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**IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREED CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
OF THE COMMISSION, INCLUDING POST-DOHA FOLLOW-UP**

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

**Executive summary**

This report provides information on the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Commission at its sixth session. In particular, it focuses on UNCTAD's technical assistance activities pursuant to the Doha Ministerial Declaration in the areas of investment (paragraphs 20–22) and trade and technology (paragraph 37) in 2002, including the modalities of the implemented activities, planned activities for 2003, and materials for a preliminary assessment of the impact of the activities.

## CONTENTS

Introduction.....	3
I. Activities in 2002 .....	4
A. Investment .....	4
1. Policy analysis and development .....	4
2. Human resources capacity-building .....	7
3. Institutional capacity building .....	8
B. Trade and technology.....	9
II. Activities in 2003 .....	10
A. Investment .....	10
B. Trade and technology.....	10
III. Modalities .....	11
A. Investment .....	11
1. Participation.....	11
2. Evaluation .....	12
3. Cooperation with other international organizations.....	12
4. Financing.....	12
B. Trade and technology.....	13
IV. Preliminary assessment .....	13
 <i>Annexes</i>	
I. Investment: Activities implemented under the trust fund project INT/OT/0BG .....	14
II. Investment: Activities forthcoming under the trust fund project INT/OT/0BG .....	16
 <i>Table</i>	
1. IIA issues papers published as of January 2003 .....	5

## INTRODUCTION

1. In the Agreed Recommendations on agenda items 3 and 4 of its sixth session, the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues requested the secretariat to undertake a number of activities in relation to the analysis of international investment and transfer of technology and their impact on developing countries, with a view to helping those countries better assess their capacities in this regard so as to enable them to attract and benefit from foreign direct investment (FDI) and the transfer of technology. In response to this request, the secretariat undertook a number of activities, most notably the preparation and publication of *World Investment Report 2002: Transnational Corporations and Export Competitiveness* (Sales No. E.02.II.D.4). The report contains an analysis of the international system of production. The secretariat also issued a note on the sectoral distribution of FDI. Furthermore, the *World Investment Report 2002* contains a methodology to assess exiting developing country capabilities in line with their competitive situation in the international market. Building on the *World Investment Report 2001: Promoting Linkages* (Sales No. E.01.II.D.12) – the results of which were disseminated in regional seminars – the 2002 report specifically addresses the issue of how to improve efforts by countries to implement and monitor FDI targeting and linkage programmes consistent with their industrialization and development strategies. Moreover, the secretariat initiated a study on performance requirements that will be published in the near future. In all this work, special attention was given to the least developed countries (LDCs). The *World Investment Report 2002* also paid attention to the role of market access preferences for attracting FDI. The secretariat reports regularly on its follow-up to the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. A full report on the secretariat's activities in this context is contained in the *2002 Activities Paper*, which is available to the Commission.

2. In the Agreed Conclusions on agenda item 9, "Implications for the work of the Commission following the Doha Ministerial Meeting", of its sixth session, the Commission also requested the secretariat to report on the progress made in this regard at its seventh session. This report has been prepared in response to the Commission's request. It contains a summary and assessment by the secretariat of its technical assistance activities carried out jointly with the secretariat of the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as independently, in 2002 pursuant to paragraphs 20–22 and 37 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. It also provides information on planned activities for 2003.

3. Work carried out in this area combines intergovernmental consensus-building (through the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues and its Expert Meetings, and the Commission on Science and Technology and its Panels, as well as input into the WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment (WGTI) and the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology), policy analysis and technical cooperation. The last set of activities in the area of investment is largely undertaken jointly with the WTO secretariat.

