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on Trade and Development**

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**Report of the Trade and Development Board
on its seventieth executive session**

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, 3 to 5 February 2021

Report to the United Nations General Assembly



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Introduction

The seventieth executive session of the Trade and Development Board was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 3 to 5 February 2021, with physical and remote participation. In the course of the session, the Board held four plenary meetings.

I. Action by the Trade and Development Board on substantive items on its agenda

A. *The Least Developed Countries Report 2020: Productive Capacities for the New Decade*

Agreed conclusions 562 (LXX)

The Trade and Development Board

1. *Welcomes, with appreciation, The Least Developed Countries Report 2020: Productive Capacities for the New Decade* for the analysis it provides on the adverse impacts of the coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) recession on the least developed countries, and for the insights and analysis it offers on their further development in the new decade until 2030;

2. *Notes with concern* that, while the immediate health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the least developed countries have been lower than expected, the profoundly negative economic impacts of the pandemic have seriously challenged the limited financial, fiscal and institutional resources that the least developed countries have available to support their economies and their recovery;

3. *Concurs* with the recommendation of the report that, to address the ongoing crisis and ensure a better recovery, the short-term focus should be on countering the immediate health and socioeconomic challenges, while the long-term strategies should target building productive capacities for resilience and structural transformation, in line with national needs and priorities;

4. *Welcomes* the proposal to adopt productive capacities as the framework for the new programme of action for the least developed countries, expected to be adopted during the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and calls upon UNCTAD to contribute to the preparatory process of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

5. *Welcomes with appreciation* the launch of the UNCTAD Productive Capacities Index, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2017/29, which encourages UNCTAD “to pursue its methodological work to measure progress in and identify obstacles to the development of productive capacities in developing countries”, and acknowledges its potential utility for policy and analytical purposes;

6. *Requests* UNCTAD to continue updating, disseminating and improving the Productive Capacities Index as a means of monitoring and benchmarking least developed country progress on enhancing productive capacities, and their potential for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and invites UNCTAD to assess and present the practical applicability of the Productive Capacities Index at future intergovernmental meetings;

7. *Encourages* donor countries, and other countries in a position to do so, to replenish the UNCTAD Trust Fund for the Least Developed Countries.

*Closing plenary meeting
5 February 2021*

B. Other business

Working methods of the UNCTAD intergovernmental machinery during COVID-19 related disruptions

Decision 563 (LXX)

The Trade and Development Board,

Cognizant of the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to the smooth functioning of the UNCTAD intergovernmental machinery,

Emphasizing the importance of minimizing disruptions to the work of the UNCTAD intergovernmental machinery,

Recognizing that these potential disruptions could be minimized through the adoption of temporary working methods,

Stressing that these temporary working methods are for the duration of the COVID-19 crisis and do not set a precedent for the work of the UNCTAD intergovernmental machinery,

1. *Agrees* that the following will apply during the COVID-19 pandemic:

Virtual and hybrid meetings

(a) Virtual and hybrid meetings should be organized only when it is either not possible or advisable to hold physical meetings. If conditions permit, before considering fully virtual meetings, the secretariat should first consider hybrid meetings (where some delegates would be present in the room and others would connect remotely through a platform). The modalities for hybrid meetings would be the same as for virtual meetings.

(b) When it is necessary to hold formal, virtual meetings, they should be organized in accordance with the requirements prescribed in the rules of procedure of the Trade and Development Board, or those of the relevant subsidiary body, including the provision of simultaneous interpretation through an adequate platform in the six official languages of the United Nations.

(c) When necessary, the Trade and Development Board or its subsidiary bodies (through their respective extended bureaux) could organize informal virtual meetings without interpretation through platforms such as webex. When feasible, the proceedings of informal virtual meetings should be broadcast in English as well as other languages when the technology available allows for this at no additional cost, for example, through the Listen Live platform¹ of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

(d) In organizing informal, virtual meetings, the body in question shall decide in advance whether there will be any outcomes from the meeting. Such outcomes should be referred to the Trade and Development Board for a formal decision, either through a formal meeting (in physical or virtual format) or through a silence procedure.

Modalities for virtual meetings

(e) Virtual meetings should begin and finish on time, especially where interpretation is provided.

