

REPORT OF THE 46TH SESSION OF THE ITC JOINT ADVISORY GROUP MEETING

ITC mission:

ITC enables small business export success in developing and transition countries by providing, with partners, sustainable and inclusive trade development solutions to the private sector, trade support institutions and policymakers.

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Contents

OPENING SESSION	1
OPENING REMARKS BY H.E. MR. FRANCISCO PÍREZ GORDILLO, CHAIR OF THE 46 TH SESSION	1
STATEMENT BY MR. PASCAL LAMY, DIRECTOR-GENERAL, WTO	2
STATEMENT BY DR. SUPACHAI PANITCHPAKDI, SECRETARY-GENERAL, UNCTAD	3
STATEMENT BY MS. PATRICIA FRANCIS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ITC	3
PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL UPDATE.....	5
ITC STRATEGIC PLAN 2012–2015 AND CORPORATE LOGFRAME	5
PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMME DOCUMENT	6
GENERAL DISCUSSION.....	7
ITC MANAGEMENT RESPONSES	8
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS	9

Report of the 46th Session of the ITC Joint Advisory Group Meeting

Geneva, 21–22 May 2012

Opening session

1. H.E. Ambassador Hisham M. Badr of Egypt, chair of the 45th session of the JAG, opened the 46th session.
2. Ambassador Badr said that since the last JAG meeting, ITC had continued to execute its responsibilities based on the priorities set out in the 2010–2013 Strategic Plan, the Consolidated Programme Document 2012-2013 and the Operational Plans for 2011 and 2012.
3. Speaking as Ambassador of Egypt, Ambassador Badr thanked ITC for providing a speedy response to address high unemployment rates through trade-related technical assistance in the context of the “Arab Spring”. He also thanked donors who contributed to the SEED project through the ITC Trust Fund.
4. Concluding his introductory remarks, Ambassador Badr invited the incoming Chair, His Excellency Mr. Francisco Pérez Gordillo of Uruguay, to take his position as Chair of the 46th JAG meeting.

Opening remarks by H.E. Mr. Francisco Pérez Gordillo, Chair of the 46th Session

5. In his opening remarks Ambassador Pérez Gordillo thanked Mr. Pascal Lamy, Director General of the World Trade Organization, for hosting the 46th JAG at WTO headquarters. He also welcomed Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the meeting.
6. He said he hoped that during these turbulent economic times, the international community would provide the support ITC needs to continue its important work within the global Aid for Trade agenda. Whilst the road to development is fraught with challenges, by acting collectively we can respond in an effective way and reach out to those who need help most.
7. Ambassador Pérez Gordillo said that, as recognized by ITC, cooperation towards greater intraregional trade will help generate untapped opportunities. Intraregional trade makes up only 20% of exports in Latin America, less than half the rate in Asia.
8. ITC has an important role to play in assisting LDCs in overcoming their challenges, in the important areas of trade intelligence and transparency, capacity building for export ready enterprises and trade support institutions and the enhancement of trade policy so as to serve rather than hinder exports. At the same time ITC provides assistance to middle income countries. None of this work would be possible without the voluntary support of countries and multilateral donors who contribute to the ITC Trust Fund.
9. Ambassador Pérez Gordillo stressed that the main objective of the meeting was to discuss ITC's work programmes through the 2011 Annual Report, and to endorse the Strategic Plan for 2012–2015, and the new Corporate Logframe, which set the tone for the future of the institution.

