



INFOGRAPHICS

on The Latest Sessions of The Subsidiary Bodies of
The Economic And Social Council



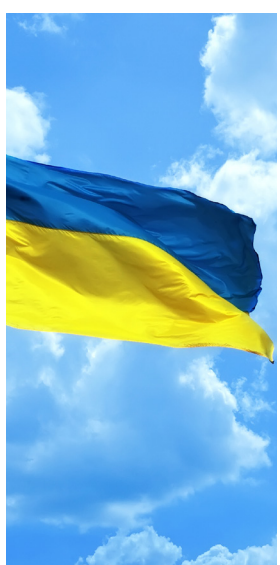


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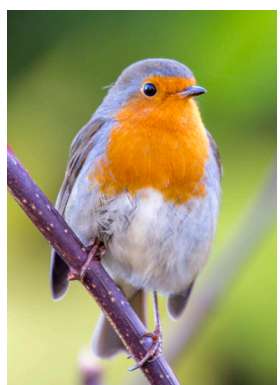
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

SUPPORTING COUNTRIES' RESPONSES TO MULTIPLE CRISES



Supporting Ukraine's reconstruction

At the request of the government, UNECE is supporting Ukraine in multiple areas. This includes developing master plans for the reconstruction of Kharkiv and Mykolaiv; enhancing Ukraine's capacities to prevent, prepare for and respond to industrial accidents, including those with cross-border effects; conducting an analysis of the critical raw material resources needed for building a low carbon energy infrastructure; recommendations for the digitalization of information exchange to facilitate trade flows in the land corridors connecting Ukraine with Romania, Poland and Bulgaria, using UN/CEFACT standards; identifying and preparing a list of infrastructure and rolling stock/resources requirements that would operationally boost the capacity of railways/road transport in the country.



Helping countries to address biodiversity threats

In cooperation with FAO, UNECE supports countries in the region for [sustainable forest management](#), a strategic priority since forests host around 80% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity. UNECE's Multilateral Environmental Agreements are also key instruments for strengthened action across a range of key biodiversity challenges linked to air and water pollution, the protection of natural habitats and sites, public participation or the use of genetically modified organisms.



Developing tools for climate action

At COP27, UNECE showcased its work on the [sustainable management of critical raw materials](#), which will be needed in massive quantities over the next decades to deploy low-carbon technologies, on climate change adaptation and mitigation through [water resilience](#), and on accelerating the circular economy agenda to reduce carbon emissions. UNECE issued a technology brief highlighting pathways to [decarbonize energy intensive industries](#) (cement, iron and steel, and chemicals).

HELPING COUNTRIES TO IMPLEMENT THE SDGs



Monitoring SDGs progress in the region

[UNECE's 2022 SDGs report](#) showed that halfway to 2030, the region is on track to achieve only 26 of 169 SDGs targets, calling for strengthened commitment.



Advancing digital and green transformations

At the [70th session of the Commission](#), governments will discuss how to advance the digital and green transformations for Sustainable Development.



Fostering gender equality

UNECE supports gender equality in the region by providing policy guidance to address gender gaps in ageing societies, building the ICT skills of women entrepreneurs, strengthening gender statistics, analysing impacts on the care economy, and mobilizing 79 standard-setters through our Gender-Responsive Standards Initiative.



Engaging with cities

The [second Forum of Mayors](#) discussed the lessons learned by some 45 cities in the region in recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic while advancing the implementation of the SDGs, highlighting the critical need for resilient and sustainable urban development.



Supporting green and healthy transport

The [Pan-European Master Plan for Cycling Promotion](#), aims to double cycling in the region by 2030 to prevent 30,000 premature deaths and generate indirect economic benefits of €78 billion per year.

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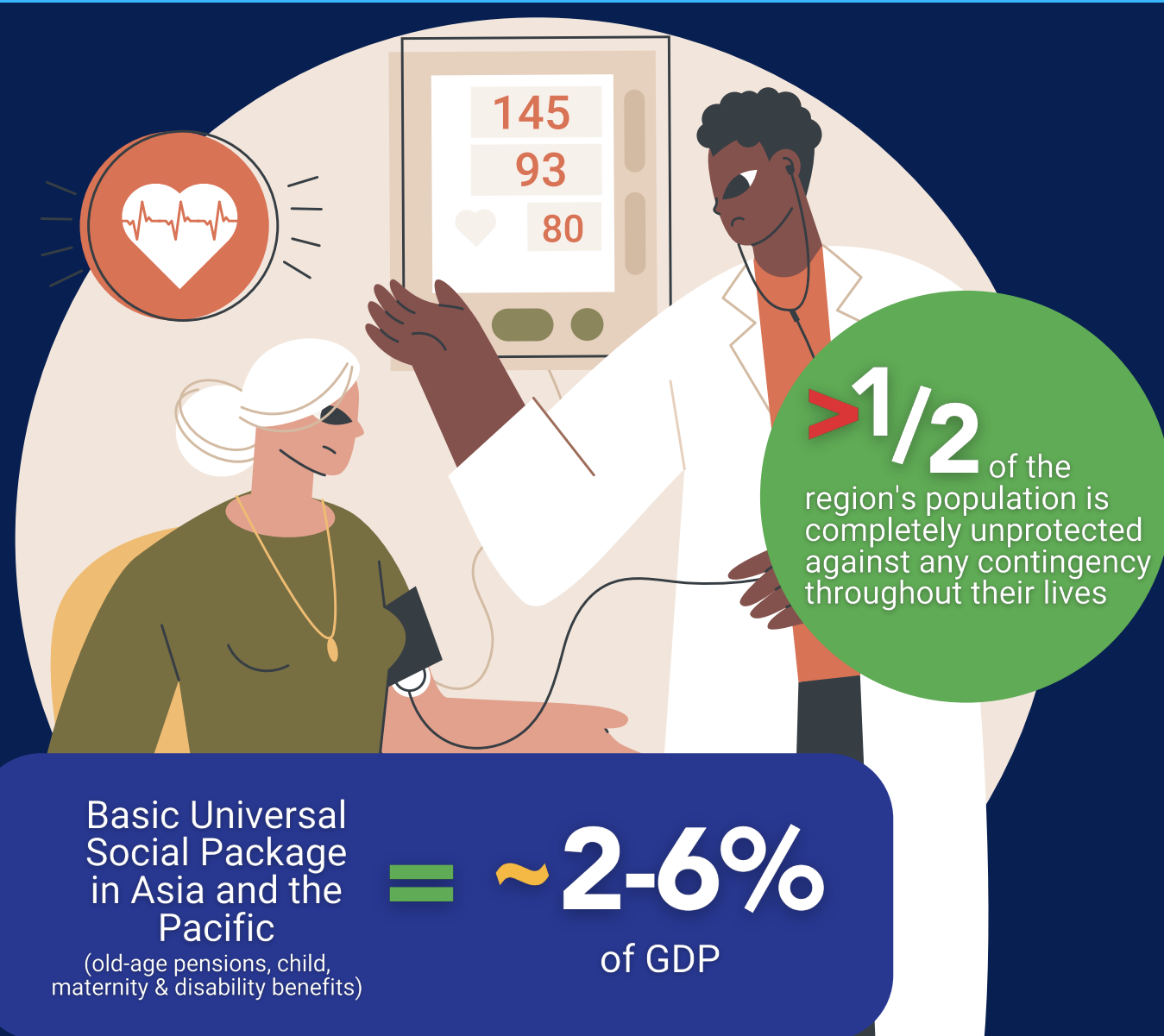
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78TH SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP)

