



General Conference

Nineteenth session

Vienna, 29 November–3 December 2021

**Decisions and resolutions adopted by the General Conference
at its nineteenth session**

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* All decisions were adopted by consensus. Statements were made by Member States regarding decisions GC.19/Dec.9. All statements/positions expressed on decisions and resolutions are available on the website and/or in the digital recordings on the Extranet.

** All resolutions were adopted by consensus.

Introductory note

1. The decisions and resolutions adopted by the General Conference at its nineteenth regular session (2021) are reproduced in the present document.
2. The table of contents, for ease of reference, lists a serial number by which each decision or resolution may be cited, the title of each decision and resolution, the pertinent background document(s) and the relevant agenda item. Decisions and resolutions are, as far as possible, set out in the order of the agenda.

Agenda of the nineteenth regular session

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Organization of work.
5. Credentials of representatives to the Conference.
6. Appointment of the Director General.
7. Elections to organs:
 - (a) Industrial Development Board;
 - (b) Programme and Budget Committee.
8. Annual reports of the Director General on the activities of the Organization for 2019 and 2020.
9. Reports of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its forty-eighth and forty-ninth regular sessions.
10. Forum on industrial development issues.
11. Financial matters:
 - (a) Scale of assessments of Member States;
 - (b) Financial situation of UNIDO;
 - (c) Working Capital Fund;
 - (d) Appointment of an External Auditor.
12. Programme and budgets, 2022–2023.
13. Medium-term programme framework, 2022–2025.
14. UNIDO and the United Nations development system reform, including the new Resident Coordinator System and the field network.
15. UNIDO's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
16. UNIDO activities related to the Abu Dhabi Declaration.
17. UNIDO, gender equality and the empowerment of women.
18. UNIDO and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
19. Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA III).
20. UNIDO activities related to Digital Transformation and Innovation:
 - (a) UNIDO Strategic Framework for the Fourth Industrial Revolution.
21. UNIDO activities related to climate change, environment and energy:
 - (a) UNIDO activities related to the circular economy;
 - (b) UNIDO activities in the environment and energy;
 - (c) UNIDO strategy in response to climate change.
22. UNIDO activities related to structural transformation and sectoral expertise:
 - (a) UNIDO activities related to sectoral development including agribusiness, trade capacity-building and job creation.
23. UNIDO activities related to the Abu Dhabi Ministerial Declaration for the Least Developed Countries.

24. UNIDO activities related to small island developing States.
25. UNIDO activities related to cooperation with middle-income countries taking into account the San José Declaration.
26. UNIDO's strategy for post-conflict/-crisis situations.
27. Personnel matters, including the UNIDO Staff Pension Committee.
28. Matters related to intergovernmental, non-governmental, governmental and other organizations.
29. Date and place of the twentieth session.
30. Closure of the session.

DECISIONS

GC.19/Dec.1 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The General Conference adopted the agenda of its nineteenth session as contained in document GC.19/1.

*1st plenary meeting
29 November 2021*

GC.19/Dec.2 INCLUSION OF KIRIBATI AND MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF) IN LIST A OF ANNEX I TO THE CONSTITUTION

The General Conference decided to include Kiribati and Micronesia (Federated States of) in List A of Annex I to the Constitution.¹

*1st plenary meeting
29 November 2021*

GC.19/Dec.3 ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

The General Conference elected by acclamation H.E. Mr. Mohamed Mezghani (Tunisia) President of the Conference at its nineteenth session.

*1st plenary meeting
29 November 2021*

GC.19/Dec.4 ELECTION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

The General Conference elected the following Vice-Presidents of the Conference at its nineteenth session:² H.E. Ms. Gabriela Sellner (Austria), H.E. Mr. Takeshi Hikihara (Japan), H.E. Mr. Muhammad Abdul Muhith (Bangladesh), H.E. Mr. Mohamed Elmolla (Egypt), H.E. Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khokher (Pakistan), Mr. Henryk Czubek (Poland), and Ms. Andrea Éva Nemes (Hungary).

*1st plenary meeting
29 November 2021*

GC.19/Dec.5 ORGANIZATION OF WORK

The General Conference:

(a) Decided to cover agenda items 8 to 29 in the plenary in the form of a general debate;

(b) Also decided to establish, in accordance with rule 44 of its rules of procedure, one Main Committee, under the Chairmanship of H.E. Ms. Dominika Krois (Poland), on which each Member participating in the Conference may be represented;

(c) Further decided to refer agenda items 8 to 29 to the Main Committee for a more focused debate aimed at the preparation of consensus draft decisions and resolutions for submission to the plenary, and requested the Chair of the Main Committee to submit a written report on its work to the Conference at the closing session of the plenary, in accordance with decision GC.3/Dec.11.

*3rd plenary meeting
30 November 2021*

¹ The revised Lists of States were issued in document GC.19/23.

² States in List C did not submit nominations for the posts of Vice-Presidents.

GC.19/Dec.6 APPOINTMENT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The General Conference appointed the following Members to serve on the Credentials Committee: Bahamas, Bhutan, Chile, China, Namibia, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Spain and Sweden.

*3rd plenary meeting
30 November 2021*

GC.19/Dec.7 APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

The General Conference:

(a) Took note of decision IDB.49/Dec.3;

(b) In accordance with Article 11.2 of the Constitution, decided to appoint Mr. Gerd Müller as Director General of UNIDO for a period of four years from 10 December 2021 or until the Director General to be appointed at the twenty-first regular session of the General Conference assumes office, whichever is later.

*3rd plenary meeting
30 November 2021*

GC.19/Dec.8 TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

The General Conference:

(a) Took note of decision IDB.49/Dec.4;

(b) In accordance with rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the General Conference, decided to approve the contract annexed to the present decision, which establishes the terms and conditions of appointment of the Director General, including the salary and emoluments attached to the office.

*3rd plenary meeting
30 November 2021*

ANNEX**CONTRACT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL**

THIS CONTRACT is made

between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (hereinafter called the Organization) for the one part

and Gerhard MUELLER (hereinafter called the Director General) for the other part.

WHEREAS

The Director General, upon recommendation of the Board, has been duly appointed by the Conference at its nineteenth session held from 29 November to 3 December 2021.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED AS FOLLOWS:**1. Term of office**

The Director General shall be appointed for a period of four years from the tenth day of December two thousand twenty-one (2021), or until the Director General to be appointed at the twenty-first regular session of the General Conference assumes office, whichever is later.

2. Official duty station

The official duty station for the Director General shall be Vienna, Austria.

3. Official duties

In accordance with Article 11 of the Constitution of the Organization, the Director General shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

4. Privileges and immunities

The Director General shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities in keeping with his office as determined by the Constitution of the Organization, Article 21, and any relevant legal instruments already in force or to be concluded in the future.

5. Staff Regulations

The Director General shall be subject to the Staff Regulations of the Organization, together with such amendments as may be made thereto, in so far as they are applicable to him.

6. Assessable salary and allowances

(a) The annual gross salary of the Director General shall be US dollars two hundred and fifty-seven thousand and ten (257,010), corresponding to an annual net base salary equivalent to US dollars one hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and seven (193,407) (dependency rate) or US dollars one hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred eighty-nine (171,989) (single rate) respectively. The gross and net base salary shall be adjusted whenever the General Assembly decides to adjust the gross and net base salary levels of staff in the Professional and higher categories;

(b) He shall receive post adjustment, allowances and benefits, including social security benefits, for which a staff member in the Professional category of the UNIDO Secretariat would be eligible under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the Organization, provided the purpose of such emolument, allowance or benefit has not already been met by other provisions of the present contract;

(c) The Director General shall receive a representation allowance of euros thirty-nine thousand and nine hundred (39,900) per annum, adjusted for the budgeted annual inflation rate in successive years, to meet his share of the obligations which the Organization incurs in the form of representation and hospitality expenditure;

(d) He shall receive a housing allowance amounting to euros sixty thousand and three hundred (60,300) per annum adjusted for the budgeted annual inflation rate in successive years;

(e) The above salary, allowances and benefits to which the Director General is entitled under this agreement shall be subject to adjustment by the Board, after consultations with the Director General, to keep them in line with those of the executive heads of other specialized agencies within the common system of the United Nations.

7. Pension arrangements

Alternative A

The Director General shall participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in accordance with the provisions of decision IDB.10/Dec. 17 (d) of the Industrial Development Board. His pensionable remuneration shall be determined and adjusted in accordance with the provisions of articles 51(c) and (b) of the regulations and rules of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

Alternative B

The Director General shall not participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Instead, he shall have an amount equal to 15.8 per cent of pensionable remuneration, corresponding to the Organization's contribution to the Pension Fund, paid as a supplement to his remuneration, in lieu of participation in the Pension Fund, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/203.

8. Currency of payments

Payments will be effected in the currency applicable to staff in the Professional and higher categories serving at the official duty station Vienna, Austria.

9. Notice of resignation

The Director General may at any time give three months' notice of resignation in writing to the Board, which is authorized to accept his resignation on behalf of the General Conference, in which case, upon expiration of such period of notice, he shall cease to be Director General of the Organization and this contract shall terminate.

10. Entry into force

This contract shall enter into force as of the tenth day of December 2021.

SIGNED this 30th day of November 2021 at Vienna.

Mohamed Mezghani

Gerhard MUELLER

President of the Conference acting

Director General

on behalf of the Organization

GC.19/Dec.9 CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONFERENCE³

The General Conference:

(a) Having considered the report of the Credentials Committee and the recommendations contained therein;

(b) Approved the report of the Credentials Committee.

