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

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 3 to 7 October 2022

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Introduction

The eighty-fourth session of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 3 to 7 October 2022. The Working Party pursued its deliberations in an informal setting.

I. Action taken by the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance at its eighty-fourth session

A. Evaluation of UNCTAD activities: Overview

Agreed conclusions

The Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of evaluation as a management tool to enhance accountability, organizational learning, evidence-based decision-making and transparency, in accordance with the UNCTAD evaluation policy and the norms and standards for evaluation of the United Nations Evaluation Group;

Evaluation of UNCTAD activities: Overview

2. *Welcomes* the quality of “Evaluation of UNCTAD activities: Overview” (TD/B/WP/316), and encourages the secretariat to continue strengthening evaluation work, including in line with recommendations contained in the administrative instruction on evaluation in the United Nations Secretariat (ST/AI/2021/3) and the guidelines on it;

3. *Takes note* of the advancements by the secretariat on the implementation of results-based management, and requests continued advancement in line with the guidelines and practices of the United Nations Secretariat in order to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of UNCTAD work, as well as integrate human rights and gender considerations in its work, and deliver on other key findings of the evaluations presented;

External evaluation of UNCTAD subprogramme 1: Globalization, interdependence and development

4. *Takes note* of “External evaluation of UNCTAD subprogramme 1: Globalization, interdependence and development” (TD/B/WP/318 and Corr.1) and of “External evaluation of UNCTAD subprogramme 1: Globalization, interdependence and development – Management response” (TD/B/WP(84)/CRP.1);

5. *Requests* that the secretariat implement the external evaluation of UNCTAD subprogramme 1, taking into consideration the management response and the views expressed by member States during the eighty-fourth session of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance, and present, accordingly, an update at the eighty-sixth session of the Working Party in 2023 on the status of implementation;

6. *Looks forward* to considering the evaluation of subprogramme 2 at the eighty-sixth session of the Working Party in 2023, requests the secretariat to use the previous evaluation of the subprogramme as a reference point, and highlights the importance of selecting an appropriate evaluation team to ensure the relevance and utility of the evaluation recommendations.

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B. Preparatory session for the programme plan and performance information

Agreed conclusions

The Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the role of member States in the preparation of the UNCTAD annual proposed programme plan and programme performance, and calls upon the UNCTAD secretariat to take due account of the membership's comments expressed during the session on the preparation of the proposed programme plan for 2024;
2. *Appreciates* the presentations provided by the secretariat, including by the Secretary-General, and the non-paper shared and the linkages with the Bridgetown Covenant noted;
3. *Notes* the improvements made to the non-paper, notably the introduction of an organizational overview, the improvement of the quality of the performance measures and the consistent provision of a minimum of two results options for each subprogramme;
4. *Calls upon* the UNCTAD secretariat to continue to mainstream, to the extent possible, the agreements outlined in the Bridgetown Covenant into the 2024 programme plan and refer to and use its agreed terminology in the corresponding narratives;
5. *Emphasizes* the importance of work contributing to all four transformations outlined by the Bridgetown Covenant;
6. *Welcomes* the management information reports on UNCTAD staff gender representation, geographical representation and internships presented and made available by the secretariat on the Delegates Portal;
7. *Invites* the secretariat to explore ways to share available information with member States on the implementation of deliverables.

7 October 2022

C. Other action taken by the Working Party

1. Review of the technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD and their financing

(Agenda item 3)

1. At its closing plenary meeting, on 7 October 2022, the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance agreed upon a draft decision on the review of the technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD and their financing, which would be presented to the seventy-second executive session of the Trade and Development Board for consideration and adoption (see annex I).

2. Evaluation of UNCTAD activities: Overview

(Agenda item 4 (a))

2. Also at its closing plenary meeting, following consideration of the document entitled "Evaluation of UNCTAD activities: Overview" (TD/B/WP/316), the Working Party adopted agreed conclusions on the agenda item (see chapter I, section A, above).

3. Preparatory session for the programme plan and performance information

(Agenda item 5)

3. Also at its closing plenary, the Working Party adopted the agreed conclusions on the agenda item (see chapter I, section B, above).

II. Chair's summary

A. Opening plenary meeting

4. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD opened the session. The following speakers made opening statements: the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China; the representative of the European Union, on behalf of the European Union and its member States; the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of the Asia–Pacific group; the representative of the Republic of Korea, on behalf of the JUSSCANNZ group; the representative of the State of Palestine, on behalf of the Arab Group; the representative of Cambodia; the representative of the Indonesia; the representative of Algeria; the representative of Pakistan; the representative of Brazil; the representative of the Russian Federation; and the representative of Nigeria.

5. In her opening statement, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD recalled that the programme plan for 2023 had been presented in the context of an uneven recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and getting back on track to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The current situation was markedly worse, with the world in cascading and interconnected crises, which the Secretary-General of the United Nations called “a perfect storm”, of climate change, the pandemic and the war in Ukraine. Climate change was hitting harder every year, piling on costs when countries lacked the fiscal space to deal with disasters, much less invest in long-term development. The pandemic was not over, as the virus was present and most people in the least developed countries had not yet been vaccinated, children had not made up for lost time at school and poverty had not recovered. Real incomes were lower than in 2019, and countries were reeling from debt burdens. The International Monetary Fund estimated that 60 per cent of low-income and almost one third of middle-income countries were in debt distress. Finally, the war in Ukraine had unleashed a global cost-of-living crisis, affecting inflation, mainly through the price for food, fertilizers and energy, as well as interest rates and a strong dollar making imports more expensive and debt more onerous, while trade suffered significant disruption, with geopolitics rather than economics driving globalization.

6. The crises fed on each other, with cascading inequalities, as ever more people were left behind, and instability, through social unrest and malaise. The current crisis of affordability could shift to one of availability. Without acquiring enough fertilizer, the 2023 harvest would be insufficient to feed the world. If poor countries did not get help to help their poor, the global cost-of-living crisis would become a global humanitarian crisis. Likewise, if financial markets were not steadied, a debt crisis in developing countries would be inevitable.