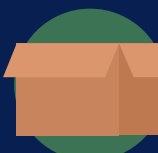


Leave no one behind

We need to invest in universal social protection systems that strengthen health resilience and that promote access to:



essential services



resources



human capital
development



poverty reduction



education



employment &
decent jobs

Protect our planet

We need to immediately curb greenhouse gas emissions and enhance international collaboration for:



the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources



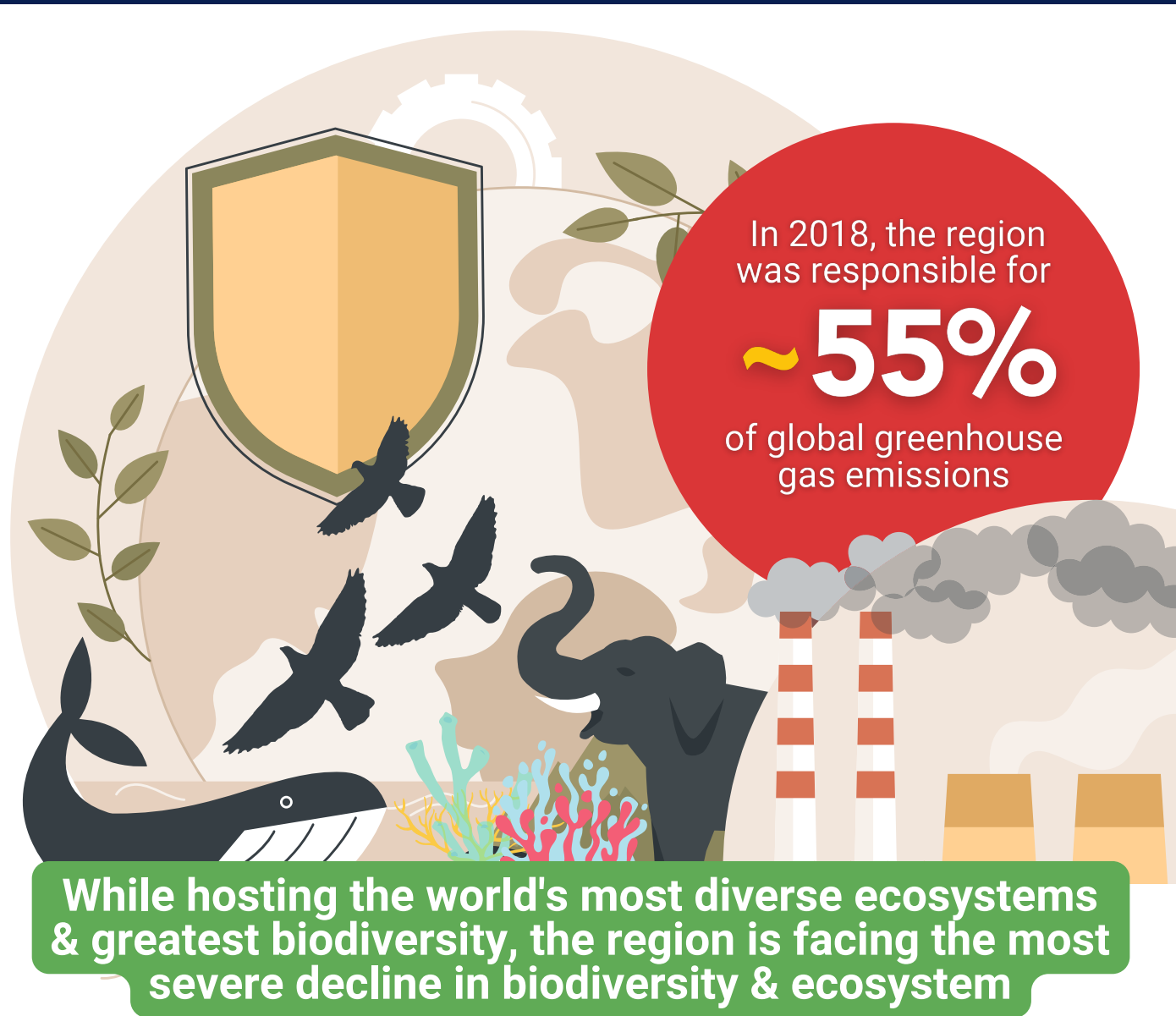
reduce pollution of air, oceans and fresh water,



mitigate the impacts of pollution on human health and,



halt the global decline of biodiversity



~85%

of trade agreements signed after 2005 that involve an Asia-Pacific economy contain at least one climate-related provision.

Connect, trade & invest together

We will work on developing integrated and seamless connectivity across the region and strengthen regional cooperation in



infrastructure



trade, finance,
human exchange



transport



energy



information &
communications
technology

and cooperate in closing connectivity gaps, strengthening digital connectivity, and promoting the digital economy

Strengthen resilience

We need to advance international and regional cooperation to strengthen the resilience of our economies and societies against wide-ranging socioeconomic effects of pandemics, natural disasters, climate change and other shocks

The pandemic cost

75M jobs in 2020

Due to the pandemic, an additional

85M people

were pushed into poverty in 2021



Boost partnerships

We commit to boost partnerships that strengthen multilateralism and international cooperation, encouraging and promoting effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships and commit ourselves to listen to and work with the youth, major groups and other stakeholders

700M young people

aged 15-20 in Asia-Pacific faced disruptions in education & had difficulties getting a decent job during the pandemic

Future generations are underrepresented in decision-making



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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

