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Review of the technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD and their financing

Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD

Executive summary

In 2012, overall expenditures on UNCTAD technical cooperation activities remained stable at \$36.3 million, showing that the third pillar of UNCTAD maintains its key role. Contributions to trust funds amounted to \$32.8 million, a decrease over 2011 mainly due to reduced country-based funding for the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) programme. The Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) continued to be the largest technical assistance activity of UNCTAD, followed by DMFAS. These two programmes accounted for 57 per cent of total expenditures on UNCTAD technical cooperation and for up to 60 per cent of total contributions in 2012. As a consequence, fluctuations in expenditures and contributions to the two programmes had a significant impact on overall statistics on annual technical cooperation. The contributions of developing countries continued to increase, representing 42.7 per cent of total contributions that amounted to \$14.5 million, but these contributions were to a great extent devoted to financing ASYCUDA and DMFAS projects in the same developing countries which made contributions. Contributions by developed countries, amounting to \$9.7 million, decreased by about 35 per cent as compared with 2011 and accounted for 30 per cent of total contributions. For the first time country projects accounted for the larger share of project expenditures, equivalent to 48 per cent, followed by interregional projects and regional projects which accounted for 39 and 13 per cent, respectively. The share of total expenditures for least developed countries (LDCs) at 42 per cent continued to grow, following a decade-long trend. Actions with a view to enhancing the impact and efficiency of UNCTAD assistance continued. Results-based management

methodologies were strengthened in 2012 and a fundraising strategy was presented to member States. UNCTAD involvement in support of coherence across the United Nations system continued to increase. Inter-agency coordination is a requirement to access a number of funding mechanisms (e.g. multi-donor trust funds and One United Nations funds) at the national and regional level. UNCTAD is expanding coordination with other agencies, in particular through the United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity which is the most effective mechanism in this regard. The Inter-Agency Cluster is active through joint initiatives in more than 30 countries, specifically those that voluntarily adopt the “Delivering as one” approach when formulating a new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

Introduction

1. This report has been prepared to facilitate the annual policy review of UNCTAD technical cooperation activities by the Trade and Development Board.
2. This report will also be submitted to the Working Party on the Strategic Framework and the Programme Budget for its review of UNCTAD technical cooperation activities, in line with the provisions set out in paragraph 220 of the Accra Accord and in Trade and Development Board decisions 495 (LV) of September 2008, 498 (LVI) of September 2009, 504 (LVII) of September 2010, 510 (LVIII) of September 2011 and 515 (LIX) of September 2012. In these decisions, the Trade and Development Board recommends that a more structured interaction be carried out between the UNCTAD secretariat, potential beneficiaries and donors, within the framework of the Working Party which is the main mechanism for consultations among member States on all technical cooperation issues. The Working Party performs tasks set out in its agreed terms of reference. These state that it “will review UNCTAD technical assistance, with a view, inter alia, to improving its effectiveness, enhancing transparency, sharing successful experiences and encouraging outreach towards potential recipients”.
3. As in previous years, since 2007, the scope and focus of UNCTAD technical cooperation activities in 2012 continued to follow a two-track approach by providing the following services:
 - (a) Technical assistance services to beneficiary countries and regions through trust funds of interregional, regional and country projects to which donors contribute;
 - (b) Support services at the country level within the framework of United Nations reforms and the “Delivering as one” approach.
4. Within the United Nations Development Group, UNCTAD continued to advocate for the need to effectively include non-resident agencies in United Nations assistance plans at the country level, as well as to put more emphasis on United Nations assistance in trade and related areas.

I. Funding sources for UNCTAD technical cooperation

5. UNCTAD technical cooperation activities are financed from the following three main sources:
 - (a) Bilateral funding, including individual governments, the United Nations system and other international organizations, the European Commission and private and public-sector donors;

- (b) United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation;
- (c) One United Nations funds and other multi-donor trust funds.

A. Bilateral funding

6. In general, overall voluntary contributions remain unpredictable, earmarked to specific activities and with important fluctuations from one year to another (see table 1 and chart 1). In 2012, the overall voluntary contributions by individual governments, multilateral donors, non-governmental organizations, the enterprise sector and foundations amounted to \$32.8 million, a decrease of 26 per cent over the previous year mainly due to reduced country-based funding to the DMFAS Programme and the severe financial constraints affecting major donors. ASYCUDA continued to be the largest technical assistance activity of UNCTAD, followed by DMFAS. These two programmes accounted for 57 per cent of total expenditures on UNCTAD technical cooperation. As a consequence, fluctuations in expenditures and contributions to the two programmes had a significant impact on overall statistics on annual technical cooperation.

Table 1
UNCTAD trust fund contributions, 2009–2012
(In thousands of dollars)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Developed countries ^a	13 658	13 883	14 447	9 750
Developing and transition countries ^b	9 967	9 453	15 163	14 017
European Commission	2 596	3 628	6 591	3 105
United Nations system and other international organizations ^c	2 856	3 150	6 573	5 277
Private and public sectors	781	624	1 604	660
Total	29 858	30 739	44 377	32 808

Note: UNCTAD trust fund contributions, 2009–2010, are exclusive of third-party cost-sharing contributions through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

^a Exclusive of contributions to the Associate Experts Programme of the United Nations.

^b A major part is self-sustained for activities in the countries that made contributions, financed from proceeds of loans or grants from international financial institutions.

^c For details, see table 10 of the statistical annex (TD/B/WP/253/Add.2).

7. Contributions from developed countries in 2012 amounted to \$9.7 million, a decrease of about 35 per cent as compared with 2011. Their share of total contributions decreased from 32 per cent in 2011 to about 30 per cent in 2012. A number of traditional donors reduced their contributions or in some cases even stopped contributing in 2012 as compared with 2011, in most cases because of the overall reduction in their official development assistance. The 10 developed countries that contributed the most to UNCTAD trust funds in the four-year period from 2009 to 2012, in order of accumulated contributions, are Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Canada and Spain (see table 10 in TD/B/WP/253/Add.2). Donors mainly directed their contributions towards interregional projects in support of debt management (DMFAS), ASYCUDA regional and national projects, capacity-building on investment, foreign direct investment trends and issues, the e-regulations system, competition policies, support to trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy, support to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual

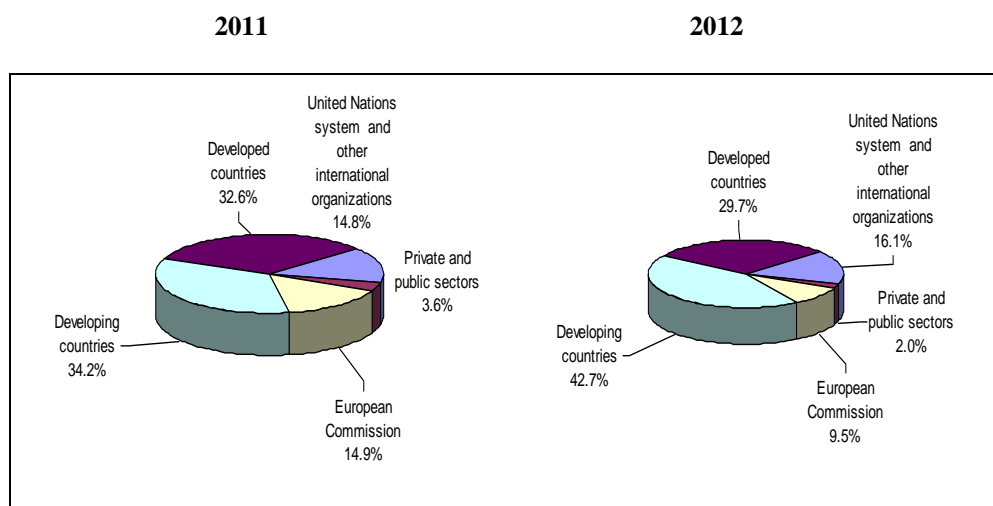
Property Rights, the Virtual Institute, and Information and Communications Technology Policies for Development.

8. In 2012, developing countries contributed the larger share (42.7 per cent of total contributions) to UNCTAD trust funds at the amount of \$14.5 million. Almost all contributions by developing countries are allocated to activities in their own countries, and are financed from loans or grants of international financial institutions, mainly to implement ASYCUDA and DMFAS programmes. These two programmes combined accounted for about 60 per cent of total UNCTAD contributions to technical cooperation in 2012. As a consequence, fluctuations in total contributions to the two programmes had a significant impact on overall statistics on annual technical cooperation. Overall, the average amount of contributions for ASYCUDA and DMFAS projects is higher than that for other projects implemented by UNCTAD. A good example is provided by the contribution of \$3.6 million for a DMFAS self-financed project in the Philippines in 2011 which contributed to the exceptional increase in contributions made by developing countries from 2010 to 2011.

Chart 1

Origin of trust fund contributions, 2011–2012

(Percentages of the total contribution)



9. Among multilateral donors, the European Commission continued to be the single largest contributor to UNCTAD operational activities. In 2012, it contributed \$3.1 million, accounting for 9.5 per cent of total contributions to trust funds. This figure represents a decrease of about 50 per cent compared with 2011 and is back to the levels of 2010. The European Commission in 2012 contributed to one interregional debt management project, one interregional project in support of trade facilitation negotiations at the World Trade Organization (WTO) and one national ASYCUDA project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

10. Remaining contributions in 2012 from the United Nations system and other international organizations including UNDP amounted to \$5.2 million, accounting for 16.1 per cent of total contributions. This includes a contribution from the World Health Organization in support of a project to improve access to medical products in developing countries. The 2012 contribution from private and public sectors of \$0.6 million, accounting for 2 per cent of total contributions, decreased by 60 per cent as compared with 2011 and is also back to the levels of 2010.

B. United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation and the Development Account

11. Programme budget resources for technical cooperation activities are provided under the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation and the Development Account, sections 23 and 36, respectively, of the United Nations programme budget.

12. Contributions from the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation and from the Development Account are not distributed on a yearly basis but under biennial allotments and are analysed based on yearly expenditures. Contributions from UNDP, One United Nations funds and other multi-donor trust funds correspond to yearly expenditures.

13. Since its establishment in 1999 by the General Assembly, the Development Account – section 36 – has become increasingly important in funding capacity development projects enhancing the capacities of developing countries in the priority areas of the United Nations development agenda. Ten entities of the United Nations Secretariat are implementing projects. They include the five regional commissions, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNCTAD, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

14. Projects are carried out under tranches, each of which has a three- to four-year life span. In 2012, projects under the sixth additional tranche, the seventh tranche, the seventh additional tranche and the eighth tranche were implemented. The significance accorded to the Development Account by member States is reflected by its increased funding envelope – with \$23.6 million distributed under the new eighth tranche, representing almost double the initial level of funding when the Account was established 12 years ago. UNCTAD has a share of about 18 per cent of the total envelope under each tranche. Under the eighth tranche, UNCTAD succeeded in accessing \$4.2 million, attributed to eight projects to be implemented between 2012 and 2015 in various areas pertaining to UNCTAD expertise. In addition, residual balances from previous tranches are regularly redistributed as additional allocations. UNCTAD managed to access \$0.9 million under the additional eighth tranche. In 2012, the ninth tranche was launched with a total envelope of \$29.2 million. UNCTAD presented a number of proposals in the various areas pertaining to its expertise, of which 8 were approved for a total budget of \$4.8 million. These projects will be implemented between 2014 and 2016.

15. Management of the Development Account is set out in relevant General Assembly resolutions. The project review and approval process is innovative for the regular budget of the United Nations. The process is designed for project proposals to compete with each other in meeting the criteria and the themes prescribed by the General Assembly and in achieving expected accomplishments.

16. Resources under the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation – section 23 – are provided for advisory services and training. In 2012, expenditures under section 23 remained stable as compared with 2012. As in the past, the training component of regular programme of technical cooperation resources was used mainly to finance training activities related to key international economic issues in line with paragraph 166 of the UNCTAD X Plan of Action.¹

17. In 2012, total UNCTAD expenditures on technical cooperation from the regular programme budget amounted to \$2.6 million, accounting for 7.3 per cent of overall expenditures (see table 8 in TD/B/WP/253/Add.2).

¹ For a description of these activities, see cluster XIV in document TD/B/WP/253/Add.1.

C. Specific partner contributions and multi-partner trust funds to support joint programmes of the Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity

18. In the context of United Nations system-wide coherence, specific partner contributions and multi-partner trust funds (MPTFs)² are specifically designed to make the “Delivering as one” approach operational by effectively implementing the coordinated inter-agency operations defined in UNDAFs. Since 2008, UNCTAD has accessed a number of specific partner contributions and MPTFs for a total amount of \$3.3 million. In 2012, UNCTAD participation in specific partner contributions and MPTFs consisted of a total of \$0.6 million (see table 2 in the present report and table 7 in TD/B/WP/253/Add.2) for joint operations implemented in Albania, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam.

Table 2

Allocations to UNCTAD to support joint programmes of the United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity through specific partner contributions and multi-partner trust funds, 2009–2012

(In thousands of dollars)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F)	292	200	414	68
Albania, One United Nations Fund	240	120	57	30
Rwanda, One United Nations Fund	240	120	57	106
Cape Verde Transition Fund	211	130	81	-
United Republic of Tanzania, One United Nations Fund	-	-	142	182
Mozambique, One United Nations Fund	60	120	-	83
Total	803	590	694	469

Source: Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Abbreviation: MDG, Millennium Development Goals.

1. Specific partner contributions

19. In the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, UNCTAD has been participating since 2011 in a three-year joint programme developed with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), financed by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs of Switzerland. In 2012, UNCTAD received a second instalment of \$150,000. Carried out under outcome 1 of the UNDAF 2012–2015, the project aims at developing a competitive tourism industry with a particular focus on the organic agriculture and handicraft industries.

