United Nations A/74/6 (Sect. 13)*

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 April 2019

Original: English

Seventy-fourth session
Items 137 and 138 of the preliminary list**

Proposed programme budget for 2020

Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2020

Part IV
International cooperation for development

Section 13
International Trade Centre

Subprogramme 6 of programme 10
Trade and development

Contents

Page

* Reissued for technical reasons on 1 May 2019.
** A/74/50.
*** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution 72/266 A, the part consisting of the programme plan and programme performance information is submitted through the Committee for Programme and Coordination for the consideration of the General Assembly.
**** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution 72/266 A, the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly.

Foreword

Sitting in the General Assembly Hall in 2015, when the States Members of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it was clear to me that the Agenda would be the compass for the International Trade Centre (ITC). Why? Because Member States had made international trade an engine for inclusive economic growth, job creation, poverty reduction and sustainable development, and because they had agreed to give particular attention to providing trade-related capacity-building assistance to developing countries, in particular the poorest and weakest. The 2030 Agenda is the agenda of ITC.

As the joint trade development agency of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization, we support Member States to capitalize on "good trade", i.e. trade that is: (a) more inclusive, with a focus on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as young and women entrepreneurs; (b) more sustainable and that supports more sustainable production and consumption; and (c) more responsive and that taps into new, regional, South-South and digital trade routes. We will continue to bring about change by working to improve the environment and policies of businesses, to build the capacity of trade and investment support institutions, and to give direct support to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to help them to trade. We have organized our support around six thematic focus areas, described in our strategic plan for the period 2018–2021, which maps all of our initiatives to specific Sustainable Development Goals and sets concrete, measurable targets for the period of the plan. I believe that these are essential ingredients in achieving results and impacts.

Putting people at the centre of our interventions is critical to achieving the Goals, and with more than 80 per cent of our support being delivered to the most vulnerable economies – least developed countries, sub-Saharan Africa, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, fragile and post-conflict States – I feel confident that we are doing this. From the Ethiopian coffee producer, to the community-based tourist guide in Myanmar, the young information technology entrepreneur in the refugee camp of Dadaab, Kenya, the start-ups in the Gambia, the women artisans in Burkina Faso, the coconut farmers in the Caribbean, the saffron producers in Afghanistan and the cocoa producers in Fiji, I pride myself in knowing the faces of the people whom we support. I have heard their stories and their aspirations: they are my inspiration.

There are challenges. Trade conflicts, geopolitical tensions, economic slowdown, growing inequalities, the impact of climate change and socioeconomic fragility are on the rise. Mitigating those risks will require more active global cooperation, greater solidarity, inclusion and dialogue. These will be my guiding principles.

ITC is ready to adapt and change. Central to this will be innovation. From the SheTrades initiative, which aims to connect 3 million women to international markets by 2021, to the SME Trade Academy, which provides online training to thousands of young entrepreneurs around the world, to the helpmetrade.org online platform, which supplies trade and market intelligence free of charge to millions of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises around the world, ITC takes advantage of technology to scale its outreach. We will keep investing in improving our agility, effectiveness and efficiency. In 2020, we will keep investing in becoming leaner, carbon neutral and more diverse, while taking additional steps to achieve full gender parity by 2021.

This plan for 2020 builds on the achievements of ITC to make trade work for all. It is ambitious in terms of achieving more results and increasing our contribution to achieving the Goals. Our recent journey gives me confidence that we are on the right path.

(*Signed*) Arancha **González**
Executive Director, International Trade Centre

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

13.1 The International Trade Centre (ITC) is responsible for the business aspects of trade development, as the joint technical cooperation agency of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization (WTO). The mandate derives from the priorities established by the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on 19 March 1964 and the General Assembly on 12 December 1967 (Assembly resolution 2297 (XXII)). Since 1 January 1968, ITC has operated under the joint auspices of GATT/WTO and the United Nations. In its resolution 1819/LV of 9 August 1973, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the Centre's mandate as the focal point for technical assistance and cooperation activities for trade promotion within the United Nations system of assistance for developing countries.

