

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2003/5

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

INCENTIVES

**UNCTAD Series
on Issues in International Investment Agreements**



**UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva, 2004**

NOTE

UNCTAD serves as the focal point within the United Nations Secretariat for all matters related to foreign direct investment and transnational corporations. In the past, the Programme on Transnational Corporations was carried out by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (1975-1992) and the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development (1992-1993). In 1993, the Programme was transferred to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. UNCTAD seeks to further the understanding of the nature of transnational corporations and their contribution to development and to create an enabling environment for international investment and enterprise development. UNCTAD's work is carried out through intergovernmental deliberations, research and analysis, technical assistance activities, seminars, workshops and conferences.

The term "country" as used in this study also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas; the designations employed and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. In addition, the designations of country groups are intended solely for statistical or analytical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage of development reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

The following symbols have been used in the tables:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. Rows in tables have been omitted in those cases where no data are available for any of the elements in the row;

A dash (-) indicates that the item is equal to zero or its value is negligible;

A blank in a table indicates that the item is not applicable;

A slash (/) between dates representing years, e.g. 1994-1995, indicates a financial year;

Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, e.g. 1994-1995, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

Reference to "dollars" (\$) means United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Annual rates of growth or change, unless otherwise stated, refer to annual compound rates.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

The material contained in this study may be freely quoted with appropriate acknowledgement.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2003/5
UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION
<i>Sales No. E.04.II.D.6</i>
ISBN 92-1-112613-4
ISSN 1810-3987

Copyright © United Nations, 2004
All rights reserved
Printed in Switzerland

IIA Issues Paper Series

The main purpose of the UNCTAD Series on issues in international investment agreements – and other relevant instruments – is to address concepts and issues relevant to international investment agreements and to present them in a manner that is easily accessible to end-users. The series covers the following topics:

- Admission and establishment
- Competition
- Dispute settlement: investor-State
- Dispute settlement: State-State
- Employment
- Environment
- Fair and equitable treatment
- Foreign direct investment and development
- Home country measures
- Host country operational measures
- Illicit payments
- Incentives
- International investment agreements: flexibility for development
- Investment-related trade measures
- Lessons from the MAI
- Most-favoured-nation treatment
- National treatment
- Scope and definition
- Social responsibility
- State contracts
- Taking of property
- Taxation
- Transfer of funds
- Transfer of technology
- Transfer pricing
- Transparency
- Trends in international investment agreements: an overview

Preface

The secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is implementing a work programme on international investment agreements. It seeks to help developing countries to participate as effectively as possible in international investment rule-making at the bilateral, regional, plurilateral and multilateral levels. The programme embraces policy research and development, including the preparation of a Series of issues papers; human resources capacity-building and institution-building, including national seminars, regional symposia, and training courses; and support to intergovernmental consensus-building, as well as dialogues between negotiators and groups of civil society.

This paper is part of this Series. It is addressed to Government officials, corporate executives, representatives of non-governmental organizations, officials of international agencies and researchers. The Series seeks to provide balanced analyses of issues that may arise in discussions about international investment agreements. Each study may be read by itself, independently of the others. Since, however, the issues treated closely interact with one another, the studies pay particular attention to such interactions.

The Series is produced by a team led by Karl P. Sauvant and James Zhan. The principal officer responsible for its production is Anna Joubin-Bret who oversees the development of the papers at various stages. The members of the team include Federico Ortino and Jörg Weber. The Series' principal advisors are Peter Muchlinski, Patrick Robinson and Pedro Roffe. The present paper is based on a manuscript prepared by Joachim Karl and Marcela Anzola. The final version reflects comments received *inter alia* from Anders Ahnliid, Ivo Kaufmann, Mark Koulen and M. Sornarajah. The paper was desktop published by Teresita Sabico.



