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Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2026

Part IV

International cooperation for development

Section 12

Trade and development

Programme 10

Trade and development

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
A. Proposed programme plan for 2026 and programme performance in 2024**	3
Overall orientation	3
Programme of work	11
Subprogramme 1. Globalization, interdependence and development	11
Subprogramme 2. Investment and enterprise	16
Subprogramme 3. International trade and commodities	23
Subprogramme 4. Technology and logistics	30
Subprogramme 5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes	37

* [A/80/50](#).

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



B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2026***	43
Overview	43
Policymaking organs	49
Executive direction and management	51
1. Executive direction and management.	51
2. Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations on promoting Russian food products and fertilizers to the world markets	53
Programme of work	53
Subprogramme 1. Globalization, interdependence and development.	53
Subprogramme 2. Investment and enterprise.	54
Subprogramme 3. International trade and commodities	55
Subprogramme 4. Technology and logistics	56
Subprogramme 5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes	57
Programme support	58
Annex	
Organizational structure and post distribution for 2026	60

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

A. Proposed programme plan for 2026 and programme performance in 2024

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

- 12.1 The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is responsible for assisting developing countries in integrating beneficially into the global economy in support of inclusive, resilient and sustainable growth and development. This task is more critical than ever, in the light of the multiple current crises, the uneven impacts left behind by the pandemic and the fast changes driven by technological advancements and shifting political landscapes. The Bridgetown Covenant, the outcome document of the fifteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD, contains calls for UNCTAD to counter the negative impact of the pandemic on the global economy and trade and to help developing countries to transform their economies through diversification, sustainability and resilience, to transform how development is financed and to strengthen multilateralism. Special attention is called for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, African countries, other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, while also taking account of the challenges facing middle-income countries. The Covenant also contains a reaffirmation of the role of UNCTAD as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. UNCTAD will also respond to a number of underlying issues for sustainable, inclusive and equitable growth and development, as mandated in the Bridgetown Covenant.

Strategy and external factors for 2026

- 12.2 The world faces multiple challenges: debt distress, slow growth, growing poverty and hunger, widening inequalities, risks of fragmentation of trade and investment, geopolitical tensions, armed conflicts and climate change. Therefore, fostering more inclusive and sustainable development and enhancing resilience to these challenges will continue to guide the work of UNCTAD, in accordance with the particular needs and challenges of the member States and the Bridgetown Covenant. In line with its mandate, UNCTAD will continue to rely on its three interrelated pillars of work: (a) conducting high-quality and evidence-based research and policy analysis that contribute to national, regional and international policies with the aim of generating inclusive and sustainable development under the principle of leaving no one behind; (b) providing technical cooperation to developing countries on the basis of such analysis; and (c) bringing member States together through its intergovernmental machinery to build consensus on policies that allow developing countries to maximize the opportunities of globalization and economic integration, as well as to address cross-cutting economic, social and environmental challenges.
- 12.3 The challenges that countries face are also interrelated. Mounting debt in low-income, and many middle-income, developing countries remains a major obstacle to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Servicing debt also constrains the ability of many developing countries to adapt to climate change and transform into low-emission economies. UNCTAD will thus continue addressing debt vulnerability and the high cost of debt, while also strengthening its support relating to how trade, investment and technology can support diversification and help the transition towards a low emission, competitive and climate-resilient and sustainable economy. UNCTAD will remain committed to addressing interrelated issues essential to all countries in attaining sustainable and equitable growth and development, including through its work on South-South and triangular cooperation and regional integration, while being particularly mindful of the needs and priorities of developing countries.
- 12.4 In accordance with its mandate in the interrelated areas of trade and development, and as the custodian of nine Sustainable Development Goal indicators at the global level, UNCTAD will support

the implementation, monitoring and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the relevant targets of the Goals, including by continuing to develop international standards and recommending methodologies for monitoring Goal indicators. It will also support the implementation of the Pact for the Future, notably the reform of the international financial architecture, the work on beyond gross domestic product (GDP), interoperable data governance and making the digital economy more inclusive.

- 12.5 Alongside global agendas, UNCTAD will strive in particular to ensure the implementation of mandates reconfirmed and reinforced at its fifteenth session as outlined in the Bridgetown Covenant. UNCTAD will be guided by four major transformations to move to a more resilient, inclusive and sustainable world: transforming economies through diversification; transforming to a more sustainable and more resilient economy; transforming how development is financed; and transforming multilateralism. UNCTAD will also adapt to any mandate that is adopted at its sixteenth quadrennial session, to be held in October 2025.
- 12.6 The Bridgetown Covenant emphasized the threat of climate change and the need to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation and enhance climate resilience. UNCTAD will contribute to new global trade, financial and policy frameworks that more fully integrate inclusiveness, climate change and the environment. This work will focus on supporting the scaling up of climate finance, using the potential of trade for climate action, reducing greenhouse gas emissions of the logistics of trade and global value chains, boosting sustainable investments and supporting a transition to a low-emission, competitive and climate-resilient and sustainable economy, including through critical energy transition minerals. UNCTAD will continue to promote and advance the issue of the integrated treatment of development economics in international forums, such as the annual sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. UNCTAD will ensure organizational coherence across subprogrammes through an established cross-divisional environment and climate change working group.
- 12.7 To support its member States in promoting structural transformation, in accordance with the Bridgetown Covenant, UNCTAD will continue to support developing countries in making more accurate diagnostics and to inform policy choices by measuring productive capacities. UNCTAD will remain at the forefront of understanding the impact of technological advancements and continue its work to make digitalization, a key driver for transforming economies, a force of inclusivity. UNCTAD will align its activities with the strategy to support small island developing States that was developed to address the specific challenges and vulnerabilities of this group of countries.
- 12.8 The UNCTAD Statistics Service will continue to provide timely and high-quality statistical information and indicators in the interrelated areas of trade and development. UNCTAD will treat data as an integrated and cross-cutting resource and ensure coordinated statistical capacity development at the organizational level. The Service will support developing countries in building their capacity to collect and compile data and measure progress in sustainable, inclusive and equitable trade, growth and development. The Service will strive to further develop its databases and make use of novel methods, such as enhancing nowcasts by combining the power of artificial intelligence and official statistics, or using data collected and reported by countries of the South within their own frameworks to measure South-South cooperation and inform global debates on development support. The Service will continue to report on developments relating to the Sustainable Development Goals by providing an update on the evolution of a selection of official indicators and complementary data and statistics and an update on progress in the development of new concepts and methodologies.
- 12.9 As requested in the Bridgetown Covenant, UNCTAD will continue to support countries, through technical cooperation, in building their resilience to future economic shocks by building productive capacities, and to develop the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement policies on financing for development, investment, international trade, science and technology and logistics.
- 12.10 With regard to cooperation with other entities at the global, regional, national and local levels, UNCTAD will continue to combine its expertise with the reach and in-country presence of partners.

Regionally, UNCTAD will continue to work closely with partner organizations, such as the secretariat of the African Continental Free Trade Area through its Regional Office for Africa, as well as regional economic communities, business communities and strategic development partners, to foster regional economic integration and growth. UNCTAD will also continue to foster cooperation with international financial institutions, multilateral development banks, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Group of 20 to contribute to international policy debates on trade, investment and finance.

- 12.11 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNCTAD will continue to collaborate with resident coordinator offices, including through involvement in the preparation of common country assessments and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. UNCTAD will continue to work with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Trade Centre (ITC) in a complementary manner to support developing countries in their efforts to be integrated into and benefit from the multilateral trading system. UNCTAD will lead the inter-agency dialogue on monitoring and accountability of the means for the implementation of targets through the dedicated follow-up to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda commitments and participation in the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development. UNCTAD will adapt its role as decided in the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025. UNCTAD will continue to support the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators and lead the United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity in “delivering as one” operational activities at the country level. UNCTAD will continue to support the implementation of outcomes related to science, technology and innovation of the 2030 Agenda and the Pact for the Future, including the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries and the multi-stakeholder working group on data governance. Furthermore, for the implementation of the Pact for the Future, UNCTAD will collaborate with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme on Beyond GDP and the reform of the international financial architecture, with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs on illicit financial flows, and with the Statistical Commission of the United Nations on South-South cooperation. In coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme and the Climate Action Team, UNCTAD will continue to lead implementation of the actionable recommendations of the United Nations Secretary-General’s Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals.
- 12.12 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2026 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Up-to-date and accurate economic and financial information and data at the country and regional levels continue to be available and cooperation continues with relevant entities on the production of statistics;
 - (b) Extrabudgetary funding continues to be available for technical cooperation programmes, and conditions and capacities exist in member States to adopt and implement policies and strategies;
 - (c) There is political will to achieve consensus in intergovernmental meetings on matters related to UNCTAD;
 - (d) Member States will provide the necessary support for any new mandate for UNCTAD adopted at its quadrennial session in October 2025.
- 12.13 UNCTAD integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, in line with the Bridgetown Covenant. It will continue to strengthen the capacity of member States to design and implement policies and establish institutions, frameworks and/or mechanisms that support women’s economic empowerment, economic security and rights and enhance their economic and digital skills and opportunities. UNCTAD will continue to work on the links between gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment and trade and development through its women-focused programmes, and to advocate for gender-sensitive policy responses. UNCTAD will expand its work on trade and sex-disaggregated statistics and on measuring the ways in which women and men

participate in and benefit from trade. Organizational coherence across divisions will be further increased through the interdivisional committee providing strategic guidance.

- 12.14 In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, UNCTAD will continue to incorporate disability inclusion considerations into the design and evaluation of technical cooperation projects. UNCTAD will also advance the work of the Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Trade and Disability Inclusion established in conjunction with the International Labour Organization, ITC and WTO to integrate and enhance disability inclusion in trade and development agendas. Access by delegates and participants to UNCTAD meetings organized at the headquarters is managed and ensured by the United Nations Office at Geneva. For meetings serviced outside the duty station, UNCTAD strives to ensure that all venues and conference facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities.

Legislative mandates

- 12.15 The list below, which was reviewed in the preparation of the proposed programme budget, provides all mandates entrusted to the programme.

General Assembly resolutions

1995 (XIX)	Establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly	78/135	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
63/204	Report of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	78/162	Development cooperation with middle-income countries
63/303	Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development	78/317	The Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity
66/288	The future we want	79/1	The Pact for the Future
69/15	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway	79/195	International trade and development
69/313	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)	79/196	International financial system and development
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	79/199	Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development
70/133	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly	79/202	Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on Agenda 21
72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system	79/203	Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
73/241	International migration and development	79/218	Follow-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
73/245	Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection	79/219	Follow-up to the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
73/291	Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation	79/221	Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)
76/258	Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries	79/223	Women in development
76/264	State of global food insecurity	79/226	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Section 12 Trade and development

79/233	Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034	79/235	Promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations
79/234	Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development	79/236	South-South cooperation

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2021/30	Open-source technologies for sustainable development	2024/3	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2022/3	Ensuring that the work in the field of statistics and data is adaptive to the changing statistical and data ecosystem		

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development reports

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

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

66/188	Addressing excessive price volatility in food and related financial and commodity markets	77/22	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
72/227	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence	79/141	Assistance to the Palestinian people
		79/197	External debt sustainability and development
74/205	Financial inclusion for sustainable development	79/215	Towards a New International Economic Order

**Subprogramme 2
Investment and enterprise***General Assembly resolutions*

79/201	Entrepreneurship for sustainable development	79/198	Promoting investments for sustainable development
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**Subprogramme 3
International trade and commodities***General Assembly resolutions*

35/63	Restrictive business practices	78/133	Promoting creative economy for sustainable development
70/186	Consumer protection		
71/312	Our ocean, our future: Call for action	78/138	Commodities
74/198	International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development, 2021	79/7	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba
74/216	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development		

Subprogramme 4 Technology and logistics

General Assembly resolutions

60/252	World Summit on the Information Society	75/17	International cooperation to address challenges faced by seafarers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic to support global supply chains
69/213	Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development		
69/283	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	75/316	Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets
70/125	Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society	78/160	Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development
		79/194	Information and communications technologies for sustainable development
72/212	Strengthening the links between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals		

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2015/26; 2020/12; 2023/3; 2024/13	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society	2024/21	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations
2024/14	Science, technology and innovation for development		

Subprogramme 5 Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

General Assembly resolutions

67/221	Smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries	74/3	Political declaration of the high-level meeting to review progress made in addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway
68/18	Graduation of countries from the least developed country category		
68/225	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation		

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2020/10	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-second session	2023/10	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-fifth session
2021/11	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-third session	2024/7	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-sixth session
2022/8	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twenty-fourth session	2024/18	Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2022–2031

Deliverables

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

Table 12.1

Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2024–2026, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2024 actual</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>	<i>2026 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	10	10	10	10
1. Conference room paper for the Trade and Development Board	1	1	1	1
2. Report on the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits in the areas of UNCTAD expertise	1	1	1	1
3. Report on matters requiring action by the Trade and Development Board in relation to the fifteenth session of UNCTAD	1	1	1	1
4. Conference room papers and working papers prepared for the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance	4	4	4	4
5. Overview of the external evaluations of UNCTAD programmes and projects	1	1	1	1
6. Report on the external evaluation of an UNCTAD subprogramme	1	1	1	1
7. Review of the technical cooperation activities of UNCTAD and their financing	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	107	112	111	107
Meetings of:				
8. The Trade and Development Board, including annual, special and executive sessions of the Board and its subsidiary bodies	92	92	88	92
9. The Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance	12	14	12	12
10. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	2	1	1
11. The Fifth Committee	1	3	1	1
12. The Committee for Programme and Coordination	1	1	1	1
13. The sixteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD	–	–	8	–
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	3	1	2
14. On statistics related to trade and development	1	3	1	2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	24	25	28	24
15. Seminars on topics to be determined by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in consultation with member States	3	3	3	3
16. Seminars, including with civil society and member States, to generate and transfer knowledge in connection with the work programme of UNCTAD	2	2	2	2
17. Seminar on topical trade and development issues	1	1	1	1
18. Seminar on topical international trade and development issues	1	1	1	1
19. Seminars to advance the trade and development agenda through international cooperation	2	2	2	2
20. Seminar on the coordination of national development strategies oriented towards sustainable development	1	2	1	1
21. Workshops with academia, civil society and youth	14	14	18	14
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	3	3
22. <i>UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics</i>	1	1	1	1
23. <i>SDG Pulse</i>	1	1	1	1
24. UNCTAD annual report	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	12	11	11	11
25. Policy briefs on trade and development issues	3	2	2	2
26. Reports on independent evaluations (including reports on evaluations of United Nations Development Account projects and reports of external evaluations)	5	4	5	5

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
27. Economic and maritime statistical country profiles	2	2	2	2
28. Statistical papers, including on international trade and development	2	3	2	2

C. Substantive deliverables

Databases and substantive digital materials: UNCTAD civil society database and civil society electronic alerts and UNCTAD Youth Network; UNCTAD statistical data centre; UNCTAD Data Insights, complementing the Handbook of Statistics with a live statistical feed; UNCTAD trade-in-services statistics information system; UNCTAD global data set of indicators on gender equality in trade.

Consultation, advice and advocacy: policy advice to policymakers for statistical capacity in the area of trade and development.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: integrated marketing strategy through a client relationship management tool and strategic outreach programme; “UNCTAD at a Glance”; press kits, media briefs and flyers for flagship publications; news briefs and opinion pieces; public information materials, including brochures and posters; and at least 10 specialized information sessions for media students, delegates, academics and youth visiting UNCTAD and, upon request, in other locations, including online outreach.

External and media relations: around 10 press conferences, 25 press releases in all 6 official United Nations languages, 30 media alerts and information notes.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: UNCTAD website and social media content, including podcasts and blogs about UNCTAD meetings, events and publications, including policy briefs; UNCTAD digital monthly newsletter; UNCTAD Data Hub, showcasing UNCTAD data and statistics.

Evaluation activities

- 12.17 The following evaluations completed in 2024 have guided the proposed programme plan for 2026:
- (a) UNCTAD subprogramme 3, International trade and commodities;
 - (b) Four evaluations on United Nations Development Account projects related to a range of trade, transport and economic development issues.
- 12.18 In response to the results of the evaluations referenced above, UNCTAD is refining its results framework with more comprehensive indicators to capture long-term outcomes and impact. On the sustainability of interventions, UNCTAD will engage national consultants who can act as local champions for continued results and use communication strategies to widen outreach and impact. UNCTAD will also deepen collaboration with resident coordinator offices, regional commissions, civil society and development partners to leverage expertise and funding. UNCTAD will further integrate considerations related to gender equality, disability and environment into programmes and projects by conducting sector-specific analysis, reflecting diverse stakeholder needs and interests.
- 12.19 The following evaluations are planned for 2026:
- (a) Independent evaluation of subprogramme 4, Technology and logistics;
 - (b) Independent evaluation of subprogramme 5, Africa, least developed countries and special programmes (to be submitted in 2027);
 - (c) Five independent evaluations of completed projects covering various subprogrammes.