*7th plenary meeting
2 December 2021*

GC.19/Dec.10 RESTORATION OF VOTING RIGHTS – DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The General Conference:

(a) Took note of the information provided in document IDB.49/CRP.14;

(b) Also took note of decision IDB.49/Dec.6 of the Industrial Development Board;

(c) Gave satisfaction to the request by the Dominican Republic for the restoration of its voting rights in accordance with Article 5.2 of the UNIDO Constitution.

*7th plenary meeting
2 December 2021*

GC.19/Dec.11 APPOINTMENT OF AN EXTERNAL AUDITOR

The General Conference decided to appoint the Auditor General of the Russian Federation as the External Auditor for UNIDO for a period of two years, beginning on 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2024, under the terms of reference specified in the Financial Regulations of UNIDO.

*7th plenary meeting
2 December 2021*

³ The delegations of Algeria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, the State of Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, and Tunisia clarified their positions on this matter.

GC.19/Dec.12 ELECTION OF TWENTY-SEVEN MEMBERS TO THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The General Conference, in pursuance of Article 9.1 of the Constitution, elected the following twenty-seven members to the Industrial Development Board to hold office until the close of the twenty-first regular session of the Conference in 2025:

(a) Eighteen members from States in List A and C of Annex I to the Constitution: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Seven members from States in List B of Annex I to the Constitution: Austria, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey;

(c) Two members from States in List D of Annex I to the Constitution: Hungary and Russian Federation.

*8th plenary meeting
2 December 2021*

As a result, the Industrial Development Board is composed of the following fifty-two States: Algeria**, Angola**, Argentina**, Austria**, Bangladesh**, Belarus*, Brazil*, China*, Costa Rica**, Cyprus*, Egypt*, Finland*, Germany*, Ghana**, Hungary**, India**, Indonesia*, Ireland**, Italy*, Japan*, Kenya*, Kuwait*, Kyrgyzstan**, Luxembourg**, Mali*, Malta**, Mexico*, Mongolia**, Morocco**, Namibia*, Netherlands*, Nigeria**, Norway*, Pakistan**, Panama**, Peru**, Poland*, Republic of Korea*, Russian Federation**, Senegal*, Slovenia*, South Africa**, Spain**, Sudan*, Sweden*, Switzerland**, Thailand**, Tunisia**, Turkey**, United Arab Emirates*, Uruguay*, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)**. One of the List C seats remains vacant*

* Twenty-six States whose term of office expires at the end of the twentieth regular session of the General Conference in 2023 (decision GC.18/Dec.8 of 7 November 2019).

** Twenty-seven States whose term of office expires at the end of the twenty-first regular session of the General Conference in 2025 (decision GC.19/Dec.11 of 2 December 2021).

GC.19/Dec.13 ELECTION OF TWENTY-SEVEN MEMBERS TO THE PROGRAMME AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

The General Conference, in pursuance of Article 10.1 of the Constitution, elected the following twenty-seven members to the Programme and Budget Committee to hold office until the close of the twentieth regular session of the Conference in 2023:

(a) Fifteen members from States in List A and C of Annex I to the Constitution: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Tunisia, and Uruguay;

(b) Eight members from States in List B of Annex I to the Constitution: Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Malta, Spain, and Turkey. One seat remains vacant;

(c) Three members from States in List D of Annex I to the Constitution:⁴ Hungary, Poland, and Russian Federation.

*8th plenary meeting
2 December 2021*

⁴ The delegation of Ukraine clarified its position on this matter.

GC.19/Dec.14 SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS OF MEMBER STATES

The General Conference:

- (a) Took note of document IDB.49/6-PBC.37/6;
- (b) Also took note of Board decision IDB.49/Dec.7;
- (c) Decided to establish a scale of assessments for the fiscal period 2022–2023 based on the United Nations General Assembly resolution [73/271](#), adjusted to the membership of UNIDO on the understanding that new members shall be assessed for the year in which they become members on the basis of the United Nations scale of assessments, as applicable to UNIDO;
- (d) Urged Member States to pay their assessed contributions for the 2022–2023 biennium in accordance with financial regulation 5.5 (b), which states that contributions and advances shall be due and payable in full within thirty days of the receipt of the communication of the Director General, or as of the first day of the calendar year to which it relates, whichever is later;
- (e) Called on Member States and former Member States that are in arrears to fulfil their constitutional obligations by paying their outstanding assessed contributions in full and without conditions as soon as possible, or to take advantage of payment plans to settle their arrears, in accordance with previous decisions by the policymaking organs of UNIDO.

*9th plenary meeting
3 December 2021*

GC.19/Dec.15 WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The General Conference:

- (a) Took note of Board decision IDB.49/Dec.7;
- (b) Decided that the level of the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 2022–2023 should remain at €7,423,030 and that the authorized purposes of the Fund for the biennium 2022–2023 should remain the same as for the biennium 2020–2021, i.e. as stipulated in decision GC.2/Dec.27, paragraph (b);
- (c) Urged Member States to pay their outstanding assessed contributions as soon as possible to minimize the need to withdraw sums from the Working Capital Fund to meet shortfalls in the payment of assessed contributions.

*9th plenary meeting
3 December 2021*

GC.19/Dec.16 PROGRAMME AND BUDGETS, 2022–2023

The General Conference:

- (a) Took note of decision IDB.49/Dec.9 whereby the Industrial Development Board adopted the programme and budgets for the biennium 2022–2023, as contained in document IDB.49/5-PBC.37/5 and amended by document IDB.49/5/Add.1;
- (b) Took note with appreciation that the proposed programme and budgets were prepared in compliance with decision GC.18/Dec.14, by which Member States requested the Director General to “establish the [...] draft budget 2022–2023 according to results-based budgeting principles”;
- (c) Recognized the challenges of transitioning to the new results-based budget framework and the efforts made by the Secretariat to prepare a balanced, evidence-based programme and budgets based on the results data generated by the integrated results and performance framework, and encouraged further efforts to improve results-based management at the project, programme and corporate level;

(d) Approved the proposed results-based budget structure and took note with appreciation of the improved alignment between the Programme and Budgets, 2022–2023 and the medium-term programme framework, 2022–2025, as recommended, inter alia, by the Report of the External Auditor for the financial year 2018 (IDB.47/3-PBC.35/3);

(e) Approved the estimates of regular budget gross expenditures of €145,929,543 to be financed from assessed contributions in the amount of €141,856,243 and other income of €4,073,300;

(f) Also approved the estimates of gross expenditures totalling €39,582,700 for the purpose of the operational budget for the biennium 2022–2023 to be financed from the reimbursement of support costs pertaining to technical cooperation and other services in the amount of €37,785,546 and other income amounting to €1,797,154 as may be provided for in the financial regulations;

(g) Further approved of €71,300 accumulated in the Special Account of Voluntary Contributions for Core Activities for the purpose of career development training during the biennium 2022–2023;

(h) Requested the Director General to:

(i) Ensure a balanced allocation of resources among Results 1 to 5 during the execution of the Programme and Budgets, 2022–2023, with a special emphasis on Development Results one through three and Least Developed Countries;

(ii) Report on the state of financing and implementation of the Programme and Budgets, 2022–2023 to the Programme and Budget Committee, the Industrial Development Board, and the General Conference of UNIDO throughout the biennium;

(iii) Report to the next two sessions of the Programme and Budget Committee on efficiencies and savings between sessions, with the understanding that the search for efficiencies and savings must be a continuous management process, without hampering the core functions of the Organization;

(iv) Continue to strengthen the Secretariat's results-based management processes and tools, as they relate to, inter alia, target-setting, impact-oriented planning, and continuous monitoring, reporting and evaluation, as a means to improve accountability and learning at UNIDO;

(v) Report yearly to the Board on the progress made by the Secretariat on items (ii) and (iv) above, in particular on improving the results data within the integrated results and performance framework, with a view to, inter alia, inform accurate target-setting in future programmes and budgets;

(i) Noted that the Special Resources for Africa together with voluntary contributions would be used to foster industrialization in Africa and implement UNIDO's leading role assigned in United Nations General Assembly resolution [70/293](#) on the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

*9th plenary meeting
3 December 2021*

GC.19/Dec.17 UNIDO STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

The General Conference:

(a) Decided to elect the following two members and two alternate members of the UNIDO Staff Pension Committee for the biennium 2022–2023:

Members: Ms. Andrea Éva Nemes (Hungary);
Mr. Charitha Weerasinghe (Sri Lanka);

Alternates:

(b) Authorized the Industrial Development Board to proceed with the election for any of the above-mentioned posts that might become vacant before the General Conference holds its twentieth session.

*9th plenary meeting
3 December 2021*

GC.19/Dec.18 DATE AND PLACE OF THE TWENTIETH SESSION

The General Conference decided that its twentieth session shall be held from 27 November to 1 December 2023, in Vienna, Austria.