² Specific partner contributions are direct contributions to one or more agencies given by one or more donors to support inter-agency coordination. MPTFs are established through a multi-tier governance structure (a generic MPTF architecture has been developed by the United Nations Development Group) involving the representatives of the United Nations system, national governments and donors. Specific partner contributions and MPTFs are complementary to support joint operations of the United Nations.

2. Multi-partner trust funds

20. In the One United Nations pilot country Albania, UNCTAD received in 2012 an allocation of \$30,000 from the One United Nations Fund for Albania for activities on customs operations, competition and investment promotion developed in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), ITC, UNDP and UNIDO.

21. In the One United Nations pilot country Mozambique, UNCTAD started new activities under the UNDAF 2012–2015 and received an allocation of \$82,800 from the 2012 One United Nations Fund for activities on support to enterprise development carried out in cooperation with UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, FAO and ITC.

22. In the One United Nations pilot country Rwanda, UNCTAD received a 2012 One United Nations Fund allocation of \$105,915. UNCTAD extended its activities in two joint programmes carried out within the Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity: (a) a project with UNIDO aimed at strengthening institutional capacities to improve the business environment and (b) a regional integration project in partnership with the Economic Commission for Africa, UNCTAD, ILO, UNDP, UNIDO and ITC.

23. In the One United Nations pilot country the United Republic of Tanzania, UNCTAD is participating in a joint programme carried out within the Inter-Agency Cluster with the participation of UNDP, ILO, UNCTAD, UNIDO and ITC. In 2012, UNCTAD received an allocation of \$182,231 from the One United Nations Fund for the United Republic of Tanzania to support activities on trade and investment promotion with particular reference to integrated value chains and greater access to international markets.

24. In Viet Nam, UNCTAD is participating in the joint programme titled “Green Production and Trade to Increase Income and Employment Opportunities for the Rural Poor” carried out within the One United Nations pilot country by the Inter-Agency Cluster. The joint programme, composed of UNCTAD, FAO, ILO, ITC and UNIDO, is supported by the MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F). In 2012, UNCTAD received an allocation of \$67,945 from the Fund for enterprise development activities.

D. Cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme

25. Since 2006, cooperation and coordination between UNCTAD and UNDP has been significantly strengthened. This relationship revolves around two interrelated dimensions:

(a) Areas where UNDP and UNCTAD work converge and where efforts could be joined in view of avoiding duplications and adding value by combining each agency’s expertise: Cooperation takes place in the framework of the memorandum of understanding signed between the two organizations in March 2009 with concrete operations set out in the Road map of joint work for 2010–2012. UNDP and UNCTAD agreed on a triennial “road map” that identified joint activities (research work, outreach, technical assistance and cooperation at the country/regional levels).

(b) Cooperation in all activities of the United Nations Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity at the global, regional and national levels: UNCTAD is in charge of the coordination of the joint activities of the Inter-Agency Cluster, but as UNCTAD has no field offices, the role of UNDP-Geneva in facilitating contacts with UNDP at the field level has been crucial for the efficiency of UNCTAD and the Inter-Agency Cluster as a whole.

E. Financing of associate experts

26. In addition to the funding sources mentioned above, some donors support the UNCTAD Associate Experts Programme, which is carried out under the Associate Experts Programme of the United Nations. In 2012, Germany, Italy, Norway and Spain contributed to four associate expert posts. Spain financed the post of an expert to work in the Technical Cooperation Service on issues related to One United Nations and the United Nations system-wide reform process (see table 6 in TD/B/WP/253/Add.2).

27. The secretariat is grateful to those donors who continue to regularly support the UNCTAD Associate Experts Programme and calls on other donors to consider financing the programme, which offers a unique opportunity for young professionals to participate in the analytical and operational work of UNCTAD.

II. Expenditures and allocation of technical cooperation resources

28. In 2012, overall expenditures for UNCTAD technical cooperation activities remained stable at \$36.3 million, showing that the third pillar of UNCTAD has maintained its key role. In 2005, total expenditures reached \$30 million and have since then averaged at about \$36 million a year, with a peak of over \$39 million in 2010 (table 3).

Table 3

UNCTAD total expenditures on technical cooperation and source of funds, 2009–2012

(In millions of dollars and percentage)

	2009	2010	2011	Amount	2012	
					Percentage of total	Change over previous year (percentage)
Trust funds	36.1	36.6	36.0	33.4	91.9	(7.5)
Multi-partner trust funds and One United Nations funds	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	(47.8)
Regular budget and Development Account	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.6	7.3	9
Total	38.8	39.2	39.1	36.3	100.0	

A. Type of projects

29. UNCTAD technical cooperation projects continue to be provided on the basis of interregional, regional and country projects and programmes (chart 2).

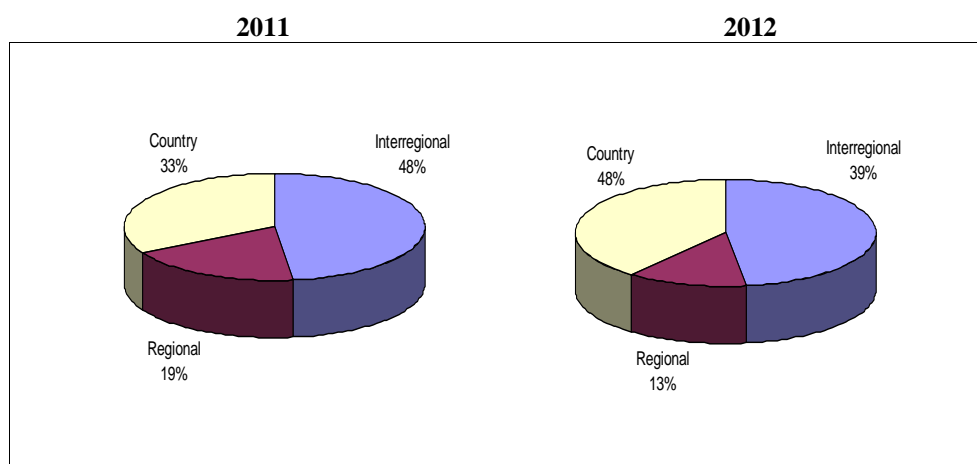
1. Interregional projects

30. Interregional projects are thematic projects offering activities that all developing countries can benefit from. In 2012, expenditures under these projects amounted to \$14.2 million, accounting for 39 per cent of total expenditures. The total number of interregional projects with expenditures in 2012 was reduced to 59, as compared with 83 in 2011 (excluding associate experts and Development Account projects).

Chart 2

Technical cooperation expenditures by type of project, 2011–2012

(As a percentage of total project expenditures)

**2. Regional projects**

31. In 2012, expenditures on regional projects amounted to \$4.8 million, a decrease of about \$2.5 million over the previous year, representing 13 per cent of total expenditures. The total number of regional projects with expenditures in 2012 was 17, as compared with 23 in 2011. Major regional projects under implementation in 2012 included, in Africa, one subregional ASYCUDA project, one competition project and one e-regulations project; in Latin America and the Caribbean, two subregional ASYCUDA projects, one subregional e-regulations project and one competition law and policy project; in Asia and the Pacific, one ASYCUDA project and one project on development-oriented regional integration in South-East Asia.

3. Country projects

32. For the first time country projects became the major form of delivery of UNCTAD technical cooperation in terms of volume. In 2012, total expenditures on country projects amounted to \$17.3 million, an increase of about 5 million as compared with 2011. Country projects accounted for about 48 per cent of total delivery in 2012. The total number of country projects with expenditures in 2012 was 96, as compared with 115 in 2011. Most country projects are either self-financed or financed by resources made available to UNCTAD under the bilateral aid programmes of certain donors. All projects financed by multi-donor trust funds and One United Nations funds are country projects (see section I.C). The majority of expenditures of country projects implemented by UNCTAD relate to the areas of customs modernization and reform (ASYCUDA) and debt management (DMFAS).

33. Expenditures on country projects in 2012 increased in all regions as compared with 2011, with the exception of Europe where they remained stable.

B. Thematic distribution

34. UNCTAD technical cooperation is grouped into 17 thematic clusters (table 4). Trust funds supporting cross-sectoral activities such as trade and gender, South–South cooperation or activities linked to the participation of experts and civil society in

UNCTAD's work are grouped under an additional cluster 18, which represents about 6 per cent of total annual expenditures.

35. The allocation of contributions among different thematic clusters is uneven and does not match the demands received under each thematic cluster. As already stressed, about 60 per cent of UNCTAD technical cooperation activities are undertaken under two thematic clusters, namely clusters 11 and 12. The remaining 15 thematic clusters of activities are much smaller in size and account each for between 7 and 1 per cent of total delivery.

C. Geographical distribution

36. Total expenditures in Africa (including country and regional projects) amounted to \$9.4 million in 2012 and remained stable as compared with the previous year. Country project expenditures increased, while regional project expenditures decreased. The share for Africa in total delivery of UNCTAD technical cooperation in 2012 was 25.8 per cent, as compared with 23.5 per cent in 2011.

37. Total expenditures in Asia and the Pacific, including country and regional projects, amounted to \$7.3 million in 2012, increasing by \$2 million as compared with the previous year. Both country and regional projects expenditures increased. The share of the region in the total delivery of UNCTAD technical cooperation in 2012 was 20 per cent, compared with 13.5 per cent in 2011.

Table 4

Technical cooperation expenditure by region and cluster, 2009–2012

(In thousands of dollars)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Percentage
Total	38 789	39 198	39 073	36 311	100.0
<i>By region</i>					
Africa	7 349	7 551	9 188	9 363	25.8
Asia and the Pacific	7 959	6 895	5 287	7 268	20.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5 250	5 851	5 054	4 701	12.9
Europe	728	690	799	784	2.2
Interregional	17 504	18 212	18 746	14 194	39.1
<i>By cluster</i>					
I. Capacity-building on trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy	3 357	2 737	666	825	2.3
II. Trade analysis capacities and information systems	323	387	324	154	0.4
III. Trade environment and development	901	983	1 071	950	2.6
IV. Competition policy and consumer protection	875	1 231	1 274	1 178	3.2
IV. Commodity sector development and poverty reduction	1 328	1 140	1 397	270	0.7
VI. Foreign direct investment trends and issues	416	470	485	888	2.4
VII. Investment policies	2 454	2 091	1 093	897	2.5

	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Percentage
VIII. Investment facilitation	1 701	785	2 288	2 461	6.8
IX. Enterprise development	848	1 816	1 784	327	0.9
X. Globalization and development strategies	426	753	1 115	1 553	4.3
XI. Strengthening the debt management capacity of developing countries	5 025	4 738	5 866	5 939	16.4
XII. Transport and trade facilitation	14 675	15 058	14 762	16 010	44.1
XIII. Information and communications technology policies and applications for development	411	321	439	366	1.0
XIV. Cross-divisional training and capacity-building	2 530	2 415	1 914	935	2.6
XV. Science technology and innovation	265	356	352	174	0.5
XVI. Productive capacities in landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies	710	892	941	595	1.6
XVII. Strengthening support for trade mainstreaming into national development plans and/or poverty reduction strategy papers in LDCs in the context of the Enhanced Integrated Framework	313	678	438	621	1.7
XVIII. Executive direction and management and support services	2 231	2 348	2 862	2 168	6.0
<i>Of which, LDCs</i>	<i>16 140</i>	<i>13 277</i>	<i>14 185</i>	<i>15 201</i>	<i>41.9</i>

38. Total expenditures in Latin America and the Caribbean, including country and regional projects, amounted to \$4.7 million, a small decrease as compared with 2011. Country project expenditures slightly increased while expenditures of regional projects decreased by about \$1 million. The share of the region in total delivery of UNCTAD technical cooperation remained stable at 12.9 per cent, as compared with 2011.

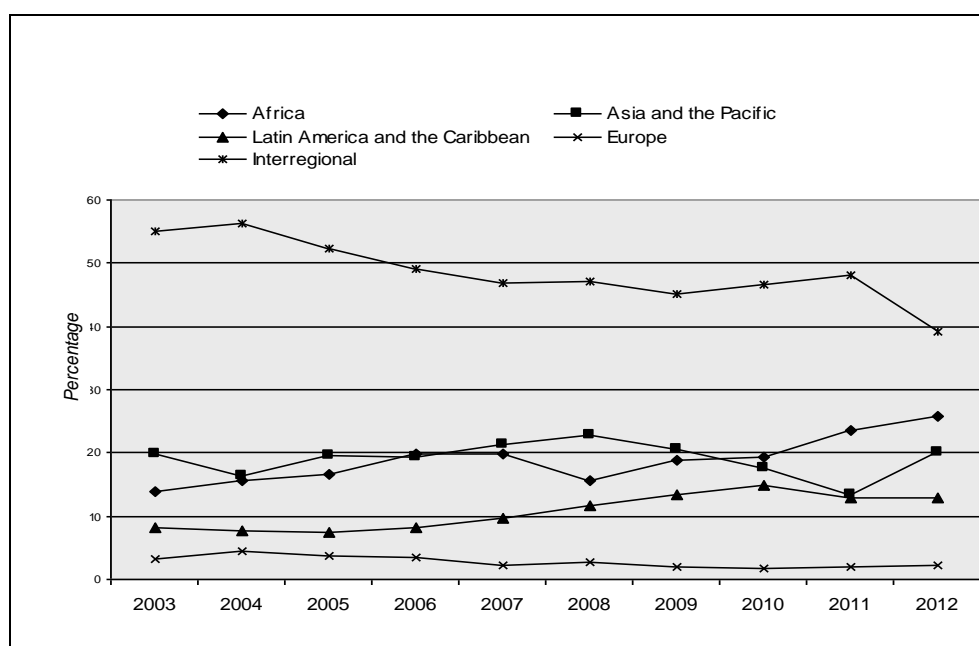
39. In Europe, six national projects with total expenditures of \$784,000 were under implementation in 2012. These included in particular ASYCUDA projects in Albania, Gibraltar and Kosovo.

