

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

World Investment Report 2002

Transnational Corporations and Export Competitiveness



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WORLD INVESTMENT REPORT 2002
TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS
AND EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS

Page 86: Table IV.1. The world's top 100 non-financial TNCs, ranked by foreign assets, 2000
Total assets of Repsol-YPF (ranked 20th) should read \$48,776, not \$487,763.

Page 127: Table V.3. Intel's manufacturing sites, January 2002 should read as follows:

Table V.3. Intel's manufacturing sites, January 2002

Country	Facility	Function	Year built	Current process technology	Employees
United States	Facility 1	Wafer fabrication	1978, 1992, 1996, 1999, 2003 ^a	0.13-, 0.25-, 0.35-micron	16 000
	Facility 2	Wafer fabrication	1980, 1993, 2002 ^a	0.13-, 0.18-, 0.25-, 0.35-micron	5 500
	Facility 3	Wafer fabrication	1988	0.13-, 0.18-micron	8 500
	Facility 4	Wafer fabrication	1994	0.28-, 0.35-, 0.50-micron	2 700
	Facility 5	Wafer fabrication, assembly and testing	1996, 1999, 2001	0.13-, 0.18- micron	10 000
	Facility 6	Systems Manufacturing	1996	..	1 400
	Facility 7	Wafer fabrication	2001	0.18-micron	1 845
Ireland	Facility	Wafer fabrication	1993, 1998, 2004 ^a	0.18-, 0.25-micron	3 400
Israel	Facility 1	Wafer fabrication	1985	0.35-, 0.50-, 0.75-, 1.0-micron	800
	Facility 2	Wafer fabrication	1999	0.18-micron	1 500
Malaysia	Facility 1	Board manufacturing, assembly and testing	1996, 1997	..	7 790
	Facility 2	Assembly and testing	1988, 1994, 1997	..	
Philippines	Facility 1	Assembly and testing	1997, 1998	..	5 984
	Facility 2	Assembly and testing	1979, 1995	..	
China	Facility	Assembly and test	1997, 2001	..	1 227
Costa Rica	Facility	Assembly and test	1997, 1999	..	1 845

Source: www.intel.com, January 2002.

^a Estimated construction completion.

Page 299: first paragraph, line 3, ..."except for New Zealand"...
Should read ..."except for Australia and New Zealand"....

Page 315: the column of 1980 under North America
For Canada, should read 23,783
For the United States, should read 215, 375.

Page 315: Annex table B.4, the column of 1980 United States
"United States 0", should read "United States –".

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, 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 reference to a company and its activities should not be construed as an endorsement by UNCTAD of the company or its activities.

The boundaries and names shown and designations used on the maps presented in this publication do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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, unless otherwise indicated;

A slash (/) between dates representing years, e.g., 1994/95, 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.

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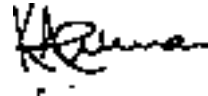
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PREFACE

In today's globalizing world economy, no country can sustain growth or achieve development without active participation in world trade. All countries need exports to help them raise standards of living and escape poverty. For developing countries in particular, the challenge is not only to expand and diversify their exports, but also to make them more competitive.

Transnational corporations (TNCs) are increasingly involved in this process, providing additional resources and technology and facilitating access to new markets. But in order to take full advantage of their partnerships with TNCs, governments must do their utmost to mobilize their own countries' resources and capabilities. Investments in education and health pay enormous dividends in building productive labour forces. Investments in science and technology — and in particular information and communications technologies — are essential if countries are to keep pace with an increasingly knowledge-based economy. These are areas where far-sighted government policies can make the difference between integration and marginalization.

This year's *World Investment Report* examines the role of TNCs in making the exports of developing and transition countries more competitive. It highlights the strategies used by TNCs in their international production networks. And it aims to help countries — especially the least developed countries — adopt sound policies, attract foreign investment and make their exports, as they surely should be, a key part of their strategy to achieve Millennium Development Goals. I hope this report reaches a wide readership and strengthens global partnerships for development.



Kofi A. Annan

Secretary-General of the United Nations

New York, July 2002

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PART THREE PROMOTING EXPORT-ORIENTED FDI

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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