(f) Participants should use a uniform naming convention when logging in (“delegation”, followed by “first name, last name”), in order to ensure transparency as well as facilitate the conduct of the virtual meeting. Participants who connect without following the established format shall not be given the floor until they have reconnected in accordance with the promulgated format.

(g) Moderators (the secretariat officials managing the use of the meeting’s platform) may begin the virtual meeting with a quick roll call to verify who is participating. When responding to the roll call, participants should also activate their cameras.

¹ See <https://listen-live.unog.ch/>.

(h) Participants should keep their microphones muted when not speaking. Participants should activate their microphones and cameras when taking the floor.

(i) The chat box or raise hand functions should be used for requesting the floor. If raising a point of order, the chat box should also be used to indicate that the request for the floor is to raise a point of order.

Use of the silence procedure by the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies

(j) The extended Bureau of the Trade and Development Board, or that of the relevant subsidiary body, shall determine whether matters for action should be subjected to silence procedure.

(k) Matters/issues should only be subject to silence procedure once the necessary preparatory work and consultations have been completed, and there is a high degree of confidence that the silence will not be broken.

(l) The timeline for matters placed under silence procedure will normally be 72 hours (three working days, excluding weekends). When necessary, the extended bureau of the relevant body may decide on a longer time frame. If the silence is not broken within the defined period, the decision shall be considered adopted.

(m) Should the silence procedure be broken, the presiding officer shall hold a virtual meeting of the extended bureau of the relevant body on the proposal, with a view to reaching an agreement before submitting it for a new silence procedure.

(n) The result of the silence procedure should be systematically communicated to member States.

(o) The Trade and Development Board, or the subsidiary body in question, shall take note of proposals adopted by means of silence procedure at its next formal meeting, whether virtual or physical.

2. *Further agrees* that these measures will subsist from their approval by the Trade and Development Board through silence procedure, until the conclusion of the COVID-19 pandemic, as determined by the Trade and Development Board. At such time, the Trade and Development Board will adopt a decision terminating the measures contained herein.

*Closing plenary meeting
5 February 2021*

C. Other action taken by the Board

The Least Developed Countries Report 2020: Productive Capacities for the New Decade

1. At its fourth (closing) plenary meeting, on 5 February 2021, under the agenda item, the Trade and Development Board endorsed the agreed conclusions made available electronically as a non-paper (see chapter I, section A).

Report of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance on its eighty-first session

2. At its third plenary meeting, on 4 February 2021, the Board took note of the report of the Working Party on its eighty-first session, to be issued as document TD/B/WP/308, and endorsed the agreed conclusions therein.

Report of the Eighth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices

3. At its third plenary meeting, on 4 February 2021, the Trade and Development Board took note of the report of the Eighth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (TD/RBP/CONF.9/9) and endorsed the resolutions and recommendation contained therein.

4. The representative of one regional group noted that antimonopoly regulation was a national priority and welcomed the adoption by the Conference of the guiding policies and procedures under section F of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, as well as the establishment of a working group on cross-border cartels, and encouraged all member States to participate actively.

Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy

5. Also at its third plenary meeting, on 4 February 2021, the Board took note of the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy on its fourth session (TD/B/EDE/4/4).

6. The representative of one regional group and one delegate called for a further strengthening of intergovernmental deliberations on the issue, including at the upcoming fifteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Another delegate stressed the importance of electronic commerce (e-commerce) and the digital economy, which had become even more apparent during the current coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Digital platforms had enabled businesses to continue to operate, while the share of digitally deliverable services in total cross-border trade had increased. Despite clear advantages for both small and large businesses, many developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, were disadvantaged by the persistent digital divide, lack of digital skills and cybersecurity concerns. E-commerce strategies could be an important tool for countries to address those challenges. The delegate expressed appreciation for UNCTAD support to developing countries and the least developed countries and called for further global collaboration to promote the benefits and address the challenges of the digital economy.

Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development

7. At its third plenary meeting, on 4 February 2021, the Board decided to defer consideration of the agenda item to its annual session in June 2021, as the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development had concluded only the previous week.²

Report of the Preparatory Committee to the fifteenth session of the Conference

8. Also at its third plenary meeting, on 4 February 2021, the Trade and Development Board decided to defer the agenda item to its annual session in June 2021, in view of the postponement of the fifteenth session of the Conference to October 2021.