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1

Globalization, interdependence and development

Objective

- 12.20 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance inclusive and sustainable development, sustained growth, full employment and decent work for all through evidence-based economic policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels and to achieve progress towards durable solutions on debt, economic resilience and poverty eradication in developing countries, especially the least developed countries, including through North-South cooperation, complemented but not substituted by South-South and triangular cooperation.

Strategy

- 12.21 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will identify specific needs and measures arising from the interdependence of trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies, from the point of view of their effects on development through the three pillars of work of UNCTAD referred to in paragraph 12.2 above. Specifically, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Support developing countries in their efforts to formulate development strategies and practical policy options and recommendations at all levels, including through technical cooperation, training and the dissemination of best practices;
 - (b) Promote cooperation at all levels of the interplay between successful development finance strategies, debt sustainability and effective debt management, in accordance with its mandate and complementing the work done by other relevant stakeholders;
 - (c) Focus on the challenges in short- and long-term debt sustainability in developing countries;
 - (d) Support countries in the mobilization of sustainable domestic and international finance for development, which will help member States to make progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17;
 - (e) Support countries in engaging in international forums and negotiations on issues including debt and the international financial architecture, by equipping them with relevant analysis and information;
 - (f) Undertake research and analysis on trends in the global economy and prospects for closer cooperation and integration among developing countries and inform their development strategies, including on specific ways in which South-South cooperation can enhance development effectiveness;
 - (g) Provide technical assistance and research and analysis to support the Palestinian people, in line with paragraph 127 (bb) of the Bridgetown Covenant and responding to the request of the General Assembly in its resolutions [77/22](#), on the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and [77/30](#), on assistance to the Palestinian people;
 - (h) Analyse the relationship between trade and development and the environment and propose sustainable development policies, in line with paragraph 75 of the Bridgetown Covenant, which requires enhancing the ability of countries and economies to adapt to higher temperatures.
- 12.22 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Increased coherence between international economic rules, practices and processes and national policies and development strategies;

- (b) Strengthened linkages between economic and development policies and decision-making and improvements in the compilation and dissemination of the official statistics of member States;
- (c) Strengthened national capacities for effective debt management and an increased understanding at the international level of debt issues and debt sustainability;
- (d) Increased understanding by developing countries of the global economic environment and of policy choices for inclusive and sustained development;
- (e) Trade and development policies that are responsive to the challenges posed by climate change and the type of support and action needed.

Programme performance in 2024

Small island developing States diagnose funding gaps for the achievement of climate-related Sustainable Development Goals

12.23 The harmful impact of the recent pandemic and further cascading crises on progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals has been recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 78/1. The scale of the impact is especially acute in small island developing States, making them more vulnerable to economic and financial shocks than other developing countries, which is further compounded by limited financial, technological and policy design capacities. The path to a more sustainable and equitable recovery requires addressing underlying structural fragilities, including the development finance gap, which is also in line with the UNCTAD strategy to support small island developing States. The subprogramme has been working to strengthen the national capacities of selected small island developing States in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean to mobilize affordable external financial resources for climate resilience and sustainable development, thereby simultaneously achieving climate-related priorities and external financial sustainability. The work in this area includes the development of a sustainable development finance assessment framework for target countries, considering the funding gaps related to the climate-related Goals, and supporting these countries in implementing a national external financial strategy and enhancing their development finance management capacity.

12.24 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.2).

Table 12.2
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)
—	Member States have access to the first version of the extended and enhanced UNCTAD Sustainable Development Finance Assessment framework based on needs and requirements related to small island developing States	Enhanced understanding in Belize, Cabo Verde, the Comoros and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on the funding gaps for achieving the climate-related Sustainable Development Goals while ensuring external financial sustainability, and on changes required to adopt innovative financial instruments in each country

Planned results for 2026

Result 1: developing countries are equipped with policy proposals and measures to develop sustainable industrialization strategies to establish more resilient economies

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

- 12.25 The subprogramme's work contributed to building consensus among a subgroup of Latin American countries (Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Honduras) on priority industrial policy measures at the national and regional levels to favour the development of sustainable regional value chains, which met the planned target.
- 12.26 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.3).

Table 12.3
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
Member States had access to a vast array of sustainable industrial policy options and ideas to mobilize resources to finance sustainable industrialization through the UNCTAD Division on Globalization and Development Strategies publication entitled "South-South cooperation for climate adaptation and sustainable development"	The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela identified its priority sustainable value chains and Brazil and Honduras started the identification process and definition of the overall integration strategy to be pursued over the period 2024–2027	Consensus reached by Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Honduras on priority industrial policy measures to deploy at the national and regional levels to favour the development of sustainable regional value chains	At least two countries in Latin America are prepared and have the capacity to implement the priority industrial policies	Increased capacities of policymakers and other stakeholders from at least five developing countries to formulate sustainable industrial and structural transformation policies

Result 2: enhanced debt data transparency of developing countries

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

- 12.27 The subprogramme's work contributed to enhanced understanding in developing countries of the interlinkages between debt data transparency and the role of credit rating agencies in determining the cost of sovereign borrowing, which did not meet the planned target of at least three developing countries agreeing to participate in the pilot transparency initiative and guidelines on the implementation of the initiative being made available to the fiscal authorities of the three selected countries. The target was not met due to the request by member States to refocus the subprogramme's work on improving their understanding of the internal functioning and data requirements of credit rating agencies.
- 12.28 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.4).

Table 12.4
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
New approach to increase debt transparency available to member States	Informal discussions and consultations resulting in at least three countries expressing interest in being involved in the pilot initiative	Enhanced understanding by 16 developing countries of the interlinkages between debt data transparency and the role of credit rating agencies, including their data requirements	Improved data collection, monitoring and transparency on public debt in three developing countries	Improved interactions between at least three developing countries and credit rating agencies

Result 3: developing economies design sustainable industrial and structural transformation policies through South-South and triangular cooperation

Proposed programme plan for 2026

- 12.29 The Bridgetown Covenant highlights the close link between developing countries' ability to pursue viable development strategies and the impact of climate change on their structural transformation efforts. South-South cooperation is an essential element of multilateral negotiations on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Thus, the subprogramme has supported developing countries in Asia in assessing the status of their capacities to design industrial policies that foster sustainable structural transformation through South-South and triangular cooperation.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 12.30 The lesson for the subprogramme was that informal policy networks and partnerships established at the regional level for South-South cooperation can have a beneficial impact on advancing sustainable industrialization and climate resilience. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will increase its efforts and participation in these networks and will further use its advanced toolkit to help to advance sustainable industrialization policies in developing countries through regional cooperation, including by extending its work to the Africa and Latin America regions.
- 12.31 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.5).

Table 12.5
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
Capacity gaps and binding constraints for sustainable industrialization policies in Türkiye are identified	Capacity gaps and binding constraints for sustainable industrialization policies in Pakistan are identified	Capacity gaps and binding constraints for sustainable industrialization policies identified in Kazakhstan and Malaysia	Enhanced capacity of four developing countries in Asia to design and implement integrated policies for sustainable transformation and industrialization	A regional South-South policy platform is established in Latin America to facilitate peer-to-peer policy coordination, synergies and learning on

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
			A regional network to strengthen South-South cooperation on sustainable industrialization is established and used regularly by policymakers from at least four countries in Asia	sustainable industrialization At least four countries in Africa join South-South cooperation platforms on sustainable industrialization in Asia and Latin America

Deliverables

12.32 Table 12.6 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 12.6

Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2024–2026, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	6	6	7	6
1. Reports for the General Assembly, including on external debt sustainability and development and the economic cost of occupation for the Palestinian people	2	2	2	2
2. Reports for the Trade and Development Board, including on financing for development issues and on UNCTAD assistance to the Palestinian people	2	2	2	2
3. Reports for the sixteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD	–	–	1	–
4. Reports for the Trade and Development Commission and the Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission	1	1	1	1
5. Reports for the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	19	14	30	27
Meetings of:				
6. The General Assembly (Second Committee) and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies	4	2	4	4
7. The Trade and Development Board	3	2	3	3
8. The Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance	2	2	2	2
9. The sixteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD, including preparatory meetings	–	–	12	–
10. The Trade and Development Commission and related multi-year expert meetings	3	2	3	6
11. The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Financing for Development	6	6	6	6
12. The Debt Management Conference	1	–	–	6
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	16	16	16	11
13. Enhancing public, private and/or international capacity related to assistance to the Palestinian people	1	–	1	1
14. Installation, update and maintenance of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System	15	16	15	10

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	142	168	142	162
15. Seminars and workshops for policymakers, including on formulating development strategies and policy recommendations; sovereign borrowing and lending; and globalization, trade and development	22	43	22	20
16. Seminars on inclusive growth and the Sustainable Development Goals, including ad hoc expert discussions on the interdependence between trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies	5	5	5	2
17. Training events on Debt Management and Financial Analysis System for administrators and debt auditors from selected countries in recording debt data, reporting, debt statistics, debt analysis and debt auditing	115	120	115	140
Publications (number of publications)	6	7	6	5
18. <i>Trade and Development Report</i> and its overview	1	2	1	2
19. Studies on external debt, resource mobilization, South-South cooperation, regional integration and Palestinian economic development	5	5	5	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	7	5	7	10
20. On macroeconomic, development, financing and debt, structural transformation and South-South cooperation issues	4	2	4	5
21. Debt Management and Financial Analysis System documentation and software	3	3	3	5
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: policy advice to policymakers, including on domestic resource mobilization, structural transformation, growth policy (Group of 20), debt renegotiation at the Paris Club, financial instability and debt sustainability.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: UNCTAD financial database; world economic macro-level modellers database; financial stress and debt sustainability indicators.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: lectures and presentations on external debt, development finance and macroeconomic and development policy issues; newsletters and brochures on the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System and the Virtual Institute.				
External and media relations: press releases, press conferences and interviews, including on developing country debt and external financing, South-South cooperation and regional integration and assistance to the Palestinian people.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: Debt Management and Financial Analysis System; Virtual Institute.				

Subprogramme 2 Investment and enterprise

Objective

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

Strategy

- 12.34 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Assist member States through research, policy analysis and technical assistance in designing and implementing policies to scale up mobilization of public and private finance and enhanced investment and entrepreneurship for sustainable development;

- (b) Monitor, assess and analyse regional and global trends and prospects in international investment and prepare the annual World Investment Report and other analytical publications on international investment for development;
- (c) Conduct reviews of national investment policies and backstop policy dialogue on the international investment agreement regime and support and design new international investment agreements that are better aligned with nationally and internationally agreed development objectives;
- (d) Provide policy advice to Governments on investment promotion, including on incentives in the context of the global tax reform implications for developing countries, and support with the implementation of business practices and investment facilitation for development agreements, including through digital government tools;
- (e) Promote innovative financing for the Sustainable Development Goals, including through stock exchanges and institutional funds, as well as incentives in the context of the global tax reform implications for developing countries;
- (f) Support enhancement of the international competitiveness of member States' enterprises through advice on policies aimed at stimulating enterprise development, including mobilizing global efforts in financing and investment in micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to support their sustainable development transformation, as well as by promoting best practices in corporate social responsibility, accounting and sustainability reporting;
- (g) Foster dialogue and an exchange of best practices related to investment and enterprise development issues through consensus-building mechanisms and the World Investment Forum;
- (h) Provide an assessment of the impact of multiple and cascading challenges on investment, global value chains and enterprise development, as well as policy advice, frameworks and tools for recovery.

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

- (a) Increased capacity of member States to close the gaps related to Sustainable Development Goal investment, especially with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation, in particular for countries that are most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change;
- (b) Improved ability of countries to leverage policies, innovations and tools, and to address key and emerging issues related to investment and investment policies that promote development, including policies on international investment agreements and on the opportunities of remittances and diaspora investment for development;
- (c) Member States collecting, analysing and reporting on foreign direct investment and multinational enterprise data and formulating development-oriented investment policies;
- (d) Additional resources leveraged and channelled towards global investment development objectives and addressing concerns pertaining to "SDG washing" and "greenwashing";¹
- (e) Increased productive capacity, including through attracting investment capital, growing business linkages with multinational enterprises and participating in global and regional value chains;
- (f) Mitigation of the effect of multiple and cascading challenges on the ability of member States to attract and benefit from investment for development and in fostering private sector recovery;
- (g) Progress by member States towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17.

¹ The terms "SDG washing" and "greenwashing" refer to products and strategies presented as sustainable without making a meaningful contribution to sustainable development, including the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

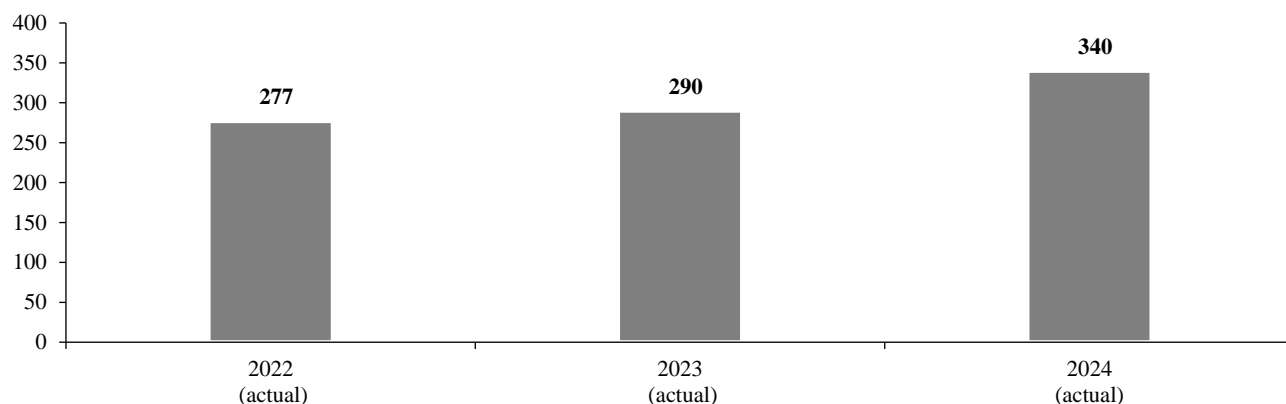
Programme performance in 2024

Improved sustainability practices in investment and finance ecosystems

- 12.36 The mobilization of funds for Sustainable Development Goal investment through sustainable finance products in global capital markets continues to grow, though at a slower pace, due to increasing concerns regarding greenwashing. Greenwashing poses a significant challenge to the sustainable fund market and an obstacle to tackling climate change, as it promotes false solutions to the climate change crisis that distract from and delay concrete, credible action. To improve sustainability practices in investment, the subprogramme has been providing policy guidance and tools to member States. In 2024, this included launching new tools such as the Sustainability Integration Framework for Institutional Investors, conducting capacity-building activities for regulators, stock exchanges and institutional investors and raising awareness through instruments such as the sustainable funds database, the Sustainable Finance Regulations Platform and the Asset Owner Rankings. All this work contributed to increased transparency and the promotion of credible action to improve sustainability practices.
- 12.37 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.I).

Figure 12.I

Performance measure: number of stakeholders using tools and instruments developed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to promote sustainable investment finance (cumulative)



Planned results for 2026

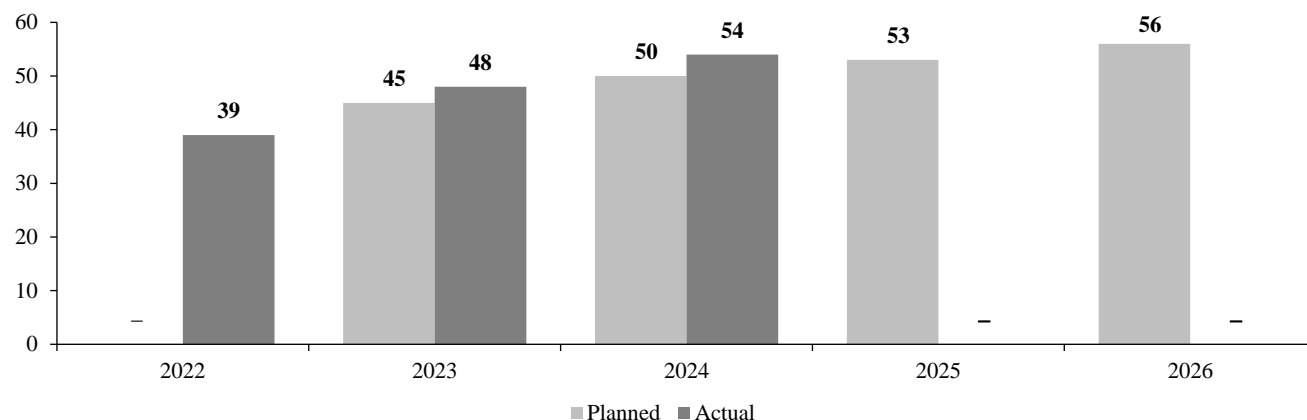
Result 1: investment financing strategies and tools to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

- 12.38 The subprogramme's work contributed to 54 member States adopting UNCTAD financing strategies and tools in support of the attainment of climate and environmental goals of the 2030 Agenda, which exceeded the planned target of 50 member States.
- 12.39 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.II).