40. The geographical distribution data (table 4 and chart 3) should be read in conjunction with the information provided in section II.A, in particular the comments regarding regional and country projects. It should be noted that only expenditures on regional and country projects, which accounted for about 61 per cent of total expenditures, are taken into account for the calculation of regional shares. However, country and regions also benefited from interregional projects. Furthermore, when interpreting regional shares, it must be kept in mind that most country projects are either self-financed or financed through resources made available by donors from their bilateral aid programmes or through multi-donor trust funds.

Chart 3

Technical cooperation expenditure by region, 2003-2012

(As a percentage of total yearly expenditure)



41. As part of its strategy for delivering technical cooperation services, UNCTAD continues to assign priority to LDCs. In 2012, technical cooperation expenditures in support of LDCs amounted to \$15.2 million, an increase of about 1 million over the previous year, accounting for 42 per cent of total expenditures. Over the past eight years expenditures in support of LDCs averaged around \$14 million a year. In 2012, contributions to the LDC Trust Fund from China and Norway totalled only about \$100,000. Contributions have steadily been declining since 2009. Since its establishment in 2000, the Fund has received a total of \$10 million from 20 different donors. As emphasized in paragraph 9 of Trade and Development Board decision 515 (LIX) of September 2012, development partners in a position to do so are called upon to continue to contribute to the LDC Trust Fund.

III. Structure and functioning

A. Follow-up to intergovernmental decisions

42. UNCTAD technical cooperation continues to revolve around policy analysis and advice and human and institutional capacity-building. In accordance with paragraphs 178 and 217 of the Accra Accord and with paragraph 11 of Trade and Development Board decision 515 (LIX) of September 2012, efforts continued to ensure greater coherence between technical cooperation programmes and analytical and consensus-building work.

43. In previous reports on technical cooperation of UNCTAD, examples on synergies between the three pillars were provided with a focus on the areas of investment and competition policies. Activities carried out under the trade facilitation programme also provide a good illustration of how a consensus-building event in Geneva, followed by the

publication of research work, can lead to a successful technical assistance project that benefits developing member States of UNCTAD. In March 2011, an ad hoc expert meeting³ on trade facilitation measures included in bilateral and regional free trade agreements led to completing a publication in December 2011. The publication offers in-depth analysis and scrutiny of customs and other trade facilitation measures contained in 118 regional trade agreements in force in Africa, Asia, continental America and Europe, and agreements concluded across regions.⁴ It includes policy actions aimed at developing a cohesive approach to trade facilitation based upon avoidance of a multiplicity of measures and harmonization at the national level. The analysis also suggests that experiences gained may actually contribute to raising the ambition of the multilateral rule formation process, bringing remedies to possible discrimination risks by ensuring cooperation among countries in implementing best practices and use of international standards, as a means to ensure alignment to common references. Such thinking has been incorporated into a United Nations Development Account project⁵ started in 2011 and currently being executed in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, India, Kenya, Nepal, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The project, to be concluded in 2013, adopted a strategy which combines assessments of national trade facilitation efforts currently in place with possible linkages at the regional and multilateral levels. Thus far, implementation of the project has brought sound progress in capacity-building in participating countries well beyond the initial expected results.

44. Rationalization of the activities carried out within each of the thematic clusters and consolidation of projects under thematic trust funds continued through 2012. Efforts were aimed at reducing the fragmentation of UNCTAD operational activities and the number of trust funds, without affecting the scope, content and delivery of UNCTAD technical cooperation programmes.

45. The number of operational trust funds with expenditures in 2012 amounted to 187. The corresponding figure was 262 in 2008 when actions towards reducing fragmentation started. In 2012, the secretariat managed to financially close 45 projects; of these, 22 were interregional projects, 6 were regional projects and 17 were country projects.⁶ However, 29 new projects were started in 2012, 23 of which were country projects.

46. Only interregional and regional trust funds funded by bilateral donors are concerned by the clustering process. In terms of figures, this represents a total of 63 interregional projects and 17 regional projects with expenditures in 2012. UNDP-funded projects, Development Account projects and projects financed by multi-partner trust funds and One United Nations funds are not part of the clustering process, as they are governed by financial and administrative rules that differ from those for trust funds projects.

47. The Project Review Committee⁷ continued to perform its central role as the internal mechanism to ensure coherence and interdivisional cooperation on issues related to

³ Ad-Hoc Expert Meeting: Trade Facilitation in Regional Trade Arrangements (<http://unctad.org/en/Pages/MeetingsArchive.aspx?meetingid=21005>).

⁴ UNCTAD (2011), *Trade Facilitation in Regional Trade Agreements*, New York and Geneva (http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/dtlb2011d1_en.pdf).

⁵ The project is titled "Strengthening capacities of developing countries in Africa and Asia to support their effective participation in negotiating bilateral, regional and multilateral trade facilitation arrangements" (<http://www.un.org/esa/devaccount/projects/2010/10-11AU.html>).

⁶ A project is financially closed when all the project activities programmed have been completed and there are no outstanding obligations (commitments) in the project accounts.

⁷ The Project Review Committee is the interdivisional mechanism for making collegial decisions on UNCTAD technical assistance operations and fundraising. Its terms of reference were set by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in 2008. The goals and scope of the Committee are sharing and

technical cooperation. The Committee meets as necessary to discuss issues relative to the management of technical cooperation, including fundraising, distribution of funds and approval of new projects proposals. Members of the Project Review Committee (i.e. divisional focal points) and the Technical Cooperation Service communicate almost on a daily basis on all issues related to the coherent delivery of technical cooperation.

48. The 17 thematic clusters document, circulated as an informal working document of the Working Party, is frequently updated by the divisions responsible for the respective clusters to reflect ongoing and proposed activities in response to requests received from beneficiaries. The document includes proposals to merge interregional and regional projects into multi-donor and multi-year trust funds. The objective is to continue reducing the number of trust funds, consolidate activities, simplify and streamline the structure of UNCTAD technical cooperation. Information regarding new and closed projects in 2012 is provided in table 12 in document TD/B/WP/253/Add.2.

49. The secretariat is committed to continuing its efforts towards the reduction of fragmentation, and counts on the support of donor governments in this regard. Donors are regularly contacted by the secretariat to request authorization to close, reimburse or transfer residual amounts to other activities. These operations can only take place with the formal approval of donors.

50. The secretariat continues to update the compilation of the indicative list of formal requests for UNCTAD assistance received in 2012–2013 that is circulated as an informal working document of the Working Party. This list continues to increase. It is a useful tool for identifying in a transparent manner the needs and priorities of beneficiaries and should guide donors in their decisions to allocate their contributions, as recommended in paragraph 8 of Trade and Development Board decision 515 (LIX) of September 2012.

51. In September 2012 the Trade and Development Board requested the secretariat to enhance the management and administration of UNCTAD. As part of this response the secretariat prepared a document entitled “Guidelines for the implementation of results-based management regarding technical cooperation projects”. The document was circulated to member States in December 2012. It is a tool available to all project managers of UNCTAD projects that will guide them in the design and implementation of operational activities. The Guidelines are a compilation of the methodology and best practices most used within the United Nations system. Annexes to the document refer to numerous examples of how these Guidelines can be applied to specific operations.

52. The full implementation of these Guidelines will require a learning process, particularly among project managers that are not yet familiar with these tools. For this purpose a process of dissemination and training started. Two briefing sessions by videoconference have been organized with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, at no cost to UNCTAD, with a view to learning how results-based management is being applied in United Nations Development Account projects (including those designed and implemented by UNCTAD). The methodology used by the Development Account is particularly advanced, appropriate and relevant for UNCTAD technical cooperation.

53. A second step in the dissemination and awareness process should be the organization of a training course addressed to project managers, delivered by an expert on results-based management, tailored to the specificities of UNCTAD projects as well as the

reporting of information, analysing UNCTAD technical cooperation programmes, improving and streamlining procedures, supporting resource mobilization efforts, ensuring overall coherence and enhancing the role of UNCTAD at the country level.

wide variety of modalities and thematic areas in which UNCTAD delivers assistance. Resources will need to be identified to organize this training.

54. The Project Review Committee will use the Guidelines when discussing new project documents with a view to ensuring the quality, sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness of UNCTAD operational activities.

55. Another aspect of enhancing the management and administration of UNCTAD relates to the request by the Trade and Development Board for an UNCTAD fundraising strategy. A draft of this strategy was circulated to member States on 22 March 2013 (UNCTAD/OSG/Misc/2013/1). Given the close link that exists between the draft fundraising strategy and the coordination of UNCTAD technical assistance, the secretariat suggested that member States take up consideration of the draft fundraising strategy at the September session of the Working Party. The secretariat looks forward to this discussion and inputs from member States in order to finalize the strategy.

56. The UNCTAD Project Portal (www.unctad.info/en/TC/?mode=AllProjects) provides online access to comprehensive information on all UNCTAD technical assistance projects and the facility to select information by project, donor, geographical coverage and thematic cluster.

B. Contribution to United Nations system-wide coherence

57. Since its establishment in April 2007 and its official launch by the United Nations Secretary-General during the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XII) in April 2008, the Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity⁸ has successfully pursued three main goals: (a) strengthening the role of trade and productive capacities in the integrated technical assistance delivered by the United Nations; (b) ensuring inter-agency coordination within “Delivering as one”; and (c) increasing the links between non-resident agencies and United Nations country offices.

58. The Inter-Agency Cluster was mentioned as an example of best practice in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the 2012 quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR). The report notes that the Inter-Agency Cluster provides new opportunities for cooperation on economic development as well as “greater access to the range of development expertise and resources in the United Nations system”. The message was reiterated during the General Assembly debate regarding United Nations system-wide coherence in October 2012.

59. In June 2012, the Government of Albania hosted the Fifth High-level Intergovernmental Conference on Delivering as One to discuss the achievements, challenges and lessons learned thus far. During the Conference, the Member States insisted that the benefits of the implementation of “Delivering as one” were by far greater than any shortcoming, and that there was no going back to doing business with the United Nations as before. Member States highlighted that government ownership of United Nations assistance, as well as alignment on national priorities, had greatly improved since 2007. UNCTAD raised issues on non-resident agencies during the Conference and emphasized

⁸ Since 2007, the Cluster has been the inter-agency mechanism composed of resident and non-resident agencies of the United Nations system with mandates and expertise in the area of international trade and productive sectors. Coordinated by UNCTAD, it is currently composed of UNIDO, FAO, ILO, ITC, WTO, UNDP, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the five regional commissions, UNEP and the United Nations Office for Project Services. See http://www.unctad.org/en/Pages/TC/TC_United-Nations-Inter-Agency-Cluster.aspx.

that “Delivering as one” greatly facilitated the access of Governments and United Nations Resident Coordinators to the expertise of non-resident agencies, in particular on policy aspects. UNCTAD also highlighted that “Delivering as one” not only led to more coherence but also significantly increased the quality of joint operations as they benefited from a wide range of expertise existing within the United Nations system.

60. On 21 December 2012, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a landmark resolution (A/Res/67/226) on the QCPR, which assesses the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact of United Nations operational activities for development and establishes system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system for the period 2013–2016. The resolution calls for strengthened system-wide coherence and effectiveness at the country level and for the first time recognizes the “Delivering as one” model. The United Nations development system is called upon to further strengthen joint programming processes and improve UNDAF as a strategic framework. At the global level, the United Nations development system is requested to invest in intra-agency rationalization of operations.

1. Increased participation of UNCTAD and the Inter-Agency Cluster at the country level

(a) Participation in the One United Nations pilot countries

61. At the time of the preparation of this report, in addition to the One United Nations pilot countries mentioned in chapter I, joint programmes⁹ were being implemented and/or designed by the Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity as follows:

(a) In Cape Verde, the Inter-Agency Cluster finalized the design of a new joint programme to be implemented within the new UNDAF 2012–2016 cycle. The joint programme relates to inclusive growth and poverty reduction. It includes the participation of UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, ITC, FAO and ILO. When formulating the joint programme, coordination with the Enhanced Integrated Framework was ensured.

(b) In Pakistan, the Inter-Agency Cluster participated in the formulation of the new UNDAF 2013–2017 with a focus on economic growth. The UNDAF includes the participation of UNCTAD, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the United Nations Office for Project Services.

(c) In Uruguay, the Inter-Agency Cluster is participating in the UNDAF 2011–2015 under the outcome on “Sustainable Development through Integration into the International Trading System, Diversified Production and Increased Investment”. The Inter-Agency Cluster’s intervention includes UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, ITC, FAO and UNEP.

(b) Participation in countries having adopted a “Delivering as one” approach at the national level and regional coordinating mechanisms

62. In addition to the One United Nations pilot countries, the number of countries having adopted the “Delivering as one” approach when formulating new UNDAFs based on the 2010 *How to Prepare an UNDAF: Guidelines for United Nations Country Teams* (United Nations Development Group) is increasing. Many United Nations Resident Coordinators are requesting the Inter-Agency Cluster’s assistance to address government priorities on trade-related and productive capacity issues at the country level.

⁹ A table containing updated information on Inter-Agency Cluster operations at the country level will be circulated during the meeting of the Working Party.

63. In 2012, the Inter-Agency Cluster was involved in the design and implementation of joint programmes, to differing degrees in scope and configuration, at the national and regional levels.