7. UNCTAD had advanced on many Bridgetown Covenant commitments. With the central role of UNCTAD in the Global Crisis Response Group of the United Nations system, and from the start of the conflict, UNCTAD had been vital in providing critical data and analysis to foster understanding of the economic consequences of the war and help decision-makers move to solutions and develop strategies to address the crisis. UNCTAD also played a vital part in the negotiations that resulted in the Black Sea Grain Initiative and the agreement for the unimpeded trade of Russian grains and fertilizers in world markets. Creating an interdivisional team to support the Group's analytical work had improved institutional agility and policy coherence. The policy recommendations highlighted by UNCTAD in the Group's three briefs were aligned with the four transformations of the Covenant and addressed key issues, such as debt burdens in the global South, transforming food systems, building resilience into trade networks, increasing liquidity for developing countries and advocating for the Sustainable Development Goals. Also improved were coordination and the capacity to build consensus within UNCTAD and the United Nations system, including several agencies, the regional economic commissions and United Nations country teams, as well as the Bretton Woods institutions, the private sector and non-governmental organizations linked to the Food Systems Summit, and member States. Messages for the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Spring and Annual Meetings had a unified and coherent system-wide position.

8. She underscored that work in the Global Crisis Response Group and on the two agreements coming out of Istanbul had received “bridging” extrabudgetary funds from the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, until a decision was taken on whether to request regular budget appropriation; financing was being examined in New York to clarify the future resource envelope for that work.

9. Structurally, the stand-alone, cross-organizational Statistics Service had been established, maintaining data agility and providing statistical quality assurance. The Service had delivered a new interactive website that provided real-time, data-based estimates on global trade and gross domestic product, showing the impacts of multiple global economic shocks. Another structural change was the establishment of interdivisional working groups on cross-cutting issues, such as gender, the environment and climate change from a development perspective and UNCTAD work with the World Trade Organization and the Group of 20. The environment and climate change working group was focused on the forthcoming twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, at which UNCTAD would co-host high-level events on topics such as financing the global adaptation challenge, debt and climate change and a just transition. The gender working group would reinforce the cross-cutting treatment of gender in trade and development through flagship UNCTAD programmes, such as the eTrade for Women initiative and the Train for Trade port management programme. The working groups on the World Trade Organization and the Group of 20 were improving the institution’s coherence and coordination in those forums, which increased the capacity for policy advocacy.

10. She noted that the process for UNCTAD publications had been improved. UNCTAD publications were instruments for research and advocacy for the policies the membership needed, particularly in the current context. She would provide details in the discussion on the evaluation of subprogramme 1, the management response and plans for the publications committee.

11. Following up on her commitment to increase UNCTAD cooperation and partnerships, she recalled the work under the Global Crisis Response Group and the Black Sea Grain Initiative. She also noted new and expanded strategic partnerships with Peru, and with the International Chamber of Commerce and the Commonwealth Secretariat. Three further Memorandums of Understanding would be signed with Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan and the World Customs Organization, covering areas such as the eTrade initiative, Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA), consumer protection and investment facilitation progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

12. Technical cooperation was set for a breakthrough year in 2022, with the new technical cooperation strategy and increasing budgets and delivery of programmes. Extrabudgetary contributions in 2021 increased by 54 per cent, an all-time high of \$51.2 million, through increased support from developed and developing economies, as well as the European Union and the United Nations system. Based on the first seven months of 2022, the positive trend was continuing, with \$24 million in extrabudgetary resources for technical cooperation. On delivery, total expenditures rose by 33.5 per cent, reaching a record high of \$46.8 million, of which \$19.1 million was in support of the least developed countries, up 22 per cent compared with 2020 expenditures. Furthermore, there had been significant advances in integrating digital delivery modalities in the implementation of UNCTAD technical cooperation activities and use of new technologies to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. Following the adoption of the technical cooperation strategy, the *UNCTAD Toolbox* was also being revised, and she planned to present it early in 2023.

13. She noted that the limitations on format and length applied to the 2024 programme plan document were the same as for the 2023 programme plan. Nonetheless, implementation of the Bridgetown Covenant remained the priority. Each of the proposed results options for consideration had a clear and visible link with the narrative and paragraphs of the Covenant. UNCTAD divisions would elaborate on the proposed results options and be able to interact with the membership.

14. She highlighted, first, that the proposed options for 2024 results were anchored in the four transformations of the Bridgetown Covenant and covered the most pertinent issues

for developing countries, such as green industrialization strategies, strengthened capacity of member States to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and greenhouse gas emissions, helping developing countries to have resilient and sustainable services sectors and helping the least developed countries to graduate with momentum. Second, the draft programme plan covered various areas of UNCTAD work, from results related to flagship publications, flagship capacity-building programmes and signature products, to unique UNCTAD platforms and digital databases. She looked forward to feedback to guide the writing of the 2024 programme plan.

15. She recalled her commitment to implement the Bridgetown Covenant, supported by a multi-year plan to provide an overall picture until the sixteenth session of the Conference. The 2024 proposals were thus a part of a multi-year framework currently under development by the institution as a whole. Results-based management was fundamental to that framework. She recruited a renowned international consultant, for a deep and extended first UNCTAD exercise to apply results-based management practices under the direct supervision of the Office of the Secretary-General, and requested the full engagement of division directors. During a first stocktaking exercise, some in-house good practices were found, particularly for technical cooperation, and in some divisions, branches and units. The practices needed to be harmonized across UNCTAD. The Bridgetown Covenant was guiding the preparation of the UNCTAD theory of change and multi-year plan and framework. Divisions had aligned planning with one or more of the four Covenant transformations. The proposed results for the 2024 programme plan were linked to one or more action areas of paragraph 127 of the Covenant. Divisions were asked to develop results that fit into the overarching framework. The identification of performance indicators to help in measuring deliverables, achievements and contributions to the Covenant and other mandates would follow. A set of indicators would be presented by February 2023, for the submission of the 2024 programme plan, and bring a more agile, efficient and transparent institution to the sixteenth session of the Conference.