*9th plenary meeting
3 December 2021*

RESOLUTIONS

GC.19/Res.1 UNIDO, GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN⁵

The General Conference,

Recalling previous General Conference resolutions on gender equality and the empowerment of women, in particular GC.16/Res.3, GC.17/Res.3 and GC.18/Res.2, in which the Director General was, inter alia, requested to scale up the implementation of gender mainstreaming, to strengthen the promotion of women's entrepreneurship and leadership and to strengthen efforts to achieve gender parity in the staffing of the Organization,

Recalling further that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development addresses the need to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is crucial, and contributes to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets thereof, taking into account for its implementation, different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities, while remaining consistent with international law, including by developing cohesive sustainable development strategies to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

Reaffirming all relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions pertaining to issues related to gender mainstreaming and women's economic empowerment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, as applicable to States parties thereto, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of its review conferences, and *recalling* the outcomes of the Generation Equality Forum and the commitments made by the Leaders and Commitment Makers of its Action Coalitions, as applicable to those participants committed thereto,

Recalling the Abu Dhabi Declaration (GC.18/Res.1) which stresses the importance of continued gender mainstreaming in sustainable development policies and interventions, as well as targeted actions to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

Reaffirming that UNIDO, under the medium-term programme framework (MTPF) 2022–2025 (IDB.49/8-PBC.37/8), is expected to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEEW), including through the creation of decent jobs and income opportunities,

⁵ Submitted by Norway and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Armenia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Japan, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uruguay, and the European Union and its Member States.

Acknowledging that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and women's full and equal participation and leadership are essential for achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development, enhancing inclusive and sustained economic growth and productivity, ending poverty and ensuring the well-being of all,

Recognizing the active role of women as agents of change in safeguarding the environment, *and expressing concern* that women and girls, especially in developing countries, including small island developing States, and in particular women and girls in situations of vulnerability, are often disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of the climate crisis and other environmental issues,

Acknowledging that women and girls are not a homogenous group, hence industrialization efforts should address intersecting inequalities and discrimination, in particular gender inequality and gender discrimination to reach inclusive and sustainable outcomes,

Recognizing the devastating and disproportionate socioeconomic effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on women and girls around the world, with severe repercussions especially for women entrepreneurs, women workers and industrial sectors predominately occupying women, and increases in the incidences of various forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence,

Affirming the need for gender-responsive recovery measures in industry, involving women in the design and implementation process, to ensure inequalities are overcome as we recover from the COVID-19 pandemic while building a better future, inter alia, through closing the gender financing gap and the gender digital divide, as well as creating enabling working environments, including through flexible working arrangements for all,

Noting the report by the Director General on the implementation of General Conference resolution GC.18/Res.2 as contained in document GC.19/8, regarding GEEW,

Taking note with appreciation of progress made on UNIDO's Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (DGB/2019/16 of 18 September 2019) and UNIDO's Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, 2020–2023 (GC.18/15) and, *further expressing appreciation* for keeping Member States informed about their implementation, inter alia, by giving a dedicated briefing to Member States in February 2021,

Expressing appreciation for the programmatic activities undertaken by UNIDO in the first two years of implementation of the 2020–2023 Strategy for GEEW to, inter alia, increase the access of all women to productive resources; create enabling conditions for women's entrepreneurship and job creation, education, vocational training and women's leadership; promote women's agency in climate change adaptation and mitigation; and build the knowledge and capacity for gender-responsive industrial development to facilitate the transformation of discriminatory social norms and power relations in industry,

Welcoming UNIDO's establishment and engagement in international platforms and global events aimed at promoting women's empowerment, including the annual Vienna Discussion Forum, the Eurasian Women's Forum and the International Gender Champions (IGC) network, and *noting with appreciation* that UNIDO has established a broad network of stakeholders in the public and private sectors working on GEEW,

Welcoming UNIDO's continued focus on research activities and opinion pieces on the interlinkages between industrialization and gender, as well as on policy recommendations in this regard by conducting regional trainings for government and industry stakeholders,

Taking note of the report [A/76/115](#) prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution [74/128](#), which assesses the status of women in the

United Nations system and offers conclusions and recommendations to address gender parity in all United Nations entities,

Expressing appreciation for the steady improvement of UNIDO under the second phase of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP 2.0) with the Organization meeting or exceeding requirements of 15 out of 17 performance indicators in 2020, and in this regard recall General Assembly resolution [75/233](#), which calls upon all entities of the United Nations development system to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the SWAP,

Noting UNIDO's attention to gender-responsive recruitment practices and measures to promote an enabling environment, *while also taking note that* women represent only 36.48 per cent of staff in the Professional and higher categories in the Organization, only 14.29 per cent at the D2 level and up, and 41.44 per cent of all consultants, as of 22 October 2021,

Noting with appreciation the preparation of the UNIDO 2021 Entity-level Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and its submission to the United Nations Secretariat, as well as UNIDO's co-leadership to implement the Code of Conduct to Prevent Harassment, including Sexual Harassment, at United Nations System Events under the IGC Vienna Representation Impact Group,

1. *Requested* the Director General to continue to fully and effectively implement the strategic objectives and priority action areas outlined in the UNIDO Strategy for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, 2020–2023 (GC.18/15), and its implementation plan, inter alia, to enhance delivery of global results in this area to reach the goal of at least 45 per cent of projects approved by 2023 expected to at least significantly contribute to GEEW;

2. *Requested* the Director General to sustain achieved progress and to further improve compliance with the performance indicators of the updated United Nations system accountability frameworks for promoting GEEW, consisting of the System-wide Action Plan 2.0 (UN-SWAP 2.0) and the United Nations Country Team System-wide Action Plan (UNCT-SWAP) Gender Equality Scorecard; and further requested the Director General to contribute to the formulation of new gender-responsive United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks as part of the United Nations Development System reform and accountabilities under the UNCT-SWAP framework;

3. *Requested* the Director General to further strengthen the mainstreaming of the gender perspective in the Organization's strategic planning and programmatic activities, including through gender-responsive planning, tools development, trainings, capacity-building, and enhanced monitoring, evaluating and reporting of UNIDO's programmatic gender results, inter alia, through the Integrated Results and Performance Framework (IRPF), and measures to be undertaken in support of the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

4. *Encouraged* the Director General to further increase the quantity and quality of targeted technical assistance to women across value chains, especially in developing countries, including in the field of agribusiness, digitalization, technology and innovation as well as energy and environment, through, inter alia, increased development of joint programmes that create synergies between Sustainable Development Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, and other inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID)-relevant SDGs;

5. *Requested* the Director General, within existing resources, to strengthen the promotion of women's empowerment and entrepreneurship, inter alia, through the exchange of best practices, gender lens investing, dedicated educational and capacity-building programmes to support women's economic leadership and mentorship, access to finance, the internationalization of women-owned and women-led small and

medium-sized enterprises, and the advancement of women's digital skills to scale up their contribution to ISID;

6. *Encouraged* the Director General to continue engaging with the public and private sector, inter alia, by organizing events and panels, to contribute to the better understanding of the gender and industrialization nexus and women's empowerment issues, as well as related opportunities and challenges in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the climate crisis, and to publicize the outcome;

7. *Also encouraged* the Director General to further promote the collection, analysis and use of sex-disaggregated, age and other relevant industrial statistics and data, especially at the national level and in accordance with international and national laws, and to disseminate such data through publications, in order to assess progress towards achieving GEEW in the context of industrial development and the 2030 Agenda;

8. *Requested* the Director General to further strengthen efforts towards achieving gender parity among its personnel, and to adopt the necessary special measures to fulfil UNIDO's commitment of reaching gender parity by 2028 as established in the UNIDO Gender Parity Action Plan (2018–2023);

9. *Requested* the Director General to ensure that senior managers provide strong leadership and support to advance gender equality and the empowerment of all women as an integral part of the work of UNIDO;

10. *Encouraged* the Director General to continue initiatives to achieve an enabling, family-friendly and violence and harassment-free working environment that actively promotes diversity and inclusion as outlined in the UNIDO Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, 2020–2023 (GC.18/15);

11. *Requested* the Director General to coordinate with the Executive Director of UN Women, within their mandates, to explore opportunities for the implementation of this resolution;

12. *Encouraged* the Director General to mobilize extrabudgetary resources and multi-stakeholder partnerships for further advancing GEEW in the context of industrial development and for UNIDO's activities in this area;

13. *Requested* the Director General to regularly report on GEEW at future sessions of the General Conference, to retain gender equality and the empowerment of all women as a standing item on the agenda of each General Conference, and to submit to the General Conference at its twentieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*9th plenary meeting
3 December 2021*

GC.19/Res.2 DEVELOPMENT OF A UNIDO STRATEGY IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE⁶

The General Conference:

Welcoming the outcomes achieved at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow in November 2021 to make the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement fully operational, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Taking note of the important progress realized at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow to advance the climate change priorities of Member

⁶ Draft submitted by the European Union and its Member States, co-sponsored by Armenia, Dominican Republic, Japan, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, and Uruguay.