Statement by Mr. Pascal Lamy, Director-General, WTO

10. Mr. Lamy focused his intervention on the key role he envisages for ITC in the next few years. ITC has reached a new level of maturity. Referring to the link with its parent organizations he noted metaphorically that ITC had graduated from being a child to being a sibling.
11. Trade capacity building will remain the main lever to make trade work for development. Mr. Lamy identified four priorities for ITC: Trade facilitation; Aid for Trade and global and regional value chains; LDC issues; and Regional integration.
12. According to one recent study, implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement would halve the total trade costs which today amount to 10% of the value of world trade. The smaller the country and the traders, the greater the handicap. Focusing on the World Trade Report 2012 on non-tariff barriers, ITC has a valuable role to play in helping SMEs better understand and address not only tariff barriers but non-tariff barriers, which are one of the most commonly identified barriers to trade.
13. Moving to the second area, Mr. Lamy said that developing countries are increasingly recognizing that they can use supply chains to move up the value addition chain, thus creating economic growth and jobs. The potential in Africa is immense and the same holds true for small economies in Central America, the Pacific and the Caribbean. ITC's comparative advantage can help SMEs unlock the economic potential of value chains through diversification and specialisation in sectors where they can develop some form of comparative advantage or niche potential. Mr. Lamy urged ITC to continue to work closely with the WTO to maximize the contribution to the preparatory process for the 2013 Fourth Aid for Trade Global Review, which will focus on global value chains and the private sector.
14. Mr. Lamy said that at the 8th WTO Ministerial Conference a number of decisions were adopted to further assist LDCs to better integrate the multilateral trading system. There are three areas in particular where ITC's work must remain a priority. The first one is accessions of LDCs to the WTO. Capacity building programmes such as that undertaken by ITC in Ethiopia must be intensified. Secondly, ITC can assist LDCs in taking advantage of the flexibilities provided under the Services Waiver. Thirdly, ITC's involvement in the operationalization of EIF tier 2 projects must be a priority for the next two years.
15. Mr. Lamy stressed that regional integration as a driver for diversification was still not delivering fully. One of the consequences of the lack of integration of economies in Africa, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, the Caribbean, the Pacific and Central America is the limited participation of firms in global value chains. High fragmentation of markets, high transaction costs and complex regulatory systems are not conducive to such integration.
16. Mr. Lamy noted, however, that there are growing signs that political support for a more focused approach to regional integration is increasing. He cited as examples the Caribbean's work on a regional Aid for Trade strategy and the recent African Union's decision on boosting intra-African trade. ITC has a critical role to play, along with other development partners, to support African countries in identifying the barriers to closer regional integration but also assessing the policy options to overcome these barriers.
17. Finally the Director-General focused on two cross-cutting issues: women and trade, and RBM. Priorities must include women in global and regional supply chains; the impact of effective trade facilitation procedures on women traders, especially in the informal sector; and the opportunities deeper regional integration can offer to the economic livelihoods of women. Through ITC's extensive network a series of evidence-based analyses will provide excellent added-value.
18. On RBM Mr. Lamy highlighted the continued need for ITC to show 'value for money'. In the current crisis showing impacts and results is a "must". The mid-term evaluation of ITC has shown what works and what needs to work better. This is a useful foundation to build a dialogue between donors and partners to design future projects and ensure adequate funding.

