

Concise Atlas of International Geneva 2021/2022



**Developments of international
Geneva in maps**

	14	Ukraine	Chapter 1 illustrates the reactions of the international community in some of the multilateral organisations on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.
	30	Human Rights	With human rights constituting one of the three founding pillars of the UN, chapter 2 illustrates key votes and initiatives during two highly tense years in the UN Human Rights Council.
	88	Humanitarian Aid	Chapter 3 highlights the tremendous pressure faced by the humanitarian sector over the past two years with skyrocketing needs and the funding gap increasing even further.
	98	Flight and Migration	With an estimated 103m people forcibly displaced worldwide by mid-2022, flight and migration continues to be one of the major global challenges. More in chapter 4.
	116	Global Trade	The World Trade Organization stands for rules-based trade, the elimination of trade barriers and conflict resolution. Some plurilateral agreements offer alternatives to break stalemates.
	136	Digital Affairs	Among the complex ecosystem of digital governance, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is an oft-overlooked institution addressing issues from standards to digital divides.
	156	Global Health	Addressing deficits in pandemic preparedness and response has been a major focus of recent global health debates. Other health threats remain a big concern. More in chapter 7.
	178	Labour	A new fundamental principle has been adopted at the International Labour Conference. At the same time, differences in social protection coverage worldwide remain. More in chapter 8.
	188	Peace and Security	Geneva as the 'city of peace' is, e.g. hosting the only remaining multilateral negotiating forum for disarmament issues whose work has been further complicated over the past two years.

Concise Atlas of International Geneva 2021/2022



Olaf Wientzek
Sarah Ultes
Cedric Amon



**Developments of international
Geneva in maps**

During the past two years, the international organisations based in Geneva have played an important role in addressing global challenges. At the same time, they were strongly affected by larger trends in international relations and new conflicts. While multilateral Geneva has received more attention, it often remains a 'blackbox' for policy makers and observers outside international Geneva.

The first 'Concise Atlas of International Geneva' – published in April 2021 – attempted to facilitate the understanding of some key developments of multilateral Geneva during 2019 and 2020. The strong interest in this first edition convinced us to compile an updated and more expansive second atlas, covering developments of 2021 and 2022.

The 'Concise Atlas of International Geneva 2021/2022' illustrates some key trends of international Geneva in the areas of human rights, humanitarian aid, flight and migration, trade, digital affairs, global health, labour as well as peace and security. A special chapter is dedicated to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The atlas highlights voting patterns, key findings of reports, and the political or financial support for multilateral initiatives.

Given the multitude of organisations, it cannot possibly cover the full spectrum of multilateral Geneva, but merely highlight some selected trends. Still, we hope that it can shed some light on the dynamics and developments of the past two years.

We hope you enjoy reading it!

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Multilateral Dialogue
Konrad Adenauer Foundation Geneva

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List of Abbreviations

AI	Artificial Intelligence
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
BWC	Biological Weapons Convention
CAR	Central African Republic
CD	Conference on Disarmament
CEPI	Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations
CHF	Swiss Franc
CIS	The Commonwealth of Independent States
COVAX	COVID-19 Global Vaccine Access
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
CTBT	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EPO	European Patent Office
FCS	Fragile or Conflict-Affected States
FMCT	Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons
FOC	Freedom Online Coalition
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
GEE	Group of Eminent Experts
GGE	Group of Governmental Experts
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICTs	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHL	International Humanitarian Law

IHR	International Health Regulations
ILC	International Labour Conference
ILO	International Labour Organization
INB	Intergovernmental Negotiating Body
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAWS	Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LMG	Like-Minded Group
LMICs	Low- and Middle-income Countries
IP	Intellectual Property
JSI	Joint Statement Initiative
JST	Joint Statement
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MC11	11th WTO Ministerial Conference
MC12	12th WTO Ministerial Conference
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MPIA	Multiparty Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPT	Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OEWG	Open-Ended Working Group
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
P5	Permanent Member of the UN Security Council
PAROS	Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space
PHEIC	Public Health Emergency of International Concern
PoA	Programme of Action
R&D	Research and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
SOGI	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human rights
UHPR	Universal Health and Preparedness Review
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNGA	UN General Assembly
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRC	UN Human Rights Council
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTSA	World Telecommunication and Standardization Assembly
WTO	World Trade Organization

At a time when global challenges require strong, well-funded and well-functioning international organisations, multilateral Geneva was hit by a massive shock, the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. In various multilateral fora, member states had to respond to a blatant violation of international law by a permanent member of the UN Security Council. At the same time, the Russian invasion of Ukraine further exacerbated the already worrying humanitarian situation worldwide. Even before the war, prolonged conflicts, climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic have increased humanitarian needs to unprecedented levels. Geneva-based organisations focusing on flight and migration have witnessed major challenges, with the number of people forcibly displaced worldwide exceeding the 100m benchmark for the very first time. Countries that were already in difficult economic, security or humanitarian situations have borne the brunt of these developments. While funding dedicated to addressing these challenges has increased over the past years, it has not been able to meet the soaring demands. As this atlas illustrates on several occasions, crisis response has been shouldered by a small group of core donors in many cases. Funding shortages or the lack of sustainable funding has also affected other organisations in the human rights and in the global health domain.

Authoritarian states' attempts to challenge undesirable resolutions in the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), and to establish a narrative that emphasises an uncritical state-centred approach to human rights have continued – pursued most actively, but not solely, by China. While the authoritarian camp achieved some notable successes, the Human Rights Council managed to address several worsening and urgent human rights situations during the past two years.

Despite many worrying developments and a lack of consensus on many issues among member states, multilateral fora in Geneva were not completely paralysed. Members managed to achieve several important breakthroughs, be it in the area of work, trade, global health or even on mitigating the Russian invasion's disastrous consequences on food security worldwide. During 2019 and 2020, the lack of consensus and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, paralysed several organisations. Many of these, however, have made a strong case for their importance and relevance in 2021 and 2022. The change of the US administration at the beginning of 2021 had a positive impact on the work of several organisations. The EU has continued to be a crucial supporter of rules- and values-based multilateralism. Yet, the atlas demonstrates that impulses for multilateral solutions were supported by or even originated in numerous other states from all continents, too. Still, many signs point to the preference for plurilateral solutions or coalitions of the willing – most notably in the area of trade – in order to overcome paralysis and bottlenecks in the future.

2021 and 2022 have also highlighted some of the big challenges for the future: developing the basis to strengthen pandemic preparedness and response, addressing neglected health threats, tackling tendencies towards protectionism, climate change, overcoming the standstill in disarmament efforts, bridging the digital divide and the development of technical standards for artificial intelligence (AI). While member states more or less agree that these are urgent challenges, they disagree on how they should be met and who should be included in the process.

The past two years have shown that despite their shortcomings, multilateral organisations in Geneva continue to be relevant. At the same time, the disagreements about values and rules of multilateral cooperation will most likely continue.



Clear condemnation
by the UNGA

Russia's renewed invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has often been described as a 'shock' to the multilateral system as a whole, and thus also to the Geneva-based organisations in particular. The invasion itself, its immediate and long-term repercussions but also the reaction to it, have affected virtually the entire Geneva ecosystem in several ways.

The Russian aggression against Ukraine has been regularly addressed in different fora. The UN General Assembly (UNGA) in New York repeatedly condemned the invasion: on 2 March 2022, a large majority adopted the Uniting for Peace Resolution (pp. 18-19). Another prominent example was its condemnation of the annexation of Ukrainian territories by Russia (pp. 26-27). These resolutions have resonated strongly in other multilateral organisations in Geneva, and set the tone for further actions: statements and even walkouts have been coordinated, e.g. at the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), the World Telecommunication and Standardization Assembly (WTSa), the World Health Assembly (WHA) or the International Labour Organization (ILO) in order to protest against the Russian violations of international law.

Besides forceful statements in various fora, concrete steps have equally been taken: in a historical vote on 7 April 2022 at the UNGA, Russia's rights to membership in the Geneva-based UNHRC were suspended (pp. 20-21) – the first time that such step was taken since 2011. On 24 March, the Governing Body of the ILO decided to suspend technical cooperation assistance to Russia and asked the ILO to explore options to relocate its regional Moscow office (pp. 24-25). When examining the voting patterns several observations can be made:

Russia suspended
from the UNHRC

Support for Russia from
hardline autocracies

- a) When it comes to broad condemnation of the acts of aggression, a large majority of UN members rallied in support of Ukraine, only few voted against, while a considerable number of states abstained.
- b) As soon as more concrete steps were on the table, such as a referral to the International Criminal Court (ICC) to investigate allegations of war crimes (pp. 22-23), the suspension of the rights of membership in the Human Rights Council, or the reduction of technical assistance, the number of supporting countries – while still forming a majority – significantly decreased.
- c) The core support for Ukraine and the strongest condemnation of Russia's actions has come from a group of 40 to 45 countries, among them all EU countries in most cases.

The core of Russia's remaining supporters is mostly composed of hardline autocratic states. Other countries have avoided positioning themselves either due to their fear of repercussions, or their fundamental unwillingness to openly criticise other states in public.

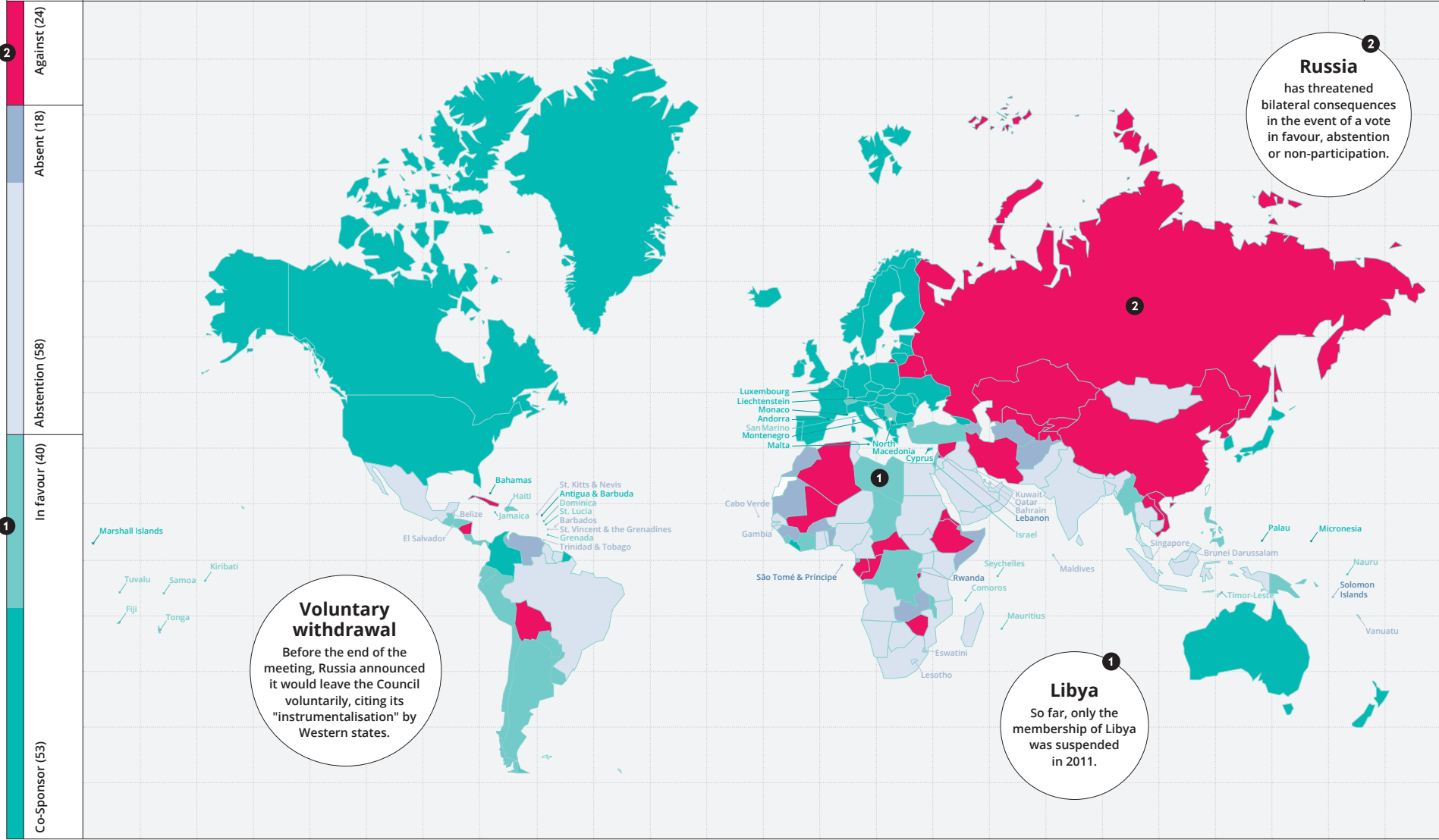
Concerns about
long-term impact

Although Russia has not been completely isolated in multilateral Geneva, this chapter demonstrates that the international community managed to take unprecedented steps to address the Russian aggression against Ukraine in all fora. Russia's reputation and influence in many organisations has suffered massively as maps in the following chapters will equally show. Many countries, e.g. from Sub-Saharan-Africa have expressed concerns about the mid- and long-term consequences of the war, particularly on food security. Addressing these worries and addressing similar situations in other parts of the world with the same determination will be decisive for the EU's and its allies' ability to rally a majority of countries who oppose Russia's aggression against Ukraine.



Suspension of Russia's rights to membership in the UNHRC

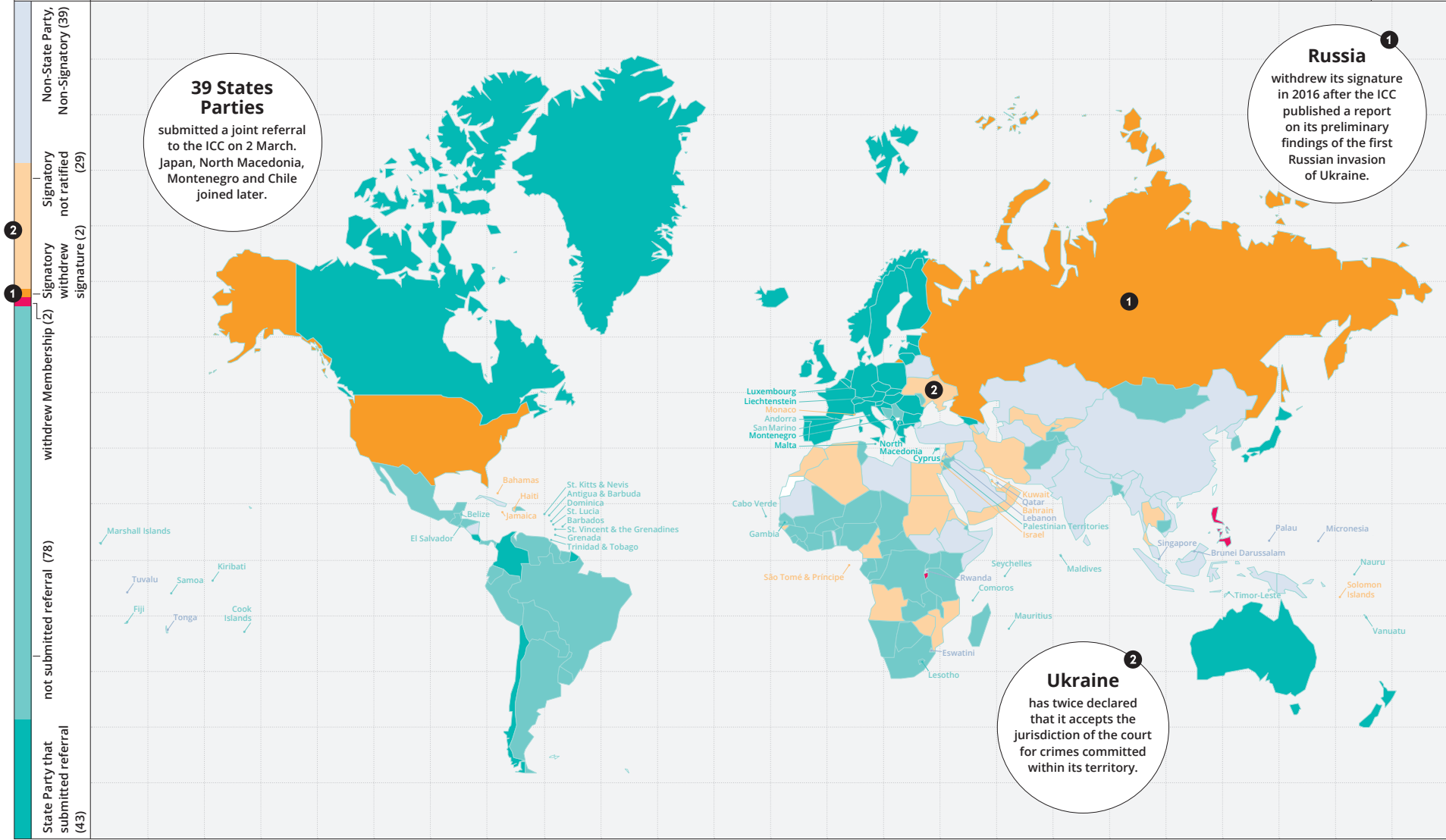
On 7 March, the UN General Assembly decided to suspend the Russian Federation's rights to membership in the UN Human Rights Council with 93 votes in favour, 24 against and 58 abstentions (18 did not participate). This is possible if a member commits gross and systematic human rights violations.





States Parties that referred the situation in Ukraine to the ICC

Since 1 March 2022, 43 States Parties to the Rome Statute have submitted referrals to the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to investigate "any past and present allegations of war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide committed on any part of the territory of Ukraine by any person". 123 countries are States Parties to the Statute.





Condemnation of Russian aggression by the ILO Governing Body

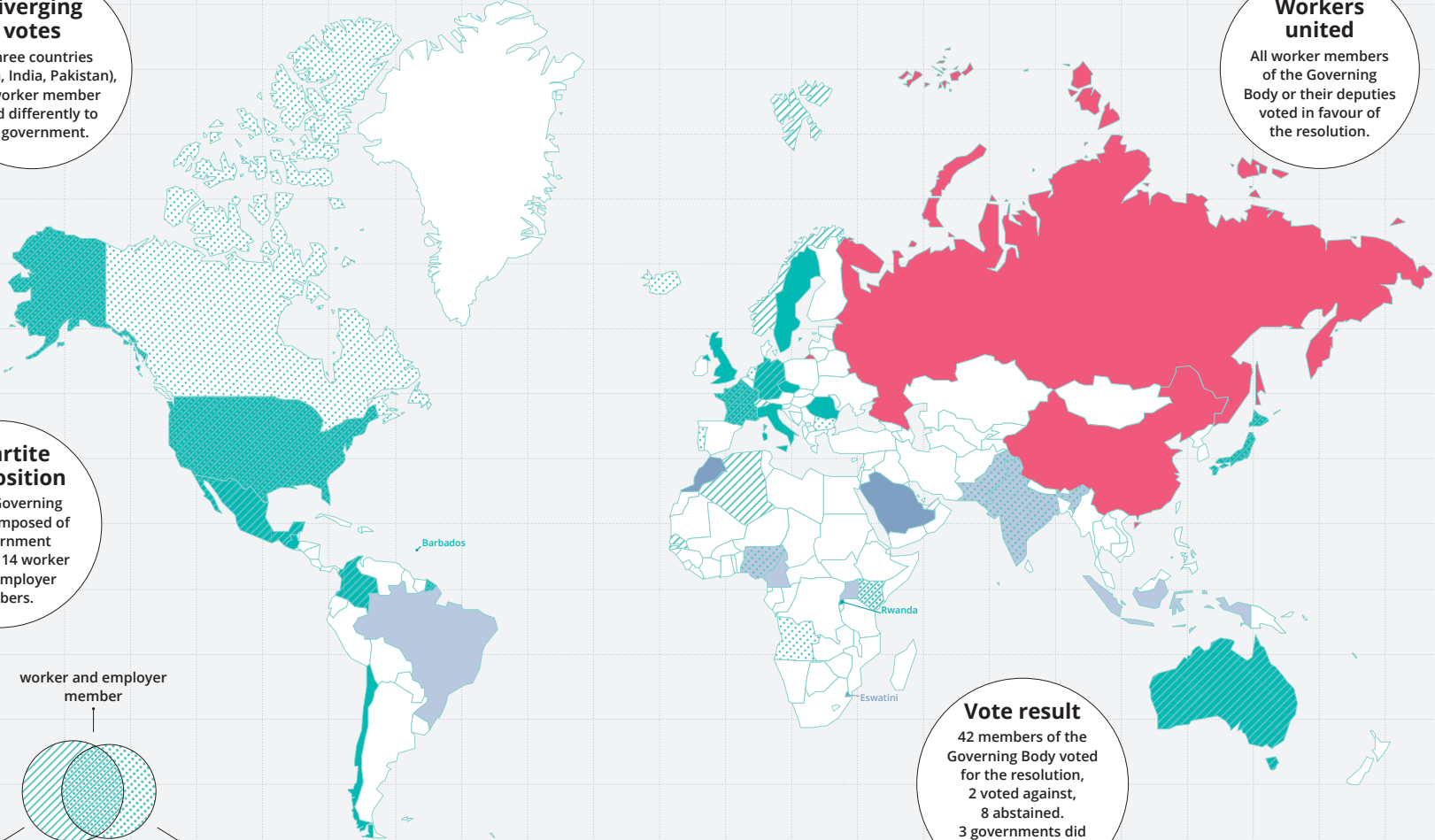
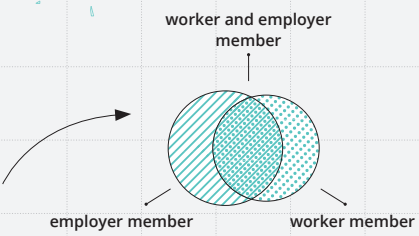
On 24 March 2022, the ILO Governing Body passed a resolution describing the Russian aggression against Ukraine as incompatible with the principles governing ILO Membership. It decided to temporarily suspend technical cooperation assistance and asked the ILO to explore options to relocate its Moscow office to an area outside of the Russian Federation.

In favour of government, worker, employer mixed (42)
Abstention gov't, empl mixed (8)
Absent Against gov't (3) gov't (2)

Diverging votes
In three countries (Nigeria, India, Pakistan), the worker member voted differently to the government.

Workers united
All worker members of the Governing Body or their deputies voted in favour of the resolution.

Tripartite Composition
The ILO Governing Body is composed of 28 government members, 14 worker and 14 employer members.



Vote result
42 members of the Governing Body voted for the resolution, 2 voted against, 8 abstained. 3 governments did not participate in the vote.



Countries condemning Russian annexations of Ukrainian territory

On 12 October, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution with 143 in favour, 5 against and 35 abstentions which condemns the "illegal so-called referendums" and demands that Russia reverse the annexations. The draft resolution was presented by the European Union, Ukraine and other Western countries.

Against (5)
Absent (10)

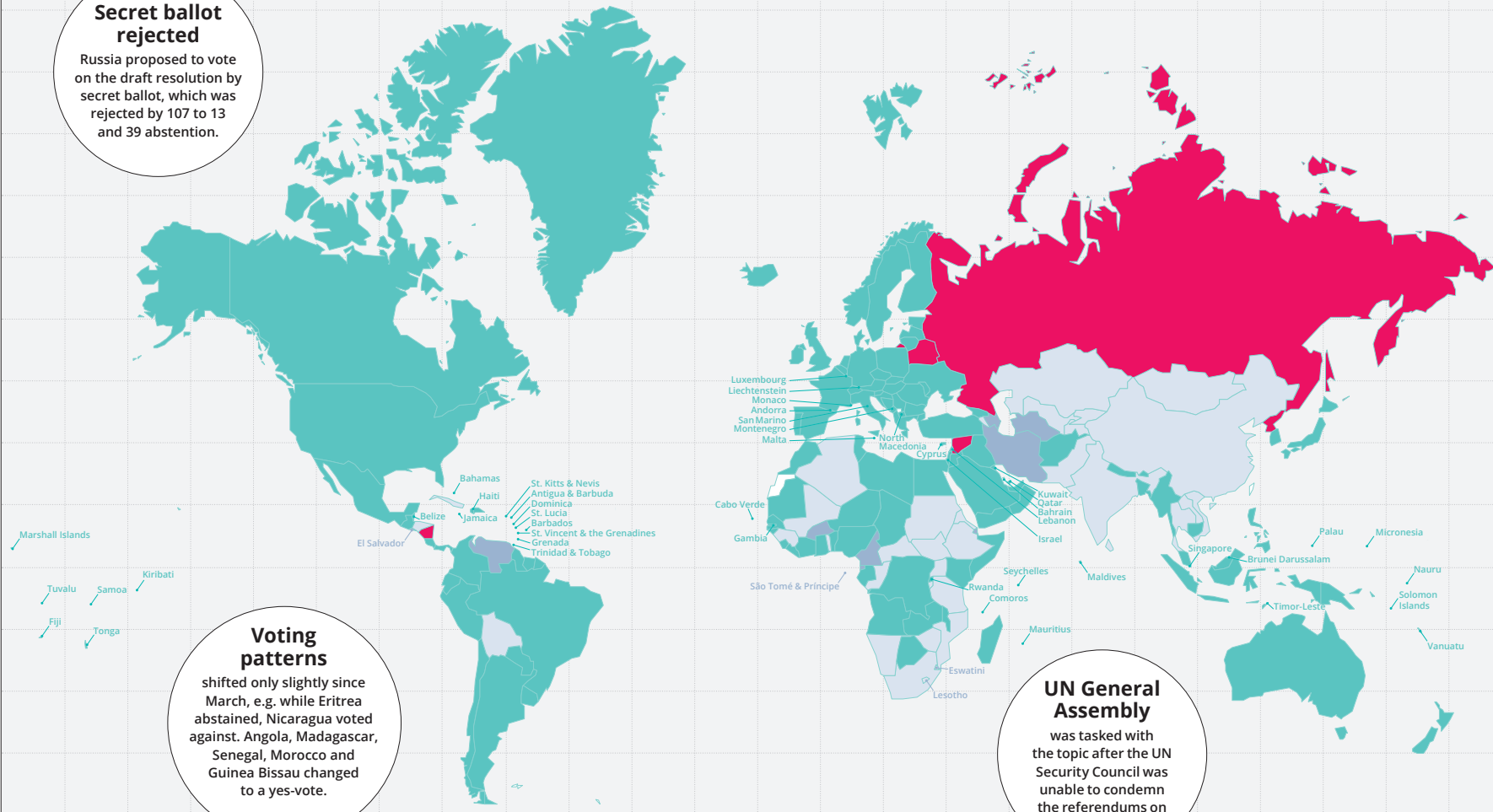
Abstention (35)

In favour (143)

Secret ballot rejected
Russia proposed to vote on the draft resolution by secret ballot, which was rejected by 107 to 13 and 39 abstention.