- (a) Operations of the Inter-Agency Cluster at the national levels:
 - (i) Africa: the Comoros, Lesotho, and Sao Tome and Principe;
 - (ii) Arab States: Egypt, Iraq and State of Palestine;
 - (iii) Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Nepal;
 - (iv) Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan;
 - (v) Latin America and the Caribbean: Ecuador and Panama.
- (b) Operations of the Cluster at the regional levels:
 - (i) **Africa.** The Inter-Agency Cluster is participating in the regional initiative on industry, trade and market access coordinated by UNIDO. The regional operations aim at promoting sustainable growth, wealth creation and global integration through three priority areas, namely the development of industrial policy and institutional direction, upgrading production and trade capacities and boosting intra-African trade. The Inter-Agency Cluster intervention includes UNCTAD, the Economic Commission for Africa, UNIDO, UNDP, ILO and WTO.
 - (ii) **Arab States.** In 2012, five agencies of the Inter-Agency Cluster – UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, ILO and ITC – jointly designed a regional project for the members of the League of the Arab States. Known as the “Aid for Trade initiative for Arab States”, the project aims at providing a platform for targeted trade reforms, strengthening employment and competitiveness, trade promotion and regional trade integration. It builds on ongoing activities of the five agencies in the region and at the country level. Officially endorsed by the Arab Economic and Social Development Summit, the project is expected to start operations in 2013. It was initiated by the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation which is contributing to this \$11 million project, together with 20 other bilateral donors, over a two-year period.
 - (iii) **Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.** The Inter-Agency Cluster is participating in joint initiatives of the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia. In 2012, UNCTAD and the Economic Commission for Europe submitted an Aid for Trade project concept note on customs data exchange and harmonization.

Box 1. UNCTAD role in the Enhanced Integrated Framework

The Accra Accord recognizes the Enhanced Integrated Framework as a key mechanism for the provision of trade-related technical assistance to the LDCs and calls on UNCTAD to intensify and strengthen its contribution to it. In this context, UNCTAD continues, with very limited resources, to take part actively in the Framework. In addition, UNCTAD assists LDCs both in terms of capacity-building for ownership of the Framework through its support activities before and after conducting Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies and by providing trade policy and strategy advisory services.

In 2012 UNCTAD carried out the update of the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study of the Gambia and has been requested by the Governments of Senegal and Mozambique to carry out their respective Studies. Funding for these updating Studies has been provided by the Enhanced Integrated Framework trust fund.

During its thirteenth ministerial meeting (UNCTAD XIII, Doha), UNCTAD organized the LDC Ministerial Working Breakfast on the Enhanced Integrated Framework. Various meetings during UNCTAD XIII discussed how to best integrate trade into national development strategies and the modalities for accelerating delivery of results in the new global economic landscape. In addition to LDC ministers, participants at the Working Breakfast included the Executive Secretariat of the Enhanced Integrated Framework, the Executive Director of WTO, and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

A number of other activities were also carried out, namely:

Chad. UNCTAD organized a national workshop to sensitize high-level officials to the importance of mainstreaming trade into the poverty reduction strategy, and to provide tools for fostering national ownership of the Framework.

Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic. UNCTAD provided technical assistance for the formulation of a Tier 2 Enhanced Integrated Framework project and to reinforce the Framework process. Tier 2 is aimed at assisting in the implementation of priority projects identified in the Action Matrix of a Diagnostic Trade Integration Study.

Comoros. UNCTAD organized a workshop in the Comoros for formulating a trade development strategy and prepared the necessary background papers for the validation workshop that was attended by Government officials and Enhanced Integrated Framework stakeholders.

Cambodia. UNCTAD is implementing a project on rules of origin financed from the multi-donor trust fund established at the country level under a trade sector-wide approach. A number of workshops and advisory missions have been carried out on the utilization of trade preferences and rules of origin.

2. Organization and participation of the Inter-Agency Cluster at the United Nations system level and other events

64. A special session of the Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity was organized on 21 April 2012 on the occasion of UNCTAD XIII. The special session was chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD and was attended by high-level officials from 11 agencies members of the Inter-Agency Cluster. The session was an occasion to take stock of the work carried out since 2008 and provide agencies' perspective on the theme of UNCTAD XIII.

65. In the framework of a project financed by the Development Account, and in cooperation with the agencies members of the Inter-Agency Cluster, UNCTAD organized a regional workshop in Nepal from 24 to 27 April 2012. The workshop aimed at strengthening capacity in formulating trade-related assistance plans and improving the inclusion of trade in new UNDAFs. The workshop was meant for Government officials in charge of development strategies. All selected participating countries (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Fiji, Nepal, Samoa, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste) in the regional workshop are starting a new UNDAF cycle in 2013. Inter-Agency Cluster members jointly delivering the workshop included the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, UNEP, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and UNCTAD. A special national session devoted only to Nepal took place at the end of the regional workshop with 15 representatives from the Government of Nepal.

66. As part of the same Development Account project, UNCTAD jointly organized with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research an online course on the trade dimension in UNDAFs. Some 130 representatives of governments, non-governmental organizations, universities and related institutions signed up for the course which was delivered in October and November 2012.

67. The Inter-Agency Cluster organized an event in November 2012 entitled "Poverty reduction through trade in Lesotho: An example of inter-agency coordination". The Minister of Trade and Industry of Lesotho and the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD participated in the session and described the role and activities of the Inter-Agency Cluster in Lesotho, which provides an excellent example of how inter-agency coordination in the area of trade can work and deliver.

IV. Conclusions and ways forward

68. Follow-up actions in response to the Accra Accord, the Doha Mandate and decisions of the Trade and Development Board regarding the structure and functioning of UNCTAD technical cooperation continued. Efforts to reduce fragmentation and consolidate activities under thematic clusters were vigorously pursued with a view to enhancing coherence and transparency and to strengthening internal management. The overall goal was to increase the impact and sustainability of project activities. Expenditures continued at a sustained pace showing the key role of this pillar of UNCTAD activities. Requests from beneficiaries continued to increase in all areas pertaining to UNCTAD's mandate while voluntary contributions from developed partners decreased and remained unpredictable. Allocation of contributions among different thematic clusters was uneven. Consequently long- or medium-term planning of technical cooperation has been difficult.

69. Efforts to establish a results-based management approach are being pursued. All new projects are built using a logical framework approach with a view to enabling assessment of the relevance, quality, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of a project. The secretariat intends to strengthen its efforts in this direction during the coming year.

70. The secretariat also intends to improve the capacity of UNCTAD to attract donor resources. A road map is provided in the recommendations included in the document entitled "UNCTAD fundraising strategy for technical cooperation activities" (UNCTAD/OSG/MISC/2013/1) that will be discussed at the sixty-fifth session of the Working Party. The secretariat looks forward to the guidance and support of member States in this regard. Despite the impact of the economic crisis on financial support for United Nations programmes, UNCTAD has been able to maintain the support of its donors and it is particularly proud of the increased support provided by beneficiaries for self-financed

activities in their own countries, which represents a concrete recognition of the importance of UNCTAD programmes.

71. At the level of the United Nations system, the Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity, which UNCTAD continued to lead, further consolidated its role and continued to be one of the most dynamic inter-agency mechanisms within the United Nations system. With its 15 members, the Inter-Agency Cluster was able to participate actively in the preparatory phases of a number of UNDAFs at the country level and formulated and delivered joint programmes and activities within the framework of the “Delivering as one” initiative. The Inter-Agency Cluster was mentioned as an example of best practice in the report of the Secretary-General on the 2012 QCPR. More and more countries are adopting the “Delivering as one” approach. Since 2008, the positive results achieved by the Inter-Agency Cluster have shown that despite the complexity of this thematic area of work “Delivering as one” can be achieved.



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Item 3 of the provisional agenda

**Review of the technical cooperation activities of
UNCTAD and their financing**

Report by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD

Annex II: Statistical tables

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Notes

All references to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars.

Details and percentages do not necessarily add up to the totals shown because of rounding.

The financial data in the tables on projects reflect the situation as at 31 December 2012. Early in 2012, budget figures were adjusted to reflect exact income. The negative amounts in the 2012 expenditures column pertain to the adjustments of prior year accounts and/or savings on the liquidation of the prior year's obligations.

Total income 2009–2012 is defined as contributions received within that period. In the case of projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), total incomes equal total expenditures.

Allotment is defined as funding of budget for the year.

For abbreviations, please see TD/B/WP/253/Add.1.

Table 1
Evolution of UNCTAD technical cooperation expenditures by source of funds, 2008–2012
 (Actual project expenditures in thousands of dollars)

Year	<i>Trust funds^a</i>		<i>MDTF and One UN</i>		<i>United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation and Development Account^b</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2008	35 048	91.9	-	-	1 812	4.7	38 283
2009	36 153	93.2	276	0.7	2 360	6.1	38 789
2010	36 581	93.9	930	2.4	1 687	4.3	39 198
2011	36 044	92.2	613	1.6	2 417	6.2	39 073
2012	33 357	91.9	319	0.9	2 634	7.3	36 311

^a UNDP-financed projects, voluntary contributions by member States and multilateral organizations.

^b Sections 22 and 34 of the United Nations regular budget.

Table 2
Distribution of expenditures by interregional, regional and country activities, 2012
 (In thousands of dollars and percentage)

	<i>2012</i>									
	<i>Trust funds^a</i>		<i>MPTF and One UN</i>		<i>United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation and Development Account^b</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Percentage of total in 2011</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
Africa										
Country	7 745	21.3	319	0.9	-	-	8 064	22.2		14.3
Regional	1 203	3.3	-	-	96	0.3	1 299	3.6		9.2
Subtotal	8 948	24.6	319	0.9	96	0.3	9 363	25.8		23.5
Asia and the Pacific										
Country	6 266	17.3	-	-	-	-	6 266	17.3		11.6
Regional	669	1.8	-	-	333	0.9	1 002	2.8		1.9
Subtotal	6 935	19.1	-	-	333	0.9	7 268	20.0		13.5
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Country	2 195	6.0	-	-	-	-	2 195	6.0		4.7
Regional	2 443	6.7	-	-	63	0.2	2 506	6.9		8.3
Subtotal	4 638	12.8	-	-	63	0.2	4 701	12.9		12.9
Europe										
Country	784	2.2	-	-	-	-	784	2.2		2.0
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Subtotal	784	2.2	-	-	-	-	784	2.2		2.0
Interregional										

2012									
	<i>Trust funds^a</i>		<i>MPTF and One UN</i>		<i>United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation and Development Account^b</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Percentage of total in 2011</i>
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Interregional	12 052	33.2	-	-	2 142	5.9	14 194	39.1	48.0
Subtotal	12 052	33.2	-	-	2 142	5.9	14 194	39.1	48.0
Country	16 990	46.8	319	0.9	-	-	17 309	47.7	32.7
Regional	4 315	11.9	-	-	492	1.4	4 807	13.2	19.4
Interregional	12 052	33.2	-	-	2 142	5.9	14 194	39.1	48.0
Total	33 357	91.9	319	0.9	2 634	7.3	36 311	100.0	100.0

^a Voluntary contributions by member States and multilateral organizations.

^b Sections 22 and 34 of the United Nations regular budget.

Table 3
Expenditures by cluster and region, 2012
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Inter-regional</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of total 2012</i>
I. Capacity-building on trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy	-	-	-	-	825	825	2.3
II. Trade analysis capacities and information systems	-	-	-	-	154	154	0.4
III. Trade, environment and development	-	-	-	-	950	950	2.6
IV. Competition policy and consumer protection	183	-	692	-	303	1 178	3.2
V. Commodity sector development and poverty reduction	51	-	-	-	220	270	0.7
VI. FDI trends and issues	-	-	-	-	888	888	2.4
VII. Investment policies	-	-	-	-	897	897	2.5
VIII. Investment facilitation	868	-	953	2	639	2 461	6.8
IX. Enterprise development	-	67	118	4	139	327	0.9
X. Globalization and development strategies	-	481	-	-	1072	1 553	4.3
XI. Strengthening the debt management capacity of developing countries	1 050	989	330	27	3 542	5 939	16.4
XII. Transport and trade facilitation	6 588	5 552	2 486	752	633	16 010	44.1
XIII. ICT policies and applications for development	-	-	-	-	366	366	1.0
XIV. Cross-divisional training and capacity-building	66	-	58	-	811	935	2.6
XV. Science, technology and innovation	-	-	63	-	111	174	0.5
XVI. Productive capacities in landlocked	-	-	-	-	595	595	1.6

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Inter-regional</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of total 2012</i>
developing countries, small island developing States and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies							
XVII. Strengthening support for trade mainstreaming into national development plans and/or poverty reduction strategy papers in LDCs in the context of the Enhanced Integrated Framework	178	57	-	-	386	621	1.7
XVIII. Executive direction and management and support services	382	122	-	-	1 664	2 168	6.0
Total	9 363	7 268	4 701	784	14 194	36 311	100

Table 4
Technical cooperation expenditure by region and cluster, 2009–2012
(In thousands of dollars)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Total	38 789	39 198	39 073	36 311	100.0
<i>By region:</i>					
Africa	7 349	7 551	9 188	9 363	25.8
Asia and the Pacific	7 959	6 895	5 287	7 268	20.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	5 250	5 851	5 054	4 701	12.9
Europe	728	690	799	784	2.2
Interregional	17 504	18 212	18 746	14 194	39.1
<i>By cluster:</i>					
I. Capacity-building on trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy	3 357	2 737	666	825	2.3
II. Trade analysis capacities and information systems	323	387	324	154	0.4
III. Trade environment and development	901	983	1 071	950	2.6
IV. Competition policy and consumer protection	875	1 231	1 274	1 178	3.2
V. Commodity sector development and poverty reduction	1 328	1 140	1 397	270	0.7
VI. FDI trends and issues	416	470	485	888	2.4
VII. Investment policies	2 454	2 091	1 093	897	2.5
VIII. Investment facilitation	1 701	785	2 288	2 461	6.8
IX. Enterprise development	848	1 816	1 784	327	0.9
X. Globalization and development strategies	426	753	1 115	1 553	4.3
XI. Strengthening the debt management capacity of developing countries	5 025	4 738	5 866	5 939	16.4
XII. Transport and trade facilitation	14 675	15 058	14 762	16 010	44.1
XIII. ICT policies and applications for development	411	321	439	366	1.0

