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Proposed programme budget for 2024

Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2024

Part IV

International cooperation for development

Section 12

Trade and development

Programme 10

Trade and development

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* [A/78/50](#).

** In keeping with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution [77/267](#), the part consisting of the programme plan and programme performance information (part II) is submitted through the Committee for Programme and Coordination for the consideration of the Assembly.



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*** In keeping with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution [77/267](#), the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements (part III) is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the Assembly.

Foreword

2024 will be a special year for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), as it will mark the sixtieth anniversary of its foundational conference. Beyond that, it is hard to predict what the future holds. We live in uncertain times, in a context of reinforcing and cascading crises – the pandemic, armed conflict, inflation, geopolitics and climate change. Our proposed programme plan, enriched by the wisdom of the Bridgetown Covenant, will nonetheless ready our institution for the year 2024 and the challenges ahead.

In Barbados, we received a mandate to build resilience, and this resilience was already tested in 2022. UNCTAD, through its three pillars of work, its involvement in the coordination of the task team of the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance and its participation in the negotiations on the memorandum of understanding between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations on promoting Russian food products and fertilizers to the world markets, has shown that it can rise to the challenge. Our process to build a more agile, impactful and engaged UNCTAD is under way with momentum – though we are still not where we want to be.

In 2024, UNCTAD will support member States in achieving the four transformations of the Bridgetown Covenant by continuing to improve its capacity for consensus-building, research and analysis, and technical cooperation, as well as for influencing the global discussion with the development perspective and moving the needle where it matters. In 2022, we showed that UNCTAD can impact the lives of millions, and, in 2024, our mission is to build on that impact to be worthy of the celebration of our sixtieth anniversary.

(Signed) Rebeca **Grynspan**
Secretary-General
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

A. Proposed programme plan for 2024 and programme performance in 2022

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

- 12.1 The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is responsible for assisting developing countries in integrating beneficially into the global economy in support of inclusive, resilient and sustainable growth and development. This task is now more critical than ever, in the light of the highly regressive impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic crisis both within and among countries, as highlighted by the Bridgetown Covenant – the outcome document of the fifteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD. The Covenant contains calls for UNCTAD to contribute to the coordinated international dialogue on COVID-19 response and recovery measures to counter the negative impact of the pandemic on the global economy and trade, to help developing countries to transform their economies through diversification, sustainability and resilience, to transform how development is financed, and to strengthen multilateralism. Special attention is called for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, African countries, other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, while also taking account of the challenges of middle-income countries and countries with economies in transition. The Covenant also contains a reaffirmation of the UNCTAD role as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. It will also give account to a number of essential underlying issues for sustainable, inclusive and equitable growth and development, as mandated in the Bridgetown Covenant.

Strategy and external factors for 2024

- 12.2 The COVID-19 pandemic has left behind more inequalities across and within countries, which have witnessed diverging recovery paths. Therefore, fostering a more inclusive and sustainable recovery from the pandemic and enhancing resilience to crises will continue to guide the work of UNCTAD, in accordance with the particular needs and challenges of the member States and the Bridgetown Covenant. In line with the Covenant, UNCTAD will continue to rely on its three interrelated pillars of work: (a) conducting high-quality and evidence-based research and policy analysis that contribute to national, regional and international policies, with the aim of generating inclusive and sustainable development under the principle of leaving no one behind; (b) providing technical cooperation to developing countries on the basis of such analysis; and (c) bringing member States together through its intergovernmental machinery to build consensus on policies that allow developing countries to maximize the opportunities of globalization and economic integration, as well as to address cross-cutting economic, social and environmental challenges.
- 12.3 The challenges that countries face, however, are now multiple and interrelated. While countries are still recovering from the health and socioeconomic wounds of the COVID-19 pandemic, the armed conflict in Ukraine has fuelled a further cost-of-living increase across the globe. Food, energy and fertilizer prices have increased dramatically, feeding inflation and, in return, resulting in rising interest rates. In parallel, the world is struggling to deal with the threat of climate change. The global economy is thus marked by an extremely complex and challenging environment. UNCTAD will continue to address interrelated issues essential to all countries in attaining sustainable and equitable growth and development, while being particularly mindful of the needs and priorities of developing countries. This requires extensive cross-fertilization and cooperation across the UNCTAD subprogrammes. UNCTAD will also address such interrelated issues through its work on issues related to South-South and triangular cooperation and regional integration.

- 12.4 In accordance with its mandate in the interrelated areas of trade and development, UNCTAD will support the implementation, monitoring and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the relevant targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNCTAD is the custodian of eight Goal indicators at the global level. These indicators fall under Goals 10, 12, 16 and 17 and cover topics related to trade, tariffs, development finance, debt, investment, illicit finance and enterprise sustainability. Through its work and results, UNCTAD will continue to support member States to make progress not only towards the achievement of Goals 8, 9, 10 and 17, but also towards Goals 2, 5, 12, 14, 15 and 16.
- 12.5 Along with the global agendas, UNCTAD will strive, in particular, to ensure the implementation of mandates reconfirmed and reinforced at its fifteenth session, held in 2021, and which are outlined in the Bridgetown Covenant. UNCTAD will be guided by four major transformations, outlined in the document, to move to a more resilient, inclusive and sustainable world: transforming economies through diversification; transforming to a more sustainable and more resilient economy; transforming how development is financed; and transforming multilateralism.
- 12.6 The Bridgetown Covenant emphasized the threat of climate change and the need to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and enhance climate resilience. UNCTAD will support the building of a new methodology for the treatment of development economics, one that more fully integrates inclusiveness, climate change and the environment into a new global trade, financial and policy framework, as also highlighted in the Bridgetown Covenant. This work will focus on scaling up climate finance, decarbonizing the logistics of trade and global value chains, boosting sustainable investments and supporting a transition to a low-emission, competitive and climate-resilient and sustainable economy. UNCTAD will continue to promote and advance the issue of the integrated treatment of development economics in international forums, such as the annual sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. UNCTAD will ensure organizational coherence and synergies on climate and the environment across subprogrammes through an established cross-divisional environment and climate change working group.
- 12.7 To support its member States and to promote structural transformation, as requested pursuant to the Bridgetown Covenant, UNCTAD will continue to provide reliable statistical information and indicators in the interrelated areas of trade and development. UNCTAD will ensure greater coordinated statistical capacity development at the organizational level, support the implementation of the four transformations outlined in the Bridgetown Covenant and catalyse the support provided to member States in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, through a newly established cross-cutting stand-alone Statistics Service that ensures synergies and quality controls.
- 12.8 The UNCTAD Statistics Service will provide timely and high-quality statistics and support developing countries in building their capacity to collect and compile data and measure progress in sustainable, inclusive and equitable trade, growth and development. The Service will strive to further develop its databases and make use of novel methods as appropriate and requested, such as measuring illicit financial flows or measuring South-South cooperation using data collected and reported by the South within their own framework to inform global debates on development support. The Service will continue to report on developments relating to the Goals by providing an update on the evolution of a selection of official indicators and complementary data and statistics and an update on progress in the development of new concepts and methodologies for indicators for which UNCTAD is a global custodian agency.
- 12.9 As requested in the Bridgetown Covenant, UNCTAD will continue to support countries, through technical cooperation, in addressing the challenges exacerbated or exposed by the pandemic and in building their resilience to future economic shocks by building productive capacities, develop the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement policies on financing for development, investment, international trade, science and technology and logistics, and support sustainable development in line with an updated technical cooperation strategy and toolkit.

- 12.10 With regard to cooperation with other entities at the global, regional, national and local levels, UNCTAD will continue to combine its expertise with the reach and in-country presence of partners. At the regional level, UNCTAD will continue to work closely with partner organizations, such as the secretariat of the African Continental Free Trade Area through its Regional Office for Africa, as well as regional economic communities, business communities and strategic development partners to foster regional economic integration and growth. In addition, UNCTAD will continue to foster cooperation with international financial institutions, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Group of 20 to contribute to international policy debates on trade, investment and finance.
- 12.11 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNCTAD will remain engaged with the United Nations development system reform process by collaborating with resident coordinator offices, and will continue to be involved in the preparation of common country assessments and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. UNCTAD will continue to work with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Trade Centre (ITC) in a complementary manner to support developing countries in their efforts to be integrated into the multilateral trading system. UNCTAD participates in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subsidiary bodies. As one of the five major institutional stakeholders of the financing for development follow-up process, UNCTAD is leading the inter-agency dialogue on monitoring and accountability of the means for the implementation of targets through the dedicated follow-up to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda commitments, and participates in the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development. UNCTAD will continue to support the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators and lead the United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity in “delivering as one” operational activities at the country level. As a member of the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals and as secretariat to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, UNCTAD will continue to support the implementation of outcomes related to science, technology and innovation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries. As part of the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance, UNCTAD will continue to provide critical data and analysis for fostering understanding of the economic consequences of the armed conflict in Ukraine and will help decision makers to develop strategies and mobilize solutions by working closely with United Nations Secretariat entities, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the regional economic commissions, United Nations country teams, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Development Programme.
- 12.12 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2024 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Up-to-date and accurate economic and financial information and data at the country and regional levels continue to be available and cooperation continues with relevant entities on the production of statistics;
 - (b) Extrabudgetary funding continues to be available for technical cooperation programmes, and conditions and capacities exist in member States to adopt and implement policies and strategies;
 - (c) There is political will to achieve consensus in intergovernmental meetings;
 - (d) New waves of COVID-19 lead to less significant disruptions of trade.
- 12.13 UNCTAD integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and in line with the Bridgetown Covenant. UNCTAD is committed to the integrated and cross-cutting treatment of a gender perspective in trade and development. It will continue to strengthen the capacity of member States to design and implement policies and establish institutions, frameworks and/or mechanisms that support women’s economic empowerment, economic security

and rights, and enhance their economic and digital skills and opportunities. UNCTAD will continue to analyse the gender impact of armed conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic and other phenomena, and advocate for policy responses that are gender-sensitive. UNCTAD will expand its work on trade and sex-disaggregated statistics and on measuring the ways in which women and men participate in and benefit from trade. Through the establishment of a gender committee, organizational coherence and synergies across divisions will be increased.

- 12.14 In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, UNCTAD will continue to support the advancement of disability inclusion in both its programmatic work and its operational activities, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office at Geneva. Access by delegates of member States and participants to UNCTAD meetings organized at the headquarters facilities is managed and ensured by the Office, in line with the existing United Nations Secretariat policy and guidance on disability. For meetings serviced outside the duty station, such as the quadrennial ministerial conference, UNCTAD ensures, through its host country agreements, that all venues and conference facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities. The same applies to venues used by UNCTAD for events and capacity-building activities at the national level.

Impact of the pandemic and lessons learned

- 12.15 The continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic into 2022 had a moderate impact on the implementation of mandates, as the restrictions related to working arrangements and travel eased and UNCTAD continued to make use of digital tools in the implementation of technical cooperation activities. While more meetings and capacity-building activities took place in person, UNCTAD continued to allow for hybrid elements when requested by member States or to accommodate any country-specific restrictions.
- 12.16 UNCTAD continues to mainstream lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of the programme owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the programme level, extensive analysis has been undertaken on lessons learned and how they can inform the recovery and resilience to future crises, especially in developing countries. For that purpose, UNCTAD produced a special report entitled *Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Trade and Development: Lessons Learned*, drawing on the analysis and data produced by the institution since the beginning of the pandemic.

Legislative mandates

- 12.17 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the programme.

General Assembly resolutions

| | | | |
|------------|---|--------|--|
| 1995 (XIX) | Establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly | 69/313 | Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) |
| 63/204 | Report of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development | 70/1 | Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development |
| 63/303 | Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development | 70/133 | Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly |
| 66/288 | The future we want | | Women in development |
| 69/15 | SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway | 72/234 | |
| 69/137 | Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 | 72/279 | Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system |

Part IV International cooperation for development

| | | | |
|--------|---|--------|---|
| 73/241 | International migration and development | 77/156 | Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development |
| 73/245 | Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection | 77/162 | Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on Agenda 21 |
| 73/291 | Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation | 77/179 | Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) |
| 75/233 | Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system | 77/185 | South-South cooperation |
| 76/191 | Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries | 77/244 | Promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations |
| 76/215 | Development cooperation with middle-income countries | 77/245 | Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States |
| 76/258 | Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries | | |
| 77/151 | International trade and development | | |
| 77/152 | International financial system and development | | |
| 77/154 | Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development | 77/246 | Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries |

Economic and Social Council resolutions

| | | | |
|---------|--|--------|---|
| 2021/30 | Open-source technologies for sustainable development | 2022/3 | Ensuring that the work in the field of statistics and data is adaptive to the changing statistical and data ecosystem |
|---------|--|--------|---|

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development reports

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| TD/442, TD/442/Corr.1 and TD/442/Corr.2 | Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its twelfth session | TD/519/Add.2 and TD/519/Add.2/Corr.1 | Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fourteenth session: Nairobi Maafikiano |
| TD/500/Add.1 | Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its thirteenth session: the Doha Mandate | TD/541/Add.2 | Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fifteenth session: the Bridgetown Covenant |

**Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development***General Assembly resolutions*

| | | | |
|--------|---|--------|---|
| 66/188 | Addressing excessive price volatility in food and related financial and commodity markets | 77/22 | Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People |
| 72/227 | Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence | 77/30 | Assistance to the Palestinian people |
| 74/205 | Financial inclusion for sustainable development | 77/153 | External debt sustainability and development |
| | | 77/174 | Towards a New International Economic Order |

**Subprogramme 2
Investment and enterprise**

General Assembly resolutions

| | | | |
|--------|---|--------|--|
| 77/155 | Promoting investments for sustainable development | 77/160 | Entrepreneurship for sustainable development |
|--------|---|--------|--|

**Subprogramme 3
International trade and commodities**

General Assembly resolutions

| | | | |
|--------|--|--------|---|
| 35/63 | Restrictive business practices | | World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development |
| 70/186 | Consumer protection | | |
| 71/312 | Our ocean, our future: Call for action | 76/194 | Commodities |
| 74/198 | International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development, 2021 | 77/7 | Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba |
| 74/216 | Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the | | |

**Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics**

General Assembly resolutions

| | | | |
|--------|---|--------|---|
| 60/252 | World Summit on the Information Society | 75/17 | International cooperation to address challenges faced by seafarers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic to support global supply chains |
| 69/21 | Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development | | |
| 69/283 | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 | 75/316 | Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets |
| 70/125 | Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society | 76/213 | Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development |
| 72/212 | Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals | 77/150 | Information and communications technologies for sustainable development |

Economic and Social Council resolutions

| | | | |
|------------------|---|---------|--|
| 2015/26; 2020/12 | Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society | 2021/30 | Open-source technologies for sustainable development |
|------------------|---|---------|--|

**Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes**

General Assembly resolutions

| | |
|--------|---|
| 67/221 | Smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries |
| 68/18 | Graduation of countries from the least developed country category |

Part IV International cooperation for development

| | | | |
|--------|--|--------|---|
| 68/225 | Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation | 74/15 | addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway Political Declaration of the High-level Midterm Review on the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 |
| 69/217 | Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States | 77/177 | Follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries |
| 74/3 | Political declaration of the high-level meeting to review progress made in | 77/179 | Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) |

Economic and Social Council resolutions

| | | | |
|---------|---|--------|---|
| 2020/10 | Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-second session | 2022/8 | Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-fourth session |
| 2021/11 | Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-third session | | |

Deliverables

12.18 Table 12.1 lists all cross-cutting deliverables of the programme.

Table 12.1
Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

| <i>Category and subcategory</i> | <i>2022 planned</i> | <i>2022 actual</i> | <i>2023 planned</i> | <i>2024 planned</i> |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1. Conference room paper for the Trade and Development Board | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. Report on the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits in the areas of UNCTAD expertise | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Report on matters requiring action by the Trade and Development Board in relation to the fifteenth session of UNCTAD | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Conference room papers and working papers prepared for the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5. Overview of the external evaluations of UNCTAD programmes and projects | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6. Report on the external evaluation of an UNCTAD subprogramme | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7. Review of the technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD and their financing | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 107 | 121 | 107 | 107 |
| Meetings of: | | | | |
| 8. The Trade and Development Board, including annual, special and executive sessions of the Board and its subsidiary bodies | 92 | 104 | 92 | 92 |
| 9. The Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| 10. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 11. The Fifth Committee | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12. The Committee for Programme and Coordination | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Section 12 Trade and development

| <i>Category and subcategory</i> | <i>2022 planned</i> | <i>2022 actual</i> | <i>2023 planned</i> | <i>2024 planned</i> |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| 13. Measuring illicit capital flows in sub-Saharan Africa (jointly with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Economic Commission for Africa) | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days) | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 |
| 14. Seminars on topics to be determined by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with member States (e.g., ad hoc expert discussions) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 15. Seminars, including public symposium, with civil society and member States to generate and transfer knowledge in connection with the work programme of UNCTAD, subject to further consideration and decision by the Trade and Development Board | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 16. Seminar on topical trade and development issues (Raúl Prebisch lecture) | 1 | – | 1 | 1 |
| 17. Seminar on topical international trade and development issues, such as multi-stakeholder dialogues | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 18. Seminars with UNCTAD special advisers and advocates | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 19. Seminar on the coordination of national development strategies oriented towards sustainable development (Cabinet meeting) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20. Workshops with civil society and youth, including networking events and online networking discussions | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Publications (number of publications) | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 21. <i>UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics</i> ^a | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 22. <i>SDG Pulse</i> ^a | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 23. UNCTAD annual report ^a | 1 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | 11 | 13 | 10 | 12 |
| 24. Policy briefs on trade and development issues | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 25. Reports on evaluations of United Nations Development Account projects and of external evaluations required by contribution agreements | 8 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| 26. Economic and maritime statistical country profiles ^a | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 27. Statistical papers, including on illicit financial flows and international trade ^a | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| C. Substantive deliverables | | | | |
| Databases and substantive digital materials: UNCTAD civil society database and civil society electronic alerts and UNCTAD Youth Network; UNCTAD statistical data centre for approximately 250,000 users; ^a UNCTAD trade in services statistics production system. ^a | | | | |
| Consultation, advice and advocacy: policy advice to policymakers for statistical capacity in the area of trade and development. ^a | | | | |
| D. Communication deliverables | | | | |
| Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: “UNCTAD at a Glance”; outreach programmes; special events; regional outreach materials; press kits, media briefs and flyers for flagship publications; news briefs and opinion pieces; public information materials on UNCTAD, including brochures and posters; and at least 10 specialized information sessions for students, delegates, academics and youth visiting UNCTAD and, upon request, in other locations, including online outreach. | | | | |
| External and media relations: Around 10 press conferences, 25 press releases, 20 media alerts and information notes. | | | | |
| Digital platforms and multimedia content: UNCTAD website (more than 4.2 million sessions in 2022) and social media content (more than 500,000 followers, including 85,000 new followers in 2022), including podcasts and blogs about UNCTAD meetings, events and publications, including policy briefs. | | | | |

^a Deliverables of the Statistics Service, which were previously presented under the deliverables of subprogramme 1, Globalization, interdependence and development.