Report of the Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre

9. At its third plenary meeting, on 4 February 2021, the Board took note of the report on the fifty-fourth session of the Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre.

10. The representative of one regional group expressed appreciation for the support of the International Trade Centre to microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises from developing countries, which was particularly relevant during the COVID-19 pandemic, as the effects of the economic crisis, lockdowns and health restrictions had hit

² See TD/B/INF.249, the calendar of meetings, approved by silence procedure on 23 December 2020.

those enterprises. She also highlighted the joint work of the International Trade Centre and UNCTAD, on electronic trade, under the eTrade for all and eTrade for Women initiatives, joint work on the implementation of the Buenos Aires declaration on women and trade, the global trade help desk and, more recently, the launch of a joint platform to monitor progress in attaining trade-related Sustainable Development Goals. She reiterated the call of the regional group for the International Trade Centre to increase support for the Latin America and the Caribbean region, including by making all digital tools available in Spanish.

11. The representative of another regional group affirmed the importance of the International Trade Centre as a joint technical cooperation agency of the World Trade Organization and the United Nations, through UNCTAD. The regional group also called on the International Trade Centre to work closely with UNCTAD to ensure that the respective comparative advantages, areas of expertise and mandates of each entity were duly incorporated in the provision of comprehensive support to beneficiary countries.

12. One delegate noted that the many projects and microprojects, including for women, in the State of Palestine supported by the International Trade Centre, which had helped many small enterprises in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. He wished the new Executive Director of the International Trade Centre success and expressed the hope that the many projects led by her predecessor would continue, as they helped many beneficiaries. Thanking UNCTAD for the cooperation with the International Trade Centre, he noted that the work of the three entities – the World Trade Organization, at which the State of Palestine was not represented, UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre – was important for concrete efforts on the ground.

II. President's summary

A. Opening statements

13. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD noted that the current session of the Trade and Development Board would be his last, as he had formally resigned from his position, effective 15 February 2021. After difficult consultations, a decision had been taken to postpone the fifteenth session of the Conference to October 2021, meaning that it would be his successor who would be at the Conference. As he had completed his report to the fifteenth session of the Conference, he considered that shortening his tenure would help ease the transition towards a new Secretary-General of UNCTAD. Expressing his appreciation to member States for their support over his years at UNCTAD, the Secretary-General recalled some of the most important achievements, notably the Nairobi Maafikiano, through which work was successfully aligned with the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Other significant efforts included a newfound dynamism in the partnership with the Group of 20, more purposeful engagement on South–South cooperation, growth of work on the digital economy and financing for development and, more recently, normative leadership on a COVID-19 response. Turning to the theme of productive capacities to be addressed at the session, he stressed that the seminal UNCTAD publication on building productive capacities had benefited from wide consultations with members of the development community, the United Nations system, multilateral processes and academia. UNCTAD moved ahead in developing a productive capacities index, that would be a hallmark of looking to deliver on the decade of action and to recover better post-COVID. He encouraged member States to model development support and partnerships around the productive end of the development.

14. The following speakers made opening statements: the representative of the European Union, speaking on behalf of the European Union and its member States; the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States; the representative of Afghanistan, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Asia–Pacific Group; the representative of Botswana, on behalf of the African Group; the representative of the Russian Federation, on behalf of the Eurasian Economic Union; the State of Palestine, on behalf of the Arab Group; the representative of Canada; the representative of Barbados; the representative of Zimbabwe; the representative

of the United Republic of Tanzania; the representative of Angola; the representative of Lebanon; the representative of Zambia; the representative of Panama; the representative of Malawi, on behalf of the least developed countries; the representative of Nigeria; and the representative of Egypt.

15. The representatives of many regional groups and many delegates expressed appreciation for the leadership of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. They noted the successful outcome of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was in part a result of his personal engagement and commitment.

16. Many regional groups and delegates underscored that the Secretary-General's efforts had reinforced the traditional mandate of UNCTAD, within the United Nations system, to support developing countries, and noted his role as champion of development and supporter of the aspirations of the global South in trade and development.

17. Many regional groups and delegates noted the creation of the UNCTAD Regional Office for Africa, suggesting the possibility of offices for the Asia and the Pacific region and Latin America and the Caribbean through his successors, and his contributions to many development initiatives in Africa, including the African Continental Free Trade Area. They noted specifically the benefits for policymaking of the Secretary-General's cabinet briefings.