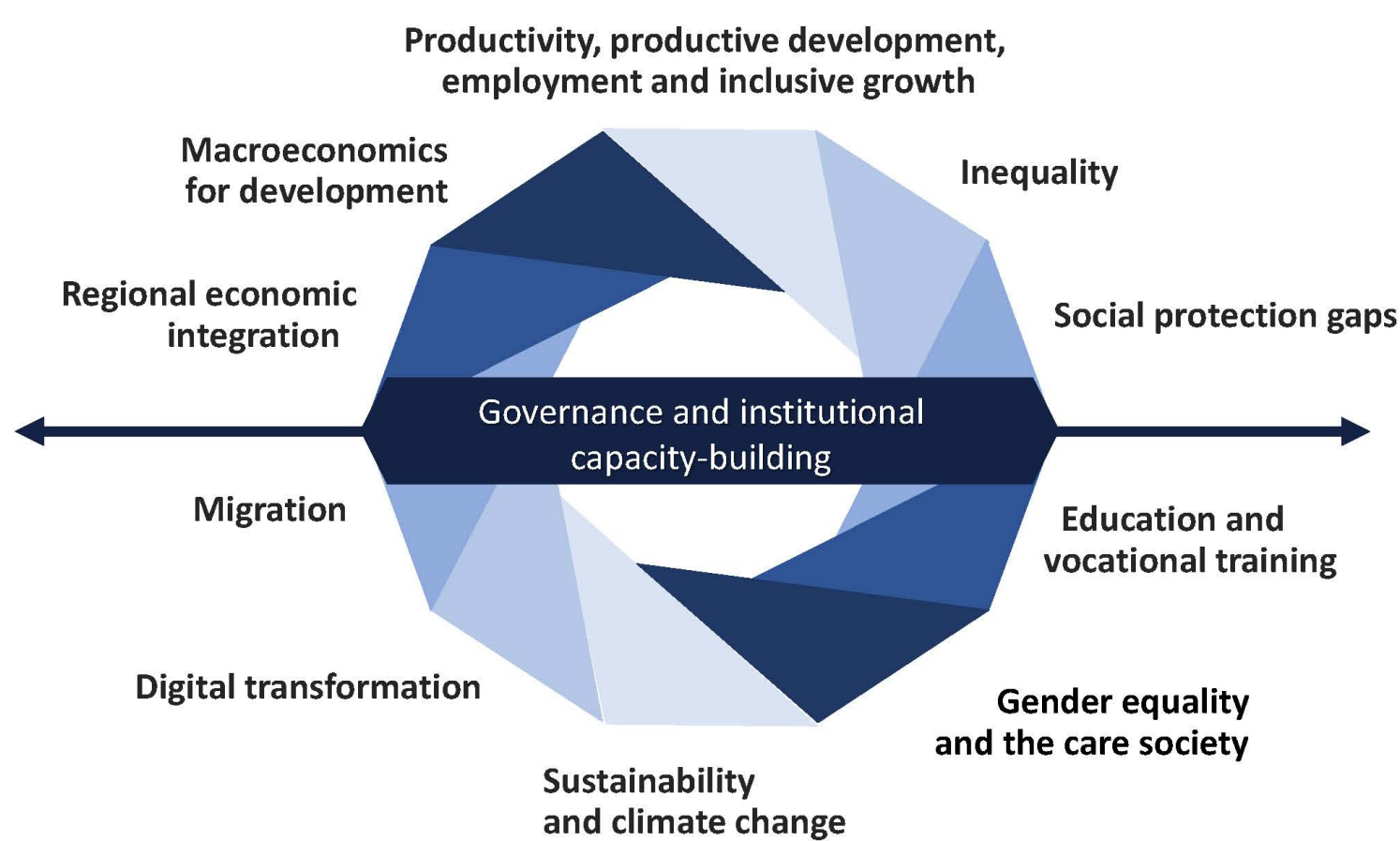


**COVID-19
RESPONSE**



ECLAC has tailored its analysis and policy advice to support all Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Member States, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Middle Income Countries (MICs), and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs.

ECLAC has identified 10 priority areas to advance the development of the region



Regional Knowledge Platform on the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean

The SDG Gateway is the place where all information related to the SDGs can be found, including activities, information resources, statistics, regional data, analytical tools and knowledge products developed and made available by the UN in response to the needs of member countries.



Driving sectors to achieve the 10 priority areas

1. Energy transition: green hydrogen and lithium
2. E-mobility
3. The circular economy: a cross-sector strategy
4. The bioeconomy: sustainable agriculture, genetic resources and bio-industrialization
5. The health-care manufacturing industry
6. Digitalization: data, platforms and industry 4.0
7. The care economy
8. Sustainable tourism
9. MSMEs
10. Social and solidarity economy



Towards transformation
of the development model
in Latin America and
the Caribbean: **production,
inclusion and sustainability**



Thirty-ninth
session of ECLAC
Buenos Aires, 19-26 October 2022

The care society
A horizon
for sustainable
recovery with
gender equality



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Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



Bringing coherence to SDG data in the region

ESCWA is at the forefront of efforts to strengthen Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) data coherence and access in the Arab region through:



Providing access to methodologies

Producing the SDG Data Collection Tool in coordination with 35 custodian agencies. The tool provides easily accessible guidance and recommendations on data collection methods for each SDG indicator.



Training experts

Organizing a series of 50 webinars with United Nations custodian agencies to train experts from national statistical systems on 115 indicators, strengthen inter-institutional coordination and knowledge sharing on SDG data and build countries' capacities to report on SDG indicators.



Building reporting platforms

Conducting 150 bilateral meetings with 18 countries to build national SDG reporting platforms and improve data quality and availability.



Hosting SDG data platform

Building and maintaining the Arab SDG Monitor as a central platform for SDG data, providing user-friendly access to up-to-date information on the implementation of the SDGs at the national and regional levels.

ESCWA is supporting decent work and entrepreneurship opportunities through:

Organizing the first Arab SME Summit, which brought together more than 800 entrepreneurs, investors, business enablers and policymakers to help Arab small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access regional and international markets and explore opportunities beyond borders. As a result of the summit, \$130 million was committed to support SMEs in the Arab region.

Supporting opportunities beyond borders



Launching the Josour initiative, which bridges the gap between young people and opportunity providers by connecting young job seekers with training, internships and work openings and facilitating dialogue between businesses, policymakers and young people.

Bridging the gap between young people and opportunities



Developing the ESCWA Skills Monitor, which is an artificial intelligence interactive tool that uses big data and machine learning to analyse labour markets and skill needs at the national and regional levels. The monitor connects employers and job seekers, identifies and communicates job openings, generates occupational skill profiles, and provides up-skilling suggestions for job seekers.

Connecting employers and job seekers



ESCWA is encouraging innovative SDG and climate financing solutions through:



Facilitating agreements

Launching the Debt Swap/Donor Nexus Initiative

to support countries in financing climate action by facilitating agreements between debtors, creditors and donors/development partners to redirect debt payments towards climate-resilient projects.



Offering recommendations

Providing recommendations on the effective use of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) to build regional solidarity, increase countries' fiscal space, and support sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.



Exploring innovative financing

Co-organizing the International Dialogue on Islamic Social Financing and the SDGs, which explored ways to leverage Islamic financing mechanisms to support sustainable development and emergency relief for the most vulnerable.

ESCWA is promoting regional trade integration through:

Developing the Arab Trade Gateway (ATG), which provides interactive analytical, data and policy tools that help policymakers advance regional and global trade integration. It includes a trade policy simulator and robust tools for assessing market access, trade performance and negotiations.

Creating tools for policymakers



Launching the Arab Economy-wide Trade Simulator Interface (ATSI), a user-friendly policy impact simulator that enables non-specialized trade negotiators to use a dynamic multi-country computable general equilibrium model to analyse the effects of potential reforms.

Developing interactive policy and trade simulations



ESCWA's submission to ECOSOC's Coordination Segment (1-2 February 2023)

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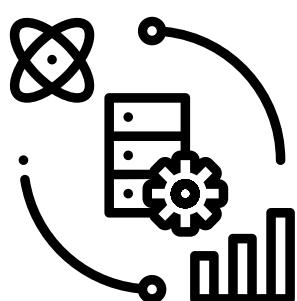
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UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL COMMISSION

[UNSTATS.UN.ORG/UNSDWEBSITE/STATCOMM](https://unstats.un.org/unsdwebsite/statcomm)

Anchored by the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

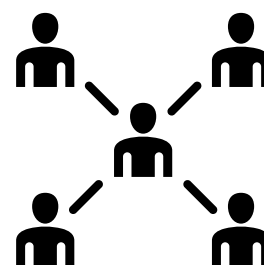


ECOSOC RESOLUTION [E/RES/2022/3](#)

Ensuring that the **work in the field of statistics and data is adaptive** to the **changing statistical and data ecosystem**

GATHERING AND COORDINATING

For over 70 years, the **premier gathering of the global statistical community** with the aim of **producing better data** and the **primary body for the coordination of the statistical programmes of the United Nations system**



FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE CHANGES STATISTICS AND INDICATORS