Statement by Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General, UNCTAD

19. Dr. Supachai focused his opening remarks on the need in these difficult times for developing and developed countries alike to develop fresh ways of thinking. UNCTAD XIII recognized that all countries can pay serious social, political and economic costs from financial shocks. Finance should support the real economy, to achieve sustained, inclusive growth, and development.
20. Dr. Supachai said he was very pleased with priority number four of ITC's Strategic Plan which implies a focus on mainstreaming inclusive and sustainable development. He noted that export growth is not an end in itself. It does not automatically translate into wider development.
21. Four themes coming out of UNCTAD XIII will become recurrent issues in the way we work in the coming years.
 - **The world investment forum.** Dr. Supachai noted that now even sovereign wealth funds are involved today. UNCTAD had asked that a share of these funds be invested in LDCs.
 - **The world services forum.** The meeting in Doha was successful in arranging for a new group of countries to further develop design on services sectors in policy making.
 - **Women in development.** Dr. Supachai said he was pleased to see that trade intelligence is a high ITC priority for women in trade.
 - **Innovation in development.** This is an area which needs constant reinforcement by governments so that technology and innovation are central to development strategies.
22. Dr. Supachai stressed the need to carry out more research on public private partnerships to map out best practices and linkages and bring local producers into the global supply chain.
23. One more area of significance he emphasized was the implementation of LDC commitments, i.e. *UNLDC-IV Istanbul Programme of Action*. He said that we need to let LDCs know that in due time they will have to graduate. In 2020, at least half of LDCs should fulfill such criteria.
24. The Secretary general said ITC and UNCTAD must continue to collaborate in several areas:
 - Promoting transparency and shining light on barriers to trade;
 - UNCTAD's Virtual Institute;
 - ITC plays an active role in reinforcing UNCTAD's Empretec programme;
 - ITC's contribution to an upcoming UNCTAD publication on Corporate Social Responsibility in value chains.
25. UNCTAD fully supports ITC's new Strategic Plan and Corporate Logframe and encourages ITC in its efforts to put in place indicators that help measure not only outcomes but eventually also long-term impact against development objectives. He also stressed the need to continue to mainstream results-based management throughout the organization.
26. The Secretary-General urged donors to provide support to ensure that ITC can continue to develop projects that are significant in scale.

Statement by Ms. Patricia Francis, Executive Director, ITC

27. Ms. Francis noted that impressive growth rates have not translated into the elimination of hunger and malnutrition. In the current volatile economic climate it is clear that developing countries will have to search for growth in the South.
28. Ms. Francis then turned her attention to ITC's focus on building partnerships. To expand ITC's reach the Executive Director noted that the organization had also opened a regional office in Mexico.

29. Ms. Francis said that in previous years the JAG had asked ITC to prioritize work in the most vulnerable countries: LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS and sub-Saharan Africa. Allocation to these countries in the last biennium has grown faster than overall delivery, making up 55% of project allocation, and 78% of country- or region-specific project allocation. These figures represent a 6% increase from 2009.
30. Rolling out results-based management across the organization was also a priority in 2011 and will remain so this year. The Executive Director said ITC is asking Member Countries to continue supporting efforts in this regard to ensure RBM becomes more ingrained in the culture of the organization.
31. The Corporate Logframe forms an integral part of the Strategic Plan which was updated during the year and the Executive Director looks forward to the approval of this document during the JAG so that ITC can finalize the approval process with New York for the 2014–2015 biennium.
32. Moving onto the ITC 2011 Annual Report, Ms. Francis said the in-depth case studies demonstrated ITC's continuous move towards innovation. Looking ahead she said the organization is looking to find further innovative solutions.
33. Ms. Francis stressed that mainstreaming inclusiveness and sustainability had remained a key focus area for ITC in 2011. ITC's Women and Trade programme has been acting as a catalyst to generate opportunities for business women in the developing world.
34. Last year ITC launched a ten-year strategy to deliver the goal of the Global Platform for Action for Sourcing from Women Vendors. The Platform already has corporate members with an annual procurement spend in excess of US\$ 700 billion and a sellers' network of more than 50,000 businesses and professional women.
35. ITC has also been recognized for pioneering the exploration of the fast-developing Ethical Fashion sector. This programme will be show-cased at the Rio+ 20 conference next month.
36. The rise of the green economy offers huge opportunities for SME exporters in developing countries.
37. Furthermore over the last two years ITC has been developed a TPO Benchmarking scheme with the help of 6 pilot countries. The results and future programme will be presented at the JAG.
38. In 2011 ITC exceeded its delivery target of US\$ 44 million with final delivery of US\$ 47.8 million as its large programmes reached their peak. The Executive Director said that in scaling up delivery ITC has done so mainly through large programmes which include EnACT, PACT II, AAACP and NTF I.
39. ITC has taken a more conservative approach to delivery in 2012 while also focusing on quality and planning for the next generation of large projects. To match the delivery of the previous biennium in 2012–2013, ITC requires additional support of at least US\$ 14 million this year and the next to replenish funding for large projects.
40. Over time, the organization is looking to raise US\$ 50 million or more annually in order to keep up with and surpass last year's level of delivery. ITC is launching its fundraising strategy to attract new donors, as well as major foundations and multinational corporations.
41. At the same time ITC is building its project delivery capability through modernizing its financial management capability working toward implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) by January 2014. Combined with the work on RBM, ITC will be in a position to have better management reporting in support of its management decision making.
42. To deliver this successfully will be resource intensive. The Executive Director called for continued support for ITC's financial reform process and called upon Member States to support the continued funding of regular budget posts for benchmarking and communications in the next biennium.