16. The 2023 programme plan and budget finalized in early 2022 were a related matter. Her budget proposal included additional resources to address the expanded mandates under the Bridgetown Covenant, as well as the needs associated with revitalization of UNCTAD. While six additional posts directly related to the Covenant had been included, only three posts were accepted as part of revitalization efforts. The Fifth Committee would review the proposal in October 2022. Member States would decide whether UNCTAD would receive additional funding. She would engage with the Fifth Committee to convince members that the approval of additional resources remained critical to achieve common objectives. Ample evidence had been given in 2022 of what UNCTAD was capable of. While the times had become more difficult, UNCTAD had also changed. The demands were more urgent, and the UNCTAD team had shown that it was ever more capable of delivering.

Discussion on technical cooperation

17. The representatives of several regional groups and many delegates took note of the rebound in extrabudgetary funding for technical cooperation. They gratefully acknowledged the increased voluntary contributions to UNCTAD of several developed countries and the increased commitment of UNCTAD on supporting countries of the South and their development aspirations. There was nonetheless a need for a matching mechanism to ensure better alignment of donor funds with beneficiary requirements, as more than 200 requests for technical assistance between 2018 and 2021 remained unfunded. The issue was linked to the resource mobilization efforts announced by the secretariat as a follow-up to the approved technical cooperation strategy.

18. One delegate recalled that UNCTAD support had been invaluable to his country's development. The rebound in extrabudgetary funding reflected solidarity in supporting UNCTAD to be more responsive in the global context, particularly to address the challenges of the most vulnerable members. Another delegate highlighted UNCTAD technical assistance in his country, namely capacity-building to foster economic growth, and investment policy recommendations for effective investment policies, promotion strategies, international investment agreements and business facilitation. Training on data collection on non-tariff measures was another example.

19. One regional group and some delegates expected that additional funds for technical cooperation would allow for more meaningful implementation of the technical cooperation strategy, aligned with the Bridgetown Covenant. Successful implementation depended on predictable, stable and sufficient voluntary funding; a separate fundraising strategy would help bridge the funding gap. They also encouraged strengthening and increasing joint activities with other United Nations agencies, particularly those that provided technical assistance in trade and investment, and the World Bank, to maximize operational impact and increase complementarities. Another delegate, recognizing the active participation of UNCTAD in the reform of the United Nations development system, encouraged UNCTAD to intensify engagement with United Nations country teams through resident coordinator offices and share its expertise on the ground.

20. Another delegate said the overall role of UNCTAD in assisting developing countries needed strengthening to enable swift recovery from the pandemic, as well as deal effectively with the food, energy and finance crises. The independent nature of the UNCTAD research and analysis pillar was necessary to ensure continued contributions to debate on systemic and other key issues, such as COVID-19.

21. Another regional group and one delegate emphasized that UNCTAD should build on the experiences of previous and long-standing projects. The international community should shoulder its responsibilities concerning projects under implementation, with a view to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals given current economic and financial tensions, without forgetting developing countries and the least developed countries. Greater international solidarity in all areas linked to trade and development would benefit all countries. Thus, there was support for an UNCTAD initiative to assess the impact of UNCTAD membership on efforts deployed and progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to provide suggestions and recommendations to boost that impact. On the programme of assistance to the Palestinian people, human and financial resources were often too limited for goals to be properly implemented and achieved. The goals for the programme were enshrined in paragraph 127 (bb) of the Bridgetown Covenant; achieving fair, balanced and equitable funding between all UNCTAD divisions was necessary, to help all countries effectively, as UNCTAD support had contributed to success in many fields. The twenty-seventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was important also because of the economic and social impacts. Finally, they underscored the importance of implementing all paragraphs of the Bridgetown Covenant and expressed concern regarding reports on donors reducing support for developing countries.

Discussion on the 2024 programme plan

22. Several regional groups and many delegates considered that the non-paper provided on the 2024 programme plan should be distributed earlier, to allow for better coordination within groups. There was a marked improvement in the current non-paper, as compared to the draft in 2021. Targeted improvements were nonetheless needed on coherence among the different subprogrammes, the quality and clarity of some indicators, relevance of lessons learned and alignment with mandates and with agreed terminology, as well as the overall quality of the document. They expressed support for the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, including through interactions with the New York Chapter, to ensure the approval of the UNCTAD programme plan, budget and proposed initiatives, and commitment to transforming the institution into a stronger one, aligned with the Bridgetown Covenant, to better serve the interests of developing countries. They, and other regional groups, had requested on several occasions a multi-year plan with measurable indicators, for the Covenant's implementation. They thus looked forward to receiving the Secretary-General's plan in the form of a consolidated document, to monitor advancement in implementation. Time was relevant, as one year had passed in the cycle covered by the Covenant, and a shorter quadrennium was also possible due to the pandemic's disruptions. On the results-based management framework, developing countries had the greatest interest in ensuring that development interventions generated tangible results and impact. They expressed concerns regarding the feasibility of applying results-based management to all pillars of UNCTAD. The focus should be on the technical assistance pillar, giving due consideration to the guidance of member States and the political and multilateral nature of decision-

making. They called for due engagement of member States as implementation of the results-based management framework moved forward.

23. One regional group and many delegates highlighted priority areas for the 2024 programme plan. UNCTAD should continue research on and recommendations for durable solutions to growing debt problems, such as debt relief and debt restructuring, increased availability of capital for multilateral development banks and climate bond markets. Advocacy should continue for enhanced development financing, particularly for developing countries to adapt to the worsening impacts of climate change, and for fulfilment of the pledge of \$100 billion annually for the Green Climate Fund. UNCTAD should continue evidence-based research on systemic issues, fostering development-friendly economic governance, and policy advice on investment promotion, business facilitation and preparation of related projects and continue facilitating policy dialogue on the international investment agreement regime, as well as support and design new agreements that were better aligned with nationally and internationally agreed development objectives. International dialogue should be fostered on science, technology and innovation for development. The programme of assistance to the Palestinian people should be strengthened with adequate operational activities so as to respond effectively to demand. Timely analysis was also a priority in the areas of global trends in trade and the impacts of COVID-19 on the global economy and trade and development, as well as the implications of global tax reforms on developing countries.