13.2 In 2015, in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Member States explicitly recognized trade as a key engine for sustainable and inclusive economic growth and poverty eradication. Under Sustainable Development Goal 8, to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, the 2030 Agenda includes an increase in Aid for Trade support as a specific target. An open, rules-based, transparent and fair-trading system is also a key contributor to peaceful international collaboration. In its resolution 73/219, the General Assembly reiterated the importance of international trade for development.

13.3 That recognition underlines the relevance of the mandate of ITC today. Inclusive and sustainable trade not only accelerates growth and development, but also reduces inequalities and enables the least developed countries to move towards the level of their more advanced counterparts.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals and other transformative agendas

13.4 The mandates of ITC guide it in producing the respective deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective is aligned with the Organization's purpose to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, is aligned with a number of Sustainable Development Goals, as reflected in paragraph 13.18.

13.5 The objective of ITC is also aligned with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (Samoa Pathway), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security, the "sustaining peace" agenda, and the results of the twenty-fourth and previous sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Recent developments

13.6 In 2018, global growth decelerated, as trade and investment slowed, in no small part owing to the risks posed by unilateral trade actions and the tightening of monetary policies in large developed markets. Political instabilities, conflicts, natural disasters and ongoing climate change all presented threats to the economic growth and prosperity of the vast majority of the world's population. In-country inequalities fuelled discontent and affected political stability in many parts of the world. On the other hand, advancements in digital technologies and the development of more sustainable production and consumption patterns created new opportunities in the green and blue economies. Countries continued to benefit from the creation of policy, strategy and business support frameworks that facilitated inclusive trade, strengthened regional integration and South-South trade and investment, enabled innovation, and sped up the adoption of new technologies, all in order to accelerate their improvements in international competitiveness and boost their capacity to trade.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

13.7 Formal and informal micro, small and medium-sized enterprises account for the majority of jobs in any country. Those enterprises also tend to be the main income providers and distributors for the vulnerable sections of the workforce, such as women, young people and people from poorer households, and are sometimes the only employment source in rural areas. When internationally competitive, those enterprises are more productive, pay higher wages, fuel economic growth, increase employment opportunities and improve livelihoods. Empowering such enterprises to participate in international trade is a key ingredient in ensuring that no one is left behind.

13.8 ITC raises the international competitiveness of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in close collaboration with national and regional partners, through technical assistance at three levels: (a) enterprise-level support, for example to increase productive capacity, product or services quality, innovation and marketing skills; (b) assistance to regional and national trade and investment support institutions to strengthen the services that they offer to those enterprises; and (c) support to improve trade-related policies, strategies and the business environment, with input from the business sector. All three avenues are supported by the provision by ITC of transparent, global, public trade and market information.

13.9 Following a year of consultations with its constituencies, ITC launched its new strategic plan for the period 2018–2021. The plan sets forth the priorities and approach of ITC for the period, with an even stronger focus on trade benefits for the base of the pyramid – namely, enterprises owned by women and young people, sustainable production and consumption – as well as on sectors with high potential for employment creation and inclusive growth, such as agribusiness, crafts, textiles and clothing, the green economy and services. The plan includes targets to improve the competitiveness of at least 15,000 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises annually, connecting 3 million women to markets and catalysing investment deals worth $100 million by 2021. At least 45 per cent of the enterprises that benefit from ITC should be female-owned or female-operated. ITC is set to deliver at least 80 per cent of its country-level assistance to least developed countries, small island developing States, small vulnerable economies, post-conflict and fragile States and sub-Saharan Africa.

13.10 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:

(a) The budgets of the key government partners of ITC for development assistance will remain stable, resulting in a stable voluntary funding situation for ITC;

(b) The exchange rate fluctuations and the timing of financial contributions will not have an adverse impact on ITC operations;

(c) The ITC project pipeline will come on stream as planned, and ongoing large projects, many of which are focused on vulnerable countries, will suffer no significant delays in implementation owing to force majeure.