Evaluation activities

- 12.19 The following evaluations completed by UNCTAD in 2022 have guided the proposed programme plan for 2024:
- (a) Subprogramme 1, Globalization, interdependence and development;
 - (b) E-commerce and the digital economy programme;
 - (c) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Sub-Fund project on integrating landlocked commodity-dependent developing countries into regional and global value chains;
 - (d) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Sub-Fund project on South-South integration and the Sustainable Development Goals: enhancing structural transformation in key partner countries of the Belt and Road Initiative;
 - (e) United Nations Development Account project 1819N on leapfrogging skills development in e-commerce in South-East Asia within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
 - (f) Midterm review of the strategic plan for the period 2020–2023 of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System Programme.
- 12.20 The results and lessons of the evaluations referenced above have been taken into account for the proposed programme plan for 2024. For example, from the aforementioned evaluation of the e-commerce and the digital economy programme, as well as that of a Development Account project, there were calls for the consolidation and refinement of existing activities. The e-commerce and the digital economy programme has reflected this recommendation by concentrating its programming efforts towards its existing activities and exploring options for new activities prior to launching its new workplan in 2024. Likewise, for the Development Account project, which concerned the delivery of training in e-commerce and related courses in South-East Asia, the responsible UNCTAD team is assessing the current language options of training delivery as well as the option to offer more specialized or advanced courses in this field. Evaluation recommendations concerning results-based management practices were contained in various evaluations. In the case of the evaluation of subprogramme 1, it was recommended that UNCTAD develop standard indicators to assess the performance of research products. In a similar vein, the importance of communication and stakeholder outreach practices was highlighted across most of the evaluations conducted in 2022. For both the performance and outreach aspects of the work of UNCTAD, these evaluations have fed into current processes under way in UNCTAD and are expected to be implemented in 2023 and 2024.
- 12.21 The following evaluations are planned for 2024:
- (a) Independent evaluation of subprogramme 3, International trade and commodities;
 - (b) Independent evaluation of subprogramme 4, Technology and logistics (to be submitted in 2025);
 - (c) Five independent evaluations of completed projects covering various subprogrammes.

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1

Globalization, interdependence and development

Objective

- 12.22 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance inclusive and sustainable development, sustained growth, full employment and decent work for all through evidence-based economic policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels and to achieve

progress towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries, as well as poverty eradication in developing countries, especially the least developed countries, including through North-South cooperation, complemented but not substituted by South-South and triangular cooperation.

Strategy

12.23 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:

- (a) Identify specific needs and measures arising from the interdependence of trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies, from the point of view of their effects on development through the three pillars of work of UNCTAD referred to in paragraph 12.2 above;
- (b) Support developing countries in their efforts to formulate development strategies and practical policy options and recommendations at all levels, including through technical cooperation, training and the dissemination of best practices;
- (c) Promote cooperation at all levels of the interplay between successful development finance strategies, debt sustainability and effective debt management, in accordance with its mandate and complementing the work done by other relevant stakeholders;
- (d) Focus on the challenges in short- and long-term debt sustainability in developing countries and sustainable domestic and international financial resource mobilization for development, which will help member States to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17;
- (e) Undertake research and analysis on trends and prospects for closer cooperation and integration among developing countries;
- (f) Provide technical assistance and research and analysis to support the Palestinian people, in line with paragraph 127 (bb) of the Bridgetown Covenant and responding to the request of the General Assembly in its resolutions [77/22](#), on the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and [77/30](#), on assistance to the Palestinian people;
- (g) Analyse specific ways in which South-South cooperation can enhance development effectiveness, contribute to recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and build resilience in developing countries;
- (h) Analyse the relation between trade and development and the environment and propose sustainable development policies, in line with paragraph 75 of the Bridgetown Covenant, given that transforming to a more sustainable economy under the current climate trends requires enhancing the ability of countries and economies to adapt to higher temperatures, thus necessitating a better understanding of how trade and development will be affected by a warmer world.

12.24 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) Increased understanding of the coherence between international economic rules, practices and processes and national policies and development strategies;
- (b) Strengthened linkages between economic and development policies and decision-making and improvements in the compilation and dissemination of the official statistics of member States;
- (c) Strengthened national capacities for effective debt management;
- (d) Increased understanding by developing countries of the global economic environment and of policy choices for inclusive and sustained development;
- (e) Contributions to an increase in understanding at the international level of debt issues and debt sustainability;

- (f) Increased understanding, at all levels, of the challenges from a trade and development perspective posed by climate change and the type of support and action needed.

Programme performance in 2022

Enhanced economic diversification and resilience of Barbados for a sustained recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic

- 12.25 Barbados, one of the small island developing States, has experienced a series of exogenous shocks, reflecting multiple structural challenges facing the country, such as a high debt to gross domestic product ratio, narrow production structures and trade linkages, and climate adaptation challenges. The Barbadian economy remained highly exposed, very concentrated and increasingly vulnerable to external economic shocks, including the COVID-19 pandemic, causing its economic output to decline by nearly 18 per cent in 2020, with many jobs lost. In response, the subprogramme designed a comprehensive set of activities aimed at assisting Barbados to promote economic diversification, regional integration and sustained recovery, through the provision and formulation of targeted policy and strategy recommendations and through the building of its institutional capacity to strengthen formulation capabilities. The activities also included harnessing the opportunities arising from regional and broader South-South cooperation, including the sharing of project experiences and outcomes during the Global South-South Development Expo and at a side event of the Group of 20 Development Working Group.
- 12.26 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.2).

Table 12.2

Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) |
|--|--|---|
| A comprehensive set of activities based on the assessment of needs and challenges made available to Barbados | Three draft policy papers made available to Barbados as inputs for a comprehensive project strategies report | Draft policy strategy report made available for the consideration of Barbados, with a view to promoting its economic diversification Best practices and knowledge from the project shared between small island developing States |

Planned results for 2024

Result 1: advancement of analysis and policy proposals for monitoring the debt situation of developing countries

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 12.27 The subprogramme's work contributed to the diminishment of risk and severity of debt issues in 30 developing countries through the strengthening of their debt management capacity, and by providing technical assistance to debt offices, increasing the transparency of debt records and providing analysis of debt issues and necessary policies to improve their external sustainability, which met the planned target.
- 12.28 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.3).

Table 12.3
Performance measure

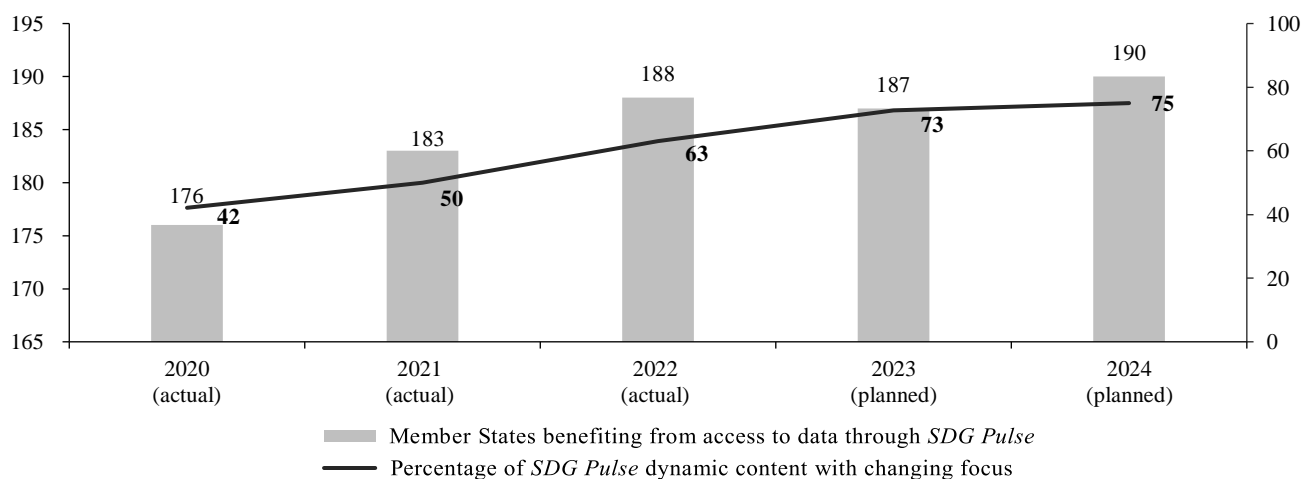
| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debt issues and policy measures are advanced through proposals and initiatives by representatives of developing countries, including through a global initiative on debt relief for developing countries proposed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan based on the subprogramme’s work as presented in the <i>Trade and Development Report 2020</i> | Debt issues are further advanced in the Second Committee through the analysis of current debt positions of developing countries and the formulations of proposals for improving their debt sustainability | Diminished risk and severity of debt issues in 30 developing countries through strengthened debt management capacity Debt issues advanced at the thirteenth session of the International Debt Management Conference, with the participation of 472 representatives from over 85 countries Policy proposals for advancing debt issues (see A/77/206) are considered by the General Assembly | Thirty developing countries benefit from assessment of their debt management capacity | Debt issues and policy measures are advanced through proposals and initiatives by representatives of developing countries, and 30 developing countries continue to build their debt management capacity |

Result 2: increased agility in providing evidence-based and data-driven analysis to implement the 2030 Agenda for all, reflecting the challenges of member States

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 12.29 The subprogramme’s work contributed to 188 member States benefiting from access to data through *SDG Pulse* and 63 per cent of the content in *SDG Pulse* being dynamic content with changing focus, which exceeded the planned target of 185 member States and 62 per cent.
- 12.30 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.I).

Figure 12.I
Performance measure: number of member States benefiting from the agile *SDG Pulse* with dynamic content, including on new data on Sustainable Development Goal indicators



Result 3: developing countries are equipped with policy proposals and measures to develop sustainable industrialization strategies to establish more resilient economies

Proposed programme plan for 2024

12.31 The majority of low- and middle-income economies still display undiversified economies and are specialized in relatively low value-added tasks along global value chains, and many among them have embarked on premature deindustrialization. These economies are also particularly exposed to the hazards of global warming. Reconciling industrialization and development objectives with the imperative of sustainable production is therefore inextricable, as recognized in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals. The subprogramme aims to assist developing countries in their efforts towards sustainable energy and industrial production, focusing, inter alia, on how value chains and biodiversity can be turned into a lever of economic diversification and industrialization.

Lessons learned and planned change

12.32 The lessons for the subprogramme from analogous activities on regional economic integration and industrial policy coordination deployed in several developing economies are that: (a) capacity-building activities on the design of industrial policy should be preceded by consensus generation and full ownership of the beneficiary countries at the domestic and regional levels; and (b) it is important to foster the dialogue between the private and the public sector and not only among different governments, starting from the early stages of the project. The timeline and the design of the activities planned for the coming years have fully taken these lessons into consideration. On the basis of the experience gained through the activities deployed in Southern Africa to foster diversification and structural transformation, the subprogramme will: (a) assist governments in designing and implementing a wide range of sustainable industrial policies, including research and development support, skills development programmes and the promotion of low-carbon and low-emission industrial clusters; and (b) adopt a regional perspective and favour the development of regional industrial ecosystems and regional value chains around low-carbon technologies in the various developing areas of the world. The subprogramme will start its activities in Latin America in the second half of 2023 but aims to extend its operations to other developing regions.

12.33 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.4).

Table 12.4
Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---------------|---|---|--|---|
| – | Consultations with an array of stakeholders on launching UNCTAD work on sustainable industrialization | Member States have access to a vast array of sustainable industrial policy options and ideas to mobilize resources to finance sustainable industrialization through the UNCTAD Division on Globalization and Development Strategies publication entitled “South-South cooperation for climate adaptation and sustainable development” | Identification of priority sustainable value chains in at least three countries in Latin America | Consensus reached by a subgroup of Latin American countries on priority industrial policy measures to deploy at the regional level and at the domestic level to favour the development of sustainable regional value chains |

Deliverables

12.34 Table 12.5 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 12.5
Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| 1. Reports for the General Assembly, including on external debt sustainability and development, and the economic cost of occupation for the Palestinian people | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 2. Reports for the Trade and Development Board, including on financing for development issues and on UNCTAD assistance to the Palestinian people, and the overview of the <i>Trade and Development Report</i> | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3. Reports for the Trade and Development Commission and the Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. Reports for the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 |
| Meetings of: | | | | |
| 5. The General Assembly (Second Committee) and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 6. The Trade and Development Board (annual and executive sessions) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 7. The Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Part IV International cooperation for development

| <i>Category and subcategory</i> | <i>2022 planned</i> | <i>2022 actual</i> | <i>2023 planned</i> | <i>2024 planned</i> |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 8. The Trade and Development Commission and related multi-year expert meetings | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 9. The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 10. The Debt Management Conference | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 11. Enhancing public, private and/or international capacity related to assistance to the Palestinian people | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12. Installation, update and maintenance of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days) | 145 | 138 | 150 | 142 |
| 13. Seminars and workshops for policymakers, including on formulating development strategies and policy recommendations; sovereign borrowing and lending; and globalization, trade and development | 28 | 23 | 28 | 22 |
| 14. Seminars on inclusive growth and the Sustainable Development Goals, including ad hoc expert discussions on the interdependence between trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| 15. Training events on Debt Management and Financial Analysis System for administrators and debt auditors from selected countries in recording debt data, reporting, debt statistics, debt analysis and debt auditing | 110 | 110 | 115 | 115 |
| Publications (number of publications) | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| 16. <i>Trade and Development Report</i> | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 17. Studies on external debt, resource mobilization, illicit financial flows and their underlying activities, South-South cooperation, regional integration and Palestinian economic development | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | 8 | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| 18. On macroeconomic, development, financing and debt, structural transformation and South-South cooperation issues | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 19. Debt Management and Financial Analysis System documentation and software | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| C. Substantive deliverables | | | | |
| Consultation, advice and advocacy: policy advice to policymakers, including on domestic resource mobilization, structural transformation, growth policy (Group of 20), debt renegotiation at the Paris Club, financial instability and debt sustainability. | | | | |
| Databases and substantive digital materials: UNCTAD financial database; world economic macro-level modellers database; financial stress and debt sustainability indicators. | | | | |
| D. Communication deliverables | | | | |
| Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: lectures and presentations on external debt, development finance and macroeconomic and development policy issues; newsletters and brochures on the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System and the Virtual Institute. | | | | |
| External and media relations: press releases, press conferences and interviews, including on developing country debt and external financing, South-South cooperation and regional integration and assistance to the Palestinian people. | | | | |
| Digital platforms and multimedia content: Debt Management and Financial Analysis System; Virtual Institute. | | | | |

Subprogramme 2 Investment and enterprise

Objective

- 12.35 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance inclusive growth and sustainable development through investment and enterprise development for productive capacity-building, economic diversification and job creation.

Strategy

12.36 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:

- (a) Assist member States through research, policy analysis and technical assistance in designing and implementing policies to scale up mobilization of public and private finance and enhanced investment and entrepreneurship for sustainable development;
- (b) Monitor, assess and analyse regional and global trends and prospects in international investment and prepare the annual *World Investment Report* and other analytical publications on international investment for development;
- (c) Conduct reviews of national investment policies and backstop policy dialogue on the international investment agreement regime and support and design new international investment agreements that are better aligned with nationally and internationally agreed development objectives;
- (d) Provide policy advice to Governments on investment promotion, business facilitation and innovative financing for the Sustainable Development Goals, including through stock exchanges and institutional funds, as well as on incentives in the context of the global tax reform implications for developing countries;
- (e) Contribute to the enhancement of the international competitiveness of member States' enterprises through advice on policies aimed at stimulating enterprise development, including mobilizing global efforts in financing and investment in micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to support their sustainable development transformation, as well as by promoting best practices in corporate social responsibility, accounting and sustainability reporting;
- (f) Foster dialogue and an exchange of best practices related to investment and enterprise development issues through consensus-building mechanisms and the World Investment Forum;
- (g) Provide an assessment of the cascading impact of the armed conflict in Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and cost-of-living increases on investment, global value chains and enterprise development, as well as policy advice, frameworks and tools for recovery;
- (h) Through the above-mentioned work, help member States to make progress towards achieving Goals 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17.

12.37 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) Increased capacity of developing countries to close the gaps related to Sustainable Development Goal investment, especially with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation, in particular for countries that are most vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change;
- (b) Improved ability of countries to address key and emerging issues related to investment and investment policies that promote development, including on international investment agreements and their development dimension;
- (c) Increased capacity of member States to collect, analyse and report on foreign direct investment and multinational enterprise data and formulate development-oriented investment policies;
- (d) Additional resources leveraged and channelled towards global investment development objectives and addressing concerns pertaining to entities using the Goals to market their positive contribution to some Goals without making a meaningful contribution to sustainable development, including to the achievement of the Goals, or having a negative impact on others, also referred to as "SDG washing";
- (e) Enhanced understanding by member States and other development stakeholders of enterprise development issues and ability to boost productive capacity, including through assistance to

attract investment capital, grow business linkages with multinational enterprises and participate in global and regional value chains;

- (f) Increased awareness of member States of policies, innovations and tools aimed at gaining traction and driving investment for sustainable development;
- (g) Mitigation of the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the ability of member States to attract and benefit from investment for development and in fostering private sector recovery.

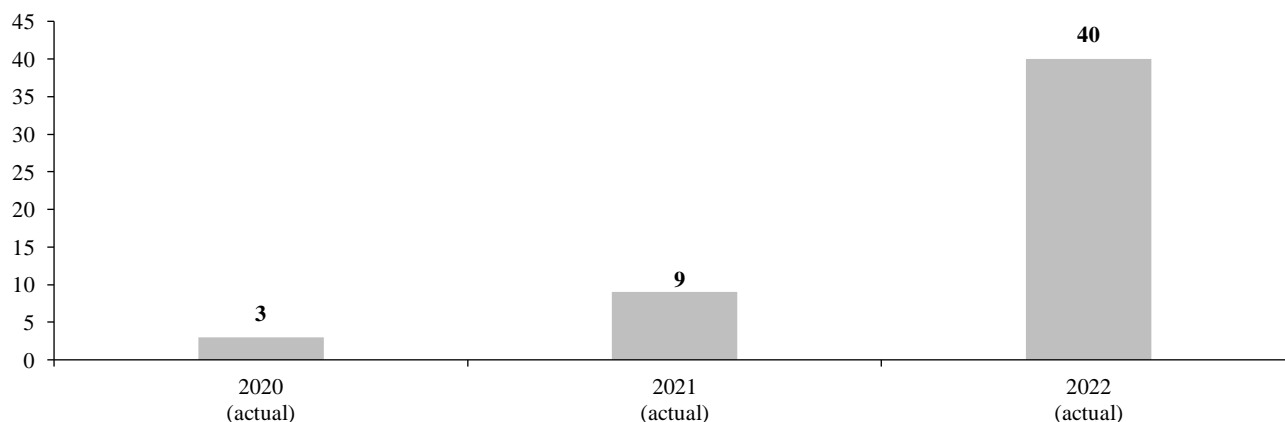
Programme performance in 2022

Strengthened sustainability reporting to enable responsible and sustainable investment

12.38 The private sector plays a critical role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and there is a need to be able to assess these efforts in a consistent manner through high-quality, comparable and reliable sustainability disclosures. The subprogramme supports member States, in particular developing countries, to fully implement international sustainability reporting requirements in order to be able to promote sustainable finance and attract investment. Moreover, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, which reports to the UNCTAD Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, is committed to working with member States to strengthen sustainability reporting. To do this, the subprogramme created regional partnerships in Africa and in Latin America to guarantee long-lasting support to countries and provide a communication channel among peers, for sharing experience and good practices, to support member States to develop national strategies and policies for the reinforcement of the national infrastructure for high-quality sustainability reporting and to facilitate the measurement of the contribution of the private sector to the Sustainable Development Goals. The partnerships brought together stakeholders in the field of sustainability reporting, including government entities, regulators, national financial reporting standard setters, professional accounting and auditing organizations, stock exchanges and academia. Countries shared tools, experiences and best practices and discussed the latest trends and knowledge on sustainability reporting, facilitating consistency and harmonization across the regions.