24. One delegate stated that 2024 would be the third year of implementation of the four transformations envisaged in the Bridgetown Covenant. It was therefore important to ensure the programme plan was geared towards implementation and tackling the evolving challenges faced by developing countries, such as the pandemic and post-pandemic recovery, as well as geopolitical challenges, including the issues of energy, finance and food. Priorities for the 2024 programme plan on transforming economies through diversification were the importance of building developing country capacity to benefit from digital transformation and enhancing support for microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises. Welcoming the newly defined UNCTAD Trading Systems, Services and Creative Economy Branch, he looked forward to enhanced cooperation and capacity-building on the creative economy. On fostering a more sustainable and more resilient economy, realizing a just energy transition for developing countries needed greater emphasis. Energy transitions played a key role in climate mitigation; climate resilience would require capacity-building and investment to support developing countries. On improving the way development was financed, he underscored ongoing work on closing the investment gap for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals by tackling constraints UNCTAD had identified, such as systematic international constraints, political and institutional barriers, economic financial barriers and technical barriers.

25. Another delegate highlighted priorities for the 2024 programme plan, first, urgently further examining the intersectionality of development, trade and climate change and the global support required by developing countries, in view of incidences of increasing temperatures and floods. Focus should also be redirected on recommending long-term and durable solutions to mitigate the growing vulnerabilities of developing countries in relation to meeting debt obligations, including through debt relief, debt concessions and debt restructuring, particularly for climate-vulnerable countries. Interrelated systemic issues in the global economy that UNCTAD had been addressing were particularly relevant amid the fallout from COVID-19. He welcomed various results under different subprogrammes, such as green industrialization strategies, improved business environment and improved understanding on innovation for development and the role of frontier technologies.

Discussion on evaluations

26. Several regional groups and many delegates recognized that internal reflection within the secretariat had led to a management response to the evaluation of subprogramme 1, with a commitment to action. While they did not agree with all findings, particularly the recommendations, they would engage with the evaluation team and the Secretary-General to identify an appropriate balance of actions to improve work, efficiency and outcomes under subprogramme 1. One delegate said that the evaluations to be discussed would

continue to enhance the role of UNCTAD in delivering technical cooperation and improving the research and analysis and consensus-building pillars. Another delegate underscored that the recommendations of the independent external evaluators to member States were not within their purview; in future, the scope and boundaries of external evaluations of subprogrammes should be clearly defined. He expressed concern that the sustainability of results remained a core challenge in technical assistance efforts due to the lack of dedicated resources and looked forward to the steps to be taken to resolve the matter.

27. One regional group and several delegates expressed satisfaction that previous evaluations had guided work on the proposed 2024 programme plan. They encouraged UNCTAD to continue to conduct evaluations of technical cooperation activities in accordance with guiding principles and the norms and standards for evaluation of the United Nations. Another delegate said that planning and evaluation exercises could strengthen transparency, contribute to the performance of UNCTAD and foster the engagement of members.

28. Another regional group stressed the importance of discussions on the evaluation of UNCTAD activities, including the evaluation of subprogramme 1 for the first time in almost 10 years. The subprogramme was an important component of UNCTAD research and policy analysis, and the evaluation provided valuable insights on performance and the importance of objective and consistent publications, based on clear and accountable evidence. Peer reviews were critical, not only for a publication's credibility, but also for the institution. The timely circulation of documents would allow for more constructive engagement in meetings and help in the revitalization of the intergovernmental machinery.

29. The representative of another regional group noted the importance of Working Party sessions, where the membership assessed and oriented UNCTAD work. The transparency and accountability of the secretariat were essential for ensuring effective and efficient outputs from the three pillars of UNCTAD. He underscored the need to consider the reports presented critically, identify possible best practices and avenues for improvements and ensure feedback on the implementation of recommendations, as a means to deliver on the agreed outcomes of the session. Deliberations often remained paperbound, with implementation limited by the intergovernmental process or inadequate follow-up. To better track progress on orientations and objectives set by the membership, the secretariat should implement paragraphs 118 (a) and 120 of the Bridgetown Covenant, including through the establishment of a register of decisions and outcomes to facilitate follow-up. While commending the reports prepared for the session, they also showed that many familiar challenges remained unattended, particularly for subprogramme 1, for which the findings of the independent evaluation team resembled those of the 2013 evaluation. He was aware that certain improvements were under way and hoped significant adjustments would be reflected in the 2024 programme plan.

30. The representative of another regional group said that efforts should strive to ensure that UNCTAD work continued to adhere to the implementation of the Bridgetown Covenant. The current session, marking one year since the fifteenth session of the Conference, was a timely opportunity for discussion of the work ahead. She encouraged UNCTAD management to fully support its highly relevant programmes in their fundraising and outreach efforts, as they were of high thematic relevance and delivered tangible results; sufficient and sustainable financing for them should be secured. At the February 2022 session of the Working Party, the regional group had expressed hope of seeing concrete deliverables and clearer mapping of the programme, to closely align it with the objectives of the Bridgetown Covenant. She thanked the Secretary-General for the points highlighted in that respect and looked forward to hearing more on concrete developments during the current session.

31. On revitalizing multilateralism, some regional groups and one delegate commended the leadership of the Secretary-General and central role of UNCTAD in the Global Crisis Response Group on food, energy and finance, including policy recommendations in line with the Bridgetown Covenant. The delegate noted the creation of thematic working groups in key areas and looked forward to the working groups being reflected in the 2024 programme plan.