13.11 ITC integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. For example, it is maintaining its target for at least 45 per cent of its final beneficiaries to be micro, small and medium-sized enterprises that are owned, operated or managed by women. As mentioned in the highlighted result for 2018, in addition to mainstreaming gender objectives into all its initiatives, ITC developed a specific programme – SheTrades – that is focused entirely on empowering women economically through trade. ITC will continue to develop new deliverables to address gender and other cross-cutting themes, for example “SheTrades Outlook”, a new tool to help to assess, monitor and improve the support that institutional ecosystems offer to strengthen women’s participation in international trade.

13.12 With regard to cooperation with other entities, ITC will maintain collaboration and expand on its partnerships with academia, the private sector and other international development organizations. Furthermore, ITC will continue to contribute to the implementation of WTO ministerial declarations, in particular the Agreement on Trade Facilitation.

13.13 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, ITC will continue to work closely with other United Nations agencies, including through membership in the United Nations Sustainable Development Group and United Nations country teams. ITC will adjust its operations to the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework and fully support the “One United Nations” approach. Examples of the collaboration of ITC with United Nations organizations include: (a) working jointly with the World Tourism Organization on building the tourism sector in Myanmar; (b) working with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on agricultural value chains; and (c) working with the International Organization for Migration on cross-border trade in States members of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Evaluation activities

13.14 The following evaluations and self-evaluations completed in 2018 have guided the programme plan for 2020:

(a) Office of Internal Oversight Services evaluation: triennial review on the implementation of the recommendations from the programme evaluation of ITC (E/AC.51/2018/8);

(b) Self-evaluations conducted by the ITC Independent Evaluation Unit:

(i) 2018 annual evaluation synthesis report (meta-evaluation of 2017 evaluation findings);

(ii) Self-evaluation of the programme on non-tariff measures;

(iii) Self-evaluation of the certified trade advisers programme;

(iv) Final self-evaluation of the “Pashmina” enhancement and trade support project.

13.15 The findings of the evaluations and self-evaluations referenced in paragraph 13.14 above have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2020. As in previous years, the evaluations confirmed the relevance of ITC projects in the view of partner countries’ Governments and beneficiaries. They also confirmed the holistic approach of ITC, namely, to target enterprises, business support organizations and policymakers simultaneously as agents of change to benefit the competitiveness of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. The evaluations underlined the importance of creating more space for innovation, risk and contingency planning in implementation. Recommendations included that project designers and managers deepen their appreciation of local conditions, capacities, motivations and the relationships between partners and beneficiaries in order to ensure the sustainability of results. Institutional capacity-building, in particular of weak organizations in vulnerable economies, requires support over multiple years. In response, ITC will expand its country presence in longer-term, larger initiatives, work even closer with local implementing partners and pursue more flexibility in implementation with its voluntary funders.

13.16 The following self-evaluations are planned for 2020:

(a) 2020 annual evaluation synthesis report (meta-evaluation of the 2019 evaluation findings);

(b) One corporate self-evaluation;

(c) One self-evaluation of an ITC programmatic approach;

(d) Two large project self-evaluations.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018

Programme of work

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

1. Objective

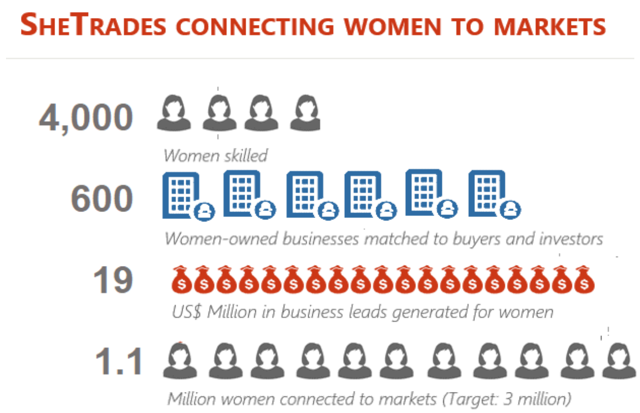
13.17 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to increase the international competitiveness of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries, especially least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, for inclusive and sustainable growth and development through trade.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

13.18 The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms, everywhere), Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

3. Highlighted result in 2018

SheTrades: on target to achieve 3 million women economically empowered through trade by 2021



In 2018, as part of its flagship initiative SheTrades, ITC trained nearly 4,000 women entrepreneurs to overcome obstacles and challenges to trade and successfully matched more than 600 women-owned businesses with buyers and investors through business-generation activities.