Presentation of financial update

By Ms. Eva K. Murray, Director, Division of Programme Support, ITC

43. Ms. Murray illustrated the evolution of ITC's financial resources over 5 biennia, starting from 2004-2005 to the present. In this period, total resources had increased from US\$ 124.2 million to US\$ 168.4 million and were projected to rise to US\$ 177.7 million by December 2013.
44. During the 5 biennia, the regular budget had grown from US\$ 51.8 million to US\$ 72.5 million whilst the extra budget had grown from US\$ 72.3 million to US\$ 95.9 million. Ms. She explained that for the 2010–2011 biennium approximately half (46%) of ITC's expenditure comes from the regular budget and half (54%) from extrabudgetary contributions.
45. The Director of the Programme Support Division said that actual expenditure for 2010–2011 was US\$ 158.3 million of which US\$ 72.1 million was regular budget and US\$ 86.2 million was extra budget.
46. Ms. Murray explained that the regular budget provided for management and substantive programme implementation, administration and the physical infrastructure of ITC. Approximately 80% of regular budget resources are used to fund staff. She said the total RB appropriation expected for 2012 is US\$ 40.9 million. To the end of April, ITC has received regular budget income of US\$ 13.9 million and has spent US\$ 13.4 million, or 96%.
47. Turning to extrabudgetary funds she said that from US\$ 17.4 million available in Window I, US\$ 4.9 million have been spent as of 30 April 2012. Window II holds funds that are covered by bilateral agreements, multi-donor Trust Funds such as the Enhanced Integrated Framework, or the MDG Fund (MDGF revolving funds and funds for associate experts).
48. The use of these funds is defined by signed agreements for specific projects, and normally covers several years' activities. Of the US\$ 28 million available, US\$ 12.5 million has been spent as of 30 April 2012. The remainder has been planned for expenditure to year end and beyond.
49. Ms. Murray said ITC is expecting lower TRTA delivery this biennium while the current portfolio of large projects expire and the new pipeline of projects move through the needs analysis and project development stages. She said ITC expects to deliver approximately US\$ 41 million in technical assistance this year.
50. Moving on to the Operating Reserve, Ms. Murray showed some progress since 2007 towards the statutory target of 15% of annual Trust Fund expenditure (US\$ 6.4 million in 2012). Whilst data for 2011 showed that the level of the operating reserve was just 10% (US\$ 4.26 million), ITC continued to strive to meet the required statutory level.
51. Closing, Ms. Murray said that ITC is committed to implementing IPSAS as of January 2014. IPSAS will provide improved reporting on the costs of projects. External Auditors have emphasized the need for intense preparation, and continued support is appreciated.
52. Ms. Murray also recognized continuation of the two temporarily funded regular budget posts for benchmarking and communications functions this biennium and looked forward to similar support next biennium.

ITC Strategic Plan 2012–2015 and Corporate Logframe

By Mr. Jean-Marie Paugam, Deputy Executive Director, ITC

53. Mr. Paugam said that the new corporate strategic framework for 2014–2015 was based on significant external and internal consultations taking into account, inter-alia: the Conclusions of the LDC IV Conference in Istanbul, the third Aid for Trade Global Review held in WTO in 2001;

the Busan debate on Aid efficiency, the WTO 8th Ministerial, debates for the UNCTAD XIII conference, a customer survey and significant management and staff consultations.