32. One regional group noted that, in the midst of the “triple planetary crisis”, ongoing challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global impacts of the war in Ukraine, ensuring effective use of scarce resources and producing useful products for member States was more crucial than ever. He also encouraged participants to look at the facts. Another regional group stressed that many issues globally, including the growing food and energy crisis and the war in Ukraine, were currently impacting the work of UNCTAD. In exercising the right of reply, one delegate expressed disagreement with those statements, as well as the use of the phrase “war in Ukraine” in the non-paper on the 2024 programme plan. He noted that mention of issues not on the agenda of the current session was not appropriate. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD emphasized that mention of cascading crises affecting the world referred to more than one crisis and took into account all elements and the evidence base.

33. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD acknowledged the issues and comments raised by delegations. In response to specific concerns, she agreed with the issues raised on technical cooperation, including the idea of a matching mechanism. While technical cooperation resources and delivery had increased, a significant number of requests remained unfulfilled. Bridging that gap and managing demand were essential and linked to the new engagement with the United Nations system, including with country teams and resident coordinators on understanding demands and needs. The technical cooperation team was working to group together projects on the same issue concerning several countries, as that would be more efficient and allow for scale-up, while maintaining the focus on being demand-driven. She said UNCTAD would make revisions taking into account all comments received on the 2024 programme plan. She acknowledged that, if member States had more time to review the draft document, they could provide more substantive comments. UNCTAD was working on aligning implementation indicators for the Bridgetown Covenant and results-based management, to avoid having two systems of indicators. She expected that the presentation of the 2024 programme plan at the session in February 2023 would be clear and satisfactory for the membership. Results-based management could clearly be applied to the technical cooperation and research and analysis pillars. Regarding whether results-based management was applicable to the consensus-building pillar, she stated that it could not be applied to the decisions of member States, as from an organizational perspective, UNCTAD could not be responsible for outcomes that depended on member State decisions. Secretariat actions in support of the consensus-building pillar could fall under results-based management, which was an area that required further discussion, while those related to the autonomy of member States did not. Delegates had noted a similar issue, for example, in the case of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development in the evaluation of subprogramme 1. The secretariat would seek to improve streamlining of the Working Party session to four days, noting that interpretation was a factor.

34. She welcomed the comments on and recognition of the efforts of the Global Crisis Response Group. In response to implementation of paragraphs 118 (a) and 120 of the Bridgetown Covenant, she updated the membership on ongoing work to revamp the Delegates Portal, which could be ready by the end of 2022. She noted that recommendations in the three briefs released under the Global Crisis Response Group contained significant UNCTAD input and supported issues related to the four transformations. She also noted the emphasis given to the need to achieve fair and equitable funding across secretariat subprogrammes and improve technical cooperation in Arab States. The secretariat was working closely with the Committee for Development Policy on the graduation, with momentum, of the least developed countries, as well as the possibility of the Committee meeting in Geneva at some point. The current discussion on the energy transition had been difficult as some backpedalling on commitments was apparent. UNCTAD was also following discussions on the real need for debt relief and debt restructuring for developing countries, including those affected by floods, and the *Trade and Development Report 2022* presented the arguments in favour.

B. Review of the technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD and their financing

(Agenda item 3)

35. The Chief of the Technical Cooperation Section of UNCTAD presented an overview of technical assistance activities carried out in 2021, as contained in TD/B/WP/317, TD/B/WP/317/Add.1 and TD/B/WP/317/Add.2. The figures on expenditures and contributions underlay a record high with regard to contributions received.

36. He highlighted initiatives developed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, notably through UNCTAD projects funded by the United Nations Development Account. He stressed the efforts made by the section to best answer the requests received from member States with an update of the UNCTAD technical cooperation request database and preparation of a revised *UNCTAD Toolbox*.

37. On the daily delivery of UNCTAD technical assistance, he mentioned that use of online deliverables, such as the organization of hybrid meetings together with local stakeholders, had become recurrent.

38. He introduced the technical cooperation strategy, which included an improved results-based management supported by the entering into force of the Integrated Planning, Management and Reporting Solution, gender mainstreaming and enhanced interdivisional and inter-agency cooperation for increased coherence and impact at the country level.

39. Finally, he mentioned the increased participation of UNCTAD in United Nations system-wide reform, with 2021 data confirming a positive trend in access to funding.

40. At the request of one regional group, he further elaborated on the online components of technical cooperation activities. Another regional group welcomed the increased resource availability resulting from greater transparency and accountability.

41. A representative of the UNCTAD Division on Technology and Logistics presented the technical cooperation activities under subprogramme 4, which accounted for 60 per cent of total UNCTAD technical cooperation expenditures in 2021. She presented results achieved in the areas of customs automation, trade facilitation, transport, port management, electronic commerce and the digital economy, technology and innovation for development and knowledge development.

42. The representative of one regional group noted the quality, transparency and accountability in relation to the technical cooperation activities presented, which, in his view, had facilitated an increase in resources made available to the subprogramme over the years. He suggested that regional groups collaborate on reassigning resources within UNCTAD towards the subprogramme. The representative of another regional group expressed interest in information on how the impact of technical cooperation activities under the subprogramme had evolved over time. She also called for more unearmarked resources for technical cooperation to be allocated to Latin America. The representative of another regional group stated the benefits of ASYCUDA in automating customs, for example, in his country. ASYCUDA had helped the country obtain important information on trade flows and in adopting international standards for customs. The system increased efficiency and transparency in customs. He encouraged other countries to adopt it.

43. A representative of the UNCTAD Division on Investment and Enterprise presented an overview of technical assistance delivery under the subprogramme in 2021, elaborating on key features and impact. The division had successfully shaped a new generation of investment and enterprise policies through the development of policy frameworks and fostering a community-based investment chain approach to contribute to increasing and channelling investment in the Sustainable Development Goals. He provided concrete examples of the division's responsiveness to key and emerging challenges, including through the launching and implementation of a package of recommendations for promoting investment for sustainable recovery and coordination under the project, "Global initiative towards post-COVID-19 resurgence of the microenterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises sector". He emphasized the value of nurturing cooperation with other development programmes and mainstreaming results-based management principles,

including as part of divisional core services. He thus stressed the role of the UNCTAD *Investment Policy Review: Live Implementation Matrix – Fostering Investment Reforms for Sustainable Development* and investment facilitation digital monitors.