States and to further develop and raise the ambition of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in advance of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm El-Sheikh in November 2022, enhancing also action in relation to mitigation, adaptation and finance, underlining the complementary role of UNIDO and recognizing the opportunity for UNIDO to act within its mandate in support of the development and sharing of the technology, finance and capacity needs of Member States as part of this effort,

Underlining the importance of (i) inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) to support economic growth, decent jobs and poverty eradication, (ii) the urgency of the challenges posed by climate change to the realization of ISID and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), (iii) recovering and building more resilient and sustainable economies to overcome the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and (iv) the key findings of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,

Recalling the UNIDO Medium Term Programme Framework (MTPF) 2022–2025 focus on integration of economic, social and environmental impact dimensions of ISID, including through supporting countries in advancing climate-neutral industry and circular economy,

Took note of the information provided in the report by the Director General in GC.19/14,

Recognizing the value of UNIDO's ISID expertise to the achievement of Member State industry-related priorities in order to contribute to the achievement of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement goals, and to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals,

Affirming the importance of ISID to the global response to address climate change, that climate change imperils the achievement of Member States' development priorities, and that the Organization's ability to engage more visibly and comprehensively on climate change within its ISID mandate would be to the benefit of Member States,

Welcomed UNIDO's ongoing ISID activities whose benefits and co-benefits contribute to the implementation of Member States' obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, including, inter alia, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), long-term low greenhouse emission development strategies, and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA),

Recognizing that a dedicated UNIDO climate strategy would contribute to the Organization's effort in promoting ISID,

Building upon the strategic framework to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and coordination of UNIDO's activities related to climate change outlined in GC.19/CRP.5 and the feedback received by UNIDO Member States during the two development dialogue sessions held in October 2021,

Requested the Director General within the mandate and the budget of UNIDO,

1. To develop a draft strategy in consultation with Member States, for consideration by the Industrial Development Board at its fiftieth session, that will enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and coordination of UNIDO's activities in support of Member State ISID-related climate priorities and to implement climate-related best practices across its operations;

2. To report to the fiftieth session of the Industrial Development Board on the developments regarding the implementation of the present resolution.

*9th plenary meeting
3 December 2021*

GC.19/Res.3 VIENNA MINISTERIAL DECLARATION FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The General Conference:

Taking note of the ninth Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed Countries convened in Vienna on 25 and 26 November 2021,

Recognizing the importance of the Vienna Ministerial Declaration for the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the ninth Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed Countries and contained in the annex of the present resolution,

1. *Invited* the Director General to take special account of the needs of the LDCs in accelerating inclusive and sustainable industrial development, in cooperation with relevant partners and stakeholders during the next Decade of Action, and to contribute to the sessions of the Fifth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries (UN LDC5) and the draft Doha Programme of Action for LDCs for 2022–2031, building on the deliberations and outcomes of the ninth Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed Countries;

2. *Requested* UNIDO to develop the next operational strategy and implementation plan for LDCs 2022–2031, based on the convened position paper, while ensuring alignment with the forthcoming Doha Programme of Action for LDCs for 2022–2031 and relevant UNIDO strategic frameworks and policies, and to mainstream the new strategy into the Organization's overall work;

3. *Invited* UNIDO to duly implement the operational strategy and implementation plan for LDCs 2022–2031, within regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, and *encouraged* its Member States and partners to support this endeavour, including through mobilization of adequate additional resources for normative leadership, policy and advisory services, as well as technical projects and programmes conforming to the priorities outlined in the operational strategy and capitalizing on the previous good practices and innovative cooperation models, including the UNIDO Programmes for Country Partnerships (PCP);

4. *Invited* UNIDO to continue its contribution to the work of the Inter-agency Task Force on the LDC Graduation Support, led by the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, inter alia, by providing necessary inputs on the role of industrialization in the graduation of LDCs;

5. *Requested* the Director General to report on related UNIDO activities to the Industrial Development Board at its next session and the General Conference at its twentieth session and to continue reporting annually to the United Nations Secretary-General on its work in the LDCs.

Annex

Ministerial Declaration

“The next decade of action: Accelerating Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) in LDCs”

Vienna, 26 November 2021

We, the Ministers of Industry, Economy, Trade and/or Commerce, and Heads of Delegation of the least developed countries (LDCs) *participating* in Vienna, on 25 and 26 November 2021 at the ninth United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Ministerial Conference of the Least Developed Countries,

Gathered to deliberate on “The next decade of action: Accelerating Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) in LDCs” and share strategic guidance, through joint efforts with relevant stakeholders, for the acceleration of inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in LDCs,

Recognizing the need of a new ministerial declaration on the aforementioned topic in light of the continued, unprecedented global crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and its social and economic consequences,

Recalling the frameworks of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its acceleration within the Decade of Action, the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, the 2020 United Nations Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), which will guide the United Nations development system over the period 2021–2024, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the 1994 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the 2016 New Urban Agenda and the Bridgetown Covenant adopted at the fifteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD 15), as well as the Istanbul Programme of Action the IPOA, the outcome of the 4th United Nations Conference on the LDCs held in Istanbul in 2011,

Recalling also other relevant frameworks, such as the LDC 2050 Vision: towards a climate-resilient future, the United Nations system-wide strategy on South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development (2020–2024), the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Vienna Programme of Action for the Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, the African Union’s Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the General Assembly resolution [A/RES/70/293](#) proclaiming the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA III) (2016–2025), as well as the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA),

Noting the General Assembly resolutions [A/RES/74/232](#) and [A/RES/74/232B](#) deciding to convene the Fifth United Nations Conference on the LDCs (LDC5) from 23 to 27 January 2022, in Doha, Qatar, with the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) as focal point of the Conference,

Looking forward to the UN LDC5, to be hosted by the Government of the State of Qatar, and to be held at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government,

Emphasizing the importance of the outcomes of the UNIDO Operational Strategy for the LDCs 2012–2020 as one of the engines of inclusive growth for LDCs, and the relevance of the Organization’s mandate as enshrined in the Lima (2013) and Abu Dhabi (2019) Declarations as well as the Ministerial Declaration adopted at UNIDO’s eighth Ministerial Conference of the LDCs and the related General

Conference resolution GC.18/Res.8, which also served as a document during the sessions of the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for LDC5,

Acknowledging the strategic guidance for the Organization's work contained in the UNIDO medium-term programme framework 2022–2025 and its initiatives in support of global efforts to build back better from the COVID-19 pandemic,

Do hereby:

1. *Congratulate* LDCs that, despite the various socioeconomic challenges encountered at the national, regional and international levels, including human-made and natural crises and hazardous contexts, achieved progress towards higher productivity, which has in turn enabled the steady fundamental transformation of their economies;

2. *Also congratulate* those countries that have met the criteria for graduation from the LDC category and invite UNIDO to continue providing assistance to those countries through its four core functions, notably (i) technical cooperation, (ii) analytical and research and policy advisory services, (iii) normative functions and standards-related activities, and (iv) convening and partnerships for knowledge transfer, networking and industrial cooperation towards their sustainable economic transformation after graduation;

3. *Recognize* that graduating countries face major challenges in addressing the social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and disasters and encourage the integration of disaster risk reduction into the smooth transition strategies of graduating countries to promote sustainability of development progress, including the impact assessment of the likely consequences of graduation and the vulnerability profiles. We thus *acknowledge* the need for enhanced support to countries before and after graduation, through appropriate predictable and additional incentives and support measures;

4. *Further commend* UNIDO's contribution to the preparatory process at the national, subregional, regional and global levels for the LDC5, including the co-organization of the ninth Ministerial Conference of the LDCs together with UN-OHRLLS and the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), as the last global pre-event leading towards the LDC5;

5. *Reiterate* the call made, through the General Conference resolution GC.18/Res.8, for the international community, including the United Nations system, to come together for the successful organization of the LDC5 and the preparation of its action-oriented outcome document the Doha Programme of Action, that will be adopted in January 2024;

6. *Request* UNIDO to align, plan and intensify its support to LDCs through the promotion of ISID as a means to reach the targets of the forthcoming Doha Programme of Action for LDCs (DPoA), including through immediate dedicated support during the biennium 2022–2023, as follows:

I. Investing in people in LDCs: Eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind

7. *We call upon* UNIDO to continue developing and supporting ISID norms and processes that benefit all people. We welcome UNIDO's efforts to involve and support women, youth and vulnerable groups and encourage the Organization to align its work with the needs of these groups and with the relevant DPoA action areas and targets, particularly around technical and vocational education and training, apprenticeships, support in production and processing for a finished product with greater added value to the profits of localities, entrepreneurship promotion and decent work opportunities;

8. Accordingly, *we commit* to ensuring shared industrialization benefits in our countries, in line with the principle of leaving no one behind. By promoting sustainable industrialization, LDCs aim to support value addition across industrial

and productive sectors, and particularly in agricultural processes, through agribusiness development, reduction of post-harvest losses and increased resource and operational efficiency in order to increase food security, food safety and nutrition, as well as generate job opportunities and promote local production, in particular for rural communities. Within industrial zones at a local community level, we will train and support producers, cooperatives, and small industrialists in production and processing, for a finished product with greater added value and as a precondition to create decent jobs, empower communities, and fight against adverse effects of rural-urban migration;

9. *We invite* the international community and the private sector to further recognize the vital roles of women, youth and vulnerable groups in LDCs and to promote their full participation in industrial activities, including through enhanced capacity-building, for their employment and for increased opportunities for decent work and access to financial services. *We commit* to promote micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, including those run and owned by women entrepreneurs, by supporting full and equal access to financial services and products strengthening the legal framework, especially for microenterprises, facilitating their entry into national, regional and global value chains and their uptake of digitalization, thus tapping into the opportunities for enhanced competitiveness in the global digital economy offered by e-commerce. We will devise a rural, agri-commodity based value chain upgrade through affordable finance, with participation of private enterprises, thereby unleashing entrepreneurship among rural communities, at the farm level;

II. Leveraging the power of science, technology and innovation (STI) to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

10. *We recognize* that UNIDO is well-positioned and has established strong partnerships with relevant stakeholders to leverage sufficient support and ensure that LDCs benefit from the Fourth Industrial Revolution, supporting transfer of knowledge as well as appropriate and environmentally sound technologies, contributing to the upscaling of capacities with respect to digital transformation, innovation ecosystems, firm-level competitiveness, partnerships, investment, infrastructure and governance;