Figure 12.II

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



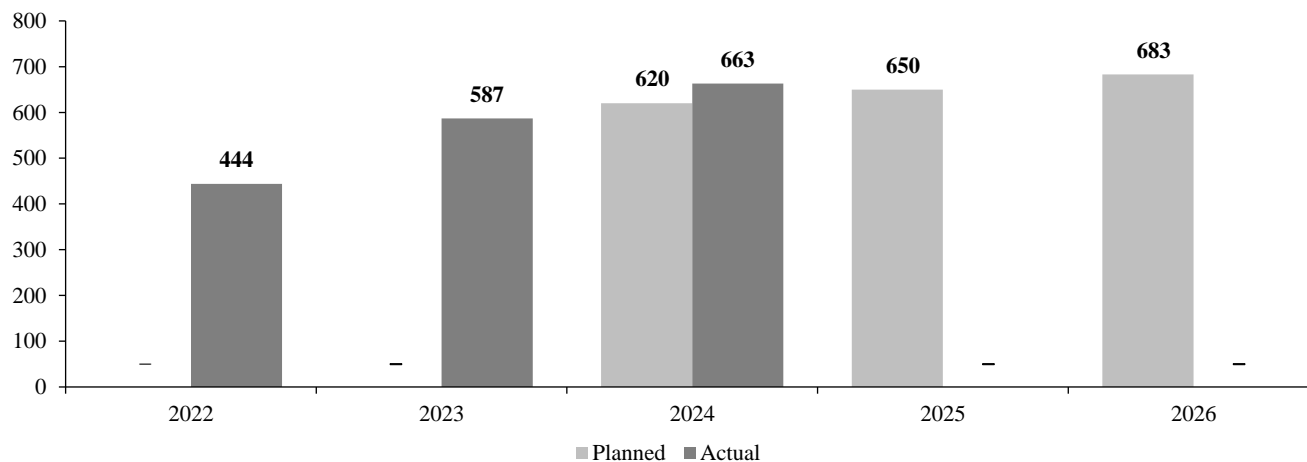
Result 2: accelerated Sustainable Development Goal investment

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

- 12.40 The subprogramme's work contributed to 663 investment-development stakeholders adopting recommendations from the set of priority actions identified by UNCTAD to accelerate investment in the Sustainable Development Goals, which exceeded the planned target of 620 investment-development stakeholders.
- 12.41 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.III).

Figure 12.III

Performance measure: number of investment-development stakeholders that have adopted recommendations from the set of priority actions to accelerate investment in the Sustainable Development Goals (cumulative)



Result 3: member States foster conducive business and investment climate

Proposed programme plan for 2026

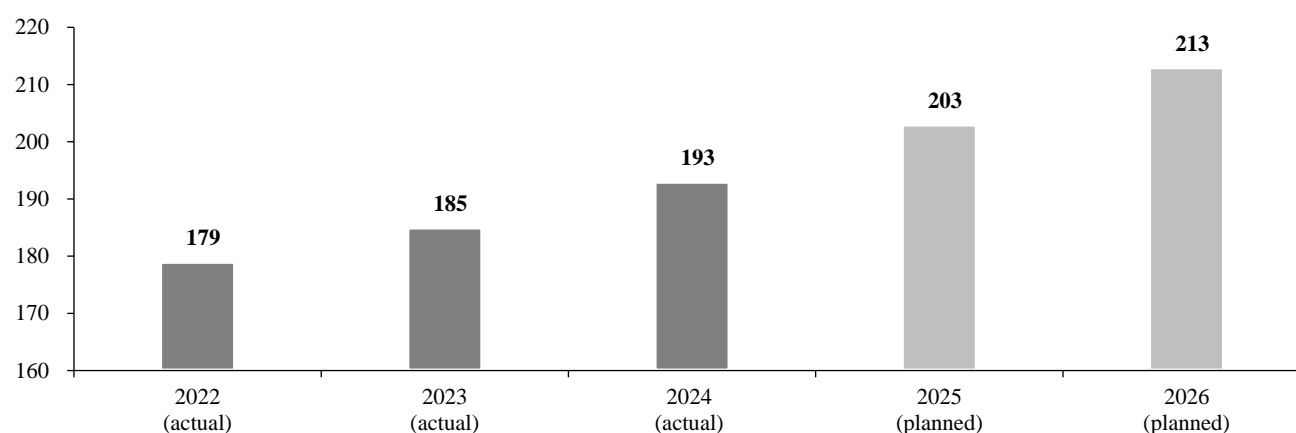
- 12.42 In 2024, UNCTAD reported a 26 per cent fall in international project finance. Therefore, further efforts are required to promote and facilitate investment for development. The development of smart industrial policies at the national and regional levels, a conducive business environment, with clear and predictable investment rules, and the development of absorptive capacities, including through a resilient and competitive micro-, small and medium-sized enterprise sector, are a prerequisite for building a more sustainable and resilient economy. The subprogramme has supported member States in promoting and facilitating investment for development, including by offering digital tools to facilitate the provision of information, transparent rules and regulations and streamlined administrative procedures. In 2024, out of the 193 instruments adopted in support of a better business environment, a total of 102 electronic business facilitation platforms were implemented by member States with the support of the subprogramme, documenting over 4,000 procedures and reducing business registration steps by 80 per cent.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 12.43 The lesson for the subprogramme was that it could augment the nature and scope of the support provided to member States, given that digital investment facilitation should go beyond investment procedures and become a stepping stone for wider digital government implementation, thereby addressing governance challenges that often undermine investor confidence. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will support member States in reaping the benefits of digital government for the promotion of investment in sustainable and inclusive development through the formulation of specific recommendations and the development of instruments in support of a better business environment.
- 12.44 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.IV).

Figure 12.IV

Performance measure: number of instruments adopted by member States in support of a better business environment (cumulative)



Deliverables

- 12.45 Table 12.7 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 12.7

Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2024–2026, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2024 actual</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>	<i>2026 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	9	10	8	8
Reports of:				
1. The Secretary-General to the General Assembly on investment and entrepreneurship for sustainable development	2	2	1	2
2. The sixteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD on investment and enterprise for development	–	–	1	–
3. The Trade and Development Board on investment for development	1	1	1	1
4. The Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission and related expert meetings	4	4	3	3
5. The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting	2	3	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	22	25	58	18
Meetings of:				
6. The Trade and Development Board	2	2	2	2
7. The sixteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD, including preparatory meetings	–	–	20	–
8. The Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance	2	3	2	2
9. The Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission and related expert meetings	12	14	8	8
10. The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting	6	6	6	6
11. The World Investment Forum	–	–	20	–
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	72	55	67	58
12. On regional investment issues	3	3	3	4
13. On investment policy reviews	8	7	6	5
14. On policy options in investment for development, including public-private partnerships	5	3	4	2
15. On special economic zones, including piloting Sustainable Development Goals model zones	2	1	2	1
16. On international investment regimes	10	8	10	8
17. On investment promotion and facilitation, including investment-ready and impactful Sustainable Development Goal projects	3	1	3	2
18. On business facilitation initiatives, including digital government solutions	13	12	12	12
19. On enterprise development initiatives, including micro-, small and medium-sized enterprise and start-up financing and business linkages	3	1	3	2
20. On the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EMPRETEC), including financial technology (fintech) and technology-related education programmes	10	8	10	8
21. On accounting and reporting, with a particular focus on sustainability reporting	3	4	3	3
22. On the contribution of foreign direct investment to inclusive growth and the Sustainable Development Goals, including on climate change mitigation and adaptation for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	5	1	6	6
23. On sustainable financing and investing, including impact investing	7	6	5	5
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	200	212	199	201
24. On foreign direct investment, its development dimension and the themes of the <i>World Investment Report</i>	12	13	12	12

Part IV International cooperation for development

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
25. On best practices in national and international policies related to investment, including best practices in taxation related to investment policy and in sustainable energy transition	5	4	5	5
26. On investment policy reviews, follow-up and investment facilitation enhancement (national)	14	29	14	14
27. On international investment statistics and survey methodologies	6	3	5	5
28. On key issues in investment for development, including concerns about “greenwashing” and “SDG washing”	3	4	4	6
29. On investment promotion and facilitation for policymakers, investment promotion officials and diplomats	30	29	10	8
30. On business facilitation procedures	—	—	20	22
31. On the negotiation, implementation and reform of international investment agreements	15	18	15	15
32. On investment policies for sustainable development, including public-private partnerships in support of Sustainable Development Goal financing sectors	4	4	6	6
33. On enterprise development policies and entrepreneurship, including leveraging sustainable technology	46	46	40	35
34. On the development of youth entrepreneurship for sustainable development	—	—	—	5
35. On accounting and sustainability reporting, including climate-related disclosures	12	15	20	20
36. On responsible investment issues, including those related to intellectual property and impact investment	40	34	35	35
37. On the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups	6	7	6	6
38. On institutional investors and sustainable development	4	3	4	4
39. On family businesses and offices in support of financing Sustainable Development Goal sectors	3	3	3	3
Publications (number of publications)	19	15	18	15
40. <i>World Investment Report</i> and its overview	2	2	2	2
41. On investment issues for development, including the <i>Transnational Corporations Journal</i> , best practices and lessons learned in foreign direct investment in the least developed countries, and studies on responsible and sustainable investment	6	5	6	5
42. On investment policies for development, including <i>Investment Policy Reviews</i> and studies on policy options on investment for development	5	5	5	4
43. On investment promotion and facilitation, including on investing in Sustainable Development Goal sectors and Sustainable Development Goal model zones development	2	1	2	2
44. On enterprise development and entrepreneurship policy support	2	1	2	1
45. On the International Standards of Accounting and Reporting	2	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	17	17	16	15
46. <i>Global Investment Trends Monitor</i> , including the <i>Sustainable Development Goals Investment Trends Monitor</i>	4	4	3	3
47. <i>Global Investment Policy Monitor</i>	3	3	3	2
48. Investment promotion and facilitation with a focus on Sustainable Development Goal-related sectors	2	1	2	2
49. On measures affecting international investment	2	2	2	2
50. International investment agreement issues notes	3	3	3	3
51. On responsible and impact investment for sustainable development	1	—	2	2
52. On enterprise development and entrepreneurship policy support	2	4	1	1

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
C. Substantive deliverables				
<p>Consultation, advice and advocacy: policy advice to developing countries, including on policies to attract foreign direct investment; advice on statistics and international investment, including responsible investment; advice to all member States, upon request, on national policies and international investment agreements and sustainable development, as well as investment promotion and facilitation, entrepreneurship and enterprise development and business facilitation, with a focus on the most vulnerable, and on accounting and reporting standards; and advocacy and advisory services to some 200 investment promotion agencies, over 5,000 special economic zones and other stakeholders in the global investment chain and some 50 EMPRETEC centres.</p> <p>Databases and substantive digital materials: databases on foreign direct investment, national policies, international investment agreements and related databases; sustainable finance and gender equality databases.</p>				
D. Communication deliverables				
<p>External and media relations: International Standards of Accounting and Reporting updates, electronic EMPRETEC newsletters for more than 2,000 subscribers and newsletters, booklets and newsflashes on responsible investment; World Investment Forum report for more than 8,000 recipients; development and maintenance of the World Investment Network of over 18,000 recipients.</p> <p>Digital platforms and multimedia content: Global Enterprise Registration portal; Investment Policy Hub; other digital platforms pertaining to investment and enterprise for development.</p>				

Subprogramme 3 International trade and commodities

Objective

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

Strategy

- 12.47 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- Support developing countries in fostering structural transformation through economic diversification towards a more sustainable and resilient economy;
 - Enhance the participation of developing countries in the multilateral and regional trading systems, ensuring that developing countries' participation in trade in goods and services at all levels of the value chain, including through broader UNCTAD support for the analysis and utilization of the relevant data, works as a driver for inclusive and sustainable development;
 - Support the adoption of, improvement in and enforcement of national and regional competition and consumer protection legislation, through best practices, guidelines and peer reviews;
 - Strengthen the capacity of trade policymakers to make well-informed policy decisions through improved understanding of and transparency in international trade and trade policy trends and trade-related regulations, and build private sector capacities to cope with policy and market requirements;
 - Foster the mainstreaming of gender equality into trade policies and build the capacity of member States through research findings, training workshops and policy dialogues to design and implement trade policies that allow women to benefit more from the opportunities arising from international trade;

- (f) Contribute to research on international trade as an engine for development in the report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report*, *World Tariff Profiles* and *World Economic Situation and Prospects*;
- (g) Monitor and report on current trade trends and policies and their impact on inclusive, sustainable and resilient development to provide policy recommendations to member States;
- (h) Examine the effects of climate change in terms of trade on developing countries, and how environmental sustainability can promote global trade and inclusive development, including through trade policies facilitating global energy transition and supporting the competitiveness of developing countries in the production and trade of renewable and low-emission energy;
- (i) Support member States, through research, capacity-building activities and the fostering of policy dialogue, in their efforts to break away from commodity dependence and realize trade and economic diversification gains, including for critical minerals, by adding value to their commodities and strengthening non-commodity activities.

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

- (a) Enhanced understanding and policy response regarding current trends in the global economy, including ongoing environmental degradation, and improved ability of member States to benefit from international trade and foster the recovery of the trade sectors;
- (b) Member States designing and implementing trade-policy responses to climate change from a development perspective;
- (c) Member States identifying and addressing the trade barriers and supply-side obstacles that disproportionately affect women and girls;
- (d) Member States and the international community understanding and addressing the cost and market access impacts of non-tariff measures, as well as their beneficial use for inclusive and sustainable development policies;
- (e) Member States achieving positive development outcomes in relation to increased trade integration and activity;
- (f) Member States seizing opportunities emerging from commodity trade and enhanced international and regional cooperation;
- (g) Member States' increased adoption, revision and/or effective implementation of competition and consumer protection legislation and institutional frameworks;
- (h) Member States harnessing opportunities related to trade in environmentally sustainable products, and increasing capacities to assess the economic potential of the ocean, biodiversity and plastic substitutes-related sectors, and devising integrated sustainable use and trade action plans;
- (i) Member States creating an enabling environment for the promotion of services and the creative economy to leapfrog into new, high-growth sectors of the world economy;
- (j) Progress by member States towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 17.

Programme performance in 2024

Improved competition and consumer laws and policies in developing countries

12.49 Competition law and policies stimulate innovation, productivity and competitiveness, contributing to an effective business environment and thereby generating economic growth and employment. The subprogramme has been supporting Portuguese-speaking countries in fostering a culture of competition law and policy and establishing a framework for ongoing regional cooperation. The

subprogramme contributed to increased knowledge of emerging competition issues among competition and sectoral regulatory experts by conducting four training events with government officials from six countries, including representatives of Brazil and Portugal. Further, the subprogramme has supported the drafting of the competition law of Timor-Leste as part of its WTO accession (2024), the development of the new Mozambique leniency programme to facilitate the enforcement of laws against anti-competitive practices, and ongoing assessments of the competition and consumer protection laws of Guinea-Bissau. Furthermore, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste have integrated competition policy into their development strategies.

12.50 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.8).

Table 12.8
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)
Timor-Leste competition law drafted	Enhanced cross-border collaboration and enforcement capacity of member States through the conclusion of seven bilateral memorandums of understanding on competition among Portuguese-speaking African member States, Brazil and Portugal	Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique revised their competition and consumer protection legal frameworks Mozambique leniency programme implemented

Planned results for 2026

Result 1: enhanced policymaking to facilitate economic diversification through increased data capacities in services trade

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

- 12.51 The subprogramme's work contributed to Iraq and Uzbekistan implementing services trade-related policies informed by better data collection and use, which did not meet the planned target of at least three additional countries adopting, revising or implementing services trade-related policies. The target was not met as the subprogramme's planned work to support the State of Palestine could not be undertaken in 2024.
- 12.52 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.9).

Table 12.9
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
Member States benefit from the establishment of an open-ended and time-bound working group on data for services trade and development policies	Angola and Uzbekistan revised their services trade-related policies informed by better data collection and use	Iraq and Uzbekistan implemented services trade-related policies informed by better data collection and use	At least four additional countries adopt, revise or implement services trade-related policies	At least two additional countries adopt, revise or implement services trade-related policies

Result 2: strengthened implementation of nationally determined contributions through trade policies by developing countries

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

- 12.53 The subprogramme's work contributed to recommendations on trade-related measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in nationally determined contributions and a framework for the increased use of trade measures in nationally determined contributions being made available to member States, which met the planned targets.
- 12.54 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.10).