44. One regional group, acknowledging the quality of UNCTAD work in the area of investment and enterprise, suggested that a list of experts in various fields covered by the institution be communicated to member States. She requested that middle-income countries, including from Latin America and the Caribbean, be taken into account in technical cooperation activities. Another regional group noted the value of the work carried out under the subprogramme and elaborated on the operational modalities of support from his group to developing countries, including in projects with the division.

45. A representative of the UNCTAD Division on International Trade and Commodities presented technical cooperation activities undertaken. She highlighted the alignment of the activities with the four transformations under the Bridgetown Covenant.

46. The representative of one regional group highlighted the joint initiative between the division and the Enhanced Integrated Framework under the World Trade Organization on cotton as a good example of cooperation. She asked whether the UNCTAD portal on non-tariff measures in Africa could be replicated in other regions and about the possibility of integrating elements into the online platform of the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration. She recognized that the voluntary peer reviews on consumer protection were advancing and that new volunteers allowed for more learning from national perspectives. She recalled repeated requests for the position of division director to be filled and urged completion of the recruitment process. She also stressed the need to increase UNCTAD technical cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

47. One delegate noted division work concerning the least developed countries and non-tariff measures in the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area. She encouraged the expansion of work with women cross-border traders in East Africa into West Africa.

48. The secretariat responded that the division had current and future projects that would include countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and expressed a willingness to expand work with agencies in the region. She also indicated that the division could be contacted regarding the non-tariff measures online platform.

49. A representative of the UNCTAD Division on Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes highlighted that technical cooperation support to the least developed countries had increased to \$19.1 million in 2021, up by 22 per cent from 2020 and representing 41 per cent of UNCTAD total expenditures.

50. He provided updates on technical cooperation activities, such as progress in the multi-year European Union–UNCTAD joint programme for Angola: Train for Trade II, the productive capacities index and the productive capacities gap assessment. The assessment was a new tool based on the index that the secretariat had undertaken in four countries and several regional economic communities in Africa, with plans to incorporate it as an input to the General Assembly-mandated vulnerability profiles that UNCTAD prepared for the least developed countries that met graduation criteria.

51. One regional group asked about division collaboration with the UNCTAD Statistics Service on relevant technical cooperation work, for example, a current Development Account project on estimating illicit financial flows. The secretariat confirmed that the division collaborated regularly with statistics colleagues on the project and others, such as the productive capacities index and ASYCUDA.

52. One regional group and some delegates highlighted the utility of the tools and projects on building productive capacities that UNCTAD delivered to vulnerable economies, assisting in efforts to diversify, transform and build resilience. The secretariat repeated the commitment to continue offering such practical, demand-driven assistance, while underlining the need for donors and development partners to commit new funds in those crucial areas, including through the trust fund for the least developed countries.

53. A representative of the UNCTAD Division on Globalization and Development Strategies presented technical cooperation work under subprogramme 1. The Debt

Management and Financial Analysis (DMFAS) Programme continued to provide capacity-building support to 60 countries for the effective and sustainable management of debt. Key indicators of achievement included enhanced debt reporting and transparency. The Debt and Development Finance Branch successfully completed a Development Account project on mobilizing financial resources in the time of COVID-19 and launched a follow-up project. Technical cooperation projects of the Economic Cooperation and Integration among Developing Countries Unit contributed to increasing awareness of the centrality of South–South cooperation in building back better. The Assistance to the Palestinian People Unit continued providing support to the Palestinian people with the goal of assessing the economic cost of the occupation and mitigating adverse socioeconomic hardships. The Virtual Institute offered capacity-building opportunities to academics and researchers so that they could support decision-makers and provide analyses to underpin the formulation of national economic policies.

54. One regional group and one delegate commended the work of the DMFAS Programme and thanked the programme’s donors. Countries were highly satisfied with the training and support provided.

55. One regional group, expressing appreciation for the work conducted, suggested that the Virtual Institute should reinforce cooperation with other UNCTAD divisions.

56. One delegate stressed the importance of the work of the Palestinian unit. He also expressed concern about the unit’s limited staff resources and said a sustainable solution to the problem was needed.

57. A representative of the UNCTAD Statistics Service introduced capacity development activities, highlighting the new terms of reference of the service.

58. The representative of one regional group emphasized the importance of high quality, coherence and reliability of data for the credibility of UNCTAD. He saw statistics as a pillar of reliability, expressing support for the independence of statistics.

59. One delegate requested information on projects on illicit financial flows, including what was developed and tested in pilot countries and how countries were chosen. The secretariat replied that pilot countries were chosen based on a call for expressions of interest at regional events, and methods developed by UNCTAD and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime were tested on the types of illicit financial flows selected by the pilot countries.

60. The delegate further asked why the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development was selected as a co-custodian of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.3.1 on development support, which also included elements of South–South cooperation. The secretariat explained that the role of UNCTAD was to report data on foreign direct investment and enable capacity-building on South–South cooperation and related global reporting of data on the indicator, building on country-led mechanisms. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development reported data based on the total official support for the sustainable development framework of the entity, which was limited to globally agreed elements.

61. Another delegate noted the importance of work on illicit financial flows for developing countries and requested UNCTAD to intensify efforts to cover more member States in capacity development efforts.

62. Another delegate asked about the vision of the standalone Statistics Service for ensuring the quality of data underpinning UNCTAD analytical and policy work. The secretariat underlined that the service stood ready, within the mandate and available resources, to support UNCTAD divisions in data quality, ethics, methods and data-driven analysis.

C. Evaluation of UNCTAD activities

(Agenda item 4)

1. Evaluation of UNCTAD activities: Overview

63. The secretariat presented an overview report of evaluations conducted in 2021–2022, covering eight evaluations, and noted evaluation activities for the year ahead including the evaluation of UNCTAD subprogramme 2. In general, evaluations observed a high degree of relevance of technical cooperation work and strong alignment with the UNCTAD mandate.

