

# Annex 1

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## The Punta del Este Ministerial Declaration

Meeting in Punta del Este (Uruguay) from 15–20 September on the occasion of the special session of the GATT Contracting Parties, ministers of GATT member countries adopted a Declaration launching a new round of multilateral trade negotiations—the Uruguay Round. The Declaration falls into two parts.

As contracting parties, the ministers adopted Part I of the declaration regarding trade in goods. It establishes the objectives and principles of the negotiations, and the launch of issues on which negotiations will take place. The Declaration provides for a standstill and rollback on trade restrictive or trade distortive measures under which governments undertake not to phase out their existing breaches of GATT disciplines.

As representatives of governments meeting on the occasion of the Session, the ministers further decided to launch a negotiation on trade in services, and adopted Part II of the Declaration in that regard. It has been agreed that these negotiations will not be placed within the legal framework of GATT, but that GATT practices and procedures will nevertheless apply to them.

Ministers then adopted the Ministerial Declaration as a whole as a single policy commitment launching the Uruguay Round. The negotiations are to extend over four years.

### Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round

Ministers, meeting on the occasion of the Special Session of Contracting Parties at Punta del Este, have decided to launch Multilateral Trade Negotiations (The Uruguay Round). To this end, they have adopted the following Declaration. The Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) will be open to the participation of countries as indicated in Parts I and II of this Declaration. A Trade Negotiations Committee shall hold its first meeting not later than 31 October 1986. It shall meet as appropriate at Ministerial level. The Multilateral Trade Negotiations will be concluded within four years.

### Part I—Negotiations on trade in goods

The Contracting Parties meeting at Ministerial level Determined to halt and revise protectionism and to remove distortions to trade

Determined to preserve the basic principles and to further the objectives of the GATT

Determined also to develop a more open, viable and durable multilateral trading system

Convinced that such action would promote growth and development

Mindful of the negative effects of prolonged financial and monetary instability in the world economy, the indebtedness of a large number of less-developed contracting parties, and considering the linkage between trade, money, finance and development

Decide to enter into Multilateral Trade Negotiations on trade in goods within the framework and under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

#### A. Objectives

Negotiations shall aim to

(i) bring about further liberalization and expansion of world trade to the benefit of all countries, especially less-developed contracting parties, including the improvement of access to markets by the reduction and elimination of tariffs, quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures and obstacles;

(ii) strengthen the role of GATT, improve the multilateral trading system based on the principles and rules of the GATT and bring about a wider coverage of world trade under agreed, effective and enforceable multilateral disciplines;

(iii) increase the responsiveness of the GATT system to the evolving international economic environment, through facilitating necessary structural adjustment, enhancing the relationship of the GATT with the relevant international organizations and taking account of changes in trade patterns and prospects, including the

growing importance of trade in high technology products, serious difficulties in commodity markets and the importance of an improved trading environment providing, inter alia, for the ability of indebted countries to meet their financial obligations;

(iv) foster concurrent co-operative action at the national and international levels to strengthen the inter-relationship between trade policies and other economic policies affecting growth and development, and to contribute towards continued, effective and determined efforts to improve the functioning of the international monetary system and the flow of financial and real investment resources to developing countries.

#### B. General principles governing negotiations

(i) Negotiations shall be conducted in a transparent manner, and consistent with the objectives and commitments agreed in this Declaration and with the principles of the General Agreement in order to ensure mutual advantage and increased benefits to all participants.

(ii) The launching, the conduct and the implementation of the outcome of the negotiations shall be treated as parts of a single undertaking. However, agreements reached at an early stage may be implemented on a provisional or a definitive basis by agreement prior to the formal conclusion of the negotiations. Early agreements shall be taken into account in assessing the overall balance of the negotiations.

(iii) Balanced concessions should be sought within broad trading areas and subjects to be negotiated in order to avoid unwarranted cross-sectoral demands.

(iv) Contracting Parties agree that the principle of Differential and More Favourable Treatment embodied in Part IV and other relevant provisions of the General Agreement and in the Decision of the Contracting Parties of 28 November 1979 on Differential and More Favourable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries applies to the negotiations. In the implementation of standstill and rollback, particular care should be given to avoiding disruptive effects on the trade of less-developed contracting parties.