Table 12.10

Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
—	Preliminary mapping of trade-related measures in nationally determined contributions, and a pilot analysis on fishing fleets and the energy transition, were available to member States	Recommendations on trade-related measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in nationally determined contributions made available to member States A framework for the increased use of trade measures in nationally determined contributions made available to member States	At least one pilot country increases the integration of trade policies in its nationally determined contributions Trade and development policy capacity of 100 decision makers and stakeholders is increased	At least two pilot countries increase the integration of trade policies in their nationally determined contributions Trade and development policy capacity of 200 decision makers and stakeholders is increased

Result 3: member States harness critical energy transition minerals for sustainable development

Proposed programme plan for 2026

- 12.55 Global demand is soaring for critical energy transition minerals such as copper, lithium, nickel and cobalt. Developing countries hold most of the world's critical mineral reserves, with African countries accounting for about 25 per cent of global reserves. This is an opportunity to create jobs, diversify economies and boost revenues. To allow these countries to move beyond raw material supply, the subprogramme has been supporting them in identifying issues related to trade in critical minerals, climate action and sustainable development, and in exploring pathways for economic diversification in commodity-dependent developing countries. Furthermore, in 2024 the United Nations Secretary-General's Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals outlined key principles and actionable recommendations that will be used by the subprogramme to assist countries.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 12.56 The lesson for the subprogramme was that African economies, particularly least developed countries, require increased support in order to harness critical energy transition minerals for sustainable development through benefit-sharing, value addition and economic diversification. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will support member States in understanding their comparative and competitive advantages in value chains and their institutional readiness. The subprogramme will assist developing countries endowed with critical energy transition minerals with a rapid assessment of their: (i) strategic positioning in selected value chains; (ii) diversification endowment; and (iii) institutional strengths and weaknesses. It will also enhance policymakers' capacity to improve regulatory and institutional frameworks and to collect and use data.
- 12.57 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.11).

Table 12.11
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
Pathways to economic diversification in commodity-dependent developing countries endorsed by member States in the context of the 2022 Multi-year Expert Meeting on Commodities and Development	Critical energy transition minerals issues are further advanced through the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 78/138 on commodities	Member States have access to principles and recommendations on benefit-sharing, value addition and economic diversification through the report issued by the United Nations Secretary-General's Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals	At least two countries adopt, revise or implement policies for harnessing critical energy transition minerals for sustainable development	At least two additional countries adopt, revise or implement policies for harnessing critical energy transition minerals for sustainable development

Deliverables

- 12.58 Table 12.12 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 12.12
Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2024–2026, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	19	18	21	17
1. Reports to the General Assembly on international trade and development and world commodity trends and prospects	1	1	2	1
2. Background documentation for the sixteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD	–	–	1	–
3. Reports for the Trade and Development Board	3	3	3	1
4. Background documentation for the Trade and Development Commission	6	6	6	1

Part IV International cooperation for development

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2024 actual</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>	<i>2026 planned</i>
5. Background documentation for the Multi-year Expert Meeting on Commodities and Development	–	–	–	3
6. Background documentation for the Multi-year Expert Meeting on Trade, Services and Development	–	–	–	2
7. Reports of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Consumer Protection Law and Policy	9	8	9	9
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	33	34	46	30
8. Meetings of the General Assembly (Second Committee)	2	2	2	1
9. Meetings of the sixteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD	–	–	15	–
10. Annual and executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board	2	2	2	2
11. Meetings of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance	2	4	2	3
12. Meetings of the annual sessions of the Trade and Development Commission and related expert meetings	16	15	14	2
13. Meetings of the annual sessions of the Multi-year Expert Meeting on Commodities and Development	–	–	–	6
14. Meetings of the annual sessions of the Multi-year Expert Meeting on Trade, Services and Development	–	–	–	6
15. Meetings of the annual sessions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy and the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Consumer Protection Law and Policy	10	10	10	10
16. Annual meeting of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development	1	1	1	–
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	20	19	20	18
17. On trade, a gender perspective and development	1	–	1	1
18. On assisting developing countries in acceding to WTO, on generalized and global systems of trade preferences, on services, regional and multilateral trading negotiations, on strengthening the creative economy, and on dispute settlement and commercial diplomacy	6	6	6	5
19. On competition and consumer protection laws and policies	4	5	3	3
20. On trade, the environment and development	4	3	4	3
21. On collecting, monitoring, reporting on and disseminating data on non-tariff measures, on formulating development-oriented trade policies, and on sustainability standards	3	5	4	4
22. On assistance to commodity-dependent countries in achieving greater diversification and value addition	2	–	2	2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	156	165	170	167
23. On the World Integrated Trade Solution, the Trade Analysis and Information System and non-tariff measures, and sustainability standards	27	26	31	30
24. On preferential trading arrangements, WTO accession, services policies and frameworks, emerging development challenges in the international trading system and trade, international trade negotiations, and the creative economy	39	40	44	42
25. On trade, a gender perspective and development	12	9.5	12	11
26. On trade, the environment and development	29	45	29	35
27. On competition and consumer protection laws and policies	27	30	33	31
28. On supporting commodity-dependent developing countries to formulate strategies and policies and harness development gains, and respond to the challenges and opportunities of commodity markets	14	10.5	10	10
29. On challenges and opportunities of international trade for the promotion of sustainable development, and on the changing international trade landscape and trade costs	3	3	6	4

Section 12 Trade and development

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
30. Ad hoc expert discussions on the role of competition law and policy, and on consumer protection law and policy	1	1	1	1
31. Geneva Trade and Development Workshop series, held jointly by UNCTAD, WTO, the University of Geneva and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies	4	–	4	–
32. Annual meeting of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development	–	–	–	3
Publications (number of publications)	26	29	17	22
33. On trade and the environment	4	6	4	5
34. On trade, a gender perspective and development	3	1	2	2
35. On trade, services, the international trading system and the creative economy	4	6	3	3
36. On trade trends and policy in the international context	8	10	3	6
37. On trade, market efficiency and consumer welfare and on competition and consumer protection policies	4	3	2	3
38. On trade, commodities, economic diversification and value addition	3	3	3	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	13	17	12	16
39. Global Trade Update	–	–	–	3
40. Reports on UNCTAD work on competition and consumer protection policies and on the Global Commodities Forum	2	6	2	2
41. Handbooks and policy briefs on classification of non-tariff measures, the Generalized System of Preferences and effective competition and/or consumer protection agencies	3	3	3	3
42. <i>Manual on Consumer Protection</i>	1	1	1	1
43. Model law on competition	1	1	1	1
44. On competition and consumer protection under the UNCTAD Research Partnership Platform	1	1	1	1
45. UNCTAD, WTO and ITC publication <i>World Tariff Profiles</i>	1	1	1	1
46. Trade-related aspects of the <i>Sustainable Development Goals Report</i>	1	1	1	1
47. United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards	1	1	–	1
48. On topics in international trade negotiations	2	2	2	2

C. Substantive deliverables

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

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

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: multi-stakeholder meeting on commodities and development; BioTrade Congress; event on trade and a gender perspective; event on the creative economy; lectures and exhibits on issues related to the work of the subprogramme; newsletters, brochures, flyers, booklets and fact sheets related to the work of the subprogramme.

External and media relations: news items, press releases, op-ed pieces and media appearances, including podcasts.

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

Subprogramme 4 Technology and logistics

Objective

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

Strategy

- 12.60 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Provide research and analysis and policy recommendations for capturing value in the digital economy and generating more inclusive outcomes, including through the flagship publication *Digital Economy Report*, and support developing countries in measuring e-commerce and the digital economy;
 - (b) Foster and ensure that the interests of developing countries are identified and integrated into international policy dialogues on e-commerce and the digital economy, including through the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy and UNCTAD eWeek;
 - (c) Assist developing countries in systematically assessing the state of play and readiness to engage and integrate into the digital economy, through eTrade Readiness Assessments, e-commerce strategies and action plans, as well as by providing sustained support for their implementation, including through the eTrade Reform Tracker, to facilitate the coordination, monitoring and follow-up of national e-commerce policy reform actions;
 - (d) Ensure that international debates on science, technology and innovation incorporate the perspectives and priorities of developing countries through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, among others;
 - (e) Inform policies and deliberations on science, technology and innovation for development, especially on frontier technologies, through research and analysis, such as the flagship publication *Technology and Innovation Report* and other reports analysing policy options, including for the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development;
 - (f) Develop the knowledge of policymakers on various aspects of trade policies and interrelated issues of finance, investment and technology and sustainable development, and build the capacities of member States in science, technology and innovation for development, including through science, technology and innovation policy reviews, technology assessment and foresight exercises;
 - (g) Support implementation of trade facilitation reforms, in particular the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation, and enhance its support for the development and implementation of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks that reduce trade transaction costs, as well as supporting trade facilitation reforms and automation through the Automated System for Customs Data;
 - (h) Provide technical assistance, data and policy recommendations and promote the sharing of best practices on the formulation and integration of strategic national policies of developing countries into regional and global supply and value chains and transport networks, through the flagship publication *Review of Maritime Transport* and other research products, legislative frameworks and capacity-building, including the Training Development in the Field of International Trade (TrainForTrade) programme on port management;

- (i) Foster international policy dialogue on trade logistics issues, ensuring that the interests and specific challenges facing developing countries are addressed in relevant regional and international forums, and in this context continue to address specific trade logistics challenges affecting small island developing States and landlocked developing countries;
- (j) Mainstream the cross-cutting issue of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls across the three pillars of the subprogramme, with a special focus on empowering women digital entrepreneurs and enhancing their digital skills and opportunities.

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

- (a) Improved capacity and policy formulation at the national, regional and global levels on e-commerce and digital economy for sustainable and inclusive development;
- (b) Improved coordination among Governments, together with development partners, civil society and the private sector, to implement policies on e-commerce and the digital economy that work for sustainable and inclusive development;
- (c) Improved knowledge and understanding of policy options by policymakers and international consensus on emerging challenges and opportunities in science, technology and innovation for sustainable and inclusive development, as well as increased capacity of policymakers to assess, analyse and formulate policies on key issues on the international economic agenda;
- (d) Member States implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism;
- (e) Member States harnessing science, technology and innovation for their national development strategies;
- (f) Countries addressing key and emerging issues in trade logistics, including maritime transport policies and port management;
- (g) Member States implementing trade facilitation reforms, including the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation;
- (h) Enhanced capacity of member States to design and implement policies and action aimed at improving the efficiency of trade transactions, as well as the management of transport operations, including through the Automated System for Customs Data programme.

Programme performance in 2024

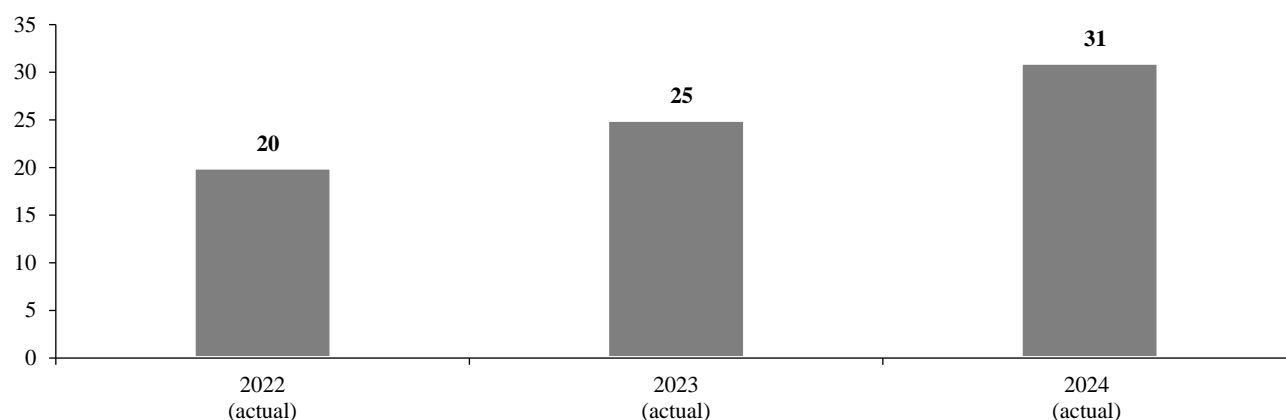
Enhanced capacity of young women scientists to leverage science, technology and innovation for sustainable economic development

12.62 Training young female scientists from developing countries in science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields can advance gender equality and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 5, and enable scientific progress, economic development and global cooperation while adding more diverse voices in research and innovation worldwide. The subprogramme and Okayama University in Japan joined forces to build the capacity of women researchers in developing countries through the Young Female Scientist Programme, an initiative under the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. In addition to training, mentorship and development in science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields, in 2024 the programme provided a platform for female researchers and entrepreneurs to network and share experiences on development issues in their areas of expertise.

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

Figure 12.V

Performance measure: number of young women scientists from developing countries completing the training in science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields (cumulative)



Planned results for 2026

Result 1: efficient and resilient port management in developing countries for their integration into regional and global supply chains

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

- 12.64 The subprogramme's work contributed to eight additional port entities in seven countries adopting policy measures to improve resilience resulting from increased skills and capacities of 1,325 port practitioners from 142 port communities related to ports management during pandemics and disruptions, which exceeded the planned targets of at least five additional port entities and 1,200 port practitioners from 130 port communities.
- 12.65 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.13).

Table 12.13

Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
Increased essential skills and capacities of 1,000 port practitioners from 112 port communities related to ports management during pandemics and disruptions	12 port entities in 12 countries (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Ecuador, Ghana, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Togo and United Republic of Tanzania) adopted policy measures to improve resilience by delivering more	Eight additional port entities in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Gambia, Haiti, Mauritania and Papua New Guinea adopted policy measures to improve resilience resulting from increased essential skills and capacities of 1,325 port	At least 10 port entities adopted policy measures identified in the compendium on building port resilience against pandemics	The lessons learned and experiences of new policy measures shared among 100 port entities

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
	efficient port management in order to increase trade flows and by creating port networks	practitioners from 142 port communities related to ports management during pandemics and disruptions		

Result 2: improved availability of digital economy statistics in developing countries

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

- 12.66 The subprogramme's work contributed to 23 member States participating in developing internationally agreed guidelines and recommendations on measuring e-commerce value, which met the planned target.
- 12.67 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.14).

Table 12.14
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
—	Establishment of the international task group on measuring e-commerce value	23 member States participated in developing internationally agreed guidelines and recommendations on measuring e-commerce value	At least two countries start using the internationally agreed guidelines	An additional two countries start using the guidelines

Result 3: enhanced efficiency and sustainability of trade procedures

Proposed programme plan for 2026

- 12.68 Harnessing digital technologies is becoming ever more critical for tackling the effects of climate change. While the Sustainable Development Goals have defined measurable targets for member States to assess their transition to a climate-resilient and sustainable economy, many developing countries are facing a tougher burden from the crisis of climate change and are lagging behind in the transition due to a lack of financial and technological resources. To ensure that trade is part of the solution, the subprogramme has been working closely with developing countries through its Automated System for Customs Data, which helps countries to increase public revenues, reduce costs and ease trade while eliminating the use of paper, promoting sustainable transport and improving supply chain efficiency, as supported by data on the ground showing a reduction in paper use by up to 90 per cent and reduced emissions in the clearance processes.

Lessons learned and planned change

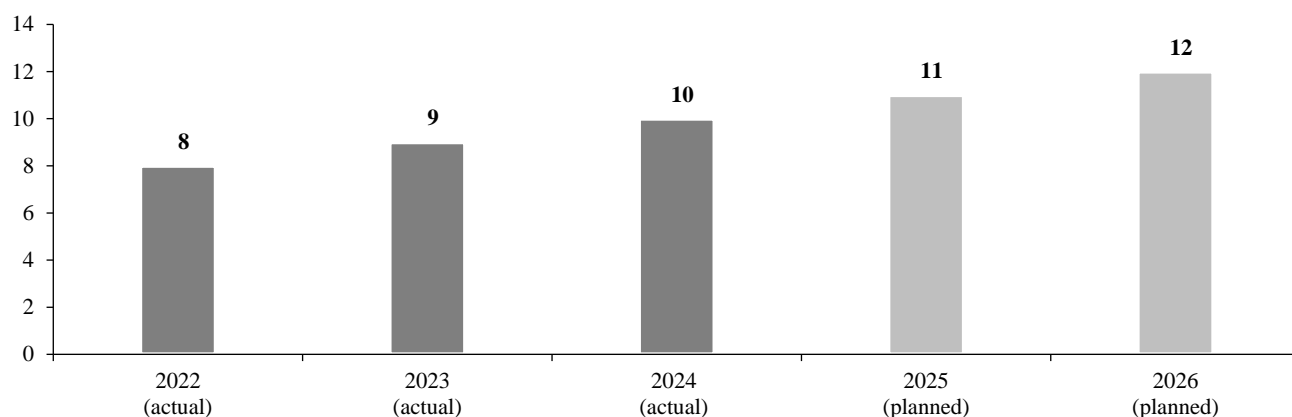
- 12.69 The lesson for the subprogramme was that there was a need for targeted support to facilitate the alignment of regulatory practices in many government agencies participating in the customs clearance processes as a first step in transitioning towards digitalized procedures and automated processes. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will ensure that its assistance is both

multifaceted and coherent and takes into consideration regulatory aspects and the needs of all stakeholders. In this context, the subprogramme will support government agencies in the review and alignment of regulatory practices by digitally connecting government agencies responsible for approving the release of consignments.

