lending considerable credibility to many of those discussions.

The other idea behind the new approach was to broaden participation by bringing in the new development actors, and this is the great difference between this conference and the previous ones, because here in Brussels non-state actors participated in an unprecedented manner.

We had organized civil society, we had parliamentarians, we had mayors, we had the private sector. Ten or twenty years ago, it was not so clear that development was above all the responsibility of a dynamic private sector working in the framework of a market economy. Today we understand that, and as a result it would not have been possible to hold such a conference about development without bringing in the actors of development. We had chief executive officers from some of the biggest transnational corporations in the world, participating side by side with entrepreneurs from small and medium-sized enterprises, women entrepreneurs, young entrepreneurs, all of whom discussed not a diplomatic document but concrete problems with practical solutions. … So it is through this process that we can make progress. That means more than just discussing agreed language in documents; we have to move forward, even if it is by small steps. The deliverables, for instance, are of different orders of magnitude, but even if modest, they are all useful; their principal contribution is to create a momentum or a movement forward, on behalf of those who no longer have hope.

As I said, it is a pity that those who could not follow the debates also missed out on some real highlights. For example, during the discussion on migration, a minister from Mali told his personal story, of having had an excellent job in Europe but suffering discrimination against immigrants and deciding to go back to his own country to start a new life, even without the promise of a decent job. Or again, the woman from Mauritania who wanted to export camel cheese to Germany, found an importer willing to buy her entire production, but can't sell the cheese because the European Union has no regulations on camel cheese, which is a very concrete problem.

And finally, there was the amazing diversity of going from human rights to fighting AIDS, to discussing export opportunities and the music industry. Yesterday, after opening the music industry event, I was interviewed by the French Service of the BBC for French-speaking Africa, and they asked me, "don't you think it odd or strange that in the same conference where you are fighting AIDS, which is a tragic problem, you have also hosted an event on participation in the music industry?" I replied, "well, you have to understand that of course fighting AIDS is a much higher priority, because it has to do with survival and with the sacred value of human life, but life is variety; life is not only suffering, pain, disease. Life is also music, and music is also a factor of development". The music industry now represents an annual market of $50 billion a year, while coffee, which used to be the first commodity after oil, now accounts for only $17 billion a year. And the LDCs are present in this field, boasting many creators - Cesaria Evora from Cape Verde, and many others from Senegal, Mali and elsewhere - who are making their mark on the international market.

And this brings me to my conclusion, something we should never forget: the LDCs are not only recipients of aid. We use the wrong nomenclature - donor countries and recipient countries. Of course the LDCs need solidarity, they need help, but they also have a lot to give. They may have been behind in terms of Western technology, but they boast very ancient cultures. They have creativity, they have labour to offer, and the products of their imagination; they create music, but also colourful fabrics; they have the capacity to contribute to the emergence of a true globalization - not globalization confined to the concept of the unification of markets for trade, investment and finance, but globalization that can promote understanding, cross-fertilization of cultures, communication among human beings and a dialogue of civilizations. This is the real aim of this conference, and I am sure that the LDCs have much to contribute to it.

Special events

BIOTECH AND INFOTECH ISSUES DEBATED IN GENEVA

The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) met in Geneva from 28 May to 1 June to discuss how biotechnology, and information and communication technology relate to economic development. The Commission, established in 1992 by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), serves as a forum for discussion on science and technology issues and advises the United Nations General Assembly on these matters.

UNCTAD is responsible for organizing these meetings and carries out a number of activities on science and technology issues related to development.

ISSUES AT STAKE

a. Biotechnology

Biotechnology gives rise to a number of key issues including genetically modified crops, genome research, intellectual property rights and the protection of indigenous knowledge. It has made possible new means to increase agricultural productivity, to meet human nutritional needs and to treat diseases and genetically related conditions. Disease- and drought-resistant, higher-yield crops, "golden rice" capable of supplying nutrition to sufferers of Vitamin-A deficiency and new medicines for tropical and other diseases are some of the fruits of this science. Yet while the global public goods are clearly identifiable, the level and nature of associated risks are not yet fully understood.