(v) The developed countries do not expect reciprocity for commitments made by them in trade negotiations to reduce or remove tariffs and other barriers to the trade of developing countries, i.e., the developed countries do not expect the developing countries, in the course of trade negotiations, to make contributions which are inconsistent with their individual development, financial and trade needs. Developed contracting parties shall therefore not seek, neither shall less-developed contracting parties be

required to make, concessions that are inconsistent with the latter's development, financial, and trade needs.

(vi) Less-developed contracting parties expect that their capacity to make contributions or negotiated concessions or take other mutually agreed action under the provisions and procedures of the general agreement would improve with the progressive development of their economies and improvement in their trade situation and they would accordingly expect to participate more fully in the framework of rights and obligations under the General Agreement.

(vii) Special attention shall be given to the particular situation and problems of the least-developed countries and to the need to encourage positive measures to facilitate expansion of their trading opportunities. Expedient implementation of the relevant provisions of the 1982 Ministerial Declaration concerning the least-developed countries shall also be given appropriate attention.

#### C. Standstill and rollback

Commencing immediately and continuing until the formal completion of the Negotiations, each participant agrees to apply the following commitments:

##### *Standstill*

(i) not to take any trade restrictive or distorting measure inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement or the Instruments negotiated within the framework of GATT or under its auspices;

(ii) not to take any trade restrictive or distorting measure in the legitimate exercise of its GATT rights, that would go beyond that which is necessary to remedy specific situations, as provided for in the General Agreement and the Instruments referred to in (i) above;

(iii) not to take any trade measures in such a manner as to improve its negotiating positions.

##### *Rollback*

(i) that all trade restrictive or distorting measures inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement or Instruments negotiated within the framework of GATT or under its auspices, shall be phased out or brought into conformity within an agreed timeframe not later than by the date of the formal completion of the negotiations, taking into account multilateral agreements, undertakings and understandings, including strengthened rules and disciplines, reached in pursuance of the Objectives of the Negotiations;

(ii) there shall be progressive implementation of this commitment on an equitable basis in consultations among participants concerned, including all affected participants. This commitment shall take account of the

concerns expressed by any participant about measures directly affecting its trade interests;

(iii) there shall be no GATT concession requested for the elimination of these measures.

*Surveillance of standstill and rollback*

Each participant agrees that the implementation of these commitments on standstill and rollback shall be subject to multilateral surveillance so as to ensure that these commitments are being met. The Trade Negotiations Committee will decide on the appropriate mechanisms to carry out the surveillance, including periodic reviews and evaluations. Any participant may bring to the attention of the appropriate surveillance mechanism any actions or omissions it believes to be relevant to the fulfillment of these commitments. These notifications should be addressed to the GATT secretariat, which may also provide further relevant information.

**D. Subjects for negotiations**

*Tariffs*

Negotiations shall aim, by appropriate methods, to reduce or, as appropriate, eliminate tariffs, including the reduction or elimination of high tariff and tariff escalation. Emphasis shall be given to the expansion of the scope of tariff concessions among all participants.

*Nontariff measures*

Negotiations shall aim to reduce or eliminate non-tariff measures, including quantitative restrictions, without prejudice to any action to be taken in fulfillment of the rollback commitments.

*Tropical products*

Negotiations shall aim at the fullest liberalization of trade in tropical products, including in their processed and semi-processed forms and shall cover both tariff and all non-tariff measures affecting trade in these products.

Contracting Parties recognize the importance of trade in tropical products to a large number of less-developed contracting parties and agree that negotiations in this area shall receive special attention, including the timing of the negotiations and the implementation of the results as provided in B(ii).

*Natural resource-based products*

Negotiations shall aim to achieve the fullest liberalization of trade in natural resource-based products, including in their processed and semi-processed forms. The negotiations shall aim to reduce or eliminate tariff and non-tariff measures, including tariff escalation.

*Textiles and clothing*

Negotiations in the area of textiles and clothing shall aim to formulate modalities that would permit the eventual

integration of this sector into GATT on the basis of strengthened GATT rules and disciplines, thereby also contributing to the objective of further liberalization of trade.