11. *We request* UNIDO to reinforce its support for LDCs that are transitioning away from low value-added economies based on natural resources and low-technology products towards higher value-added manufacturing-based economies, as well as high-technology products and services. In support of those processes, we also request UNIDO to uphold LDCs' efforts to access, apply and maintain modern technologies that can help accelerate ISID;

12. *We call upon* UNIDO to continue to upscale its existing services to Member States in the area of digital transformation, inclusive of its technical cooperation, programmatic, normative, policy, partnership and convening functions. *We welcome* the elaboration of a Strategic Framework for the consideration of UNIDO Member States, guiding its actions with respect to interventions addressing digital manufacturing, and the possibility of dedicated national, regional and global programmes in the future;

13. *We call upon* Member States and the United Nations development system, and encourage other stakeholders to facilitate improved level of participation of scientists and engineers from LDCs in international collaborative research, STI projects; and to strengthen their support for the different STI partnerships with LDCs in primary, secondary and higher education, vocational education and continuing education; and to promote business opportunities for the private sector and the STI infrastructure;

14. *We call upon* the international community and the private sector to increase investment in STI within LDCs. This should include increased financial investment in industrial sectors but also focus on technology transfer and building the necessary

human and institutional capacities required to sustain the digital transition and develop emerging industrial sectors;

III. Structural transformation as a driver of prosperity

15. *We recognize* UNIDO's leading international role in the promotion and support of ISID as a driver of prosperity. Much of UNIDO's core work is directly relevant to several DPoA action areas and targets, including labour productivity, economic diversification, value-added manufacturing, private sector development, energy access and strengthened participation within global and regional value chains, all driving structural transformation of the LDCs;

16. *We also recognize* that the LDCs face significant infrastructure gaps, including in the areas of transport, energy, water, sanitation and information and communications technology, and *reaffirm* the need to promote quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including through establishment of new and improvement of existing industrial zones, and to enhance infrastructure connectivity with concrete actions, maximizing synergies in infrastructure planning and development;

17. *We will continue* to identify priorities for transforming LDCs' domestic productive sectors, focusing in particular on opportunities to diversify their economies, enhance value chains and all other local industrial potentialities, build productive capacities and develop cleaner, more energy-efficient and environmentally friendly infrastructure, especially for renewable energy, and circular economy practices; while we also commit to sharing extensive experience and knowledge accumulated on sustainable industrialization with all actors that are supporting LDCs in their development efforts while recognizing the need to attract higher levels of international investments and impact investments into our economies;

18. *We urge* the international community and the private sector to align their work and investments with LDCs' priorities for structural transformation of existing industrial sectors and for the promotion of new industrial zones, at a local community level. The United Nations system, academia and research institutions, among other relevant stakeholders, should continually raise awareness of sustainable industrialization and facilitate technical cooperation among LDCs, public and private investors, and other relevant partners;

IV. Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration

19. *We request* UNIDO to support LDCs' efforts to diversify and increase their exports, specifically through the development of comprehensive national quality assurance systems that enable domestic producers to fully participate in international markets;

20. *We underline* the necessity of LDCs to identify and integrate into the most promising potential export markets for domestically manufactured products, including through enhanced policies and trade strategies, and strengthened national quality infrastructure, which could facilitate access to regional and international markets;

21. *We call upon* the international community and the private sector to support and invest in LDC sectors and businesses that aim to access regional and international markets, in particular through the development of industrial processes and value-added products and services capable of meeting relevant international quality standards;

V. Addressing climate change, recovering from COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against future shocks

22. *We recognize* UNIDO's extensive experience of supporting the mobilization of investment for and facilitating the delivery of LDCs' nationally

determined contributions and national adaptation plans. On this basis, we further urge UNIDO to carry forward its support of LDC-led and LDC-owned initiatives for delivering innovative climate-resilient adaptation solutions and participating in global mitigation efforts. *We also call upon* UNIDO to support international and LDC-led efforts to strengthen national health systems and pandemic preparedness by promoting health industry development, and more specifically to improve access to locally produced health-care goods such as essential medicines and related services;

23. *We emphasize* the need for LDCs to increase their experience involving technology transfer and investments, including through South-South and triangular industrial cooperation and collaboration with regional research institutes and centres of excellence through the relevant regional economic communities, as well as to further develop associated human and institutional capacities; Our determination to continue investing in human and financial resources addressing and mitigating national, regional and global economic shocks should be enhanced;

24. *We highlight* the need for the international community and its partners to continue deploying investments for addressing economic shocks and building resilience in LDCs, reiterating the expected multiplying benefits at the global level;

VI. Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools for risk-informed sustainable development – A march towards sustainable graduation

25. *Recognizing* UNIDO's track record of building partnerships and increasing investment for ISID, we urge the Organization to support LDCs' efforts to strengthen their national, regional and global partnerships, their enabling environments and their investment promotion regimes for advancing national industrial development priorities and sustained prosperity. In particular, we reaffirm the need for UNIDO to deliver support to LDCs through the Organization's global forum activities and established and proven multi-stakeholder approaches, most notably the Programme for Country Partnership, the Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme, and industrial parks programme, as well as its capacity to stimulate innovation and promote investment, among other UNIDO services;

26. *We commit* to accelerate the implementation of resource mobilization strategies to reinvigorate global partnerships and accommodate the participation of a multitude of stakeholders, including the private sector, when designing programmes and projects for sustainable development; As an example, we note with appreciation the multi-stakeholder partnership that was established in the area of LDC investment promotion agencies' capacity-building, including UN-OHRLLS, UNIDO, UNCTAD, ILO, EIF and WAIPA and reiterate our desire that this task group be endowed with commensurate financial resources to augment its combined technical cooperation impact;

27. *We call upon* developed countries, United Nations agencies and other development partners to ensure appropriate financial support for these priorities and upon the larger international community and all relevant stakeholders to revive their partnership modalities in alignment with the multi-stakeholder approach for development. The march towards sustainable graduation from LDC status should be inclusive, leaving no one behind. The loss of access to a range of international support measures, including some significant trade-related special and differential treatment and exemptions, after graduating from the least developed country category calls for mitigating and support measures to ensure a smooth transition. In this regard it is important to continue supporting these countries, commensurate with their needs and capacity constraints, to ensure their smooth transition after graduation;

In light of the above, we:

Acknowledge UNIDO's strategic position paper contained in the Appendix I to bear response to the specific needs and priorities of the LDCs in the next decade 2022–2031,

Request UNIDO to develop the next Operational Strategy and Implementation Plan for LDCs 2022–2031, while ensuring alignment with the forthcoming Doha Programme of Action for LDCs for 2022–2031 and relevant UNIDO strategic frameworks and policies, and to mainstream the new Strategy into the Organization’s overall work,

Invite UNIDO to support the implementation of the upcoming Operational Strategy and Implementation Plan for LDCs 2022–2031, when finalized and endorsed by the appropriate policy making organ(s) within regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, and *encourage* the mobilization of adequate additional resources for normative leadership, policy and advisory services, as well as technical projects and programmes supporting its implementation,

Invite UNIDO to continue its contribution to the work of the Inter-agency Task Force on LDC Graduation Support, which is led by UN-OHRLLS, providing necessary inputs on the role of industrialization in the graduation of LDCs,

Also invite the international community, including the United Nations system agencies, to join efforts through joint programming and cooperate in a spirit of partnership through various selected frameworks for the accelerated implementation of the upcoming UNIDO Operational Strategy and Implementation Plan for LDCs 2022–2031, when finalized,

Request UNIDO to regularly report to Member States on the implementation of the upcoming Operational Strategy and Implementation Plan for LDCs 2022–2031 after its finalization and endorsement through established practices.

Appendix I

Position paper for the formulation of the next UNIDO Strategy and Implementation Plan for LDCs 2022–2031⁷

Accelerating Sustainable Industrialisation in LDCs and the role of UNIDO in the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Doha (UN LDC5)

Introduction

Inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) is a crucial component of the global development goals, in particular for the Least Development Countries (LDCs). UNIDO's mandate provides a solid strategic foundation to support LDCs to achieve the global goals through ISID. It has a track record in a range of technical services that improve competitiveness, promote shared prosperity from industrialization and ensure environmentally sustainable industrial development. This experience informs a strong role for UNIDO in the run-up to and implementation of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (UN LDC5) and its Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries (DPoA) covering the decade 2022–2031.

A range of documents, statements and declarations provide the global context for UNIDO's role in supporting developing countries:

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes goals and targets that are directly linked to UNIDO's mandates
- The 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda
- The 2021–2024 United Nations Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) lays out how the United Nations system should be helping countries implement the 2030 Agenda and respond to COVID-19
- A range of environment-related conferences such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the 1994 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the 2016 New Urban Agenda.

A number of other documents provide a clearer focus to support the poorest and most vulnerable countries such as LDCs, LLDCs, Africa, and SIDS:

- The previous United Nations conference (LDC4) that led to the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA)
- LDC, SIDS and LLDC statements such as the LDC 2050 Vision: Towards a Climate-Resilient Future, the SAMOA Pathway for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and the Vienna Programme of Action for the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)
- Regional specific agenda such as Africa Union's Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement and the mandate of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa IDDA III (2016–2025).