	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Percentage
XIV. Cross-divisional training and capacity-building	2 530	2 415	1 914	935	2.6
XV. Science technology and innovation	265	356	352	174	0.5
XVI. Productive capacities in landlocked developing countries small island developing States and structurally weak vulnerable and small economies	710	892	941	595	1.6
XVII. Strengthening support for trade mainstreaming into national development plans and/or poverty reduction strategy papers in LDCs in the context of the EIF	313	678	438	621	1.7
XVIII. Executive direction and management and support services	2 231	2 348	2 862	2 168	6.0
<i>Of which: LDCs</i>	<i>16 140</i>	<i>13 277</i>	<i>14 185</i>	<i>15 201</i>	<i>41.9</i>

Table 5

Technical cooperation related to least developed countries, 2009–2012

(In thousands of dollars and percentages)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
(1) Country projects in LDCs	6 502	5 460	5 989	9 687
(2) Calculation of LDCs participation in regional and interregional projects	9 638	7 817	8 196	5 514
(3) Total expenditures related to LDCs	16 140	13 277	14 185	15 201
(4) Total UNCTAD technical cooperation expenditures	38 789	39 198	39 073	36 311
(5) Share of LDCs in UNCTAD technical cooperation, i.e. (3)/(4) (percentage)	42	34	36	42

Table 6

Associate experts' expenditures, 2012

(In dollars)

<i>Project number</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Source of funds</i>	<i>Expenditures in 2012</i>
INT/08/X49	ASYCUDA	DTL	Italy	80 472
INT/0T/9AK	“One United Nations” reform and United Nations system-wide coherence process	TCS	Spain	6 043
INT/10/X13	TRAINFORTRADE	DTL	Norway	107 805
INT/10/X53	Gender and trade	OSG	Norway	91 508
INT/12/X36	Trade analysis capacities and information systems	DITC	Germany	45 278
Total				331 107

Table 7
**Allocations to UNCTAD to support joint programmes
of the United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity
through specific partner contributions and multi-partner trust funds, 2012**
(In dollars)

	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Amount received in 2012</i>
<i>Specific partner contributions</i>		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	First allotment of a three-year joint programme	150 000
Total such allocations to UNCTAD		150 000
<i>Multi-partner trust funds</i>		
<i>'One United Nations' pilot funds:</i>		
Albania 'One United Nations' Fund	Accessed for the first year	30 000
Cape Verde Transition Fund	Pending	-
Mozambique 'One United Nations' Fund	Accessed for the first year, UNDAF 2012–2016	82 800
Rwanda 'One United Nations' Fund	Accessed for the fifth consecutive year	205 915
United Republic of Tanzania 'One United Nations' Fund	Accessed for the second consecutive year, UNDAF 2011–2015	182 231
<i>Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund:</i>		
Panama (MDTF-MDG Fund)	Project in completion phase	-
Viet Nam ('One United Nations' MDTF-MDG Fund)	Accessed for the fourth consecutive year	67 945
<i>Expanded 'Delivering as one' funding window:</i>		
Comoros	Pending	-
Lesotho	Pending	-
<i>Other 'Delivering as one' initiatives:</i>		
United Nations Bhutan Country Fund	Project ended in 2011	-
Total MPTF allocations to UNCTAD		468 891
Total		618 891

Table 8
**Technical cooperation provided through the United Nations regular programme of technical
cooperation and the Development Account, 2012**
(In dollars)

<i>Project number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of funds</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures in 2012</i>
ROA-1245B (AE)	Building capacities in Asia-Pacific region to address financial implications of external shocks and climate change mitigation through innovative risk-management instruments	2009–2012	X	Development Account	398 771	(173 876)	237 524
ROA-1356A (AC)	Strengthening science, technology and innovation policies for development in	2009–2012	XV	Development Account	405 204	(106 631)	62 512

<i>Project number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of funds</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures in 2012</i>
	Latin America						
ROA-2166 (O6)	Enhancing effective participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of international trade	2008–2012	II	Development Account	382 397	-	106 970
ROA-2242 (O7)	Strengthening capacities in developing countries for the effective enforcement of competition law to minimize constraints to economic productivity	2010–	IV	Development Account	356 369	-	241 263
ROA-2243 (P7)	Addressing the impact and implications of the global financial and economic crisis on developing countries through support to services sector development	2011–	I	Development Account	153 132	-	101 300
ROA-2244 (Q7)	Enhancing capacities of developing countries to mainstream gender in trade policy	2010–	XVIII	Development Account	349 582	400 487	128 170
ROA- 2245(R7)	Strengthening capacity for effective asset and liability management in national debt management offices	2010–	XI	Development Account	184 908	-	74 878
ROA-2246 (S7)	Integration of the trade dimension in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks	2010–	XVIII	Development Account	320 683	304 378	90 260
ROA-2263 (AJ)	Enhancing the capacities of landlocked developing countries to attract FDI for the development and modernization of productive capacities	2011–	VIII	Development Account	78 817	-	45 921
ROA-2264 (AK)	Towards developing a global monitoring system in national investment policies	2011–	VII	Development Account	132 574	-	132 574
ROA-2284 (AR)	Strengthening capacities for policy-oriented analysis of key global development challenges at developing country universities	2011–	X	Development Account	49 167	-	33 167
ROA-2286 (AT)	Strengthening the capacity of the rural communities in least developed countries to utilize the opportunities provided by duty-free quota-free market access and enhancing the value added of their traditional products	2012–	XVI	Development Account	67 494	496 000	67 494
ROA-2672 (AU)	Strengthening capacities of developing countries in Africa and Asia to support their effective participation in negotiating bilateral, regional and multilateral trade facilitation arrangements	2011–	XII	Development Account	146 622	-	140 947
ROA-2685 (AV)	Enhancing national ownership of trade-related assistance in United Nations country-level development plans	2012–	XVIII	Development Account	50 975	311 000	50 975
Section 23	United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation	ongoing	XVIII	United Nations	3 989 043	1 297 500	1 120 067

<i>Project number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of funds</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures in 2012</i>
				regular programme			
Total					7 065 739	2 528 857	2 634 022

Table 9
Country, regional and interregional projects, 2012
(In dollars)

<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
<i>Africa (46 country projects and 11 regional projects)</i>						
Angola						
1 TRAINFORTRADE	ANG/OT/7AP	XIV	European Commission	1 798 480	74 321	65 552
2 Instalación del SIGADE 5.3 y capacitación avanzada para la gestión de la deuda con enlace a sistemas integrados	ANG/OT/9AJ	XI	Angola	265 550	84 100	67 362
Burundi						
3 Renforcement des capacités de gestion de la dette de la Direction de la Trésorerie	BDI/OT/BAT	XI	European Commission	224 949	117 930	107 975
4 ASYCUDA technical assistance and support	BDI/OT/ABD	XII	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 049 950	1 114 477	538 447
Cameroon						
5 Appui technique a l'information des douanes camerounaises	CMR/OT/AAI	XII	European Commission	418 467	119 440	37 076
Cape Verde						
6 'Delivering as one', Cape Verde	CVI/OT/9AL	XVIII	'One United Nations'	421 995	47 326	(91)
Comoros						
7 Elaboration de la politique commerciale de l'Union des Comores	COI/OT/BCJ	XVII	UNDP	33 900	30 000	10 391
Congo						
8 ASYCUDAWorld technical assistance and support	PRC/OT/AAG	XII	Congo	1 119 566	514 676	543 886
9 Capacity-building in debt management within the Caisse congolaise d'amortissement	PRC/OT/AAQ	XI	Congo	518 237	311 440	100 309
10 Facilitation des affaires en Congo (eRegulations Congo)	PRC/OT/BBZ	VIII	Congo	68 217	59 369	19 966
Côte d'Ivoire						

	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
11	Mise en oeuvre de ASYCUDAWorld Democratic Republic of the Congo	IVC/0T/4BV	XII	Côte d'Ivoire	507 393	150 141	164 051
12	Implementation of ASYCUDA	DRC/0T/9AN	XII	European Commission	3 368 439	1 009 870	901 135
13	Renforcement des capacités de gestion de la dette République démocratique du Congo Djibouti	ZAI/0T/BBB	XI	Democratic Republic of the Congo	492 000	281 300	164 914
14	ASYCUDAWorld technical assistance and support Egypt	DJI/0T/AAS	XII	Djibouti	847 679	358 100	395 920
15	Strengthening public debt management Gabon	EGY/0T/9AG	XI	Egypt	329 438	90 937	96 599
16c	Renforcement des capacités d'études et modernisation des outils informatiques de gestion de la dette Gambia	GAB/0T/9AT	XI	Gabon	270 592	187 678	116 514
17	Migration to ASYCUDA++	GAM/0T/8BH	XII	Gambia	307 755	14 406	16 279
18	EIF-Project Updating the DTIS Guinea-Bissau	GAM/0T/BCA	XVII	UNOPS	197 950	157 840	167 627
19	Migration des douanes à SYDONIA++	GBS/0T/8BI	XII	African Development Bank	400 000	9 607	10 750
20	Renforcement des capacités de gestion de la dette Lesotho	GBS/11/001	XI	UNDP	99 761	130 267	82 456
21	Enhancing capacities of Lesotho to mainstream gender in trade policy	LSO/0T/AAF	XVIII	Norway	160 539	32 607	36 828
22	Customs management system Liberia	LES/0T/BDC	XII	Lesotho	588 155	15 000	12 792
23	ASYCUDAWorld project in Liberia Libya	LIR/0T/8CD	XII	Liberia	2 337 848	558 242	603 381
24	Implementation of ASYCUDAWorld in the Libyan Customs Directorate Madagascar	LIB/0T/8AP	XII	Libya	1 989 866	279 886	16 137
25	Renforcement des capacités de gestion, d'analyse de la dette de Madagascar par la mise en place de la version 6 de SYGADE Mali	MAG/0T/BBH	XI	Madagascar	188 870	148 229	148 036
26	ASYCUDAWorld technical assistance and	MLI/0T/9BF	XII	Mali	635 474	121 600	135 865

<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
support						
Morocco						
27 Promotion des investissements dans la région de l'Oriental du Maroc	MOR/0T/7AI	VIII	Morocco	174 521	119 300	102 692
Mozambique						
28 'Delivering as one', Mozambique	MOZ/0T/9AZ	XVIII	'One United Nations'	262 800	2 997	3 207
Namibia						
29 Migration to ASYCUDA++	NAM/0T/2AI	XII	Namibia	480 300	65 690	64 551
30 Implementation of ASYCUDA in Namibia	NAM/0T/BA N	XII	Namibia	573 550	370 554	402 222
Rwanda						
31 'Delivering as one', Rwanda	RWA/0T/8BN	XVIII	'One United Nations'	360 000	4 199	4 634
32 'Delivering as one', Rwanda project, economic growth	RWA/0T/BAO	XVIII	'One United Nations'	163 388	98 500	39 168
33 Implementation services of DMFAS version 6	RWA/0T/BBC	XI	Rwanda	179 756	112 000	40 709
34 Customs management and electronic single window system	RWA/0T/BBE	XII	Rwanda	1 893 698	783 953	880 929
Sao Tome and Principe						
35 Implementation of ASYCUDA ^a	STP/0T/9AB	XII	United States of America	664 000	0	(1 520)
Seychelles						
36 ASYCUDA project in Seychelles	SEY/0T/BBO	XII	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	514 400	264 175	261 044
Sierra Leone						
37 Implementation of ASYCUDA++ in Sierra Leone	SIL/0T/8AA	XII	United Kingdom	258 286	92 321	92 724
Sudan						
38 ASYCUDA project	SUD/0T/8BG	XII	Sudan	583 190	238 390	261 631
Togo						
39 Formation technique de l'équipe nationale de la direction générale des douanes	TOG/0T/BCK	XII	Togo	20 460	17 600	16 574
Tunisia						
40 Coopération pour la modernisation et l'automatisation des procédures douanières	TUN/0T/7AT	XII	Tunisia	167 727	0	(29)
Uganda						