Result and evidence

The deliverable contributed to the result, which is increased economic empowerment of women, in support of Member States' achievement of Goals 5 and 8. The increased competitiveness of women-owned enterprises leads to increased participation in trade and brings about growth, income and employment opportunities. An illustrative example is the SheTrades entrepreneur Chiedza Makonnen, the founder of a Ghanaian fashion brand. Like many other beneficiaries of the initiative, Ms. Makonnen was able to enter the European market and expand her footprint in the American market, enabling her to increase her annual revenue by 300 per cent and her workforce by 27 employees. She also increased her procurement of fabrics, which are produced mainly in Africa by women artisans working in impoverished areas.

Evidence of the result includes documented business leads to the value of $19 million for the women entrepreneurs who participated in the 2018 SheTrades global event, as well as trade fairs and business-to-business matchmaking events. To date, the initiative has leveraged commitments by companies and institutions in more than 40 countries to connect a total of 1.1 million women to markets, and is on target to connect 3 million women to markets by 2021. Specific partner pledges, such as facilitating access for women-owned enterprises to corporate procurement and finance, are monitored through feedback from enterprises and regular surveys of the pledging institutions.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

13.19 A planned result for 2018, which is improved international competitiveness of enterprises, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the more than 15,000 enterprises that changed their business operations for increased international competitiveness and the nearly 4,000 enterprises that transacted international business as a result of ITC support.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

The Gambia invests in jobs for young people through entrepreneurship and trade

Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region where the youth population is still growing. The development of the region depends on investment in its young population, as those young people who are without adequate knowledge, skills, jobs and income are at risk of insecurity, poverty and irregular migration. In 2018, ITC scaled up its youth and trade programme in the Gambia, helping it to launch a new five-year road map to spur youth entrepreneurship and participation in the job market.

Challenge and response

The challenge was to support the Gambia in tackling the root causes of youth unemployment and competitive market constraints, which are at the heart of irregular migration, and to address the gaps in young people's skills, knowledge and opportunities identified through an ITC competitiveness survey on small and medium-sized enterprises of Gambian companies. This was deemed critical for the competitiveness of priority sectors for development and trade in the Gambia, namely, agribusiness, information technology and tourism, and for improving the prospects of Gambian young people for work, for starting and growing a business and for trade.

In response, for 2020, the programme will support the further implementation of the road map in order: (a) to strengthen young people's skills through enhanced technical and vocational training; (b) to increase the competitiveness of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; and (c) to support youth entrepreneurship through business skills training and advisory services and by establishing financing opportunities for enterprises, in partnership with the United Nations Capital Development Fund and other partners. For example, ITC will support the delivery of a new nationwide campaign entitled "Make it in the Gambia roadshow", which will include orientation sessions, counselling, and skills fairs.