According to the 2022–2025 Medium Term Programme Framework, UNIDO's activities target three impact dimensions: (i) advancing economic competitiveness; (ii) creating shared prosperity from industry; and (iii) safeguarding environmentally sustainable industry. These three dimensions of ISID have many direct links to the

⁷ The UNIDO Strategy and Implementation Plan for LDCs 2022–2031 will become operational after the adoption of the Doha Programme of Action 2022–2031 to stem from the Fifth United Nations Conference on LDCs (UN LDC5) in January 2022, in Doha, Qatar as per UNGA Resolution: [A/RES/74/232 B](#).

achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNIDO's operations have been guided by a number of documents and strategies some of which are focused on supporting LDCs:

- UNIDO Medium-term programme framework 2022–2025 and its initiatives in support of global efforts to “build back better” from COVID-19 pandemic
- UNIDO Operational Strategy for the LDCs 2012–2020 as the engine of inclusive growth for many LDCs
- UNIDO's mandate as enshrined in the UNIDO 2013 Lima Declaration and the UNIDO 2019 Abu Dhabi Ministerial Declaration
- Previous UNIDO Ministerial Declarations for the LDCs which inform the Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for UN LDC5.

UNIDO provides assistance through four core functions, including: (i) technical cooperation; (ii) analytical and research and policy advisory services; (iii) normative functions and standards-related activities; and (iv) convening function and partnerships, for the development and implementation of industrial transition strategies. UNIDO's interconnected areas of expertise include: structural transformation and sectoral expertise, digital transformation and innovation, and carbon neutral industry and circular economy.

More than a third of UNIDO's projects are implemented in LDCs. Some 460 national projects (34 per cent of all UNIDO projects) were implemented in LDCs during 2012–2019 supporting industrial and economic development in LDCs. The total value of UNIDO projects in LDCs during 2012–2019 was of \$306m (28 per cent of all UNIDO projects). This position paper examines the role of UNIDO in each of the tentative expected focus areas of UN LDC5 (according to DPoA (Rev.1)):

1. Investing in people in LDCs: Eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind
2. Leveraging the power of science, technology, and innovation to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
3. Structural transformation as a driver of prosperity
4. Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration
5. Addressing climate change, recovering from COVID-19 pandemic, and building resilience against future shocks
6. Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools for risk-informed sustainable development – A march towards sustainable graduation

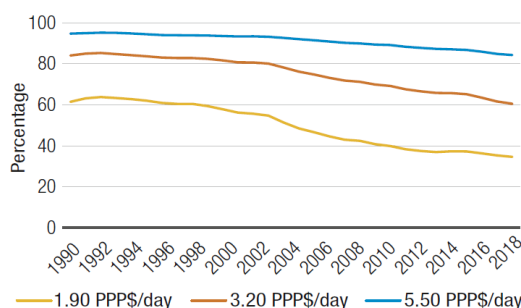
For each of the 6 focus areas, the paper first sets the brief context using aggregated data for the LDC group, and then provides pathways from ISID to the focus area, followed by a discussion on how UNIDO activities can contribute to UN LDC5 targets and actions through its support for ISID. The position paper concludes with a summary table.

Priority Area 1: Investing in people in LDCs: Eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind

Context: Poverty in LDCs decreased between 2000 to and 2019, but at a slower pace between 2010–2019. The COVID-19 crisis increased poverty rates for the first time in decades, with some estimating that 35 million additional people lived in poverty in LDCs, equivalent to an increase of 3.3 percentage points in the poverty headcount in 2020. The pandemic has hit the young, women and informal workers the hardest. Low-income countries and LDCs have been hit as at least as hard as high income countries in 2020, but the recovery will take much longer because of lack of access

to vaccine and lower fiscal stimulus packages. LDCs have lower systemic resilience, fragile governance, and face considerable risks that their weaker economic and industrial foundations around ISID result in a slower response, which in turn exacerbates the gap between LDCs and richer countries, weakening convergence and exacerbating divides between LDCs and other countries which could entrench poverty further.

Figure 1
Poverty head count ratio in LDCs (1990–2018)



Source: UNCTAD LDC report 2021.

Pathways. Inclusive and sustainable industrialization reduces poverty through supply (e.g. more jobs for vulnerable and low income groupings directly or indirectly), demand (high quality and cheaper products and services) and other routes (e.g. government services or investing in people). On the supply side, industrialization and promotion of export-intensive manufacturing has led to employment which has raised incomes of poorer workers. On the demand side, more developed industrial sectors provide more and better quality products consumed directly by the poorest and will help their food security and health, making LDCs more resilient and speeding up their economic recovery from or with fewer post-harvest, which losses could increase food security and nutrition by providing more and cheaper food for example. Many Asian countries have reduced poverty by promoting employment and export intensive manufacturing. Increased production of COVID-19 vaccines will aid the recovery in many LDCs by speeding up the economic recovery.

Role of UNIDO. An important focus area for UNIDO is increasing industrial job opportunities for all groups, including women and youth, and reducing vulnerability, especially in post-crisis settings and in fragile contexts. UNIDO is well positioned to ensure the skills provided to the industrial workforce match the rapidly evolving demand from industrial sectors, including for green and digital competences. One factor that helps is to ensure the workforce has relevant and good quality skills fit for a new economy. This includes promoting digital literacy as well as technical and vocational education and training, apprenticeships, entrepreneurship and decent work opportunities.

A well-known challenge of training is that it is often insufficiently relevant to the needs of industry. However, UNIDO has an excellent track record in providing relevant training, including to address climate change, equip the young with skills and attaining tangible benefits. For example, the Learning and Knowledge Development Facility (LKDF) has been working to bridge the industrial skills gap since 2012, the Facility cooperates with business partners to establish or improve local industrial training academies and centres that prepare young people to fill the jobs available in enterprises locally. At the meso level UNIDO ensures that vocational schools and training centres offer relevant and certified skills and that banks are capable of assessing investment proposals submitted by young people. At the macro level UNIDO promotes the adoption of youth-responsive policies such as national vocational curricula or entrepreneurship policies. Aiming to safeguard the environment, UNIDO successfully demonstrated technologies that reduced GHG emissions and scaled up programmes through training in the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sierra Leone. In a project on building vocational capacities for

displaced groups in Sudan, more than half of the 672 trainees reported increased income as a result of improved work opportunities.

An additional general role for UNIDO under this priority area relates to the opportunity to develop industrial sectors so they provide more and cheaper products, such as food or vaccines, which are essential for the poorest to benefit directly from industrialization through consumption.

Priority Area 2: Leveraging the power of science, technology, and innovation (STI) to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Context: Many new technologies are likely to be used for manufacturing, financial services and energy access in which developing countries, in particular LDCs, lag far behind. LDCs have adopted far fewer new technologies than other countries, but adoption is increasing. The score on UNCTAD's readiness for frontier technologies index in 2020 was 0.12 compared to a world average of 0.44. LDCs score lower on STI inputs (such as technical education and training) and outputs (e.g. patents).

Indicators around digital infrastructure provide further challenging context for ISID in LDCs. Fixed broadband subscriptions increased from 0.1 per 100 people in 2010 to 1.4 in 2019. The share of individuals using the Internet in LDCs has increased rapidly from 3.8 per cent in 2010 to 21.1 per cent in 2019, but this is much lower in absolute terms than the world average which increased from 28.9 to 56.7 over that period. Women in particular face challenges accessing the Internet (13.9 for women compared to 24.4 per cent for men). In LDCs, the average cost of 1GB of Internet access is 14.8 per cent of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, making a 1GB mobile broadband plan unaffordable for most individuals in LDCs.

Pathways. STI and national innovation systems are crucial dimensions of a country's transformation path including successful industrialization. They allow a country to follow more complex production processes, helping to transition a country away from low value-added economy based on natural resources and low-technology products towards higher value-added manufacturing-based economy and high-technology products and services. The development and strengthening of industrial sectors, including through opportunities provided by digital industrialization, will increase the resilience of businesses and countries to natural and socioeconomic challenges and crises, including shocks and pandemics. Firms and countries with better access to digital technologies and e-commerce opportunities have been more resilient during the pandemic. More developed technologies will help LDC firms to access markets and participate more fully in regional and global value chains.

Role of UNIDO. An important aim of UNIDO is to leverage support to ensure that LDCs benefit from the transfer of knowledge and use of appropriate and environmentally sound technologies, contributing to enhanced development of human and institutional capacities, especially through training.