54. This has led to a new, single document entitled ITC Strategic Plan 2012–2015. Mr. Paugam said ITC was now seeking official endorsement from the JAG, having received positive support from ITC parent organizations, the UN Secretariat and stakeholders.
55. He highlighted four new features and ambitions of the Corporate Logframe:
 - The new framework capitalizes on the previous one including: three segments of ITC clients; five ITC business lines; importance of global public goods; focus on large project management and main-streaming of RBM. At the same time Mr. Paugam stressed that this document engages the organization in a significant “leap forward” to meet the highest standards of stakeholder expectations for RBM on a progressive basis.
 - The logframe integrates the “missing parts” of ITC activities on trade intelligence which broadly correspond to the “upstream” part of ITC’s intervention.
 - It initiates a move of the organization toward impact measurement through two changes:
 - The logframe clarifies ITC’s “value-chain” of outcomes in a sequential “upstream” to “downstream” logical value.
 - The logframe will see a gradual move from outcome to impact measurement. Three categories of impact indicators are targeted: economic (export generated), social (jobs and income supported) and environmental (enhanced export-related environmental performance).
 - The logframe embeds the gender dimension at corporate level with a very significant gender main-streaming ambition. This involves committing to monitor four out of eight outcomes on a gender basis.
56. The Deputy Executive Director indicated that the implementation roadmap considered the following sequence:
 - A preparatory phase (2012–2013) which would lay the statistical and methodological groundwork needed to move to impact, refinement of indicators and means of verification, integration of ITC products and services (“protocols”) in a coherent value-chain, and embedding ownership in project design.
 - A first implementation phase (2014–2015), in which ITC will report on the first three outcomes of the organization and start collect the baselines of impact measurement indicators.
 - A Second implementation phase (beyond 2015), in which ITC intends to be able to commit on all four accomplishments, including impact measurement.

Presentation of the Consolidated Programme Document

By Mr. Friedrich von Kirchbach, Director of Country Programmes Division, ITC

57. Mr. von Kirchbach explained that the CPD provides an overview of programmes and communicates to ITC donors the areas that have been identified for further work for which ITC is seeking funding.
58. In the CPD, one finds details on ITC’s strategic objectives and ITC’s corresponding technical expertise. All of ITC’s work contributes to the MDG agenda and fits within the A4T agenda. Some projects directly target specific MDGs. The 2012 programme includes US\$ 20 million to target specific MDGs.

59. The Director of Country Programmes Division outlined the approach to the five regions and the pipeline of work. He noted that for each of the regions ITC had identified key impact areas where it believes it can make the biggest difference. Details of these can be found in the CPD document.
60. The second part of the presentation covered ITC's five programmatic approaches and associated pipeline projects.
 1. Trade transparency and best practices in trade development
 2. Mainstreaming trade development in national policy agendas
 3. Strengthening trade support institutions and their networks
 4. Sector-focused employment and income generation
 5. Regional integration and South-South trade