12.39 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.II).

Figure 12.II
Performance measure: number of member States upgrading their national sustainability reporting infrastructure (cumulative)



Planned results for 2024

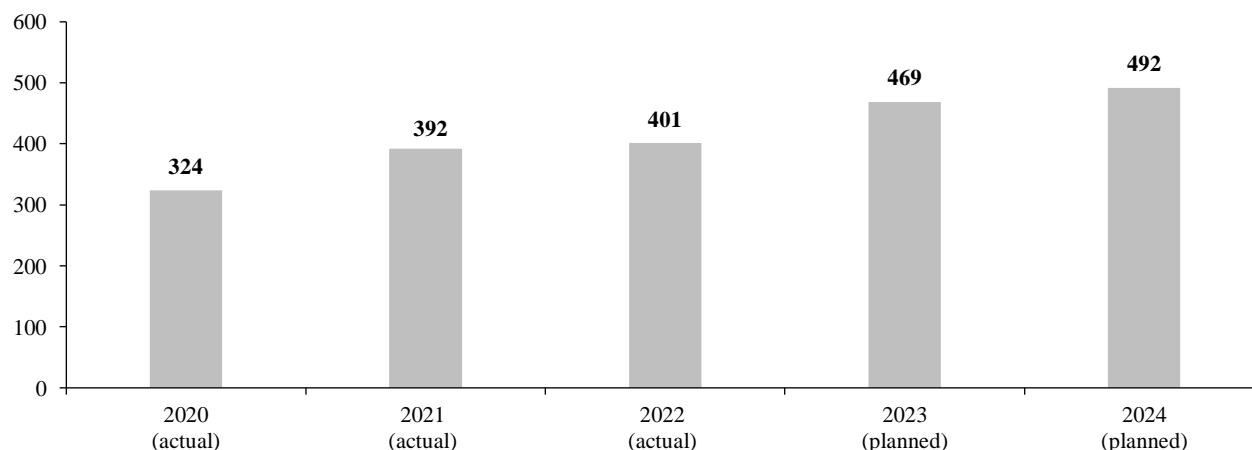
Result 1: investment and enterprise development for recovery and resilience

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 12.40 The subprogramme’s work contributed to 401 stakeholders integrating UNCTAD tools related to investment for sustainable development into their activities, which exceeded the planned target of 392 stakeholders.
- 12.41 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.III).

Figure 12.III

Performance measure: number of stakeholders integrating United Nations Conference on Trade and Development tools related to investment for sustainable development developed by the subprogramme into their activities (cumulative)



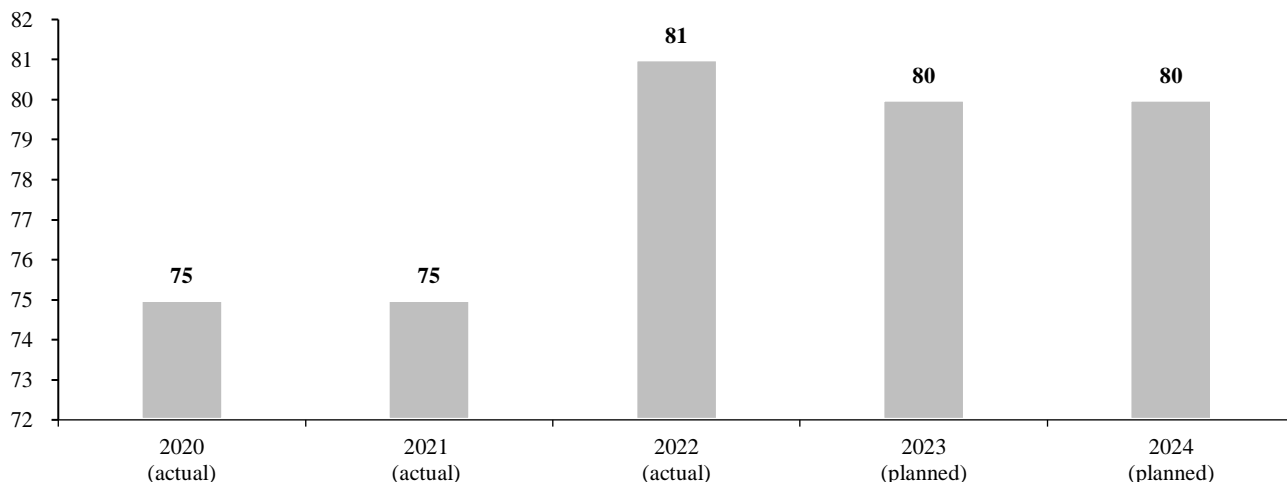
Result 2: reignited investment policies in support of member States’ COVID-19 recovery and sustainable development

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 12.42 The subprogramme’s work contributed to 81 per cent of recommendations emanating from the UNCTAD investment policy framework in support to COVID-19 recovery and sustainable development implemented by member States (including pertaining to national and international investment policies and enterprise development policies stemming from the micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises surge project), which exceeded the planned target of 80 per cent.
- 12.43 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.IV).

Figure 12.IV

Performance measure: percentage of beneficiaries that have implemented recommendations emanating from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development investment policy framework in support to COVID-19 recovery and sustainable development (cumulative)



Result 3: investment financing strategies and tools to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation

Proposed programme plan for 2024

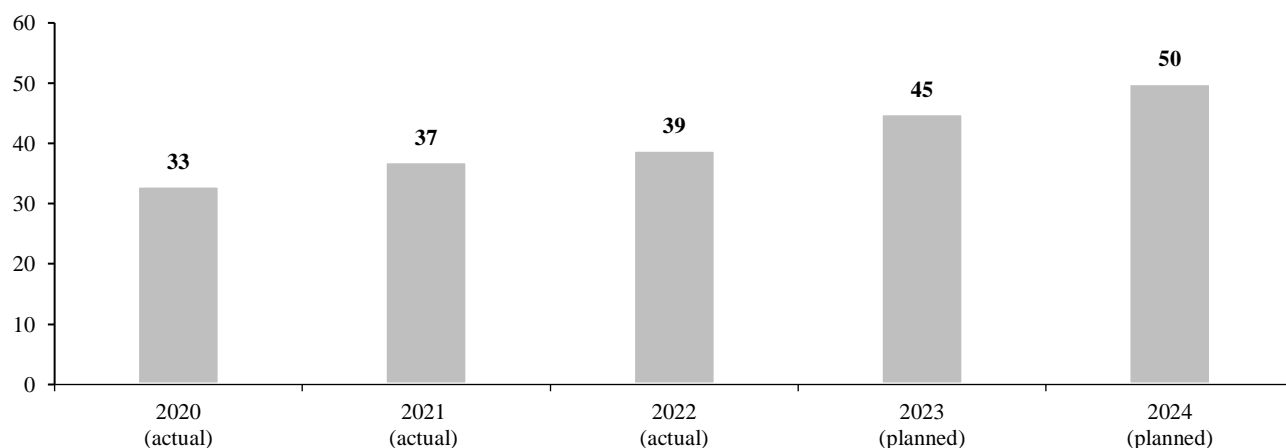
- 12.44 There remains a significant financing gap in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Investments in adaptation to climate change continue to lag behind mitigation measures, with the renewable and low-emission energy and electricity sectors alone accounting for 60 per cent of climate change investment measures adopted worldwide in the past decade. However, the rate of investment growth remains insufficient to bridge the financing gap and is unevenly distributed among developed and developing countries. The subprogramme has been supporting member States to identify best practices in investment policies for climate change mitigation and adaptation and monitors related progress.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 12.45 The lesson for the subprogramme was that targeted strategies for attracting investment in sectors other than renewable energy and electricity are equally important, and financing strategies towards climate change adaptation and mitigation need to be developed, particularly in developing countries. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will develop and promote new strategies and tools, such as enabling policy frameworks, public-private partnerships, pipelines of bankable and impactful projects, and initiatives to de-risk foreign direct investment in climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- 12.46 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.V).

Figure 12.V

Performance measure: number of member States adopting United Nations Conference on Trade and Development investment financing strategies and tools in support of the attainment of the climate and environmental goals of the 2030 Agenda (cumulative)



Deliverables

12.47 Table 12.6 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 12.6

Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 8 | 14 | 8 | 9 |
| Reports of: | | | | |
| 1. The Secretary-General to the General Assembly on investment and entrepreneurship for sustainable development | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 2. The Trade and Development Board on investment for development | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 3. The Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission and related expert meetings | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| 4. The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 24 | 27 | 42 | 22 |
| Meetings of: | | | | |
| 5. The Trade and Development Board | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 6. The Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 7. The Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission and related expert meetings | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| 8. The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 9. The World Investment Forum | – | – | 20 | – |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 60 | 78 | 68 | 72 |
| 10. On regional investment issues analysis | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |

Part IV International cooperation for development

| <i>Category and subcategory</i> | <i>2022 planned</i> | <i>2022 actual</i> | <i>2023 planned</i> | <i>2024 planned</i> |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. On investment policy reviews | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 12. On policy options in investment for development | – | – | 5 | 5 |
| 13. On special economic zones, including piloting Sustainable Development Goals model zones | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 14. On international investment regimes | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| 15. On investment promotion and facilitation, including strengthening investment promotion agencies | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 16. On intellectual property rights for development | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 17. On investment guides | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 18. On business facilitation initiatives | 10 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| 19. On enterprise development initiatives, including micro-, small and medium-sized enterprise financing and business linkages | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 20. On the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EMPRETEC) | 6 | 18 | 6 | 10 |
| 21. On accounting and reporting | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 22. On the contribution of foreign direct investment to inclusive growth and the Sustainable Development Goals, including on climate change mitigation and adaptation for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 23. On institutional investors | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 24. On family businesses | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 25. On responsible investment | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days) | 107 | 308 | 136 | 200 |
| 26. Seminars on foreign direct investment, its development dimension and the themes of the <i>World Investment Report</i> | 6 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| 27. Training events on best practices in national and international policies related to investment, including on taxation related to investment policy | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 28. Training events on investment policy reviews, follow-up and investment facilitation enhancement (national) | 14 | 17 | 14 | 14 |
| 29. Training events on international investment statistics and survey methodologies | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| 30. Ad hoc expert discussions on key issues in investment for development, including concerns of “greenwashing” and “SDG-washing” ^a | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 31. Training events on investment promotion and facilitation for policymakers, investment promotion officials and diplomats | 10 | 45 | 10 | 30 |
| 32. Training events on the negotiation, implementation and reform of international investment agreements | 15 | 22 | 15 | 15 |
| 33. Ad hoc expert discussions on investment policies for sustainable development | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| 34. Training workshops on intellectual property for development | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 35. Training workshops on enterprise development policies | 16 | 79 | 15 | 46 |
| 36. Training seminars on accounting and sustainability reporting | 6 | 19 | 12 | 12 |
| 37. Workshops and seminars on responsible investment issues | 4 | 68 | 20 | 30 |
| 38. Ad hoc expert discussions on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups | 6 | 11 | 6 | 6 |
| 39. Seminars on institutional investors and sustainable development | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 40. Ad hoc expert discussions on family businesses | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Publications (number of publications) | 25 | 28 | 22 | 19 |
| 41. <i>World Investment Report</i> and its overview | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Section 12 Trade and development

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 42. On investment issues for development, including the <i>Transnational Corporations Journal</i> , best practices and lessons learned in foreign direct investment in the least developed countries, and studies on responsible and sustainable investment | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| 43. On investment policies for development, including <i>Investment Policy Reviews</i> and studies on policy options on investment for development | 9 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| 44. On investment promotion and facilitation, including on investing in Sustainable Development Goal sectors and Sustainable Development Goal model zones development | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 45. On enterprise development and entrepreneurship policy support | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 46. On the International Standards of Accounting and Reporting | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | 16 | 20 | 15 | 17 |
| 47. <i>Global Investment Trends Monitor</i> (series), including the <i>Sustainable Development Goals Investment Trends Monitor</i> | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 48. <i>Global Investment Policy Monitor</i> (series) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 49. Investment guides | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 50. On measures affecting international investment | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 51. International investment agreement issues notes | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 52. On intellectual property rights for development | 1 | – | 1 | 1 |
| 53. On enterprise development and entrepreneurship policy support | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 54. On ambassadors round table | 1 | – | – | – |

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: policy advice to developing countries, including on policies to attract foreign direct investment; advice on statistics and international investment, including responsible investment; advice to all member States, upon request, on national policies and international investment agreements and sustainable development, as well as investment promotion and facilitation, intellectual property rights, entrepreneurship and enterprise development and business facilitation, with a focus on those in the most vulnerable situation, and on accounting and reporting standards; and advocacy and advisory services to some 200 investment promotion agencies, over 5,000 special economic zones and other stakeholders in the global investment chain and some 50 EMPRETEC centres.

Databases and substantive digital materials: databases on foreign direct investment, national policies, international investment agreements and related databases; and sustainable finance and gender equality databases.

D. Communication deliverables

External and media relations: International Standards of Accounting and Reporting updates, electronic EMPRETEC newsletters for more than 2,000 subscribers and newsletters, booklets and newsflashes on responsible investment; World Investment Forum report for more than 8,000 recipients.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: Global Enterprise Registration portal; Investment Policy Hub; other digital platforms pertaining to investment and enterprise for development.

^a The terms “green-washing” and “SDG-washing” refer to products and strategies presented as sustainable without making a meaningful contribution to sustainable development, including the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Subprogramme 3 International trade and commodities

Objective

- 12.48 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure that international trade and commodities enable the economic diversification, sustainable and resilient economy and multilateralism transformations needed to create a more inclusive, resilient, sustainable and prosperous world through the participation of all member States.

Strategy

- 12.49 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Support developing countries in fostering structural transformation through economic diversification;
 - (b) Promote and support developing countries' transformation towards a more sustainable and more resilient economy;
 - (c) Work to enhance the participation of developing countries in the multilateral and regional trading systems, ensuring that developing countries' participation in trade in goods and services works as a driver for inclusive and sustainable development;
 - (d) Support the adoption of, improvement in and enforcement of national and regional competition and consumer protection legislation, through best practices, guidelines and peer reviews;
 - (e) Strengthen the capacity of trade policymakers to make well-informed policy decisions through improved understanding of and transparency in international trade and trade policy trends and trade-related regulations, and build private sector capacities to cope with policy and market requirements;
 - (f) Foster the mainstreaming of gender equality into trade policies, strengthening the capacity of member States to design and implement trade policies that allow women to benefit more from the opportunities arising from international trade;
 - (g) Contribute to research on international trade as an engine for development in the report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report*, *World Tariff Profiles* and *World Economic Situation and Prospects*;
 - (h) Monitor and report on current trade trends and policies, including the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and their impact on competition, consumer protection and the creative economy to provide policy recommendations to member States;
 - (i) Examine the effects of climate change in terms of trade on developing countries, and how environmental sustainability can promote global trade and inclusive development, including how international trade and trade policy can facilitate the global energy transition and can support the competitiveness of developing countries in the production and trade of renewable and low-emission energy;
 - (j) Through the above-mentioned work, help member States to make progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 17.
- 12.50 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Mitigation of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the cost-of-living increase and ongoing environmental degradation on the ability of member States to benefit from international trade and foster the recovery of the trade sectors;
 - (b) Improved capacity of member States to design and implement trade-policy responses to the climate change threat from a development perspective;
 - (c) Improved capacity of member States to identify and address the trade barriers and supply-side obstacles that disproportionately affect women and girls;
 - (d) Continued work on the impact of non-tariff measures on trade relations, market access, investment and transit, and thus their development implications and impact on the well-being of the population of affected countries, including through the strengthening of its cooperation on the topic with other relevant partners, as well as through participation in the Multi-Agency Support Team on the non-tariff measures database;

- (e) Member States achieving positive development outcomes in relation to increased trade integration and activity;
- (f) Improved capacity of member States to seize opportunities emerging from commodity trade and enhanced international and regional cooperation;
- (g) Member States’ increased adoption, revision and/or effective implementation of competition and consumer protection legislation and institutional frameworks;
- (h) Member States harnessing opportunities related to trade in environmentally sustainable products, and increasing capacities to assess the economic potential of ocean-based sectors and devise integrated sustainable use and trade action plans;
- (i) Member States creating an enabling environment for the promotion of services and the creative economy to leapfrog into new, high-growth sectors of the world economy;
- (j) Member States being well informed about recent trends in trade through regular publications, including the “Global trade update” and those on trends in international trade and trade policy, as well as relevant research topics, such as global value chain development.

Programme performance in 2022

Enhanced integration of landlocked commodity-dependent developing countries into regional and global value chains

12.51 Integration into regional trade areas and active use of trade policy by the authorities of landlocked developing countries is a tool that could help to reduce the negative effect of geography in those countries. The subprogramme has been implementing a range of activities to improve agricultural value chains of beneficiary countries, namely, meat for Mongolia, maize for the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, roasted coffee for Ethiopia and dried fruits for Uzbekistan: all agricultural products with current or potential linkages to regional and global value chains that could be fostered. In the context of those efforts, the subprogramme conducted targeted overseas market analysis and research, facilitated discussions on commercial quality standards that apply in different overseas markets and policy implications with stakeholders, and implemented support and capacity-building activities.

12.52 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.7).

Table 12.7
Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) |
|--|---|---|
| Four landlocked developing countries (Ethiopia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Uzbekistan) identified relevant agricultural sectors for value chain analysis | Ethiopia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Uzbekistan increased their capacity to systematically collect data for quantitative and qualitative analysis based on national surveys of agricultural value chains for export | The Lao People’s Democratic Republic integrated recommendations on the maize value chain into its agriculture development strategy and Mongolia adopted a meat road map aimed at increasing the share of higher quality meat products in its traditional exports to boost value-added exports |

Planned results for 2024

Result 1: tearing down trade barriers – transparent and streamlined regulations for sustainable development

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 12.53 The subprogramme’s work contributed to increased use of the information published on non-tariff measures on trade portals, including through the newly-launched dissemination tool “TRAINS Online”, with a total of 23,784 users registered, which exceeded the planned target of increased information use, with at least 2,000 additional users registered (16,500 in total).
- 12.54 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.8).