Legal and regulatory issues are of paramount importance in the biotechnological arena. For example, most developing countries do not have fully functional patent or intellectual property protection regimes sufficient to ensure adequate compliance with the Trade in Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement of the WTO. Moreover, many see the TRIPS framework as denying them access to technologies and products while not protecting those emanating from indigenous communities. For example, most people in developing countries cannot afford pharmaceutical drugs protected by patents. But pharmaceutical firms counter that high prices are necessary to offset high research and development costs and profit losses due to the slowness of the patent process.

B. Information and communication technology

In information and communication technology (ICT), the focus is on bridging the digital divide by encouraging appropriate information technology strategies and technology partnerships to implement them. The recent period of developed country economic growth owes as much to the proliferation of ICT as it does to trade and investment liberalization. ICT networks serve as instantaneous and cost-effective means of transferring technology, know-how and interpersonal communications worldwide; their use in the South is, however, only beginning to be tapped.

Yet even technology-adopters are bypassed by the economic growth potential of high-tech production. Technology partnerships between private-sector firms of the North and South are viewed as a way for developing countries to join international production networks. Partnerships with developed country firms are a natural means of technology transfer, providing access to new technologies, marketing and manufacturing know-how, established sales and distribution networks and financing.

Areas which have been identified as key to changing the situation include the formulation of clear national technology policies, reliable legal and regulatory frameworks and the provision of information to potential foreign partner firms. Consistency and synergy between policies on foreign direct investment, technology and enterprise development are best achieved when the local and foreign private sectors work with the public sector to develop coherent national strategies.

While advances in ICT have led to worldwide economic growth, its diffusion has not been equitable. In a recent article in The Economist, world-renowned economist Dr. Jeffrey Sachs remarked that 15% of the world population could be classified as technology innovators, while 50% could be seen as technology-adopters. The remaining 35% are being left behind "the digital divide".

HORTICULTURE SECTOR: WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA

In cooperation with the Government of Kenya, UNCTAD organized a Workshop on the Diversification and Development of the Horticulture Sector for English-speaking African countries in Nairobi from 29 to 31 May 2001. It was one of a series of regional workshops, of which four are intended for Africa, to encourage the diversification of African exports.

The objective of the Nairobi workshop, attended by 80 participants from 21 countries, was to exchange views on African success stories in horticulture, outline appropriate policy options to develop the sector and draw attention to the challenges and opportunities involved. It also stressed the importance of networking and exchanging information.

Of the 80 participants, most were producers, processors, exporters or government policy makers involved in the horticulture sector. A number of organizations, including the World Bank, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Trade Centre (ITC) also attended.

New projects and training programmes

NEW TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT TO SUPPORT PALESTINIAN DEVELOPMENT

Debt management, customs administration and enterprise development are three new issues being addressed by UNCTAD's programme of assistance to the Palestinian people. Projects in all three areas were developed with the Palestinian Authority based on the recent findings of UNCTAD's analysis of the problems facing the Palestinian economy.

A Public Debt Directorate established by the Ministry of Finance will receive UNCTAD technical assistance with the financial backing of the Government of Norway. One of its first tasks will be to install UNCTAD's Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS). A second project will consist in computerizing and streamlining Palestinian customs through UNCTAD's Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA++). A further project, financed by the Government of Italy, will support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises which have been particularly hard-hit by the recent Palestinian economic crisis.

FOUR-WEEK TRAINING COURSE FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

As a follow-up to UNCTAD X held in Bangkok, Thailand, UNCTAD organized the first training course for developing countries on "key issues on the international economic agenda". During the four-week training course, held partly in Geneva, partly at the United Nations Staff College/International Training Centre in Turin, Italy, from 20 June to 17 July 2001, participants were briefed on a wide range of topics drawing on UNCTAD's expertise in trade, development policies and technical cooperation. The relationship between trade, investment and development and the comparison of national development policy experiences were among the topics discussed. This first course was attended by 20 senior government officials from 6 least developed countries.

Commercial Diplomacy Programme

Many developing countries and economies in transition are hindered in their negotiations with WTO and other multilateral organizations by their lack of experience and awareness of the issues at stake. UNCTAD's Commercial Diplomacy Programme attempts to remedy these problems by offering training and support to improve the negotiating skills of these countries.