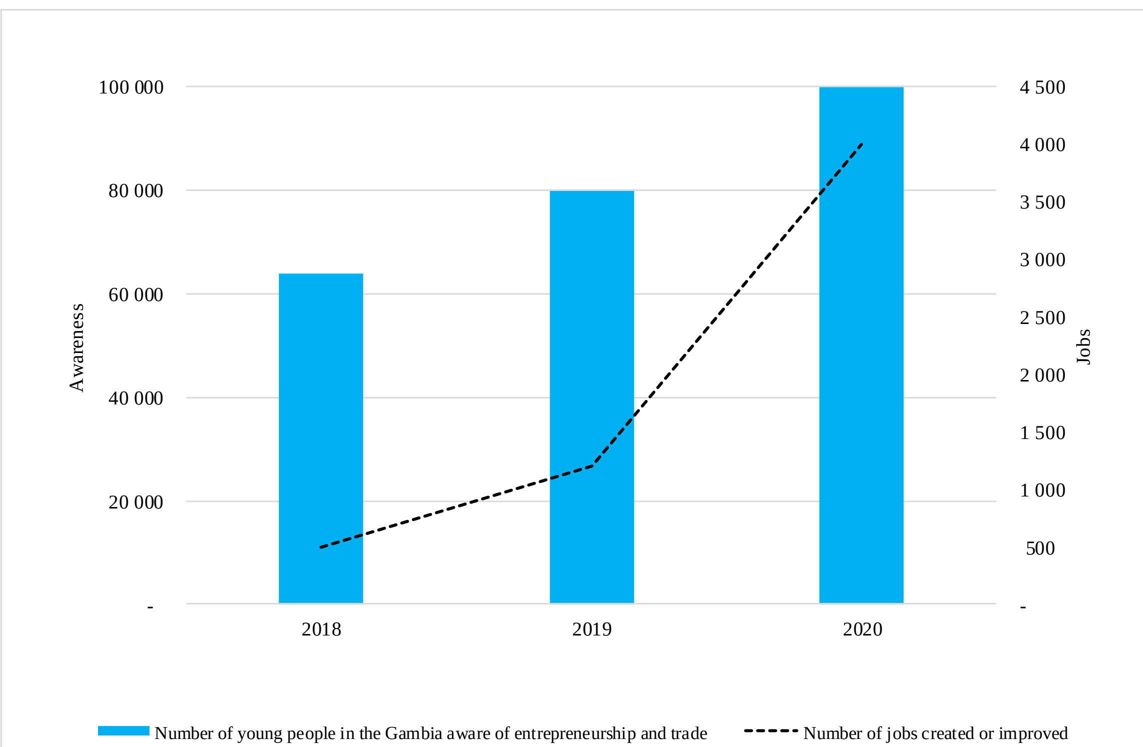
Result and evidence

The planned deliverable is expected to contribute to the result, which is improved youth employment, as well as participation in and awareness of entrepreneurship and trade. Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include the creation of 2,000 new jobs and the improvement of 2,000 existing jobs, as well as raised awareness among at least 100,000 young people about economic opportunities in the Gambia and the alternatives to irregular migration. Evidence of the result, if achieved, will also include: (a) data collected from individual beneficiaries, enterprises and training institutions, benchmarked against 2018 employment baselines; (b) increases in income and salaries; and (c) subscriber and web tracking, attendance sheets and audience estimates.

Similar initiatives are planned in six other African countries as part of the ITC Youth and Trade Programme, namely, Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: Gambian young people with increased awareness, and jobs created/improved



13.20 The following General Assembly resolution comprises the main mandate entrusted to the subprogramme: resolution 2297 (XXII), as reaffirmed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1819 (LV). The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

13.21 Table 13.1 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 13.1
Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	*2018 actual*	*2019 planned*	*2020 planned*
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of materials)	4	4	4	4
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	4	4	4	4
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	130	135	130	120
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	2 500	2 800	2 900	2 900
Technical materials (number of materials)	25	25	25	25
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				
Library services				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

13.22 The variance in seminars, workshops and training events was driven mainly by a higher number of training events, owing to an increase in the number and length of training events, as longer, more intensive and frequent training was found to be more effective for building the skills of beneficiaries, such as young people, migrants and refugees, due to diverse backgrounds and initial levels of knowledge.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

13.23 The variance in field and technical cooperation projects is driven mainly by a decrease in trade-related technical assistance projects, owing to a consolidation of the ITC project portfolio in favour of larger-scale initiatives as part of the Centre's strategy to scale up its interventions. As referenced in paragraph 13.15, ITC will expand its country presence through multi-year, larger initiatives, working closer with local implementing partners, and pursuing more flexibility in implementation.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Overview

13.24 The General Assembly, in section I of its resolution 59/276, endorsed revised administrative arrangements for ITC as set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/59/405). In conformity with those administrative arrangements, the full budget of ITC is denominated in Swiss francs and is funded equally by the United Nations and WTO. The United Nations share of the full ITC budget is disbursed as a grant.