Table 12.8

Performance measure

| <i>2020 (actual)</i> | <i>2021 (actual)</i> | <i>2022 (actual)</i> | <i>2023 (planned)</i> | <i>2024 (planned)</i> |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Increased use of the information published on non-tariff measures on trade portals, with 13,000 total users registered | Increased use of the information published on non-tariff measures on trade portals, with 17,530 total users registered | Increased use of the information published on non-tariff measures on trade portals, with 23,784 total users registered | Increased use of the information published on non-tariff measures on trade portals, with at least 22,000 users registered | Increased use of the information published on non-tariff measures on trade portals, with at least 26,000 users registered |

Result 2: integrated climate change dimension into the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area agreement at the national level

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 12.55 The subprogramme’s work contributed to detailed value chain analysis being made available to member States, with 10 African countries selecting competitive intraregional and continental sustainable value chains to be developed, which exceeded the planned target of detailed value chain analysis made available to member States.
- 12.56 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.9).

Table 12.9

Performance measure

| <i>2020 (actual)</i> | <i>2021 (actual)</i> | <i>2022 (actual)</i> | <i>2023 (planned)</i> | <i>2024 (planned)</i> |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Twelve African countries supported by the subprogramme in the implementation of African Continental Free Trade Area annex on non-tariff barriers, and increase in regulatory transparency | The subprogramme identified several opportunities in the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area and relevant implementing protocols that have the potential to add the sustainability | Detailed value chain analysis made available to member States, with 10 African countries selecting priority sectors for the development of competitive intraregional and continental | Ten African countries develop sustainable African Continental Free Trade Area implementation strategies and at least two regional sustainable value chains through collaboration with other countries in | Ten African countries adopt sustainable value chain development plans as part of their African Continental Free Trade Area implementation strategies |

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | perspective of the African Continental Free Trade Area and boost BioTrade, and presented the African countries with options on how they can enhance the resilience of their trade to climate change through economic diversification and adaptation actions | sustainable value chains | their respective regions | |

Result 3: enhanced policymaking to facilitate economic diversification through increased data capacities in services trade

Proposed programme plan for 2024

12.57 Services accounted for 68 per cent of global output in 2020 and represented 62 per cent of all jobs.¹ Importantly, services improve value addition in other economic sectors, promote employment and facilitate trade in manufacturing and agriculture. However, there are challenges in identifying and addressing the services-related needs of the domestic economy and translating them into policies, as well as benefiting from the liberalization of trade in services in both home and foreign markets. The subprogramme has been supporting member States to address these challenges and build up their supply and export capacity through evidence-based policymaking, particularly policy-oriented research and services policy reviews, as well as facilitating global dialogues through the Multi-year Expert Meeting on Trade, Services and Development and the Global Services Forum.

Lessons learned and planned change

12.58 The lesson for the subprogramme was that there was a need to strengthen coordination and capacity development for closing the gaps in data collection and use, with data gaps having an impact on policymaking across all sectors of services trade, especially in developing countries. In applying the lesson, and building on the establishment of a working group on data for services trade and development policies, the subprogramme will identify data gaps and strengthen mechanisms for sharing information on tools and resources. Furthermore, the subprogramme will focus on enhancing the capacity of services trade policymakers to improve regulatory and institutional frameworks, and in particular to improve their capacity to collect and use data in support of policymaking, including disaggregated data.

12.59 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.10).

¹ UNCTAD, “Output and income”, UNCTADstat database. Available at <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx>; and ILO, “Employment by sex and economic activity” data set, ILO modelled estimates, ILOSTAT database. Available at <https://ilostat.ilo.org/>.

Table 12.10
Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Policymakers from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region have increased capacities to formulate national services trade policies in, inter alia, tourism and energy services | Policymakers from Morocco and Paraguay have increased capacities to formulate national services trade policies in, inter alia, transport and logistics services | Member States benefit from the establishment an open-ended and time-bound working group on data for services trade and development policies | At least two additional countries adopt, revise or implement services trade-related policies informed by better data collection and use | At least three additional countries adopt, revise or implement services trade-related policies informed by better data collection and use |

Deliverables

12.60 Table 12.11 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 12.11
Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 |
| 1. Reports to the General Assembly on international trade and development and world commodity trends and prospects | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2. Reports on trends in trade and on trade regulations and sustainability standards and ad hoc reports on commodities trends and prospects for the Trade and Development Board | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3. Background documentation for the Trade and Development Commission and for related expert meetings | 7 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| 4. Reports of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Consumer Protection Law and Policy | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 33 | 36 | 33 | 33 |
| 5. Meetings of the General Assembly (Second Committee) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 6. Annual and executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 7. Meetings of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 8. Meetings of the annual sessions of the Trade and Development Commission and related expert meetings | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 9. Meetings of the annual sessions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Consumer Protection Law and Policy | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10. Annual meeting of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 20 | 23 | 20 | 20 |
| 11. On trade, a gender perspective and development | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Section 12 Trade and development

| <i>Category and subcategory</i> | <i>2022 planned</i> | <i>2022 actual</i> | <i>2023 planned</i> | <i>2024 planned</i> |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 12. On assisting developing countries in acceding to WTO, on generalized and global systems of trade preferences, on services, regional and multilateral trading negotiations, on strengthening the creative economy, and on dispute settlement and commercial diplomacy | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 13. On competition and consumer protection laws and policies | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 14. On trade, the environment and development | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 15. On collecting, monitoring, reporting on and disseminating data on non-tariff measures, on formulating development-oriented trade policies, and on sustainability standards | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 16. On assistance to commodity-dependent countries in achieving greater diversification and value addition | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days) | 108 | 211 | 118 | 156 |
| 17. On the World Integrated Trade Solution, the Trade Analysis and Information System and non-tariff measures, and sustainability standards | 15 | 37 | 17 | 27 |
| 18. On preferential trading arrangements, WTO accession, services policies and frameworks, emerging development challenges in the international trading system and trade, international trade negotiations, and the creative economy | 25 | 53 | 27 | 39 |
| 19. On trade, a gender perspective and development | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 |
| 20. On trade, the environment and development | 25 | 39 | 27 | 29 |
| 21. On competition and consumer protection laws and policies | 20 | 37 | 22 | 27 |
| 22. On supporting commodity-dependent developing countries to formulate strategies and policies and harness development gains, and respond to the challenges and opportunities of commodity markets | 5 | 19 | 5 | 14 |
| 23. On the changing international trade landscape and trade costs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24. On challenges and opportunities of international trade for the promotion of sustainable development | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| 25. Ad hoc expert discussions on the role of competition law and policy, and on consumer protection law and policy | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 26. Geneva Trade and Development Workshop series, held jointly by UNCTAD, WTO, the University of Geneva and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Publications (number of publications) | 36 | 42 | 35 | 26 |
| 27. On trade and the environment | 6 | 12 | 6 | 4 |
| 28. On trade, a gender perspective and development | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 29. On trade, services, the international trading system and the creative economy | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 30. On trade trends and policy in the international context | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 31. On trade, market efficiency and consumer welfare and on competition and consumer protection policies | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 32. On trade, commodities, economic diversification and value addition | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| 33. Reports on UNCTAD work on competition and consumer protection policies and on the Global Commodities Forum | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 34. Handbooks and policy briefs on classification of non-tariff measures, the Generalized System of Preferences and effective competition and/or consumer protection agencies | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 35. <i>Manual on Consumer Protection</i> | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 36. Model law on competition | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 37. On competition and consumer protection under the UNCTAD Research Partnership Platform | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 38. UNCTAD, WTO and ITC publication <i>World Tariff Profiles</i> | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 39. Trade-related aspects of the <i>Sustainable Development Goals Report</i> | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 40. United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| 41. On topics in international trade negotiations | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: advice on trade-related decision-making to five member States and two regional South-South economic integration groupings; advice on integration into the global economy and participation in regional and multilateral trade agreements; advice on integration of trade concerns into national trade and services policies; consultation on cooperation and partnerships for inclusive growth and sustainable development; advice on trade and a gender perspective; advice on developing competition and consumer protection frameworks; consultation on trade and environment issues and creative economy potential for sustainable development.

Databases and substantive digital materials: World Integrated Trade Solution and Trade Analysis and Information System; online training courses on non-tariff measures for approximately 300 people and on negotiating regional trade agreements for trade in times of crisis and pandemic; a teaching package on trade and a gender perspective.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: multi-stakeholder meeting on commodities and development; BioTrade Congress; event on trade and a gender perspective; event on illicit trade for more than 100 people; event on the creative economy; lectures and exhibits on issues related to the work of the subprogramme; newsletters on the Generalized System of Preferences and on UNCTAD work on competition and consumer protection; brochures and flyers on trade and a gender perspective and on commodity policy research and implementation and projects; booklets and fact sheets related to the work of the subprogramme.

External and media relations: press releases and op-ed pieces.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: interactive tools related to national competition and consumer protection laws, commercial diplomacy and dispute settlement; UNCTAD, WTO and ITC website on trade-related Sustainable Development Goals and indicators; electronic version of the model law on competition.

Subprogramme 4 Technology and logistics

Objective

- 12.61 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to harness innovation and technology, including e-commerce and the digital economy, improve trade logistics and increase human capacities for inclusive and sustainable trade and development in developing countries and economies in transition.

Strategy

- 12.62 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Identify and disseminate policy options, good practices and lessons learned in the areas of technology and logistics to accelerate the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and promote resilient and sustainable development;
 - (b) Provide research and analysis and policy recommendations for capturing value in the digital economy and generating more inclusive outcomes, including through the flagship publication *Digital Economy Report*, and support developing countries in measuring e-commerce and the digital economy;

- (c) Ensure that the interests of developing countries are identified and integrated into international policy dialogues on e-commerce and the digital economy, including through the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy and the annual E-commerce Week;
- (d) Assist developing countries in systematically assessing the state of play and readiness to engage and integrate into the digital economy, through eTrade Readiness Assessments and implementation support, e-commerce strategies and action plans, as well as by supporting the improvement of legal frameworks and helping women's participation in e-commerce and the digital economy;
- (e) Ensure that international debates on science, technology and innovation incorporate the perspectives and priorities of developing countries through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, among others;
- (f) Inform policies and deliberations on science, technology and innovation for development, especially on frontier technologies, through research and analysis, such as the flagship publication *Technology and Innovation Report* and other reports analysing policy options, including for the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development;
- (g) Develop knowledge of policymakers on various aspects of trade policies and interrelated issues of finance, investment and technology and sustainable development, and build capacities of member States in science, technology and innovation for development, including through science, technology and innovation policy reviews, technology assessment and foresight exercises and specific contributions to the work of the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (h) Support implementation of trade facilitation reforms, in particular the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation, and enhance its support for the development and the implementation of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks that reduce trade transaction costs, as well as supporting trade facilitation reforms and automation through the Automated System for Customs Data;
- (i) Provide technical assistance, data and policy recommendations and promote the sharing of best practices on the integration of developing countries into regional and global supply chains and transport networks, through the flagship publication *Review of Maritime Transport* and other research products, legislative frameworks and capacity-building, including the Training Development in the Field of International Trade (TrainForTrade) programme on port management;
- (j) Foster international policy dialogue on trade logistics issues, ensuring that the interests and specific challenges facing developing countries are addressed in relevant regional and international forums, and in this context continue to address specific trade logistics challenges affecting small island developing States and landlocked developing countries;
- (k) Mainstream the cross-cutting issue of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls across the three pillars of the subprogramme, with a special focus on enhancing their economic and digital skills and opportunities.

12.63 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) Increased understanding by member States of policy options to accelerate the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and other shocks, in the areas of technology and trade logistics;
- (b) Improved capacity and policy formulation at the national, regional and global levels on e-commerce and digital economy for sustainable and inclusive development;
- (c) Improved coordination among Governments, together with development partners, civil society and the private sector, to implement policies on e-commerce and the digital economy that work for sustainable and inclusive development;

- (d) Improved knowledge and understanding of policy options by policymakers and international consensus on emerging challenges and opportunities in science, technology and innovation for sustainable and inclusive development, as well as increased capacity of policymakers to assess, analyse and formulate policies on key issues on the international economic agenda;
- (e) Implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism;
- (f) Increased capacities of member States to harness science, technology and innovation for their national development strategies;
- (g) Improved ability of countries to address key and emerging issues in trade logistics, including maritime transport policies and port management;
- (h) Improved knowledge and capacity of member States to implement trade facilitation reforms, including the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation;
- (i) Enhanced capacity of member States to design and implement policies and action aimed at improving the efficiency of trade transactions, as well as the management of transport operations, including through the Automated System for Customs Data programme.

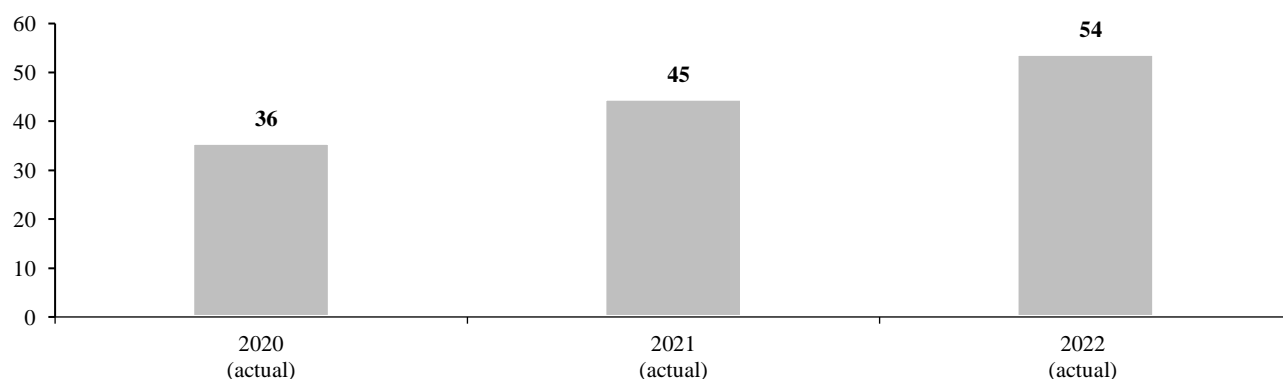
Programme performance in 2022

Enhanced sustainability of trade facilitation initiatives through digital solutions

- 12.64 Through its Empowerment Programme for National Trade Facilitation Committees, the subprogramme supports developing countries' trade facilitation reforms and their implementation of the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation to simplify and expedite procedures for cross-border trade, including through the establishment of national trade facilitation committees to improve domestic coordination and monitor the implementation of trade facilitation measures. In response to travel restrictions and exacerbated needs to facilitate the rapid movement of essential goods owing to the pandemic, the subprogramme digitalized its Empowerment Programme, rolling out an e-learning course on trade facilitation, which benefited 45 countries, and developed the "reform tracker", a web-based platform designed to manage and monitor reforms and ease the coordination between stakeholders of national trade facilitation committees that has been adopted by 19 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America, empowering them to better track, monitor and manage their trade facilitation initiatives. Finally, the subprogramme's digitalization efforts also included trade information portals, which are websites that provide easy access to information about a country's regulations and procedures to traders, thus supporting them with completing trade-related requirements and formalities.
- 12.65 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.VI).

Figure 12.VI
Performance measure: implementation rates of commitments under the Agreement on Trade Facilitation across beneficiary countries that adopted the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development reform tracker

(Average percentage)



Planned results for 2024

Result 1: women digital entrepreneurs empowered to build a more inclusive digital economy

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

12.66 The subprogramme’s work contributed to the improved business and leadership skills of a cumulative total of 240 women digital entrepreneurs participating in eTrade for Women activities throughout six active eTrade for Women communities, which exceeded the planned target of 200 women digital entrepreneurs.

12.67 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.12).

Table 12.12
Performance measure

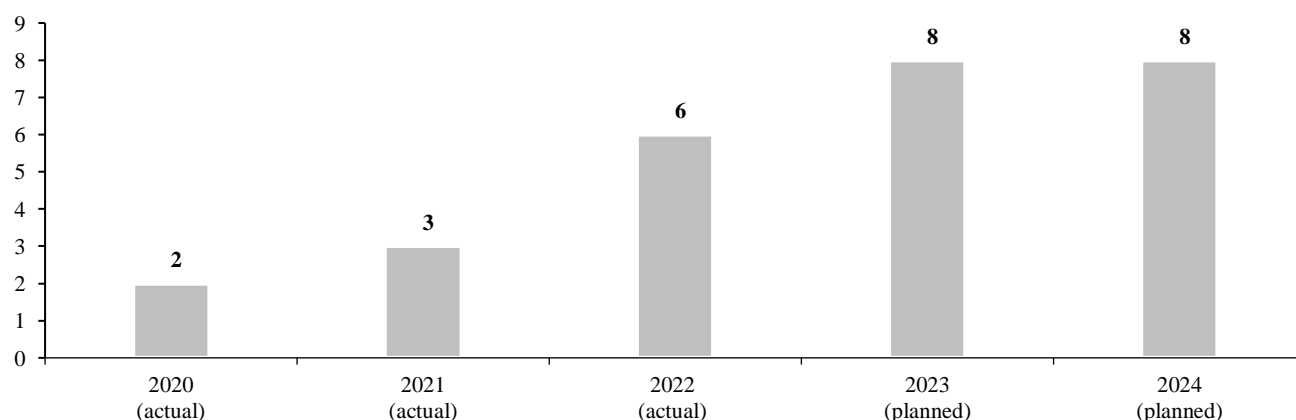
| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Improved business and leadership skills of 50 women digital entrepreneurs participating in eTrade for Women activities | Improved business and leadership skills of a cumulative total of 200 women digital entrepreneurs participating in eTrade for Women activities and three new communities established, in South-East Asia, East Africa and the Western Balkans | Improved business and leadership skills of a cumulative total of 240 women digital entrepreneurs participating in eTrade for Women activities throughout six active eTrade for Women communities | Improved business and leadership skills of a cumulative total of 300 women digital entrepreneurs participating in eTrade for Women activities At least four eTrade for Women communities active across regions | Improved business and leadership skills of a cumulative total of 400 women digital entrepreneurs participating in eTrade for Women activities At least six eTrade for Women communities active across regions |

Result 2: simplified trade procedures through the Automated System for Customs Data Single Window

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 12.68 The subprogramme’s work contributed to six new border regulatory agencies and partner governmental agencies participating in and benefiting from the Automated System for Customs Data Single Window system, which met the planned target.
- 12.69 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.VII).

Figure 12.VII
Performance measure: number of new border regulatory agencies and partner governmental agencies participating in and benefiting from the Automated System for Customs Data Single Window system (cumulative)



Result 3: efficient and resilient port management in developing countries for their integration into regional and global supply chains

Proposed programme plan for 2024

- 12.70 Given that over 80 per cent of the volume of international trade is carried by ships, ports play a vital role in trade logistics. The TrainForTrade Port Management Programme supports port communities in developing countries in delivering more efficient and resilient port management in order to increase trade flows and foster economic development, by creating port networks and bringing together public, private and international entities. The pandemic exposed the need to enhance port resilience to such shocks. In responding to the needs of the member States, the subprogramme designed a new course on building port resilience against pandemics in 2020, as part of its wider Port Management Programme. The course focuses on building essential skills for port community managers to help to protect people and secure vital trade during pandemic situations and other disruptions that extend beyond pandemics. The course helped port practitioners to identify a number of concrete policy measures to implement in their ports for them to remain operational during the pandemic.²

Lessons learned and planned change

- 12.71 The lesson for the subprogramme was that while the priority measures to build port resilience were identified with the training participants, there was no mechanism in place to track the actual implementation and improvement in beneficiary ports. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will conduct a survey that will monitor the adoption of the course’s policy recommendations and other actions related to resilience in participants’ port communities.