4. In response to the mandate contained in paragraphs 20–22 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, UNCTAD developed a new technical assistance programme in the area of investment that reflects consultations with a wide range of delegations in Geneva, especially

from developing countries, and the secretariat of the WTO.<sup>1</sup> This programme seeks to help implement the follow-up to the Doha mandate in the area of investment in close collaboration with the WTO, taking into account UNCTAD's experience with the implementation of its work programme on international investment agreements (IIAs). The programme involves three areas of activities that emerged, in order of priority, out of the three elements identified in paragraph 21 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration: policy analysis and development, human resources capacity-building and institutional capacity-building. The part of the programme that is undertaken jointly with the WTO was incorporated in WTO document WT/COMTD/W/95/Rev.3.<sup>2</sup> The UNCTAD and WTO secretariats followed up with individual delegations during the course of the year to confirm or amend the list of planned activities. The majority of activities scheduled in WT/COMTD/W/95/Rev.3 were confirmed. Six of the national seminars scheduled for 2002 were cancelled or postponed until 2003, following consultations with the delegations concerned.

5. In accordance with the mandate in paragraph 37 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, a Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology was established in the WTO to examine the relationship between trade and transfer of technology and possible steps that might be taken, within the mandate of the WTO, to increase flows of technology to developing countries. In this regard, UNCTAD undertook consultations with delegations and cooperated with the WTO secretariat. Furthermore, pursuant to Resolution 2001/31 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, UNCTAD is seeking to launch a Science and Technology Diplomacy Initiative to build capacity in developing countries with a view to addressing more effectively issues related to the role of science and technology in multilateral negotiations, particularly with respect to trade and investment.

## **I. ACTIVITIES IN 2002**

### **A. Investment**

6. The activities undertaken in 2002 within the purview of this work programme are listed in annex 1. Most of the operational activities were carried out jointly with the WTO.

#### **1. Policy analysis and development**

7. The post-Doha policy analysis and development work in this area concentrated on the FDI trade/FDI development nexus and, in particular, on key issues in IIAs, with a view to deepening the understanding of the issues involved, exploring the range of issues that needs to be considered, identifying and protecting developing country interests and, in particular, ensuring that the development dimension is addressed.

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<sup>1</sup> See Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on "Capacity-building and technical cooperation for developing countries, especially LDCs, and economies in transition in support of their participation in the WTO Doha Work Programme" (UNCTAD/RMS/TCS of 1 February 2002).

<sup>2</sup> For the progress report of the WTO, see WT/WGTI/W/151 of 23 October 2002.

8. Specific policy analysis work on these issues was initiated in autumn 2002, with the commissioning of a number of analytical papers on specific topics of relevance to the discussions.

9. In addition, other ongoing work has a bearing in this work. This includes the continued work on the UNCTAD Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements and the *World Investment Report* series. As far as the former is concerned, by the end of 2002 it will comprise 23 papers (table 1). (The Executive Summaries of the papers can be found at <http://www.unctad.org/ia/iipapers/index.htm>.) Work also continues on translating these papers into the official United Nations languages.

**Table 1. IIA issues papers published as of January 2003 <sup>a</sup>**

<i>Admission and Establishment</i> (Sales No. E.99.II.D.10)
<i>Dispute Settlement: Investor–State</i> (forthcoming)
<i>Dispute Settlement: State–State</i> (forthcoming)
<i>Employment</i> (Sales No. E.00.II.D.15)
<i>Environment</i> (Sales No. E.01.II.D.3)
<i>Fair and Equitable Treatment</i> (Sales No. E.99.II.D.15)
<i>Foreign Direct Investment and Development</i> (Sales No. E.98.II.D.15)
<i>Home Country Measures</i> (Sales No. E.01.II.D.19)
<i>Host Country Operational Measures</i> (Sales No. E.01.II.D.18)
<i>Illicit Payments</i> (Sales No. E.01.II.D.20)
<i>International Investment Agreements: Flexibility for Development</i> (Sales No. E.00.II.D.6)
<i>Investment-Related Trade Measures</i> (Sales No. E.99.II.D.12)
<i>Lessons from the MAI</i> (Sales No. E.99.II.D.26)
<i>Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment</i> (Sales No. E.99.II.D.11)
<i>National Treatment</i> (Sales No. E.99.II.D.16)
<i>Scope and Definition</i> (Sales No. E.99.II.D.9)
<i>Social Responsibility</i> (Sales No. E.01.II.D.4)
<i>Taking of Property</i> (Sales No. E.00.II.D.4)
<i>Taxation</i> (Sales No. E.00.II.D.5)
<i>Technology Transfer</i> (Sales No. E.01.II.D.33)
<i>Transfer of Funds</i> (Sales No. E.00.II.D.27)
<i>Transfer Pricing</i> (Sales No. E.99.II.D.8)
<i>Trends in International Investment Agreements: An Overview</i> (Sales No. E.99.II.D.23)

Source: UNCTAD.