Voting patterns
shifted only slightly since March, e.g. while Eritrea abstained, Nicaragua voted against. Angola, Madagascar, Senegal, Morocco and Guinea Bissau changed to a yes-vote.

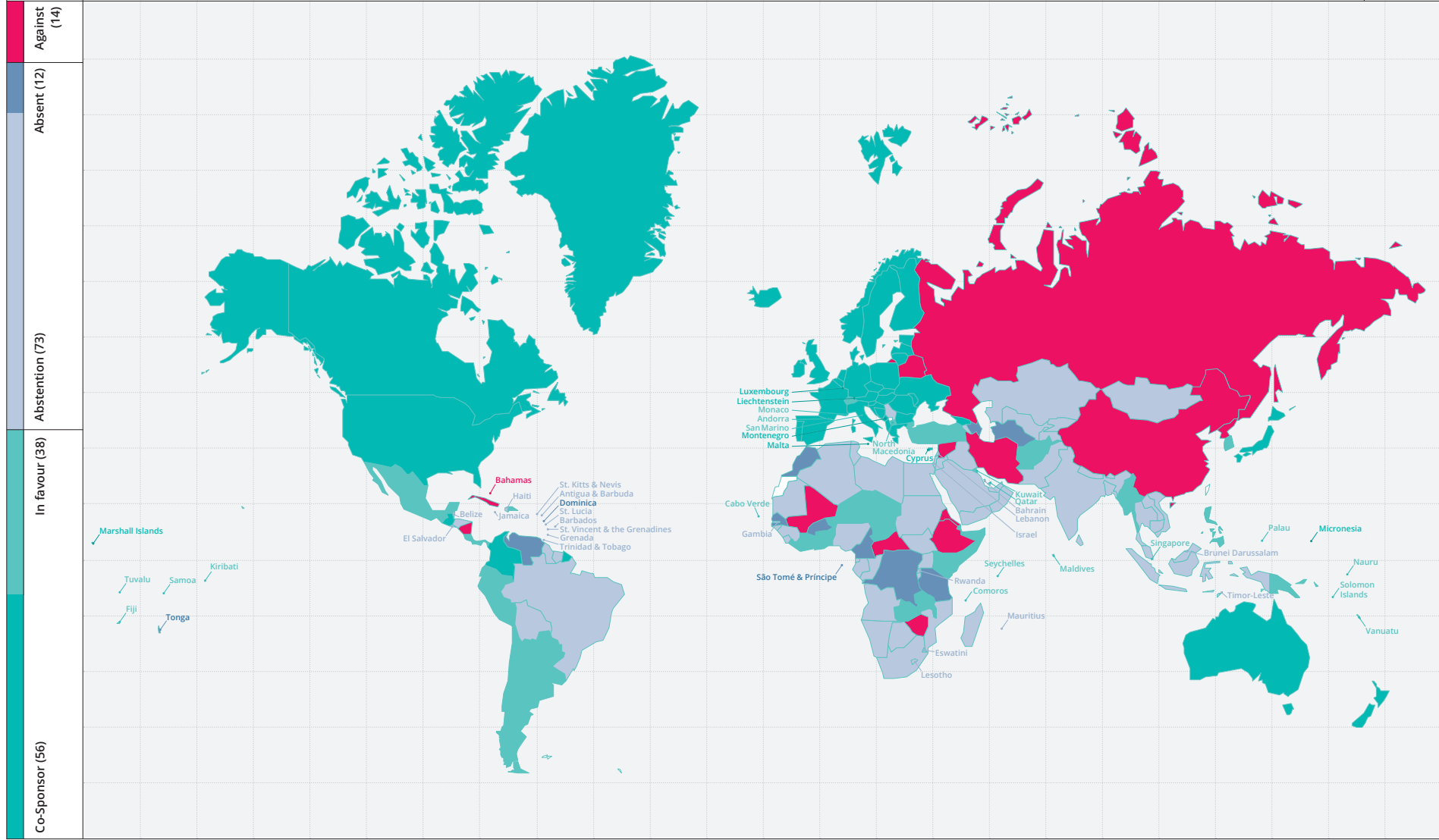
UN General Assembly
was tasked with the topic after the UN Security Council was unable to condemn the referendums on 30 September.





Countries asking for remedy and reparation for Russia's aggression

On 14 November, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution with 94 to 14 and 73 abstentions which recognises that Russia must be held accountable for violations of international law in or against Ukraine, the need to establish an international mechanism for reparation for damage, loss or injury and the creation of an international register of damage to serve as a record.





Human Rights
and Geneva

Human rights constitute one of the three founding pillars of the United Nations (UN) along with development as well as peace and security as laid out by the UN Charter. The three principal human rights institutions are all headquartered in Geneva: the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Treaty Bodies as well as the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC).

The OHCHR is the leading entity for the promotion and protection of human rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Following the Chilean Michelle Bachelet, the Austrian international lawyer and former Under-Secretary-General for Policy in the Office of the UN Secretary-General, Volker Türk took up his role as High Commissioner in October 2022. His top priorities include: reclaiming the universality and indivisibility of the human rights regime by capitalising on the UDHR during its 75th anniversary in 2023. Moreover, he wants to develop frontier areas of human rights in the 21st century, such as artificial intelligence (AI) or privacy on the internet. The OHCHR, however, is considered to be "chronically underfunded", making it heavily dependent on voluntary contributions (see dashboard; pp. 84-85).

The UN Human Rights Council as an intergovernmental body, has witnessed two turbulent years that have corroborated the trend towards increasingly controversial debates (pp. 40-47). Some countries – often led by China – continued their attempts to redefine human rights and to undermine the system's ability to hold governments accountable for serious human rights violations (pp. 48-49). At the same time, the Council has – despite its shortcomings – been able to deliver on important topics, including during the COVID-19 pandemic, when other UN bodies were unable to do so or blocked.

With the re-election of the US to the Council, all permanent members of the UN Security Council (P5) were full members in

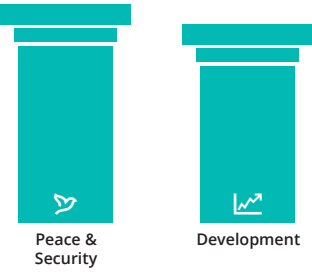
Attempts to redefine
human rights continue

Trends and developments in
the UN Human Rights Council

early-2022. Following Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, however, Russia became the second country in the Council's history, after Libya in 2011, whose rights of membership were suspended by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on 7 April (pp. 20-21). It is also the first P5 for which a Special Rapporteur has been established to monitor its domestic situation (pp. 62-63). Besides the war against Ukraine (more on Ukraine in the respective chapter on p. 14), the situation in Xinjiang has been an omnipresent topic. It was repeatedly addressed by Joint Statements (JSTs) (pp. 50-55). Following the publication of OHCHR's long-awaited report in August 2022, a minimalistic draft decision was brought forward, but rejected by a small margin (pp. 56-57). This was just the second time in the Council's history, following the discontinuation of the Group of Eminent Expert (GEE) on Yemen (pp. 58-59), that a text was rejected. Other prominent country situations included Afghanistan, Belarus or Iran (pp. 64-65, 68-71). In 2021 alone, the Council has met for an unprecedented five special sessions on country situations that required the Council's urgent attention. In 2022, Ukraine and Iran were addressed with a special session, the latter having been requested by Germany and Iceland (see dashboard; pp. 70-71). Aside from country situations, a number of important thematic issues have been addressed, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, sexual orientation and gender identity (pp. 76-77) or climate change on which a new right on a clean, healthy and sustainable environment was established, and a new Special Rapporteur was mandated (pp. 74-75).

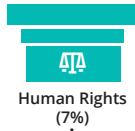
In 2023, the Czech ambassador Václav Bálek will navigate the Council through an increasing programme of work and no less controversial debates. With the highest social media presence in the entire UN system in 2022, the Council is still considered by most a crucial forum to advance the protection of human rights worldwide.

Budget Overview for Human Rights



Human Rights

constitute one of the three pillars of the UN (along with development, peace and security) but less than 7% of the total UN budget (3.2bn USD in 2022) is attributed to human rights.



Human Rights (7%)

Headquarters

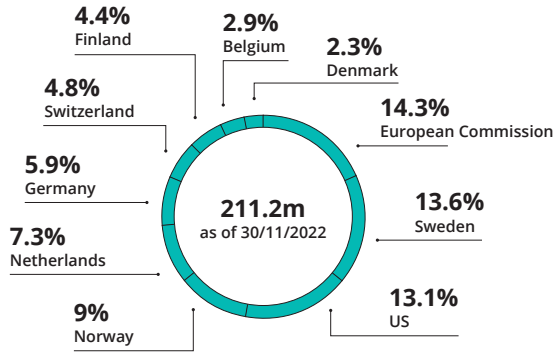
The three principal human rights institutions are headquartered in Geneva

- Human Rights Council
- 'Treaty Bodies'
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

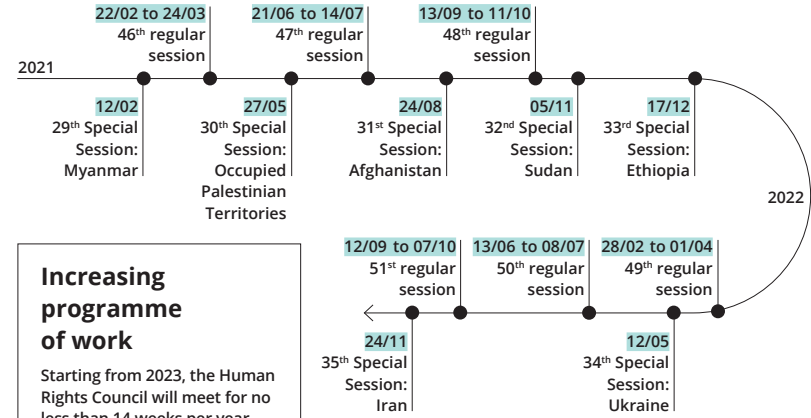
Voluntary Contributions to the OHCHR in 2022 (m USD)

two-thirds of OHCHR's budget relies on voluntary contributions

received 3% of the UN regular budget, 134m USD



Regular and Special Sessions of the UN Human Rights Council, 2021-2022



Increasing programme of work

Starting from 2023, the Human Rights Council will meet for no less than 14 weeks per year (up from 10 weeks/year)

Special Procedures: increase of country and thematic mandates

Special Procedures

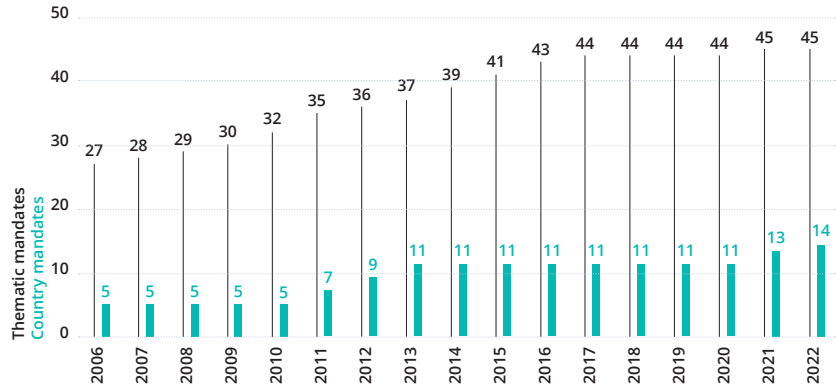
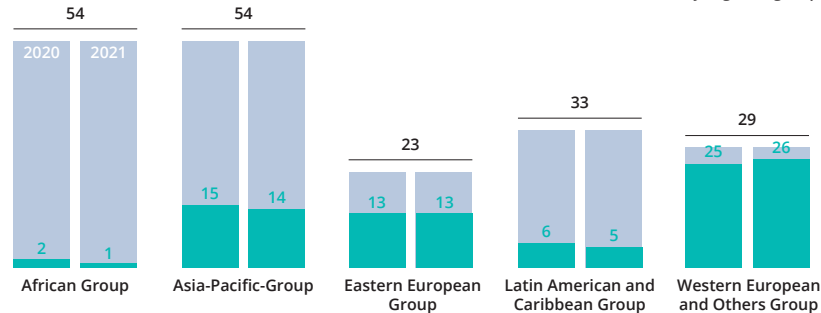
are independent human rights experts which are unpaid and elected for three-year mandates that can be extended for another three years. As of October 2022, there were 45 thematic (e.g. pp. 76-77) and 14 country mandates (e.g. pp. 64-65).



Investigative Mechanisms

are also increasingly being used, to mostly investigate alleged violations in specific countries. Contrary to the Special Procedures, Investigative Mechanisms consist of a group of experts. They are also independent and unpaid (pp. 16-17 or pp. 70-71).

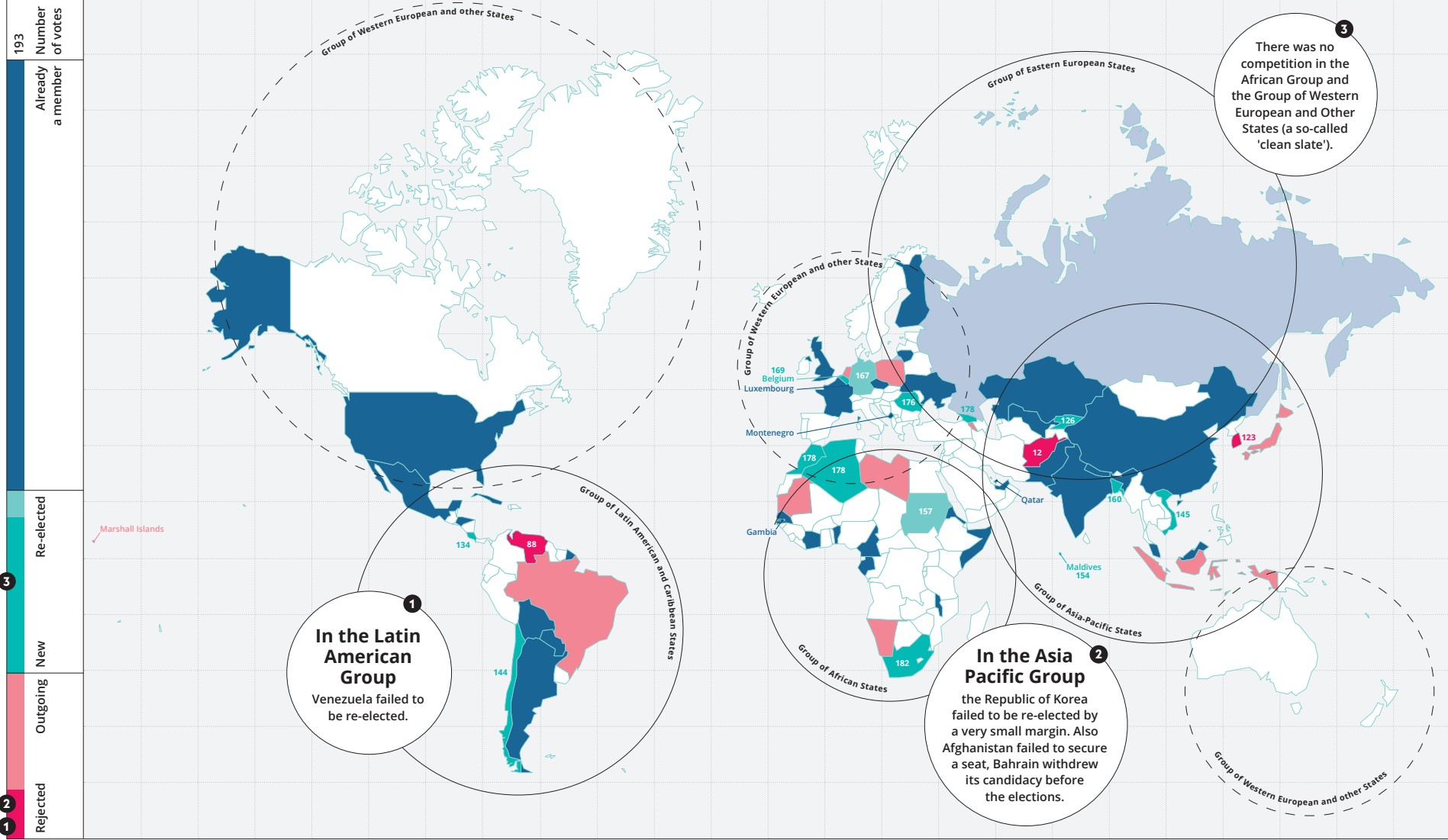
Donor base, 2020-2021 by regional group (m USD)





UN Human Rights Council 2023

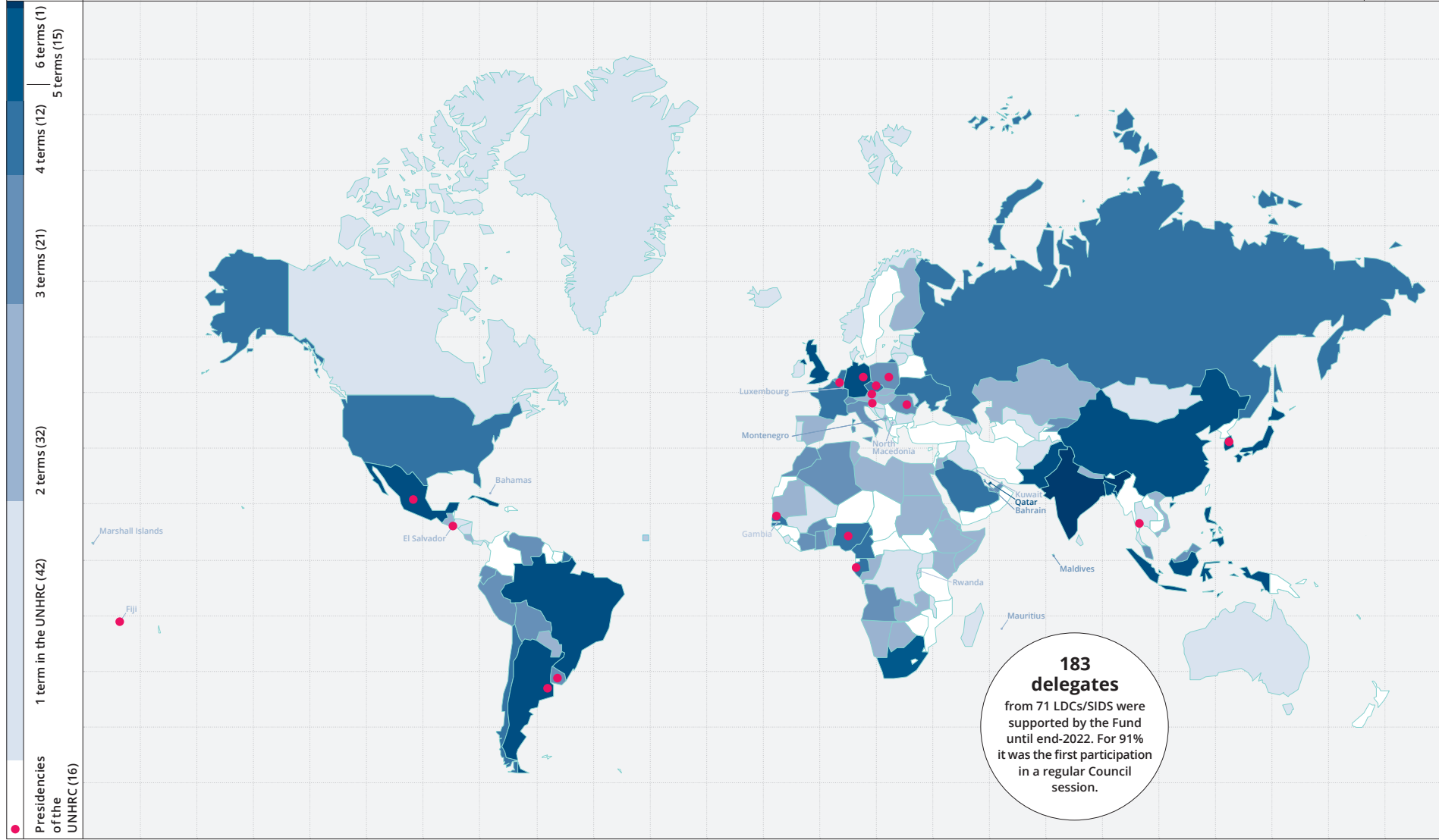
On 11 October 2022, the UNGA elected twelve new members and re-elected two members from five regional groups to the 47-member UNHRC for a three-year term. Seven out of the 14 new members were mentioned in the latest reprisals report of the Secretary General (Algeria, Bangladesh, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Sudan and Viet Nam).





Frequency of membership in the UN Human Rights Council, 2006-2023

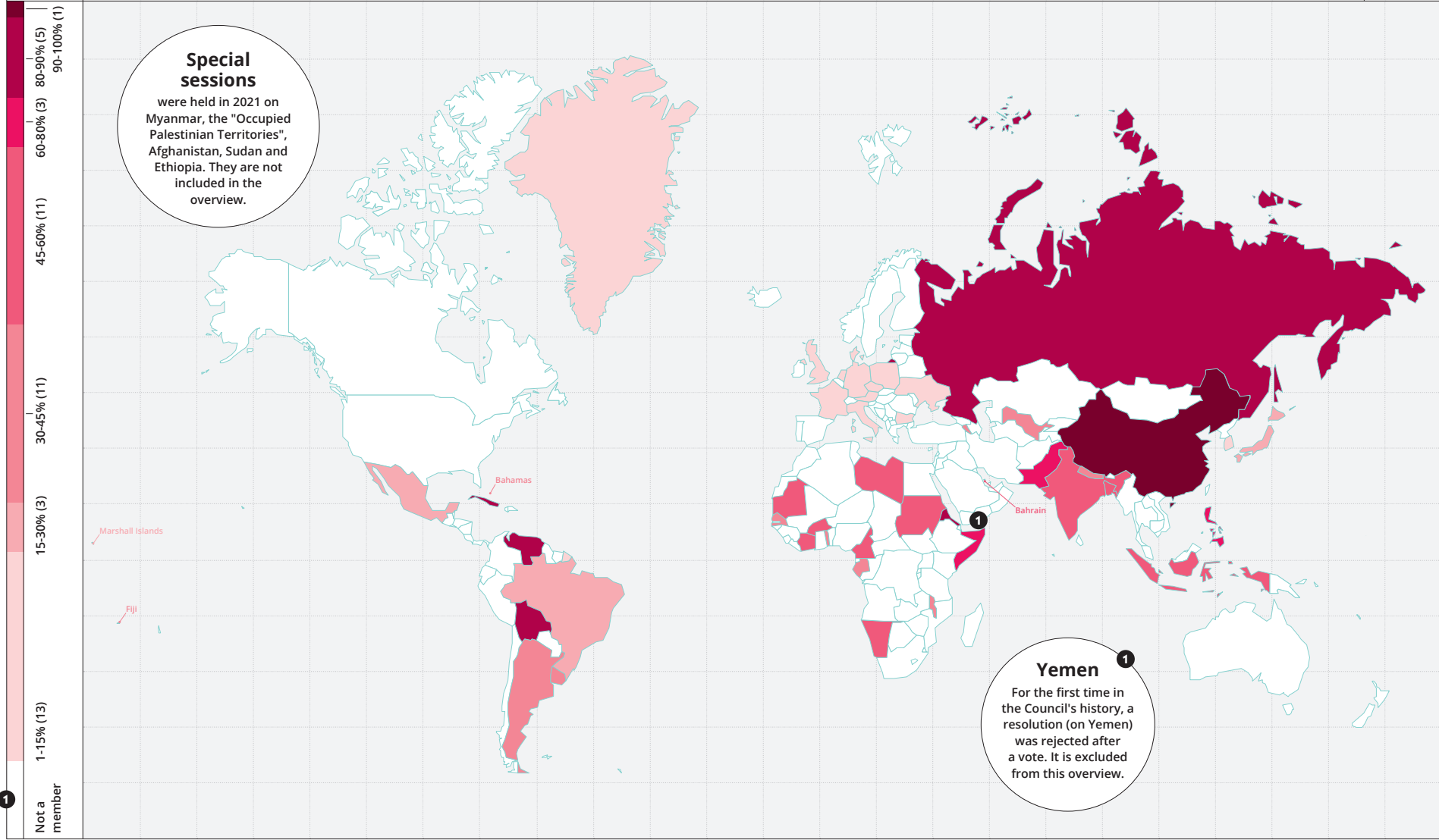
While some states have already served many terms in the Council, others, especially least developed countries (LDCs) or small island developing states (SIDS), have to actively seek support. An initiative to encourage their participation is the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund that has been in operation since 2014.