13.25 The General Assembly has approved, on a trial basis, a change from a biennial to an annual budget period for the United Nations, while WTO will maintain its current biennial budget process; this has implications for the administrative arrangements relating to the ITC budget. Accordingly, the present proposal for 2020 is put forward under an interim arrangement whereby both the United Nations and WTO will review the proposed resources for ITC during the second quarter of the year preceding the United Nations budget period for the year 2020 and the WTO budget period for the biennium 2020–2021. Under this interim arrangement, the format of the current report has been aligned with other budget sections so that a separate submission to the General Assembly later in the year is no longer required. The administrative arrangements will be suitably updated should the annual budget cycle be confirmed by the General Assembly.

13.26 The total resource requirements for 2020, comprising the full ITC budget in Swiss francs, projected extrabudgetary resources in Swiss francs, and the United Nations share of the ITC budget in United States dollars, are reflected in figure 13.I. Table 13.3 provides an overview of requirements for the full ITC budget in the amount of SwF 36,739,000 (after recosting), not including projected miscellaneous income of SwF 200,000. Net of income, the United Nations regular budget contribution to the full ITC budget is estimated at SwF 18,369,500 (i.e. 50 per cent of the full ITC budget of SwF 36,739,000), equivalent to a grant of $19,397,600 at an exchange rate of SwF 0.947 to $1.00.

Figure 13.I
2020 in numbers

ITC full budget (Swiss francs)[a]

SwF 36.7 million total resource requirements[b]
SwF 28.5 million post
SwF 8.2 million non-post

32% of total resources

No change in real terms as compared with 2019

160 posts
91 Professional and higher
69 General Service and related

Extrabudgetary (Swiss francs)

SwF 75.8 million total resource requirements

68% of total resources

SwF 4.8 million: increase compared with 2019

20 posts
9 Professional and higher
11 General Service and related

United Nations share (United States dollars)

$19.4 million total resource requirements[c]
$19.4 million non-post

Note: Estimates after recosting.

[a] Equally shared by the United Nations and the World Trade Organization.
[b] Net of miscellaneous income of SwF 200,000.
[c] An exchange rate of SwF 0.947 to $1.00 is used to determine the United States dollar equivalent.

Table 13.2
Overview of financial and post resources by component, subprogramme and funding source

	ITC full budget/United Nations share			*Extrabudgetary*			*Total*		
	2019 appropriation	*2020 estimate (before recosting)*	*Variance*	*2019 estimate*	*2020 estimate*	*Variance*	*2019 estimate*	*2020 estimate*	*Variance*
ITC full budget: Financial resources (thousands of Swiss francs)									
Programme of work									
6. Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development	36 196.0	36 196.0	–	71 025.0	75 760.0	4 735.0	107 221.0	111 956.0	4 735.0
ITC full budget: Post resources (number of posts)									
Programme of work									
6. Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development	160	160	–	20	20	–	180	180	–
United Nations share: Financial resources (thousands of United States dollars)									
Programme of work									
6. Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development	19 110.9	19 110.9	–	–	–	–	19 110.9	19 110.9	–