<sup>a/</sup> United Nations sales publication numbers are given in parentheses.

10. The *World Investment Report 2002: Transnational Corporations and Export Competitiveness* reported on the global downturn in FDI flows in 2001 and discussed policy options for developing countries to attract FDI and benefit from it. It also provided updated information about developments in the national and international legal framework for FDI.

11. Also during 2002, the *Compendium on International Investment Agreements* was complemented with volumes VII, VIII, IX and X (Sales Nos. E.02.II.D.14, 15, 16, and forthcoming, respectively). These new volumes contain further multilateral and regional instruments, investment-related provisions in free trade and economic integration agreements, association agreements, bilateral agreements and non-governmental instruments, and, for the first time, prototype bilateral double taxation treaties.

12. This work benefited from – and made an input into – regional seminars undertaken with the WTO secretariat. They are designed to help capital-based officials follow the work of the WGTI and undertake policy analysis and development so that they may better evaluate the implications of closer multilateral cooperation as regards the relationship between trade and investment for their development policies and objectives. *By the end of 2002, four regional seminars will have taken place: one in Central America, one in South America, one in Asia and one in Africa.*

13. At the intergovernmental level, policy analysis and development has taken place in the context of the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, and especially also through its Expert Meeting on Experiences with Bilateral and Regional Approaches to Multilateral Cooperation in the Area of Long-term Cross-border Investment, Particularly Foreign Direct Investment, which was held in Geneva from 12 to 14 June 2002, and on the Expert Meeting on Development Dimension of FDI: Policies to Enhance the Role of FDI in Support of the Competitiveness of the Enterprise Sector and the Economic Performance of Host Economies, Taking into Account the Trade/Investment Interface, in the National and International Context, which was held in Geneva from 6 to 8 November 2002.<sup>3</sup> The deliberations of the Expert Meetings were carried out on the basis of two issues notes, namely “Experiences with bilateral and regional approaches to multilateral cooperation in the area of long-term cross-border investment, particularly foreign direct investment” (TD/B/COM.2/EM.11/2, of 8 May 2002) and the Expert Meeting on development dimension of foreign direct investment: Policies to enhance the role of FDI in the national and international context – Policy issues to consider “ (TD/B/COM.2/EM.17/1, of 23 September 2002).

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<sup>3</sup> See “Report of the Expert Meeting on Experiences with Bilateral and Regional Approaches to Multilateral Cooperation in the Area of Long-term Cross-border Investment, Particularly Foreign Direct Investment”, 9 July 2002, document number TD/B/COM.2/41; TD/B/COM.2/EM.11/3; and “Report of the Expert Meeting on the Development Dimension of FDI: Policies to Enhance the Role of FDI in Support of the Competitiveness of the Enterprise Sector and the Economic Performance of Host Economies, Taking into Account the Trade/Investment Interface, in the National and International Context”, forthcoming.

14. The secretariat also made an input into the deliberations of the WTO WGTI, taking the floor at each of its sessions on the substantive points before it.<sup>4</sup>

## **2. Human resources capacity-building**

15. A number of the activities just described also have a human capacity-building component, especially the discussions in the intergovernmental bodies and the regional seminars.

16. Furthermore, the secretariat, jointly with the WTO secretariat, organized 10-day regional intensive training courses for negotiators of IIAs; these are by now a well-established activity. The courses are based largely on UNCTAD's Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements, and they also include a negotiation skills element. In 2002, a section of each training course was devoted to the issues listed in paragraph 22 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration with a view to responding to the needs of WTO members for training of officials in this area. Accordingly, documentation prepared by the WTO secretariat for the deliberations of the WGTI and submissions of WTO member countries to the group were made available to participants. *By the end of the year, four training courses will have taken place: one in Latin America, one in Asia and two in Africa.*

17. The regional capacity-building element is enhanced by the involvement of regional counterpart institutions in the delivery of the courses. It is intended that the regional counterparts will eventually take over the courses and offer them on their own. To facilitate the transition, the international faculty is twinned with regional faculty.