General discussion

61. A total of 41 countries plus one international organization contributed to the general discussion.
62. The JAG commended Ms. Patricia Francis, ITC management, and staff for their commitment and the quality of their work. Delegates expressed strong consensus on the high quality of ITC's performance and the effective delivery in 2011.
63. The JAG commended the organization for the **increased transparency and accountability**, the overall quality of communication and congratulated ITC for the quality of the documentation provided over the Strategic Cycle (Strategic Plan, Consolidated Programme document, Operational Plan and Annual report).
64. The organization effort on transparency and communication was acknowledged as an integral part of ITC's contribution to better governance of the organization. Regular budget support to the communications function was recommended.
65. Many delegations welcomed the Annual Report, including the budget overview by region. The fact that 2011 saw more technical assistance than ever before was widely acknowledged as was the increased focus on sector development.
66. The JAG endorsed the Strategic Plan for 2012–2015 and the new Strategic Framework, with particular support for the organization's commitment to move toward socio-economic impact measurement and gender mainstreaming at the level of corporate indicators of achievement.
67. Delegations welcomed the new format of the Consolidated Programme Document and noted the management's intention to continue better adapting the document to beneficiary and donor operational needs, including multilateral resource providers such as the EU. One delegation recommended that synergies be further developed with donor agencies to ensure greater impact for the investment made in ITC.
68. Delegations strongly supported ITC's focus and efforts on implementing RBM throughout the organization, in particular through the design of an integrated and automated reporting architecture at corporate level.
69. Several delegations noted that there was a need to allocate resources from the regular budget to RBM and to the evaluation function. One delegation requested that ITC carry out more independent evaluations, further building on the 2008 Evaluation Policy.
70. The JAG discussion confirmed the **strategic importance of large programmes** for the sustainability of ITC's impact oriented strategy. There was a wide call for renewed support from donors for the regeneration of ITC's large projects pipe-line.
71. The organization was also suggested to explore possibilities of multi-donor funding for large programmes and further develop partnerships, including public-private partnerships, to increase volumes and impact of its delivery.

72. The JAG encouraged ITC to expand efforts to fundraise around the Strategic Plan, with emphasis on the funding of a new generation of large programmes in the short-term.
73. Delegates unanimously encouraged ITC to continue **building the capacity of the private sector** with a view to integrate SMEs in global value chains focusing in particular on LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, sub-Saharan Africa and the more vulnerable economies.
74. Many beneficiary countries expressed their thanks to the donor community for their continuing support in these difficult economic times. Some delegations encouraged continued support for the countries affected by the “Arab Spring”, and some requested a continuation of the EnACT programme beyond 2013.
75. Two delegations requested more support for Central Asia transition economies; two requested support for small islands in the Pacific region and two delegations requested increased support to small and vulnerable economies in Latin America and the Caribbean, including SIDS and LLDCs.
76. Delegations expressed support for ITC’s efforts to promote regional integration and intraregional trade, the strong focus on developing trade intelligence for LDCs, the strong emphasis on non tariffs measures, the recent endeavour to develop trade in services and the progress of the benchmarking programme. Similarly, it was stated that the benchmarking programme for TPOs should be recognized through the regular budget.
77. Delegation also congratulated ITC for supporting LDCs in WTO accession.
78. Delegations expressed their wish to see ITC further expand its activities in the field of the green economy, and more generally for the promotion of an inclusive and sustainable model of development, focusing on poverty reduction, and the empowerment of women and youth. Many delegations expressed their widespread support for ITC’s Women and Trade focus and noted that gender mainstreaming represented a very innovative endeavour of ITC.

ITC management responses

79. Turning to questions raised by the Netherlands, regarding the need to report more on outcomes and impact, and the need to link exports to results, Mr. Paugam noted that this is the direction in which ITC is heading, and very much the purpose of the new Corporate Logframe. There are challenges with attribution, and ITC will try to solve methodological problems, bearing in mind that indicators, in many instances, may show correlation rather than strict causality.
80. Regarding the possibility of reporting on socio-economic impact before 2016, Mr. Paugam said that ITC’s intention is to develop effective indicators as early as possible. However a distinction is to be made between commitments and actual reporting. ITC is cautious in its commitment to the UN in New York to ensure that it has time to develop a clear methodology and establish a baseline.
81. Regarding the breakdown of ITC’s XB expenditure by strategic objectives, Ms. Victoria Browning referred Members to figure 2 on page 11 of the Annual report.
82. Regarding a question raised by Norway on the need to carry out more independent evaluations of ITC programmes, she noted that, as of January 2012, the monitoring and evaluation unit has been reinforced. ITC will be increasing the number of independent evaluations this year. The management team will also be taking evaluations into consideration when planning new projects. ITC understands that donors must report to their constituents and the organization is continuously improving the attribution of resources to outputs.
83. Responding to the Netherlands following Mr. von Kirchbach’s presentation of the Consolidated Programme Document, Mr. Paugam said the management team intended to use the CPD to fuel a new fundraising strategy to ensure the sustainability of ITC’s large project portfolio. ITC will also consider further evolution of the CPD in light of efforts needed to expand fundraising activities.