² See UNCTAD, “Emerging strategies for ports during the pandemic”, policy brief No. 93, February 2022.

12.72 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.13).

Table 12.13
Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Member States have access to a new course on building port resilience against pandemics | Increased essential skills and capacities of 809 port practitioners from 96 port communities related to ports management during pandemics and disruptions | Increased essential skills and capacities of 1,000 port practitioners from 112 port communities related to ports management during pandemics and disruptions | At least five port entities adopt policy measures to improve resilience resulting from increased essential skills and capacities of 1,100 port practitioners from 120 port communities related to ports management during pandemics and disruptions | At least five additional port entities adopt policy measures to improve resilience resulting from increased essential skills and capacities of 1,200 port practitioners from 130 port communities related to ports management during pandemics and disruptions |

Deliverables

12.73 Table 12.14 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 12.14
Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 21 | 19 | 20 | 18 |
| 1. Reports to the General Assembly on the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and on science and technology for development | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2. Reports to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and its intersessional panels | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| 3. Background notes and reports for the Trade and Development Board | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat and reports for the Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission and related expert meetings on issues related to science, technology and innovation | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat and reports for the Trade and Development Commission and related expert meetings | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 6. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat and reports for the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 7. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat and reports for the Working Group on Measuring E-commerce and the Digital Economy | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 49 | 51 | 55 | 47 |
| 8. Meetings of the General Assembly (Second Committee) and the Economic and Social Council on the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |

Part IV International cooperation for development

| <i>Category and subcategory</i> | <i>2022 planned</i> | <i>2022 actual</i> | <i>2023 planned</i> | <i>2024 planned</i> |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 9. Annual session and intersessional expert panels of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development | 16 | 14 | 16 | 16 |
| 10. Annual and executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 11. Meetings of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 12. Annual sessions of the Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission and related expert meetings | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| 13. Annual sessions of the Trade and Development Commission and related expert meetings on transport, trade logistics and trade facilitation | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 14. Meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 15. Meetings of the Working Group on Measuring E-commerce and the Digital Economy | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 16. Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 17. Meetings for E-commerce Week | – | 8 | 6 | 1 |
| 18. Meetings of the global trade and transport facilitation forum | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 32 | 32 | 32 | 26 |
| 19. Training Development in the Field of International Trade (TrainForTrade) capacity-building programme: port management; issues related to trade, including e-commerce and statistics; and pedagogical methodology | 7 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| 20. National, regional and interregional projects on transport and related services, including the Automated System for Customs Data | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 21. Transport, trade facilitation and trade logistics | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 22. E-commerce and the digital economy programme | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days) | 404 | 464 | 406 | 398 |
| 23. Training events for trainers: TrainForTrade national delivery workshops | 300 | 332 | 300 | 300 |
| 24. Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events on transport, trade logistics and trade facilitation | 52 | 52 | 52 | 33 |
| 25. Seminar on transport, trade logistics and trade facilitation, including ad hoc expert discussions | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 26. Seminar on the role of technology (including information and communications technology) and innovation in development, including for the operationalization of technology transfer, including ad hoc expert discussions | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 27. Seminars, workshops and training events on e-commerce and the digital economy for development, including on information economy statistics, economic, technical, legal and regulatory aspects of e-commerce and the digital economy for development and e-commerce, and measuring the digital economy and eTrade for Women | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 28. Training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda (paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action), regional and short courses | 25 | 51 | 25 | 36 |
| 29. Seminars, workshops and training events on science, technology and innovation and development | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Publications (number of publications) | 19 | 23 | 17 | 13 |
| 30. <i>Technology and Innovation Report</i> and overview | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| 31. <i>Digital Economy Report</i> and overview | – | – | 1 | – |
| 32. <i>Review of Maritime Transport</i> and overview | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 33. Science, technology and innovation policy reviews | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 34. E-commerce strategies | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

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| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 35. <i>Current Studies on Science, Technology and Innovation</i> series | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 36. Transport and trade logistics and transport and trade facilitation series | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 37. Thematic reports on e-commerce and the digital economy, including statistics, cyberlaw and a gender perspective | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 38. TrainForTrade <i>Port Management</i> series | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 39. eTrade Readiness Assessments | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | 12 | 14 | 12 | 13 |
| 40. Policy briefs on the following topics: science, technology and innovation; e-commerce and the digital economy; and trade logistics | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 41. Automated System for Customs Data annual report | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 42. <i>Year in Review</i> of the e-commerce and the digital economy programme | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 43. Technical notes on information and communications technology (including e-commerce and the digital economy) for development | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 44. Technical notes on trade facilitation | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 45. Background notes for the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 46. Economic and maritime country profiles | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 47. Report of the UNCTAD Advisory Group on Strengthening Training Capacity and Human Resource Development | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| 48. Technical note on science, technology and innovation for development | – | 2 | 1 | 1 |

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: E-commerce Week; advisory services in the area of e-commerce and the digital economy; multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals; sessions of the UNCTAD Advisory Group on Strengthening Training Capacity and Human Resource Development; policy advice on science, technology and innovation policies for development and consultations on policy and practical aspects of e-commerce and the digital economy, transport policies and international legal instrument standards and rules related to the facilitation of international trade, transport and transport security for port operators and the eTrade for All initiative.

Databases and substantive digital materials: UNCTAD platform for learning and capacity-building managed by the TrainForTrade programme, which trains approximately 1,500 beneficiaries per year; port performance statistics platform; online repository on national trade facilitation committees; Global Cyberlaw Tracker; online e-learning modules for the courses on key issues on the international economic agenda, for 200 users annually; online platform for sustainable freight transport; eTrade for All online platform; digital economy statistics in the UNCTADstat database.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: newsletters on the Automated System for Customs Data and eTrade for All for more than 2,000 subscribers; transport and trade facilitation newsletter for more than 5,000 recipients; newsletter on science, technology and innovation; brochures, flyers and information kits on the work of the subprogramme.

External and media relations: press releases, press briefings, interviews, press conferences and news items related to the issuance of major publications under the subprogramme and the organization of important events.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: TrainForTrade; Commission on Science and Technology for Development; Automated System for Customs Data and paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action website; eTrade for All platform; online platforms for innovation policy learning.

Subprogramme 5 Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

Objective

- 12.74 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to enhance the effective integration of Africa, the least developed countries and other groups of countries in special situations (landlocked

developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies) into the global economy through fostering sustainable structural transformation, reducing vulnerabilities and developing domestic productive capacities in the targeted groups.

Strategy

12.75 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:

- (a) Carry out research and technical cooperation activities to diversify the export, productive and financing structures of the above-mentioned countries, including through contributions to reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the reports on the implementation and follow-up of relevant agendas and programmes of action;
- (b) Implement technical cooperation programmes to promote sustainable structural economic transformation through productive capacity-building, diversification and support aimed at addressing vulnerability and building resilience;
- (c) Advocate consensus in the international development community regarding the policy measures that best address the sustainable development problems of least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, including at the multilateral level, through the identification of new approaches and methodologies, training and capacity-building workshops, as well as greater interaction with research institutes in least developed countries and with development partners;
- (d) Strengthen efforts to provide domestic policy support and capacity-building to the targeted groups derived from its innovative research and analysis, development of analytical tools and technical support;
- (e) Increase the availability of strategic, evidence-based policy-based options aimed at enhancing domestic productive capacities and structural economic transformation for sustainable development in developing countries and facilitate their implementation through the development of demand-driven technical cooperation and programmatic support within its areas of expertise;
- (f) Provide support to the least developed countries, which are either in the process of graduation or recently graduated from the least developed country category, to ensure their graduation with momentum and a smooth transition towards their new status;
- (g) Broaden its country-based technical support to include aspects such as national strategies for the development of productive capacities and structural economic transformation, regional trade integration, rules of origin, inequality, poverty and vulnerability, enhanced market access and preference utilization, value addition in strategic products and geographical indications;
- (h) Support member States in addressing the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 and future shocks on economies in target countries, through research work and technical cooperation, in order to facilitate specific, data-driven policy design and implementation aimed at building resilience;
- (i) Support African countries in addressing their special concerns and needs, including as articulated in the New Partnership for Africa's Development and in Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want;
- (j) Support implementation by UNCTAD of the signed memorandum of understanding with the African Continental Free Trade Area secretariat, most notably through research, technical cooperation and targeted policy advice in the targeted areas;
- (k) Complete the UNCTAD General Assembly-mandated vulnerability profiles for those least developed countries found pre-eligible for graduation;

- (l) Deliver training, capacity-building activities and ad hoc research on market access, trade preferences and rules of origin to support the WTO least developed countries group to identify and negotiate a common position for the relevant WTO committee meetings;
- (m) Through the above-mentioned work, help member States, in particular least developed countries and other groups of countries in special situations, to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 9 and 17.

12.76 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) Greater understanding of the role of productive capacities in fostering structural transformation for inclusive growth and development in beneficiary countries;
- (b) Improved development policy formulation, implementation and monitoring capacities of member States, including capacities to account for current and future shocks, reduce exposure to external shocks and build resilience;
- (c) Improved development policy formulation and implementation capacities in countries with specific needs for more effective technical cooperation strategies;
- (d) Strengthened capacity of member States to implement the African Continental Free Trade Area;
- (e) Strengthened capacity of member States to participate in multilateral forums dedicated to enhanced trade through transparent, predictable and simple rules of origin;
- (f) Enhanced capacity of member States to develop and implement policies and programmes to deepen domestic and regional markets and accelerate industrialization and socioeconomic transformation.

Programme performance in 2022

Improved understanding of least developed countries on market access preferences and rules of origin

- 12.77 The subprogramme's work has been focused on increasing value added and enhancing market access opportunities for least developed countries through the development of innovative tools to track and measure trade preference utilization rates, rules of origin and related tariff schedules, including under the African Continental Free Trade Area. In this regard, UNCTAD has developed two public, user-friendly databases to provide detailed data (product-specific data up to six digits under the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System) on interrelated trade statistics, tariff offers and rules of origin under the Area³ as well as product-specific utilization rates for the Quad countries (Canada, the European Union, Japan and the United States of America) under the Generalized System of Preferences.⁴ Comprehensive technical assistance in the negotiation and drafting of the Area's rules of origin was provided to member States at the request of the African Union Commission. Trainings and research on market access, trade preferences and rules of origin were provided in support of least developed country group negotiations at WTO.
- 12.78 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.15).

³ See <https://afcfta.unctad.org>.

⁴ See <https://gsp.unctad.org>.

Table 12.15
Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) |
|--|--|--|
| Least developed countries have access to resource materials and handbooks on rules of origin and duty-free, quota-free market access | Enhanced capacity of representatives of least developed countries to understand the concepts and consequences of rules of origin for their trade potential through UNCTAD trainings Member State representatives are prepared to identify their trade priorities and articulate them in multilateral negotiating forums | Policymakers, researchers and trade negotiators in least developed countries, as well as a broader public, have access to detailed data on interrelated trade statistics, tariff offers and rules of origin under the African Continental Free Trade Area, as well as product-specific utilization rates under the Generalized System of Preferences, necessary to inform national evidence-based policymaking |

Planned results for 2024

Result 1: improved participation of African countries in regional and global value chains

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 12.79 The subprogramme’s work contributed to an estimated average annual increase of 7 per cent in exports between the three beneficiary countries (Benin, Burkina Faso and the Niger) from 2019 to 2021,⁵ which met the planned target.
- 12.80 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.16).

Table 12.16
Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Raising awareness among the beneficiary countries through the established interministerial working group to the benefits arising from implementation of the regional convention on transit (ECOWAS Convention relating to Inter-States Road Transit of Goods) and the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation | Assessment of the regional customs network for transit trade (SIGMAT) in Burkina Faso and the Niger and evaluation of cross-border performance in Malanville border post (between Benin and the Niger), and the subprogramme supported activities related to the road map for a functional inter-State transit | Estimated increase in the bilateral exports between the three beneficiary countries | Enhanced management of a joint border post among the three beneficiary countries (Benin, Burkina Faso and the Niger) and an enhanced understanding of the domestic reforms necessary for implementation of the regional convention on transit (ECOWAS Convention relating | From the experiences and lessons learned in the beneficiary countries, at least three additional African countries review their industrial policies and competitiveness strategies to diversify or improve their manufacturing and supply patterns |

⁵ Data on exports between the three beneficiary countries for 2022 will be available after submission of the present report.

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| <i>2020 (actual)</i> | <i>2021 (actual)</i> | <i>2022 (actual)</i> | <i>2023 (planned)</i> | <i>2024 (planned)</i> |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | programme in the region | | to Inter-States Road Transit of Goods and the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation | |

Result 2: enhanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities to foster productive capacities and structural transformation in countries with special needs

Programme performance in 2022 and target for 2024

- 12.81 The subprogramme’s work contributed to the undertaking of national productive capacities gap assessments in six countries (Angola, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Nigeria and Zambia) and facilitated the design of policies aimed at closing the gaps in Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania, which exceeded the planned target of national productive capacities gap assessments undertaken for at least five countries and countries designing and validating policies and programmes to address the identified gaps and limitations to the building and use of the productive capacities index.
- 12.82 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2024 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.17).

Table 12.17
Performance measure

| <i>2020 (actual)</i> | <i>2021 (actual)</i> | <i>2022 (actual)</i> | <i>2023 (planned)</i> | <i>2024 (planned)</i> |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Enhanced awareness by national and regional policymakers of the challenges and areas where productive capacities are lagging, with the support of the UNCTAD productive capacities index | The UNCTAD productive capacities index made available for all countries on a dedicated web portal, and the subprogramme developed a coherent structure for national and regional productive capacities gap assessments | National productive capacities gap assessments undertaken in six countries (Angola, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Nigeria and Zambia) Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania designed policies aimed at closing the productive capacity gaps at the domestic level, as indicated in their Common Country Assessments | National and regional productive capacities gap assessments are used as input to the General Assembly-mandated vulnerability profiles of those countries found eligible to leave the least developed country category for the first time | At least three countries have access to comprehensive and holistic multi-year support programmes to address productive capacity gaps and domestic priorities Improvement of the productive capacities of Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania in areas targeted by the designed policies |

Result 3: least developed countries are able to graduate through the development of comprehensive strategies and policies for a graduation with momentum and beyond

Proposed programme plan for 2024

- 12.83 The development path followed by a country prior to graduation from the least developed country category can affect the challenges faced after graduation. Graduating countries can benefit from a new strategy, one that prepares them for the challenges ahead by linking the graduation process with

the development of productive capacities and sustainable development. UNCTAD has developed an alternative policy framework, in the form of a “strategy for graduation with momentum”, to help to refocus the objectives and strategic direction of graduation strategies, as well as a new time frame for implementation. The strategy relies on the need for countries to adequately build new and strengthen existing productive capacities, the extent to which can be monitored through the UNCTAD productive capacities index as well as other national and international socioeconomic and environmental indicators.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 12.84 The lesson for the subprogramme was that there was demand for continued support during pre- and post-graduation for least developed countries as well as for policies to strengthen the productive foundations built in the run-up to graduation. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will support selected graduating countries to design their strategies for graduation with momentum. The subprogramme will work with graduating countries to identify their long-term development needs and objectives, rather than focusing exclusively on their performance based on the graduation criteria. The reconfigured approach and strategy for graduation with momentum will be used as a long-term development strategy for building the productive capacities of graduating countries.
- 12.85 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.18).

Table 12.18
Performance measure

| 2020 (actual) | 2021 (actual) | 2022 (actual) | 2023 (planned) | 2024 (planned) |
|---------------|---|--|--|---|
| – | Least developed countries have access to analytical research on how to achieve “graduation with momentum” and fundamental concepts, including the identification of a quantitative evidence base and data sources | Least developed countries have access to policy guidance on the development of a strategy for “graduation with momentum” | At least two least developed countries that have qualified for graduation take steps towards the drafting of a strategy for “graduation with momentum” | At least two least developed countries use industrial policy more effectively to graduate with momentum |

Deliverables

- 12.86 Table 12.19 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 12.19
Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2022–2024, by category and subcategory

| Category and subcategory | 2022 planned | 2022 actual | 2023 planned | 2024 planned |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies | | | | |
| Parliamentary documentation (number of documents) | 4 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| 1. Reports for the Economic and Social Council, including on vulnerability profiles | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| 2. Reports for the Trade and Development Board, including the overviews of the <i>Economic Development in Africa Report</i> , on UNCTAD-wide activities for least developed countries, UNCTAD-wide activities in favour of Africa and the implementation of the outcome of the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings) | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| 3. Meetings of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and its Committee for Development Policy | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 4. Annual and executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 5. Meetings of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| B. Generation and transfer of knowledge | | | | |
| Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects) | 7 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 6. On trade, transit and development to build national capacity | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| 7. On the Enhanced Integrated Framework | 2 | 2 | 1 | – |
| Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days) | 25 | 34 | 26 | 30 |
| Workshops: | | | | |
| 8. On trade issues relevant to least developed and African countries, including on duty-free and quota-free market access, diagnostic trade integration study and post-diagnostic trade integration study and trade activities under the Enhanced Integrated Framework and structural transformation and progress towards post-least developed country status | 14 | 22 | 13 | 10 |
| 9. On the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, issues of thematic or sectoral relevance to landlocked developing countries, the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2022–2031, the agreed outcome of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, trade and poverty, and productive capacities | 9 | 10 | 10 | 14 |
| 10. On matters relevant to development in least developed countries and Africa | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Publications (number of publications) | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 |
| 11. <i>The Least Developed Countries Report</i> and its overview | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 12. <i>The Economic Development in Africa Report</i> and its overview | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 13. Report on building and measuring productive capacities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 14. Report on enhancing coherence between trade and industrial strategies for poverty alleviation in Africa and a special issues paper on Africa | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 15. Analytical studies on duty-free and quota-free market access and rules of origin | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16. Lessons learned on geographical indications and related analysis for least developed countries | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 17. Sectoral, statistical and thematic issues of interest for landlocked developing countries: policy implications for the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 and on the national productive capacities gap assessments | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| <i>Category and subcategory</i> | <i>2022 planned</i> | <i>2022 actual</i> | <i>2023 planned</i> | <i>2024 planned</i> |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 18. Research papers on economic development issues in least developed countries and Africa | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Technical materials (number of materials) | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| 19. Technical material on trade and poverty | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 20. Technical material on trade and development in vulnerable economies, including small island developing States | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| 21. Enhanced Integrated Framework-related documents, including on transit, transport and trade facilitation | 2 | 3 | – | – |

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: policy advice to ministries of trade, transport and planning on the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 and to national statistical offices on measuring productive capacities for targeted groups of countries; advice on strategies for graduation with momentum for graduating and graduated least developed countries; advice on trade and development issues for small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries; advice for least developed countries on trade issues relevant to them, including duty-free and quota-free market access and on the Enhanced Integrated Framework; consultations on UNCTAD activities related to the New Partnership for Africa’s Development; and consultations with United Nations partner agencies and African countries for the implementation of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: lectures on issues related to least developed countries and African development, globalization, trade development strategies and policy coherence for the benefit of member States, for a minimum of 100 participants; and policy briefs related to *The Least Developed Countries Report* and the *Economic Development in Africa Report*.