Voting behaviour in line with China in 2021

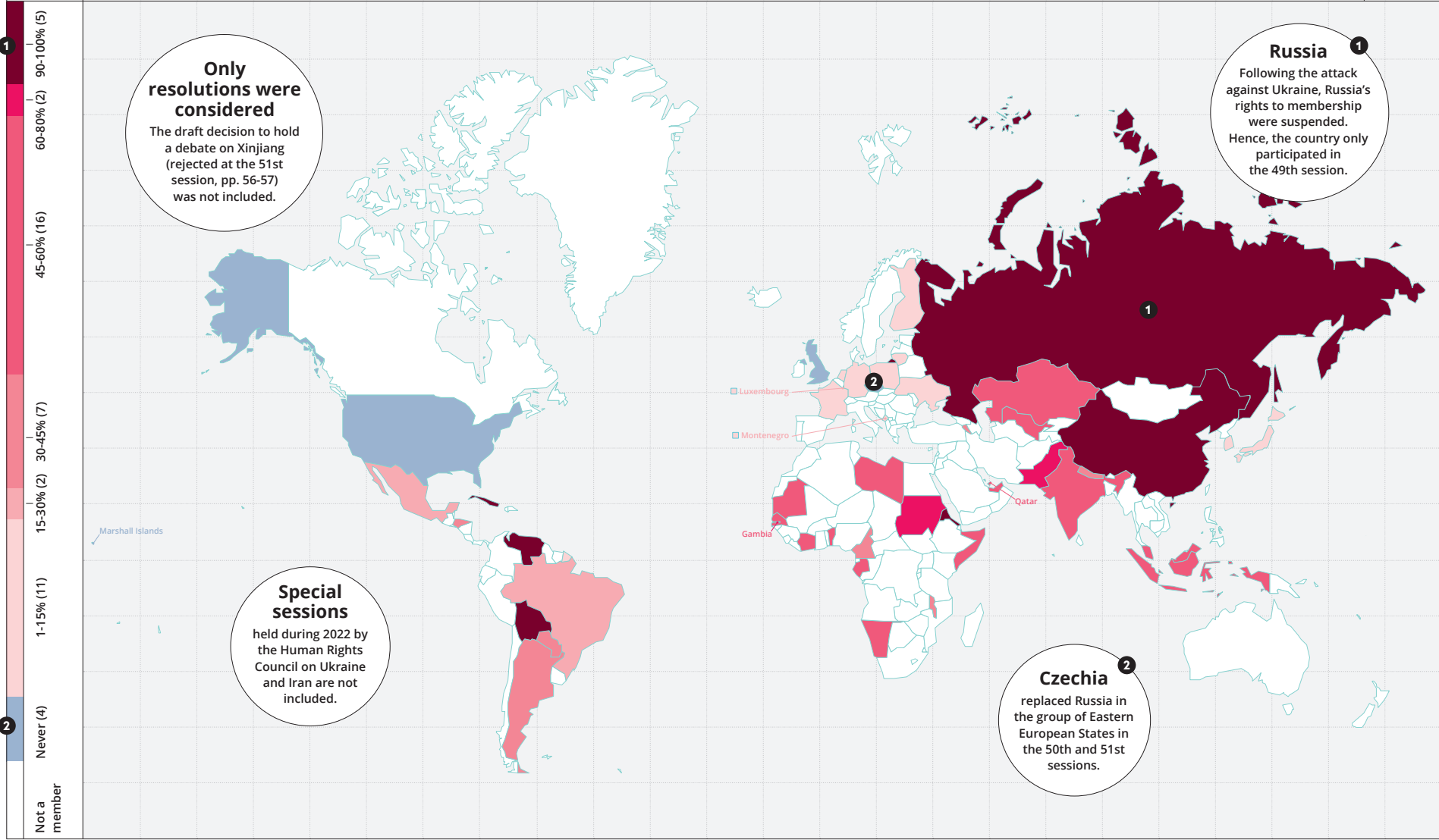
In 2021, 80 resolutions were adopted by the UN Human Rights Council of which 38 were put to a vote due to a lack of consensus. Seventeen of them (approx. 45%) were in line with China's preference. Venezuela, Eritrea, Russia, Bolivia and Cuba most frequently voted in line with China; while the EU countries, South Korea, Ukraine, the Marshall Islands and the UK rarely did so.





Voting behaviour in line with China in 2022

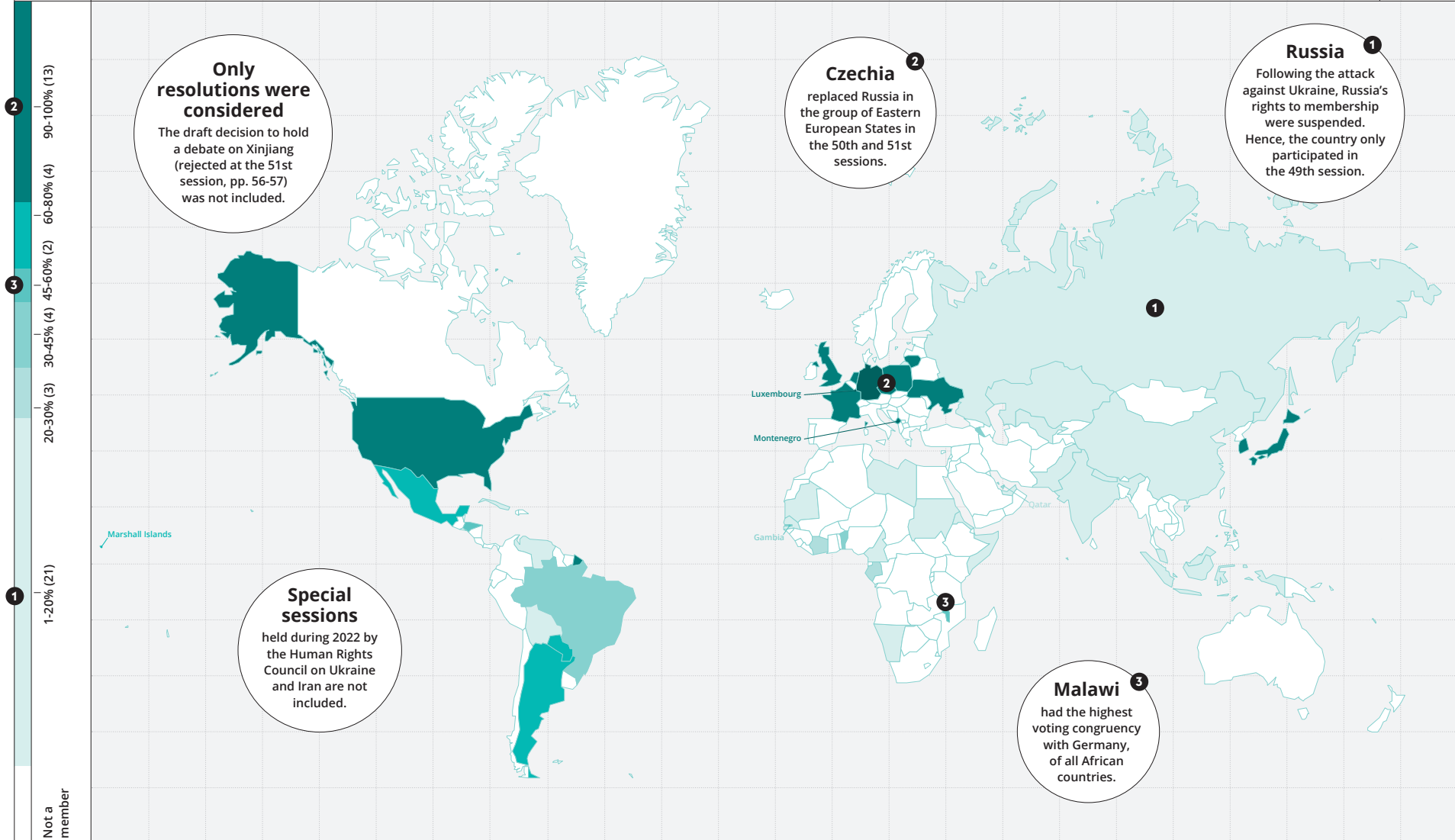
In 2022, 97 resolutions were adopted by the UN Human Rights Council, of which 33 came to the vote. Venezuela, Eritrea, Russia, Bolivia and Cuba most frequently voted in line with China, while the EU countries, the Republic of Korea, Japan and Ukraine rarely and the US, the UK, the Marshall Islands and Czechia never did so. Some African States frequently abstained.





Voting behaviour in line with Germany in 2022

In 2022, 97 resolutions were adopted, of which 33 came to the vote. Besides the EU Member States, Japan, South Korea, Ukraine, the US and the UK voted most frequently in line with Germany; Cameroon, Uzbekistan, Sudan, Eritrea and China most rarely did so.

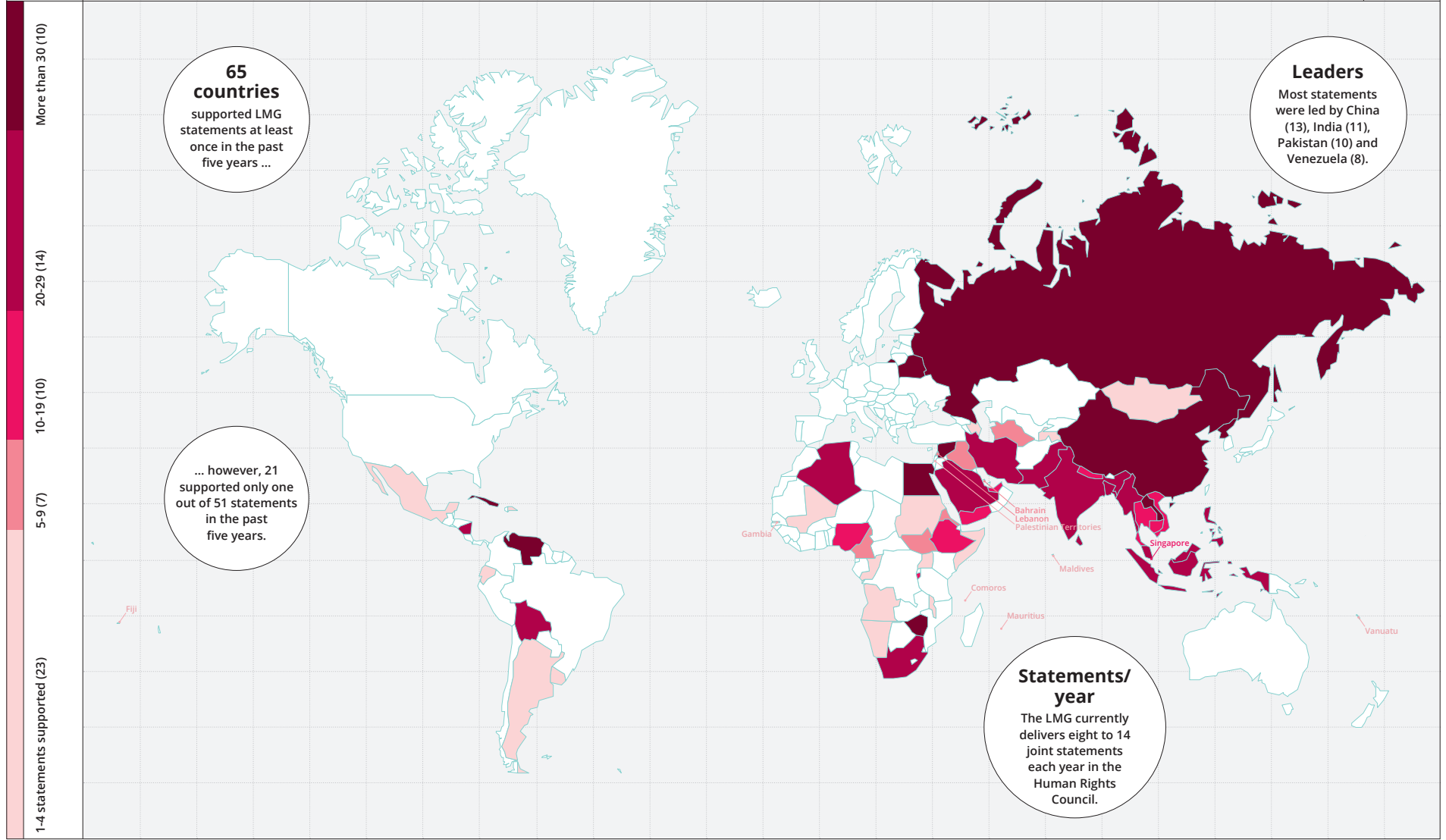


Not a member



Support for statements of the Like-Minded Group (LMG), 2018-2022

The 'Like-Minded Group' (LMG) is a brand used by an indeterminate group of countries. It advocates "constructive dialogue" in human rights debates, e.g. avoiding criticism of other states for human rights violations and "naming and shaming". This map shows the support for 51 joint statements of the LMG in the Human Rights Council.





China's policy in Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Tibet 2021

At the 47th session, Canada on behalf of 43 further states, voiced concern about the human rights situation in Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Tibet and urged China to allow immediate, meaningful and unfettered access to Xinjiang for independent observers and the High Commissioner. Belarus supported China on behalf of 68 other states.

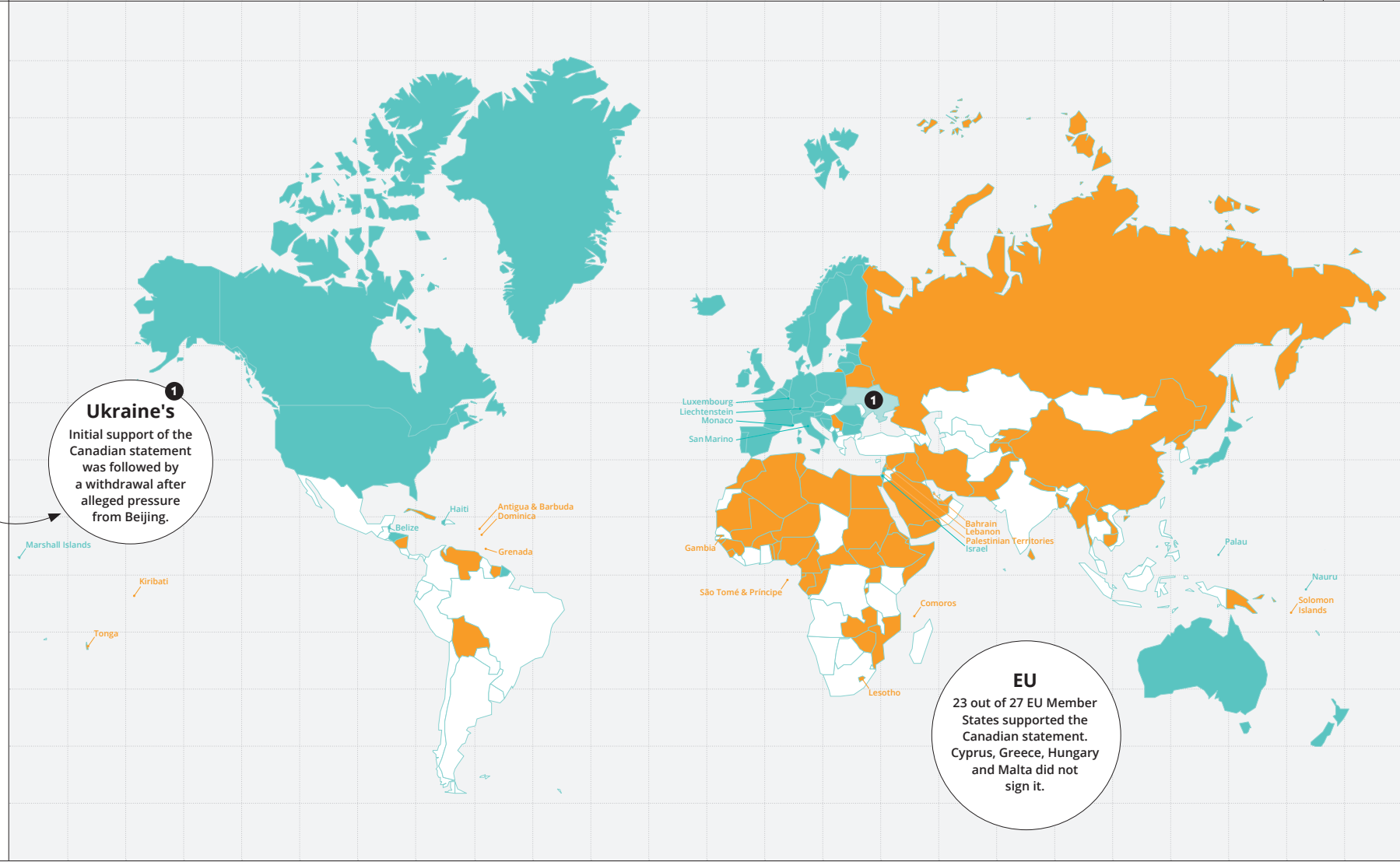
Signatories Joint Statement by Belarus (69)

Signatory JST Canada, withdrew signature

Signatories Joint Statement by Canada (44)

Ukraine's
Initial support of the Canadian statement was followed by a withdrawal after alleged pressure from Beijing.

EU
23 out of 27 EU Member States supported the Canadian statement. Cyprus, Greece, Hungary and Malta did not sign it.

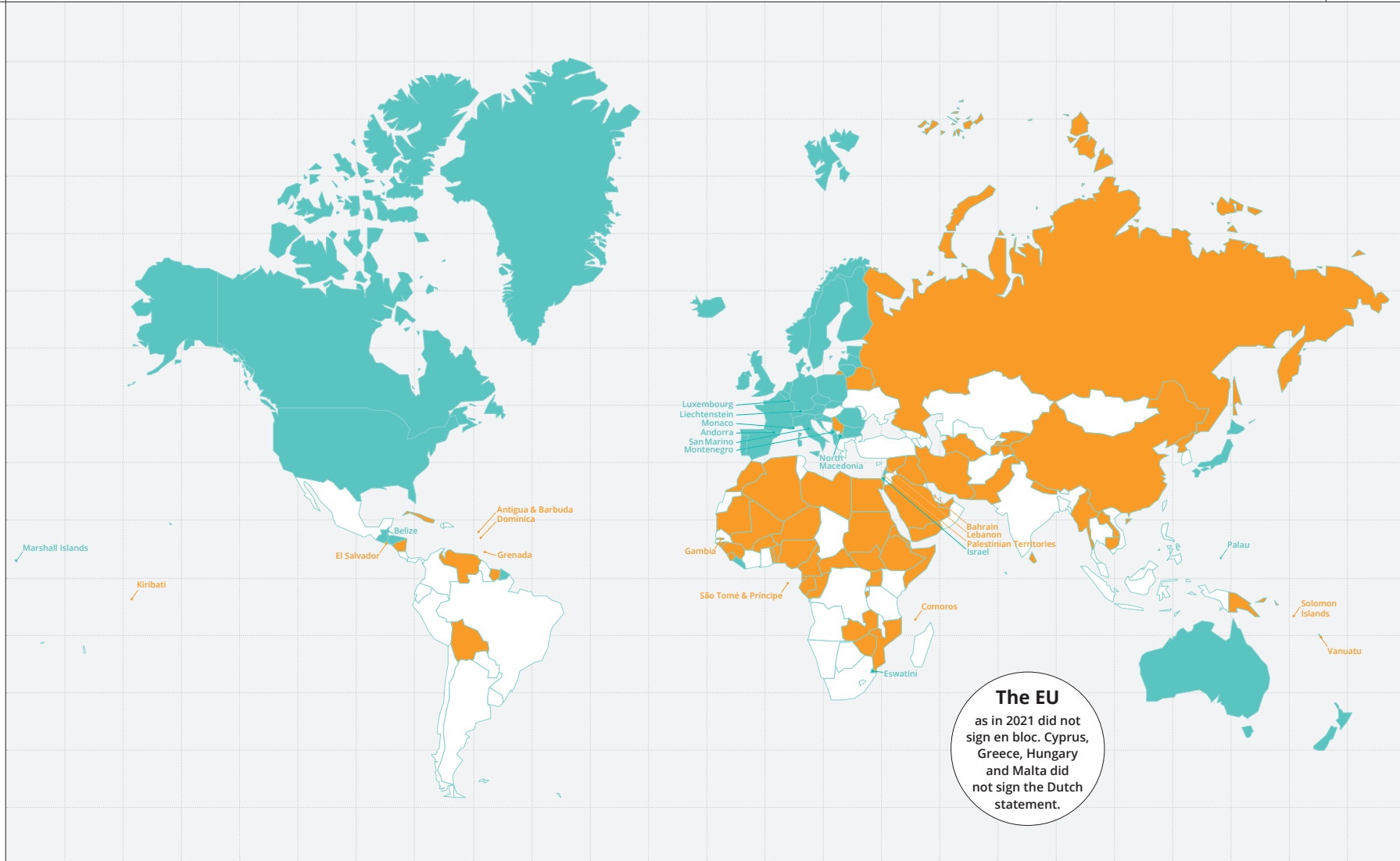


China's policy in Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Tibet 2022

At the 50th session, the Netherlands delivered a joint statement on behalf of 46 other states in which they called for the prompt publication of the report on Xinjiang by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Cuba, on behalf of 68 other states, opposed "politicisation, double standards and interference in China's internal affairs".

Signatory of JST by Cuba (69)

Signatory of JST by the Netherlands (47)





Joint Statement against OHCHR report on Xinjiang in 2022

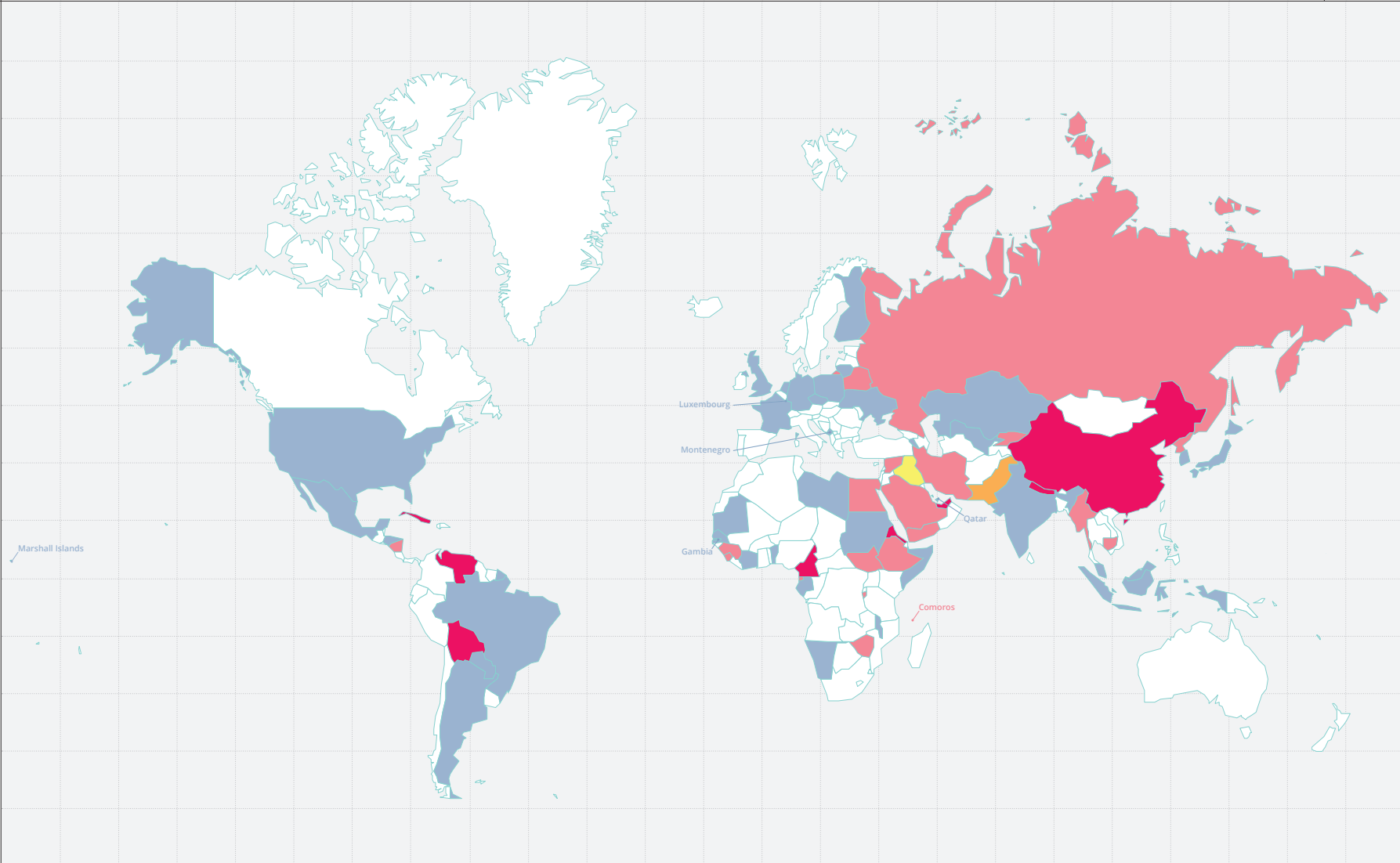
At the beginning of the 51st session of the Human Rights Council, China read a joint statement on behalf of 30 states questioning the legitimacy of the report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on the situation in Xinjiang. Pakistan and Iraq withdrew their signatures. Besides China, only seven other Council Members supported the statement.

No Signatory, but Council Member (38)

Council member, but Council Member, withdrew signature (1)

Signatory, but Council Member, no Council Member (20)

Signatory and Council Member (8)





Vote on a debate on Xinjiang

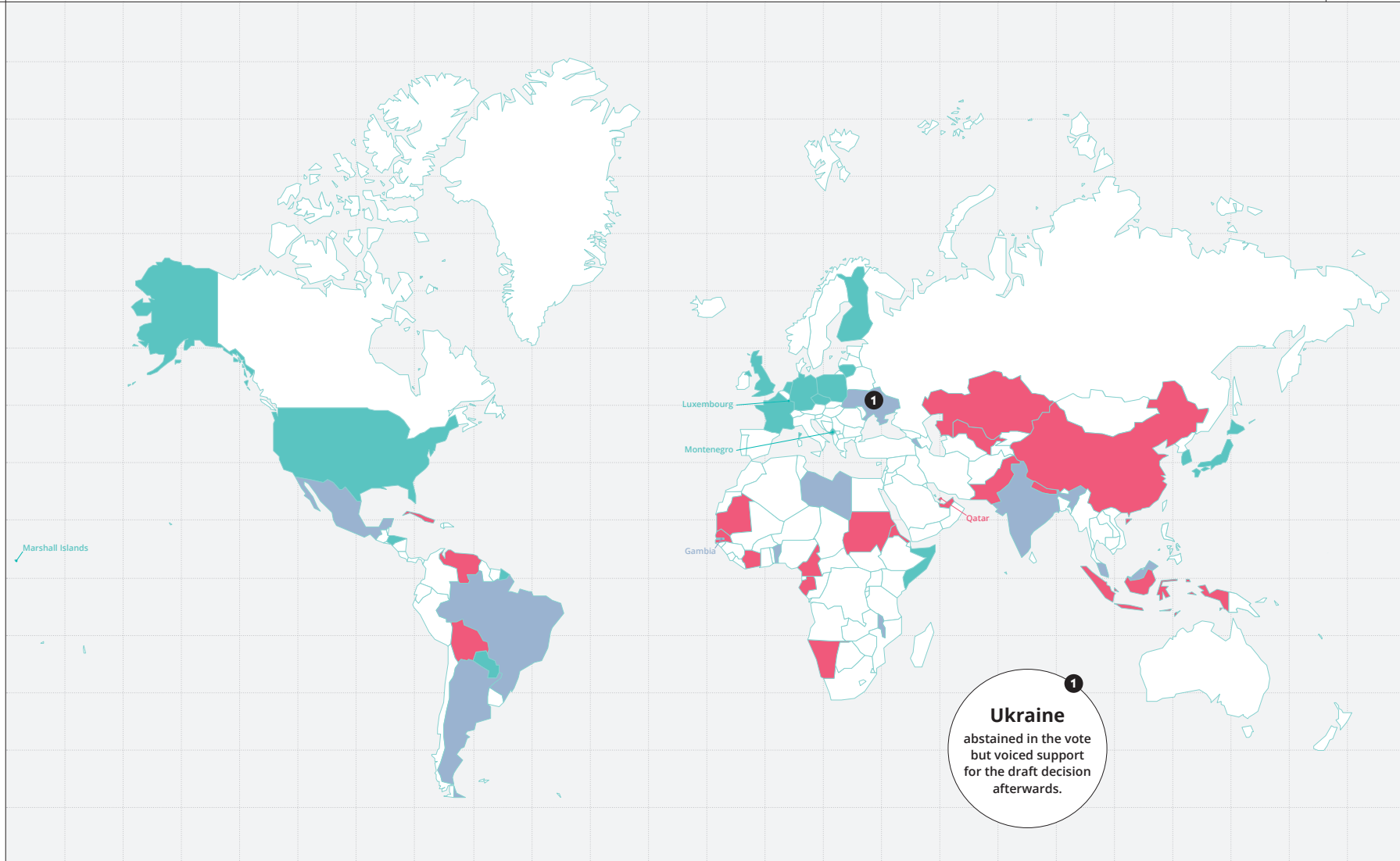
Following the publication of the OHCHR report on Xinjiang on 31 August 2022, the US together with Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and the UK put forward a draft decision at the 51st session, which aimed at holding a debate at the next session. China called for a vote on the text which was rejected by a small margin of 19 to 17 with 11 abstentions.