12.70 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 12.VI).

Figure 12.VI

Performance measure: number of government agencies transitioning from paper-based procedures to digitalized procedures through the implementation of the Automated System for Customs Data (cumulative)



Deliverables

12.71 Table 12.15 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 12.15

Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2024–2026, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	19	17	21	21
1. Reports to the General Assembly on the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, and on science and technology for development	1	1	3	3
2. Reports to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and its intersessional panels	6	5	6	6
3. Reports and background documentation for the sixteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD	—	—	1	—
4. Background notes and reports for the Trade and Development Board	2	2	2	2
5. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat and reports for the Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission and related expert meetings on issues related to science, technology and innovation	2	1	1	2
6. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat and reports for the Trade and Development Commission and related expert meetings	4	4	4	4
7. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat and reports for the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy	2	2	2	2
8. Note by the UNCTAD secretariat and reports for the Working Group on Measuring E-commerce and the Digital Economy	2	2	2	2

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	47	43	56	48
9. Meetings of the General Assembly (Second Committee) and the Economic and Social Council on the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society	2	2	2	2
10. Meetings of the sixteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD, including preparatory sessions	–	–	4	–
11. Annual session and intersessional expert panels of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development	16	14	16	16
12. Annual and executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board	3	2	3	3
13. Meetings of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance	2	2	2	2
14. Annual sessions of the Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission and related expert meetings	3	3	4	4
15. Annual sessions of the Trade and Development Commission and related expert meetings on transport, trade logistics and trade facilitation	7	6	7	7
16. Meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on E-commerce and the Digital Economy	6	6	6	6
17. Meetings of the Working Group on Measuring E-commerce and the Digital Economy	4	4	4	4
18. Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism	2	2	2	2
19. Meetings for UNCTAD eWeek	1	1	6	1
20. Meetings of the Global Supply Chain Forum	1	1	–	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	26	40	26	26
21. Training Development in the Field of International Trade (TrainForTrade) capacity-building programme: port management; issues related to trade, including e-commerce and statistics; pedagogical methodology	1	6	1	1
22. National, regional and interregional projects on transport and related services, including the Automated System for Customs Data	22	22	22	22
23. Transport, trade facilitation and trade logistics	2	11	2	2
24. E-commerce and the digital economy programme	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	398	443	417	417
25. TrainForTrade seminars, workshops and training sessions	300	300	300	300
26. Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events on transport, trade logistics and trade facilitation	33	61	52	52
27. Ad hoc expert discussions on transport, trade logistics and trade facilitation	1	1	1	1
28. Seminar on the role of technology and innovation in development, including for the operationalization of technology transfer, including ad hoc expert discussions	1	1	1	1
29. Seminars, workshops and training events on e-commerce and the digital economy for development, including on information economy statistics, economic, technical, legal and regulatory aspects of e-commerce and the digital economy for development and e-commerce, and measuring the digital economy and eTrade for Women	12	12	12	12
30. Training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda (paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action), regional and short courses	36	36	36	36
31. Seminars, workshops and training events on science, technology and innovation and development	15	32	15	15
Publications (number of publications)	14	14	14	15
32. <i>Technology and Innovation Report</i> and its overview	1	–	1	2
33. <i>Digital Economy Report</i> and its overview	–	2	–	2
34. <i>Review of Maritime Transport</i> and its overview	1	2	1	2

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2024 actual</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>	<i>2026 planned</i>
35. Reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews	1	1	1	1
36. E-commerce strategies	2	2	2	2
37. <i>Current Studies on Science, Technology and Innovation</i> series	1	1	1	1
38. Transport and trade logistics and transport and trade facilitation series	2	1	2	2
39. Thematic reports on e-commerce and the digital economy, including statistics, cyberlaw and a gender perspective	1	2	2	1
40. TrainForTrade <i>Port Management</i> series	2	2	1	1
41. eTrade Readiness Assessments	3	1	3	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	13	15	13	13
42. Policy briefs on the following topics: science, technology and innovation; e-commerce and the digital economy; and trade logistics	4	1	4	4
43. Automated System for Customs Data annual report	1	1	1	1
44. <i>Year in Review</i> of the e-commerce and the digital economy programme	1	1	1	1
45. Technical notes on information and communications technology for development	2	1	2	2
46. Technical notes on trade facilitation	1	1	1	1
47. Background notes for the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals	1	1	1	1
48. Economic and maritime country profiles	1	1	1	1
49. Report of the UNCTAD TrainForTrade Advisory Group on Strengthening Training Capacity and Human Resource Development	1	1	1	1
50. Technical note on science, technology and innovation for development	1	7	1	1

C. Substantive deliverables

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

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

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: newsletters on the Automated System for Customs Data and eTrade for All for more than 5,000 subscribers; transport and trade facilitation newsletter for more than 6,000 recipients; newsletter on science, technology and innovation; brochures, flyers and information kits on the work of the subprogramme.

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

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

Subprogramme 5

Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

Objective

- 12.72 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to enhance the effective integration of Africa, the least developed countries and other groups of countries in special situations (landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies) into the global economy through fostering sustainable structural transformation, reducing vulnerabilities and developing domestic productive capacities in the targeted groups.

Strategy

- 12.73 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will:
- (a) Carry out research and technical cooperation activities to diversify the exports, foster the productive capacities and explore the financing structures of the above-mentioned countries, including through contributions to reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the reports on the implementation and follow-up of relevant agendas and programmes of action;
 - (b) Implement technical cooperation programmes and develop strategic evidence- and policy-based options to promote sustainable structural economic transformation through productive capacity-building, diversification and support aimed at addressing vulnerability and building resilience, in particular for developing countries;
 - (c) Advocate consensus in the international development community regarding the policy measures that best address the sustainable development problems of least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, including at the multilateral level, through the identification of new policy approaches and methodologies, training and capacity-building workshops, as well as greater interaction with research institutes in least developed countries and with development partners;
 - (d) Strengthen efforts to provide domestic policy support and capacity-building to the targeted groups derived from its innovative research and analysis, development of analytical tools and technical support;
 - (e) Provide technical support to least developed countries that are either in the process of graduation or recently graduated from the least developed country category, including through the provision of General Assembly-mandated vulnerability profiles, as applicable, to ensure their graduation with momentum and a smooth transition towards their new status;
 - (f) Broaden its country-based technical support to include aspects such as national strategies for the development of productive capacities and structural economic transformation, regional trade integration, rules of origin, inequality, poverty and vulnerability, enhanced market access and preference utilization, value addition in strategic products and geographical indications;
 - (g) Support member States in addressing the socioeconomic impact of external shocks on economies in target countries, through research work and technical cooperation, in order to facilitate specific, data-driven policy design and implementation aimed at building resilience;
 - (h) Support African countries in addressing their special concerns and needs, including as articulated in the New Partnership for Africa's Development and in Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, and in implementing the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area through research, technical cooperation and targeted policy advice;
 - (i) Deliver training, capacity-building activities and ad hoc research on market access, the productive capacities index, trade preferences and rules of origin to support the WTO least developed countries group to identify and negotiate in line with the needs of the least developed countries result-oriented common positions for the relevant WTO committee meetings.

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

- (a) Enhanced role of productive capacities in fostering structural transformation for inclusive growth and development in beneficiary countries;
- (b) Enhanced capacity of member States to develop and implement policies and programmes to deepen domestic and regional markets and accelerate industrialization and socioeconomic transformation;
- (c) Improved development policy formulation and implementation capacities in countries with specific needs for more effective technical cooperation;
- (d) Enhanced implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area by member States;
- (e) Greater participation by member States in multilateral forums dedicated to enhanced trade through transparent, predictable and simple rules of origin;
- (f) Improved development policy formulation, implementation and monitoring capacities of member States, including greater policy coherence, and capacities to account for current and future shocks, reduce exposure to external shocks and build resilience;
- (g) Progress by member States, in particular least developed countries and other groups of countries in special situations, towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 9 and 17.

Programme performance in 2024

Least developed countries have access to options for enhancing policies on intellectual property rights

12.75 Innovation and technological upgrading can play a central role in accelerating the economic growth and structural transformation necessary to tackle development challenges in least developed countries. However, systematic assessment of how least developed countries can use intellectual property protection strategically to stimulate innovation and development and craft regimes and systems for intellectual property rights that help to build productive capacities, enable technological upgrading, boost trade and investment and drive economic transformation has thus far not been made available. The subprogramme worked on the provision of evidence-based insights to help create an enabling environment for intellectual property rights and equipped policymakers in least developed countries with options on how to use them strategically to unlock innovation, boost trade, attract investment and promote technological upgrading.

12.76 Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.16).

Table 12.16
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)
—	Enhanced knowledge of least developed countries on intellectual property rights through assessment of existing intellectual property rights regimes and their potential application to facilitate technological upgrading, foster innovation and increase trade	Least developed countries have access to specific policy options on how intellectual property rights can be harnessed to stimulate creativity, attract investment and promote technological advancement to support economic transformation and development

Planned results for 2026

Result 1: least developed countries are able to graduate through the development of comprehensive strategies and policies for a graduation with momentum and beyond

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

- 12.77 The subprogramme's work contributed to two least developed countries (Comoros and Senegal) using industrial policy more effectively for graduation with momentum, which met the planned target.
- 12.78 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.17).

Table 12.17
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
Least developed countries have access to policy guidance on the development of a strategy for "graduation with momentum"	Three least developed countries (Cambodia, Senegal and Zambia) that have qualified for graduation have taken steps towards the drafting of a strategy for "graduation with momentum"	Senegal adopted a systemic transformation strategy and the Comoros formulated a road map for structural transformation, concordant with the priorities articulated by the vulnerability profiles and with a view to graduating with momentum	At least two least developed countries implement industrial policy measures as articulated in the vulnerability profile At least two least developed countries have engaged in new trade initiatives to adjust their trade policies as a result of graduation	At least two least developed countries adopt industrial policy initiatives aimed at the structural transformation of their economies

Result 2: enhanced statistical capacity of least developed countries and other developing countries, to help embrace a paradigm shift in the formulation of holistic economic diversification policies

Programme performance in 2024 and target for 2026

- 12.79 The subprogramme's work contributed to Ethiopia and Nigeria referring to productive capacities, including the productive capacities index, in their national development strategies, to the availability for member States of the updated database on rates of utilization of the Generalized System of Preferences ([gsp.unctad.org](https://www.unctad.org/gsp)) and to statistical training for representatives of 11 least developed countries, which met the planned targets.
- 12.80 Progress towards the objective and the target for 2026 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.18).

Table 12.18
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
Capacities of national statisticians in nine least developed countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Timor-Leste and Zambia) were enhanced on the use of the productive capacities index for policymaking and on the database on rates of utilization of the Generalized System of Preferences	Second generation of the productive capacities index was made available to member States	<p>Ethiopia and Nigeria referred to productive capacities in their national development strategies, including the productive capacities index</p> <p>Member States have access to the updated database on rates of utilization of the Generalized System of Preferences</p> <p>Representatives of 11 least developed countries benefited from statistical training</p>	At least two least developed countries or other most vulnerable countries apply the statistical tools, including the productive capacities index, to monitor trade and development progress, contributing to structural economic transformation	At least four least developed countries or other vulnerable countries develop holistic programmes to foster productive capacities using the productive capacities index

Result 3: enhanced capacity of small island developing States to build productive capacities

Proposed programme plan for 2026

- 12.81 The Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States emphasizes the importance of productive capacities for small island developing States in advancing sustainable development and recognizes the need for capacity-building to strengthen their data governance and management, including in measuring and benchmarking productive capacities. The subprogramme has been supporting developing countries, including small island developing States, in assessing the status of their productive capacities and identifying ways to improve them through its innovative tools and methodologies, which will allow for the formulation of holistic strategies for their sustainable development and structural transformation.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 12.82 The lesson for the subprogramme was that the approach to fostering productive capacities needs to be reoriented towards strategies specifically aimed at creating new, and expanding existing, capacities necessary for economic transformation in small island developing States. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will enhance the capacity of small island developing States to formulate evidence-based policies to build domestic productive capacities by strengthening their statistical capacity in the measurement of productive capacities, and their capacity to identify their gaps and challenges in order for those to be effectively addressed.
- 12.83 Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 12.19).

Table 12.19
Performance measure

2022 (actual)	2023 (actual)	2024 (actual)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
Haiti has access to National Productive Capacities Gap Assessments	The Comoros has access to National Productive Capacities Gap Assessments	Increased understanding of Antigua and Barbuda, Maldives and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on how productive capacities contribute to building socioeconomic resilience and on the role of the productive capacities index in supporting integration into global and regional value chains	Enhanced statistical capacity in productive capacities index methodology and its use in at least two small island developing States At least two small island developing States apply the productive capacities index in their national statistics	At least two small island developing States use the productive capacities index to identify productive capacity-enabling policies in selected relevant sectors

Deliverables

12.84 Table 12.20 lists all deliverables of the subprogramme.

Table 12.20
Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2024–2026, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2024 planned	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	3	4	5
1. Reports for the Economic and Social Council, including on vulnerability profiles	1	1	1	3
2. Reports for the Trade and Development Board on UNCTAD-wide activities for least developed countries and UNCTAD-wide activities in favour of Africa	2	2	2	2
3. Reports and background documentation for the sixteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD	–	–	1	–
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	8	14	8
4. Meetings of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and its Committee for Development Policy	1	1	1	1
5. Meetings of the sixteenth quadrennial session of UNCTAD, including preparatory sessions	–	–	6	–
6. Annual and executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board	5	5	5	5
7. Meetings of the Working Party on the Programme Plan and Programme Performance	2	2	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	3	4	1	2
8. On trade, finance, transit and development to build national capacity	3	4	1	2

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2024 planned</i>	<i>2024 actual</i>	<i>2025 planned</i>	<i>2026 planned</i>
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	30	41	50	46
Workshops:				
9. On trade issues relevant to least developed and African countries, including on duty-free and quota-free market access, structural transformation and support for least developed country graduation	10	14	22	20
10. On the implementation of the new initiatives that will replace the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States, issues of thematic or sectoral relevance to landlocked developing countries, the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2022–2031, national productive gap assessments and holistic development programmes, and trade and poverty	14	21	20	20
11. On matters relevant to development in least developed countries and Africa	6	6	8	6
Publications (number of publications)	13	13	12	9
12. <i>The Least Developed Countries Report</i> and its overview	2	2	2	2
13. <i>The Economic Development in Africa Report</i> and its overview	2	2	2	2
14. Report on building and measuring productive capacities	1	1	1	–
15. Report on enhancing coherence between trade and industrial strategies for poverty alleviation in Africa and a special issues paper on Africa	2	2	1	1
16. Analytical studies on duty-free and quota-free market access and rules of origin	1	1	1	–
17. Lessons learned on geographical indications and related analysis for least developed countries	1	–	1	–
18. Sectoral, statistical and thematic issues of interest for developing countries: policy implications for fostering productive capacities and structural economic transformation and on the national productive capacities gap assessments	1	2	2	2
19. Research papers on economic development issues in least developed countries and Africa	3	3	2	2
Technical materials (number of materials)	5	5	7	6
20. Technical material on trade and poverty	2	1	1	1
21. Technical material on trade and development in vulnerable economies, including small island developing States	3	3	5	4
22. Technical material on transit, transport and trade facilitation	–	1	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: policy advice to ministries of trade, transport and planning on the new programme of action that will replace the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 and to national statistical offices on measuring productive capacities for targeted groups of countries; advice on strategies for graduation with momentum for graduating and graduated least developed countries; advice on trade and development issues for small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries; advice for least developed countries on trade issues relevant to them; consultations on UNCTAD activities related to the New Partnership for Africa’s Development; and consultations with United Nations partner agencies and African countries for the implementation of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: lectures on issues related to least developed countries and African development, trade policy, globalization, trade development strategies and policy coherence for the benefit of member States, for a minimum of 100 participants; and policy briefs related flagship reports.				
External and media relations: press releases, press conferences and interviews and opinion pieces on flagship reports and other topical research, including policy recommendations.				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2026

Overview

- 12.85 The proposed regular budget resources for 2026, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 12.21 to 12.23.