External and media relations: press releases, press conferences and interviews and opinion pieces on flagship reports (*The Least Developed Countries Report* and the *Economic Development in Africa Report*) and other topical research, including policy recommendations.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2024

Overview

12.87 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 12.20 to 12.22.

Table 12.20

Overall: evolution of financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| Object of expenditure | 2022 expenditure ^a | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | Total | Percentage | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------------|------------|-----------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/expanded mandates | Other | | | | |
| Posts | 68 136.5 | 71 472.4 | 864.0 | – | – | 864.0 | 1.2 | 72 336.4 | |
| Other staff costs | 806.0 | 1 560.6 | 239.0 | – | – | 239.0 | 15.3 | 1 799.6 | |
| Hospitality | 8.6 | 9.5 | – | – | – | – | – | 9.5 | |
| Consultants | 674.3 | 1 076.2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 076.2 | |
| Experts | 54.8 | 387.7 | – | – | – | – | – | 387.7 | |
| Travel of representatives | 93.0 | 201.3 | – | – | – | – | – | 201.3 | |
| Travel of staff | 376.8 | 1 028.6 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 028.6 | |
| Contractual services | 966.3 | 926.1 | – | – | – | – | – | 926.1 | |
| General operating expenses | 1 806.4 | 2 075.3 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 075.3 | |
| Supplies and materials | 138.2 | 253.7 | – | – | – | – | – | 253.7 | |
| Furniture and equipment | 454.5 | 380.9 | – | – | – | – | – | 380.9 | |
| Grants and contributions | 2.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Total | 73 517.5 | 79 372.3 | 1 103.0 | – | – | 1 103.0 | 1.4 | 80 475.3 | |

^a At the time of reporting, the expenditures presented in this table and in subsequent tables are not final and may be subject to adjustments that could result in minor differences between the information contained in the present report and the financial statements to be finalized by 31 March 2023.

Table 12.21

Overall: proposed posts and post changes for 2024

(Number of posts)

| | Number | Details |
|-------------------|--------|--|
| Approved for 2023 | 388 | 1 USG, 1 ASG, 5 D-2, 20 D-1, 52 P-5, 66 P-4, 76 P-3, 35 P-2/1, 10 GS (PL), 122 GS (OL) |
| Reassignment | – | 1 GS (OL) in executive direction and management and 1 GS (OL) in programme support |
| Proposed for 2024 | 388 | 1 USG, 1 ASG, 5 D-2, 20 D-1, 52 P-5, 66 P-4, 76 P-3, 35 P-2/1, 10 GS (PL), 122 GS (OL) |

Note: The following abbreviations are used in tables and figures: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Table 12.22
Overall: proposed posts by category and grade^a

(Number of posts)

| Category and grade | 2023 approved | Changes | | | Total | 2024 proposed |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| | | Technical adjustments | New/expanded mandates | Other | | |
| Professional and higher | | | | | | |
| USG | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| ASG | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| D-2 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 5 |
| D-1 | 20 | – | – | – | – | 20 |
| P-5 | 52 | – | – | – | – | 52 |
| P-4 | 66 | – | – | – | – | 66 |
| P-3 | 76 | – | – | – | – | 76 |
| P-2/1 | 35 | – | – | – | – | 35 |
| Subtotal | 256 | – | – | – | – | 256 |
| General Service and related | | | | | | |
| GS (PL) | 10 | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| GS (OL) | 122 | – | – | – | – | 122 |
| Subtotal | 132 | – | – | – | – | 132 |
| Total | 388 | – | – | – | – | 388 |

^a Includes four temporary posts (1 Senior Economic Affairs Officer (P-5), 2 Economic Affairs Officers (P-4) and 1 Economic Affairs Officer (P-3)).

- 12.88 Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in tables 12.23 to 12.25 and figure 12.VIII.
- 12.89 As reflected in tables 12.23 (1) and 12.24 (1), the overall resources proposed for 2024 amount to \$80,475,300 before recosting, reflecting an increase of \$1,103,000 (or 1.4 per cent) compared with the appropriation for 2023. Resource changes result from technical adjustments. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 12.23

Overall: evolution of financial resources by source of funding, component and subprogramme

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

| Component/subprogramme | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | Total | Percentage | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------------|------------|-----------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/expanded mandates | Other | | | | |
| A. Policymaking organs | 192.7 | 218.4 | – | – | – | – | – | 218.4 | |
| B. Executive direction and management | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Executive direction and management | 5 404.1 | 8 677.9 | 189.7 | – | – | 189.7 | 2.2 | 8 867.6 | |
| 2. Memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation | 301.0 | 2 320.9 | 239.0 | – | – | 239.0 | 10.3 | 2 559.9 | |
| Subtotal, B | 5 705.1 | 10 998.8 | 428.7 | – | – | 428.7 | 3.9 | 11 427.5 | |
| C. Programme of work | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Globalization, interdependence and development | 11 205.1 | 9 129.9 | 143.0 | – | – | 143.0 | 1.6 | 9 272.9 | |
| 2. Investment and enterprise | 13 751.5 | 14 266.5 | 66.8 | – | – | 66.8 | 0.5 | 14 333.3 | |
| 3. International trade and commodities | 14 286.7 | 15 825.2 | – | – | – | – | – | 15 825.2 | |
| 4. Technology and logistics | 9 585.4 | 9 820.9 | 189.7 | – | – | 189.7 | 1.9 | 10 010.6 | |
| 5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes | 5 104.3 | 5 670.2 | 274.8 | – | – | 274.8 | 4.8 | 5 945.0 | |
| Subtotal, C | 53 933.0 | 54 712.7 | 674.3 | – | – | 674.3 | 1.2 | 55 387.0 | |
| D. Programme support | 13 686.8 | 13 442.4 | – | – | – | – | – | 13 442.4 | |
| Subtotal, 1 | 73 517.5 | 79 372.3 | 1 103.0 | – | – | 1 103.0 | 1.4 | 80 475.3 | |

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

| Component/subprogramme | 2022 expenditure | 2023 estimate | Change | Percentage | 2024 estimate |
|--|---------------------|------------------|----------|------------|------------------|
| A. Policymaking organs | – | – | – | – | – |
| B. Executive direction and management | | | | | |
| 1. Executive direction and management | 256.8 | 546.7 | – | – | 546.7 |
| 2. Memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation | – | – | – | – | – |
| Subtotal, B | 256.8 | 546.7 | – | – | 546.7 |

Part IV International cooperation for development

| <i>Component/subprogramme</i> | <i>2022 expenditure</i> | <i>2023 estimate</i> | <i>Change</i> | <i>Percentage</i> | <i>2024 estimate</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| C. Programme of work | | | | | |
| 1. Globalization, interdependence and development | 7 015.5 | 7 015.5 | – | – | 7 015.5 |
| 2. Investment and enterprise | 4 573.5 | 4 573.5 | – | – | 4 573.5 |
| 3. International trade and commodities | 2 985.1 | 2 985.1 | – | – | 2 985.1 |
| 4. Technology and logistics | 31 505.8 | 31 505.8 | – | – | 31 505.8 |
| 5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes | 2 646.8 | 2 646.8 | – | – | 2 646.8 |
| Subtotal, C | 48 726.7 | 48 726.7 | – | – | 48 726.7 |
| D. Programme support | | | | | |
| | 4 768.1 | 4 768.1 | – | – | 4 768.1 |
| Subtotal, 2 | 53 751.6 | 54 041.5 | – | – | 54 041.5 |
| Total | 127 269.1 | 133 413.8 | 1 103.0 | 0.8 | 134 516.8 |

Table 12.24

Overall: proposed posts for 2024 by source of funding, component and subprogramme

(Number of posts)

(1) *Regular budget*

| <i>Component/subprogramme</i> | <i>2023 approved</i> | <i>Changes</i> | | | | <i>2024 proposed</i> |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | <i>Technical adjustments</i> | <i>New/expanded mandates</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Total</i> | |
| A. Policymaking organs | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| B. Executive direction and management | | | | | | |
| 1. Executive direction and management | 49 | – | – | – | – | 49 |
| 2. Memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Subtotal, B | 49 | – | – | – | – | 49 |
| C. Programme of work | | | | | | |
| 1. Globalization, interdependence and development | 46 | – | – | – | – | 46 |
| 2. Investment and enterprise | 75 | – | – | – | – | 75 |
| 3. International trade and commodities | 82 | – | – | – | – | 82 |
| 4. Technology and logistics | 52 | – | – | – | – | 52 |
| 5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes | 29 | – | – | – | – | 29 |
| Subtotal, C | 284 | – | – | – | – | 284 |
| D. Programme support | | | | | | |
| | 55 | – | – | – | – | 55 |
| Subtotal, 1 | 388 | – | – | – | – | 388 |

Section 12 Trade and development

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

| <i>Component/subprogramme</i> | <i>2023 estimate</i> | <i>Change</i> | <i>2024 estimate</i> |
|---|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| A. Policymaking organs | – | – | – |
| B. Executive direction and management | | | |
| 1. Executive direction and management | 1 | – | 1 |
| 2. Memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation | – | – | – |
| Subtotal, B | 1 | – | 1 |
| C. Programme of work | | | |
| 1. Globalization, interdependence and development | – | – | – |
| 2. Investment and enterprise | – | – | – |
| 3. International trade and commodities | – | – | – |
| 4. Technology and logistics | 1 | – | 1 |
| 5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes | – | – | – |
| Subtotal, C | 1 | – | 1 |
| D. Programme support | 13 | – | 13 |
| Subtotal, 2 | 15 | – | 15 |
| Total | 403 | – | 403 |

Table 12.25

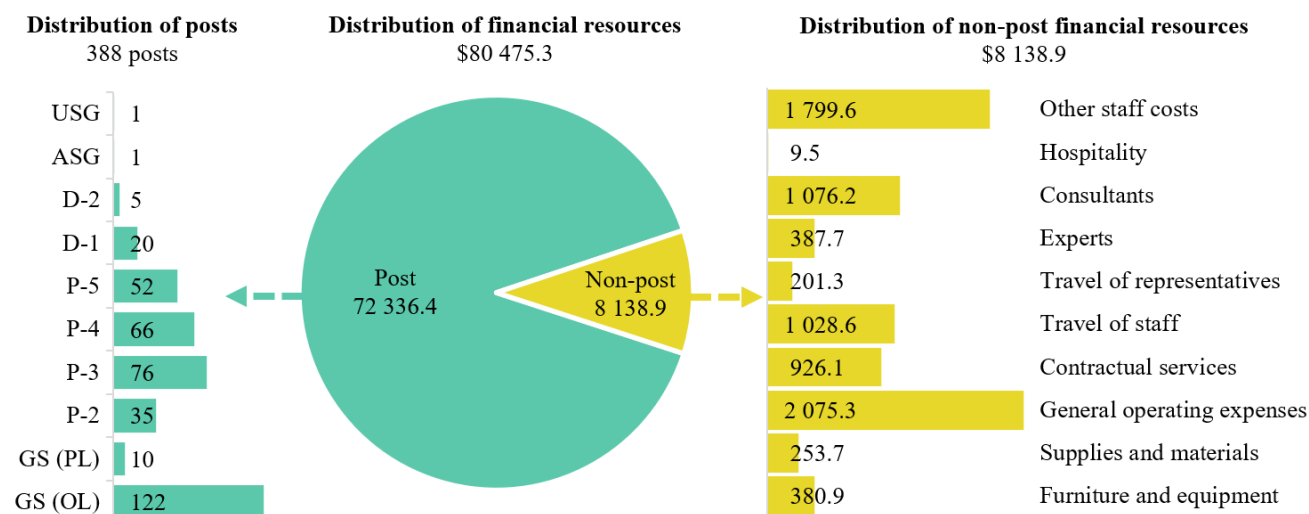
Overall: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 <i>expenditure</i> | 2023 <i>appropriation</i> | <i>Changes</i> | | | | <i>Total</i> | <i>Percentage</i> | 2024 <i>estimate</i> (before <i>recosting</i>) |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|--|
| | | | <i>Technical adjustments</i> | <i>New/expanded mandates</i> | <i>Other</i> | | | | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 68 136.5 | 71 472.4 | 864.0 | – | – | 864.0 | 1.2 | 72 336.4 | |
| Non-post | 5 380.9 | 7 899.9 | 239.0 | – | – | 239.0 | 3.0 | 8 138.9 | |
| Total | 73 517.5 | 79 372.3 | 1 103.0 | – | – | 1 103.0 | 1.4 | 80 475.3 | |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 256 | – | – | – | – | – | 256 | |
| General Service and related | | 132 | – | – | – | – | – | 132 | |
| Total | | 388 | – | – | – | – | – | 388 | |

Figure 12.VIII
Distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Explanation of variances by factor, component and subprogramme

Overall resource changes

Technical adjustments

12.90 As reflected in table 12.23 (1), resource changes reflect an increase of \$1,103,000, related to the delayed impact of the establishment of nine posts and two general temporary assistance positions and the reassignment of two posts in 2023, which were subject to a 50 per cent vacancy rate in accordance with the established practice for new or reassigned posts, as follows:

- (a) **Executive direction and management (increase of \$189,700).** Two posts of Statistician (1 P-4 and 1 P-3) were established;
- (b) **Executive direction and management: memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation (increase of \$239,000).** One position of Director, Economic Affairs (D-2) and one position of Liaison Management Officer (P-4) were established;
- (c) **Subprogramme 1, Globalization, interdependence and development (increase of \$143,000).** Two posts of Associate Economic Affairs Officer (P-2) were established;
- (d) **Subprogramme 2, Investment and enterprise (increase of \$66,800).** One post of Programme Management Assistant (General Service (Other level)) was reassigned as a Graphic Design Assistant;
- (e) **Subprogramme 4, Technology and logistics (increase of \$189,700).** Two posts of Economic Affairs Officer (1 P-4 and 1 P-3) were established;
- (f) **Subprogramme 5, Africa, least developed countries and special programmes (increase of \$274,800).** One post of Senior Economic Affairs Officer (P-5), one post of Economic Affairs Officer (P-3) and one post of Economic Affairs Officer (P-2) were established.

Extrabudgetary resources

- 12.91 As reflected in tables 12.23 (2) and 12.24 (2), extrabudgetary resources amount to \$54,041,500. The resources would complement regular budget resources and would be used mainly to finance various technical cooperation activities, such as technical advisory services, training, workshops, seminars and field projects.
- 12.92 The extrabudgetary resources under the present section are subject to the oversight of UNCTAD, which has delegated authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Policymaking organs

- 12.93 The resources proposed under this component would provide for requirements relating to standing intergovernmental organs and expert bodies, special sessions of the General Assembly and intergovernmental processes, the servicing of which is the responsibility of UNCTAD. The provisions for experts serving on committees in their individual capacity are in accordance with Assembly resolution [46/235](#), while the provisions for members of the functional commissions are in accordance with Assembly resolution [49/130](#). Table 12.26 provides information on the standing intergovernmental organs and related resource requirements under the regular budget.

Table 12.26
Policymaking organs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Policymaking organ</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Additional information</i> | <i>2023 appropriation</i> | <i>2024 estimate (before recosting)</i> |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|---|
| Commission on Science and Technology for Development | The Commission meets annually and provides overall direction to the related programme of work. It receives specialized and technical advice from ad hoc panels and workshops that meet between sessions of the Commission to examine specific issues on science and technology for development. The UNCTAD secretariat provides substantive support to the Commission. | Mandate: General Assembly resolution 46/235 Membership: 43 government experts One session per year One intersessional panel per year | 166.0 | 166.0 |
| Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission | The Commission deals with issues related to investment, technology and related financial issues, as well as enterprise and information and communications technology issues. It is assisted by 16 expert advisers, serving in their individual capacity and selected from both developed and developing countries. It is open to all States members of UNCTAD and has a standing subsidiary expert body, namely, the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting. | Mandate: General Assembly resolution 49/130 TD/442 , TD/442/Corr.1 and TD/442/Corr.2 (Accra Accord), para. 202 Membership: 16 experts One session per year | 35.3 | 35.3 |
| Quadrennial session of UNCTAD | The General Assembly determines the dates and the location of the sessions of UNCTAD, taking into account the recommendations of the Conference or the Trade and Development Board. The fifteenth session of the Conference was held in 2021. Consultations with member States on issues and mandates will continue. | Mandate: General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) , para. 2 Held every four years | 17.1 | 17.1 |
| Total | | | 218.4 | 218.4 |

12.94 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$218,400 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 12.27 and figure 12.IX.

Table 12.27

Policymaking organs: evolution of financial resources

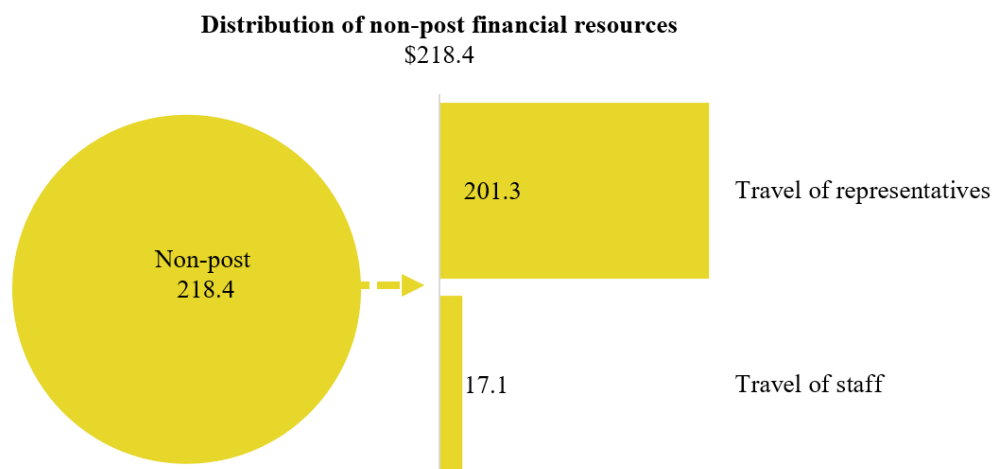
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | Total | Percentage | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/ expanded mandates | Other | | | | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-post | 192.7 | 218.4 | – | – | – | – | – | 218.4 | |
| Total | 192.7 | 218.4 | – | – | – | – | – | 218.4 | |

Figure 12.IX

Policymaking organs: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)



Executive direction and management

1. Executive direction and management

12.95 The Office of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD coordinates cross-cutting institutional processes, such as the systematic inclusion of gender equality aspects in all areas of the work of UNCTAD and reaching gender parity in staff. To that end, the Office of the Secretary-General is coordinating the Gender Task Force, which is chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD and is mandated to improve and better coordinate gender mainstreaming activities, including by appointing, for each UNCTAD subprogramme, gender focal points whose responsibilities include reviewing and clearing trust fund project documents from a gender mainstreaming perspective. The Statistics Coordination Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD, which has the mandate to improve the coordination of statistical activities in UNCTAD and to exploit synergies, sets strategic priorities for UNCTAD statistics and coordinates statistical activities, including production, dissemination and capacity development.