Activities are broken down according to the participants needs, language, countries covered, agenda and training methods applied. Each activity has its own financing, provided by national, regional or multilateral donors.

Recently, there has been an increasing demand by countries for UNCTAD to provide support for the ongoing multilateral trade negotiations and the preparatory process for the 4th WTO Ministerial Conference to be held in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001. The support to intra-regional trade negotiations and the promotion of subregional integration are other areas covered by the Programme.

Launched in June 1999, the Commercial Diplomacy Programme has designed and organized more than 30 training and capacity-building activities on WTO-related issues and on-going negotiations. Since then, there has been a marked increase in the participation of developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations; of the 250 proposals made at the 3rd WTO Ministerial Conference in Seattle, more than half were by developing countries.

For more information check the programme website at: www.unctad.org/commdip

Selected UNCTAD publications

SYMBOL		*TITLE*
DPI/SALES/2001/4	Sales No.: GV.E.00.0.16 [English only]	WORLD COMMODITY SURVEY 2000-2001 - Markets, Trends and the World Economic Environment
UNCTAD/DITC/TED/Misc.9		GREENHOUSE GAS MARKET PERSPECTIVES. TRADE AND INVESTMENT IMPLICATIONS OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE REGIME.
UNCTAD/GDS/MDPB/G24/11	[English only]	G-24 Discussion Paper No. 11 THE FUTURE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.
UNCTAD/GP/2000		GUIDE TO UNCTAD PUBLICATIONS 2000
UNCTAD/ITE/IIA/3		FDI IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AT A GLANCE
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/22	Sales No.: E.01.II.D.4	UNCTAD Series on Issues on International Investment Agreements SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2	[English only]	CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS ON ISSUES OF INTEREST TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF POST SEATTLE WTO TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.
UNCTAD/LDC/Misc.72		STATISTICAL PROFILES OF THE LDCs, 2001
UNCTAD/TDR/2001	Sales No.: E.00.II.D.10	TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 2001
UNCTAD/TDR/2001 (Overview)		OVERVIEW - TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 2001
UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/Misc.30		AN INVESTMENT GUIDE TO UGANDA. Opportunities and Conditions, March 2001.
UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/4	[English only]	IMPROVING MARKET ACCESS FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.
UNCTAD/LDC/Misc.74		LDCS: BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR MAINSTREAM GENDER IN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.
E/CN.16/2001/Misc.7		KEY ISSUES IN BIOTECHNOLOGY. (CSTD, 5th session, 28 May - 1 June 2001).
TD/B/COM.2/CLP/22		COMPETITION POLICY AND THE EXERCISE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, Revised report, 2001 (Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy, 3rd session 2-4 July 2001)

SYMBOL		TITLE
TD/B/EX(27)/2		UNCTAD'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS NEW AGENDA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA IN THE 1990s: ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY UNCTAD IN FAVOUR OF AFRICA (TDB - 27th Executive Session, 19 Jul. 2001).
UNCTAD/DITC/TAB/Misc.7	[English only]	DUTY AND QUOTA FREE MARKET ACCESS FOR LDCs: An Analysis of Quad Initiatives
UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/5		THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF RESIDUAL PROTECTION IN THE TRADE REGIME OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
TD/B/COM.2/EM.9/2		INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY... (Expert Meeting on International Arrangements for Transfer of Technology... 27-29 June 2001).
UNCTAD/LDC/110	[English only]	REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENTS OF TRANSIT TRANSPORT SYSTEMS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA (Meeting of Governmental Expert from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries Financial and Development Institutions New York,
TD/B/COM.1/EM.16/2		ENERGY SERVICES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE: DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS (Expert Meeting on Energy Services in International Trade: Development Implications, 23-25 July 2001).
UNCTAD/ITCD/TSB/Misc.62	[English only]	GSP - LIST OF BENEFICIARIES.
UNCTAD/SDTE/TLB/2		IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT RULES.
UNCTAD/LDC/112	[English only]	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN LANDLOCKED AND TRANSIT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: FOREIGN AID, PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND THE TRANSPORT COST BURDEN OF LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. (15th meeting New York, 30 July - 3 August 2001)

For more information visit UNCTAD's website:

http://www.unctad.org