Table 12.21

Overall: evolution of financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Posts	76 141.2	80 619.9	516.8	—	—	516.8	0.6	81 136.7
Other staff costs	1 956.6	2 351.1	(1 277.6)	340.5	—	(937.1)	(39.9)	1 414.0
Hospitality	1.5	10.2	—	—	—	—	—	10.2
Consultants	516.4	1 020.6	(539.7)	—	—	(539.7)	(52.9)	480.9
Experts	71.8	690.5	—	—	—	—	—	690.5
Travel of representatives	133.2	213.1	—	—	—	—	—	213.1
Travel of staff	533.7	1 112.2	(538.9)	14.7	—	(524.2)	(47.1)	588.0
Contractual services	1 342.7	1 006.3	13.0	—	133.2	146.2	14.5	1 152.5
General operating expenses	857.2	2 336.0	(240.8)	—	—	(240.8)	(10.3)	2 095.2
Supplies and materials	49.1	211.0	—	—	(120.0)	(120.0)	(56.9)	91.0
Furniture and equipment	220.7	424.1	(7.8)	—	—	(7.8)	(1.8)	416.3
Grants and contributions	22.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Improvement of premises	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	81 847.1	89 995.0	(2 075.0)	355.2	13.2	(1 706.6)	(1.9)	88 288.4

Table 12.22

Overall: proposed posts and post changes for 2026

(Number of posts)

	Number	Details
Approved for 2025	392	1 USG, 1 ASG, 5 D-2, 20 D-1, 52 P-5, 68 P-4, 78 P-3, 37 P-2/1, 10 GS (PL), 120 GS (OL)
Proposed for 2026	392	1 USG, 1 ASG, 5 D-2, 20 D-1, 52 P-5, 68 P-4, 78 P-3, 37 P-2/1, 10 GS (PL), 120 GS (OL)

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

Table 12.23

Overall: proposed posts by category and grade^a

(Number of posts)

Category and grade	2025 approved	Changes				2026 proposed
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	
Professional and higher						
USG	1	—	—	—	—	1
ASG	1	—	—	—	—	1
D-2	5	—	—	—	—	5
D-1	20	—	—	—	—	20
P-5	52	—	—	—	—	52
P-4	68	—	—	—	—	68
P-3	78	—	—	—	—	78
P-2/1	37	—	—	—	—	37
Subtotal	262	—	—	—	—	262
General Service and related						
GS (PL)	10	—	—	—	—	10
GS (OL)	120	—	—	—	—	120
Subtotal	130	—	—	—	—	130
Total	392	—	—	—	—	392

^a Includes nine temporary posts (1 Senior Economic Affairs Officer (P-5), 2 Economic Affairs Officers (P-4), 1 Statistician (P-4), 1 Data Engineer (P-4), 1 Data Engineer (P-3), 1 Economic Affairs Officer (P-3), 1 Associate Statistician (P-2) and 1 Associate Programme Management Officer (P-2)).

12.86 Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2026 are reflected in tables 12.24 to 12.26 and figure 12.VII.

12.87 As shown in tables 12.24 (1) and 12.25 (1), the overall resources proposed for 2026 amount to \$88,288,400, reflecting a net decrease of \$1,706,600 (or 1.9 per cent) compared with the approved budget for 2025. Resource changes result from technical adjustments, new mandates, and other changes. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 12.24

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component/subprogramme	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				Total	Percentage	2026 estimate
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other				
A. Policymaking organs	152.9	415.2	—	233.8	—	233.8	56.3	649.0	
B. Executive direction and management									
1. Executive direction and management	9 288.0	10 856.9	431.3	121.4	—	552.7	5.1	11 409.6	
2. Memorandum of Understanding	1 442.8	2 514.3	(2 514.3)	—	—	(2 514.3)	(100.0)	—	
Subtotal, B	10 730.8	13 371.2	(2 083.0)	121.4	—	(1 961.6)	(14.7)	11 409.6	

Section 12 Trade and development

Component/subprogramme	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
C. Programme of work								
1. Globalization, interdependence and development	9 113.3	10 190.3	8.0	—	—	8.0	0.1	10 198.3
2. Investment and enterprise	14 228.4	15 967.8	—	—	—	—	—	15 967.8
3. International trade and commodities	16 917.7	17 508.2	—	—	—	—	—	17 508.2
4. Technology and logistics	11 172.2	11 066.4	—	—	—	—	—	11 066.4
5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes	6 032.0	6 521.6	—	—	—	—	—	6 521.6
Subtotal, C	57 463.6	61 254.3	8.0	—	—	8.0	0.0	61 262.3
D. Programme support	13 499.9	14 954.3	—	—	13.2	13.2	0.1	14 967.5
Subtotal, 1	81 847.1	89 995.0	(2 075.0)	355.2	13.2	(1 706.6)	(1.9)	88 288.4

(2) Extrabudgetary

Component/subprogramme	2024 expenditure	2025 estimate	Change	Percentage	2026 estimate
A. Policymaking organs	—	—	—	—	—
B. Executive direction and management					
1. Executive direction and management	2 080.2	2 080.2	—	—	2 080.2
2. Memorandum of Understanding	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal, B	2 080.2	2 080.2	—	—	2 080.2
C. Programme of work					
1. Globalization, interdependence and development	6 105.2	6 105.2	—	—	6 105.2
2. Investment and enterprise	6 067.5	6 067.5	—	—	6 067.5
3. International trade and commodities	2 997.4	2 997.4	—	—	2 997.4
4. Technology and logistics	36 594.5	36 594.5	—	—	36 594.5
5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes	840.7	840.7	—	—	840.7
Subtotal, C	52 605.3	52 605.3	—	—	52 605.3
D. Programme support	5 613.5	5 613.5	—	—	5 613.5
Subtotal, 2	60 299.0	60 299.0	—	—	60 299.0
Total (1+2)	142 146.1	150 294.0	(1 706.6)	(1.1)	148 587.4

Table 12.25

Overall: proposed posts for 2026 by source of funding, component and subprogramme

(Number of posts)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component/subprogramme	2025 approved	Changes				2026 proposed
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	
A. Policymaking organs	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Executive direction and management						
1. Executive direction and management	54	—	—	—	—	54
2. Memorandum of Understanding	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal, B	54	—	—	—	—	54
C. Programme of work						
1. Globalization, interdependence and development	45	—	—	—	—	45
2. Investment and enterprise	75	—	—	—	—	75
3. International trade and commodities	82	—	—	—	—	82
4. Technology and logistics	52	—	—	—	—	52
5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes	29	—	—	—	—	29
Subtotal, C	283	—	—	—	—	283
D. Programme support	55	—	—	—	—	55
Subtotal, 1	392	—	—	—	—	392

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Component/subprogramme	2025 estimate	Change	2026 estimate
A. Policymaking organs	—	—	—
B. Executive direction and management			
1. Executive direction and management	1	—	1
2. Memorandum of Understanding	—	—	—
Subtotal, B	1	—	1
C. Programme of work			
1. Globalization, interdependence and development	—	—	—
2. Investment and enterprise	—	—	—
3. International trade and commodities	—	—	—
4. Technology and logistics	1	—	1
5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes	—	—	—
Subtotal, C	1	—	1

Section 12 Trade and development

Component/subprogramme	2025 estimate	Change	2026 estimate
D. Programme support	13	–	13
Subtotal, 2	15	–	15
Total (1+2)	407	–	407

Table 12.26

Overall: evolution of financial and post resources

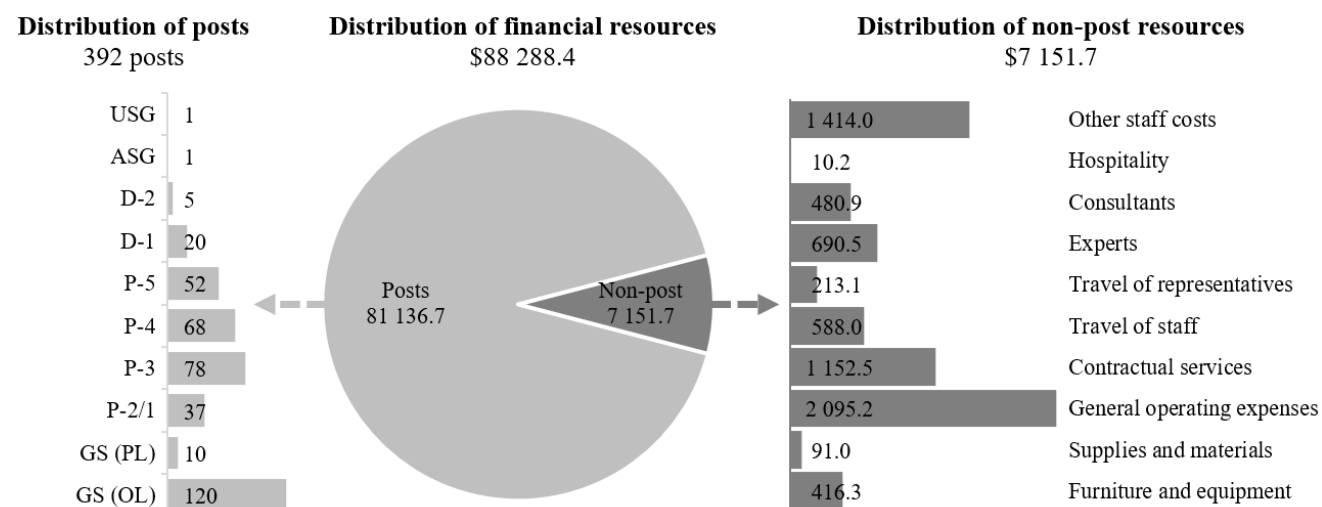
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes					2026 estimate
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Posts	76 141.2	80 619.9	516.8	—	—	516.8	0.6	81 136.7
Non-post	5 705.9	9 375.1	(2 591.8)	355.2	13.2	(2 223.4)	(23.7)	7 151.7
Total	81 847.1	89 995.0	(2 075.0)	355.2	13.2	(1 706.6)	(1.9)	88 288.4
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		262	—	—	—	—	—	262
General Service and related		130	—	—	—	—	—	130
Total		392	—	—	—	—	—	392

Figure 12.VII

Distribution of proposed resources for 2026

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Explanation of variances by factor, component and subprogramme

Overall resource changes

Technical adjustments

12.88 As shown in table 12.24 (1), resource changes reflect a net decrease of \$2,075,000, as follows:

- (a) **Executive direction and management** (net increase of 431,300). The proposed net increase relates to the following:
 - (i) The increase of \$430,800 under posts, reflecting the delayed impact of the establishment of five temporary posts in 2025, which were subject to a 50 per cent vacancy rate in accordance with the established practice for new posts;
 - (ii) The increase of \$13,000 under contractual services, reflecting a full-year provision for the requirements relating to administrative and information and communications technology-related services for the five temporary posts established in 2025;
 - (iii) The decrease of \$12,500, reflecting the removal of non-recurrent provisions associated with General Assembly resolutions 79/1, 79/236 and 79/234 that were approved for 2025 and are no longer required in 2026. The amounts fall under travel of staff (\$4,700) and furniture and equipment (7,800);
- (b) **Executive direction and management: Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations on promoting Russian food products and fertilizers to the world markets** (decrease of \$2,514,300). The proposed decrease relates to the removal of all requirements to support the Memorandum of Understanding, which is scheduled to expire on 22 July 2025. The amounts fall under other staff costs (\$1,213,600), consultants (\$539,700), travel of staff (\$520,200) and general operating expenses (\$240,800);
- (c) **Subprogramme 1, Globalization, interdependence and development** (net increase of \$8,000). The proposed net increase relates mainly to the delayed impact of the establishment in 2025 of one post of Economic Affairs Officer (P-3), which was subject to a 50 per cent vacancy rate in accordance with the established practice for new posts (\$86,000), offset in part by the decrease under other staff costs (\$64,000) and travel of staff (\$14,000) reflecting the removal of non-recurrent provisions associated with General Assembly resolution 79/1 that were approved for 2025 and are no longer required in 2026.

New mandates

12.89 As shown in table 12.24 (1), resource changes reflect a non-recurrent increase of \$355,200, as follows:

- (a) **Policymaking organs** (increase of \$233,800). The proposed non-recurrent increase under other staff costs would provide for one general temporary assistance position of Economic Affairs Officer (P-4) based in Geneva for one year to provide specialized substantive support to the working group on data governance for implementation of the request contained in paragraph 48 of the Global Digital Compact (annex I to General Assembly resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future”);
- (b) **Executive direction and management** (increase of \$121,400). The proposed increase reflects additional non-recurrent requirements needed for implementation of the request contained in paragraphs 81 (a) and 81 (b) of General Assembly resolution 79/1, entitled “The Pact for the Future”, as follows:
 - (i) The increase of \$106,700 under other staff costs would provide for an additional six months of one position of Data Scientist (P-4) for the provision of substantive, technical and analytical backstopping support to the independent high-level expert group

developing recommendations for a limited number of country-owned and universally applicable indicators of sustainable development that complement and go beyond GDP; and to the United Nations-led intergovernmental process to be initiated following completion of the work of the independent high-level expert group;

- (ii) The increase of \$14,700 under travel of staff would provide for in-person and interactive direct dialogue with member States and partner institutions on the recommendations developed by the independent high-level expert group.

Other changes

- 12.90 As shown in table 12.24 (1), resource changes reflect an increase of \$13,200, which relates to an increase under programme support that reflects a higher standard price for the core software package for non-field personnel outside of United Nations Headquarters. Other changes also reflect the cost-neutral redeployment of resources between supplies and materials and contractual services within the programme support component.

Extrabudgetary resources

- 12.91 As reflected in tables 12.24 (2) and 12.25 (2), extrabudgetary resources amount to \$ 60,299,000. The resources would complement regular budget resources and would be used to provide for 15 posts (1 D-2, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3 and 9 General Service (Other level)) to perform mainly the administrative functions related to the extrabudgetary activities. In addition, non-post resources would be used to perform various technical cooperation activities, such as technical advisory services, training, workshops, seminars and field projects.
- 12.92 The extrabudgetary resources under the present section are subject to the oversight of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, who has delegated authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Policymaking organs

- 12.93 The resources proposed under this component would provide for the policymaking organs as shown in table 12.27.

Table 12.27
Policymaking organs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Policymaking organ</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2025 approved</i>	<i>2026 estimate</i>
Commission on Science and Technology for Development	Mandate: General Assembly resolution 46/235 . Membership: 43 government experts One session per year One intersessional panel per year One session per year of the working group on data governance	359.4	593.2
Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission	Mandate: General Assembly resolution 49/130 TD/442 , TD/442/Corr.1 and TD/442/Corr.2 (Accra Accord), para. 202 Membership: 16 experts One session per year	37.8	37.8
Quadrennial session of UNCTAD	Mandate: General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) , para. 2 Held every four years	18.0	18.0
Total		415.2	649.0

- 12.94 The proposed regular budget resources for 2026 amount to \$649,000 and reflect an increase of \$233,800 compared with the approved budget for 2025. The proposed change is explained in paragraph 12.89 (a). Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2026 are reflected in table 12.28 and figure 12.VIII.