18. Many regional groups and delegates highlighted the successful creation of two intergovernmental groups of experts as a means of feeding issues related to financing for development and the digital economy into the intergovernmental machinery; one regional group noted that small island developing States had also become a mainstream part of UNCTAD work under his leadership.

19. One regional group and many delegates emphasized the importance of *The Least Developed Countries 2020 Report*, focused on productive capacities in the context of the pandemic and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Some delegations further noted the Secretary-General's support for the least developed countries and the need for continued support to recover from the current crisis.

20. Many regional groups and several delegates noted the significant economic challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly for the economies of the South. UNCTAD had continued to help delivering on trade and development objectives, which had a role to play in combating the economic impacts. Several delegations noted the success of the COVID-19 report in that context.

21. Several regional groups and many delegates recalled the founding aspirations of UNCTAD as personified by the first Secretary-General of UNCTAD of a fairer, more inclusive and more equal world, who was a steadfast champion of development, social justice and the causes of the global South. One regional group further highlighted the two Prébisch lectures that had enabled the participation of two leaders from the Latin America and the Caribbean region to share their views on global topics such as development, technology and innovation, and education. Another regional group noted the efforts of the Secretary-General in support of the least developed countries as well as the work of UNCTAD, including *The Least Developed Countries Report 2020*.

22. One regional group recalled that the 2030 Agenda, Addis Ababa Action Agenda and Paris Agreement were important milestones during the mandates of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, which had also seen the enormous challenges of the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. UNCTAD had helped deliver on many important and shared objectives of the multilateral community during that time. While advances in the intergovernmental machinery had been made since the Nairobi Conference, much remained to be done to ensure an effective consensus-building role for UNCTAD in the multilateral system. The regional group expressed its commitment to working constructively with the rest of the membership towards the shared development objectives for which UNCTAD had been established.

23. Many regional groups and delegates stressed the effective stewardship of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, including during the pandemic, towards the fifteenth session of the Conference in Barbados. One regional group noted that the fifteenth session of the Conference should address how a revived and more resilient multilateralism could manage the multiple and changing nexuses between trade and development to benefit all. Another regional group expected that the impetus for multilateral social and economic cooperation from Nairobi would continue to be strengthened in Barbados. The group had adopted many meaningful and progressive ideas of the Secretary-General's report to the fifteenth session of the Conference in the context of the preparatory process of the quadrennial conference.

24. Another regional group also recalled that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had visited many countries of the Latin America and the Caribbean region, where the fifteenth session of the Conference would be held. The regional group acknowledged the important role that the Deputy Secretary-General would undertake as Acting Secretary-General and expressed the group's full support. At the same time, the regional group would actively and constructively engage in the selection process of the new Secretary-General of UNCTAD. Following the traditional regional rotation for the appointment of that post, the regional group looked forward to nominating high-profile candidates from the region, with a view to continued substantial contributions to the work of the institution by the next Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

B. *The Least Developed Countries Report 2020: Productive Capacities for the New Decade*

(Agenda item 2)

25. The Director of the UNCTAD Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes presented highlights of *The Least Developed Countries Report 2020: Productive Capacities for the New Decade* and the Productive Capacities Index. As the report noted, the COVID-19 crisis had not only laid bare the structural weaknesses of the least developed countries, but also the deep-seated flaws of the international support measures at their disposal. It has also brought back to the fore the pivotal role of productive capacities for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery. He stressed the crucial role of productive capacities in the short-term response to COVID-19 for the least developed countries, but also for the development prospects of the least developed countries. Productive capacities should be placed at the centre of domestic and global development policies with respect to the least developed countries. He underlined furthermore the importance of studies on the vulnerability profiles of the least developed countries, suggested the need for a new programme of action at the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and recalled the importance of the UNCTAD Trust Fund for the Least Developed Countries to support technical assistance to the least developed countries. Representatives of the UNCTAD secretariat then provided further insights into the report and the Productive Capacities Index.