Successfully adopted the **framework for climate change statistics and indicators** to be used by countries when preparing their own sets of climate change statistics and indicators. Furthermore, the adopted framework will support international climate change reporting to the Paris Agreement as well as the climate-related SDG indicators

SDG GEOSPATIAL ROADMAP FOR STATISTICAL AND GEOSPATIAL ACTORS

Adopted the **SDG Geospatial Roadmap for statistical and geospatial actors working within the global indicator framework**



BERN DATA COMPACT FOR THE DECADE OF ACTION ON SDGS

Endorsed the **Bern Data Compact for the Decade of Action on the Sustainable Development Goals**, and encouraged its further promotion among the data and statistical community

More on the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission and its decisions:



<https://unstats.un.org/unsdwebsite/statcom/53>

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COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (CSocD)

social.un.org/csocd

Established in 1946, advises ECOSOC on social issues

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR FOLLOWING UP:

- World Summit for Social Development (WSSD), Copenhagen 1995
- Social Dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED BY CSocD



Poverty Eradication



Inequalities



Decent work for all



Social inclusion

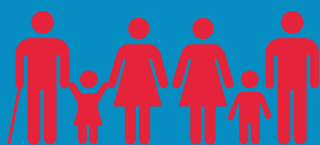
Situations and programmes on youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and the family

CSocD60 FOCUSED ON:

Inclusive and resilient recovery from COVID-19 for sustainable livelihoods, well-being and dignity for all: eradicating poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions to achieve the 2030 Agenda

- The Sustainable Development Goals and targets should be embraced to enshrine resilience and sustainability in all their actions in order to build back better, while ensuring that no one is left behind in the recovery period, including on account of gender, ethnicity, age or disability.
- Integrated long-term social policies should be at the heart of recovery strategies to simultaneously eradicate poverty, hunger and malnutrition, as well as combat inequalities and enhance people's capabilities, livelihoods and well-being of all people.
- The visions, principles and commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development remain valid and are central to recovery efforts.

Poverty Eradication



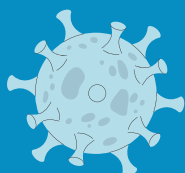
- Identifying and removing barriers to opportunity, as well as ensuring access to basic social protection and social services, are necessary to break the cycle of poverty, inequality and social exclusion.
- The eradication of poverty hinges on the ability and readiness of countries to effectively mobilize domestic resources, attract foreign direct investment, fulfil official development assistance commitments and use such assistance effectively and facilitate the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries.

Zero Hunger



- Build efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable food systems is critical for guaranteeing food security and ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by all; address interlinked challenges such as eliminating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition and increasing the resilience of livelihoods by further strengthening global partnership.
- Greater efforts to strengthen food systems to deliver healthy diets; invest in science, technology and innovation to increase agricultural productivity, resilience and sustainability; and strengthen policy coherence and coordination among government institutions.

National Actions



- National policies and measures to combat hunger and poverty in times of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and beyond.
- Invest in the evaluation of emergency policies and measures (including social protection policies), especially their impact on reducing poverty and hunger and on people's daily lives and well-being to build longer-term protection for all.



CSocD60 Outcome

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. For more policies and recommendations, please visit: <https://bit.ly/un-csocd60>



CSocD61, 6-15 February 2023

Creating full and productive employment and decent work for all as a way of overcoming inequalities to accelerate the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW)

The principal global intergovernmental policy-making body on gender equality and the empowerment of women.



- Implementation of and follow up to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- Gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Priority and review themes established in multi-year programme of work 2021-2024



CSW66 PRIORITY THEME, MARCH 2022:

ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES



In its **Agreed Conclusions**, CSW recommended Governments and other relevant stakeholders to take the following actions, as applicable:

- (a) Strengthen normative, legal and regulatory frameworks;
- (b) Integrate gender perspectives into climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes;
- (c) Expand gender-responsive finance;
- (d) Enhance gender statistics and data disaggregated by sex;
- (e) Foster a gender-responsive just transition.

The Commission also adopted the following draft resolutions for action by ECOSOC:

- Future organization and methods of work of CSW
- Thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing+30)
- Women, the girl child and HIV and AIDS
- Release of women and children taken hostage, including those subsequently imprisoned, in armed conflicts

CSW67 PRIORITY THEME, MARCH 2023:

INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, AND EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE FOR ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS



UN principal policymaking body
in drug-related matters

<http://cnd.unodc.org>



Translating policy commitments into action

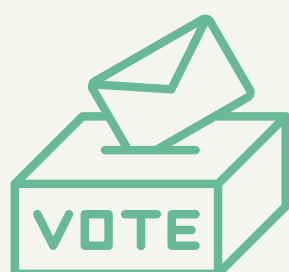
The Commission held its 2022 thematic discussions from 21-22 September 2022, focusing on the cross-cutting issues of drug policy and human rights, to facilitate exchange of good practices, challenges and lessons learned in the implementation of all international drug policy commitments.



Scheduling

The Commission exercises its normative function entitled “scheduling”, under which it decides on the scope of control of substances under the international drug control conventions of 1961, 1971 and 1988.

At its 65th session, the Commission placed 6 new substances under international control on the basis of the recommendations of the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board.



Comprehensive drug policies that leave no one affected by the world drug problem behind

At its 65th session, the Commission committed, inter alia, to:

- Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, taking into account measures to protect the environment
- Promoting comprehensive and scientific evidence-based early prevention



No patients left behind - "Availability & Access" initiative

The Chair of the CND at its 65th session undertook an initiative, aiming at scaling up the implementation of the international drug policy commitments on improving availability of and access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes. The Chair's initiative encompassed a global awareness-raising campaign, with events held at the United Nations offices in Vienna, New York and Geneva – culminating in a One-Day Special Forum on 10 October 2022.



Enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships

In implementing the 2030 Agenda, the Commission actively cooperates with other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and works closely with the relevant UN entities.

Enhanced inclusiveness through digital transformation

With the increased use of digital tools, the Commission has further expanded the possibilities for inclusive and meaningful participation of civil society in its deliberations.

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COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

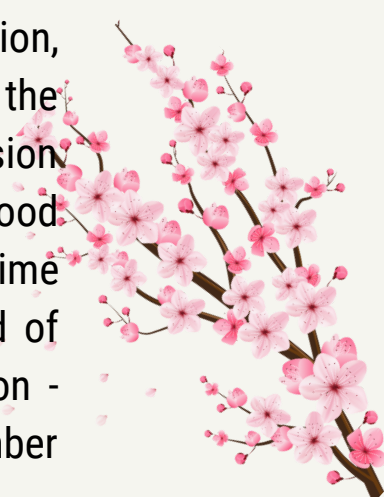


UN principal policymaking body
in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

<http://ccpcj.unodc.org>

Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law

In translating the Kyoto Declaration on “advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” into action, the Commission holds annual thematic discussions to facilitate exchange of good practices, challenges and lessons learned in advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law. The second round of thematic discussions, focusing on Pillar II of the Kyoto Declaration - Advancing the criminal justice system, was held from 5-7 December 2022.



Youth engagement and empowerment



Youth are active agents of positive change in their communities to support crime prevention efforts. The Commission makes considerable efforts in working with youth and on youth, including by increasing youth participation in intergovernmental processes and promoting substantive discussions and initiatives on youth-related topics.