64. Some regional groups raised concerns that the sustainability of outcomes and integration of gender and human rights remained challenging for UNCTAD projects. The secretariat acknowledged the concerns and outlined efforts under way, including enhanced training of project officers. Overall, the secretariat reiterated that the UNCTAD evaluation system was crucial for organizational learning, accountability and the process of continuous improvement.

2. External evaluation of UNCTAD subprogramme 1: Globalization, interdependence and development

65. A three-member independent evaluation team presented the evaluation of UNCTAD subprogramme 1, on globalization, interdependence and development. Overall, they noted that the subprogramme was highly relevant to the UNCTAD mandate. Technical cooperation work of the subprogramme, most notably DMFAS, was praised in the evaluation, as was the work of the Development Statistics and Information Branch (renamed the Statistics Service following internal restructuring). Mandated outputs of the subprogramme had been successfully delivered, though it was noted that, due to a lack of monitoring, the outreach and impact of outputs was not always adequately measured. The evaluators also noted there were observed concerns for the consistency and tone of research products, which had led to discord among member States. The evaluation report concluded with eight recommendations for improvement, six of which were for UNCTAD to consider and two for member States.

66. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD presented the management response, outlining the measures UNCTAD would undertake in relation to the recommendations. The measures included the introduction of indicators to monitor knowledge products, rethinking the role of the publications committee and creation of a policy clearance unit to enhance the coherence of UNCTAD publications.

67. During the discussion, some regional groups and many delegates stated that the independence of UNCTAD to choose research topics and standpoints was a fundamental aspect of the institution's mandate and should be preserved. On the impact on and role of research under subprogramme 1 on the consensus-building pillar, in particular the *Trade and Development Report*, some regional groups considered the area in need of reform. Another regional group and some delegates repeated support for the independence of UNCTAD to produce research regardless of the perceived role of research in consensus-building. One regional group and another delegate also noted that the production of research from the perspective of developing countries was in line with the UNCTAD mandate.

68. Some regional groups and delegates recognized that improvements could be made on the implementation of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development. Another regional group and some delegates stated that UNCTAD should continue to put forward the topics and themes of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts independently.

69. Another regional group and some delegates stated that the diverging opinions between member States on subprogramme outputs that were likely unresolvable given the differing political views. They noted, however, that the outputs provided an opportunity to debate and negotiate. One regional group observed that certain recommendations from the 2013 evaluation of subprogramme 1 remained unimplemented and were thus evident again

in the 2022 evaluation. Some regional groups called for the secretariat to monitor implementation of the recommendations closely. Several regional groups and many delegates variously raised questions on issues including financing for the actions in the management response, strengthening the Assistance to the Palestinian People Unit, the survey used in the evaluation, publication downloads and gender.

70. In response, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD replied that the secretariat would need to request additional resources from the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to increase staffing for the policy clearance function and called on members to support the initiative. She highlighted the importance she placed on better integrating gender perspectives into UNCTAD work and how she had operationalized the approach at the director level. Addressing further queries, the independent evaluation team noted that the survey was issued to all UNCTAD member States, and they were allowed several weeks to reply. The evaluators clarified that a rate of response to the survey of 16 per cent was typical for UNCTAD evaluations. They noted that the redaction of publication download data from the evaluation report was due to technical issues identified at UNCTAD; at the same time, that underscored the need to create systems to better monitor the outreach and impact of research products.

D. Preparatory session for the programme plan and performance information

(Agenda item 5)

71. A representative of the UNCTAD Programme Support and Management Services provided an overview of the budgetary process, key milestones and the changes applied to the format of the 2023 programme budget document, which would likely remain for the 2024 document. On the non-paper presented to member States, he highlighted improvements in comparison with the previous year: an introductory overview for the organization, at least two result options for each subprogramme and an indication of the link with the Bridgetown Covenant for each result option. He also said that the secretariat would take account of discussion on the agenda item as the draft programme plan to be submitted in December 2022 was developed, while ensuring that any suggestions for improvements of the current non-paper were taken on board and also reflected in the next non-paper.

72. During the discussion, some regional groups recognized improvements in the current non-paper, including the improvement of performance measures. At the same time, they said that the context of the non-paper could be improved by specifying relevant events and environment for the work of subprogrammes and mentioning lessons learned that were relevant to the work of subprogrammes and impacted that work, including negative lessons.

73. Some regional groups highlighted support for the actions implemented by the secretariat to increase organizational coherence and the development of a multi-year plan to implement the Bridgetown Covenant. They looked forward to receiving the multi-year plan.

74. One regional group noted that coherence between the overview in the non-paper and the overall context for the five subprogrammes could be improved, while the four transformations of the Bridgetown Covenant were not addressed evenly throughout the document.

75. Another regional group encouraged the secretariat to continue to present the final proposed programme budget to member States, when the document was issued by New York, so as to be informed of changes made to it.

76. The secretariat representative clarified that all suggestions for improvements would be taken on board and reflected in the next iteration of the non-paper in 2023. He also noted that, while the current non-paper facilitated discussion of the next programme plan, which was limited to only one future highlighted result per subprogramme, the multi-year framework, which was to be presented to member States, would cover all four transformations of the Bridgetown Covenant comprehensively.

E. Closing plenary meeting

77. The representative of one regional group and one delegate reiterated some of the main messages conveyed during the session. Thanking directors for their presentations on the work and achievements under the technical cooperation pillar, they suggested that, at future sessions of the Working Party, the discussion could be streamlined to allow for more efficient use of time. They looked forward to receiving updates on the recently approved technical cooperation strategy, particularly in relation to fundraising. They noted, regarding the evaluation of subprogramme 1, that the evaluation results were positive and had concluded that the subprogramme was implementing its mandate. There remained some areas for improvement, for which they acknowledged the management response, which specified how the secretariat intended to implement the recommendations of the evaluation. They also repeated propositions on specific elements of the evaluation, recommendations and management response. First, implementation of measures for the research and analysis pillar should always preserve the intellectual independence of the secretariat; the measures should be aligned with the mandates under which the subprogramme operated. Second, they were willing to collaborate with the secretariat and the membership to improve procedural and logistical matters related to the organization of sessions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development, choice of panellists that remained faithful to the original mandate of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts contained in the carefully negotiated terms of reference. The regional group was aware of its responsibility under the consensus-building pillar and would continue to work with other regional groups to build consensus on the important topic of financing for development. Finally, they looked forward to receiving a document for the 2024 programme plan that implemented the suggestions made and reflected coherent and balanced implementation of the Bridgetown Covenant.