18. The secretariat is developing a distance-learning capacity in respect of these courses. The 2002 courses already included e-based features aimed at directly supporting the courses and indirectly providing for an e-based follow-up mechanism. This has taken the form of the (ongoing) updating of the IIA website and making all course materials available prior to the sessions on both the website and a CD-ROM. In addition, all IIA papers and the *Compendium of International Investment Instruments* have been published on a CD-ROM. Efforts are under way to improve the user-friendliness of the CD-ROMs, the interactivity element of the IIA website and, in particular, the delivery of the courses themselves.

19. In Geneva, technical workshops for Geneva-based delegations and officials visiting from capitals are scheduled to coincide with meetings of the WGTI. Undertaken jointly with the WTO secretariat, they are designed to help delegations to participate more effectively in work under paragraph 22 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. The workshops are limited to a maximum of 30 participants each. *By the end of 2002, four workshops will have taken place: one regular workshop each in English,<sup>5</sup> French and Spanish, and one special workshop for English-speaking African countries for which financing has been provided so as to allow*

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<sup>4</sup> The texts of these interventions can be found on the UNCTAD website.

<sup>5</sup> Because of the large number of delegations whose preferred working language is English it has been necessary to provide two workshops in English; the second workshop in English is scheduled to take place in conjunction with the first meeting of the WGTI in 2003.

capital-based officials to travel to Geneva to participate in the workshop and in the subsequent meeting of the WGTI.

20. The UNCTAD secretariat also continued its work on negotiation facilitation events. In November 2002, another round of bilateral investment treaties (BITs) negotiations was organized in collaboration with the Organisation pour la Francophonie between LDCs and capital-exporting countries. This round, organized at the request of several LDCs, took place in Geneva from 4 to 13 November 2002. It brought together 19 countries, including three developed countries, and resulted in the initialling of 28 BITs and one Agreed Minute, and the start of discussions on another five BITs. The event also served as a platform for holding preliminary discussions on a regional investment agreement between France and the Zone Franc countries participating in the BITs negotiations.

21. The BITs rounds are designed to provide a platform for developing countries to negotiate BITs with other interested countries, especially other developing countries. For that purpose, UNCTAD provides the facilities and technical support, including the services of a resource person. It should be noted that such negotiation events considerably reduce the cost and time involved in negotiating and finalizing BITs among the countries involved, and that they have been successful in the past (although in each event negotiations on a number of BITs could not be concluded because of various unresolved issues). Indeed, a number of BITs concluded at prior rounds were initiated before the rounds themselves. In addition, these facilitation events serve important capacity-building and experience-gaining purposes for the countries involved. This is underlined by the fact that, in several of these rounds, countries brought additional negotiators at their own expense to benefit from the negotiations. UNCTAD does not participate in the negotiations as such.

### **3. Institutional capacity-building**

22. So far, no specific activities have been undertaken to strengthen the institutional capacity of developing countries in the area of international investment discussions and/or negotiations. However, a number of national seminars for member countries that requested technical assistance were organized together with the WTO secretariat for a large number of capital-based officials. *By the end of the year, six national seminars will have taken place.*

23. In addition, as part of the programme's civil society engagement component and as part of the joint UNCTAD–CUTS (Consumer Unity and Trust Society of India) project on "Awareness and capacity-building for civil society on investment regimes and international investment issues", *two national and three regional workshops will have taken place before the end of 2002.* That project seeks to address the need for involvement and capacity building for civil society through the organization of fact-finding research and subsequent national and regional seminars for representatives of civil society. It is being implemented in Bangladesh, Brazil, Hungary, India, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. UNCTAD is cooperating by offering its expertise, information and contacts, as well as through active participation in the steering of this project.