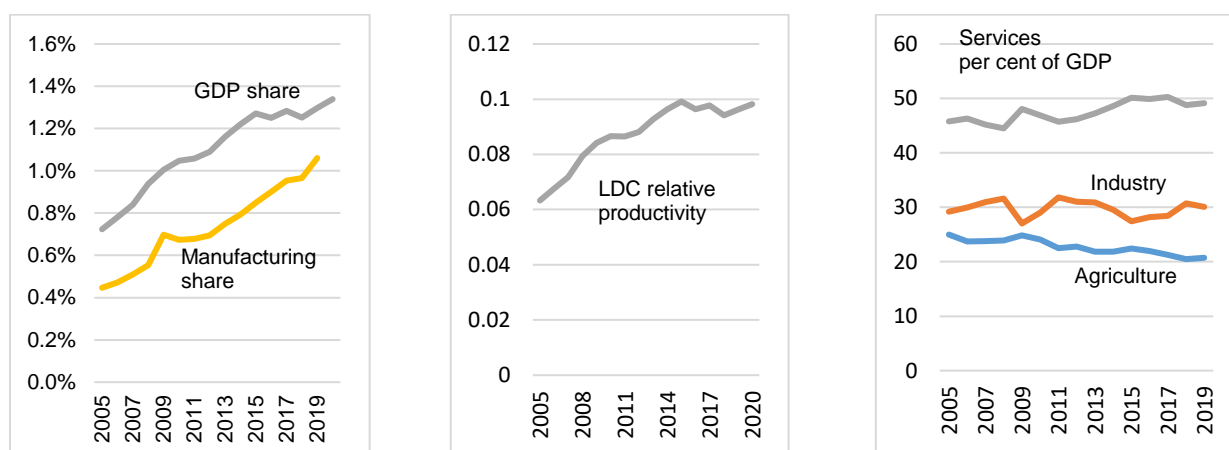
More specifically around the use of digital technology, UNIDO can use its global awareness functions to help prepare countries for a new digital economy. It launched the 2020 Industrial Development Report (IDR) which was designed to understand the emergence and diffusion of advanced digital production (ADP) technologies of the fourth industrial revolution. UNIDO further helps countries to boost innovation ecosystems, and drive a digital, gender-responsive and sustainable transformation of industries. This includes mainstreaming digital infrastructure, digital education and skills, innovation, and digital cooperation and partnerships. It brings together cross-sectoral expertise, to accelerate innovative and digital solutions not only in smart manufacturing and agro-food sectors, but also smart energy, and circular economy, through applications such as e-mobility, renewable smart grids, urban-industrial synergies, enhanced management of material flows and waste, among many others.

Priority Area 3: Structural transformation as a driver of prosperity

Context: LDCs have not structurally transformed their economies and their catch-up in productivity (as measured relative to the world's GDP per capita) has stalled. LDC productivity is a tenth of that in the world as a whole. Using UNIDO data, LDC manufacturing productivity, as measured by MVA per capita was \$132 (at constant 2015 prices) in 2019, compared to \$5,469 in industrialized economies. The share of industry (wider than manufacturing) in GDP has not increased (and that of manufacturing increased from 11.0 per cent in 2010 to 11.2 per cent in 2019) taken over the past decade, but the share of agriculture decreased and that of services increased. The share of employment in industry has increased from 11.2 per cent in 2010 to 12.6 per cent in 2019.

Figure 2

Share of LDCs in world GDP, manufacturing (left), relative productivity LDC to world (middle), share of sector in GDP in LDC countries (right)



Source: WDI, productivity measured by GDP (current dollars) per capita.

Pathways. Industrialization and structural transformation are crucial means to increase living standards. Structural transformation, the move of factors of production from low to high productivity activities, both within and between sectors, depends to a large extent on attracting private investment in clean, energy efficient and high productive manufacturing and services. The promotion of manufacturing is particularly important at low-income levels. While the average job intensity of manufacturing is declining globally, it can still help employment growth both directly and indirectly. A more diversified and higher productivity production and export base increases the quality of growth and resilience to shocks. A more transformed production base relates to appropriate energy infrastructure and good quality connections to global value chains.

The development of national quality assurance systems would enable domestic producers to contribute to structural transformation and fully participate in international markets. Enhancing policies, trade strategies and strengthening national quality infrastructure will further facilitate access to regional and international markets.

Role of UNIDO. This part of the DPoA – structural transformation – represents the focus area that is most clearly and directly aligned with UNIDO's mandate, and hence is the DPoA focus area that UNIDO can and will make a substantial contribution to. UNIDO combines industrial policy analysis, statistical analysis and practical experience supporting industrial firms of all sizes and across different sectors and context: from agro-industrial to textile, from automotive to creative, from heavy industry to construction material, and across rural, urban and peri-urban settings. This unrivalled mix of experience and knowledge can be applied in different context to support effective strategies for ISID, and help developing countries upgrade their

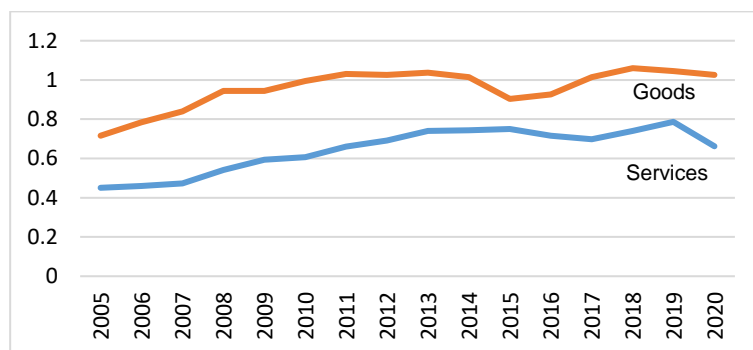
agro-industries and value chains and enhance competitiveness of micro-, small and medium-sized agribusinesses.

UNIDO can deploy all its knowledge and tools to support LDCs to promote energy efficient manufacturing and energy access, circular economy approaches, FDI promotion and value chain development, building SEZs, and moves towards a knowledge economy. UNIDO's role in ensuring better energy infrastructure, a transition to cleaner energy and connecting better to global value chains is essential. Support includes ensuring produce and process quality and safety, applying innovation and digitalization, integrating smallholder farmers to global value chains, strengthening linkages between agriculture, industry, and markets, strengthening agro-industrial park infrastructure, and developing strategies at the nexus between agriculture, water, and energy.

Priority Area 4: Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration

Context. LDCs have had a consistently small share in world trade (United Nations data), both in goods exports (1.03 per cent in 2020, compared to 1.00 per cent in 2010) and services exports (0.67 per cent in 2020, and 0.61 per cent in 2010). The trade shares are much lower than the population share (13.6 per cent in 2020, 12.1 per cent in 2010, WDI data). They are also lower than the GDP share (1.34 per cent in 2010, 1.05 per cent in 2010, WDI data), reported in figure 2. With few exceptions, their export basket is often unsophisticated or dependent on a single or few unprocessed commodities. LDCs struggle to take part effectively in global and regional value chains. The share of exports in GDP in LDCs has declined from 26.8 per cent in 2010 to 22.5 per cent in 2019, see figure 3.

Figure 3
Share of LDCs in world goods and services exports



Source: UNCTAD Stat.

Pathways. Trade increases incomes through higher allocative efficiency and specialization, increases productivity and supports GDP growth through learning, and helps to diversify economies. Unfortunately, LDCs have not been able to benefit from trade to the full. This is because LDCs face a range of constraints to trade relating to lack of good quality trade-related infrastructure, inefficient customs procedures, low quality products, and weak support services for exporters.

Role of UNIDO. Most of the work here relates to ensuring international trade regimes and rules help LDCs which is relevant for the work of other; yet there is also a related role for UNIDO to build up standards to link firms to global value chains discussed in the previous DPoA area. In this related area, UNIDO can support LDC trade in the areas in which it has built up expertise, including promoting quality control, development of standards, and export promotion and GVCs. In certain projects, UNIDO aims to improve industrial competitiveness in LDCs through strengthened value chains compliance standards to improve food safety and quality for enhanced trade and market access. In other projects, it tries to link local clusters with global

automobile clusters. One project focused on global quality and standards to allow the use of block chain in the cacao sector.

Priority Area 5: Addressing climate change, recovering from COVID-19 pandemic, and building resilience against future shocks

Context. LDCs will be affected most by climate change, but contributed the least. Over the past 50 years, only 18 per cent of climate-related disasters occurred in LDCs, but 69 per cent of worldwide deaths caused by such disasters were in LDCs, even though LDCs only have 13 per cent of the world's population. The poorest and most vulnerable countries also face a longer recovery, especially because access to vaccines is limited (e.g. by mid-2021, only 2 per cent of the population in LDCs have been vaccinated, compared to 41 per cent in developed countries).

Pathways. ISID is very important to addressing climate change, recovering from COVID-19 and building resilience. It does this by making production cleaner (climate change mitigation) and by providing a more diversified and resilient pathway out of activities affected by climate change (adaptation). This will enhance a green recovery and could support LDCs' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and National Adaptation Plans (NAP). Support for ISID will also enhance pharmaceutical manufacturing capabilities to produce vaccines and PPE.

Role of UNIDO. While the most directly relevant activities for this DPoA area are projects that directly and explicitly deliver or contribute to a country's NDC or NAP, there are many relevant UNIDO activities that we mention here but which also fit under DPoA II and III. One key UNIDO outcome area is around environmentally sustainable industry. More than half of projects by number and value of UNIDO's technical assistance is focused on this. For example, in recent years it has focused on resource efficient and low carbon industrial production, advising on industrial pollution regulation, establishing UNIDO Resource-efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) as well as circular economy approaches, successfully demonstrating technologies that reduce GHG emissions and training, using Internet of things platforms to enhance efficiency of geothermal energy production, promoting production and use of electric vehicles, assisting countries in transition to meet global agreements to reduce human-made environmental degradation, and promoting circular value chains for a greener and more competitive textile industry. Many other interventions fall under the framework of multilateral funds such as the Global Environment Facility and growingly in the future, the Green Climate Fund following UNIDO's accreditation in 2020.

UNIDO has a track record in delivering tangible results on environmental outcomes, around the transfer of environmentally sound technologies in Cambodia; a rural electrification project in Chad; a renewable energy based mini-grid project in the Gambia, an environmentally sound management of Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in Nepal and hydropower projects in Madagascar and Tanzania among others. UNIDO has also delivered a COVID-19-response programme consisting of activities such as (i) production and testing of PPE; (ii) dealing with medical waste; and (iii) focusing on industrial recovery. For example, one project focused on developing and adopting new standards for masks and hydro-alcoholic hand products.