Against (19)

Abstention (11)

In favour (17)

Not a member



Vote against extension of Group of Eminent Experts on Yemen in 2021

For the first time since its creation 15 years ago, at the 48th session in 2021, the Council rejected a resolution by a recorded vote. This resulted in the discontinuation of the mandate of the 'Group of Eminent Experts' (GEE) on Yemen which had existed since 2017 and demonstrated violations of international humanitarian law and human rights by all parties to the conflict.

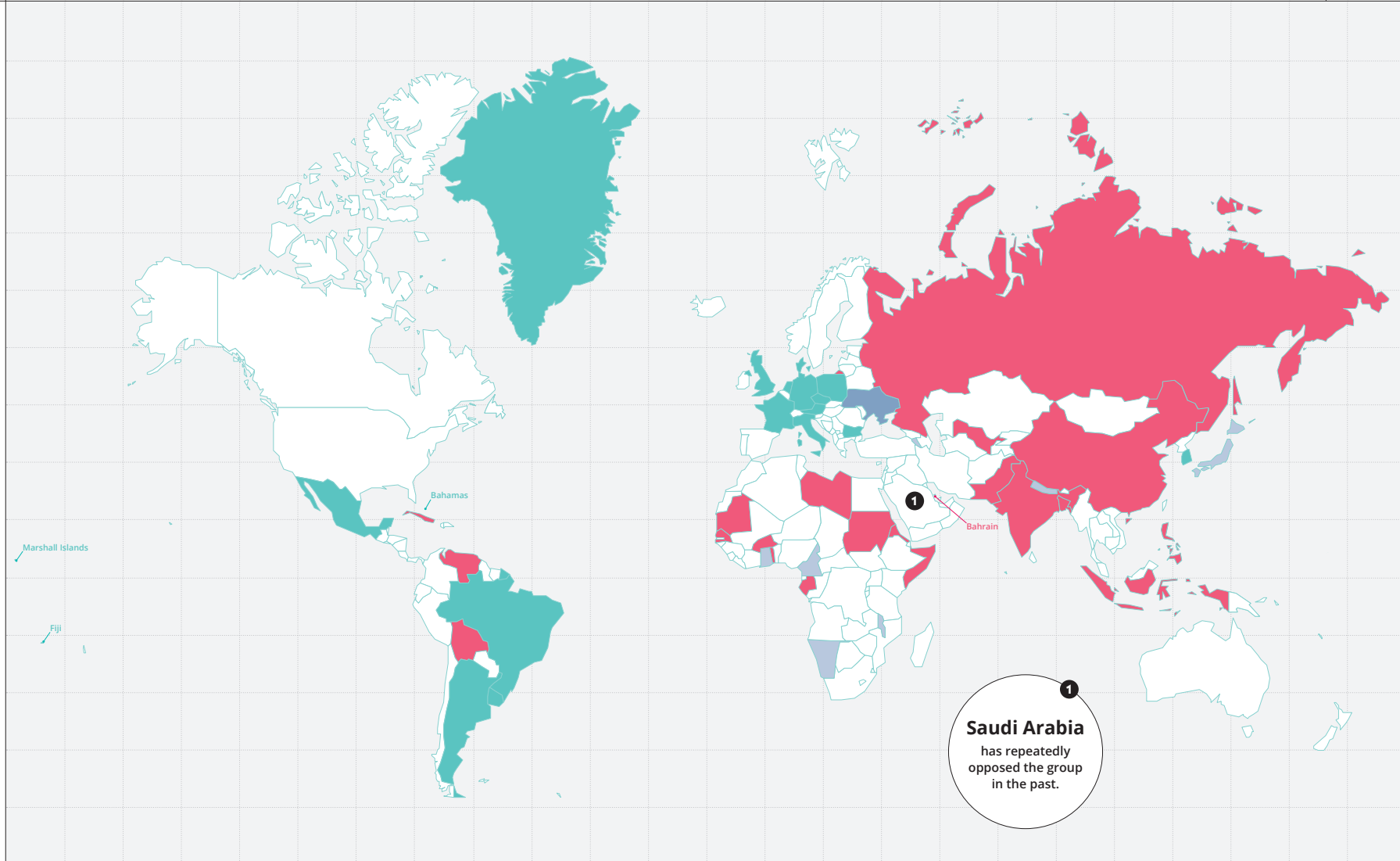
Against (21)

Absent (1)

Abstention (7)

In favour (18)

Not a member

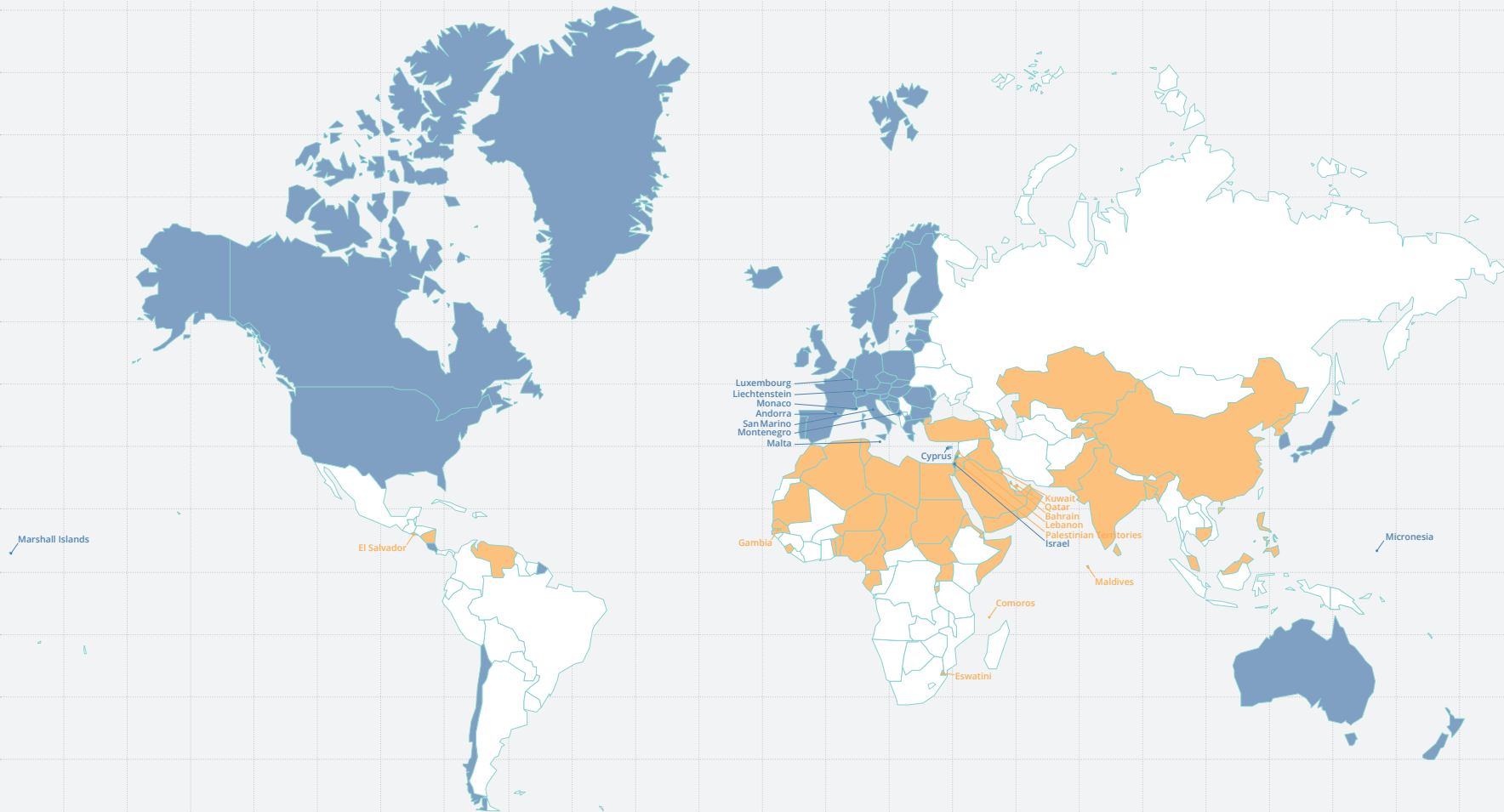


Joint Statements on the human rights situation in Yemen in 2022

During the 49th session, the Netherlands, on behalf of 50 countries, called on the international community to explore options now to address impunity after the non-renewal of the mandate of the Group of Eminent Experts (GEE). Coalition attacks rose by 275% in January 2022 compared to 2021. Yemen criticised the "politicisation" of the Council on behalf of 54 countries.

States that supported the JST delivered by Yemen (54)

States that supported the JST delivered by the Netherlands (50)



Vote on Special Rapporteur on Afghanistan in 2021

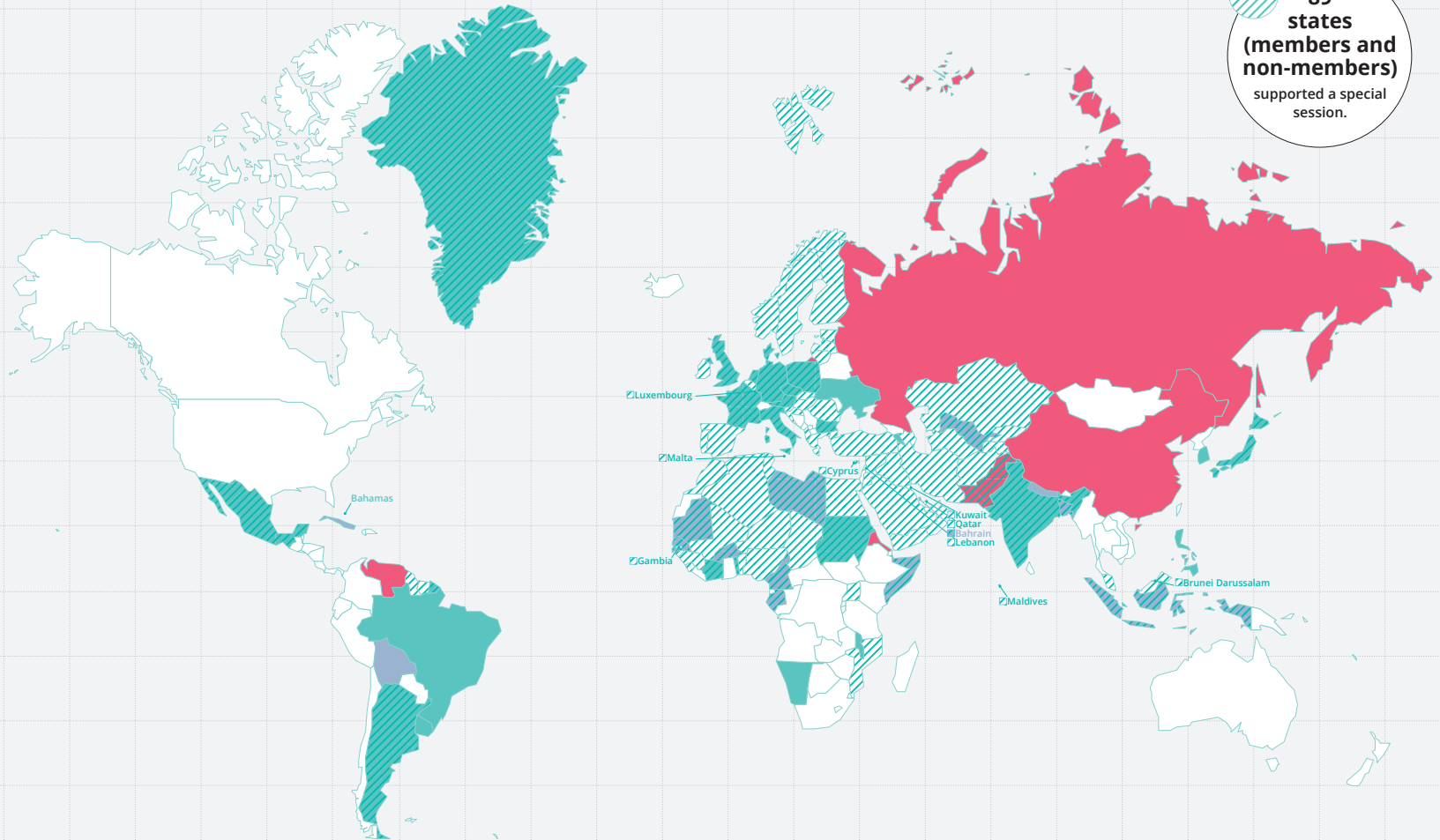
After the Taliban took over Kabul, the UN Human Rights Council convened a special session on 24 August. Afghanistan had campaigned for the establishment of an independent commission of inquiry, which did not materialise. A few weeks later, at the 48th regular session, a new Special Rapporteur was mandated with 28 votes in favour, 5 against and 14 abstentions.

Against (5)

Abstention (14)

In favour (28)

Not a member



Vote on Special Rapporteur on Belarus in 2022

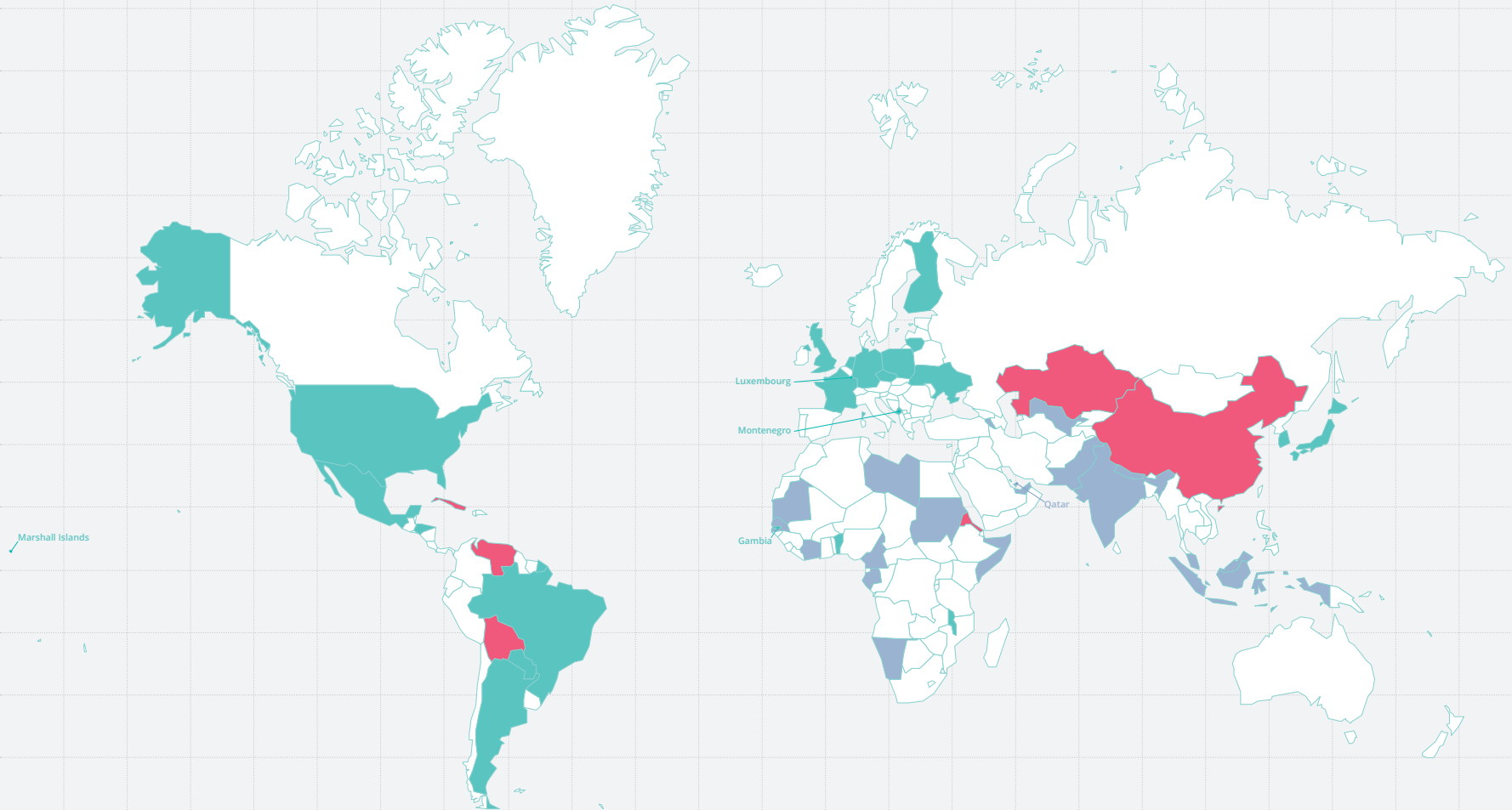
At the 50th session, a resolution which extends the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Belarus under Item 4 (strongest condemnation), was adopted with 23 to 6 and 18 abstentions. It expresses concern about the shrinking civic space, repression and intimidation in a climate of impunity as well as in the context of Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

Against (6)

Abstention (18)

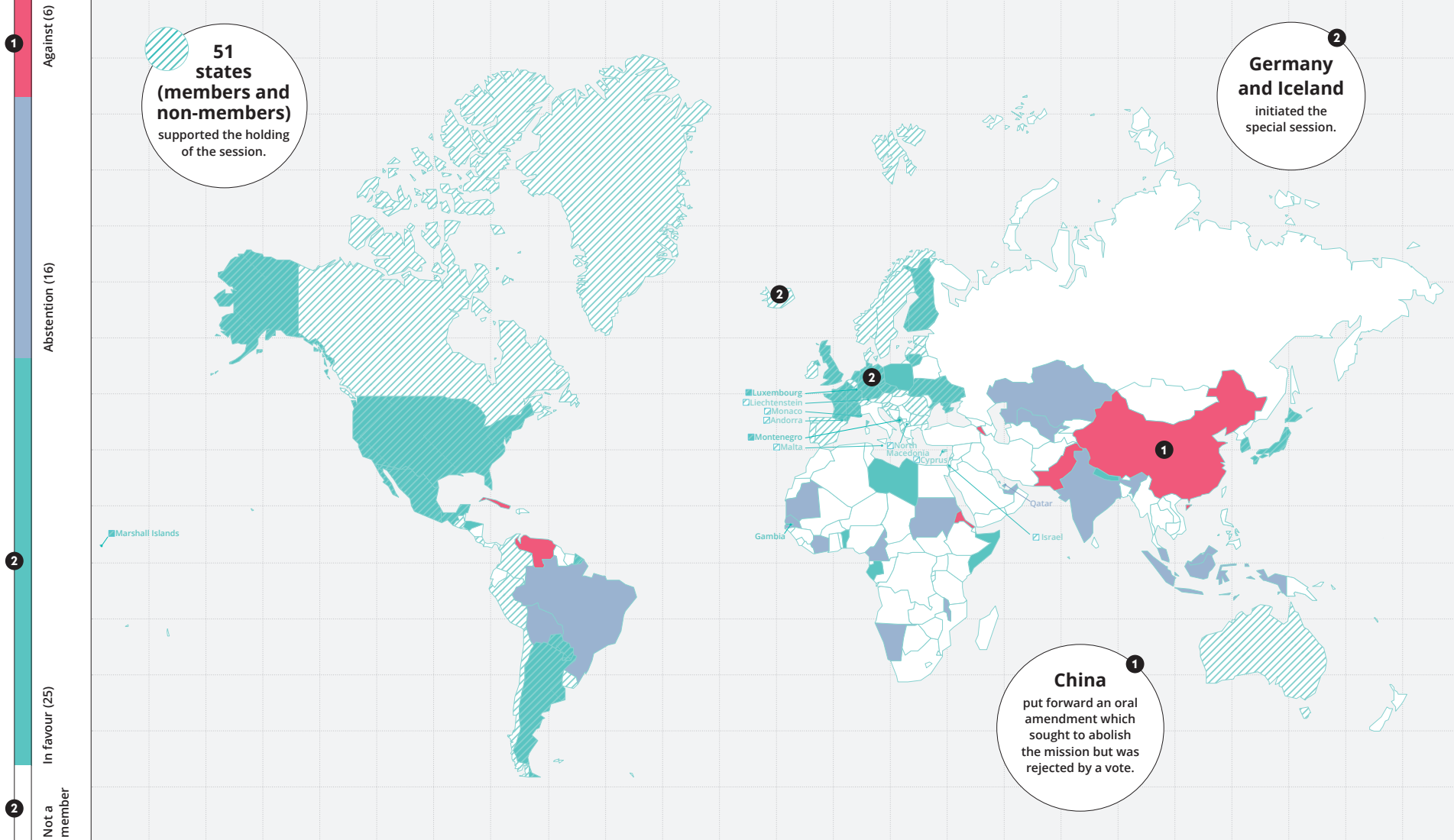
In favour (23)

Not a member



Supporters of Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Iran

During the 35th special session on Iran, an independent international fact-finding mission was mandated with 25 to 6 and 16 abstentions to investigate human rights violations related to the protests that began on 16 September 2022; including their gender dimension, to establish the facts and circumstances, and to collect, consolidate and analyse evidence for future trials.



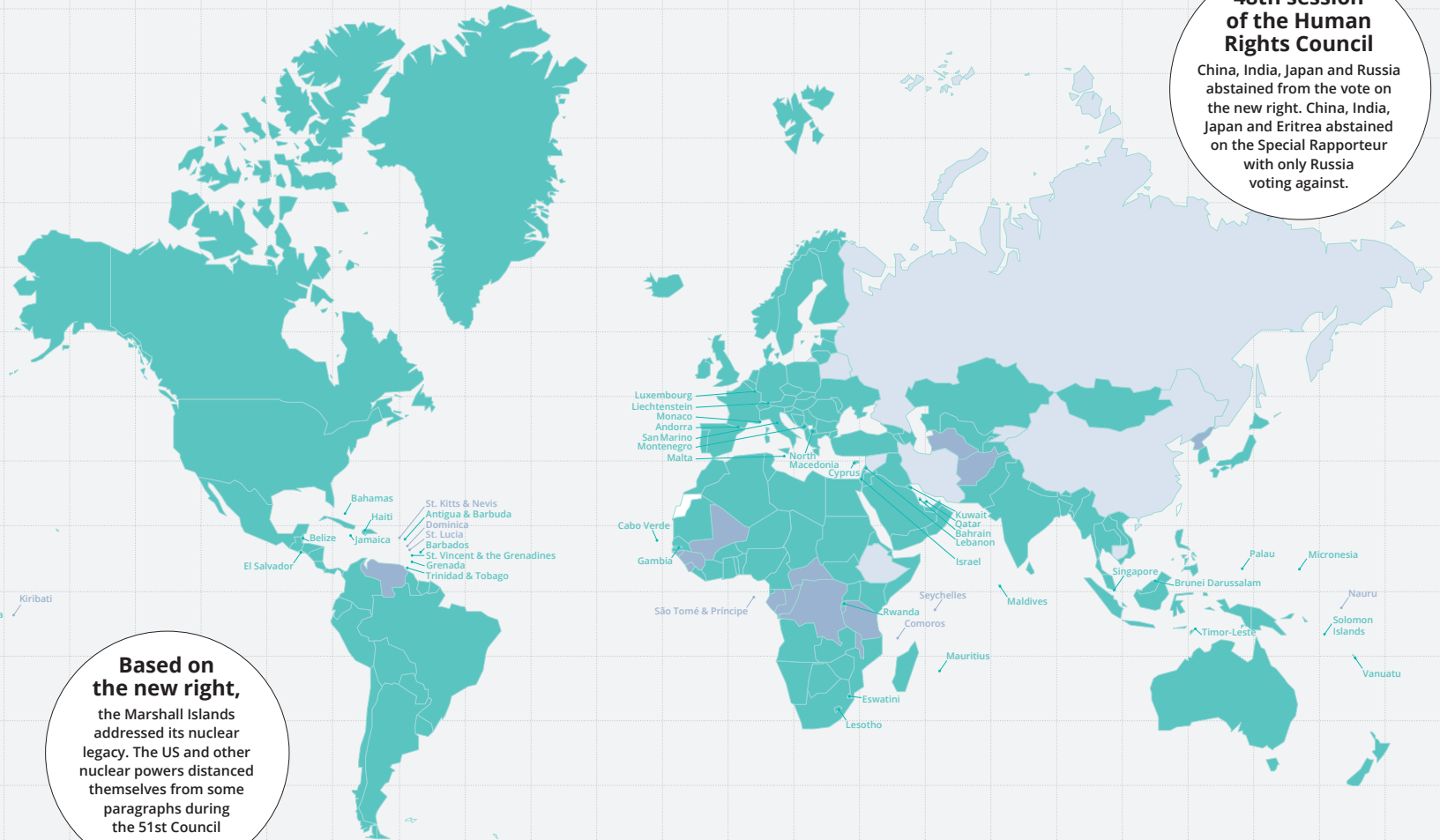


Vote on new human right to clean, healthy and sustainable environment

In a historic move on 28 July 2022, the UN General Assembly recognised a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a new human right. The resolution was adopted with 161 to 0 and 8 abstentions. It follows the Human Rights Council which established the right as well as a Special Rapporteur on climate change during its 48th session in September 2021.