26. The representative of one regional group welcomed the report and commended UNCTAD for delivering on the request of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2017/29, which called on UNCTAD to pursue its methodological work to measure progress in and identify obstacles to the development of productive capacities in developing countries. Another regional group, while welcoming the analysis of the UNCTAD report, also encouraged testing the Productive Capacities Index in the least developed countries and reiterated the group's support for the structural transformation of the economies of those countries. Many other regional groups also strongly welcomed the UNCTAD report and expressed their call to support the efforts of the least developed countries, in terms of building productive capacities. They also requested UNCTAD to continue with study and analysis work related to the Productive Capacities Index, proposing it as a technical assistance programme for the least developed countries. One regional group requested a specific study of small island developing States as restrictive measures concerning COVID-19 negatively affected the tourism sector of those countries.

27. Many delegates welcomed the analytical efforts of UNCTAD in the report, which highlighted an economic diagnosis of the least developed countries in the context of COVID-19, as well as the policy recommendations to be implemented. The delegates recalled that the support of the international community for the least developed countries was crucial in that difficult phase of the pandemic and reiterated the call for strengthening multilateralism.

28. The Director expressed his appreciation for the support of delegations and hoped that a strong message from Trade Development Board would be sent to development partners in order to help the least developed countries build their productive capacities and reduce the downward spiral poverty.

C. Report of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance on its eighty-first session

(Agenda item 2)

29. In her presentation, the Chair of the eighty-first session of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance mentioned that a preparatory session of the Working Party was held in October 2020 that resulted in a set of agreed conclusions provided to the secretariat. It was also understood that the programme plan for the year 2022 would need to be revised to take into consideration the upcoming quadrennial conference to take place in October 2021 in Barbados.

30. The representative of one regional group expressed appreciation for the additional documentation provided by the secretariat ahead of the session of the Working Party and reiterated the importance of a diversified geographical representation and of gender balance of UNCTAD staff, and encouraged the secretariat to make additional efforts in the selection process to achieve that objective and to reach out to universities in the Latin American and the Caribbean region to promote internships that would benefit nationals from the region.

31. The representative of one regional group noted that the group had accepted modification of the language referring to the reform of the international financial architecture in the interest of consensus, given the request of other groups, and that that modification should not be considered a precedent with regard to the position of the regional group on the matter, in particular in the lead up to fifteenth session of the Conference, as that agreement was solely for the purpose of the eighty-first session and with the overall scope and nature of the programme plan in mind.

32. The representatives of some regional groups noted that the recent adoption of the terms of reference of the Working Party facilitated the review process, leading to a more productive discussion and engagement.

III. Procedural and related matters

A. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

(Agenda item 1)

33. At its opening plenary meeting, on 3 February 2021, the Trade and Development Board adopted the provisional agenda for the seventieth executive session, as contained in document TD/B/EX(70)/1 and Corr.1, but amended to reflect the addition of one item, designation of non-governmental organizations for the purposes of rule 77 of the rules of procedure of the Board.³ Accordingly, the agenda for the executive session was as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
2. *The Least Developed Countries Report 2020: Productive Capacities for the New Decade.*

³ The relevant agenda items have been renumbered to reflect this change.

3. Report of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance on its eighty-first session.
4. Report of the Eighth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices.
5. Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy.
6. Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development.
7. Report of the Preparatory Committee to the fifteenth session of the Conference
8. Report of the Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre.
9. Provisional agenda of the sixty-eighth session of the Trade and Development Board.
10. Designation of non-governmental organizations for the purposes of rule 77 of the rules of procedure of the Board.
11. Other business.
12. Report of the Trade and Development Board on its seventieth executive session.

B. Provisional agenda of the sixty-eighth session of the Trade and Development Board

(Agenda item 9)

34. At its closing plenary meeting, on 5 February 2021, the Board approved the provisional agenda of the sixty-eighth session, as contained in the non-paper dated 5 February 2021 (see annex I).

C. Designation of non-governmental organizations for the purposes of rule 77 of the rules of procedure of the Board

(Agenda item 10)

35. At its closing plenary meeting, on 5 February 2021, the Board approved one new application, from the China Chamber of International Commerce (TD/B/EX(70)/R.1), to be granted observer status with UNCTAD under the general category.⁴

D. Other business

Working methods of the UNCTAD intergovernmental machinery during COVID-19 related disruptions

36. At its closing plenary meeting, on 5 February 2021, the President of the Board noted that the extended Bureau had discussed a draft decision on the working methods of the intergovernmental machinery during disruptions related to COVID-19. A draft decision was circulated to member States, as a non-paper dated 15 January 2021. Following consultations, the members of the extended Bureau recommended the adoption of the working methods.