*Agriculture*

Contracting Parties agree that there is an urgent need to bring more discipline and predictability to world agricultural trade by correcting and preventing restrictions and distortions, including those related to structural surpluses so as to reduce the uncertainty, imbalances and instability in world agricultural markets. Negotiations shall aim to achieve greater liberalization of trade in agriculture and bring all measures affecting import access and export competition under strengthened and more operationally effective GATT rules and disciplines, taking into account the general principles governing the negotiations, by:

(i) improving market access through, inter alia, the reduction of import barriers;

(ii) improving the competitive environment by increasing discipline of the use of all direct and indirect subsidies and other measures affecting directly or indirectly agricultural trade, including the phased reduction of their negative effects and dealing with their cause;

(iii) minimizing the adverse effects that sanitary and phytosanitary regulations and barriers can have on trade in agriculture, taking into account the relevant international agreements.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the negotiating group having primary responsibility for all aspects of agriculture will use the Recommendations adopted by the Contracting Parties at their Fortieth Session, which were developed in accordance with the GATT 1982 Ministerial Programme and take account of the approaches suggested in the work of the Committee on Trade in Agriculture without prejudice to other alternatives that might achieve the objectives of the Negotiations.

*GATT Articles*

Participants shall review existing GATT articles, provisions and disciplines as requested by interested contracting parties and, as appropriate, undertake negotiations.

*Safeguards*

(i) A comprehensive agreement on safeguards is of particular importance to the strengthening of the GATT system and to progress in the MTNs.

(ii) The agreement on safeguards:

—shall be based on the basic principles of the General Agreement;

—shall contain, inter alia, the following elements; transparency, coverage, objective criteria for action including the concept of serious injury or threat thereof, temporary

nature, degressivity, and structural adjustment, compensation and retaliation, notifications, consultation, multilateral surveillance and dispute settlement; and

—shall clarify and reinforce the disciplines of the General Agreement and should apply to all contracting parties.

*MTN agreements and arrangements*

Negotiations shall aim to improve, clarify, or expand, as appropriate, agreements and arrangements negotiated in the Tokyo Round of multilateral negotiations.

*Subsidies and countervailing measures*

Negotiations on subsidies and countervailing measures shall be based on a review of Articles VI and XVI and the MTN agreement on subsidies and countervailing measures with the objective of improving GATT disciplines relating to all subsidies and countervailing measures that affect international trade. A negotiating group will be established to deal with these issues.

*Dispute settlement*

In order to ensure prompt and effective resolution of disputes to the benefit of all contracting parties, negotiations shall aim to improve and strengthen the rules and then procedures of the dispute settlement process, while recognizing the contribution that would be made by more effective and enforceable GATT rules and disciplines. Negotiations shall include the development of adequate arrangements for overseeing and monitoring of the procedures that would facilitate compliance with adopted recommendations.

*Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, including trade in counterfeit goods*

In order to reduce the distortions and impediments to international trade, and taking into account the need to promote effective and adequate protection of intellectual property rights, and to ensure that measures and procedures to enforce intellectual property rights do not themselves become barriers to legitimate trade, the negotiations shall aim to clarify GATT provisions and elaborate as appropriate new rules and disciplines. Negotiations shall aim to develop a multilateral framework of principles, rules and disciplines dealing with international trade in counterfeit goods, taking into account work already undertaken in the GATT.

These negotiations shall be without prejudice to other complementary initiatives that may be taken in the World Intellectual Property Organization and elsewhere to deal with these matters.

*Trade-related investment measures*

Following an examination of the operation of GATT articles related to the trade restrictive and distorting effects of investment measures, negotiations should

elaborate, as appropriate, further provisions that may be necessary to avoid such adverse effects on trade.

**E. Functioning of the GATT system**

Negotiations shall aim to develop understandings and arrangements:

(i) to enhance the surveillance in the GATT to enable regular monitoring of trade policies and practices of contracting parties and their impact on the functioning of the multilateral trading system;

(ii) to improve the overall effectiveness and decision-making of the GATT as an institution, including, inter alia, through involvement of Ministers;

(iii) to increase the contribution of the GATT to achieving greater coherence in global economic policy-making through strengthening its relationship with other international organizations responsible for monetary and financial matters.