Priority Area 6: Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools for risk-informed sustainable development – A march towards sustainable graduation

Context. The SDGs and respective POAs have included support measures for LDCs around aid, trade and finance, such as trade preferences, Aid for Trade and access to climate finance. Such measures are important for LDCs including those that are expected to graduate out. There are now 46 LDCs. Angola, Bhutan, Sao Tome and Principe and Solomon Islands are scheduled to graduate in coming years, while Bangladesh, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal were recommended to graduate in 2021 but provided with a 5 year extension.

Pathways. Support measures can help LDCs to develop their economies, by investing in their economies, facilitating and providing access to their exports and supporting their resilience against shocks. A particular focus will be to prepare LDC for graduation and to ensure no one is left behind in the process of graduation.

Role of UNIDO. SDG target 17.5 is relevant for the current DPoA priorities: “adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs”. This links well to the theme “Foreign Direct Investment” and UNIDO’s work on promoting investment (and partnerships) for industrialization. Further, UNIDO has a track record in building partnerships for LDCs, through multi-stakeholder approaches, for example through the integrated Programmes for Country Partnership (PCPs) aligned with national priorities. Under one PCP, UNIDO worked with the Ethiopian government to identify national industrial development priority sectors, areas and actions, building multi-stakeholder partnerships around those priorities. This helped to secure over \$788m in support of priority sectors and cross-cutting domains.

Summary and next steps

The table below maps UNIDO’s role and activities into DPoA areas as highlighted in this position paper. It focuses on key examples to facilitate discussions, but in practice there are more detailed linkages.

Mapping UNIDO activities onto DPoA areas (targets and actions)

UNIDO role:		<i>Analytical and research and policy advisory services</i>	<i>Normative functions and standards-related activities</i>	<i>Convening function and partnerships</i>
DPoA area:	<i>Technical cooperation</i>			
<i>Investing in people in LDCs: Eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind</i>	Training including for LNOB (young, women)			
<i>Leveraging the power of science, technology, and innovation to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals</i>	Developing innovation ecosystems	Technology Facilitation Mechanism/ Technology Bank IDR2020		
<i>Structural transformation as a driver of prosperity</i>	Promoting energy efficient manufacturing and energy access, circular economy approaches, FDI promotion and value chain development, building SEZs, and moves towards a knowledge economy.	Industrial Policy Advice and Research Statistical work on SDG9		Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes

UNIDO role:		<i>Analytical and research and policy advisory services</i>	<i>Normative functions and standards-related activities</i>	<i>Convening function and partnerships</i>
DPoA area:	<i>Technical cooperation</i>			
<i>Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration</i>	Promoting quality control, and export promotion and GVCs.	Industrial Policy Advice and Research	Development of standards	
<i>Addressing climate change, recovering from COVID-19 pandemic, and building resilience against future shocks</i>	Resource efficient and low carbon industrial production, advising on industrial pollution regulation, establishing cleaner production approaches.			
<i>Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools for risk-informed sustainable development – A march towards sustainable graduation</i>				PCPs

Following the drafting of this position paper, UNIDO plans to:

- Consult with LDCs on the position paper and refine it accordingly;
- Undertake a detailed mapping and planning exercise to identify how each UNIDO department and programme aligns with the DPoA, clarifying which pipeline projects are already aligned, what needs to be done to improve alignment;
- Develop a UNIDO strategy to promote DPoA;
- Develop a results framework for UNIDO's support to the DPoA; and
- Strengthen UNIDO management and monitoring systems to support delivery of UNIDO's DPoA-focused work.

Annex

Documents submitted to the General Conference at its nineteenth regular session

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	Opening of the session	-
2	Election of officers	-
3	Adoption of the agenda	GC.19/1
		GC.19/1/Add.1
		GC.19/INF.3
4	Organization of work	PBC.35/15/Rev.1
		GC.19/CRP.1
5	Credentials of representatives to the Conference	-
6	Appointment of the Director General	Decision IDB.49/Dec.3
		Decision IDB.49/Dec.4
7	Election to organs	-
8	Annual reports of the Director General on the activities of the Organization for 2019 and 2020	IDB.48/2
		IDB.49/2
9	Reports of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its forty-eighth and forty-ninth regular sessions	GC.19/2
		GC.19/3
10	Forum on industrial development issues	GC.19/4

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
11 Financial matters		
(a) Scale of assessments of Member States	Decision IDB.49/Dec.7	Board decision on the scale of assessments, 2022–2023
	IDB.49/6	Scale of assessments for the fiscal period 2022–2023. Note by the Secretariat
(b) Financial situation of UNIDO	GC.19/5	Financial situation of UNIDO. Report by the Director General
	GC.19/CRP.2	Status of assessed contributions. Note by the Secretariat
	GC.19/CRP.3	Status of unutilized balances of appropriations. Note by the Secretariat
	GC.19/CRP.9	Investment proposal for unutilized balances. Note by the Secretariat
	Decision IDB.49/Dec.6	Board decision on the request for restoration of voting rights for the Dominican Republic
(c) Working Capital Fund	Decision IDB.49/Dec.8	Board decision on the Working Capital Fund, 2022–2023
	IDB.49/7	Working Capital Fund for the biennium 2022–2023. Proposals of the Director General
(d) Appointment of an External Auditor	GC.19/22	Candidates for the appointment of an External Auditor. Report by the Director General
	GC.19/CRP.8	Candidates for the appointment of an External Auditor. Note by the Secretariat
12 Programme and budgets, 2022–2023	Decision IDB.49/Dec.9	Board decision on the programme and budgets, 2022–2023
	IDB.49/5	Programme and budgets, 2022–2023. Proposals of the Director General
	IDB.49/5/Add.1	Programme and budgets, 2022–2023. Adjustments to the proposals of the Director General
13 Medium-term programme framework, 2022–2025	IDB.49/8	Medium-term programme framework 2022–2025, Integration and scale-up to build back better. Proposal by the Director General
	GC.19/CRP.10	Integrated results and performance framework: Building the evidence base, managing for results. Note by the Secretariat

	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
14	UNIDO and the United Nations development system reform, including the new Resident Coordinator System and the field network	IDB.49/14 GC.19/CRP.4	United Nations development system reform. Report by the Director General United Nations development system reform. Report by the Director General
15	UNIDO response to the COVID-19 pandemic	GC.19/6 GC.19/CRP.6	UNIDO response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Report by the Director General UNIDO strategic framework for health industry development 2022–2030. Note by the Secretariat
16	UNIDO activities related to the Abu Dhabi Declaration	GC.19/7	UNIDO activities related to the Abu Dhabi Declaration. Report by the Director General
17	UNIDO, gender equality and the empowerment of women	GC.19/8	UNIDO, gender equality and the empowerment of women. Report by the Director General
18	UNIDO and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	IDB.49/17	UNIDO and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Report by the Director General
19	Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA III)	GC.19/9 GC.19/CRP.11	Update on the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA III). Report by the Director General Report on the African Union Summit on Industrialization and Economic Diversification. Note by the Secretariat
20	UNIDO activities related to Digital Transformation and Innovation	GC.19/10	UNIDO activities related to Digital Transformation and Innovation. Report by the Director General
	(a) UNIDO Strategic Framework for the Fourth Industrial Revolution	GC.19/11	UNIDO Strategic Framework for the Fourth Industrial Revolution 2022–2030. Report by the Director General
21	UNIDO activities related to climate change, environment and energy		
	(a) UNIDO activities related to the circular economy	GC.19/12 GC.19/CRP.7	UNIDO activities related to circular economy. Report by the Director General UNIDO Strategic Framework for the Fourth Industrial Revolution 2022–2030: Making 4IR work for all. Note by the Director General
	(b) UNIDO activities in the environment and energy	GC.19/13	UNIDO activities related to climate change, environment and energy. Report by the Director General

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
(c) UNIDO strategy in response to climate change	GC.19/14	A strategic framework for UNIDO climate action. Report by the Director General
	GC.19/CRP.5	A strategic framework to deliver climate impact across UNIDO's operations and activities. Note by the Secretariat
22 UNIDO activities related to structural transformation and sectoral expertise		
(a) UNIDO activities related to sectoral development including agri-business, trade capacity-building and job creation	GC.19/15	UNIDO activities related to agribusiness, trade capacity-building and job creation. Report by the Director General
23 UNIDO activities related to the Abu Dhabi Ministerial Declaration for the Least Developed Countries	GC.19/16	UNIDO activities in support of least developed countries. Report by the Director General
24 UNIDO activities related to small island developing States	GC.19/17	UNIDO activities related to small island developing States. Report by the Director General
25 UNIDO activities related to cooperation with middle-income countries taking into account the San José Declaration	GC.19/18	Inclusive and sustainable industrial development in middle-income countries. Report by the Director General
26 UNIDO's strategy for post-conflict/-crisis situations	GC.19/19	UNIDO's strategy for post-conflict/-crisis situations. Report by the Director General
27 Personnel matters, including the UNIDO Staff Pension Committee	Decision IDB.48/Dec. 11	Board decision on the nominations to the Staff Pension Committee
	GC.19/20	Personnel matters: UNIDO Staff Pension Committee. Report by the Director General
28 Matters related to intergovernmental, non-governmental, governmental and other organizations	GC.19/21	Relations with intergovernmental, non-governmental, governmental and other organizations. Note by the Director General
29 Date and place of the twentieth session	-	-
30 Closure of the session	-	-