37. The Board adopted the decision on the working methods of the UNCTAD intergovernmental machinery (see chapter I, section B).

⁴ The updated list will be issued as document TD/B/NGO/LIST/27.

E. Report of the Trade and Development Board on its seventieth executive session

(Agenda item 12)

38. Also at its closing plenary meeting, on 5 February 2021, the Board approved the report of the session and authorized the Rapporteur, under the authority of the President, to finalize the report to the General Assembly, as appropriate.

Annex I

Provisional agenda for the sixty-eighth session of the Trade and Development Board

1. Procedural matters:
 - (a) Election of officers;
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session;
 - (c) Adoption of the report on credentials.
2. High-level segment.
3. General debate.
4. Annual report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.
5. *Technology and Innovation Report 2021: Catching Technological Waves – Innovation with Equity*.
6. Report of the Preparatory Committee to the fifteenth session of the Conference.
7. Provisional agenda of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy.
8. Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development.
9. Activities undertaken by UNCTAD in support of Africa.
10. UNCTAD contributions to the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields.
11. Provisional agenda of the seventy-first executive session of the Trade and Development Board.
12. Institutional, organizational, administrative and related matters:
 - (a) Report by the Chair of the Advisory Body set up in accordance with paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action on the implementation of courses by the secretariat in 2020–2021 and their relevant impact; and the appointment of members of the Advisory Body;
 - (b) Designation of intergovernmental bodies for the purposes of rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the Board;
 - (c) Designation of non-governmental organizations for the purposes of rule 77 of the rules of procedure of the Board;
 - (d) Review of the calendar of meetings;
 - (e) Membership of the Working Party;
 - (f) Review of the lists of States contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX);
 - (g) Administrative and financial implications of the actions of the Board.
13. Other business.
14. Adoption of the report.

Annex II

Attendance*

1. Representatives of the following members of the Trade and Development Board attended the session:

Afghanistan	Iraq
Albania	Ireland
Algeria	Italy
Angola	Jamaica
Argentina	Japan
Armenia	Kazakhstan
Austria	Kenya
Azerbaijan	Kuwait
Bahrain	Kyrgyzstan
Bangladesh	Latvia
Barbados	Lebanon
Belarus	Lesotho
Belgium	Madagascar
Bhutan	Malaysia
Botswana	Mali
Brazil	Mauritius
Bulgaria	Mexico
Burkina Faso	Montenegro
Cambodia	Morocco
Canada	Mozambique
China	Myanmar
Colombia	Namibia
Congo	Nepal
Côte d'Ivoire	Netherlands
Croatia	Nicaragua
Cuba	Nigeria
Czechia	Oman
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Pakistan
Djibouti	Panama
Ecuador	Peru
Egypt	Philippines
El Salvador	Poland
Ethiopia	Portugal
Finland	Qatar
France	Republic of Korea
Germany	Republic of Moldova
Greece	Romania
Guatemala	Russian Federation
Honduras	Rwanda
Hungary	Saudi Arabia
India	Senegal
Indonesia	Serbia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Slovenia
Spain	South Africa
State of Palestine	Uganda
Sudan	Ukraine
Switzerland	United Arab Emirates
Syrian Arab Republic	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

* This attendance list contains registered participants. For the list of participants, see TD/B/EX(70)/INF.1.

Thailand	United Republic of Tanzania
Togo	Vanuatu
Trinidad and Tobago	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Tunisia	Viet Nam
Turkey	Zambia
Turkmenistan	Zimbabwe

2. The following members of the Conference not members of the Board attended the session:

Bahamas
 Brunei Darussalam
 Gambia
 Holy See
 Malawi
 Maldives
 Marshall Islands
 Niger
 South Sudan

3. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the session:

African Export–Import Bank
 European Union
 Organisation internationale de la francophonie
 Organization of Islamic Cooperation

4. The following United Nations organs, bodies and programmes were represented at the session:

International Trade Centre

5. The following specialized agencies and related organizations were represented at the session:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 International Telecommunication Union
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization
 World Intellectual Property Organization
 World Trade Organization

6. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the session:

General category

International Network for Standardization of Higher Education Degrees
 International Trade Union Confederation
 Society for International Development
 Village Suisse ONG