24. By the end of 2002, 23 separate activities will have been completed in the field of investment (annex 1).

### **B. Trade and technology**

25. The secretariat's work in this area puts emphasis on supporting the work of the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology and cooperation with the WTO secretariat. Representatives of the secretariat made presentations on its work related to transfer and development of technology during the first meeting of the Working Group. The secretariat also continued consultations with delegations in this area. Regarding the work programme of the Working Group, proposals submitted so far by groups of countries refer to a substantive examination of technology provisions contained in WTO agreements as identified in UNCTAD's *Compendium of International Technology Agreements* (Sales No. E.01.II.D.28). In addition, three case studies on "Transfer of technology for successful integration into the global economy" have been prepared. They are intended to provide examples of national policy initiatives that seek to favour technology transfer. The paper on *Transfer of Technology* (Sales No. E.01.II.D.33) (prepared in the context of the UNCTAD Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements) is also relevant in this context, as are papers prepared for the Commission on Science and Technology and its Panels, especially "Linking FDI, local technology development and strategic competitiveness" (forthcoming), as well as those prepared within the capacity-building project on intellectual property and sustainable development that is being undertaken by UNCTAD jointly with the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development. These include working drafts of a policy discussion paper (intended to be a synthesis of the main issues to help policy makers, stakeholders and the public in developing and developed countries to understand the varying perspectives surrounding different intellectual property rights issues, their known or possible impact on sustainable livelihoods and development, and different policy positions regarding trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS), a *Resource Book on TRIPS and Development* (a guide that provides background and technical information on the main issues under discussion in TRIPS), case studies (covering areas such as technology transfer, nutrition, compulsory licensing and geographical indications), *Indicators of the Relative Importance of IPRs in Developing Countries*, a *Review of Activities* being carried out by other organizations and institutions on TRIPS-related questions, and a *Review of Literature*. These materials can be found on the UNCTAD website (<http://www.ictsd.org/unctad-ictsd/>).

26. Mention should be made of a small Expert Meeting organized by UNCTAD in April 2002 to identify policies that have led firms to use investment effectively in order to create new productive capacities and perform successfully in the world market. The discussion focused on case studies on the aircraft manufacturer Embraer in Brazil, the South African automobile industry and the Indian pharmaceutical industry.

27. The UNCTAD secretariat has also developed a Science and Technology Diplomacy Initiative aimed at helping trade diplomats, especially Geneva-based ones, deepen their knowledge needed to participate effectively in international negotiations that have a science and technology component. The initiative is designed to provide training to diplomats and

policy makers regarding the role of science and technology in international negotiations. Its initial focus is to be on international arrangements for technology transfer; biotechnology and trade; and managing technological risks, market access and standards setting. The initiative is intended to be carried out through forums for policy dialogue, executive training sessions and on-line workshops. The first forum was organized on 10 June 2002, back to back with the second formal meeting of the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology.

## **II. ACTIVITIES IN 2003**

### **A. Investment**

28. On the basis of requests received from member countries, and bearing in mind the need to give priority to regional activities in the interest of using scarce resources efficiently, the secretariat has drawn up a tentative plan of technical assistance activities in this area to be carried out jointly with the WTO secretariat in 2003. In addition to the WTO secretariat, the UNCTAD secretariat will continue to collaborate with other relevant intergovernmental organizations and, of course, undertake activities on its own.

29. As far as joint activities with the WTO secretariat are concerned, the plan is included in the proposed overall programme of WTO technical assistance activities for 2003 (annex 2).<sup>6</sup> The list is based on the same four types of activity undertaken in 2002. It includes regional activities for African, Asian, Caribbean, Central and Eastern European, Latin American and Middle Eastern countries, a certain number of national seminars, and workshops for Geneva-based delegates and officials visiting from capitals. Priority will continue to be given to meeting the needs of least developed and other low-income country members. Also, efforts will be made to develop an institutional capacity-building project.

30. As far as the UNCTAD secretariat itself is concerned, activities will revolve around policy analysis and development, including in the context of the *World Investment Report*, and discussions in the Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues and at its Expert Meetings.

### **B. Trade and technology**

31. The UNCTAD secretariat will continue to provide support to the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology and carry out consultations with delegations.

32. UNCTAD will finalize, in consultation with national and regional organizations, a paper on national initiatives and measures taken so far for promoting and facilitating transfer of technology to developing countries. The paper will review several of such programmes currently available in almost all developed countries. To understand better the effectiveness

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<sup>6</sup> Also contained in WT/COMTD/W/104/Rev.1.

of the programmes, some examples of projects carried out under these initiatives will be included.