Abstention (8)

In favour (161)





Vote on expert on sexual orientation and gender identity in 2022

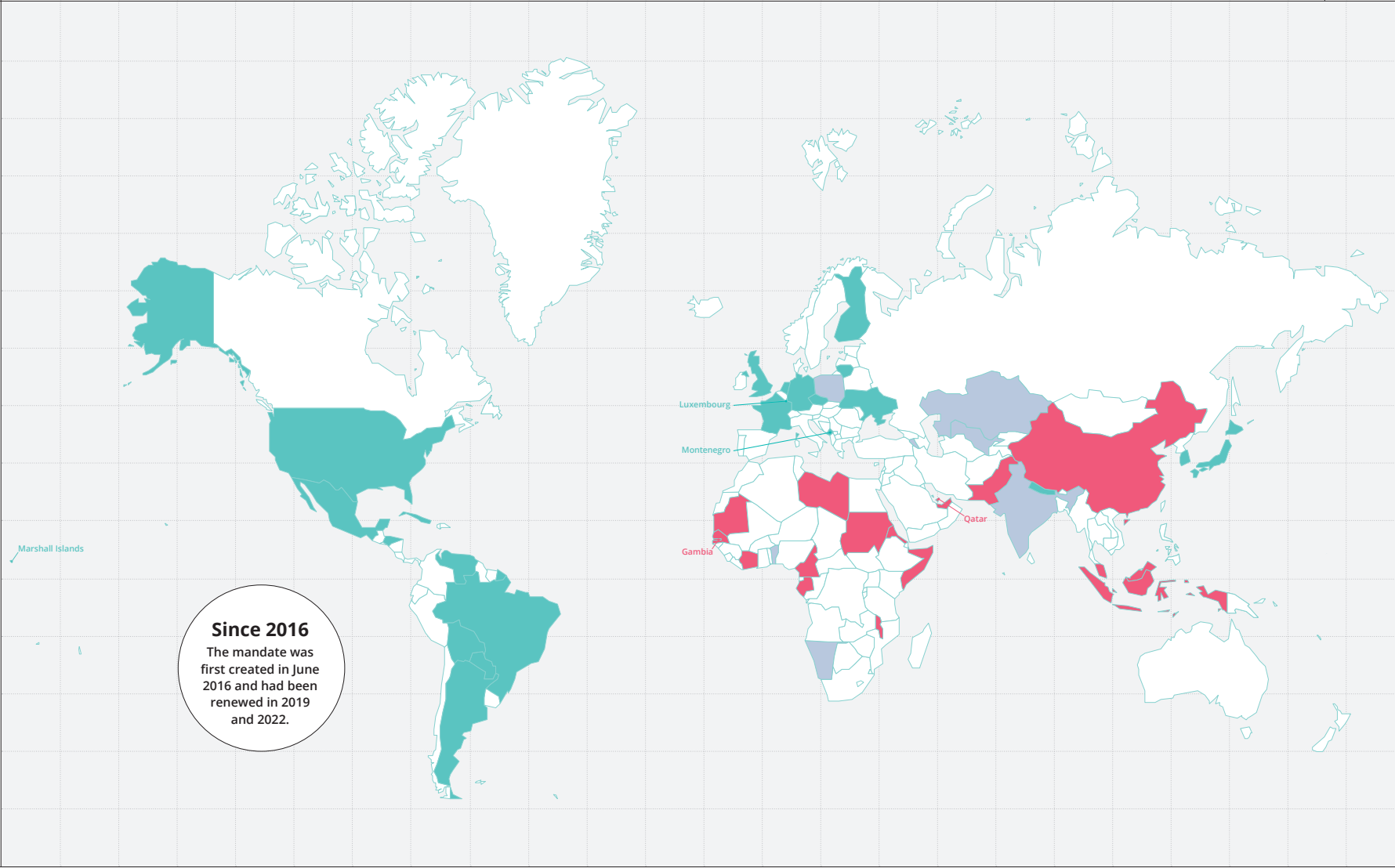
At the 50th session, a resolution to extend the mandate of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity was strongly debated and came to a vote. A total of 13 amendments were put forward by Pakistan on behalf of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC – except Albania).

Against (17)

Abstention (7)

In favour (23)

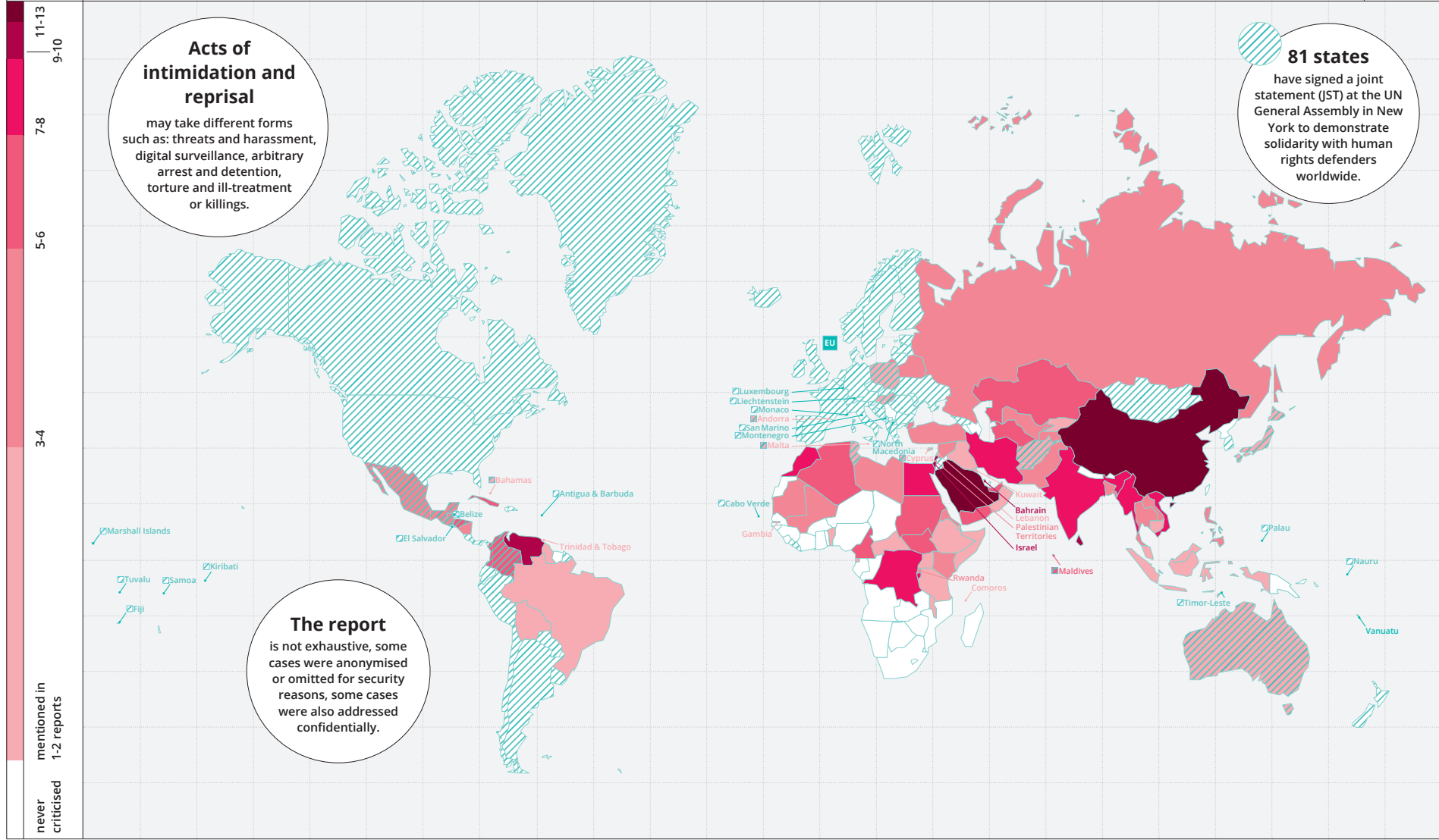
Not a member





Reprisals for cooperation with the UN in the field of human rights

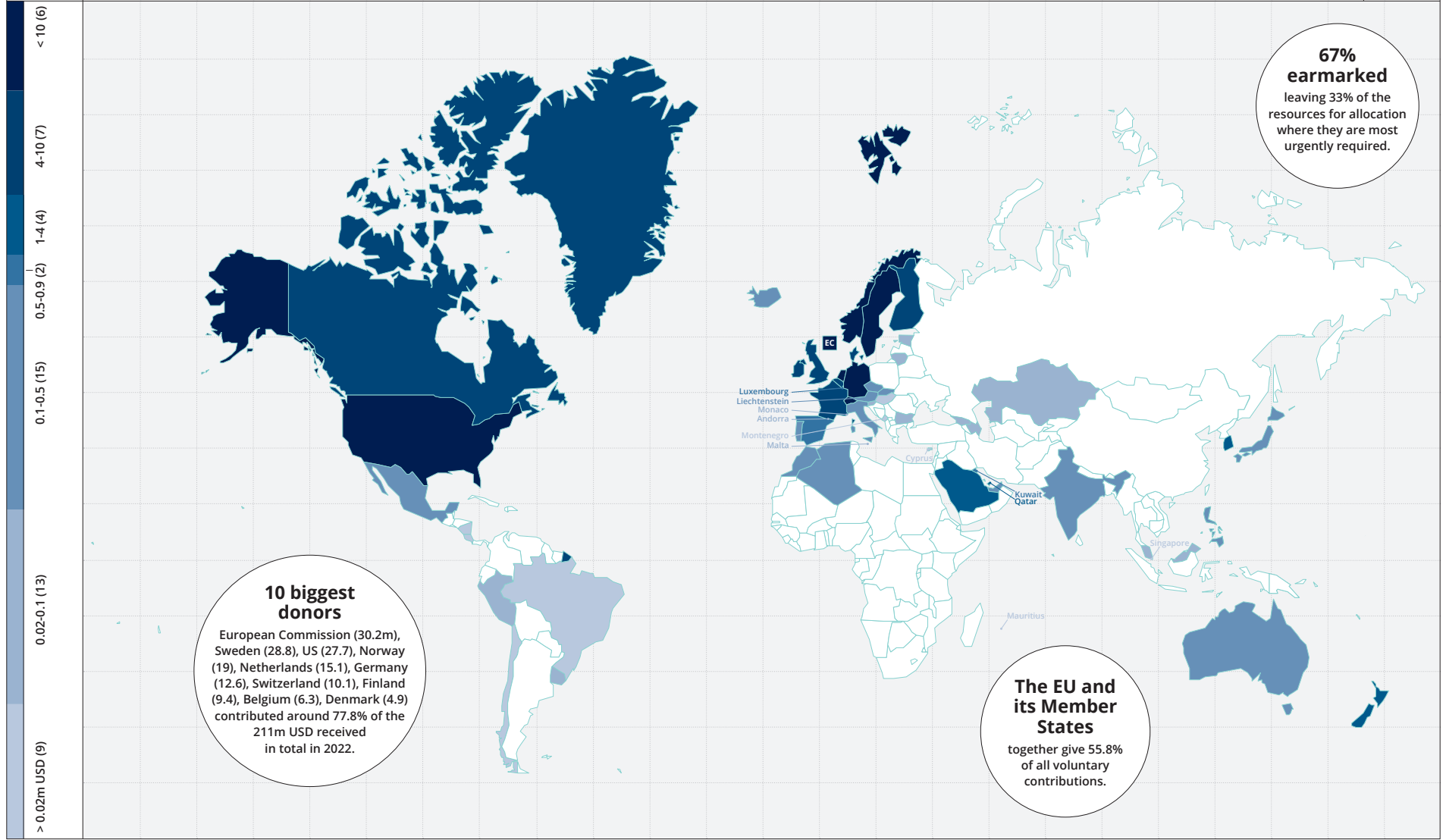
The map depicts states that are mentioned in the UN Secretary-General's annual reports between 2009-2022 for being responsible for acts of intimidation and reprisal against individuals and groups seeking to cooperate or having cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights.





Voluntary contributions to the OHCHR in 2022

Human Rights constitute one of the three pillars of the UN, along with Development, and Peace and Security. However, only 7% of the regular UN budget is allocated to human rights and only around 3% to the OHCHR. It thus heavily relies on voluntary contributions by member states and other donors, which make up almost two-thirds of OHCHR's income.





Geneva and humanitarian affairs

Geneva is considered the world's humanitarian capital since it hosts some of the most important actors in the sector, ranging from the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to the second headquarters of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Geneva is also home to a vibrant landscape of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), think tanks and academic institutions in the area.

Increasing pressure on the sector

Over the past two years, the pressure on the humanitarian sector has increased tremendously. Some humanitarians even consider it the hardest time they have ever faced. This is mainly due to interconnected challenges such as prolonged conflicts and protracted crises, the climate emergency (pp. 96-97), the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the primary and secondary effects of the Russian invasion of Ukraine with soaring food and energy prices, as well as economic shocks. In addition, the respect for international humanitarian law (IHL) is under renewed attack, even from a member of the UN Security Council. This means that needs are reaching new record levels year after year: in 2023, 339m people in 69 countries will be in need of assistance; which is one in every 23 people worldwide, 4% of the world population, or the third most populous country after China and India. Over the past twelve months alone, the sector has witnessed an increase of 65m people in need. What is more, at least 222m in 53 countries will face acute food insecurity and 45m are at risk of starvation (see dashboard).

Consequently, the costs of responding to these needs are increasing: by 25% compared to early-2022 or by 461% over the past ten years. A record 51.5bn USD is needed in 2023. While funding has steadily increased, it has not kept up with the exploding requirements. This is also due to the fact that the donor base remained comparatively small: the top three

Growing funding gap

donors alone – the US, Germany and the European Commission (EC) – gave 63% in 2022, while the top ten countries accounted for 82% (pp. 92-93). An increased focus on a few crises, most importantly on Ukraine or shrinking aid budgets due to the slowdown of the world economy are added to this. Hence, in 2022, only half of the requirements were covered. This affected some of the biggest humanitarian crises, such as Syria, Afghanistan, Yemen or Ethiopia as well as some under-reported situations in the Sahel region, Central America or the Horn of Africa (pp. 94-95).

Glimmer of hope

In this context, the 'Black Sea Grain Initiative' of July 2022, which allows for commercial food exports from three key Ukrainian ports in the Black Sea, was considered a glimmer of hope. It was negotiated with the help of OCHA, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), other UN agencies and mediation actors from Geneva. Martin Griffiths, who took over the role as the UN's Humanitarian Relief Coordinator and head of OCHA from Mark Lowcock in May 2021, even called it "probably the most important" achievement of his term. As of February 2022, the initiative has exported more than 21m tonnes of various agricultural products. In total, about half of the exports go to low- and middle-income countries, with UN-chartered vessels often delivering humanitarian food aid.

Reboot of the system

The overall picture, however, remains bleak. Peter Maurer, who served as president of the ICRC for the past ten years and was succeeded by Mirjana Spoljaric Egger in October 2022, drew a gloomy conclusion: not a single conflict had been settled during his term in office, "band-aid solutions" were no longer sufficient to solve systemic crises; the traditional humanitarian system itself was at an end. In calling for a change in mind-set and approach, Maurer is not alone among those denouncing the system as no longer being fit for purpose to meet the challenges of our time.

Global humanitarian needs, 2015-2023

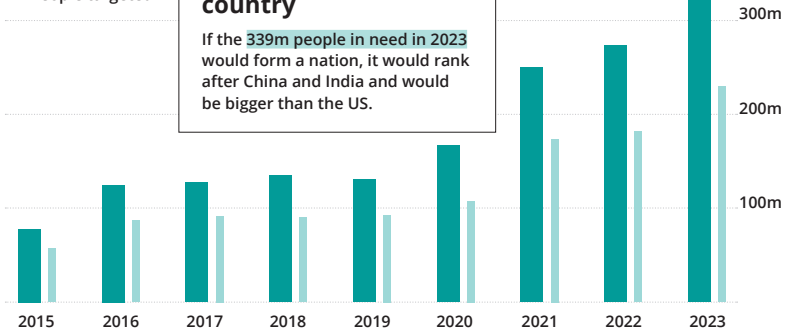
One in 23 people

needs humanitarian assistance, more than double the percentage just four years ago.

- People in need
- People targeted

Third most populous country

If the 339m people in need in 2023 would form a nation, it would rank after China and India and would be bigger than the US.

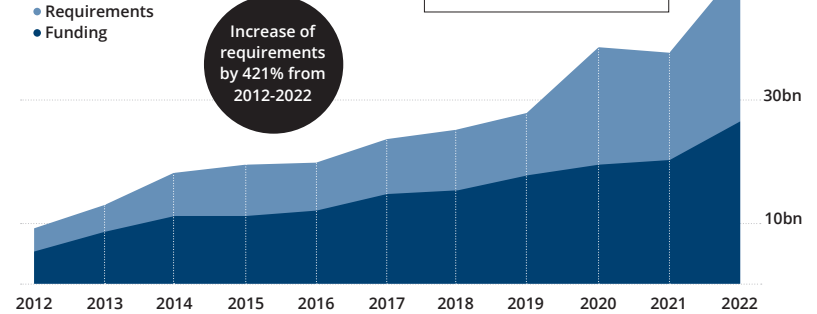


Appeal funding gap, 2012-2022

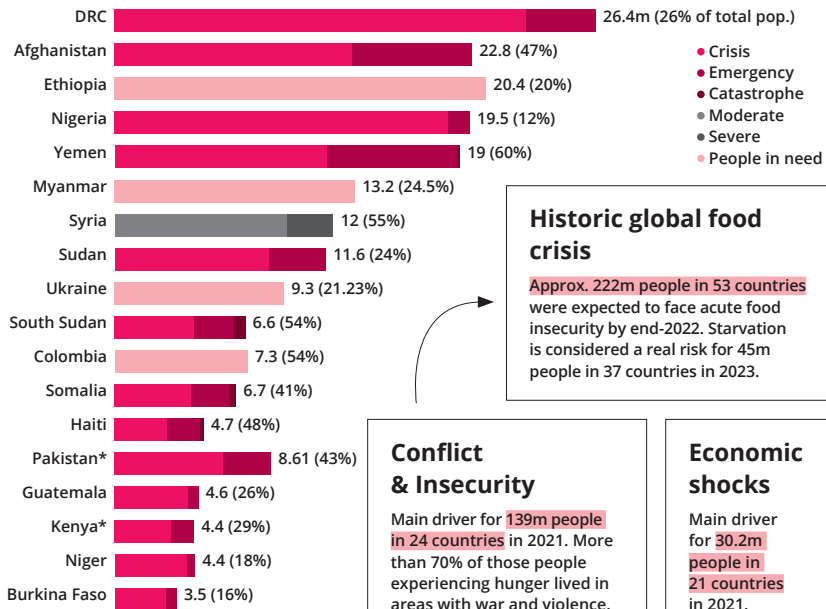
Response plans become ever longer, larger, higher in number.

Largest plans

Afghanistan, Syria, Yemen, Ukraine, Ethiopia need almost 50% of all requirements.



People in acute food insecurity (> 3m) in countries with humanitarian response in 2023



Historic global food crisis

Approx. 222m people in 53 countries were expected to face acute food insecurity by end-2022. Starvation is considered a real risk for 45m people in 37 countries in 2023.

Conflict & Insecurity

Main driver for 139m people in 24 countries in 2021. More than 70% of those people experiencing hunger lived in areas with war and violence.

Economic shocks

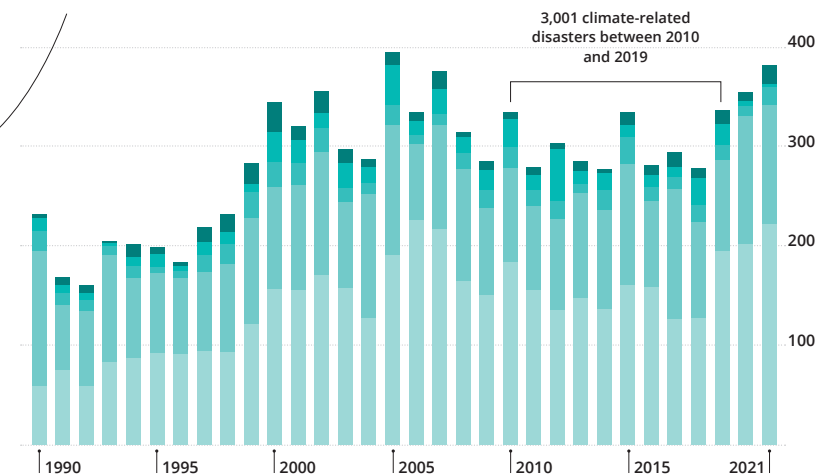
Main driver for 30.2m people in 21 countries in 2021.

Climate related disasters, 1990-2021

Extreme climatic and weather events

Main driver in 8 countries with 23.5m people in 2021.

- Wildfire
- Extreme temperature
- Drought
- Storm
- Flood

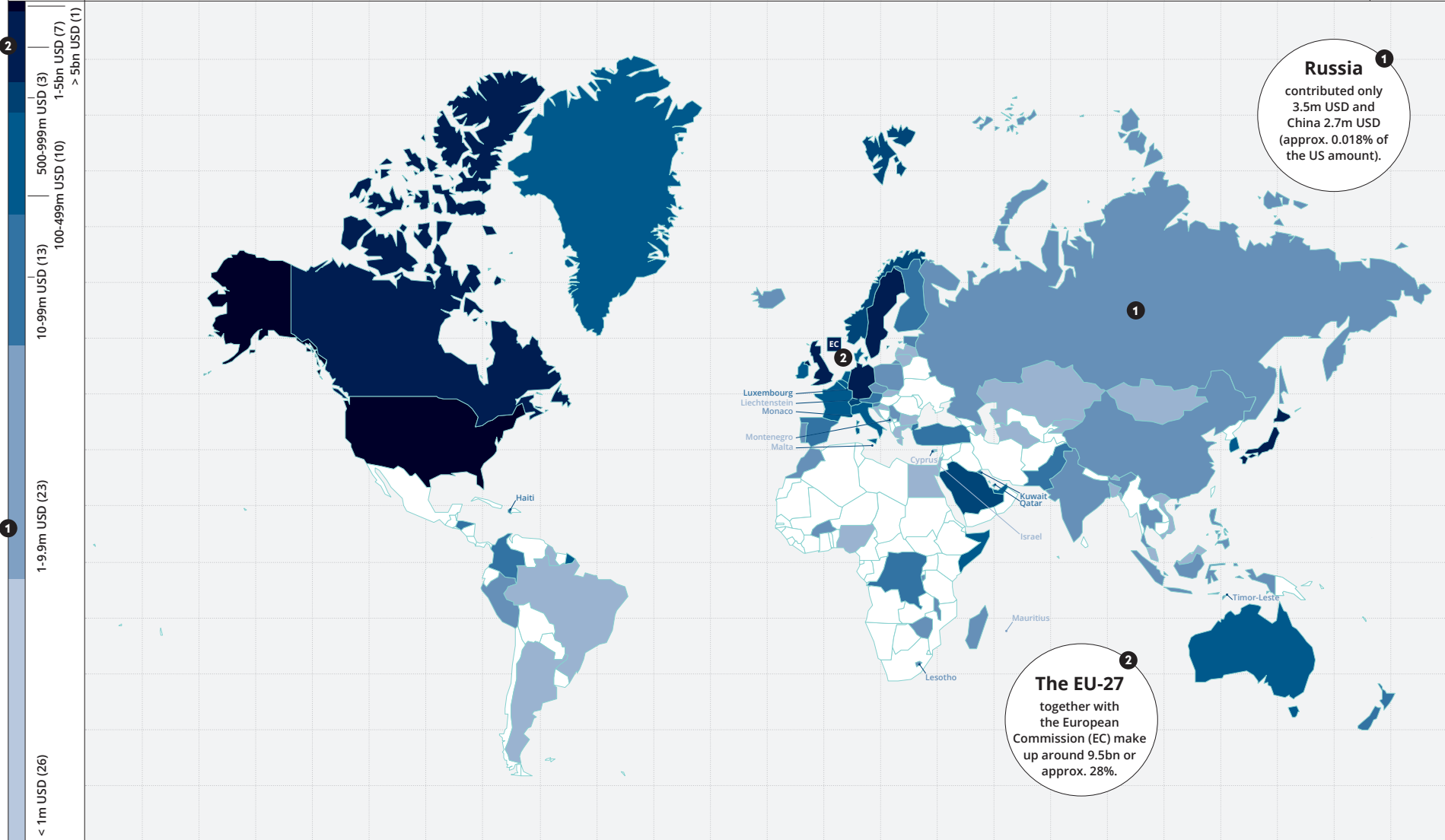


*Countries who do not have an humanitarian response plan (HRP) but a different country-specific response plan, e.g. Flash Appeal. Data from different periods in 2022



Donor countries and humanitarian aid contributions worldwide in 2022

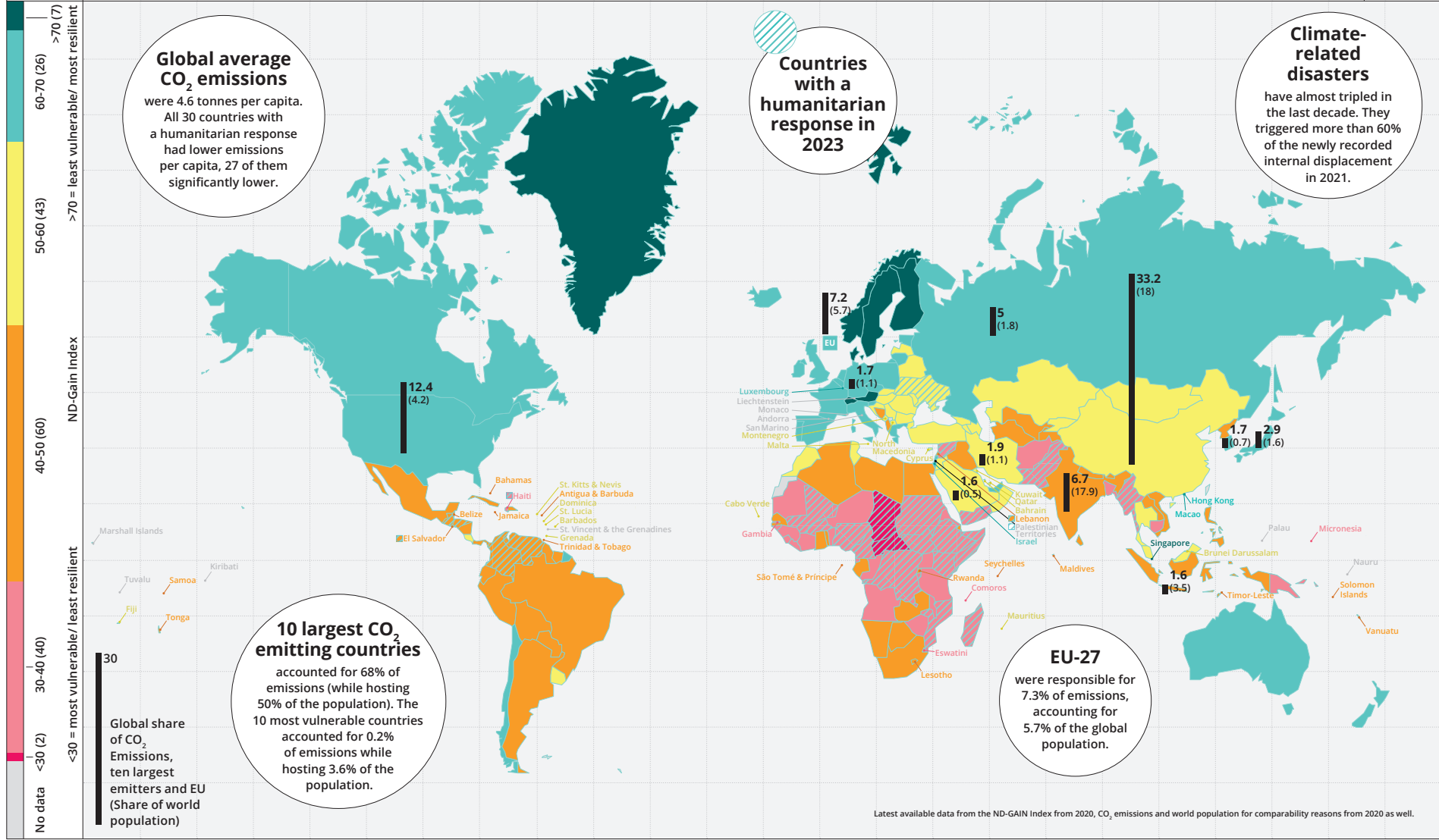
In 2022, around 33.44bn USD of humanitarian aid were channelled through UN agencies, funds, NGOs and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The top-three donors alone provided 63%: US (14bn, 43%), Germany (4bn, 12%) and European Commission (2.6bn, 7.8%). The UK, Sweden, Japan, Canada, Norway, Saudi Arabia and Switzerland followed (in this order).