Table 12.28

Policymaking organs: evolution of financial resources

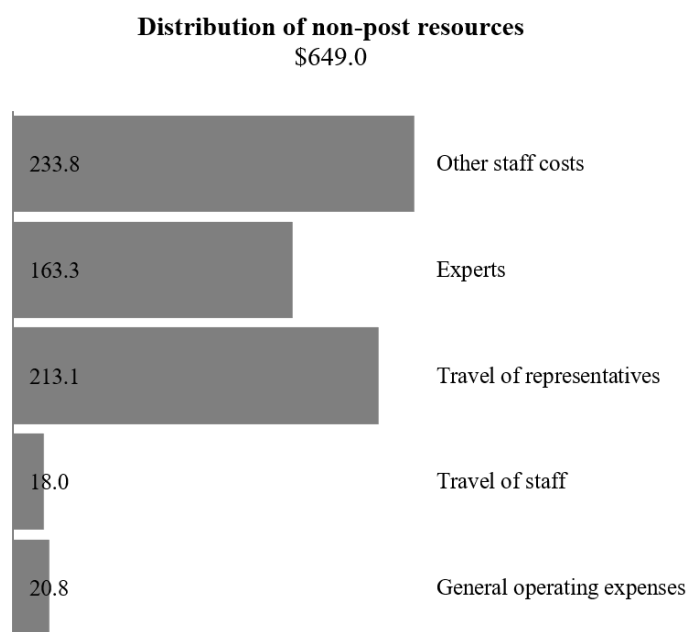
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				2026 estimate	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Non-post	152.9	415.2	–	233.8	–	233.8	56.3	649.0
Total	152.9	415.2	–	233.8	–	233.8	56.3	649.0

Figure 12.VIII

Policymaking organs: distribution of proposed resources for 2026

(Thousands of United States dollars)



Executive direction and management

1. Executive direction and management

- 12.95 The Office of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD coordinates cross-cutting institutional processes, such as the systematic inclusion of gender equality aspects in all areas of the work of UNCTAD and reaching gender parity in staff. To that end, the Office of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD will continue to coordinate the Gender Task Force, which is chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD and is mandated to improve and better coordinate gender mainstreaming activities, including by appointing, for each UNCTAD subprogramme, gender focal points whose responsibilities include reviewing and clearing trust fund project documents from a gender mainstreaming perspective. The Statistics Coordination Task Force, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General of UNCTAD, which has the mandate to improve the coordination of statistical activities in UNCTAD and to exploit synergies, sets strategic priorities for UNCTAD statistics and coordinates statistical activities, including production, dissemination and capacity development.
- 12.96 In addition, the Office of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD undertakes communication and external relations activities, which include the planning and delivery of UNCTAD media outreach and external relations activities, web content management, civil society liaison and implementation of the communications strategy, including the production and dissemination of information and media products targeted to specific audiences. It also promotes cooperation and working relationships with civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), trade unions, academia and intergovernmental organizations, and carries out fundraising and intergovernmental liaison activities in respect of civil society work.
- 12.97 Furthermore, the Office of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD coordinates and conducts evaluation activities that serve to ensure and enhance the quality and resonance of UNCTAD programmes and projects, by providing internal oversight, including oversight and management of external evaluations mandated by the Trade and Development Board, oversight and management of project evaluations funded by the United Nations Development Account and external evaluations required by contribution agreements, thus providing strategic support and advice to management on oversight, self-assessments and self-evaluations.
- 12.98 In addition, the work of enhancing outreach and promoting UNCTAD objectives at United Nations Headquarters and with relevant actors based in New York and Washington, D.C., including enhancing coordination with all United Nations system entities, funds and specialized programmes, diplomatic missions, the press corps, research institutions, NGOs and technical assistance agencies in the areas of trade, investment, technology and development, is undertaken by the liaison office in New York under the direct guidance of the Office of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.
- 12.99 The Statistics Service is responsible for supporting the coordination, standardization and coherence of statistical activities throughout the organization and conducting independent quality assurance on UNCTAD statistics. The cross-organizational Service provides relevant and timely statistics and indicators on trade and development, cutting across the areas of work of UNCTAD, including the interrelated issues of finance, technology, transport, investment and sustainable development, for enhanced and data-driven research, analysis and policy action, and, by implementing the UNCTAD Statistics Quality Assurance Framework, aligning the organization's overall statistical requirements to enable better planning, more synergies and quality controls. The Service coordinates data and statistical activities in UNCTAD by developing methods, standards and tools for the collection, compilation, dissemination and use of high-quality statistics adhering to international standards. The Service also contributes to the development of national statistical capacity and global statistics, supports countries' efforts to strengthen their national statistical capacity and develops statistics with international collaboration on topics related to the UNCTAD mandate.
- 12.100 In accordance with the 2030 Agenda, in particular target 12.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals, in which organizations are encouraged to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles, and in compliance with the cross-cutting mandate set out in paragraph 19 of General Assembly

resolution 72/219, UNCTAD is integrating environmental management practices into its operations. UNCTAD will continue to reduce its carbon footprint by reviewing all air travel at the senior management level to ensure that all alternatives are considered and substituting air travel through the use of information and communications tools whenever possible. As a non-resident entity housed within the premises of the United Nations Office at Geneva, the UNCTAD carbon footprint comprises mostly air travel-related emissions.

- 12.101 Information on the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 12.29. UNCTAD will continue to make efforts to further increase the compliance rate, including by monitoring advance ticket purchase compliance in the Management Information System (UNCTAD management dashboard) and reporting to senior management once a month. The Mission Travel Portal, which identifies requests that are not compliant with the advance air ticket purchase policy and sends automated warnings to senior managers, is used by staff members to clear their travel requests with senior management before initiating travel requests in Umoja. In addition, UNCTAD continues to make efforts to raise awareness among staff members and to encourage early planning of meetings and conferences, whenever possible.

Table 12.29
Compliance rate
(Percentage)

	2022 actual	2023 actual	2024 actual	2025 planned	2026 planned
Timely submission of documentation	100	100	100	100	100
Air tickets purchased at least 2 weeks before the commencement of travel	52	72	77	100	100

- 12.102 The proposed regular budget resources for 2026 amount to \$11,409,600 and reflect an increase of \$552,700 compared with the approved budget for 2025. The proposed change is explained in paragraphs 12.88 (a) and 12.89 (b). Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2026 are reflected in table 12.30 and figure 12.IX.

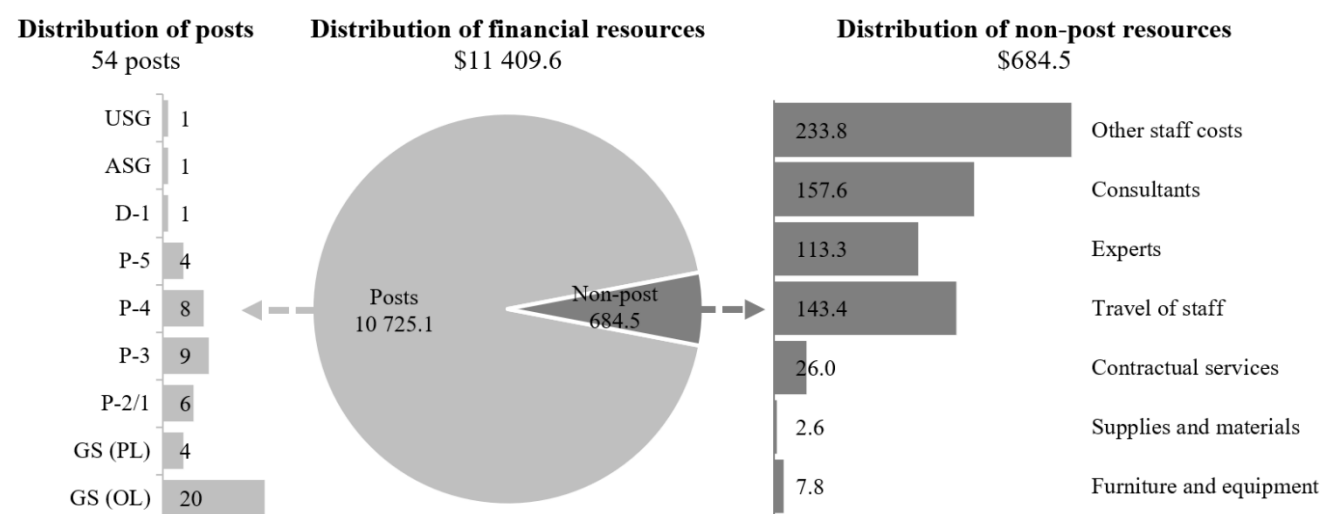
Table 12.30
Executive direction and management: evolution of financial and post resources
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				2026 estimate	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Posts	9 176.5	10 294.3	430.8	—	—	430.8	4.2	10 725.1
Non-post	111.5	562.6	0.5	121.4	—	121.9	21.7	684.5
Total	9 288.0	10 856.9	431.3	121.4	—	552.7	5.1	11 409.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		30	—	—	—	—	—	30
General Service and related		24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Total		54	—	—	—	—	—	54

Figure 12.IX

Executive direction and management: distribution of proposed resources for 2026

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



2. Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations on promoting Russian food products and fertilizers to the world markets

- 12.103 No regular budget resources are being proposed for 2026, which reflects a decrease of \$2,514,300 compared with the approved budget for 2025. The proposed change is explained in paragraph 12.88 (b). Additional details are reflected in table 12.31.

Table 12.31

Memorandum of Understanding: evolution of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				2026 estimate	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total Percentage		
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Non-post	1 442.8	2 514.3	(2 514.3)	–	–	(2 514.3)	(100.0)	–
Total	1 442.8	2 514.3	(2 514.3)	–	–	(2 514.3)	(100.0)	–

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1

Globalization, interdependence and development

- 12.104 The proposed regular budget resources for 2026 amount to \$10,198,300 and reflect a net increase of \$8,000 compared with the approved budget for 2025. The proposed change is explained in paragraph 12.88 (c). Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2026 are reflected in table 12.32 and figure 12.X.

Table 12.32

Subprogramme 1: evolution of financial and post resources

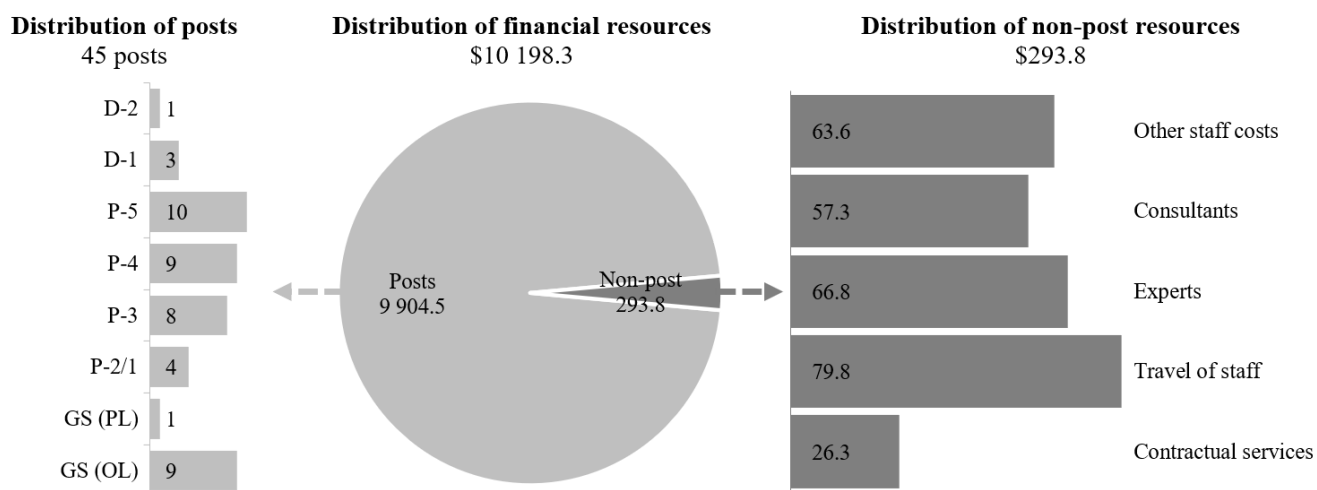
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				2026 estimate	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Posts	8 922.2	9 818.5	86.0	—	—	86.0	0.9	9 904.5
Non-post	191.1	371.8	(78.0)	—	—	(78.0)	(21.0)	293.8
Total	9 113.3	10 190.3	8.0	—	—	8.0	0.1	10 198.3
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		35	—	—	—	—	—	35
General Service and related		10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total		45	—	—	—	—	—	45

Figure 12.X

Subprogramme 1: distribution of proposed resources for 2026

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)


Subprogramme 2
Investment and enterprise

- 12.105 The proposed regular budget resources for 2026 amount to \$15,967,800 and reflect no change compared with the approved budget for 2025. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2026 are reflected in table 12.33 and figure 12.XI.

Table 12.33

Subprogramme 2: evolution of financial and post resources

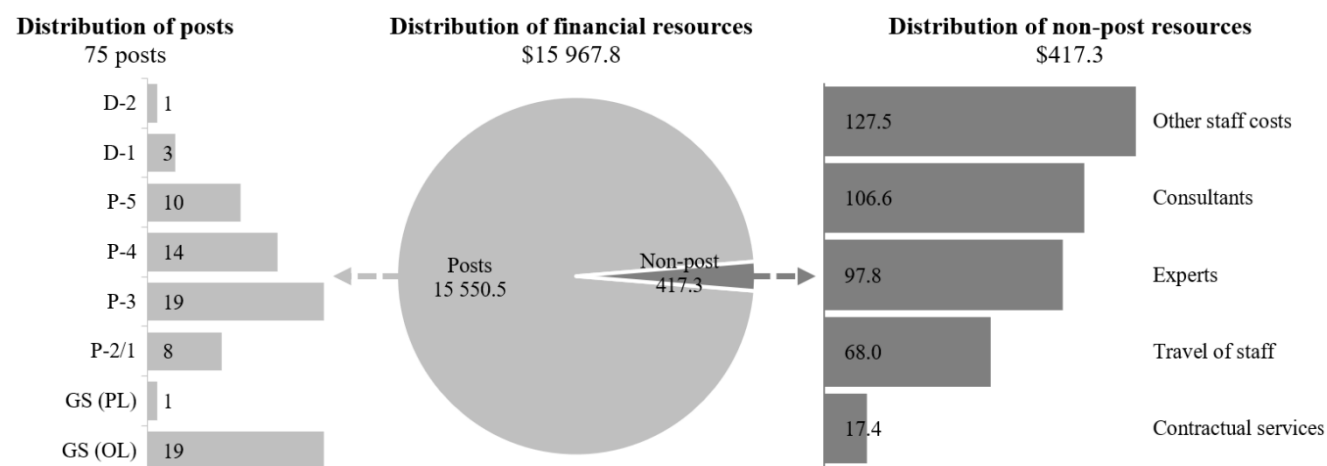
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				Total	Percentage	2026 estimate
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other				
Financial resources by main category of expenditure									
Posts	14 015.3	15 550.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 550.5
Non-post	213.1	417.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	417.3
Total	14 228.4	15 967.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 967.8
Post resources by category									
Professional and higher		55	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
General Service and related		20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Total		75	—	—	—	—	—	—	75

Figure 12.XI

Subprogramme 2: distribution of proposed resources for 2026

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 3

International trade and commodities

- 12.106 The proposed regular budget resources for 2026 amount to \$17,508,200 and reflect no change compared with the approved budget for 2025. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2026 are reflected in table 12.34 and figure 12.XII.

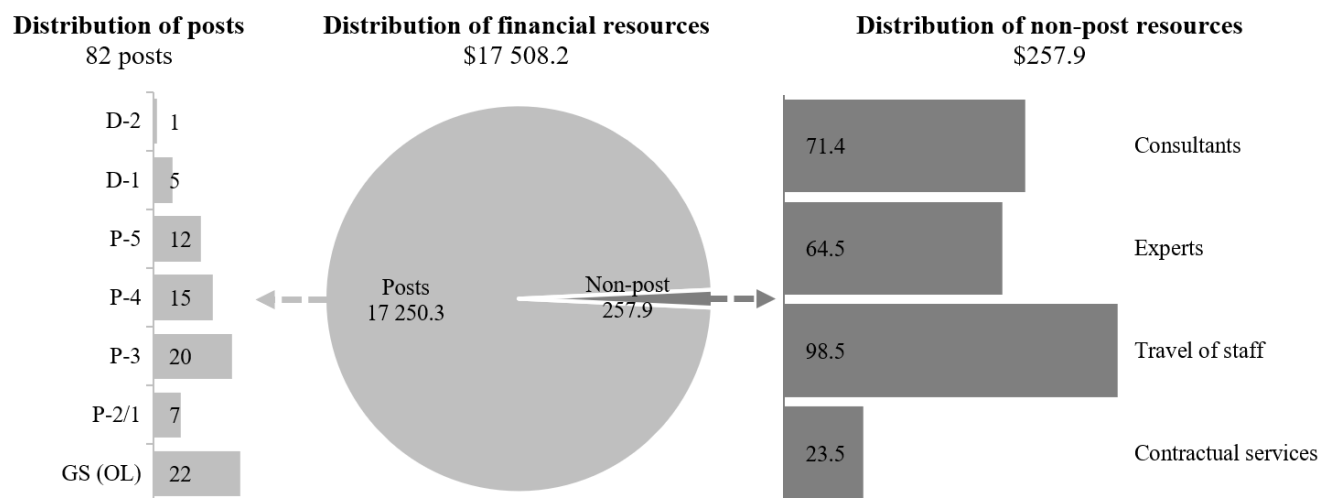
Table 12.34
Subprogramme 3: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				2026 estimate	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Posts	16 721.9	17 250.3	—	—	—	—	—	17 250.3
Non-post	195.8	257.9	—	—	—	—	—	257.9
Total	16 917.7	17 508.2	—	—	—	—	—	17 508.2
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		60	—	—	—	—	—	60
General Service and related		22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Total		82	—	—	—	—	—	82

Figure 12.XII
Subprogramme 3: distribution of proposed resources for 2026

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 4 Technology and logistics

12.107 The proposed regular budget resources for 2026 amount to \$11,066,400 and reflect no change compared with the approved budget for 2025. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2026 are reflected in table 12.35 and figure 12.XIII.