33. The Science and Technology Diplomacy Initiative will seek to provide training to diplomats, policy makers, academics and journalists regarding the role of science and technology in international negotiations and in competitiveness, including national technology preparedness in a variety of fields. This will be done through technical workshops, executive training sessions and on-line workshops, as well as the promotion of professional training. Policy briefs and background papers on the thematic areas of the initiative or on emerging issues that require diplomatic attention will be disseminated widely through the Internet and other means to relevant government ministries and other users, as well as to participants in the various training sessions.

### **III. MODALITIES**

#### **A. Investment**

##### **1. Participation**

34. The UNCTAD and WTO secretariats seek to ensure that the largest number of activities possible, given the resources available, is offered to LDCs and other low-income countries whose needs in this area are felt to be the greatest. By the end of 2002, four regional activities will have taken place in Africa, and three each in Asia and Latin America. The special technical workshop for English-speaking, capital-based African officials is intended to respond to the particular need of African countries for enhanced support to participate effectively in the WTO Working Group. A second workshop of this kind, for French-speaking African countries, will be organized in 2003. Also, the current programme of regional seminars and training courses will be repeated for African countries in the first half of 2003.

35. The activities undertaken in 2002 have not covered all UNCTAD and WTO members. Activities that respond to the needs of countries in the Caribbean, West Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe are being proposed as a matter of priority in the technical assistance programme for 2003.

36. The secretariat estimates that by the end of 2002 about 500 officials (and a substantial number of private sector representatives) will have participated in one or more of the technical assistance activities in this field. Over 80 officials will have participated in the Geneva-based workshops, and over 400 officials will have participated in one or more of the regional and national seminars and training courses. About half of these officials came from African countries, around 150 from Asian countries, and around 100 from countries in Latin America.

## **2. Evaluation**

37. The UNCTAD and WTO secretariats carry out assessments of each technical assistance activity based on written comments by participants, and adjust the programme of future events in the light of the comments made. By and large, the response of participants to the activities carried out to date has been positive, and their level of satisfaction has improved over the course of the year, as reported in the Participants Evaluation Forms. It emerges from the completed forms received so far that 90 per cent of participants felt that the technical assistance activity delivered had achieved its objective in terms of imparting information and strengthening the understanding of the issues, and 88 per cent felt that the activities had been carried out competently and effectively by the UNCTAD and WTO secretariats. Generally, the activities have been viewed as relevant and useful with regard to the responsibilities of participating officials.

38. As part of the overall programme's reporting and evaluation procedures, a mid-term evaluation was launched in September 2002. The evaluation report is expected to be finalized by January 2003.

## **3. Cooperation with other international organizations**

39. In pursuing this programme of work, the UNCTAD secretariat has collaborated closely with, first of all, the WTO secretariat. All regional and national seminars, Geneva-based events for WTO negotiators and intensive training courses were undertaken jointly with that organization.

40. Furthermore, the UNCTAD secretariat cooperated with a number of international, regional and national organizations, particularly with l'Agence pour la Francophonie, Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica, the German Foundation for Development, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB/INTAL), the Organization of American States, and the Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina. Cooperation also extended to the Consumer Unity and Trust Society of India; the Dutch Foundation for Research on Multinationals (SOMO); the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade; Jawaharlal Nehru University, India; the Labour Resource and Research Institute (LaRRI), Namibia; the Legon Centre of Accra, Ghana; the National University of Singapore; Proinversion, Lima, Peru; Senghor University, Egypt; the Shanghai WTO Affairs Consultation Center, China; the University of Dar es Salam, the United Republic of Tanzania; Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia; University of Campinas, Brazil; the University of Lima, Peru; the University of Pretoria, South Africa; the University of Tunis, Tunisia; and the University of Yaoundé, Cameroon.