Joint responses to “leave no one behind”

At its 31st session, the Commission committed, inter alia, to:

- Strengthening national and international efforts, including with the private sector, to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse
- Reducing reoffending through rehabilitation and reintegration
- Strengthening the international legal framework for international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife



LEAVING
NO ONE
BEHIND

Addressing the impact of crime on the environment



From 14 to 16 February 2022, the CCPCJ held expert discussions on crimes that affect the environment, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 76/185, entitled “Preventing and combatting crimes that affect the environment”, thereby contributing to the implementation of the commitments made by Member States in the Kyoto Declaration and the achievement of SDGs 14, 15 and 16.

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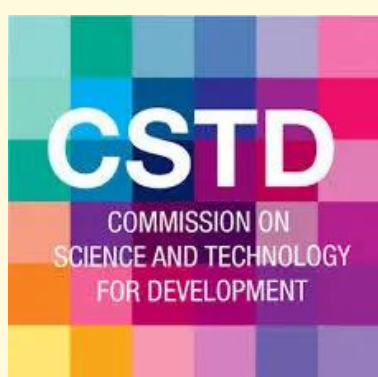
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COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT



The 25th Session: High-level Round Table

The pandemic has highlighted the need to address disparities such as those in digital connectivity.

As the world recovers from the pandemic, coordinated policy responses are needed to ensure countries will not backtrack the advancement of the 2030 Agenda

Resolution on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS ([link here](#))

Resolution on Science, technology and innovation for development ([link here](#))



A CONVERSATION WITH GREAT MINDS



Dr. Daron Acemoglu
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology



Dr. Carlota Perez
University College
London



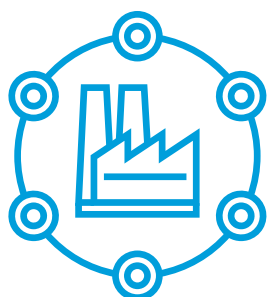
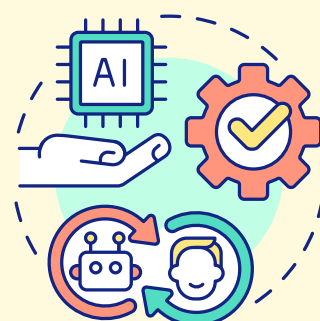
Dr. Yoshua Bengio
Université de Montréal



Dr. Shoshana Zuboff
Harvard Business School

Artificial Intelligence, while bringing about resource use efficiency, can also cause harm by catalyzing inequality and threatening democracy, as data and power are concentrated in the hands of a few tech giants.

Enabling policy can push technology in a socially positive direction and government need to prioritize funding public interest R&D, incentivizing open-source innovation, and holding up democratic institutions.



Industry 4.0

Industry 4.0 can increase productivity and sustainability in manufacturing, but unequal development could widen development gaps between countries

Countries should develop national strategies towards developing & deploying industry 4.0

Sustainable Urban Development

Seize the innovation momentum from the pandemic to tackle challenges in and empower local ecosystem for sustainable urban development

Embrace the integrated approach championed in the 2030 Agenda for SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.



WSIS Progress

Closing digital divide is crucial for poverty reduction, inclusion in all forms, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

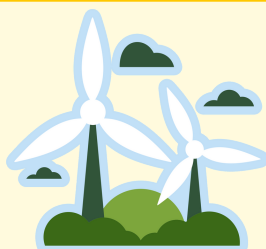
CSTD has a key role to play in the WSIS+20 review as it did in the 10-year review back in 2015.

Science, technology, and Innovation Policy Reviews

The UNCTAD programme helping countries improve their STI plans to strengthen national innovation systems for inclusive and sustainable development.

STIP reviews discussed at the 25th CSTD:

- Zambia ([link to the published report](#))
- Botswana and Angola (report forthcoming)



Upcoming: 26th Session CSTD (27 - 31 March 2023)

- Technology and innovation for cleaner and more productive and competitive production
- Ensuring safe water and sanitation for all: a solution by science, technology and innovation

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UNITED NATIONS FORUM ON FORESTS (UNFF)



About UNFF

The UN Forum on Forests was established by ECOSOC in 2000 to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end. The Forum has universal membership.

UN Strategic Plan for Forests (UNSPF 2030)

The UN Strategic Plan for Forests was adopted by ECOSOC and the UNGA in 2017. The Plan set six Global Forest Goals (GFGs) to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees, halt deforestation and forest degradation and increase forest area by 3%. The Forum monitors progress in the implementation of the UNSPF 2030.



17th session of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF17, May 2022)

- Member States, member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), regional and subregional organizations, Major Groups and other stakeholders held policy discussions on the implementation of the UNSPF 2030;
- UNFF17 highlighted the critical importance to tap into the potential of forests to address many of the current global challenges, particularly the disastrous effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and a changing climate, noting growing recognition and expectation to push for forests and other ecosystem-based solutions beyond the UN system;
- UNFF17 omnibus resolution was adopted. In particular, the UNFF agreed upon actions to be taken in preparation for the midterm review of the effectiveness of the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF), leading up to UNFF19 to be held in 2024; and
- Input was provided to the 2022 HLPF.

18th session of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF18, May 2023)

- UNFF18 (8-12 May 2023) is a technical session with a focus on Global Forest Goal 2 and Global Forest Goal 3, and will consider its input to the 2023 HLPF and update on the preparations for the IAF midterm review.



Global Forest Goal 2

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people.



Global Forest Goal 3

Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests.



www.un.org/esa/forests | unff@un.org

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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND ON THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS



Regulating hazardous chemicals to enhance protection of human health and environment during their transport, handling and use

Work on the development and harmonization of provisions to ensure the safe transport of dangerous goods by all modes of transport started in 1953. In 1999, the Committee was reconfigured and its mandate was extended to cover worldwide harmonization of all regulatory regimes (e.g. transport; workplace safety; consumer protection; environment protection) addressing classification and labelling of hazardous chemicals. The Committee meets once every two years, while its two subcommittees meet back-to-back twice every year. Its recommendations are implemented worldwide.

UN main policymaking body for the development of worldwide harmonized provisions for classification, labelling, safe transport, handling and use of chemicals

The work of the Committee is related to SDGs 3, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17. At its eleventh session (9 December 2022), the Committee:

- Endorsed the recommendations of its two subcommittees
- Adopted amendments to the "Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods" and to the "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)", to be published in revised consolidated editions of these publications in 2023 for worldwide implementation
- Adopted a draft ECOSOC resolution for consideration by the Council at its 2023 session
- Approved its program of work for 2023-2024
- Some of the main areas of work achieved during 2021-2022 or to be continued in 2023-2024 are outlined below for each sub-committee



Recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods



- Updating of provisions for the safe transport of electric storage systems (e.g. lithium ion and sodium ion batteries and cells for use in electric vehicles, tools and equipment) and cleaner or alternative low-carbon fuels (e.g. compressed natural gas for combustion engines or hydrogen for fuel cell engines)
- Updating of provisions authorizing the use of plastics materials that can be remanufactured, recycled and recovered, for packagings of dangerous goods
- simplifying the provisions for the transport of nitrocellulose membrane filters to facilitate their availability for COVID-19 rapid test devices worldwide

Recommendations on classification and labelling of chemicals

- Ongoing revision of the criteria to allow classification using non-animal test methods for health and environmental hazards
- Ongoing improvement and further development of hazard communication elements in labels of chemical products
- Considering how to better address chemicals of high concern (e.g. endocrine disruptors; (very) persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances; (very) persistent, mobile and toxic substances)
- Considering how to better address hydrofluorocarbons and greenhouse gases



Did you know that...