Climate change and humanitarian crises worldwide

The climate crisis has also become a humanitarian crisis. Among the 15 countries most vulnerable to climate change and least ready to improve resilience, ten have an internationally led humanitarian response according to the Global Humanitarian Overview 2023 and the ND-Gain Index. Despite contributing least to global warming, they are the most vulnerable to its impacts.



Latest available data from the ND-GAIN Index from 2020, CO₂ emissions and world population for comparability reasons from 2020 as well.



Staggering increase of people forcibly displaced

The world's humanitarian capital is also home to the headquarters of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), several think tanks, NGOs and institutes are active in the field.

Over the past two years, forced displacement has remained one of the major global challenges with figures more than doubling over the past ten years as the numbers from reports of the UNHCR demonstrate: While 42.5m people were forcibly displaced in 2011, this figure had risen to 89.3m by 2021, more than 1% of the world population. Earlier than most expected – by mid-2022, the 100m threshold was exceeded: 103m people were forced to flee their homes, largely due to the war in Ukraine (see dashboard). As in the previous years, the vast majority of refugees (73% in 2020 and 72% in 2021) stayed within their own region, with 83% being hosted by low- and middle-income countries (pp. 102-103). The sharp increase in funding needs was again not met with the necessary resources, only 56% was funded in 2021 and 2022 with only a few donors (among them particularly the US, the EU and its Member States) providing the vast majority (pp. 106-109).

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

During the COVID-19 pandemic, border closures constituted one of the main challenges: more than 160 countries kept their borders closed in 2020, and 99 did not provide any exceptions to those seeking protection. Despite fewer refugees and asylum seekers having arrived at their destination in every region of the world, figures kept rising. Although 35% more asylum applications were submitted in 2021, numbers were still far below pre-pandemic levels. Forcibly displaced and stateless people have been among the hardest hit groups of societies throughout the pandemic, not least due to the increased food and economic insecurity, and challenges to access health and protection services. Also resettlement, which

The war in Ukraine and its consequences

is considered one of the three durable solutions along with return and local integration, was at an all-time low in 2020: only 34,400 refugees were admitted for resettlement in 2020 compared to a need of 1.4m. Canada, the US and Australia admitted the most. While the figures rose slightly in 2021, it still constitutes only around 4% (pp. 104-105) of the actual need.

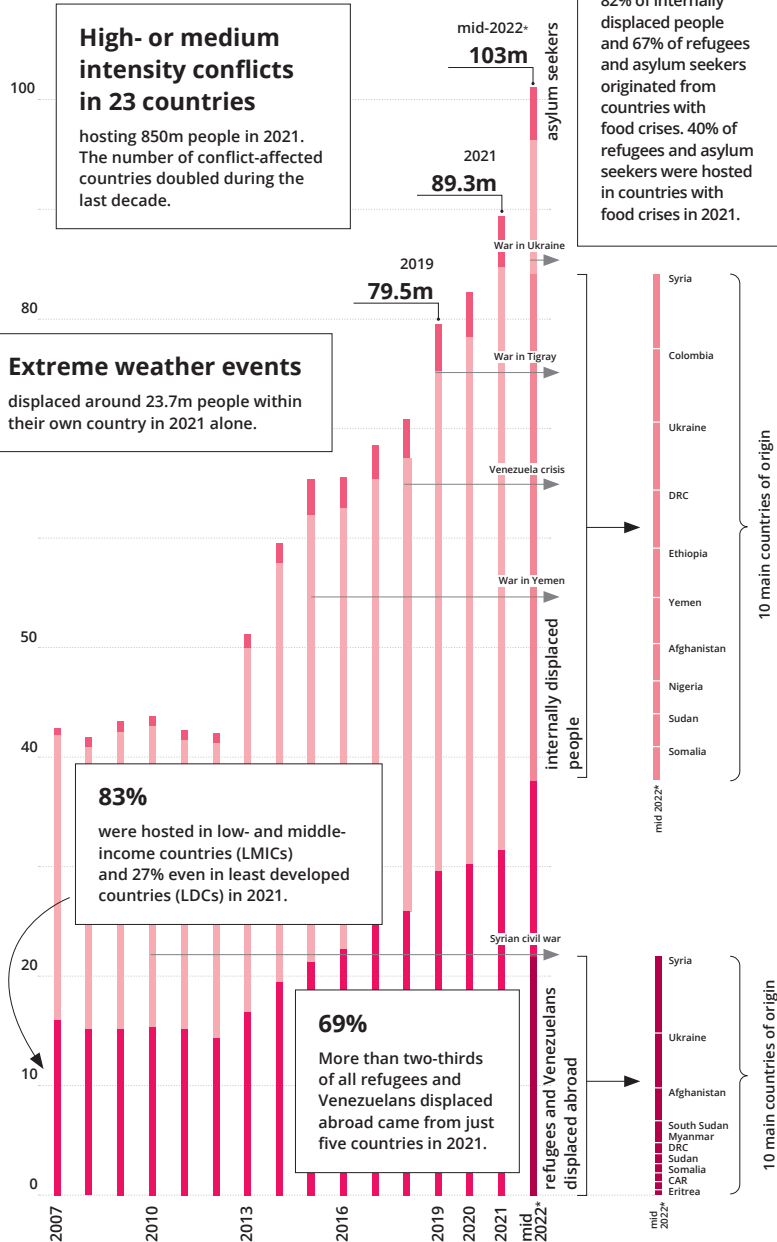
With the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, one third of Ukrainians became displaced by mid-2022, causing one of the largest displacement crises since World War II, and the fastest growing worldwide. By early-2023, 8m people had fled Ukraine, 4.8m registered for temporary protection in the EU and 5.3m people were internally displaced (IDPs) within Ukraine. Next to the primary consequences of the war, its secondary effects hit countries hosting refugees or large numbers of IDPs especially hard. Food insecurity, rising inflation and high energy prices were already devastating for many prior to the war, especially in the Sahel region and the Middle East. As early as 2021, 82% of IDPs and 67% of refugees and asylum seekers came from countries with food crises, and 40% of refugees and asylum seekers were hosted in a food-insecure country. The war further accelerates current trends.

Complex web of causes and way forward

Over recent years, wars and protracted conflicts remained the main driver of forced displacement, along with the impact of climate change and the pandemic, government crises, massive human rights violations and ever-deepening inequalities. Filippo Grandi, who was re-elected in 2022 to serve as High Commissioner for Refugees until end-2025, commented on the extraordinary response to the Ukrainian refugee crisis as a glimmer of hope, from which much can be learned. He insists, however, that sufficient political will to find political solutions to long-standing conflicts remains the most important step.

People forced to flee worldwide, 2007-2022*

*the numbers for mid-2022 are estimates



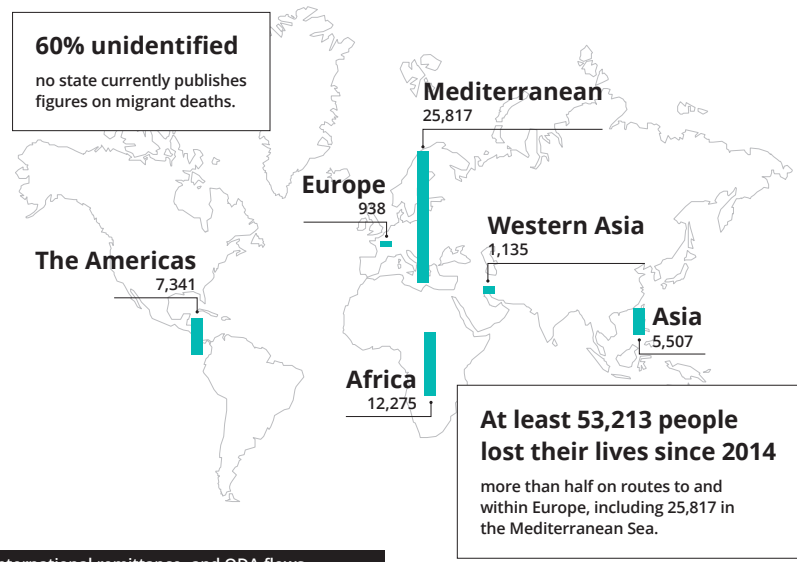
Food crises

82% of internally displaced people and 67% of refugees and asylum seekers originated from countries with food crises. 40% of refugees and asylum seekers were hosted in countries with food crises in 2021.

Missing migrants between 2014-early-2023

60% unidentified

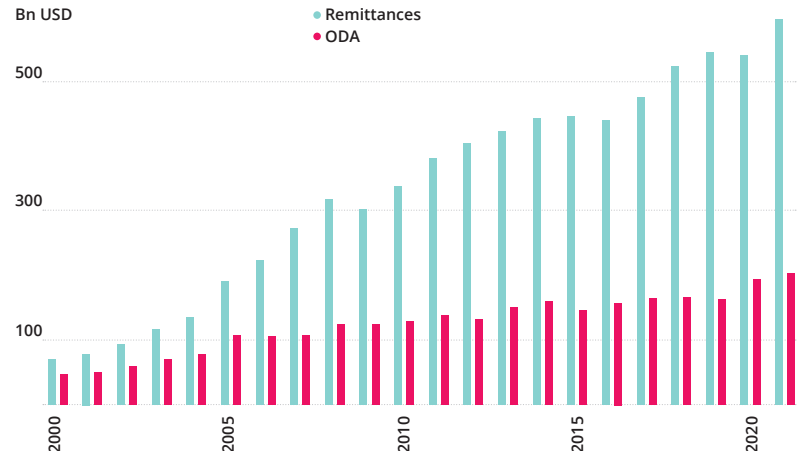
no state currently publishes figures on migrant deaths.



International remittance- and ODA flows to low- and middle-income countries, 1990-2022*

Remittances

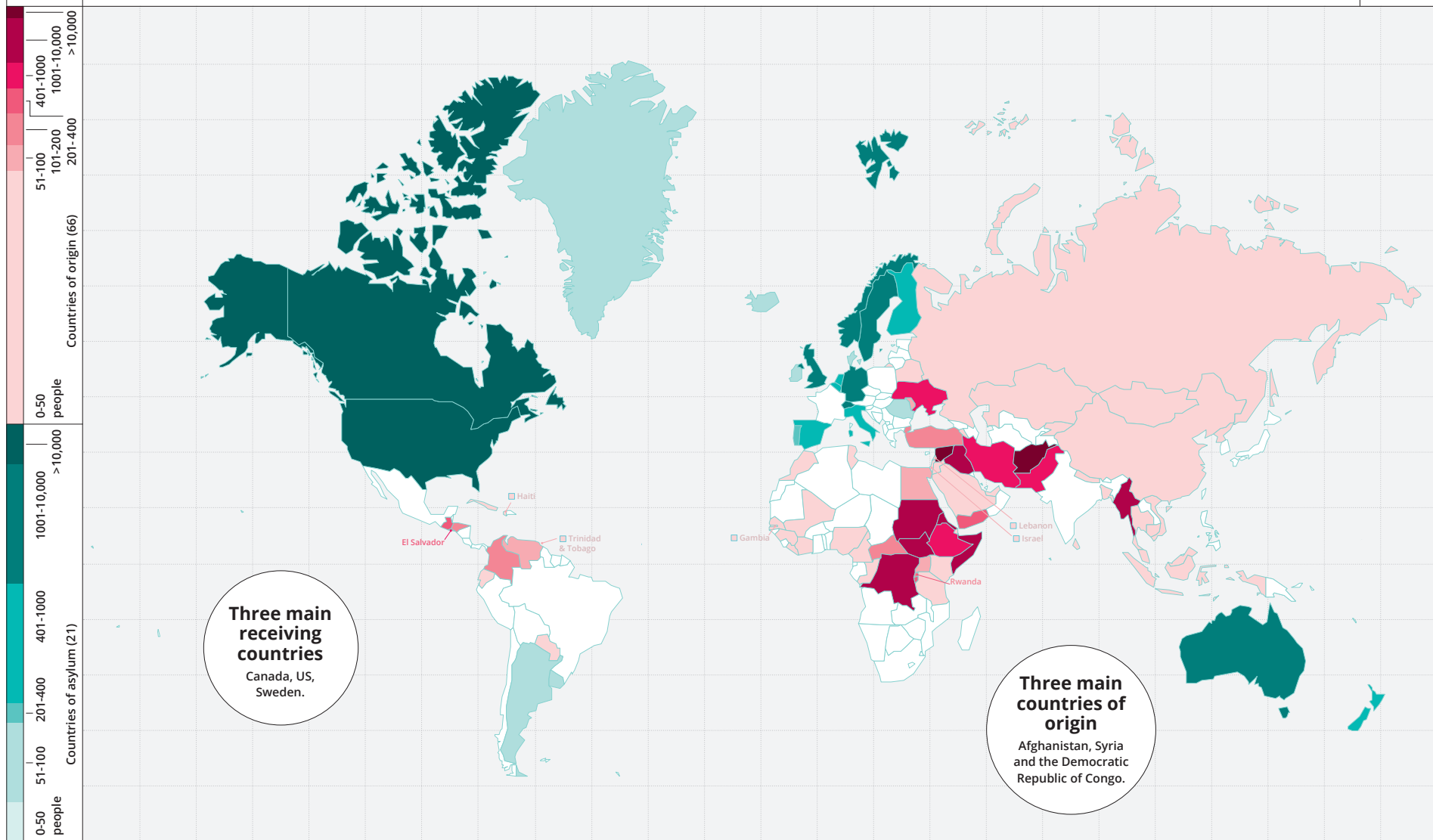
greatly surpass levels of Official Development Assistance (ODA) since the mid-1990s which are designed to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Since 2015, they constitute the main source of external finance for low- and middle-income (LMICs) (excluding China), exceeding Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows and ODA.





Resettlement of refugees in 2021

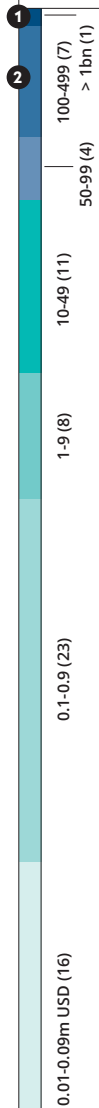
According to the UNHCR, resettlement is one of the three durable solutions for refugees, along with return and local integration. In 2021, there were 89.3m forcibly displaced worldwide. Of the 1.4m refugees in need of resettlement, only 4% (57,436) were resettled. However, this was two-thirds more than in 2020 when resettlement was at an all-time low due to COVID-19.





Financial contributions for the UNHCR in 2021

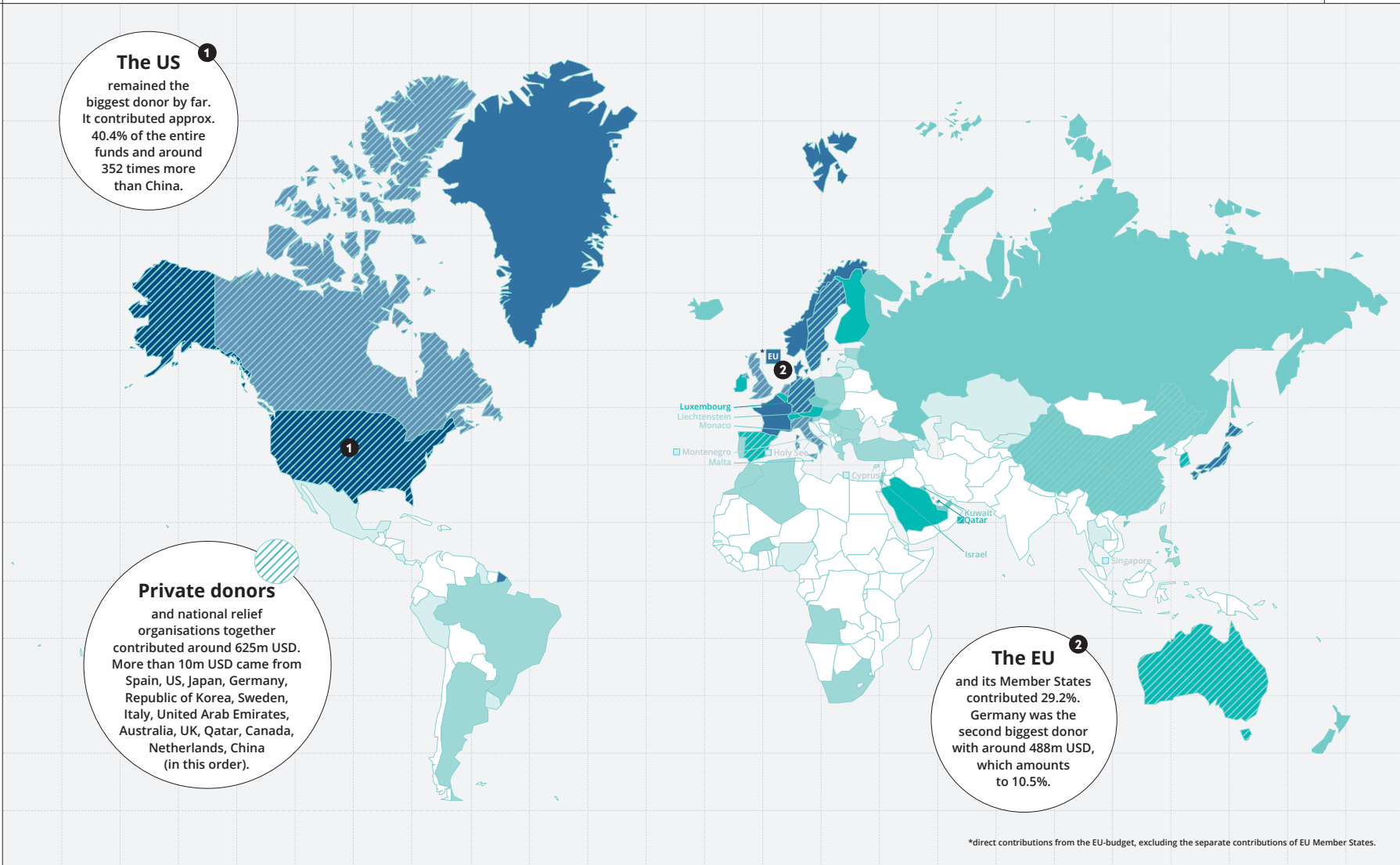
In 2021, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) received a total of 5.1bn USD, which only covered 56% of the total budget. Only around 11% of the overall contributions were unearmarked and allowed for a free allocation. The map shows all contributions by governments and the European Union which accounted for 83%. Private donors contributed 13%.



The US
 remained the biggest donor by far. It contributed approx. 40.4% of the entire funds and around 352 times more than China.

Private donors
 and national relief organisations together contributed around 625m USD. More than 10m USD came from Spain, US, Japan, Germany, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Italy, United Arab Emirates, Australia, UK, Qatar, Canada, Netherlands, China (in this order).

The EU
 and its Member States contributed 29.2%. Germany was the second biggest donor with around 488m USD, which amounts to 10.5%.

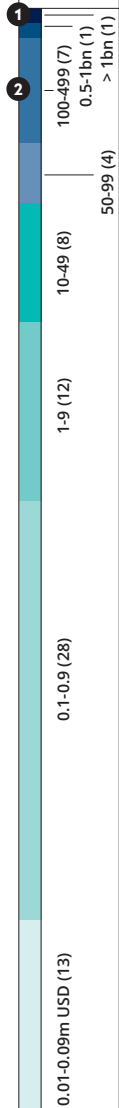


*direct contributions from the EU-budget, excluding the separate contributions of EU Member States.



Financial contributions for the UNHCR in 2022

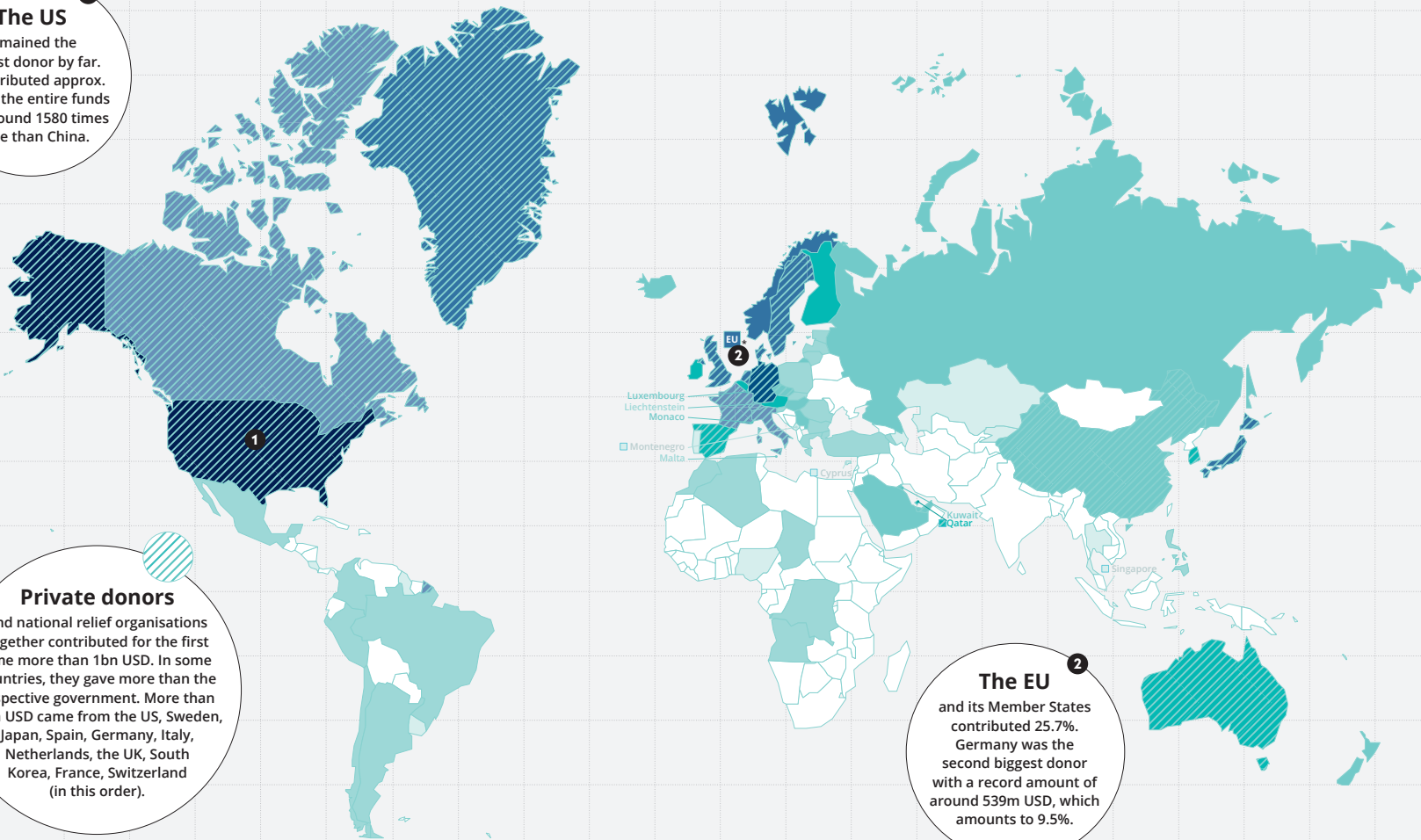
In 2022, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) received a total of 5.9bn USD, which only covered 56% of the total budget. Merely 6% of the overall contributions were unarmarked, thus allowing for a free allocation. The map shows all contributions by governments and the European Union which accounted for 76%. Private donors massively stepped up and contributed 21%.



The US
 remained the biggest donor by far. It contributed approx. 38% of the entire funds and around 1580 times more than China.

Private donors
 and national relief organisations together contributed for the first time more than 1bn USD. In some countries, they gave more than the respective government. More than 10m USD came from the US, Sweden, Japan, Spain, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, the UK, South Korea, France, Switzerland (in this order).