- 12.96 The Communications and External Relations Section is charged with the planning and delivery of UNCTAD media outreach and external relations activities, web content management, civil society liaison and implementation of the communications strategy, including the production and dissemination of information and media products targeted to specific audiences. The Section is responsible for the effective and timely maintenance and operational monitoring of the content on the UNCTAD multilingual website and the implementation of the UNCTAD web strategy. It also promotes cooperation and working relationships with civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), trade unions, academia and intergovernmental organizations, and carries out fundraising and intergovernmental liaison activities in respect of civil society work.
- 12.97 The Evaluation Unit coordinates and conducts activities that serve to ensure and enhance the quality and resonance of UNCTAD programmes and projects, by providing internal oversight, including oversight and management of external evaluations mandated by the Trade and Development Board, oversight and management of project evaluations funded by the United Nations Development Account and external evaluations required by contribution agreements. The Unit provides strategic support and advice to the management on oversight, self-assessments and self-evaluations.
- 12.98 The Statistics Service is responsible for supporting the coordination, standardization and coherence of statistical activities throughout the organization, and conducting independent quality assurance on UNCTAD statistics. The cross-organizational Service will provide relevant and timely statistics on trade and development areas and, by implementing the UNCTAD Statistics Quality Assurance Framework, will align the organization's overall statistical requirements to enable better planning, more synergies and quality controls.
- 12.99 The UNCTAD Statistics Service provides official statistics and other indicators, cutting across the areas of work of UNCTAD, for enhanced research, analysis and policy action on trade and development, including the interrelated issues of finance, technology, transport, investment and sustainable development.
- 12.100 Furthermore, the Statistics Service coordinates data and statistical activities in UNCTAD, including by developing methods, standards and tools for the collection, compilation, dissemination and use of high-quality statistics adhering to international standards. The Service provides data-driven analysis of global trade and development issues with innovative techniques and methodologies to derive new insights from statistics.
- 12.101 The UNCTAD Statistics Service contributes to the development of national statistical capacity and global statistics, supports countries' efforts to strengthen their national statistical capacity and develops statistics with international collaboration on topics related to the UNCTAD mandate.
- 12.102 The UNCTAD New York Office works on enhancing outreach and promotes UNCTAD objectives at United Nations Headquarters and with relevant actors based in New York and Washington, D.C., including enhancing coordination with all United Nations system entities, funds and specialized programmes, diplomatic missions, the press corps, research institutions, NGOs and technical assistance agencies in the areas of trade, investment, technology and development.
- 12.103 In accordance with the 2030 Agenda, in particular target 12.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals, in which organizations are encouraged to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles, and in compliance with the cross-cutting mandate set out in paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution [72/219](#), UNCTAD is integrating environmental management practices into its operations. As part of its commitment, UNCTAD will continue to reduce its carbon footprint by substituting air travel through the use of information and communications tools whenever possible. As a non-resident entity housed within the premises of the United Nations Office at Geneva, the UNCTAD carbon footprint comprises exclusively air travel-related emissions.
- 12.104 Information on the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 12.28. While an improvement is noted in comparison to the previous year, UNCTAD continues to make efforts to increase the compliance rate, including by monitoring

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advance ticket purchase compliance in the Management Information System (UNCTAD management dashboard) and reporting to senior management once a month. The Mission Travel Portal is used by staff members to clear their travel requests with senior management before initiating travel requests in Umoja. The portal identifies requests that are not compliant with the advance air ticket purchase policy and sends automated warnings to senior managers. In addition, UNCTAD continues to make efforts to raise awareness among staff members and to encourage early planning of meetings and conferences, whenever possible.

Table 12.28
Compliance rate
(Percentage)

| | <i>Actual 2020</i> | <i>Actual 2021</i> | <i>Actual 2022</i> | <i>Planned 2023</i> | <i>Planned 2024</i> |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Timely submission of documentation | 100 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Air tickets purchased at least 2 weeks before the commencement of travel | 44 | 37 | 52 | 100 | 100 |

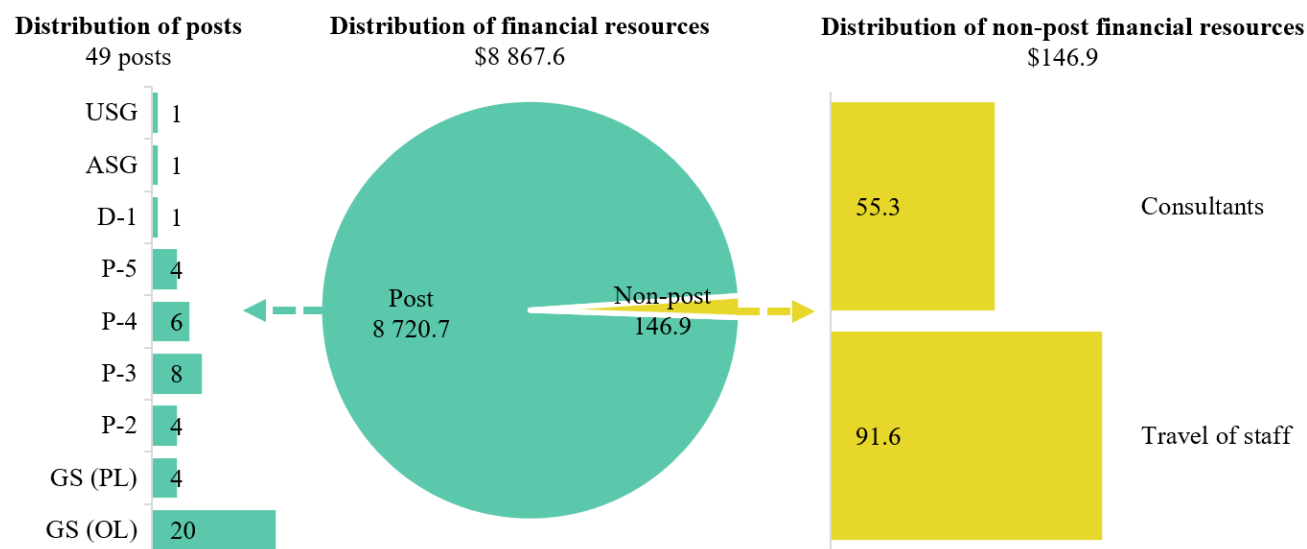
12.105 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$8,867,600 and reflect an increase of \$189,700 compared with the appropriation for 2023. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 12.90 (a). Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 12.29 and figure 12.X.

Table 12.29
Executive direction and management: evolution of financial and post resources
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | <i>2022 expenditure</i> | <i>2023 appropriation</i> | <i>Changes</i> | | | | | <i>2024 estimate (before recosting)</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | <i>Technical adjustments</i> | <i>New/expanded mandates</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Percentage</i> | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 5 324.7 | 8 531.0 | 189.7 | – | – | 189.7 | 2.2 | 8 720.7 |
| Non-post | 79.4 | 146.9 | – | – | – | – | – | 146.9 |
| Total | 5 404.1 | 8 677.9 | 189.7 | – | – | 189.7 | 2.2 | 8 867.6 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 25 | – | – | – | – | – | 25 |
| General Service and related | | 24 | – | – | – | – | – | 24 |
| Total | | 49 | – | – | – | – | – | 49 |

Figure 12.X
Executive direction and management: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

- 12.106 Extrabudgetary resources for this component amount to \$546,700. The resources would be used mainly for substantive and policy coherence throughout the organization and to ensure that UNCTAD efforts and delivery of mandates are coherent, timely, effective and targeted to the needs of developing countries. The estimated resource level for 2024 reflects no change compared with the estimate for 2023.

2. Memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation

- 12.107 On 22 July 2022, the Secretary-General, as part of his efforts to address the recent increase in global food insecurity, signed a memorandum of understanding with the Russian Federation on promoting Russian food products and fertilizers to the world markets to facilitate the unimpeded access to the global markets of Russian food products and fertilizers, which are not subject to sanctions. This initiative, known as the memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation, is aimed at bringing stability to global food markets by facilitating global access to agricultural products, including fertilizers and raw materials required to produce fertilizers.

- 12.108 The memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation is aimed at the following:

- Continuation of commercial supplies of food and fertilizers from the Russian Federation to the countries in need of such products;
- Continuation of efforts by the Secretariat of the United Nations to facilitate the transparent unimpeded access of food and fertilizers, including raw materials required to produce fertilizers (including ammonia), originating from the Russian Federation to the world market; under the initiative, the Russian Federation informs the Secretariat of any potential or existing impediments to such access that may arise in the sectors of finance, insurance and logistics;
- Facilitation by the Russian Federation of the unimpeded export of food, sunflower oil and fertilizers from the Ukrainian ports.

- 12.109 To support the memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation, UNCTAD leads the endeavour to engage with relevant authorities and the private sector to effectively exempt food products and fertilizers, including raw materials required to produce fertilizers (including ammonia), originating

in the Russian Federation from measures imposed on the Russian Federation, based on the principle that those measures do not apply to food products and fertilizers.

12.110 UNCTAD undertakes in-scope requests from the Russian Federation and provides technical guidance to the Russian Federation and to Russian companies relating to trade facilitation in the context of the memorandum of understanding.

12.111 In this context, UNCTAD has established a task team to support the memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation. Its activities include the following:

- (a) Establishment of channels for the mutual exchange of information between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations for the purposes of implementing the memorandum of understanding and informing the Secretariat on any impediments to the access of food and fertilizers originating from the Russian Federation to global markets;
- (b) Facilitation of and support for the efforts of bilateral and multilateral sectoral working groups, involving relevant actors from the government and private sectors;
- (c) On the basis of in-scope requests received from the Russian Federation, liaison with the private sector, including business associations, industry groups and companies, to address issues arising from non-sanctioned trade related to the memorandum of understanding between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations.

12.112 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$2,559,900 and reflect an increase of \$239,000 compared with the appropriation for 2023. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 12.90 (b). Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 12.30 and figure 12.XI.

Table 12.30

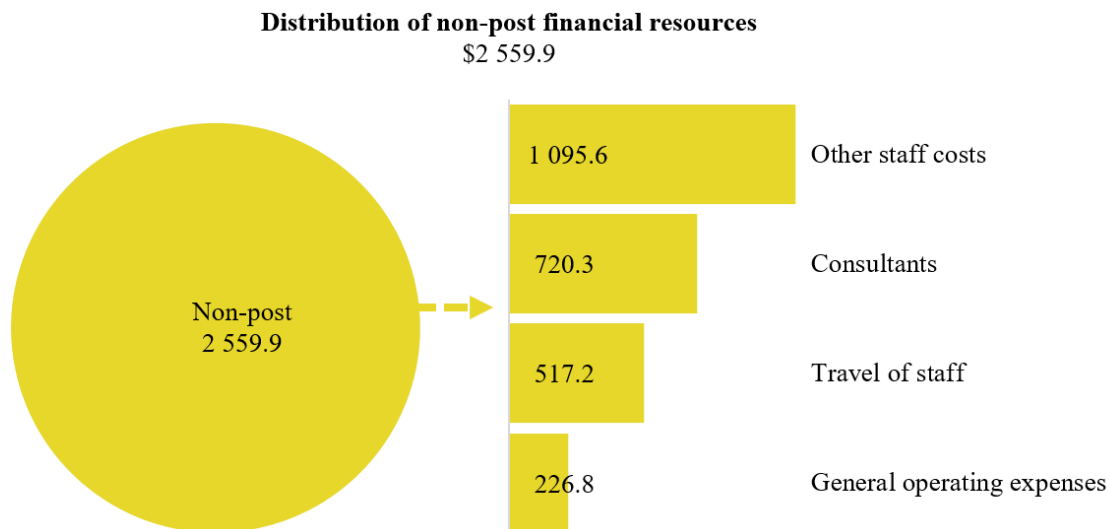
Memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation: evolution of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | Total | Percentage | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/expanded mandates | Other | | | | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-post | 301.0 | 2 320.9 | 239.0 | – | – | 239.0 | 10.3 | 2 559.9 | |
| Total | 301.0 | 2 320.9 | 239.0 | – | – | 239.0 | 10.3 | 2 559.9 | |

Figure 12.XI
Memorandum of understanding on trade facilitation: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)



Programme of work

Subprogramme 1

Globalization, interdependence and development

12.113 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$9,272,900 and reflect an increase of \$143,000 compared with the appropriation for 2023. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 12.90 (c). Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 12.31 and figure 12.XII.

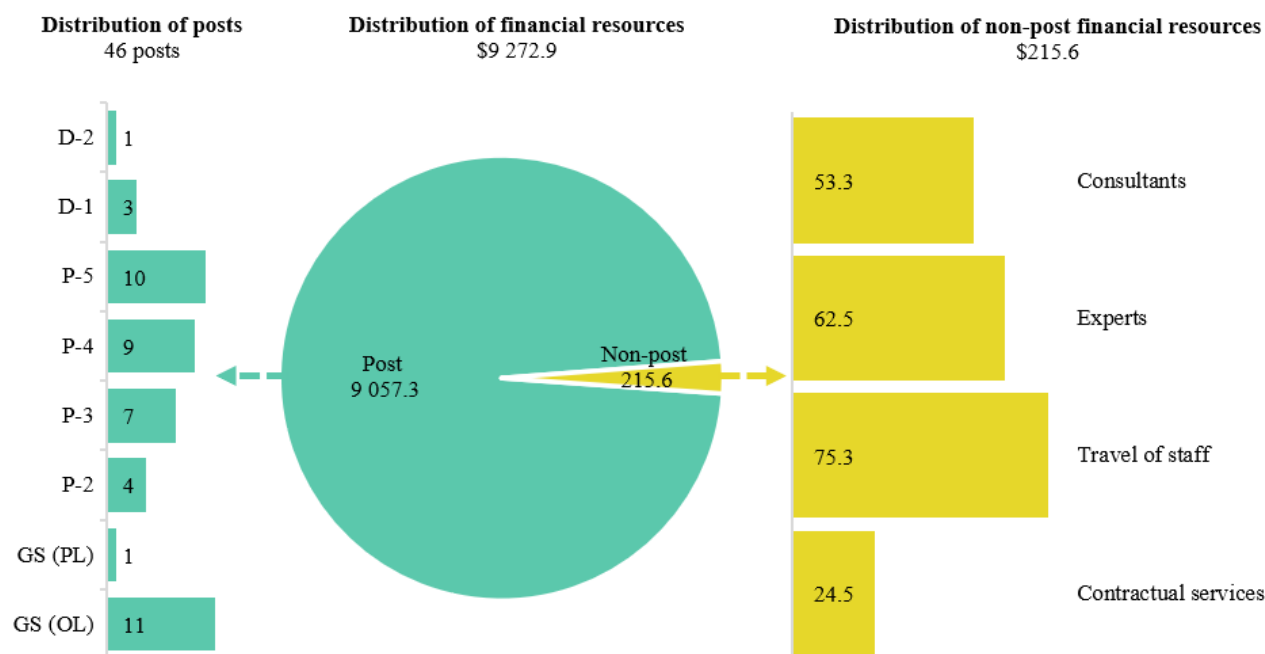
Table 12.31
Subprogramme 1: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | Total | Percentage | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|----------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/expanded mandates | Other | | | | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 11 034.3 | 8 914.3 | 143.0 | – | – | 143.0 | 1.6 | 9 057.3 | |
| Non-post | 170.8 | 215.6 | – | – | – | – | – | 215.6 | |
| Total | 11 205.1 | 9 129.9 | 143.0 | – | – | 143.0 | 1.6 | 9 272.9 | |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 34 | – | – | – | – | – | 34 | |
| General Service and related | | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | |
| Total | | 46 | – | – | – | – | – | 46 | |

Figure 12.XII
Subprogramme 1: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

12.114 Extrabudgetary resources for this subprogramme amount to \$7,015,500. The resources would complement regular budget resources and would be used mainly to help the subprogramme to disseminate its research findings to policymakers and enable them to benefit from its analysis and policy recommendations in areas such as resource mobilization to increase national and regional capacities in Asia; support for Asian countries in adopting integrated policy strategies and regional policy coordination for resilient, sustainable and transformative development; economic diversification and resilience in Barbados; and the economic development prospects of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the examination of obstacles to trade and development. The resources would also enable the provision of technical assistance to developing countries for the strengthening of the capacity of Governments to manage their debt effectively and sustainably in support of poverty eradication, development, transparency and good governance. The estimated resource level for 2024 reflects no change compared with the estimate for 2023.

**Subprogramme 2
 Investment and enterprise**

12.115 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$14,333,300 and reflect an increase of \$66,800 compared with the appropriation for 2023. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 12.90 (d). Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 12.32 and figure 12.XIII.

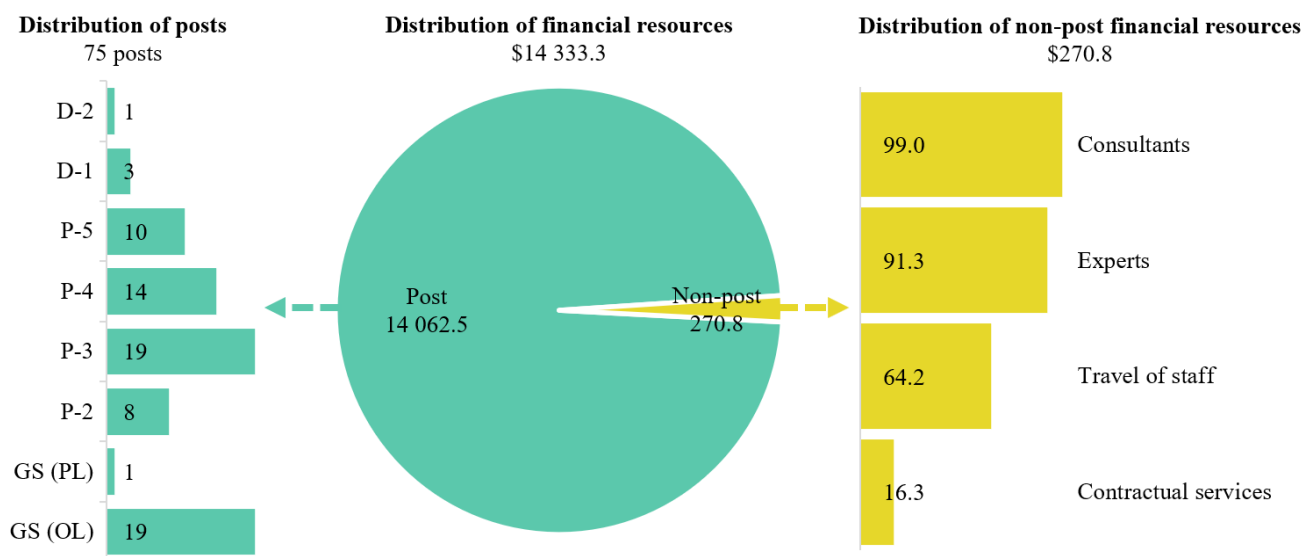
Table 12.32
Subprogramme 2: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | Total | Percentage | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/expanded mandates | Other | | | | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 13 501.2 | 13 995.7 | 66.8 | – | – | 66.8 | 0.5 | 14 062.5 | |
| Non-post | 250.3 | 270.8 | – | – | – | – | – | 270.8 | |
| Total | 13 751.5 | 14 266.5 | 66.8 | – | – | 66.8 | 0.5 | 14 333.3 | |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 55 | – | – | – | – | – | 55 | |
| General Service and related | | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | |
| Total | | 75 | – | – | – | – | – | 75 | |

Figure 12.XIII
Subprogramme 2: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

12.116 Extrabudgetary resources for this subprogramme amount to \$4,573,500. The resources would complement regular budget resources and would be used mainly to provide technical cooperation projects to build and strengthen the human and institutional capacity of developing countries, in particular those with the most vulnerable economies, to formulate policies conducive to promoting investment in sustainable development, as well as to fostering the development of the private sector, in line with national development strategies that stimulate progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The estimated resource level for 2024 reflects no change compared with the estimate for 2023.