78. The representative of another regional group noted appreciation for the advances the agenda item on the preparatory phase of 2024 programming. He noted that the membership were learning the process together and many improvements had been made. Thanking the evaluators, particularly the subprogramme 1 evaluators, evaluations were important for boosting the effectiveness and credibility of UNCTAD work. As seen in the recommendations, many problems remained, particularly in subprogramme 1 where issues had remained unaddressed since the 2013 evaluation. The regional group was encouraged by the determination of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to address the challenges. He also encouraged the membership to consider critically the revitalization of the intergovernmental machinery that was called for in the Bridgetown Covenant and to engage effectively on possible improvements. Regarding the rebound in financing for technical cooperation, he noted that the results-based management and transparency observed in the work of some subprogrammes across the three pillars showed the significance of such efforts. He encouraged all subprogrammes to learn from those best practices.

79. The representative of another regional group expressed appreciation for the overview evaluation and the evaluation of subprogramme 1, as well as the updates on the preparatory process for the 2024 programme plan. She looked forward to following up on the remaining issues to be addressed.

III. Organizational matters

A. Election of officers

(Agenda item 1)

80. At its opening plenary meeting, on 3 October 2022, the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance elected Mr. Kemvichet Long (Cambodia) as Chair and Mr. Mehdi Remaoun (Algeria) as Vice-Chair-cum-Rapporteur.

B. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

(Agenda item 2)

81. Also at its opening plenary meeting, on 3 October 2022, the Working Party adopted its provisional agenda, as contained in document TD/B/WP/315. The agenda was thus as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Review of the technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD and their financing.
4. Evaluation of UNCTAD activities:
 - (a) Evaluation of UNCTAD activities: Overview;
 - (b) External evaluation of UNCTAD subprogramme 1: Globalization, interdependence and development.
5. Preparatory session for the programme plan and performance information.
6. Provisional agenda of the eighty-fifth session of the Working Party.
7. Other business.
8. Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the Trade and Development Board.

C. Provisional agenda of the eighty-fifth session of the Working Party

(Agenda item 6)

82. At its closing plenary meeting, on 7 October 2022, the Working Party approved the provisional agenda of its eighty-fifth session, as contained in a non-paper dated 4 October 2022 (see annex II).

D. Other business

(Agenda item 7)

83. There were no further issues presented for consideration by the Working Party.

E. Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the Trade and Development Board

(Agenda item 8)

84. At its closing plenary meeting, on 7 October 2022, the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance approved the report of the session and authorized the Vice-Chair-cum-Rapporteur, under the authority of the Chair, to finalize the report to the Trade and Development Board.

Annex I

Draft decision for consideration by the Trade and Development Board

Review of the technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD and their financing

(Agenda item 3)

The Trade and Development Board

1. *Reaffirms* the role of UNCTAD technical cooperation as one of the three fundamental pillars of UNCTAD, and stresses the importance of coordination among those pillars for coherent and mutually reinforced assistance;
2. *Stresses* the importance of the promotion of multilateralism to reach, together with other agencies of the United Nations system, the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
3. *Welcomes* UNCTAD initiatives in providing agile and innovative, demand-driven technical assistance to best respond to development issues, including those generated by the impact of global crises, as well as other emergency, conflict and post-conflict situations in countries that affect their trade;
4. *Requests* UNCTAD to pursue its efforts in providing member States with comprehensive and coherent technical cooperation in line with its mandate to continue with the implementation of the UNCTAD technical cooperation strategy and to present the new *UNCTAD Toolbox* and a resource mobilization strategy in due course;
5. *Encourages* UNCTAD to continue its efforts in engaging in the implementation of United Nations development system reform, including through enhanced collaboration with the United Nations resident coordinator system, in cooperation with partner agencies from the United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity;
6. *Notes with satisfaction* the increase in contributions from both developed and developing countries, and stresses the importance of sufficient and predictable funding for ensuring effective technical cooperation, and also encourages multi-year contributions to UNCTAD technical cooperation, including to the trust fund for the least developed countries, to increase the sustainability of UNCTAD technical assistance, while reaffirming the need to improve the application of the United Nations principles of transparency and accountability, as well as results-based management.

Annex II

Provisional agenda of the eighty-fifth session of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Review of the draft UNCTAD programme plan and performance information for the year 2024, part A of the proposed programme budget.
4. Provisional agenda of the eighty-sixth session of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance.
5. Other business.
6. Adoption of the report of the Working Party to the Trade and Development Board.

Annex III

Attendance*

1. Representatives of the following members of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance attended the session:

Albania	Kuwait
Algeria	Madagascar
Angola	Mexico
Argentina	Montenegro
Australia	Morocco
Bahamas	Nauru
Bahrain	Nepal
Barbados	Netherlands
Belarus	Nicaragua
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Nigeria
Brazil	Oman
Cambodia	Pakistan
Canada	Panama
China	Peru
Colombia	Philippines
Congo	Portugal
Cuba	Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Russian Federation
Djibouti	Senegal
Dominican Republic	South Africa
Ecuador	Spain
Egypt	Sri Lanka
El Salvador	State of Palestine
France	Sudan
Gabon	Switzerland
Gambia	Thailand
Germany	Türkiye
Guatemala	United Arab Emirates
India	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Indonesia	United Republic of Tanzania
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Iraq	Viet Nam
Italy	Yemen
Jamaica	Zambia
Japan	Zimbabwe
Kenya	

2. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the session:
European Union

* This attendance list contains registered participants. For the list of participants, see TD/B/WP(84)/INF.1.