**F. Participation**

(a) Negotiations will be open to:

(1) all contracting parties,

(2) countries having acceded provisionally,

(3) countries applying the GATT on a de facto basis having announced, not later than 30 April 1987, their intention to accede to GATT and to participate in the negotiations,

(4) countries that have already informed the Contracting Parties, at a regular meeting of the Council of Representatives of their intention to negotiate the terms of their membership as a contracting party, and

(5) developing countries that have, by 30 April 1987, initiated procedures for accession to the GATT, with the intention of negotiating the terms of their accession during the course of the negotiations.

(b) Participation in negotiations relating to the amendment or application of GATT provisions or the negotiations of new provisions will, however, be open only to contracting parties.

**G. Organization of the negotiations**

A Group of Negotiations on Goods (GNG) is established to carry out the programme of negotiations contained in this Part of the Declaration. The GNG shall, inter alia:

(i) elaborate and put into effect detailed trade negotiation plans prior to 19 December 1986;

(ii) designate the appropriate mechanism for surveillance of commitments to standstill and rollback;

(iii) establish negotiating groups as required. Because of the interrelationship of some issues and taking fully into account the general principles governing the nego-

tiations as stated in B(iii) above it is recognized that aspects of one issue may be discussed in more than one negotiating group. Therefore each negotiating group should as required take into account relevant aspects emerging in other groups;

(iv) also decide upon inclusion of additional subject matters in the negotiations;

(v) coordinate the work of the negotiating groups and supervise the progress of the negotiations. As a guideline not more than two negotiating groups should meet at the same time;

(vi) the GNG shall report to the Trade Negotiations Committee.

In order to ensure effective application of differential and more favorable treatment the GNG shall, before the formal completion of the negotiations, conduct an evaluation of the results attained therein in terms of the Objectives and General Principles Governing Negotiations as set out in the Declaration, taking into account all issues of interest to less-developed contracting parties.

#### **Part II—Negotiations on trade in services**

Ministers also decided, as part of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, to launch negotiations on trade in services. Negotiations in this area shall aim to establish a multilateral framework of principles and rules for trade in ser-

vices, including elaboration of possible disciplines for individual sectors, with a view to expansion of such trade under conditions of transparency and progressive liberalization and as a means of promoting economic growth of all trading partners and the development of developing countries. Such framework shall respect the policy objectives of national laws and regulations applying to services and shall take into account the work of relevant international organizations.

GATT procedures and practices shall apply to these negotiations. A Group on Negotiations on Services is established to deal with these matters. Participation in the negotiations under this Part of the Declaration will be open to the same countries as under Part I. GATT secretariat support will be provided, with technical support from other organizations as decided by the Group of Negotiations on Services.

The Group of Negotiations on Services shall report to the Trade Negotiations Committee.

#### **Implementation of results under Parts I and II**

When the results of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in all areas have been established, Ministers meeting also on the occasion of a Special Session of Contracting Parties shall decide regarding the international implementation of the respective results.

# Annex 2

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## The Montreal Ministerial Declaration

### Negotiations on Trade in Services

1. Ministers reaffirm the objectives for negotiations on trade in services agreed at Punta del Este. Ministers agree that substantial progress has been achieved in pursuit of these objectives.

2. Ministers take note of the report of the GNS to the TNC contained in MTN.GNS/Z1 which they consider an important basis for further work directed towards the achievement of these negotiating objectives. This work should proceed in a parallel and interrelated fashion.

3. Ministers note the understanding reached on statistics and on existing international arrangements and discipline as set out in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the GNS report.

4. Work on definition should proceed on the basis that the multilateral framework may include trade in services involving cross-border movement of services, cross-border movement of consumers, and cross-border movement of factors of production where such movement is essential to suppliers. However, this should be examined further in the light of, *inter alia*, the following:

- (a) Cross-border movement of service and payment.
- (b) Specificity of purpose.
- (c) Discreteness of transactions.
- (d) Limited duration.