	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
41	Strengthening of debt management capacities at the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	UGA/0T/AAW	XI	Uganda	168 300	47 668	53 865
42	Implementation of a customs management system	UGA/0T/BBT	XII	Uganda	848 000	561 140	605 602
43	Strengthening public debt management United Republic of Tanzania	UGA/0T/BCG	XI	Uganda	93 272	42 066	47 534
44	‘Delivering as one’, Tanzania project Zimbabwe	URT/0T/BBM	XVIII	‘One United Nations’	324 119	293 477	272 345
45	Implementation of DMFAS 5.1	ZIM/9X/9DN	XI	Zimbabwe	76 387	25 441	24 069
46	Implementation of ASYCUDAWorld in Zimbabwe	ZIM/0T/7AC	XII	Zimbabwe	1 317 938	299 154	332 597
Subtotal country projects					27 765 161	9 457 414	8 064 704
<i>Regional: Africa</i>							
1	Optimizing the African natural resources management	RAF/9X/9DE	V	Multiple donors	55 446	48 172	50 792
2	Establishment of SEATAC (ASYCUDA)	RAF/0T/6BC	XII	Norway	716 103	146 110	151 462
3	ASYCUDAWorld regional centre for Arab States	RAB/0T/7BP	XII	Syrian Arab Republic	532 054	206 264	63560
4	ASYCUDA regional support centre for Africa (Ouagadougou)	RAF/0T/7AW	XII	Multiple donors	35 961	4 750	4 893
5	Strengthening ASYCUDA implementation in Southern and Eastern Africa	RAF/0T/8AL	XII	Botswana	142 472	24 487	22 582
6	Interconnexion des douanes d’Afrique centrale	RAF/0T/8AT	XII	European Commission	2 321 685	0	(17 300)
7	Renforcement du pôle Afrique de l’ouest du programme SYGADE de la CNUCED	RAF/0T/9AV	XI	France	145 349	0	(173)
8	Facilitation des affaires dans les pays de l’UEMOA (eRegulations UEMOA)	RAF/0T/BAA	VIII	Luxembourg	1 824 402	659 287	745 007
9	Implementation of the competition framework in the UEMOA region and to support the work of the Commission	RAF/0T/BAH	IV	West African Economic and Monetary Union	192 519	168 900	182 631
10	Enhancing national ownership of trade-related assistance in United Nations country-level development plans	ROA-2685 (AV)	XVIII	Development Account	146 622	0	70473.5
11	Strengthening capacities of developing countries in Africa and Asia to support their effective participation in negotiating bilateral, regional and multilateral trade facilitation arrangements	ROA-2672 (AU)	XII	Development Account	50 975	311 000	25487.5
Subtotal regional Africa					6 163 590	1 568 970	1 299 416

<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
Total Africa				33 928 751	11 026 384	9 364 120
<i>Asia and the Pacific (27) country projects and 7 regional projects)</i>						
Afghanistan						
1 Emergency customs modernization and trade facilitation project in Afghanistan	AFG/0T/4CE	XII	Multiple donors	1 750 246	20 963	9 691
2 Implementation of ASYCUDA	AFG/0T/BBD	XII	Afghanistan	6 190 207	2 098 287	2 208 990
Bangladesh						
3 Capacity-building for integrated debt management in Bangladesh	BGD/0T/BBY	XI	World Bank	400 000	86 044	95 872
4 ASYCUDA-migration to ASYCUDA World	BGD/0T/BCD	XII	Bangladesh	1 091 366	705 017	580 690
Cambodia						
5 Rules of origin: operational procedures and training	CMB/0T/BBI	XVII	World Bank	133 402	52 500	57 081
6 Consulting services for technical assistance in the area of debt management	CMB/0T/BBX	XI	Asian Development Bank	129 666	113 410	104 918
Indonesia						
7 Strengthening public debt management	INS/0T/ABB	XI	Switzerland	1 109 311	178 213	201 133
Iran (Islamic Republic of)						
8 Implementation of e-customs ASYCUDAWorld	IRA/05/755	XII	UNDP	471 390	0	(99)
Jordan						
9 Implementation of ASYCUDAWorld	JOR/0T/6AE	XII	Jordan	501 770	0	(22)
10 Creation of the regional centre of excellence in the Aqaba special economic zone	JOR/0T/AAB	XII	Jordan	893 302	181 114	202 898
Lao People's Democratic Republic						
11 Computerization of customs procedure and data	LAO/0T/9AE	XII	World Bank	2 282 555	697 944	734 430
12 Implementation of DMFAS 5.3	LAO/0T/AAV	XI	World Bank	150 700	36 094	28 386
13 Enhancing sustainable tourism, clean production and export capacity	LAO/0T/BAJ	XVIII	UNOPS	300 000	247 950	96 668
Lebanon						
14 Implementation of ASYCUDAWorld	LEB/0T/5BK	XII	Lebanon	136 730	107 716	109 118
Mongolia						
15 Implementation services of DMFAS version 6 for public debt management	MON/0T/BBJ	XI	Mongolia	116 657	58 449	57 653
Nepal						
16 Consolidation of customs automation	NEP/0T/6BR	XII	Asian	212 081	0	(12)

<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
			Development Bank			
Oman						
17 Strengthening public debt management	OMA/0T/9AD	XI	Oman	254 845	97 250	69 759
Pakistan						
18 Trade and transport facilitation project (TTFP-II)	PAK/0T/8AK	XII	World Bank	1 654 000	554 565	624 779
Palestinian people						
19 Implementation of ASYCUDAWorld	PAL/0T/7AV	XII	European Commission	1 683 158	0	(13 244)
20 Capacity development for facilitating Palestinian trade	PAL/0T/BAL	XII	Canada	1 648 236	308 034	252 229
Papua New Guinea						
21 Installation of ASYCUDA	PNG/0T/4AP	XII	Papua New Guinea	56 475	60 327	59 564
Philippines						
22 Strengthening debt management in the bureau of the Treasury	PHI/0T/ABK	XI	Philippines	3 620 585	351 371	397 050
Sri Lanka						
23 ASYCUDAWorld in Sri Lanka	SRL/0T/7BL	XII	Sri Lanka	1 258 676	164 750	174 578
Syrian Arab Republic						
24 ASYCUDA implementation	SYR/0T/4BP	XII	Syrian Arab Republic	1 599 460	119 037	112 933
Viet Nam						
25 Public financial management reform project – component 3B – DMFAS	VIE/0T/8BC	XI	World Bank	200 000	41 974	34 692
26 Green production and trade to increase income and employment opportunities for the rural poor	VIE/0T/9BM	IX	MDTF- MDG Fund	417 835	67 500	66 854
Yemen						
27 ASYCUDAWorld Project in Yemen	YEM/0T/8BT	XII	Yemen	299 891	19	(94)
Subtotal country projects				28 562 544	6 348 527	6 266 495
<i>Regional: Asia and the Pacific</i>						
1 ASYCUDA implementation and support in the Asia/Pacific region	RAS/0X/0DX	XII	Multi-donor	228 345	35 700	22 988
2 ASYCUDA support mechanism for the Pacific	RAS/0T/1DA	XII	Multi-donor	1 487 395	341 892	338 348
3 ASYCUDAWorld regional centre for Arab States	RAB/0T/7BP	XII	Syrian Arab Republic	532 054	206 264	63560

	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
4	Development-oriented regional integration in South Asia	RAS/0T/BBW	X	Asian Development Bank	283 248	215 227	243 701
5	Building capacities in Asia-Pacific region to address financial implications of external shocks and climate change mitigation through innovative risk management instruments	ROA-124-5B (AE)	X	Development Account	398 771	(173 876)	237 524
6	Strengthening capacities of developing countries in Africa and Asia to support their effective participation in negotiating bilateral, regional and multilateral trade facilitation arrangements	ROA-2672 (AU)	XII	Development Account	146 622	0	70473.5
7	Enhancing national ownership of trade-related assistance in United Nations country-level development plans	ROA-2685 (AV)	XVIII	Development Account	50 975	311 000	25487.5
Subtotal regional projects					3 127 410	936 206	1 002 082
Total Asia and the Pacific					31 689 954	7 284 734	7 268 576

Latin America and the Caribbean (16 country projects and 5 regional projects)

Argentina							
1	Strengthen public debt management capacity in Argentina	ARG/0T/8BL	XI	Argentina	283 025	93 500	50 716
2	Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de gestión de la deuda pública de la provincia de Buenos Aires	ARG/0T/8BU	XI	Argentina	75 331	16 691	7 473
3	Transparencia en los trámites de inversión en Lomas de Zamora (eRegulations)	ARG/0T/BAD	VIII	Argentina	184 946	37 704	41 334
Aruba							
4	ASYCUDAWorld	ARU/0T/BCB	XII	Aruba	620 000	180 150	174 955
Belize							
5	ASYCUDA	BZE/0T/7BU	XII	Belize	904 932	584 564	637 049
El Salvador							
6	SYDONIA	ELS/0T/BCE	XII	El Salvador	222 610	118 113	124 476
Grenada							
7	ASYCUDAWorld Grenada ^a	GRN/0T/AAP	XII	World Bank	690 780	251 138	248 916
Guatemala							
8	Fortalecimiento de la capacidades para la gestión de la deuda	GUA/0T/AAD	XI	Inter-American Development Bank	162 000	12 540	13 565
Haiti							
9	Consolidation SYDONIAWorld (phase 1)	HAI/0T/BCC	XII	Haiti	173 980	151 660	152 127

	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
	Honduras						
10	Fortalecimiento de las capacidades para la gestión de la deuda ^a	HON/OT/4AH	XI	Honduras	159 700	28	31
11	Strengthening public debt management	HON/OT/BAU	XI	UNDP	431 180	153 600	170 865
	Panama						
12	Fortalecimiento de las capacidades para la gestión de la deuda en Panamá	PAN/OT/9AA	XI	Panama	219 500	40 507	(425)
13	Red de oportunidades empresariales para familias pobres (UNCTAD/EMPRETEC)	PAN/OT/9BK	IX	MDG Fund	556 179	115 221	117 718
	Paraguay						
14	Control y administración de la deuda pública	PAR/OT/AAV	XI	Paraguay	305 930	132 000	88 086
	Suriname						
15	ASYCUDAWorld implementation	SUR/OT/BAE	XII	Suriname	599 910	212 884	228 722
	Trinidad and Tobago						
16	Simplification of customs procedures and data using ASYCUDA++ ^a	TRI/OT/1BW	XII	Trinidad and Tobago	425 571	123 074	139 073
Subtotal country projects					6 015 573	2 223 373	2 194 680
<i>Regional: Latin America</i>							
1	ASYCUDA regional support for the Americas	RLA/OT/3AD	XII	National Governments	2 489 401	436 261	466 365
2	Strengthening institutional and capacity-building in the area of competition and consumer law and policy in Latin American countries	RLA/OT/3BF	IV	Switzerland	2 195 428	1 189 285	691 864
3	Appui aux activités de formation UNCTAD-ALADI	RLA/OT/6BJ	XIV	Spain	341 839	67 260	58 454
4	Implementation of ASYCUDAWorld in Belastingdienst/BES Islands	RLA/OT/ABC	XII	Netherlands	920 340	279 062	313 953
5	Facilitation des affaires dans les pays de la SIA (eRegulations SIA)	RLA/OT/BAB	VIII	Luxembourg	1 716 475	836 632	911 944
6	Strengthening science, technology and innovation policies for development in Latin America	ROA-1356A (AC)	XV	Development Account	405 204	(106 631)	62 512
Subtotal regional Latin America					8 068 688	2 701 869	2 505 092
Total Latin America and the Caribbean					14 084 261	4 925 242	4 699 772
<i>Europe (7 country projects)</i>							
	Albania						
1	Implementation of ASYCUDAWorld in the Customs Department	ALB/OT/7BF	XII	Albania	159 905	0	(565)

	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
2	Implementation of the excise management and control function in the Albanian customs IT system	ALB/0T/BBA	XII	Albania	280 000	185 366	194 654
3	Enhancing regional trade and attracting new investment Georgia	ALB/11/001	VIII	UNDP	13 604	10 846	1 534
4	Strengthening public debt management Gibraltar	GEO/0T/BAR	XI	Georgia	120 000	70 000	27 162
5	Implementation of ASYCUDAWorld Romania	GIB/0T/9AM	XII	Gibraltar	1 072 755	205 768	226 283
6	EMPRETEC phase 1 pilot phase through an EMPRETEC national centre Europe/Kosovo	ROM/0T/1CZ	IX	Romania, Italy	20 000	10 188	3 677
7	Implementation of ASYCUDA in Kosovo customs	EUR/0T/AAZ	XII	Kosovo customs	1 350 054	312 917	331 174
Subtotal country project					3 016 318	795 086	783 919
Total Europe					3 016 318	795 086	783 919
<i>Interregional (64 projects)</i>							
1	Technical assistance and capacity-building in developing countries on the establishment of pharmaceutical production capacities	GLO/0T/7BV	VII	Germany	363 128	6 010	6 785
2	Support to Avian Influenza and Food Crisis Coordination Office	GLO/0T/8CG	XVIII	UNDP	369 068	125 097	120 707
3	Technical assistance in developing countries in creating prospects for the domestic private sector in implementing the TRIPS Agreement	GLO/0T/ABG	VIII	Germany	798 129	482 867	545 316
4	Training programme on RBPs (competition policies)	INT/8X/603	IV	France, Norway, Sweden, SIDA	120 000	152 062	62 167
5	TRAINS: development and dissemination of selected computerized trade data	INT/9X/00J	II	Multi-donors	130 829	4 000	1 971
6	Negotiations for a GSTP among developing countries	INT/9X/00M	I	Multi-donors	562 949	47 000	36 988
7	Introduction of multimodal transport and microcomputer software programmes	INT/9X/31Y	XII	Multi-donors	35 297	49 118	20 845
8	Collection and dissemination of iron ore statistics	INT/9X/42Z	III	Multi-donors	421 839	94 888	83 006
9	Technical cooperation on market access, trade laws and preferences	INT/9X/77I	I	Multi-donors	115 000	100 418	10 366
10	Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries: core project	INT/9X/77J	XVI	Multi-donors	1 024 014	1 065 332	527 374