Programme of work

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

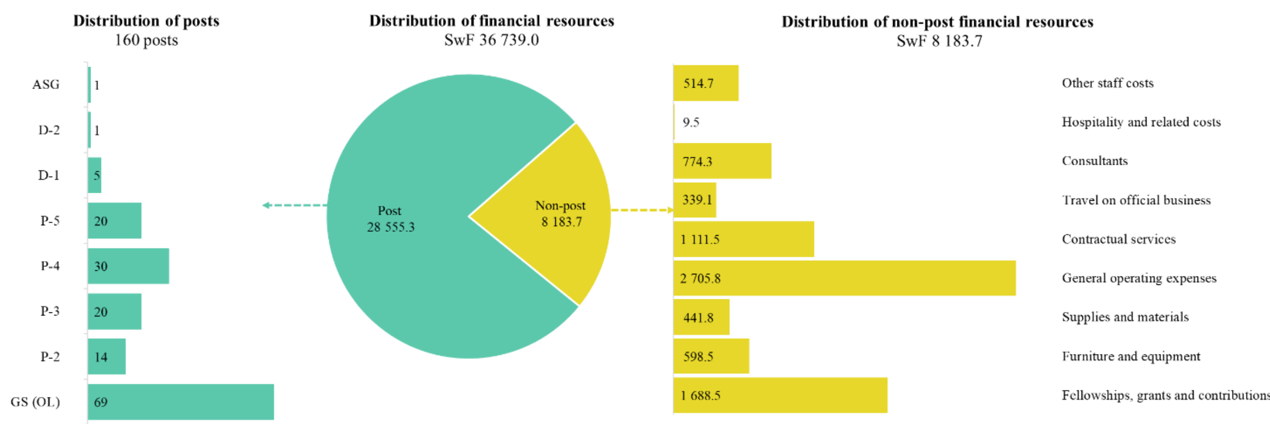
13.27 The proposed resources for 2020 reflect no change compared with the appropriation for 2019. Additional details are reflected in figure 13.II and tables 13.3 and 13.4. The proposed resource level provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 13.3
Subprogramme 6: evolution of financial and post resources (ITC full budget)
(Thousands of Swiss francs/number of posts)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes: Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	2020 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting[a]	2020 estimate (after recosting)
Financial resources by main category of expenditure										
Post	27 999.3	28 012.3	–	–	–	–	–	28 012.3	543.0	28 555.3
Non-post	7 600.4	8 183.7	–	–	–	–	–	8 183.7	–	8 183.7
Total	**35 599.7**	**36 196.0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**36 196.0**	**543.0**	**36 739.0**
Post resources by category										
Professional and higher		91	–	–	–	–	–	91		
General Service and related		69	–	–	–	–	–	69		
Total		**160**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**160**		

[a] Represents the Swiss franc equivalent of recosting applied to the ITC full budget.

Figure 13.II
Subprogramme 6: distribution of proposed resources for 2020 (ITC full budget)
(Number of posts/thousands of Swiss francs)



Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS (OL), General Service (Other level).

Table 13.4
Subprogramme 6: evolution of financial and post resources (United Nations share)
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes					2020 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2020 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
Financial resources by main category of expenditure										
Non-post										
Grants and contributions	18 679.8	19 110.9	–	–	–	–	–	19 110.9	286.7	19 397.6
Total	**18 679.8**	**19 110.9**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**19 110.9**	**286.7**	**19 397.6**

13.28 The subprogramme is supported by extrabudgetary resources, estimated at SwF 75,760,000, as reflected in table 3.2. The resources would provide for 20 posts and non-post requirements and would enable ITC to implement its technical cooperation projects using the tools and knowledge base developed with regular budget resources. ITC continues to negotiate with donors for the funding of large-scale integrated programmes. In implementing its mandate, ITC focuses on those clients with the greatest need for its support. ITC intends to provide over 80 per cent of its country-specific technical assistance to priority countries: least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, sub-Saharan Africa, post-conflict and fragile States and small and vulnerable economies. In addition to country-specific projects designed in cooperation with national Governments, ITC services are also provided through a portfolio of multi-country, regional and global projects. ITC global public goods enable broad-based access to trade intelligence. The increase of SwF 4,735,000 as compared with the estimates for 2019 is due mainly to a projected increase in donor pledges for trade-related technical assistance.

Annex

Organizational structure and post distribution for 2020

Office of the Executive Director

RB	XB
1 ASG	1 P-3
1 D-2	1 P-2
1 D-1	5 GS (OL)
3 P-5	
6 P-4	
1 P-3	
2 P-2	
7 GS (OL)	

Division of Country Programmes

RB	XB
1 D-1	2 P-4
6 P-5	1 P-3
7 P-4	
1 P-4	
4 P-3	
1 P-2	
10 GS (OL)	

Division of Market Development

RB	XB
1 D-1	1 P-5
5 P-5	2 P-3
6 P-4	
5 P-3	
5 P-2	
12 GS (OL)	

Division of Enterprises and Institutions

RB	XB
1 D-1	2 GS (OL)
3 P-5	
6 P-4	
4 P-3	
1 P-2	
13 GS (OL)	

Division of Programme Support

RB	XB
1 D-1	1 P-4
3 P-5	4 GS (OL)
3 P-4	
1 P-4	
6 P-3	
5 P-2	
27 GS (OL)	

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS, General Service; OL, Other level; RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary, funded by programme support costs.