Even if you do not work in the chemical sector, you use or are exposed in your daily life to chemicals and articles covered by the work of the Committee (e.g. fuels used in car engines, bleaching agents, paints, solvents, lithium cells and batteries (laptops, phones, bikes, cars), gases for medical use, heating, as propellants, aerosols...)



INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING (ISAR)



ISAR is the United Nations focal point on **financial and sustainability reporting** matters. It assists Member States in the implementation of best practices to promote harmonization and improvement of enterprise reporting to facilitate financial stability, international and domestic investment, social and economic progress

Open to all UN Member States, ISAR has **34 formal members** including 9 African, 7 Asian, 6 Latin American, 3 Eastern European, and 9 Western European and other States.



The **39th Session of ISAR** reiterated the positive impact of the **GCI** also as a capacity-building tool for the **strengthening of national sustainability reporting frameworks**. ISAR expressed appreciation for the efforts made by the new **regional partnerships in Africa and Latin America** aimed at promoting sustainability reporting. The group of Experts stressed the importance of **identifying lessons learned and best practices** in strengthening national sustainability reporting infrastructures. Lastly, it recognized the usefulness of the **ADT** in assessing the national ecosystem for high-quality reporting.

The meeting was attended by **495 experts from 96 countries**



ISAR Honours was launched in 2018 to raise awareness and disseminate global best practices on sustainability and SDG reporting. It recognizes policy, institutional, and capacity building initiatives at the national and international level that enhance the quality and comparability of entity reporting.

Since its launch, **more than 200 initiatives** have been nominated by **over 40 countries**



The ADT is a tool to measure the level of development of a country's financial and sustainability reporting environment. The ADT provides a **quantitative benchmark** of a country's position and points at priorities for improvement. It also helps to build **country action plans** to improve the regulatory, institutional, and human capacity foundations of enterprise reporting, to foster a favourable investment climate and sustainable development

Since its inception, UNCTAD has conducted **23 ADT assessments in 18 countries**, while 2 more assessments are in progress



Guidance on Core Indicators for sustainability and SDG impact reporting (GCI) and its case studies, the Core SDG indicators Training Manual, the e-learning course on Implementation of core SDG indicators for sustainability reporting by companies, and the **Regional Partnerships** for the promotion of sustainability and SDG reporting in Africa (50 members from 26 countries), and in Latin America (29 members from 14 countries). UNCTAD is also finalizing a **Policy guide** on "How to tackle the sustainability reporting challenge at the national level" to support countries in their efforts to strengthen their national sustainability reporting infrastructure.

STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

UNCTAD-ISAR possesses a **comprehensive technical assistance programme** which relies on the use of the capacity building tools and cooperation mechanisms. This includes the **Accounting Development Tool (ADT)**, the



FOSTERING MSMEs RESILIENCE AND GROWTH

UNCTAD has a set of tools and **capacity building activities** available to increase financial literacy, promote access to finance and help MSMEs to stay in the formal market and grow. The tools also include the Accounting Training Manual for MSMEs aimed at improving financial literacy, facilitating MSMEs' access to finance and financial inclusion; the Train of Trainers (TOT) Workshop on

Accounting for MSMEs to assist participants to learn how to make the best use of the Accounting Training Manual for MSMEs; and the e-Accounting tool for MSMEs that provides MSME owners with a free and simple tool to generate meaningful financial statements.

ISAR Tools and Publications

The exhaustive list of publications is available on the ISAR website

Guidance on Core Indicators for Sustainability and SDG Impact Reporting

ISAR's Annual Reviews of international accounting and reporting issues since 2001

Training manual on accounting for MSMEs

E-learning courses on Implementation of Core SDG Indicators for Sustainability Reporting

Case studies on the practical implementation of the GCI

Tackling the sustainability reporting challenge - A Policy Guide (in progress)





United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names



UNEGN's VISION is for every country to have a fully functioning and globally-aligned structure and policy framework, based on common principles for national standardization of authorized geographical names that identify location and respect the associated culture and heritage

UNEGN Values

Inclusive

Harmony

Collaborative

Consensus building

Respectful

Relationships

Relevant

Professionalism

Influential

Integrity

Political neutrality

Useful

Innovation

Share

Good practices

UNEGN Resources

Search the World Geographical Names Database

Take an online course in toponymy

Download text books and reference material

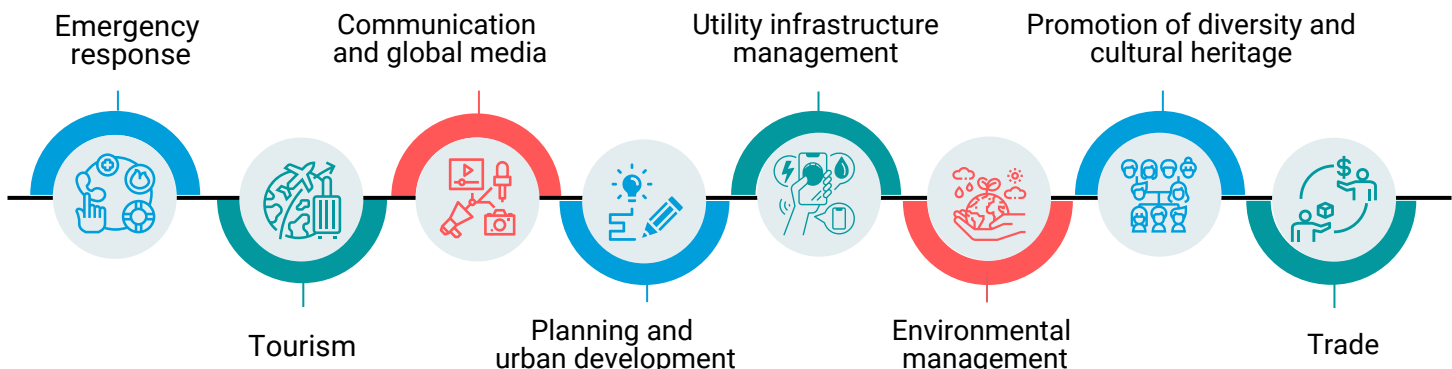
UNEGN Website

A global repository on Toponymy

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/unegnn/>

Users can access information on geographical names standardization

Standardized, accurate and consistent geographical names supports



UNITED NATIONS
GROUP OF EXPERTS ON
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Strengthening relationships, links and connections in geographical names standardization and for sustainable development and pandemic recovery

2023/3rd session UNEGNN | 1-5 May 2023 | @unsd_gegn

FOCUS OF THE UNEGNN 2023 SESSION

Implementation of the Strategic Plan and Programme of Work 2021–2029

Effective work programmes

Relationships, links and connections

Technical Expertise

Culture, heritage and language recognition

Promotion and capacity building

Creation of strategic partnerships with stakeholders

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

UNEGN Strategy 2

Relationships links and connections

Toponymic data management and gazetteers

Gazetteers are an authoritative source for answering "where" for finding features.