	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
11	L'intelligence économique au service des plus démunis	INT/9X/9C2	III	France	209 258	195 000	127 340
12	Capacity-building on international investment agreements	INT/0T/0BG	VII	Multi-donors	971 839	335 039	373 346
13	Financing of participation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in UNCTAD Expert Group	INT/0T/1AK	XVIII	Multi-donors	379 337	87 030	52 115
14	Strengthening the debt management capacity of developing countries	INT/0T/2AO	XI	Multi-donors	10 708 096	1 962 055	2 080 407
15	Training in LDCs and developing countries on trade policy formulation	INT/0T/2CT	I	Norway	240 175	66 044	19 230
16	Development and dissemination of selected data on FDI and the operations of transnational corporations	INT/0T/2CW	VI	Multi-donors	151 013	29 000	32 620
17	Support to the UNCTAD/ICC Investment Advisory Council	INT/0T/3AO	VII	Norway, Germany	20 000	120 000	20 398
18	Consultative task force on environmental requirements and international trade	INT/0T/3BB	V	Netherlands	90 000	3 313	3 744
19	Integrating intellectual property rights policies in sustainable development strategies	INT/0T/3BH	VIII	United Kingdom/DFI D	213 702	15 552	17 533
20	World Investment Report	INT/0T/3BR	VI	Multi-donors	600 509	66 602	69 811
21	Mise en place d'un projet de renforcement des capacités de formation portuaire pour les pays en développement (programme TRAINFORTRADE)	INT/0T/4AB	XIV	Les ports des pays en développement	634 776	198 657	144 435
22	Integration of LDCs, landlocked and island countries in the global economy	INT/0T/4AY	XVII	Italy	685 643	115 619	128 914
23	Strengthening results-based management of UNCTAD programmes	INT/0T/4BS	18	Norway	388 693	13 357	14 771
24	Capacity-building in developing countries and least developed countries to support their effective participation in the WTO negotiations process on trade facilitation	INT/0T/4CO	XII	Multi-donors	622 190	207 709	199 239
25	Panel of Eminent Persons – enhancing the development role and impact of UNCTAD	INT/0T/5BN	XVIII	Multi-donors	167 183	55 018	40 364
26	Trust Fund for the UNCTAD Virtual Institute on Trade and Development	INT/0T/6AP	XIV	Canada, Finland	888 501	144 312	163 073
27	TRAINFORTRADE Trust Fund	INT/0T/6AR	XIV	Multi-donors	1 098 611	174 093	195 498
28	Investment gateway system	INT/0T/6AT	IX	Multi-donors	1 308 732	46 000	23 345
29	Challenges and opportunities of implementing biodiversity-related MEAs	INT/0T/6BP	V	Switzerland	144 008	27 117	30 643
30	UNCTAD/TRAINFORTRADE port training programme for English-speaking	INT/0T/7BR	XIV	Ireland	1 150 538	351 900	330 525

<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
developing countries						
31 Climate change programme	INT/0T/7BS	V	Norway	110 371	64 644	73 048
32 EMPRETEC networks to promote entrepreneurship and enterprise development	INT/0T/7CA	IX	Spain	475 333	31 430	30 657
33 Special trust fund for activities related to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development with regard to WSIS follow-up	INT/0T/7CB	XV	Switzerland	524 378	90 725	101 841
34 Assistance in formulating investment policies and building human and institutional capacities for sustainable development	INT/0T/8AC	VII	Sweden	1 606 690	322 941	364 912
35 BioTrade Facilitation Programme, Phase II	INT/0T/8AS	V	Switzerland	1 000 000	758 386	842 077
36 Policies and capacity-building: best practices for building and the environment conducive to investment and development	INT/0T/8AY	VII	Australia	94 401	4 872	5 505
37 Promoting responsible sovereign lending and borrowing	INT/0T/8CF	X	Norway	1 870 912	836 673	872 449
38 ICT policies for development	INT/0T/9AS	XIII	Finland	1 381 906	335 453	365 935
39 General Trust Fund on WTO Accession	INT/0T/9AU	I	Norway	911 610	421 923	387 265
40 Global Commodity Forum	INT/0T/9AX	III	Common Fund for Commodities	181 268	37 806	37 468
41 Integration and piloting of ASYCUDA/CLIENT export system	INT/0T/9BD	XII	Netherlands	750 000	93 788	94 060
42 General Trust Fund on Services, Development and Trade	INT/0T/9BG	I	Multi-donors	55 000	169 525	52 264
43 Support to DMFAS activities organized by the World Bank	INT/0T/9BJ	XI	World Bank	837 467	130 000	103 833
44 Integration and piloting of ASYCUDA/TIR system ^a	INT/0T/AAL	XII	International Road Transport Union	425 211	56 500	8 950
45 Economic crises and commodity-dependent LDCs: mapping the exposure to market volatility and building resilience to future crises	INT/0T/ABI	XVII	Common Fund for Commodities	385 076	241 382	222 395
46 Capacity-building in investment for development	INT/0T/BAQ	VI	Norway	2 029 067	291 689	323 375
47 Implementation plans for WTO trade facilitation agreement in developing members	INT/0T/BAY	XII	European Commission	610 807	313 546	310 175
48 The South and the new paths of development in the twenty-first century	INT/0T/BBF	X	Rockefeller Brothers Fund	50 000	37 250	36 782
49 United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards	INT/0T/BBN	I	Sweden	878 460	193 422	217 159

<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Total income 2009–2012</i>	<i>Allotment 2012</i>	<i>Expenditures 2012</i>
50 Testing of indicators in pursuit of the G20 action plan on development, private investment and job creation pillar	INT/OT/BBU	VI	Germany	538 620	408 907	462 015
51 Strengthening SMEs in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	INT/OT/BBV	IX	Private companies	136 273	117 170	92 527
52 Strengthening the debt management capacity of developing countries	INT/OT/BBZ	XI	European Commission	1 227 390	1 145 500	1 202 148
53 Accounting and Corporate Governance Trust Fund	INT/OT/BCP	IX	Germany	115 783	17 281	19 476
54 EIF-project update of the diagnostic trade integration study of Senegal	INT/OT/BCV	XVII	UNOPS	160 000	32 770	35 036
55 Improving access to medical products in developing countries through capacity building for local production and related technology transfer: phase II	INT/OT/BCW	XV	WHO	727 330	8 981	9 598
56-59 Interregional projects with less than \$1,000 expenditure in 2012 (4 projects)	INT/OT/	All	Multi-donors	3 056 187	1 141	(32 701)
60-64 Associate experts (5 projects) ^b	INT/0/X	All	Multi-donors	1 064 488	453 388	331 107
Total interregional projects				45 817 089	12 957 299	12 052 233
<i>Interregional regular budget</i>						
1 Development Account (15 projects) ^c	ROA-15	All	Development Account	2 075 123	1 200 865	1 021 997
2 United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation	UND12-340	XVIII	United Nations regular programme	3 989 043	1 297 500	1 120 067
Total interregional regular budget				6 064 167	2 498 365	2 142 064
Total above				152 137 581	39 277 137	36 310 684

Note: Total income 2009–2012 is defined as contributions received within that period. In the case of UNDP-financed projects, total incomes equal total expenditures.

^a Project that was ‘operationally but not financially completed’ or ‘completed’ in 2012.

^b For further details, see table 6.

^c For further details, see table 8. Four projects are listed under certain regional areas.

Box 1. Some key figures on UNCTAD technical cooperation, 2011–2012
(number)

	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Projects with expenditures*	240	187
Multi-donor projects with more than five donors	20	20
Interregional projects and programmes	83	59
Regional projects and programmes	23	17

Country-specific projects	115	96
Country-specific projects for least developed countries only	54	41
New trust fund projects started	46	29
Projects financially closed	63	45
Countries that made contributions	78	86
Self-financed projects	62	56
Projects financed by UNDP	11	5
Projects financed solely by the European Commission	3	5
Financial reports sent to donors**	501	450
Total extrabudgetary contributions received	\$44 376 829	\$36 310 684
Total extrabudgetary contributions from the top 10 bilateral donors	\$14 224 461	\$9 743 895
ASYCUDA resources as a percentage of total expenditures	38%	41%
DMFAS resources as a percentage of total expenditures	15%	16%

Note: Projects listed in this box had expenditures. They also include projects that are operationally terminated but are not yet financially closed.

* Not all operational projects have expenditures in a given year.

** For multi-donor trust funds, each donor receives an individual report.

Table 10
Top 20 donors to UNCTAD trust fund contributions, 2012^a
(In dollars)

<i>Ranking of Donors</i>	<i>2012</i>
Developed countries	
European Commission	3 104 852
Switzerland	1 718 783
Sweden	1 585 381
Germany	1 482 654
Finland	1 276 024
Luxembourg	1 251 180
Norway	1 029 708
Canada	611 215
Netherlands	600 000
Ireland	122 549
Developing countries	
Bangladesh, ^{b,c}	1 491 366

<i>Ranking of Donars</i>	<i>2012</i>
Uganda ^{b,c}	1 023 592
Rwanda	899 950
Liberia ^c	835 498
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^c	684 767
Aruba ^c	620 000
Suriname ^c	599 910
Lesotho ^c	588 155
Namibia ^c	573 550
Pakistan ^d	554 000

^a Exclusive of cost-sharing contributions through UNDP and Associate Experts. The major part of contributions from developing countries are self-financed projects, financed from proceeds of loans, credits or grants from international financial institutions.

^b Self financing for DMFAS.

^c Self financing for ASYCUDA.

^d World Bank.

Table 11
UNCTAD trust fund contributions, 2009–2012^a
(In dollars)

<i>Donor</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Total (2009–2012)</i>
Albania	164 905	4 270	284 500	4 500	458 175
Algeria		5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
Angola	177 350	5 000	93 200 ^g	3 200 ^g	278 750
Argentina	492 356	20 000	20 000	104 973	637 329
Armenia	-	-	63 141	15 000	78 141
Aruba	-	-	-	620 000	620 000
Australia	93 524	36 379	3 600	1 900	135 402
Austria		15 800	23 700	-	39 500
Azerbaijan	-	10 000	10 000	-	20 000
Bangladesh	2 970	2 975	2 970	1 491 366	1 500 281
Barbados	9 975	-	-	-	9 975
Belize	754 932 ^b	150 000 ^b	-	-	904 932
Benin	24 696	-	-	-	24 696

<i>Donor</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Total (2009–2012)</i>
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	20 000
Brazil	5 000	-	-	-	5 000
Burkina Faso	36 291	4 975	-	4 975	46 241
Burundi	4 985	4 975	-	-	9 960
Cambodia	111 983	-	-	138 402	250 385
Canada	111 195	5 397	1 054 776	611 215	1 782 584
Chad	-	-	-	12 407	12 407
Chile	10 000	10 000	10 000	5 000	35 000
China	100 000	130 000	140 000	160 000	530 000
Colombia	15 000	-	-	15 000	30 000
Congo	-	515 200 ^g	1 129 566 ^b	5 000	1 649 766
Costa Rica	10 000	74 975	34 975	5 000	124 950
Côte d'Ivoire	226 400	-	4 975	300 893 ^b	532 268
Cuba	14 704	15 085	15 475	14 540	59 805
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	630 217 ^g	8 037	638 254
Djibouti	66 779	15 798	699 945 ^b	147 734 ^b	930 256
Dominica	214 788	153 420	104 000 ^b	-	472 208
Dominican Republic	5 000	288 000	5 000	5 000	303 000
Ecuador	5 000	10 000	6 000	20 000	41 000
Egypt	5 000	80 000	-	5 000	90 000
El Salvador	151 400	-	-	222 610	374 010
Ethiopia	20 640	9 960	4 980	-	35 580
Fiji	79 139	76 781	82 065	79 997	317 982
Finland	1 007 194	1 371 829	1 428 120	1 276 024	5 083 167
France	431 220	215 278	142 857	66 401	855 756
Gabon		9 975	370 592 ^g	-	380 567
Gambia	184 755	123 000	-	-	307 755
Georgia	109 565	-	190 000	-	299 565
Germany	1 240 233	1 081 883	805 254	1 482 654	4 610 024
Ghana		24 970	-	-	24 970

<i>Donor</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Total (2009–2012)</i>
Gibraltar	-	-	-	404 015	404 015
Greece	39 526		-	-	39 526
Grenada	-	290 000	331 680	69 100	690 780
Guatemala	50 000	50 000	45 000	45 000	190 000
Guinea-Bissau	-	134 322 ^b	-	-	134 322
Haiti	468 888	-	-	183 980	652 868
Honduras	109 446	75 225	9 973	441 205	635 848
India	30 000	15 000	-	29 705	74 705
Indonesia	20 000	10 000	25 000	25 000	80 000
Ireland	363 314	299 510	348 056	122 549	1 133 430
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	72 343	14 141	15 435	-	101 919
Iraq	10 000	-	-	265 305	275 305
Japan	-	10 000	-	-	10 000
Jordan	300 000	571 742 ^b	269 774 ^b	273 556	1 415 072
Kazakhstan	20 000	20 000	20 000	19 962	79 962
Kosovo ^h	-	-	-	519 340	519 340
Lebanon	5 000	5 000	-	10 000	20 000
Liberia	599 950 ^b	440 950 ^b	461 450 ^b	835 498	2 337 848
Libya	1 989 866 ^b	-	-	-	1 989 866
Lao People's Democratic Republic	749 940	798 894 ^b	949 594 ^{b g}	684 767	2 433 255
Lesotho	-	-	-	588 155	588 155
Luxembourg	749 940	-	2 346 202	1 251 180	4 347 321
Madagascar	-	-	148 000 ^g	90 870	238 870
Malawi	-	-	20 304	-	20 304
Maldives	24 990	-	5 500	-	30 490
Mali	-	325 947	158 798 ^b	150 729	635 474
Mexico	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	60 000
Mongolia	-	-	-	116 657	116 657
Morocco	-	-	-	99 975	99 975
Mozambique	-	2 000	-	-	2 000