Rubens Ricupero
Secretary-General of UNCTAD

Geneva, December 2003

Acknowledgements

UNCTAD's work programme on international investment agreements is implemented by a team of UNCTAD staff members and consultants headed by James Zhan, under the overall guidance of Karl P. Sauvant and Khalil Hamdani. The team includes Hamed El-Kady, Deepali Fernandes, Nicolas Guerrero, Anna Joubin-Bret, Moritz Hunsmann, Aurélie Legrand, Federico Ortino, Jörg Weber and Susanna Zammataro. Administrative support is provided by Séverine Excoffier-El Boutout and Jayanti Gupta.

UNCTAD has carried out a number of activities related to the work programme in cooperation with other intergovernmental organizations, including the Agence pour la Francophonie, Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica, CARICOM Secretariat, German Foundation for Development, Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation, Inter-American Development Bank (BTD/INTAL), League of Arab States, Organization of American States, Secretaria de Integración Económica Centroamericana and the Secretaria General de la Comunidad Andina. UNCTAD has also cooperated with non-governmental organizations, including the Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations, the Consumer Unity and Trust Society (India), the Dutch Foundation for Research on Multinationals (SOMO) (The Netherlands), the Economic Research Forum (Egypt), the European Roundtable of Industrialists, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Germany), the German Foundation for International Development, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Labour Resource and Research Institute (LaRRI) (Namibia), Oxfam, the Third World Network and World Wildlife Fund International. Since 2002, a part of the work programme has been carried out jointly with the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Funds for the work programme have so far been received from Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the European Commission. Argentina, Botswana, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yemen

have also contributed to the work programme by hosting regional symposia, national seminars or training events.

In pursuing this programme of work, UNCTAD has also closely collaborated with a number of international, regional and national organizations, particularly with the Centro de Estudios Interdisciplinarios de Derecho Industrial y Económico (the Universidad de Buenos Aires), the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, the Legon Centre of Accra (Ghana), ProInversión (Peru), Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, the National University of Singapore, Senghor University (Egypt), the University of Dar Es Salaam (Tanzania), the University de Los Andes (Colombia), the University of Campinas (Brazil), the University of Lima (Peru), the Universidad del Pacífico (Peru), the University of Pretoria (South Africa), the University of Tunis (Tunisia), the University of Yaoundé (Cameroon), the Shanghai WTO Affairs Consultation Center (China) and the University of the West Indies (Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago). All of these contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

Table of contents

Preface	iv
Acknowledgements	v
Executive summary	1
INTRODUCTION	3
I. EXPLANATION OF THE ISSUE	5
A. What are investment incentives?	5
B. What key policy issues are at stake?.....	8
II. STOCKTAKING AND ANALYSIS	11
A. The definition of “incentives”.....	11
B. Non-discrimination	16
1. National and MFN treatment.....	16
a. The extent of protection	18
b. Exclusion of the non-discrimination principle from incentives	19
c. The treatment of fiscal incentives	20
d. Other exceptions	22
2. Incentives in conjunction with performance requirements	23
C. Transparency.....	25
D. Addressing incentives competition	27
1. Limits on the lowering of regulatory standards.....	27
a. Environmental protection	27
b. Labour rights	29
c. Joint approaches	30
2. Establishment of international control or consultation mechanisms	32

Incentives

a.	Discouraging certain approaches to the granting of incentives.....	33
b.	Regional harmonization	33
c.	Control mechanisms	34
d.	Provisions on consultation or future negotiations.....	37
E.	Encouragement of development-oriented incentives.....	40
1.	Host country incentives.....	40
2.	Home country incentives.....	43
III.	INTERACTION WITH OTHER ISSUES AND CONCEPTS	53
	CONCLUSION: ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS AND POLICY OPTIONS	59
A.	Economic and development implications	59
B.	Policy options: alternative approaches and formulations.....	64
	References.....	77
	Selected UNCTAD publications on transnational corporations and foreign direct investment	83
	Questionnaire	99

Boxes

I.1.	Types of incentives	6
II.1.	Evolution of the rules on subsidies in the GATT	12
II.2.	Evolution of the rules on subsidies in the GATT	27

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_10532