The EU
 and its Member States contributed 25.7%. Germany was the second biggest donor with a record amount of around 539m USD, which amounts to 9.5%.

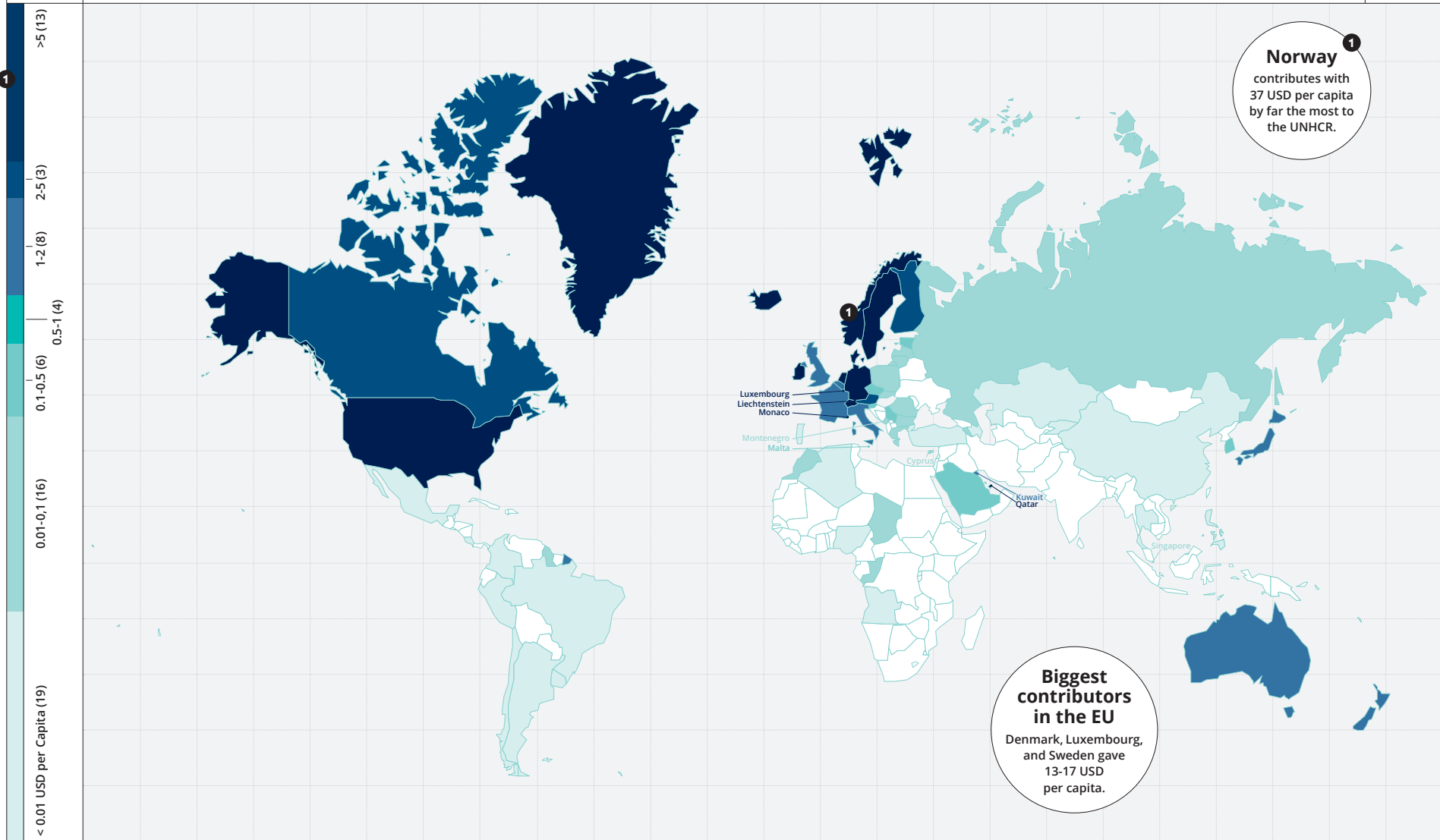


*direct contributions from the EU-budget, excluding the separate contributions of EU Member States.



Per capita contributions for the UNHCR in 2022

The map illustrates the per capita contributions to the UN Refugee Agency's (UNHCR) entire budget in 2021. In total, 13 countries gave more than 5 USD per capita, six of them were EU countries. 76% of the contributors were from governments and the EU, while 21% from private donors.

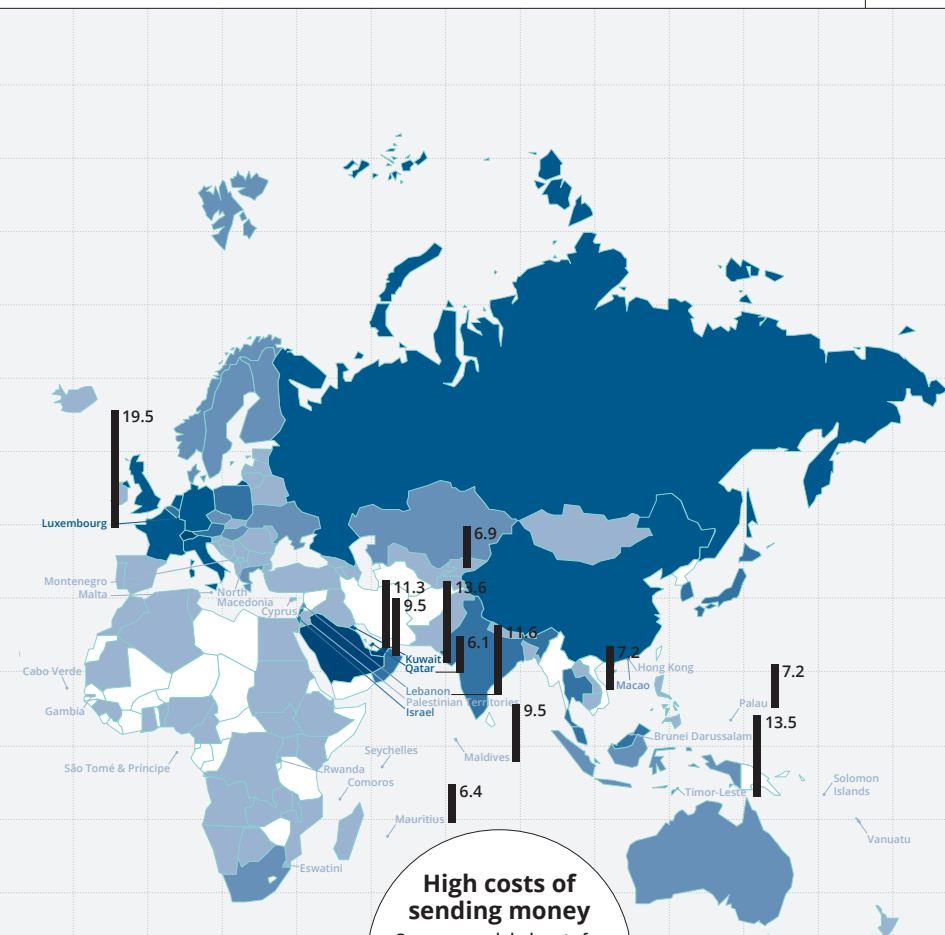
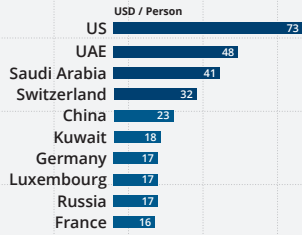




Countries sending international remittances in 2021

In 2021, international remittances as financial or in-kind transfers by migrants to families or communities in their countries of origin strongly increased by 10.2% and reached 781bn USD. High-income countries are almost always the main source of remittances. For decades, the US has consistently been the top remittance-sending country.

1-5 (16)
5 -10 (11)
10-30 (10)
< 30 (4)



High costs of sending money
On average global costs for sending remittances was 6.38% of the amount sent in 2021. The SDG target is to reduce the costs to less than 3%.

no data
< 1bn USD (117)

Share of GDP in 2021 > 5%



Trade in times of crisis

Amid rising geopolitical and geoeconomic tensions, observers were quick to downplay the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in today's crisis-ridden world. However, as the only multilateral and rules-based trade institution, the WTO is the guardian of key agreements ('trade rules') regulating the global trade in goods, services and intellectual property.

Pandemic response

The WTO played an important role during the COVID-19 pandemic by helping to identify veiled protectionist measures of members and monitoring the distribution of medical products. The organisation was yet again at the fore of pandemic response after COVID-19 vaccines became available. Over 60 countries called for the temporary suspension of certain provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) regarding COVID-19 health products (so-called 'TRIPS Waiver'), pp. 126-127. This proposal was strongly opposed by – among others – the EU, the UK, Switzerland and Japan given its lasting repercussions on the IP ecosystem. The disclosure of scientific breakthroughs, only made possible by years of research and significant investments, would damage the trust and incentives needed to support these types of innovations. A compromise was announced during the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC12) as part of the 'Geneva Package'. The adopted waiver only applies to ingredients required for the manufacturing of COVID-19 vaccines, and does not include therapeutics or diagnostics. Negotiations to include the latter are still ongoing.

Sustainable trade

The adoption of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies is another milestone of MC12. With it, members adopted a treaty to curb harmful subsidies and overfishing on the high seas following more than two decades of negotiations. Additionally, the agreement tackles an important sustainability issue, a topic that is becoming increasingly relevant for the WTO considering the role of trade in the fight against climate change.

Provisional solution for blocked dispute resolution

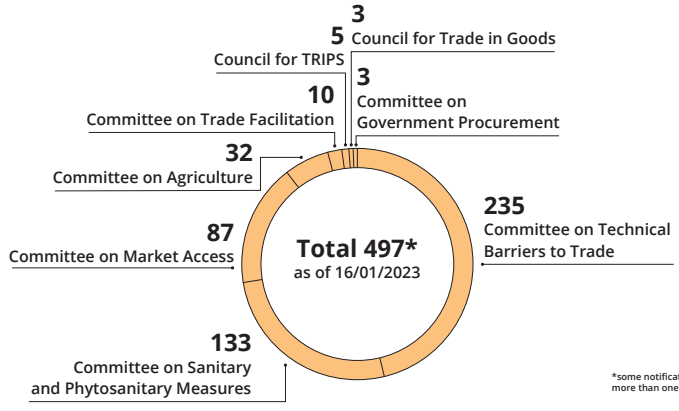
Despite these successes, key functions of the WTO are still in need of reform. Some of the most pressing issues include the inadequate rules regarding state-capitalist practices, which are distorting rules-based trade, and the restoration of the WTO Dispute Settlement system.

One of the WTO's founding pillars – the dispute resolution function – has been undermined due to the US' blockade of the appointment of new members to the Appellate Body. As a result, appeals of decisions of the Dispute Settlement Body cannot be processed and continue to be pending. The blockade is a result of Washington's dissatisfaction with some of the body's decisions, and with how it exercised its mandate, as well as a way to underline its request for fundamental WTO reforms. In light of the inoperative Appellate Body, 47 WTO Members set up the Multi-Party Interim Appeal Arbitration Agreement (MPIA) in 2020 as a temporary second instance to appeal decisions of the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO (pp. 132-133). The MPIA is open to all WTO Members, and only intended to remain operational until the Appellate Body is restored. As of January 2023, two MPIA disputes had already been finalised and three more cases had been finalised without MPIA appeal, withdrawn or settled.

Coalitions of the willing

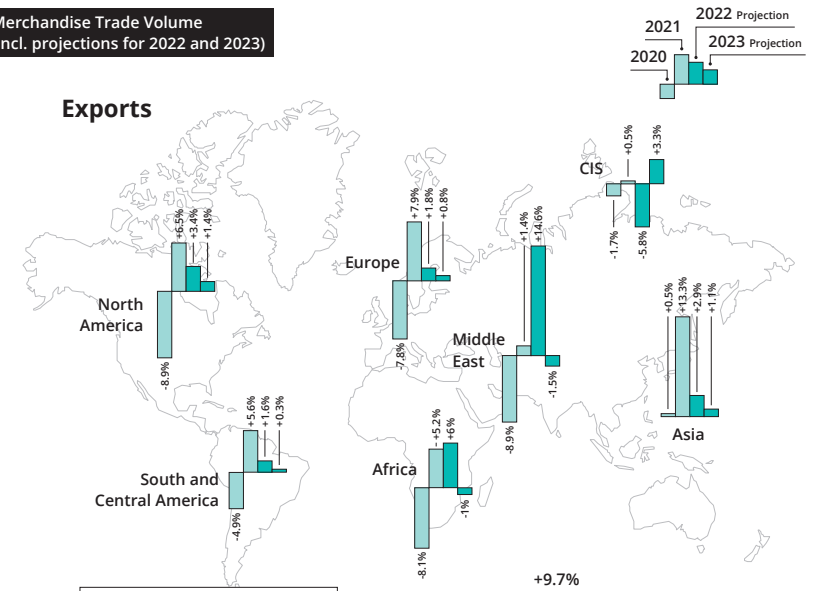
As the WTO is operating in an increasingly contested environment, several of its members are trying to move forward on specific issue areas as part of 'coalitions of the willing'. While some trade experts argue that up to 18 plurilateral agreements have been adopted so far (incl. during the GATT), five plurilateral negotiations were launched during the previous Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires in 2017 (pp. 130-131). Out of the 164 WTO Members only 14 states are not signatory to at least one of the 2017 plurilaterals, with India and South Africa being among the most outspoken opponents of plurilateral negotiations.

WTO members' notifications related to COVID-19, by type

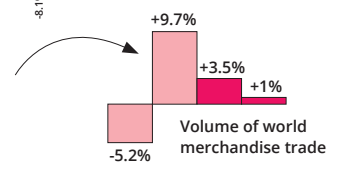


*some notifications fall under more than one category

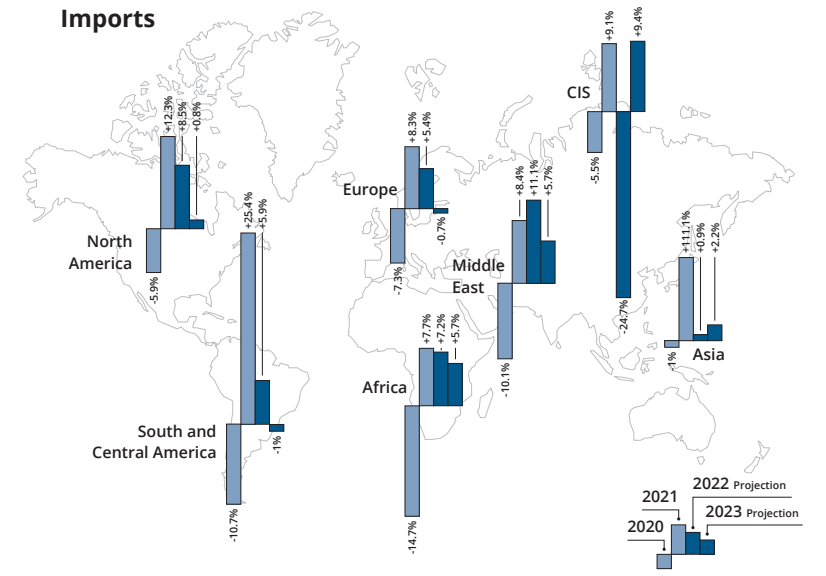
Merchandise Trade Volume (incl. projections for 2022 and 2023)



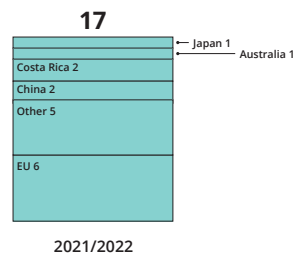
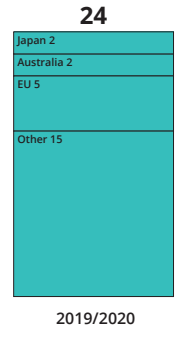
Global trade
in merchandise has proven resilient by bouncing back strongly after the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020.



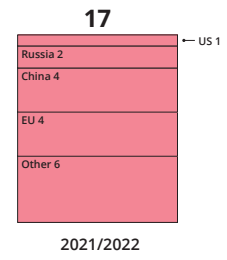
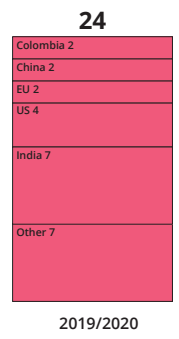
Imports



WTO Disputes 2019/2020-2021/2022 by complainants



WTO Disputes 2019/2020-2021/2022 by respondents





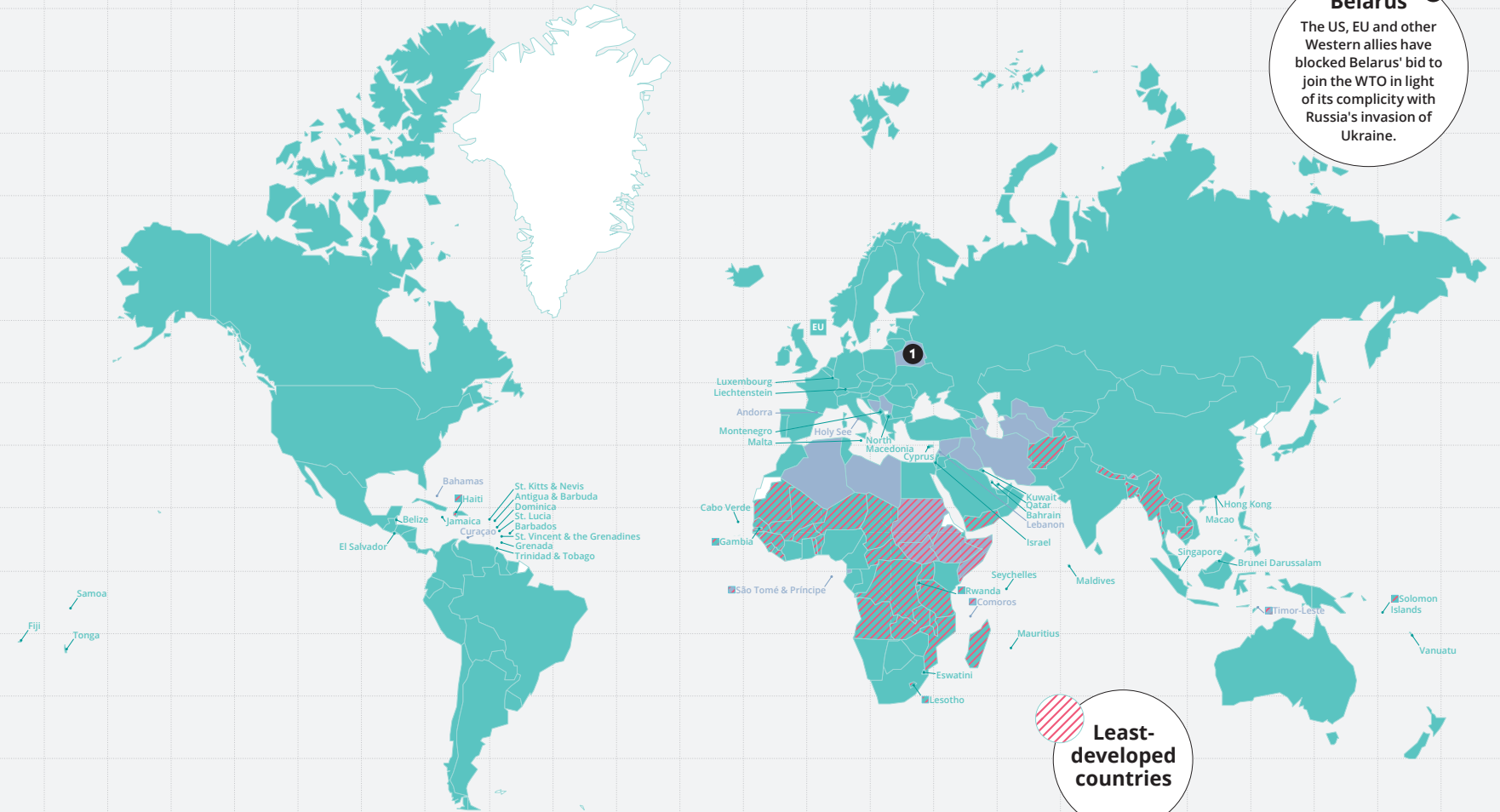
Members of the World Trade Organization

The Geneva-based World Trade Organization (WTO) deals with the regulation of international trade. It has 164 members and 25 observers which also seek membership. Aside from nation states, customs territories with external relations can also be members.

WTO Observers (25)

1

WTO Members (164)





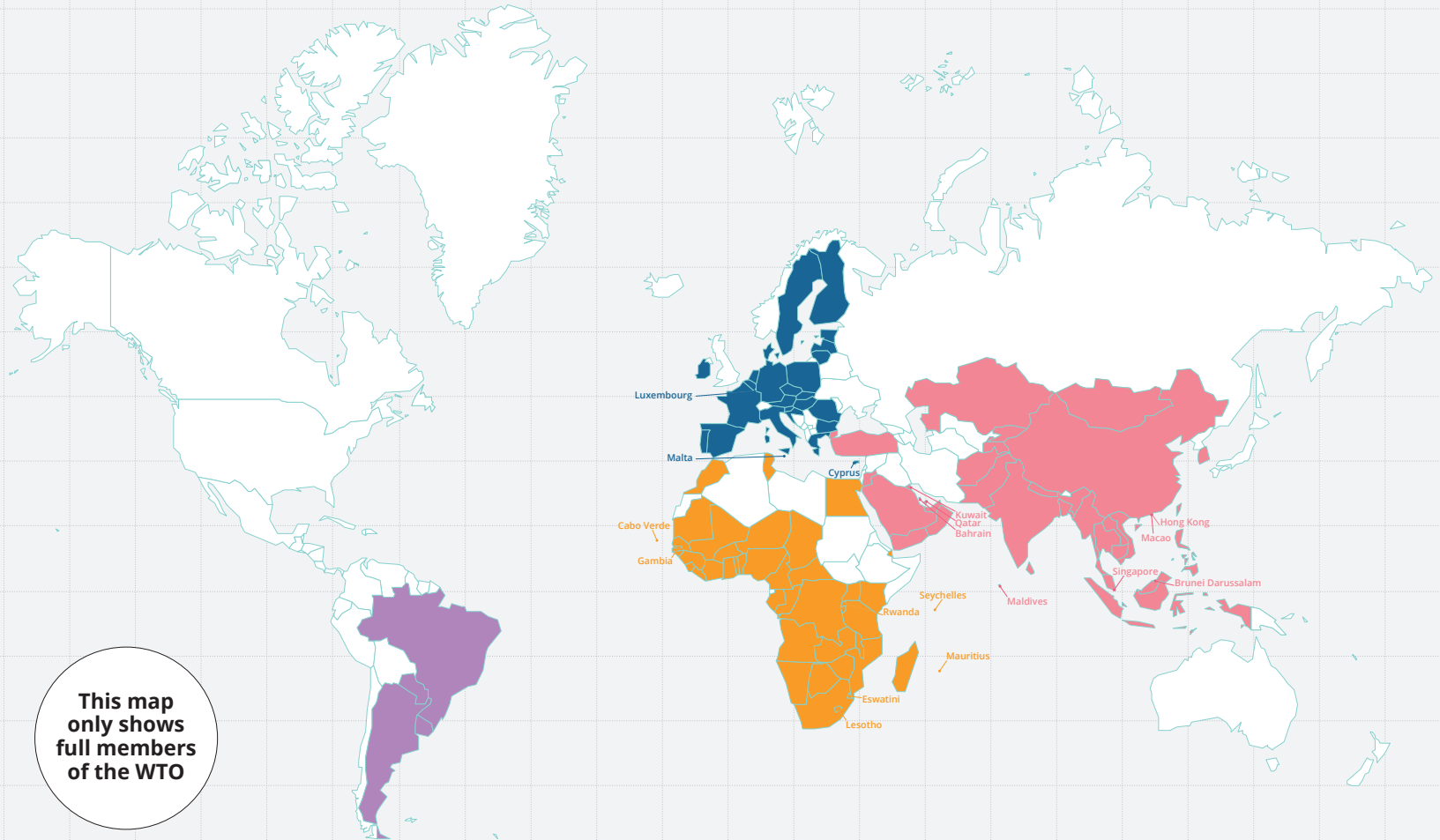
WTO regional negotiation groups

Many WTO Members have formed coalitions to speak and negotiate with one voice through a single coordinator. Some groups are mainly active on specific issues (e.g. agriculture) while others are more general in nature. Some negotiation groups include WTO Observers and/or Non-Members. Below are some of the most active negotiation groups (incl. EU as WTO Member).