84. Responding to El Salvador on the need for balanced distribution of A4T, Mr. Paugam mentioned expectations from the activities of the Mexico office, which is a regional office that ITC will use as a base for a region-wide strategy with a view to raise donor awareness on the scope of regional projects.
85. Mr. von Kirchbach noted that within ITC's regional approach, ITC acknowledges the need to ensure that the expertise developed in countries also be used in other projects. Many of ITC's local experts are being employed and being used in other projects, so that there is a real south/south component.
86. On a related point on the training of trainers (TOT), Ms. Aicha Pouye agreed that TRTA may have some low impact from TOT if these efforts are carried out at a low level. ITC is not only creating expertise locally, but also creating the market of experts in the field to promote knowledge sharing. ITC puts these experts in touch with local TPOs to ensure the concept really works. TPOs report back to ITC on how they use the expertise, which enables impact measurement.
87. Mr. Aeroe added that TRTA must be embedded into the institutions we work with to be sustainable. There are many competing agendas and ITC is just one of many partners.
88. On a specific point relating to Arab States, Mr. Aeroe explained that at UNCTAD XIII, in Doha ITC had presented an analysis of what it would take to enhance trade among Arab States. ITC's analysis demonstrated that overcoming NTMs in the region could lead to substantial gains in employment.
89. In response to requests from Canada, echoed by Denmark and Australia, ITC agreed to explore the idea of what percentage of expenditure would be allocated to each CPD priority area. Mr. Paugam said that ITC can monitor and report rather than adopt a programmatic approach due to the priority granted to responding to partner country needs and ownership. ITC would be ready to monitor expenses as related to different functions and could also consider embedding a functional breakdown into the pipeline tools currently being designed.

Voluntary contributions

90. Several donor countries announced their voluntary contributions for 2012.

Germany	2 million euros for 2012 to ITC Trust Fund Soft earmarking areas are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T4SD • Poor Communities and Trade Programme • Regional Integration and EPAs • Enhancing TSI strengthening through public private dialogue
Denmark	Multiyear 2012–2013: DKr 26 million (as before) Soft earmarking areas are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TCCEP • LDC focused activities – details to be finalized soon
China	Will continue to contribute to ITF. Details on the amount will be forwarded in due course

Canada	<p>For 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITF W1: Can\$ 950,000 unearmarked (as before) • PACT II: Can\$ 3.96 million (total for PACT II: Can\$ 19.8 million) • EnACT: Can\$ 1.83 million (total for EnACT: Can\$ 9.5 million)
Australia	<p>New partnership with ITC</p> <p>\$A 3 million to ITC Trust Fund</p> <p>Formal agreement on the share of unearmarked and soft-earmarked yet to be made</p> <p>Substantial amount will be dedicated to the Pacific region</p>
Norway	<p>ITC Trust Fund 2012: Nkr 12.3 million</p> <p>Soft-earmarking will be confirmed in the near future, as per arrangements in 2010–2011</p>
Switzerland	<p>US\$ 2.8 million for 2012</p> <p>2013 is under development but will probably be above US\$ 3 million</p> <p>Need for visibility and transparency in the use of funds</p>
Finland	<p>Steadily increased voluntary contribution to ITC as part of A4T</p> <p>Planning to retain upward trend in contributions – slightly higher than the 1.8 million euros contributed in 2011. Details will be provided soon.</p> <p>Two additional JPOs will be funded in 2012</p>

91. ITC's Executive Director, Ms. Patricia Francis expressed her deepest gratitude to donor countries for their contributions. ITC's thanks also goes to those countries that support RB as well as XB funding for benchmarking and communications. ITC will take into account the suggestions and guidance of Member States in this regard.

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