## **4. Financing**

41. The work programme on IIAs is predominantly financed from extrabudgetary resources. The underlying trust fund (INT/OT/0BG) became operational on 1 December 2000 with donations received from l'Agence pour la Francophonie, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In 2002, l'Agence pour la Francophonie, France, Japan, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom contributed to this

work. Activities implemented under this trust fund also benefited from contributions received through Section 33 of the United Nations Development Account (Project K). In addition, China, Croatia, Egypt, Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Namibia, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Venezuela have contributed to the work programme by hosting regional symposia, national seminars or training events.

42. Funding during 2002 only became available slowly, a problem brought to the attention of the WTO WGTI as well as UNCTAD's Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues. While the financial situation has improved in 2002, not all of the activities scheduled for 2003 have been financially secured.

### **B. Trade and technology**

43. The Science and Technology Diplomacy Initiative has been implemented so far by the UNCTAD secretariat in partnership with the Kennedy School of Government. The secretariat will seek funds to be able to launch this initiative fully.

## **IV. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT**

44. In the area of investment, the planned schedule of activities for 2002, as modified mid-year in the light of feedback from delegations, will have been fully carried out by the end of the year. Twenty-four activities will have been implemented, in addition to a number of studies. The plan for 2003 envisages a similar number and structure of activities. All requests to the secretariat from members for technical assistance in this area have been factored into the plan of activities for 2002 and/or 2003. By the middle of 2003, all regions and several subregions will have been covered by parts of the technical assistance programme: eight regional activities will have been carried out for officials from Africa, five for officials from Latin America and the Caribbean, four for officials from Asia, and one each for officials from East Asia and the Middle East and from Central and Eastern Europe.

45. Specifically, since January 2002, a total of 102 economies (of which 57 are developing economies, 35 are LDCs, 4 are economies in transition and 6 are developed economies) will have benefited from the activities undertaken within the investment post-Doha follow-up (45 from Africa; 26 from Asia and the Pacific; 21 from Latin America and the Caribbean; 2 from the Western Hemisphere and 8 from Europe). Of these economies, 55 were direct beneficiaries of the intensive training courses, 31 were beneficiaries of the Geneva-based workshop, 66 participated in the regional seminars and 19 participated in the LDC-BITs round. By the end of 2002, Guatemala, China, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Venezuela will have benefited from national seminars.

**Annex I****Investment: Activities implemented under the trust fund project INT/0T/0BG <sup>a</sup>****Calendar of events (January – December 2002)**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Venue</i>
21–25 January 2002	Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, sixth session	Geneva, Switzerland
18–29 March 2002	Intensive training course for Anglophone Africa *	Pretoria, South Africa
18–19 April 2002	WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment: Attendance and presentation on technical assistance activities and “transparency”	Geneva, Switzerland
6–8 May 2002	Regional seminar for Asia and the Pacific *	Singapore
13–14 May 2002	National seminar for China *	Beijing, China
16 May 2002	National seminar for Indonesia *	Jakarta, Indonesia
27 May – 6 June 2002	Intensive training course for Francophone Africa *	Alexandria, Egypt
12–14 June 2002	UNCTAD Expert Meeting on Experiences with Bilateral and Regional Approaches to Multilateral Cooperation in the Area of Long-term Cross-border Investment, Particularly Foreign Direct Investment”	Geneva, Switzerland
19–21 June 2002	Regional seminar for francophone Africa *	Libreville, Gabon
2 July 2002	Workshop for Geneva-based delegates *	Geneva, Switzerland
3–5 July 2002	WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment: Attendance and presentation on technical assistance activities and “Development provisions”; “Non-discrimination”; “Pre-establishment commitments on a GATS-type, positive list approach”	Geneva, Switzerland
12–13 August 2002	Regional seminar for Central America and the (Spanish-speaking) Caribbean *	San José, Costa Rica
13 September 2002	Geneva-based workshop (Francophone countries) *	Geneva, Switzerland
16–18 September 2002	WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment: Attendance and presentation on technical assistance activities and “Exceptions and balance-of-payments safeguards”; “Consultations and the settlement of disputes among members”	Geneva, Switzerland
7–8 October 2002	Regional seminar for Latin America *	Lima, Peru
9–18 October 2002	Intensive training course for Latin America *	Lima, Peru
17–19 October 2002	Joint UNCTAD–CUTS regional seminar Africa	Nairobi, Kenya
24–25 October 2002	National seminar Venezuela *	Caracas, Venezuela
28–29 October 2002	National seminar Guatemala *	Guatemala City, Guatemala
4–13 November 2002	BITs facilitation round for LDCs	Geneva, Switzerland
6–8 November 2002	UNCTAD Expert Meeting on the Development Dimension of FDI: Policies to Enhance the Role of FDI in Support of the Competitiveness of the Enterprise Sector and the Economic Performance of Host Economies, Taking into Account the Trade-investment Interface, in the National and International Context	Geneva, Switzerland
18–19 November 2002	SADC workshop on investment regulation	Gaborone, Botswana