5. Ministers agree that work should proceed, without excluding any sector of trade in services on an *a priori* basis, with a view to reaching agreement on the sectoral coverage under the multilateral framework in accordance, *inter alia*, with the considerations that coverage should permit a balance of interests for all participants, that sectors of export interest to developing countries should be included, that certain sectors could be excluded in whole or in part for certain overriding considerations, and that the framework should provide for the broadest possible coverage of sectors of interest to participants.

6. Ministers agree that, before the concepts, principles and rules which comprise a multilateral framework for trade in services are finally agreed, these concepts, principles and rules will have to be examined with regard to their applicability and the implications of their application to individual sectors and the types of transactions to be covered by the multilateral framework.

7. Ministers agree that negotiations on the elaboration of a multilateral framework of principles and rules for trade in services should proceed expeditiously. To this end, the following concepts, principles and rules are considered relevant:

#### (a) Transparency

Provisions should ensure information with respect to all laws, regulations and administrative guidelines as well as international agreements relating to services trade to which the signatories are parties through adequate provisions regarding their availability. Agreement should be reached with respect to any outstanding issues in this regard.

#### (b) Progressive Liberalization

The negotiations should establish rules, modalities and procedures in the multilateral framework agreement that provide for progressive liberalization of trade in services with due respect for national policy objectives including provisions that allow for the application of principles to sectors and measures. Provisions should also be established for further negotiations after the Uruguay Round. Specific procedures may be required for the liberalization of particular sectors.

The aim of these rules, modalities and procedures should be to achieve, in this round and future negotiations, a progressively higher level of liberalization taking

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due account of the level of development of individual signatories. To this end the adverse effects of all laws, regulations and administrative guidelines should be reduced as part of the process to provide effective market access, including national treatment.

The rules, modalities and procedures for progressive liberalization should provide appropriate flexibility for individual developing countries for opening fewer sectors or liberalizing fewer types of transactions or in progressively extending market access in line with their development situation.

### *(c) National Treatment*

When accorded in conformity with other provisions of the multilateral framework, it is understood that national treatment means that the services exports and/or exporters of any signatory are accorded in the market of any other signatory, in respect of all laws, regulations and administrative practices, treatment "no less favourable" than that accorded domestic services or services providers in the same market.

### *(d) Most-Favoured-Nation/Non-Discrimination*

The multilateral framework shall contain a provision on m.f.n./non-discrimination.

### *(e) Market Access*

When market access is made available to signatories it should be on the basis that, consistent with the other provisions of the multilateral framework and in accordance with the definition of trade in services, foreign services may be supplied according to the preferred mode of delivery.

### *(f) Increasing Participation of Developing Countries*

The framework should provide for the increasing participation of developing countries in world trade and for the expansion of their service exports, including *inter alia* through the strengthening of their domestic services capacity and its efficiency and competitiveness.

### *(g) Safeguards and Exceptions*

Further negotiations will be necessary on provisions for safeguards, e.g., for balance-of-payments reasons, and

exceptions, e.g., based on security and cultural policy objectives.

### *(h) Regulatory Situation*

It is recognized that governments regulate services sectors, e.g., by granting exclusive rights in certain sectors, by attaching conditions to the operations of enterprises within their markets for consumer protection purposes and in pursuance of macro-economic policies. Asymmetries exist with respect to the degree of development of services regulations in different countries. Consequently, the right of countries, in particular of developing countries, to introduce new regulations is recognized. This should be consistent with commitments under the framework.

8. Other elements mentioned in MTN.GNS/21, as well as new ideas and concepts participants may wish to put forward, will also be considered.

9. It is understood that the acceptability of the multilateral framework will be dependent on the initial level of negotiated commitments of signatories.

### *Future Work*

10. Future work should provide for:

(a) The compilation by the secretariat of a reference list of sectors by February 1989. This process could be assisted by submissions by participants.

(b) Invitation to participants to submit indicative lists of sectors of interest to them with a target date of May 1989.

(c) The process of examining the implications and applicability of concepts, principles and rules for particular sectors and specific transactions should begin as lists become available.

(d) Further work as necessary on the role of international disciplines and arrangements and on the question of definition and statistics.

11. The GNS should endeavour, by the end of 1989, to assemble the necessary elements for a draft which would permit negotiations to take place for the completion of all parts of the multilateral framework and its entry into force by the end of the Uruguay Round.

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