Table 12.35

Subprogramme 4: evolution of financial and post resources

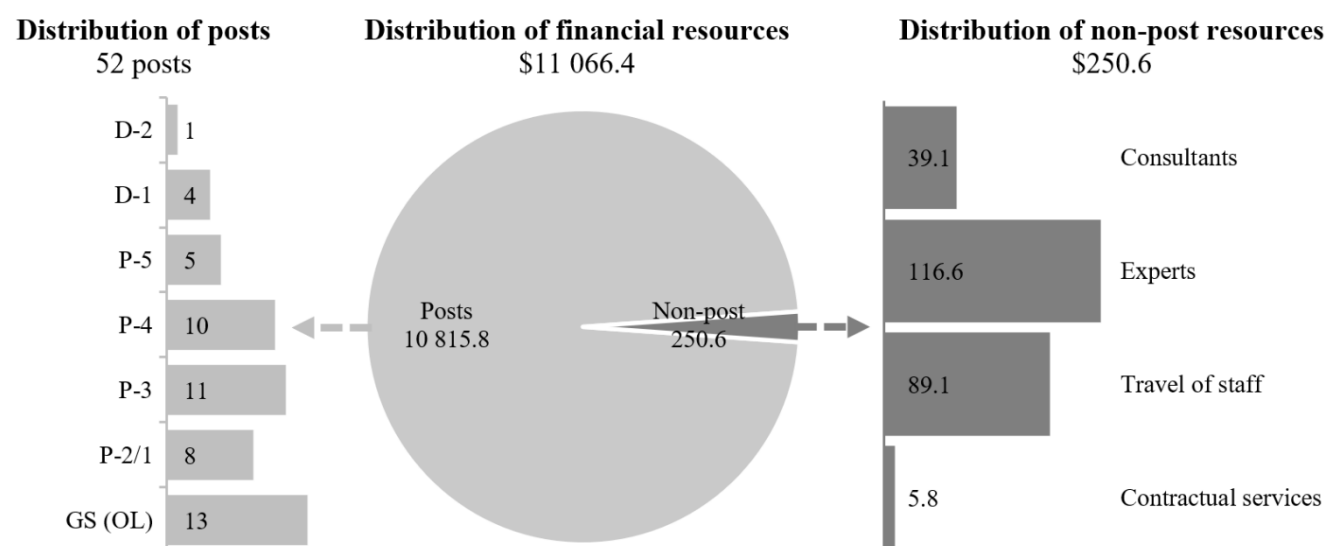
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				2026 estimate	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Posts	10 984.5	10 815.8	—	—	—	—	—	10 815.8
Non-post	187.7	250.6	—	—	—	—	—	250.6
Total	11 172.2	11 066.4	—	—	—	—	—	11 066.4
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		39	—	—	—	—	—	39
General Service and related		13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Total		52	—	—	—	—	—	52

Figure 12.XIII

Subprogramme 4: distribution of proposed resources for 2026

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)


Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

- 12.108 The proposed regular budget resources for 2026 amount to \$6,521,600 and reflect no change compared with the approved budget for 2025. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2026 are reflected in table 12.36 and figure 12.XIV.

Table 12.36

Subprogramme 5: evolution of financial and post resources

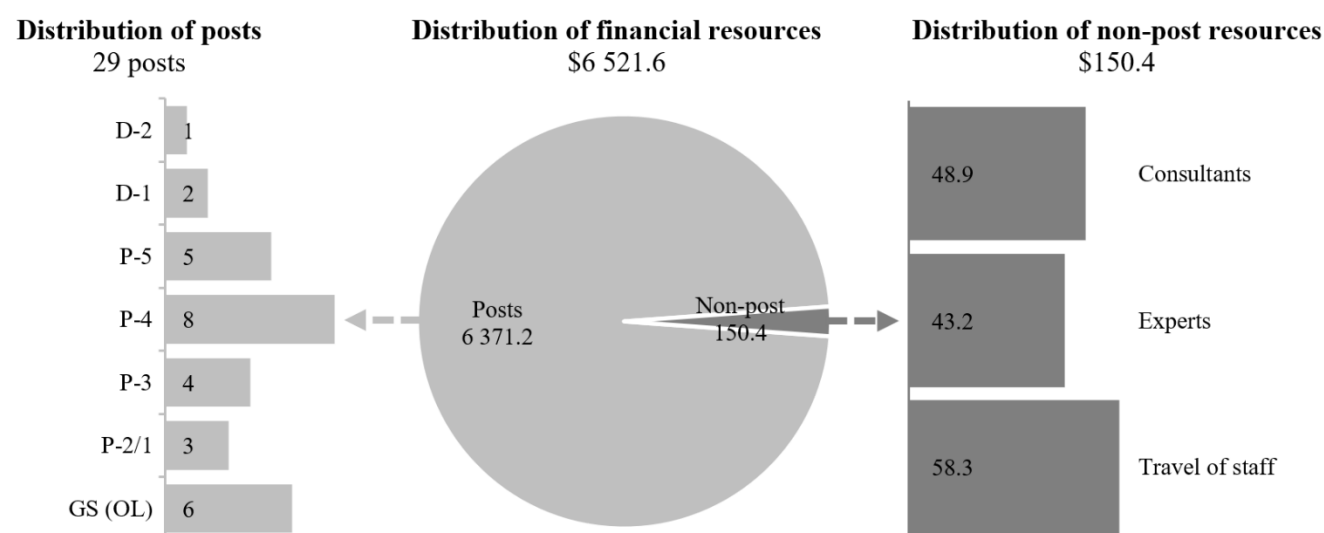
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				2026 estimate	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Posts	5 917.1	6 371.2	—	—	—	—	—	6 371.2
Non-post	114.9	150.4	—	—	—	—	—	150.4
Total	6 032.0	6 521.6	—	—	—	—	—	6 521.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		23	—	—	—	—	—	23
General Service and related		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total		29	—	—	—	—	—	29

Figure 12.XIV

Subprogramme 5: distribution of proposed resources for 2026

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)


Programme support

- 12.109 Programme support is responsible for administrative activities that support the smooth workings of the programme, including in the areas of human resources, finance and budget, programme planning, intergovernmental activities and technical cooperation.
- 12.110 The proposed regular budget resources for 2026 amount to \$14,967,500 and reflect an increase of \$13,200 compared with the approved budget for 2025. The proposed change is explained in paragraph 12.90. Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2026 are reflected in table 12.37 and figure 12.XV.

Table 12.37

Programme support: evolution of financial and post resources

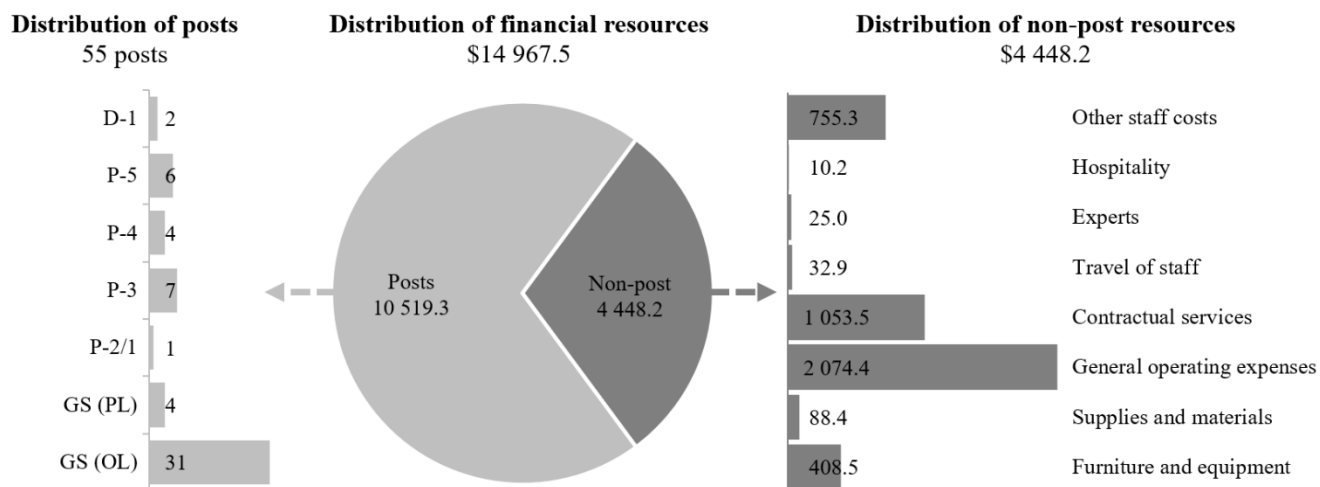
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2024 expenditure	2025 approved	Changes				2026 estimate	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Posts	10 403.6	10 519.3	—	—	—	—	—	10 519.3
Non-post	3 096.3	4 435.0	—	—	13.2	13.2	0.3	4 448.2
Total	13 499.9	14 954.3	—	—	13.2	13.2	0.1	14 967.5
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		20	—	—	—	—	—	20
General Service and related		35	—	—	—	—	—	35
Total		55	—	—	—	—	—	55

Figure 12.XV

Programme support: distribution of proposed resources for 2026

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Annex

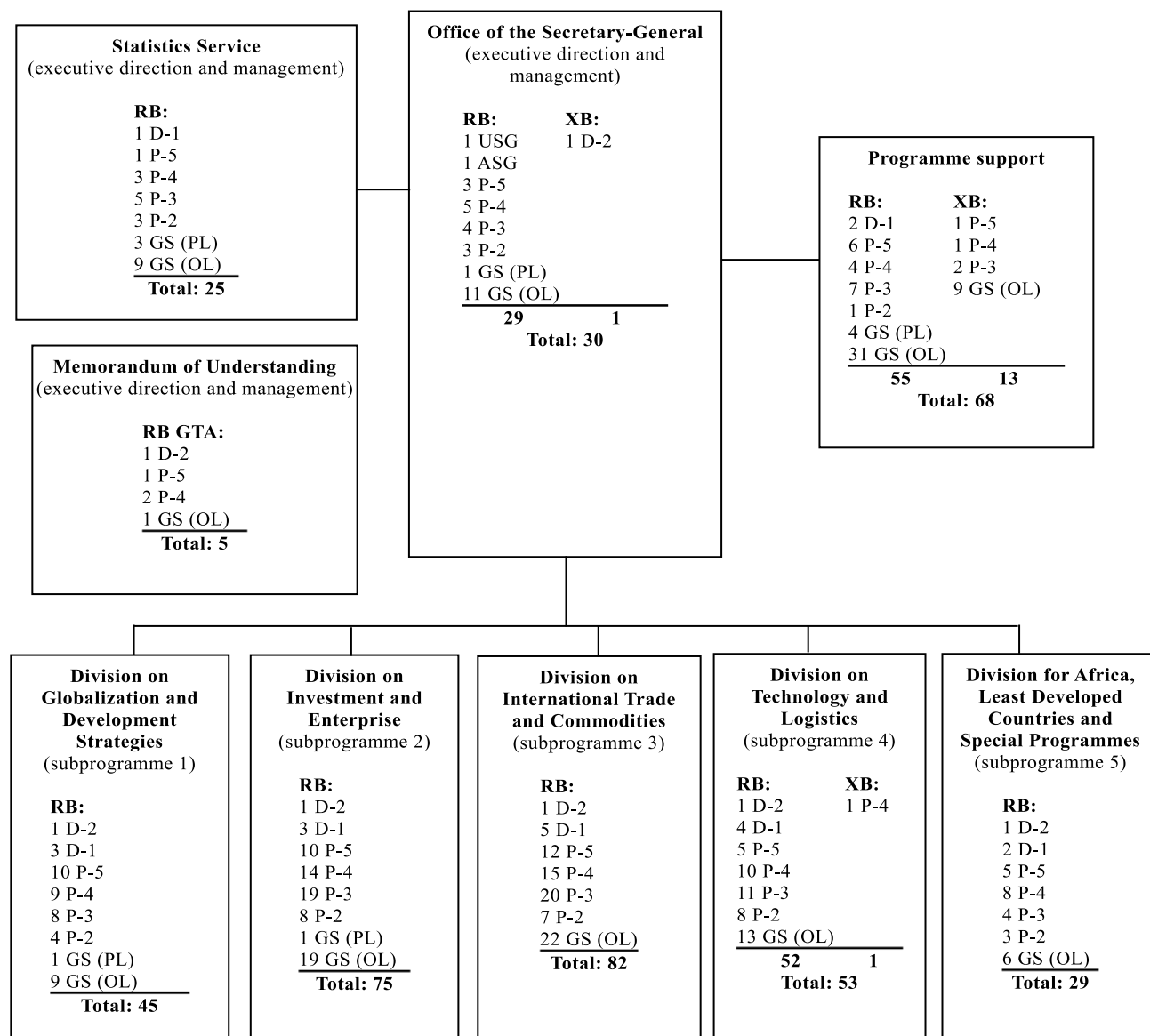
Organizational structure and post distribution for 2026

Two charts showing the organizational structure of UNCTAD are presented below. Chart A reproduces the approved organizational structure for 2025, as contained in document [A/79/6 \(Sect. 12\)](#) and amended to include five additional temporary posts established in 2025. Chart B presents the proposed organizational structure for 2026.

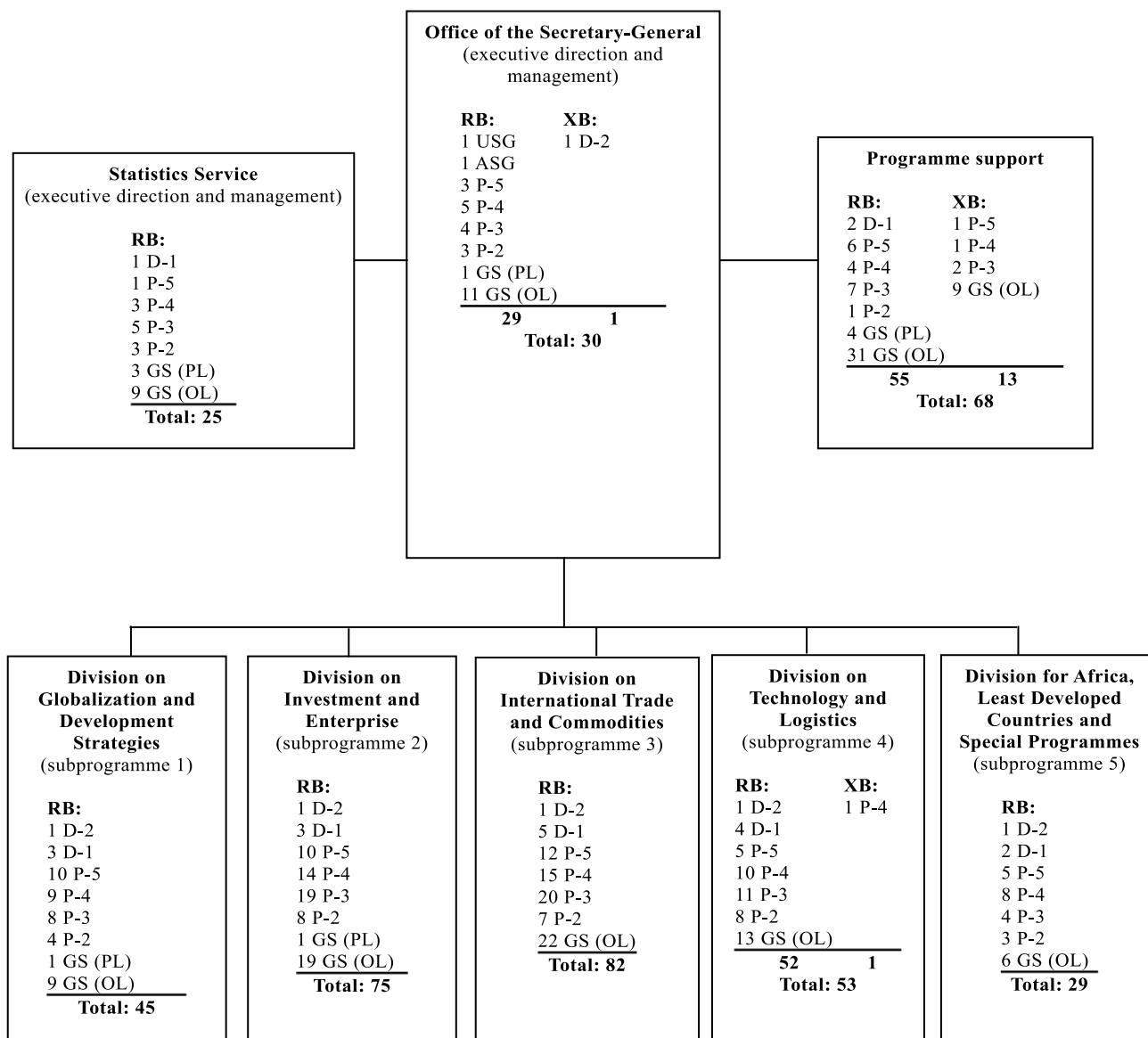
Justification for the proposed changes

The removal of the organizational unit named Memorandum of Understanding under executive direction and management reflects the removal of all requirements to support the Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations on promoting Russian food products and fertilizers to the world markets, which is scheduled to expire on 22 July 2025.

A. Approved organizational structure and post distribution for 2025



B. Proposed organizational structure and post distribution for 2026



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