21–22 November 2002	National seminar Sri Lanka *	Colombo, Sri Lanka
24–25 November 2002	Joint UNCTAD–CUTS regional seminar Asia	Jaipur, India
25 November – 6 December 2002	Intensive training course Asia and the Pacific *	New Delhi, India
29 November 2002	Geneva-based workshop (Spanish) *	Geneva, Switzerland
1–2 December 2002	Workshop for national negotiators from capitals (Africa) financed by JICA *	Geneva, Switzerland
3 December 2002	WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment	Geneva, Switzerland
4–5 December 2002	Joint UNCTAD–CUTS regional seminar Latin America	São Paulo, Brazil
19–20 December 2002	National seminar Tunisia *	Tunis, Tunisia

*Source:* UNCTAD.

*Note:* Shaded activities refer to events organized within the purview of the trust fund project INT/OT/OBG; non-shaded activities refer to other relevant events.

<sup>a/</sup> Activities undertaken jointly with the WTO secretariat are indicated with an asterisk (\*).

## Annex II

**Investment: Activities forthcoming under the trust fund project INT/OT/0BG <sup>a/</sup>**

Calendar of events 2003		
<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Venue</i>
20–24 January 2003	Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, seventh session	Geneva Switzerland
[January 2003]	Regional seminar Francophone Africa	Djibouti
[February 2003]	Regional seminar Anglophone Africa *	Gaborone, Botswana
[3–14 February 2003]	Intensive training course for the Caribbean *	[Kingston, Jamaica]
[24 March – 5 April 2003]	Intensive training course for Anglophone Africa *	Pretoria, South Africa
[1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2003]	Geneva workshop *	Geneva, Switzerland
[1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2003]	Geneva workshop *	Geneva, Switzerland
[1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2003]	Geneva workshop *	Geneva, Switzerland
[1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2003]	BITs negotiation workshop	[Brussels, Belgium]
[1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2003]	Regional seminar for Arab and Middle East countries *	[Doha, Qatar]
[1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2003]	Background seminar	Geneva, Switzerland
[12-25 May 2003]	Intensive training course for Francophone Africa *	Alexandria, Egypt
[2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2003]	Geneva workshop *	Geneva, Switzerland
[2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2003]	Regional seminar for Central and Western Asia *	[Islamabad, Pakistan]
[2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2003]	Regional seminar for Central and Eastern Europe *	[Lithuania]
[2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2003]	Regional seminar for the Caribbean countries *	[Jamaica]
[2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2003]	Background seminar	Geneva, Switzerland
[3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 2003]	Regional seminar for Latin America and the Caribbean *	[Mexico]
[to be confirmed]	National seminar Argentina *	[Buenos Aires, Argentina]
[to be confirmed]	National seminar Cuba *	[Havana, Cuba]
[to be confirmed]	National seminar Djibouti *	[Djibouti]
[to be confirmed]	National seminar Kuwait *	[Kuwait]
[to be confirmed]	National seminar Morocco *	[Morocco]
[to be confirmed]	National seminar Romania *	[Romania]
[to be confirmed]	National seminar Yemen *	[Yemen]

Source: UNCTAD.

Note: Shaded activities fall within the purview of the joint UNCTAD/WTO follow-up to the Doha work programme on the relationship between trade and investment; non-shaded activities refer to other relevant events. Square brackets indicate that times/venues need to be confirmed.

<sup>a/</sup> Activities undertaken jointly with the WTO secretariat are indicated with an \*.