Subprogramme 3 International trade and commodities

12.117 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$15,825,200 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 12.33 and figure 12.XIV.

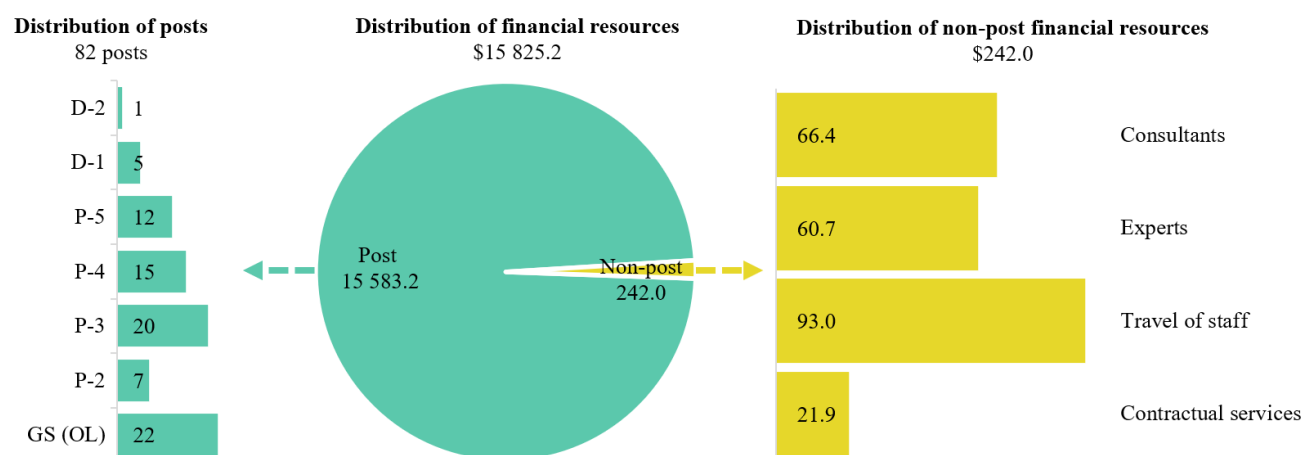
Table 12.33
Subprogramme 3: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/expanded mandates | Other | Total | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | |
| Post | 14 098.6 | 15 583.2 | – | – | – | – | 15 583.2 |
| Non-post | 188.1 | 242.0 | – | – | – | – | 242.0 |
| Total | 14 286.7 | 15 825.2 | – | – | – | – | 15 825.2 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 60 | – | – | – | – | 60 |
| General Service and related | | 22 | – | – | – | – | 22 |
| Total | | 82 | – | – | – | – | 82 |

Figure 12.XIV
Subprogramme 3: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

12.118 Extrabudgetary resources for this subprogramme amount to \$2,985,100. The resources would complement regular budget resources and would be used mainly to provide technical cooperation and capacity-building projects to requesting countries in the areas of trade in goods, services and commodities, the creative economy, environmental degradation, climate change and sustainable development, competition and consumer policies, trade and gender, and trade analysis. The estimated resource level for 2024 reflects no change compared with the estimate for 2023.

Subprogramme 4 Technology and logistics

12.119 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$10,010,600 and reflect an increase of \$189,700 compared with the appropriation for 2023. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 12.90 (e). Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 12.34 and figure 12.XV.

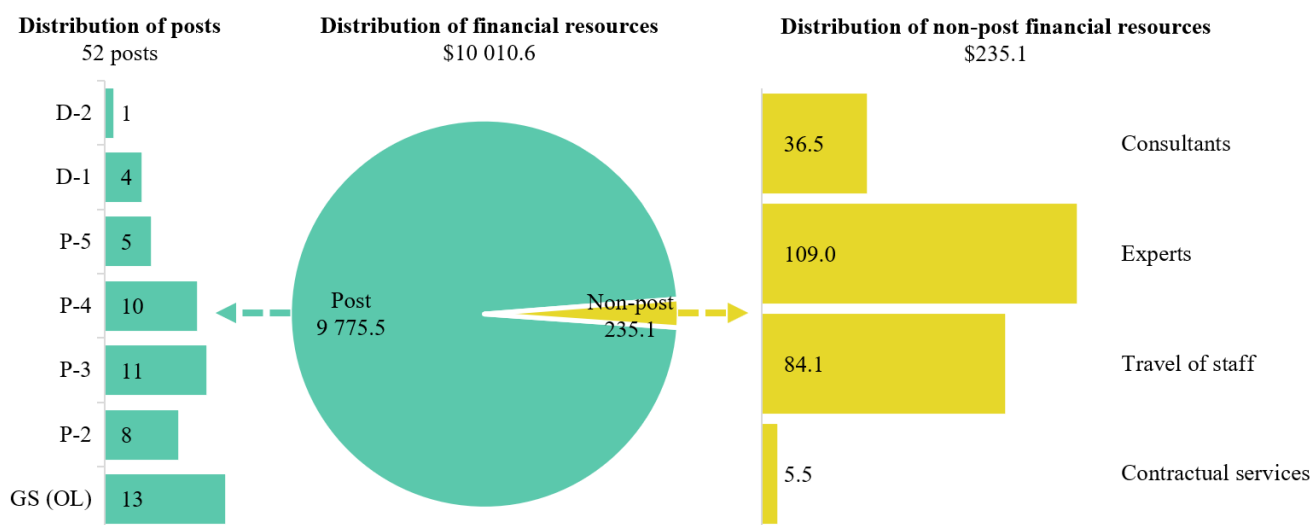
Table 12.34
Subprogramme 4: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 9 470.5 | 9 585.8 | 189.7 | – | – | 189.7 | 2.0 | 9 775.5 |
| Non-post | 114.9 | 235.1 | – | – | – | – | – | 235.1 |
| Total | 9 585.4 | 9 820.9 | 189.7 | – | – | 189.7 | 1.9 | 10 010.6 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 39 | – | – | – | – | – | 39 |
| General Service and related | | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| Total | | 52 | – | – | – | – | – | 52 |

Figure 12.XV
Subprogramme 4: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

12.120 Extrabudgetary resources for this subprogramme amount to \$31,505,800. The resources would complement regular budget resources and would be used mainly to provide capacity-building to enable beneficiary countries to better harness technology and logistics for trade and development. Technical assistance services provided by the subprogramme include the automation of customs and

other trade-related processes through the Automated System for Customs Data, capacity-building in e-commerce, science, technology and innovation policies, trade facilitation, transport, port management and other training courses for experts on issues related to the international economic agenda. The estimated resource level for 2024 reflects no change compared with the estimate for 2023.

Subprogramme 5 Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

12.121 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$5,945,000 and reflect an increase of \$274,800 compared with the appropriation for 2023. The proposed increase is explained in paragraph 12.90 (f). Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 12.35 and figure 12.XVI.

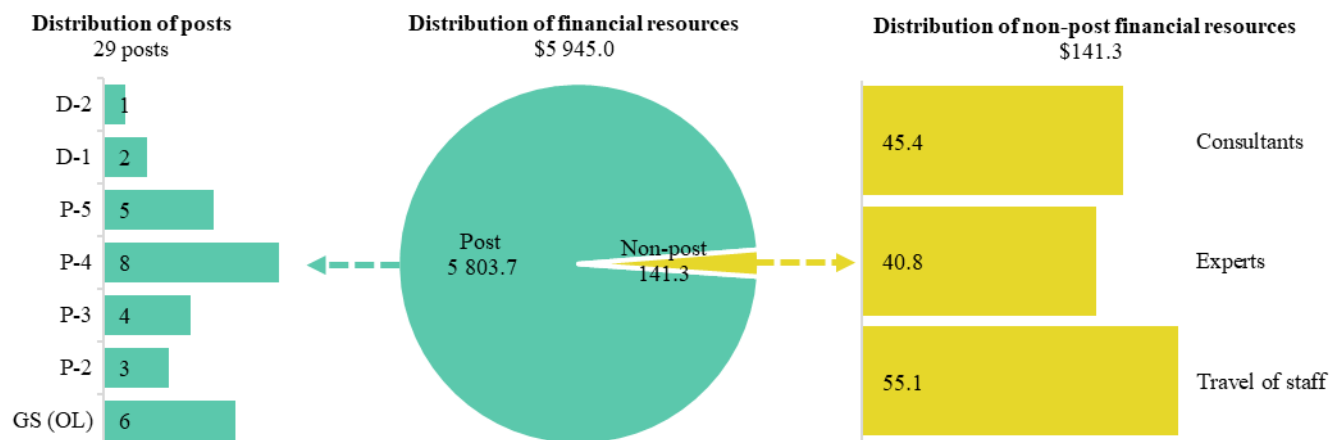
Table 12.35
Subprogramme 5: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | Total | Percentage | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/expanded mandates | Other | | | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 4 978.4 | 5 528.9 | 274.8 | – | – | 274.8 | 5.0 | 5 803.7 |
| Non-post | 125.9 | 141.3 | – | – | – | – | – | 141.3 |
| Total | 5 104.3 | 5 670.2 | 274.8 | – | – | 274.8 | 4.8 | 5 945.0 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 23 | – | – | – | – | – | 23 |
| General Service and related | | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| Total | | 29 | – | – | – | – | – | 29 |

Figure 12.XVI
Subprogramme 5: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Extrabudgetary resources

12.122 Extrabudgetary resources for this subprogramme amount to \$2,646,800. The resources would complement regular budget resources and would be used mainly to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Sub-Fund project on developing integrated programmes to alleviate binding constraints to development by fostering structural transformation, building productive capacities and enhancing investment opportunities. The resources would also enable the continuation of technical assistance and capacity-building activities to help build productive capacities to diversify the developing countries’ economies and exports in a sustainable manner. The resources would enable the subprogramme to build and strengthen the human and institutional capacity of least developed countries and African countries in designing and implementing national and international policies that enable them to effectively utilize trade preferences and rules of origin contained in unilateral and reciprocal trade arrangements. The estimated resource level for 2024 reflects no change compared with the estimate for 2023.

Programme support

12.123 Programme support is organized through two services: first, the Programme Support and Management Service, which integrates the former Technical Cooperation Section and the Resources Management Service, and second, the Intergovernmental Outreach and Support Service.

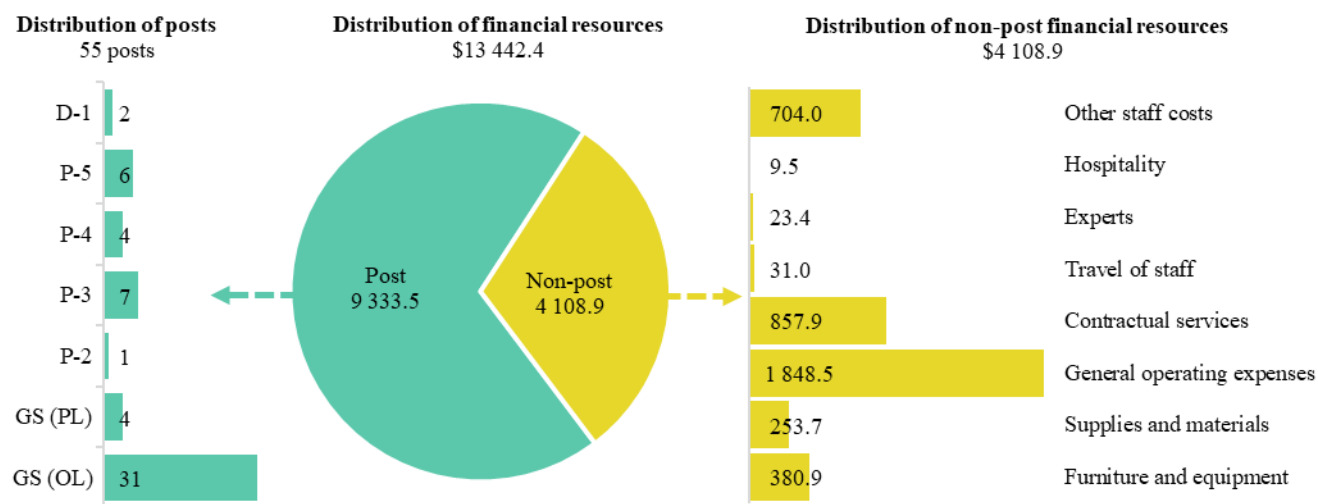
12.124 The proposed regular budget resources for 2024 amount to \$13,442,400 and reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2023. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2024 are reflected in table 12.36 and figure 12.XVII.

Table 12.36
Programme support: evolution of financial and post resources
 (Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

| | 2022 expenditure | 2023 appropriation | Changes | | | | | 2024 estimate (before recosting) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|------------|---|
| | | | Technical adjustments | New/expanded mandates | Other | Total | Percentage | |
| Financial resources by main category of expenditure | | | | | | | | |
| Post | 9 728.7 | 9 333.5 | – | – | – | – | – | 9 333.5 |
| Non-post | 3 958.1 | 4 108.9 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 108.9 |
| Total | 13 686.8 | 13 442.4 | – | – | – | – | – | 13 442.4 |
| Post resources by category | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and higher | | 20 | – | – | – | – | – | 20 |
| General Service and related | | 35 | – | – | – | – | – | 35 |
| Total | | 55 | – | – | – | – | – | 55 |

Figure 12.XVII
Programme support: distribution of proposed resources for 2024 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

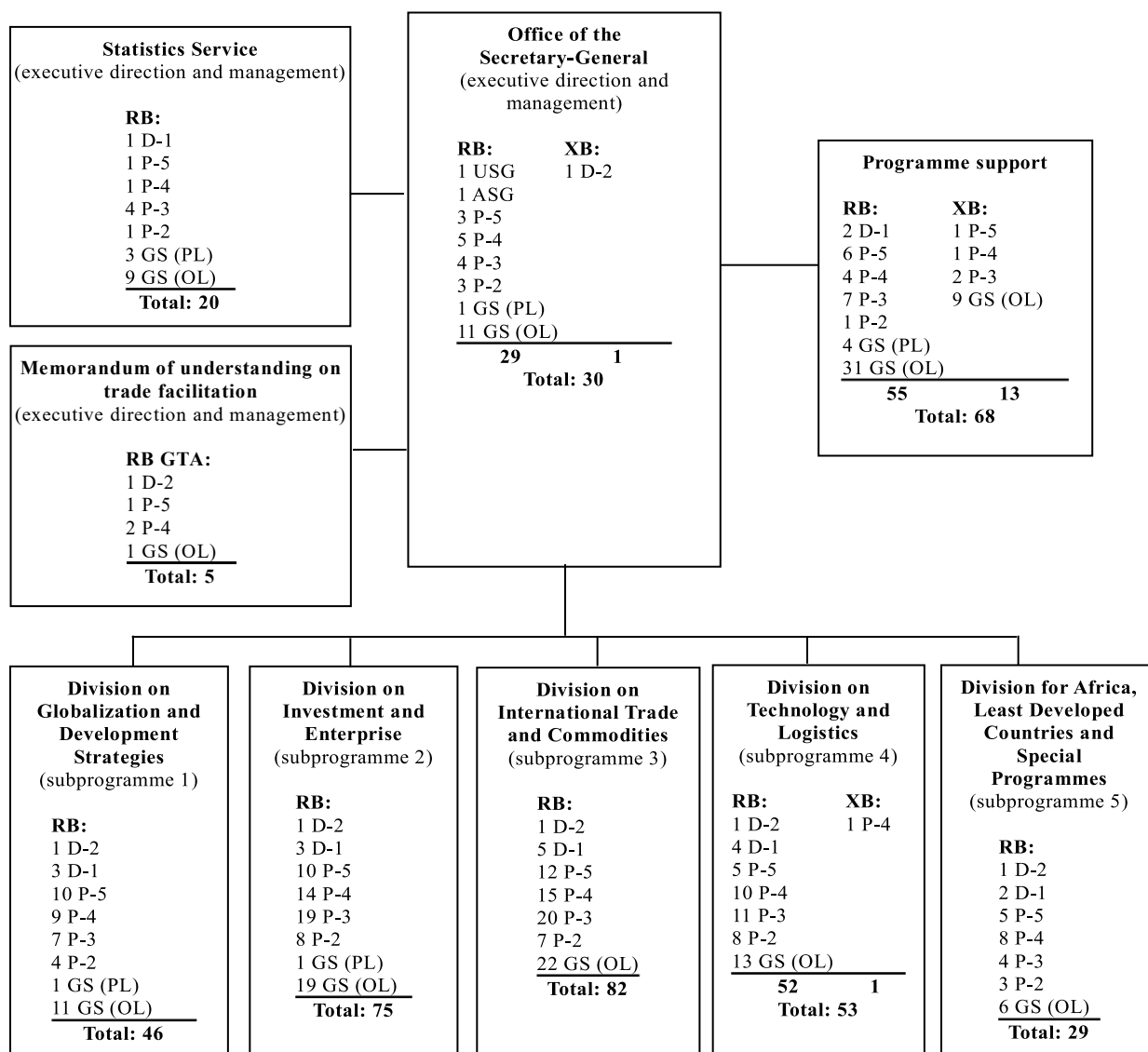


Extrabudgetary resources

12.125 Extrabudgetary resources for programme support amount to \$4,768,100. The resources would complement regular budget resources and would be used mainly to support subprogrammes in implementing technical cooperation activities, research and analysis and administrative support related to extrabudgetary activities. The resources would also enable the participation of UNCTAD in a number of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, through the development of relevant joint country-level programmes in UNCTAD areas of expertise, as laid out in the UNCTAD Toolbox, following United Nations Development Coordination Office guidelines. The estimated resource level for 2024 reflects no change compared with the estimate for 2023.

Annex I

Organizational structure and post distribution for 2024



Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); GTA, general temporary assistance; RB, regular budget; USG, Under-Secretary-General; XB, extrabudgetary.

Annex II

Summary of proposed post changes, by component and subprogramme

| <i>Component/subprogramme</i> | <i>Posts</i> | <i>Grade</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Reason for change</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--|
| Executive direction and management | 1 | GS (OL) | Reassignment of 1 Staff Assistant post to a Programme Management Assistant post | The proposed reassignment is related to the need to strengthen programme management capacity within the executive direction and management component, and responds to the increased programme management tasks and responsibilities. |
| Programme support | 1 | GS (OL) | Reassignment of 1 Administrative Assistant post to a Programme Management Assistant post | The proposed reassignment is related to the need to strengthen the programme management and support dimension of the Programme Support and Management Service, rather than administrative support, which has been streamlined following the implementation of the enterprise resource planning solution. |

Abbreviation: GS (OL), General Service (Other level).