Geographical names supporting sustainable development

THE GLOBAL GOALS

A map, a name, an identity

NEW YORK
Нью-Йорк,
Nueva York,
نیویورک

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UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (UN-GGIM)

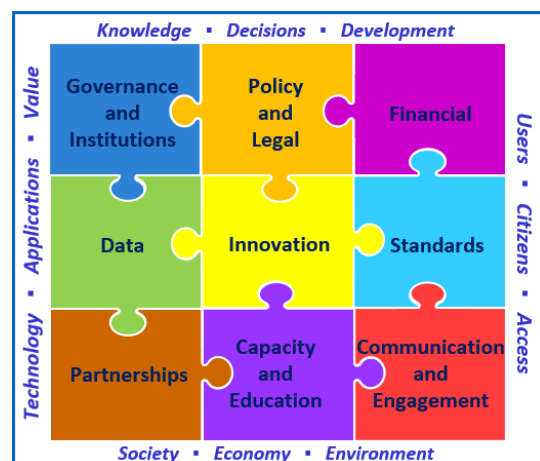
ggim.un.org

ANCHORED BY INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK



AN OVERARCHING PARADIGM
STRENGTHENING AND ENHANCING
NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT IN ALL COUNTRIES

ggim.un.org/igif



KEY ITEMS DELIBERATED INCLUDE...

UN-GGIM REPORTED TO ECOSOC IN 2022

RESOLUTION 2022/24

ENHANCING GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Acknowledges the achievements and progress made by UN-GGIM in the area of global geospatial information management and its contribution to the strengthening of geospatial information management capacities and utilization in developing countries.

Reiterates the importance of strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of UN-GGIM, particularly for the achievement of its operations focused on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework, to strengthen and ensure its continued effectiveness and benefits to all Member States.

Recognizes that, as the global role and relevance of UN-GGIM continues to grow and expand, enhances the institutional arrangements of UN-GGIM as a subsidiary body of ECOSOC in charge of all matters related to geospatial information, geography, land administration and related topics, in accordance with the updated terms of reference annexed to the resolution.

STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR EFFECTIVE GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

SECOND UN WORLD GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION CONGRESS

HYDERABAD, INDIA, 10 - 14 OCTOBER, 2022

'GEO-ENABLING THE GLOBAL VILLAGE:
NO ONE SHOULD BE LEFT BEHIND'

"The benefits of more timely, detailed, and accessible data are many:

Geospatial information can bridge gaps, provide a clearer picture of where and how we can do better, and deliver deeper insights and smarter decisions".

António Guterres

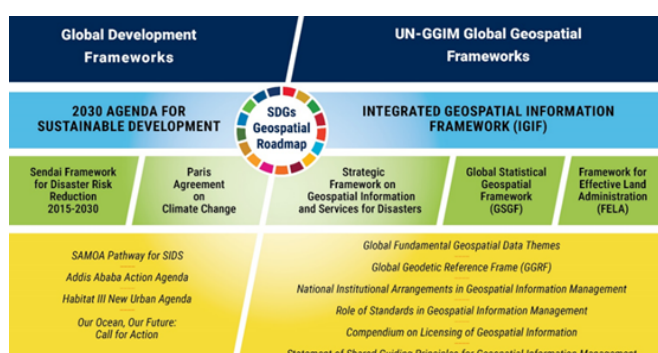
Secretary-General of the United Nations

HIGH-LEVEL GROUP OF THE INTEGRATED GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION FRAMEWORK (HLG-IGIF)



Implementing the UN-IGIF to be a forward-looking framework at the country level, across the programme of work of UN-GGIM, within priority areas in the workplans of the regional committees of UN-GGIM, and in response to increasingly challenging national, regional and global demands.

Partnerships, Collaboration and Commitment to the UN-IGIF, the Overarching Strategic Framework to achieve the SDGs, address climate-related challenges and leave no one behind.



ESTABLISHED GLOBAL CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE TO ENHANCE GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL GEODETIC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

BONN, GERMANY

Implementing GA Resolution 69/266 - A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development.

Coordinating and collaborating to sustain, enhance, access and utilise an accurate, accessible and sustainable Global Geodetic Reference Frame (GGRF) to support science, society and global development.



UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION CENTRE

DEQING, CHINA

The overarching goal is to implement the UN-IGIF to achieve the SDGs, as set by Member States, to develop capacity, promote and support the required innovation, leadership, coordination and standards to enhance national geospatial information management, address climate-related challenges and leave no one behind.



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COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY (CDP)



The Committee

- 24 members nominated by the Secretary-General in their personal capacity
- Mandated to periodically review the least developed countries (LDC) category and advise ECOSOC on annual themes

Least developed countries (LDCs)

- Conducts triennial reviews of the LDC category and recommends to ECOSOC countries that should be included or should graduate
- Sets the criteria for identifying LDCs
- Monitors progress of graduating and graduated countries
- Promotes support for a smooth transition from the LDC category

ECOSOC themes - 2030 Agenda

- Leaving no one behind,
- Productive capacity
- Development cooperation
- Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)
- Multilateralism
- Industrial policy
- Just green transition
- Debt

The CDP in 2022

LDCs

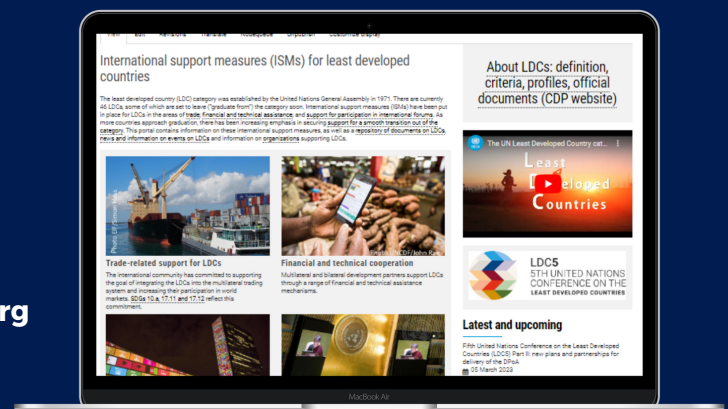
- Graduating and recently graduated LDCs:
 - Expressed concern at limited national capacity to address COVID-19, disasters, debt
 - Implementing its new enhanced monitoring mechanism
 - Called for support to the integrated sustainable graduation support facility (iGRAD)
- Stressed urgency of Doha Programme of Action
- Concerned with the devastating socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 on LDCs

ECOSOC theme - key messages

- Industrial policies can be instrumental in building forward from COVID-19 and the pre-existing crises of climate change and inequality: need inclusiveness, accountability and need effective regional and global frameworks
- VNRs: improvements but lack of attention to the transformative and integrated objectives of the 2030 Agenda

Information resources

- CDP, publications, LDCs, graduation process: <https://cdp.un.org>
- LDC information and data: bit.ly/CDP-LDCs
- LDC Portal (international support measures for LDCs): www.un.org/ldcportal
- E-Ping (information on product requirements for exporters, with WTO and ITC): www.epingalert.org
- Handbook on the LDC category



Upcoming

- Plenary session: 20-24 February 2023
- 2023: LDC5, debt, just green transition, VNRs, review of LDC criteria
- 2024: Triennial Review of the LDC category

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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (CEPA)



The Committee

- 24 members nominated by UN Secretary-General in their personal capacity
- Mandated to make recommendations to improve governance and public administration structures and processes for development



publicadministration.un.org/en/CEPA

Working groups

- Application of governance principles
- Climate change and natural resources
- Conflict-affected countries
- Dialogue with VNR countries/VLR cities
- Digital government
- ECOSOC and HLPF theme
- Public financial management
- Public sector workforce