<i>Donor</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Total (2009–2012)</i>
Namibia	-	480 300 ^b	-	573 550	1 053 850
Netherlands	122 449	2 021 664	1 390 512	600 000	4 134 625
Nicaragua	78 800	147 600 ^{b g}	5 000	161 813	393 213
Norway	3 150 857	1 639 342	2 529 898	1 029 708	8 349 804
Oman	182 500	254 845 ^g	-	-	437 345
Pakistan	500 000	-	600 000	554 000	1 654 000
Panama	284 500	5 000	5 000	-	294 500
Papua New Guinea	79 112	84 332	136 450 ^b	129 359	429 253
Paraguay	5 000	10 000	234 367 ^g	81 563	330 930
Peru	44 980	-	-	-	44 980
Philippines	87 000	326 191	3 625 570 ^g	15 000	4 053 761
Portugal	35 000	-	-	-	35 000
Qatar	-	30 150	-	30 150	60 300
Republic of Korea	15 000	15 000	115 000	15 000	160 000
Republic of Moldova	81 125	5 000	10 000	10 000	106 125
Romania	-	9 980	19 980	20 000	49 960
Rwanda	-	-	1 243 504 ^b	899 950	2 143 454
Saint Lucia	339 981	-	-	-	339 981
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	224 000	224 000
Samoa	79 164	76 715	82 040	240 660	478 578
Sierra Leone	-	-	118 226	-	118 226
Senegal	-	-	-	24 926	24 926
Seychelles	-	-	-	72 000	72 000
Singapore	15 000	-	-	15 000	30 000
Spain	664 602	505 420	457 797	-	1 627 819
Sri Lanka	435 000	600 000 ^b	223 676 ^b	-	1 258 676
Sudan	4 970	4 960	294 685 ^b	298 319	602 934
Suriname	10 000	-	-	599 910	609 910
Sweden	1 633 669	1 155 226	1 554 535	1 585 381	5 928 812
Switzerland	99 900	2 559 605	2 309 311	1 718 783	6 687 600

<i>Donor</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Total (2009–2012)</i>
Syrian Arab Republic	5 000	1 536 814 ^d	600 000 ^b	-	2 141 814
Thailand	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	60 000
Timor-Leste	56 274	54 023	-	112 548	222 845
Togo	4 975	4 975	4 975	20 460	35 385
Trinidad and Tobago	145 000	140 000 ^b	170 571 ^b	5 000	460 571
Tunisia	88 338	67 643	11 746	-	167 727
Turkey	46 458	-	-	-	46 458
Uganda	5 000	94 935	128 480 ^g	1 023 592	1 252 007
United Arab Emirates	-	-	77 928	-	77 928
United Kingdom	3 247 397 ^e	2 961 722	48 472	-	6 257 717
United States	668 094	4 000	4 000	4 000	680 094
Vanuatu	79 258	76 740	82 065	79 997	318 059
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	130 756	329 960	337 128	171 000	968 844
Viet Nam	5 000	5 000	155 000	55 000	220 000
Yemen	9 970	304 877 ^b	-	-	314 847
Zambia	9 975	45 890	-	5 000	60 865
Zimbabwe	399 925	209 925 ^b	454 444 ^b	297 425	1 361 719
United Nations system organizations					
FAO	-	-	10 000	13 000	23 000
ITC	102 220	-	-	-	102 220
MDTF/'One United Nations' funds	-	590 090	694 470	468 891	1 753 451
OCHA	-	40 000	10 000	10 000	60 000
UNDP	1 557 865	1 154 953	161 053	202 258	3 076 129
UNOPS		-	4 208 221	2 943 186	7 151 407
World Bank/IBRD	50 000	611 354	90 000	278 127	1 029 481
WHO	338 782	-	-	727 330	1 066 112
Other international donors					
European Commission	2 596 079	3 628 310	6 590 603	3 104 852	15 919 845
African Development Bank	265 678	-	-	-	265 678
Asian Development Bank	213 141	2 077	150 000	263 925	629 143

<i>Donor</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>Total (2009–2012)</i>
Common Fund for Commodities	115 000	191 995	389 806	-	696 801
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	-	-	525 241	283 159	808 400
European Central Bank	-	-	10 227	-	10 227
Inter-American Development Bank	-	205 044	48 350	30 000	283 394
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	68 051	-	-	68 051
International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development	213 702	-	-	-	213 702
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	1 899	1 899
International Road Transport Union	-	286 467	82 744	-	369 211
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	-	-	-	55 000	55 000
West African Economic and Monetary Union	-	-	192 519	-	192 519
Other contributions ^f	780 999	623 904	1 628 561	660 167	3 693 631
Total	29 858 738	30 738 733	44 376 829	32 808 385	137 782 685

^a Exclusive of cost-sharing contributions through UNDP and associate experts. The major part of contributions from developing countries are self-financed projects, financed from proceeds of loans, credits or grants from international financial institutions.

^b Self-financing for ASYCUDA.

^c Contribution to UNCTAD XII.

^d Self-financing for ASYCUDA World regional centre for Arab States.

^e United Kingdom of which (Gibraltar) – ASYCUDA – \$668,740 (Government of Gibraltar). United States of which (Puerto Rico) – ASYCUDA – \$884,000 (Permanent Mission of the United States in Geneva).

^f Includes private sector contributions and public donations.

^g Self-financing for DMFAS.

^h UNCTAD has been authorized by UNMIK to act on its behalf, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) concerning the implementation of the self-financing for a national ASYCUDA project.

Table 12
New and closed country, regional and interregional projects, 2012

<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>
<i>Closed projects</i>			
<i>Africa</i>			
Sao Tome and Principe			
1 Implementation of ASYCUDA	STP/OT/9AB	XII	United States of America
Chad			

	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>
2	Renforcement des capacités d'études et intégration informatique de la Direction de la Dette Mali	CHD0T6BE	XI	Chad
3	Elaboration de la politique commerciale du Mali Sierra Leone	MLI0T8AW	XVII	Mali
4	Supporting inclusive and fair private sector development: developing competition and consumer protection laws and policies in Sierra Leone Uganda	SIL0TABJ	IV	Sierra Leone
5	Implementation of DMFAS 5.2 in the Treasury Office of Accounts of the Ministry of Finance	UGA0T2BK	XI	Uganda
<i>Regional: Africa</i>				
1	Strengthening SME development and access to financing and insurance in Morocco and Tunisia	RAF/0T/8AJ	IX	Spain
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>				
	Jordan			
1	Implementation of ASYCUDA WORLD in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Oman	JOR0T7AQ	XII	United States of America
2	Oman-UNCTAD triangular initiative on South-South cooperation United Arab Emirates	OMA0T9AF	VI	Oman
3	UNCTAD investment events at the AIM 2011	UAE0TBAI	VIII	United Arab Emirates
<i>Regional: Asia</i>				
1	The creation of multi-stakeholder advisory panels on sound and cost-effective management of health and environment	RAS/9X78T	III	Multiple Donors
2	Support to the forum secretariat	RAS/0T/0AC	XVI	Ireland
3	Capacity-building in the field of training for international trade (TrainForTrade)	RAS/0T/2CK	XIV	France
4	Strengthening the export capacity of selected developing countries in dynamic and new types of goods and services	RAS/0T/9BN	II	Japan
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>				
	Costa Rica			
1	Fortalecimiento de las capacidades para la gestión de la deuda en Costa Rica	COS0T7AL	XI	Costa Rica

	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>
	Ecuador			
2	Capacity-building in debt management for Ecuador	ECU0T4AZ	XI	Ecuador
	El Salvador			
3	Investment policy review of El Salvador	ELS0T9AI	VIII	El Salvador
	Grenada			
4	ASYCUDAWorld Grenada	GRN/0T/AAP	XII	World Bank
	Honduras			
5	Fortalecimiento de las capacidades para la gestión de la deuda ^a	HON/0T/4AH	XI	Honduras
	Trinidad and Tobago			
6	Simplification of customs procedures and data using ASYCUDA++	TRI/0T/1BW	XII	Trinidad and Tobago
<i>Regional: Latin America and the Caribbean</i>				
1	Implementation of ASYCUDAWorld in the customs administrations of Anguilla, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands	RLA0T8BO	XII	European Commission
<i>Europe</i>				
	Georgia			
1	ASYCUDAWorld technical assistance and support	GEO0T9BO	XII	Georgia
<i>Interregional projects</i>				
1	Quick response window for ASIT - advisory services in investment and technology	INT/9X/77S	VIII	Switzerland
2	Mapping a seismic shift	GLO/0T/AAM	X	Foundations
3	Building national capacity in sustainable management of recoverable material/resources in rapidly industrializing (developing) countries.	INT/0T/0BO	III	Multiple donors
4	Capacity-building on good governance in investment promotion	INT/0T/1CH	VIII	Sweden
5	Preparation for UNCTAD XI high-level interactive round table on trade and gender	INT/0T/4AK	XVIII	Canada
6	Trust Fund for supporting the adoption and appropriation of ICT by the tourism industry in developing countries with a special focus on LDCs/e-tourism strategy for development	INT/0T/4CD	IX	Multiple donors
7	Partnership on Sustainable Economic Development and Mining	INT/0T/4CM	V	International Council on Mining and Metals
8	Project for WTO accessions	INT/0T/4CN	I	Germany
9	Modelling national lists of environmental goods	INT/0T/5AJ	III	Canada/IDRC

	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>
10	UNCTAD Trust Fund Project for WTO accessions (phase 3)	INT/0T/5AU	I	United Kingdom
11	Mobilizing corporate contributions to economic development	INT/0T/5BE	VII	Norway
12	Network of centres of excellence in new and emerging technologies in developing countries	INT/0T/6AD	XV	Italy
13	The rule of law and good business practices in zones of conflict	INT/0T/6AS	VIII	Foundations
14	Building productive capacities for least developed countries	INT/0T/7AE	IX	Sweden
15	The biofuels market: current situation and alternative scenarios	INT/0T/7BC	II	Italy
16	The operational aspects of a joint programme on strengthening the creative industries in five selected African, Caribbean and Pacific countries through employment and trade expansion	INT/0T/8AZ	II	Economic Commission
17	'One United Nations' reform and United Nations system-wide coherence process	INT/0T/9AK	XVIII	Spain
18	Integration and piloting OF ASYCUDA/TIR system	INT/0T/AAL	XI	International Road Transport Union
19	Empretec networks to promote entrepreneurship and enterprise development	INT/0T/BAP	IX	Economic Commission
20	High-level multi-stakeholder Pan-African cotton meeting	INT/0T/BAW	V	Common Fund For Commodities
21	In conjunction with project ID TBBF - 'The South and the new paths of development in the 21st century'	INT/0T/BBQ	X	UNDP

*New projects**Africa*

Burkina Faso

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|--------------|
| 1 | Projet de migration vers SYDONIAWorld au Burkina Faso | BKF0TBCL | XII | Burkina Faso |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|--------------|

Central African Republic

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|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----|--------------------------|
| 2 | Renforcement des capacités de gestion de la dette publique de la Direction de la Dette et des Participations | CAF0TBCM | XI | African Development Bank |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----|--------------------------|

Comoros

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------|------|
| 3 | Elaboration de la politique commerciale de l'Union des Comores | COI/0T/BCJ | XVII | UNDP |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------|------|

Côte d'Ivoire

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|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----|---------------|
| 4 | Projet de modernisation des outils informatiques et de renforcement des capacités de gestion de la dette SYGADE 6 en Côte d'Ivoire | IVC/0T/BCF | XI | Cote d'Ivoire |
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	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>
	Guinea			
5	Implémentation de SYDONIAWorld	GUI0TBCX	XII	Guinea
	Lesotho			
6	Customs management system	LES/0T/BDC	XII	Lesotho
	Mozambique			
7	Update of the DTIS for Mozambique	MOZ0TBDH	XVII	UNOPS
	Togo			
8	Formation technique de l'équipe nationale de la direction générale des douanes	TOG/0T/BCK	XII	Togo
9	Migration à SYDONIAWorld	TOG/0T/BCN	XII	Togo
	Uganda			
10	Strengthening public debt management	UGA/0T/BCG	XI	Uganda
	Zambia			
11	Strengthening integrated public debt management	ZAM0TBDA	XI	Zambia
12	Customs management system	ZAM0TBDE	XII	Zambia
<i>Regional: Africa</i>				
1	Projet UEMOA-CNUCED pour la mise en place des statistiques du commerce international des services	RAF0TBCR	X	UEMOA
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>				
	Bangladesh			
1	ASYCUDA - migration to ASYCUDAWorld	BGD/0T/BCD	XII	Bangladesh
	Iraq			
2	Implementation of DMFAS 6 in Iraq	IRQ0TBCI	XI	Iraq
	Jordan			
3	Strengthening the implementation of e-customs	JOR0TBCS	XII	Jordan
	Lebanon			
4	Implementation of DMFAS 6.0 in Lebanon	LEB0TBDG	XI	Lebanon
	Solomon Islands			
5	ASYCUDA-modernization and automation of customs procedures and data	SOI0TBCO	XII	Solomon Islands
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>				
	El Salvador			
1	SYDONIA	ELS/0T/BCE	XII	El Salvador
	Trinidad and Tobago			

	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>
2	Strengthening customs management capacity (ASYCUDAWorld consolidation)	TRI0TBDD	XII	Trinidad and Tobago
<i>Europe</i>				
Albania				
1	‘Delivering as one’, Albania project	ALB0TBCT	XVIII	‘One United Nations’
<i>Interregional projects</i>				
1	Accounting and Corporate Governance Trust Fund	INT/0T/BCP	IX	Germany
2	Project development for national trade facilitation implementation plans	INT/0T/BCU	XII	European Commission
3	Improving access to medical products in developing countries through capacity-building for local production and related technology transfer: phase II	INT/0T/BCW	XV	WHO
4	EIF-project update of the diagnostic trade integration study of Senegal	INT/0T/BCV	XVII	UNOPS
5	Building capacity to produce indicators for supporting ICT for development policies and mainstreaming ICT in women entrepreneurship programmes	INT/0T/BCY	XII	Sweden
6	Blended learning courses on TRIPS	INT/0T/BCZ	VIII	Germany

^a Established further to the consolidation of trust funds in this thematic area in accordance with Working Party decisions.