Principles of effective governance

Applying the 11 principles of effective governance for sustainable development is crucial for achieving the SDGs and leaving no one behind



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

publicadministration.un.org/en/CEPA

#UNCEPA

Transforming institutions and governance to build forward better towards 2030

21ST Session of the
Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA)
4–8 April 2022



Key messages

- To build forward from COVID-19 pandemic and advance implementation of 2030 Agenda, governments should strengthen their public institutions and their social, physical, and technological infrastructure, while making their economies more resilient and agile to be better prepared to manage potential future economic, social, and environmental shocks
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation call for technical and programmatic shifts as well as reform of institutional structures, cultures, and capacities
- Building strong institutions for sustainable development remains a crucial challenge in conflict-affected settings - peacebuilding and sustaining peace depend on long-term engagement in institution-building by all stakeholders that is consistent with local norms and political realities
- Reviewing application of principles of effective governance for sustainable development at subnational level, the Committee found subsidiarity, integrity, oversight, and participation to be among more salient elements
- Building responsive and resilient institutions calls for more creative, flexible, and integrated ways of working, focused on the needs of people, as well as an adequate stock of competencies and resources
- Digitalization of government and society continues to offer immense opportunities to leapfrog development, improve public service delivery, combat corruption, reduce inequalities and improve state-citizen relations provided it is managed in a fair, ethical and people-centred manner
- Open and inclusive public financial management is essential to ensuring government accountability and legitimacy

Resources

- CEPA strategy guidance notes
- CEPA expert papers



Upcoming

CEPA 22nd session
(27-31 March 2023)

Theme: Urgently transforming institutions for a greener, more inclusive and more resilient world at a time of multiple crises

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COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

OVERVIEW

The UN Tax Committee is globally recognized for its work in norm- and policy-shaping and provision of practical guidance on domestic and international tax policy. It plays an important role in supporting efforts to mobilize financing and other means of implementation for the 2030 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, while giving special focus to developing countries. In the midst of the current economic and cost of living crisis, the focus of the Committee is on raising domestic resources for investment into, and aligning tax policies in support of, the Sustainable Development Goals and climate action.

The UN Tax Committee's work is at the fore of fostering international tax cooperation through a variety of approaches, for example, by supporting and informing domestic tax policy and administration. A subsidiary body of ECOSOC, the UN Tax Committee meets in biannual sessions, while working year-round through its multi-stakeholder subcommittees. Its members also engage in the annual special meeting of ECOSOC to advance intergovernmental discussion on tax cooperation.

MANDATE

The UN Tax Committee shapes norms and policies and provides practical guidance in the area of international tax cooperation. It evaluates how emerging issues could affect this cooperation. It also makes recommendations on capacity building and technical assistance to developing countries.



MAIN OBJECTIVE

The UN Tax Committee strengthens international cooperation on domestic and international tax matters. It generates practical guidance for governments, tax administrators and taxpayers to strengthen tax systems. It makes key contributions to mainstreaming, in the work of ECOSOC, the role of tax in raising domestic resources to achieve the SDGs and advances intergovernmental discussion on tax issues.



TAXATION & SDGs

The UN Tax Committee brings a strong sustainable development perspective to its work on taxation and integrates Tax and SDGs into all its workstreams. Critical for developing countries, it examines cutting-edge issues such as the taxation of the digitalized and globalized economy, taxation of the extractives industry, carbon taxation wealth and health taxes, gender equality, and value added taxes.



TAXATION OF THE GLOBALIZED AND DIGITALIZED ECONOMY

The UN Tax Committee's update of the UN Model Tax Convention to include Article 12B provides an innovative yet practical solution which is simple and easy to administer to address the issue of taxing income from automated digital services. At its most recent session, the Committee decided to advance with their work on fast-tracking this and other key UN Model Tax Convention provisions for more effectively taxing the digitalized and globalized economy.



TRANSFER PRICING

The UN Tax Committee's Subcommittee is currently working on producing guidance regarding the practical application of the arm's length principle in different areas ranging from the influence of COVID-19 and economic downturns on intercompany transactions to transfer pricing aspects of CO2 certificates.



[CLICK HERE FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE UN TAX COMMITTEE](#)

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COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

WWW.OHCHR.ORG/EN/TREATY-BODIES/CESCR



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
TREATY BODIES

Expert body of 18 independent
members that monitors the
implementation of the
**International Covenant on
Economic, Social and Cultural
Rights**

CESCR in 2022:

- Held two sessions and reviewed 12 reports from States parties to the Covenant.
- Adopted views on the merits of 3 communications and declared 3 inadmissible and discontinued the examination of 9 communications.
- Authoritative guidance: adopted the General Comment No. 26 on Land and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/GC/26)
- Held an annual meeting with NGOs.

NEW

The Committee is currently in the process of developing a General Comment on economic, social and cultural rights and **sustainable development**



It will address challenges of achieving sustainable development in light of planetary boundaries and limited natural resources, while also respecting, protecting and fulfilling **human rights**, particularly the rights in the International Covenant.

Day of General Discussion: 24 February 2023

Resources:

- Fact Sheet for the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Rev.1)

www.ohchr.org/en/publications/fact-sheets/fact-sheet-no-16-rev-1-committee-economic-social-and-cultural-rights

- Easy-to-read version of the Human Rights Covenants

www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/Easy-to-read-ICCPR-ICESCR.pdf

- Universal Human Rights Index (UHRI)

<https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/>

2023

75th Anniversary of the
**Universal Declaration on
Human Rights**

Renewed attention to the
importance of economic,
social and cultural rights in
preventing conflicts and
crises

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ECOSOC

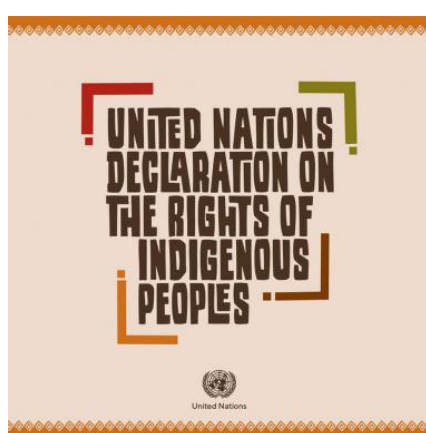
Economic
and Social
Council

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

Special Theme: Indigenous Peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence including free, prior and informed consent

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

Indigenous Peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their traditional knowledge and cultural heritage instead of seeing it commercialized without consent, consultation or inclusion.



PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Indigenous Peoples' representative and institutions should be recognized in intergovernmental processes at the UN. Participation, self-determination, self-governance and self-selection are important for all Indigenous Peoples.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Indigenous Peoples are custodians of mother earth, and they protect around 80% of our world's biodiversity. But climate change threatens the survival of Indigenous Peoples worldwide, even though they contribute little to greenhouse emissions. Indigenous women and men's roles, perspectives, scientific and technical knowledge are equally important to combat climate change.



INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

Indigenous Peoples make up only 5% of the global population yet speak the majority of the world's estimated 7,000 languages – The International Decade of Indigenous Languages 2022-2032 is an opportunity to protect and revitalize their remarkable linguistic contribution.



[un.org/indigenous](https://www.un.org/indigenous)



@UN4Indigenous



facebook.com/unpfii

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