African group (44)

Asia developing members (35)

Mercosur (4) European Union (27)



This map
only shows
full members
of the WTO

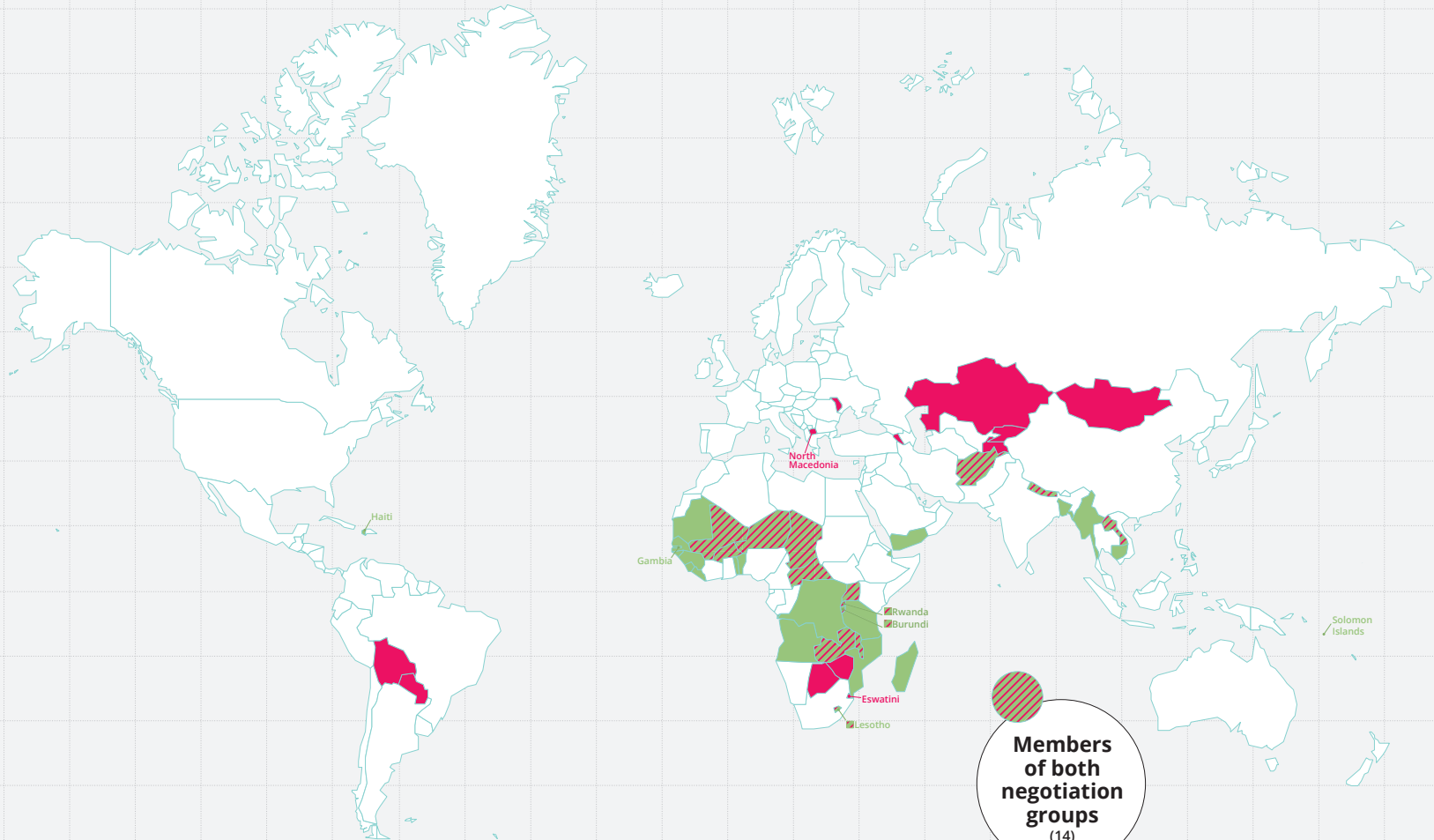


WTO developing countries' negotiation groups

Many WTO Members have formed coalitions to speak and negotiate with one voice through a single coordinator. Some negotiation groups include WTO Observers and/or Non-Members. While some of the groups have a different membership than their UN counterparts, the WTO uses the UN list for the group of least-developed countries (LDCs).

Least developed countries (35)

Land-locked developing countries (26)





Co-sponsors of the proposal for a TRIPS-Waiver for COVID-19 vaccines

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 60 WTO Members and Observers circulated a proposal to suspend intellectual property (IP) rights ('TRIPS-Waiver') to "diversify global production of vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics" in 2021. At the 12th Ministerial Conference in June 2022, members agreed to a temporary and limited waiver related to the COVID-19 vaccines.

Initiator, WTO Member (2)

Co-Sponsor, WTO Member (62)

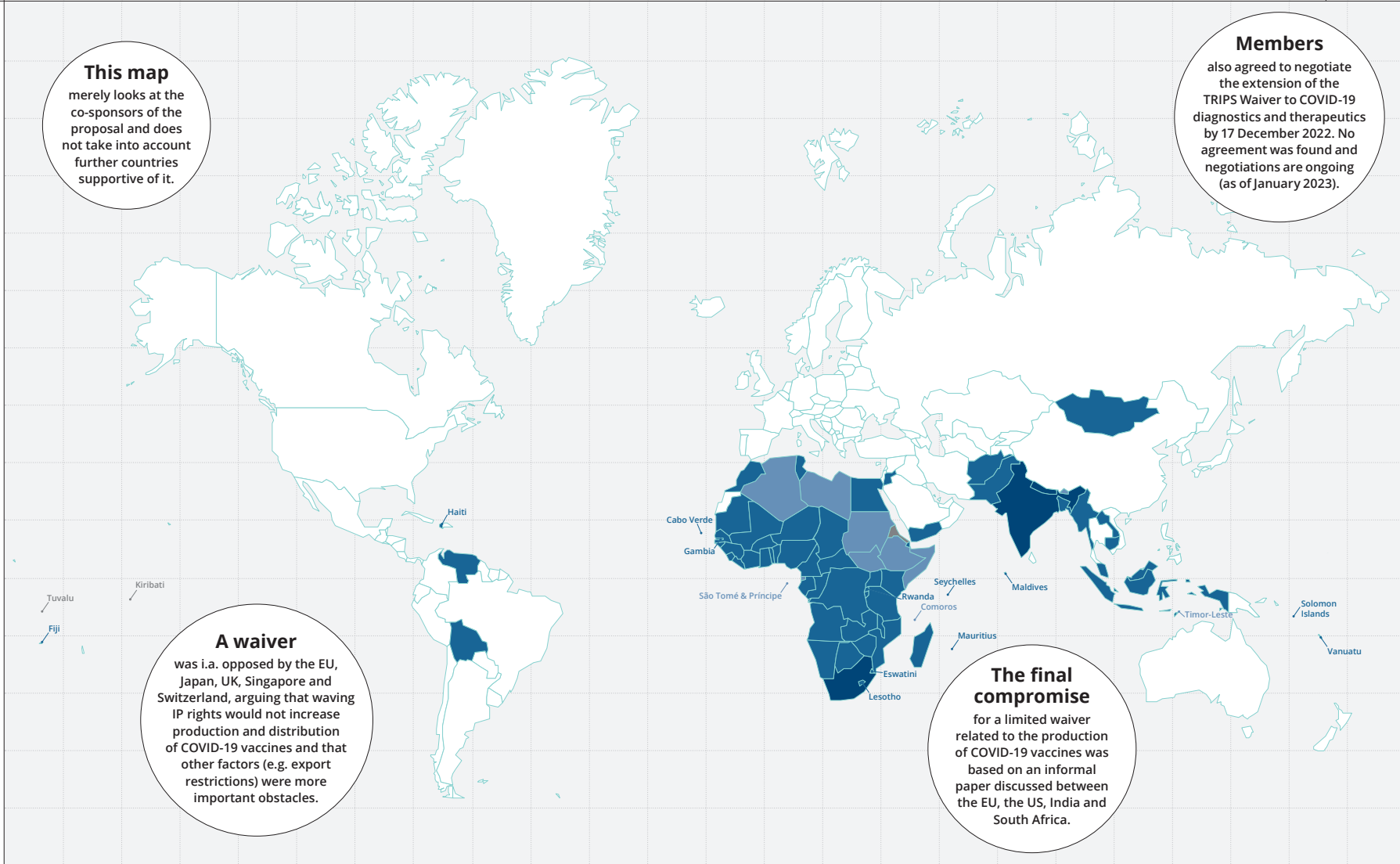
Co-sponsors, WTO Observer (11)
Co-sponsor, no WTO Member (3)

This map merely looks at the co-sponsors of the proposal and does not take into account further countries supportive of it.

Members also agreed to negotiate the extension of the TRIPS Waiver to COVID-19 diagnostics and therapeutics by 17 December 2022. No agreement was found and negotiations are ongoing (as of January 2023).

A waiver was i.a. opposed by the EU, Japan, UK, Singapore and Switzerland, arguing that waving IP rights would not increase production and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines and that other factors (e.g. export restrictions) were more important obstacles.

The final compromise for a limited waiver related to the production of COVID-19 vaccines was based on an informal paper discussed between the EU, the US, India and South Africa.

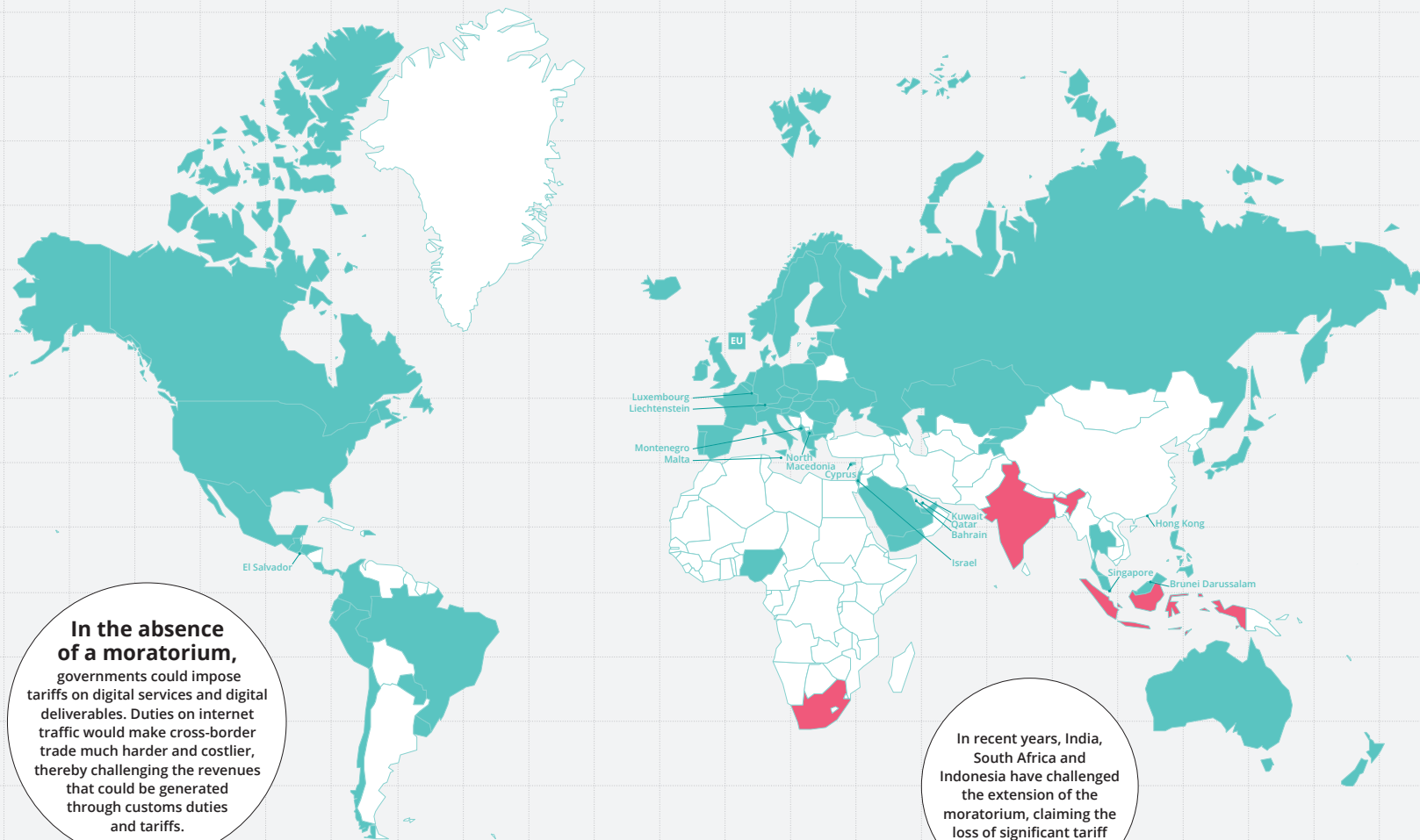




Proposals regarding the WTO Work Programme on Electronic Commerce

In a last-minute compromise, members approved the extension of the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce including the moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions at the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference. In effect since 1998, the moratorium has been extended repeatedly. The map shows the supporters of each of the two competing proposals.

Against (3)



In the absence of a moratorium, governments could impose tariffs on digital services and digital deliverables. Duties on internet traffic would make cross-border trade much harder and costlier, thereby challenging the revenues that could be generated through customs duties and tariffs.

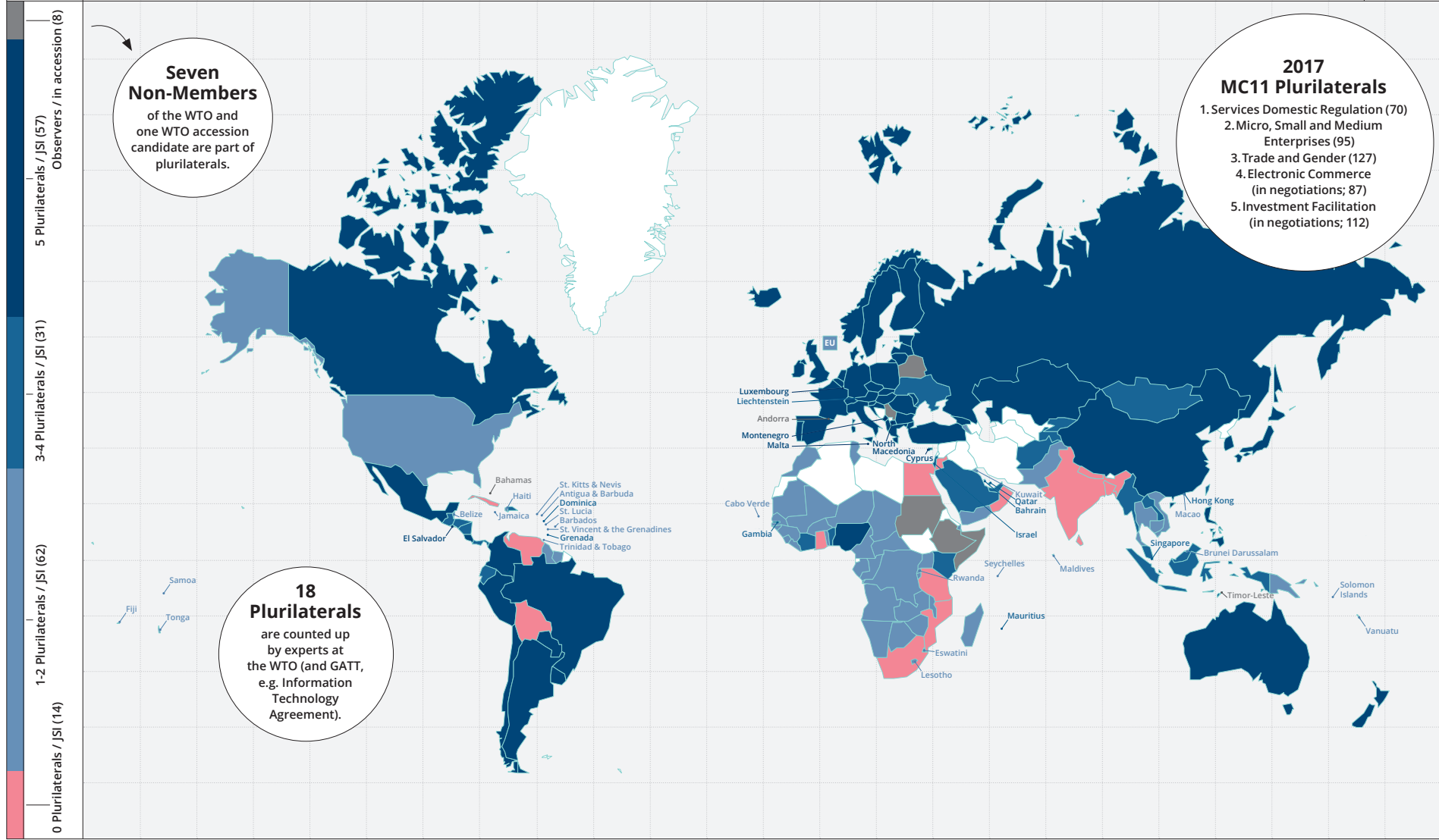
In recent years, India, South Africa and Indonesia have challenged the extension of the moratorium, claiming the loss of significant tariff revenues.

In favour (78)



Membership of WTO Plurilateral / Joint Statement Initiatives (JSI)

WTO plurilateral initiatives are created by a subset of members to negotiate on specific topics where others are reluctant or unready. These groups are usually open to all WTO Members and apply the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle. Below are five Plurilateral agreements/negotiations that were launched during the 11th Ministerial Conference (MC11, 2017).





The Multi-Party Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement (MPIA)

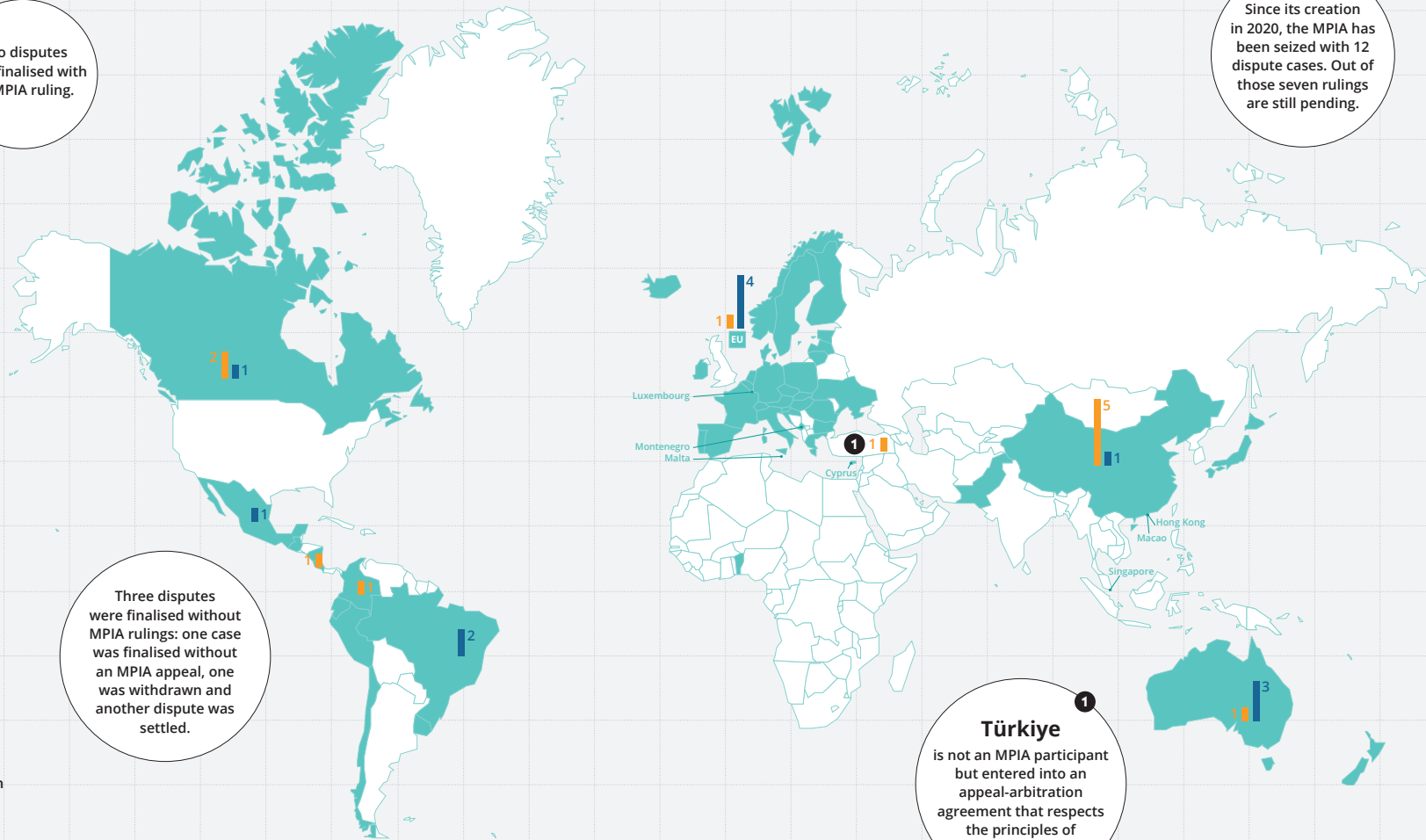
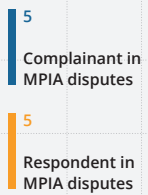
In April 2020, 47 WTO Members created the Multiparty Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement (MPIA) as a second instance for the resolution of WTO disputes while the WTO Appellate Body is not functioning. As of March 2023, 52 members are part of the MPIA. It is open to any WTO Member.

Two disputes were finalised with an MPIA ruling.

Since its creation in 2020, the MPIA has been seized with 12 dispute cases. Out of those seven rulings are still pending.

Three disputes were finalised without MPIA rulings: one case was finalised without an MPIA appeal, one was withdrawn and another dispute was settled.

Türkiye
is not an MPIA participant but entered into an appeal-arbitration agreement that respects the principles of the MPIA.



Parties to the MPIA (51)



Open and predictable trade in agricultural and food products

As a response to Russia's war of aggression and the ensuing global food crisis, the UK introduced a joint statement to the WTO on behalf of the 51 members shown in this map on 6 May 2022. It expresses solidarity with the people of Ukraine and calls on members to keep food and agricultural markets open, especially to mitigate impacts on food security worldwide.

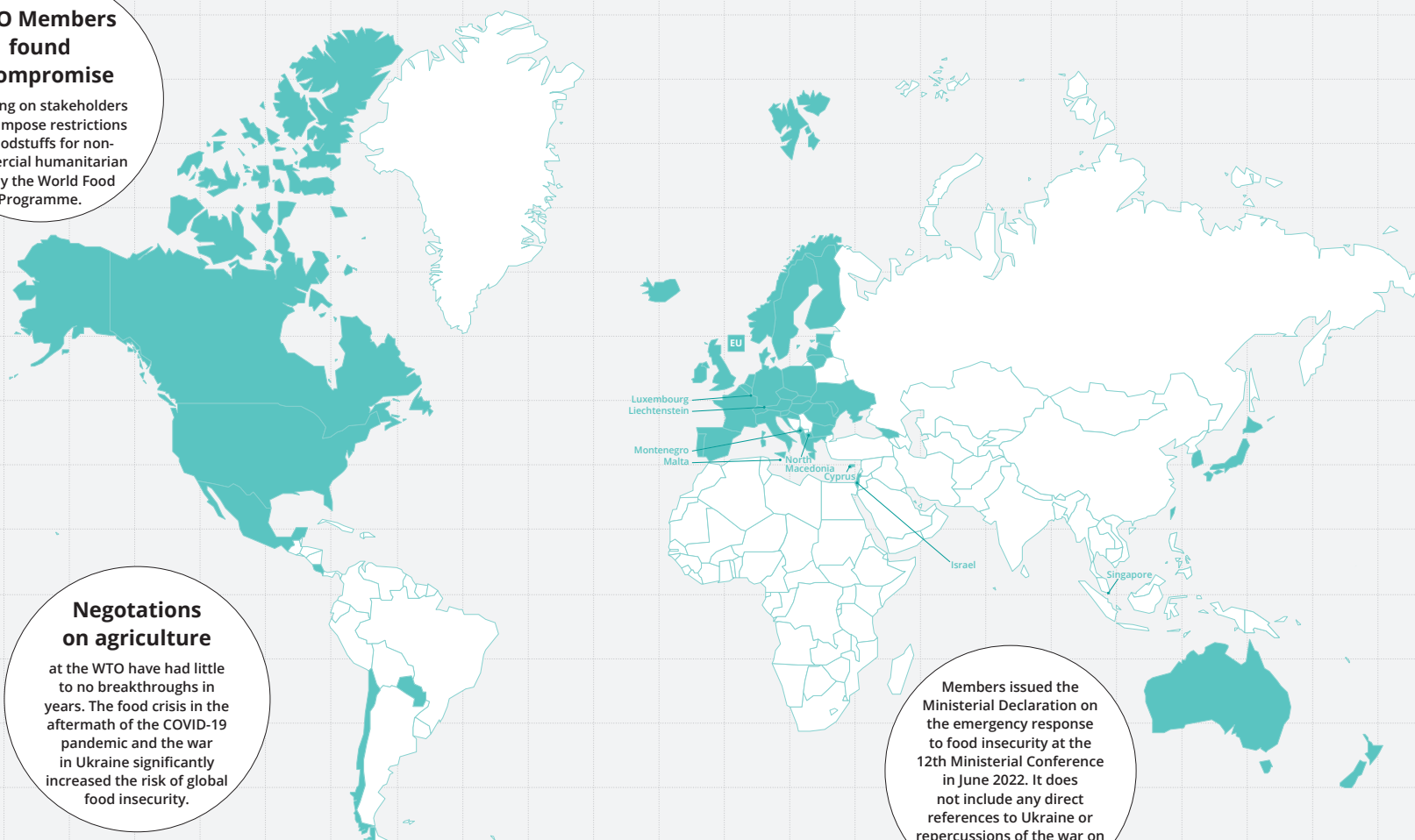
WTO Members found a compromise

by calling on stakeholders not to impose restrictions on foodstuffs for non-commercial humanitarian use by the World Food Programme.

Negotiations on agriculture

at the WTO have had little to no breakthroughs in years. The food crisis in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine significantly increased the risk of global food insecurity.

Members issued the Ministerial Declaration on the emergency response to food insecurity at the 12th Ministerial Conference in June 2022. It does not include any direct references to Ukraine or repercussions of the war on global food security.





Geneva as a hub for digital policies and innovation

Geneva continues to be a place of great importance for digital policies and technological advancements. The city is currently hosting negotiations ranging from the regulation of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS), the development of technical standards for artificial intelligence (AI), to a potential (plurilateral?) agreement on e-commerce (pp. 128-129). In short, digital topics transcend the silos of international institutions given that almost all fields are affected by digital transformations.

Among the many international organisations, Geneva is home to the global forum for intellectual property (IP) services: the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO). This specialised UN agency – well known for the annual publication of its Global Innovation Index (pp. 154-155) – shapes international IP rules and policies, provides IP-related services (e.g. patents and trademarks), and can act as dispute settlement agency on IP issues. The protection of these inventions and ideas is fundamental for the advancement of innovation and new technologies.

Geneva also hosts the UN specialised agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), which oversees the allocation of radio spectrum and satellite orbits; develops international ICT standards; and coordinates efforts to bridge the digital divide(s). Due to the decisive position of states in the organisation, it is often criticised by advocates of the multistakeholder-model of Internet Governance. The latter are concerned that states like China and Russia are trying to alter the decentralised architecture of the global internet (e.g. NewIP) and legitimise potentially harmful technologies (e.g. facial recognition standards). Such reconfigurations could have serious implications for the enjoyment of fundamental freedoms and human rights online.

Standardisation

Digital divide(s)

There are two additional international standardisation organisations headquartered in Geneva alongside the ITU: the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). The withdrawal of many European and Western companies and national resources from these international standardisation bodies over the past decade is reflected in the comparatively low number of leadership positions in (ITU) study groups, where new standards are developed (pp. 146-147).

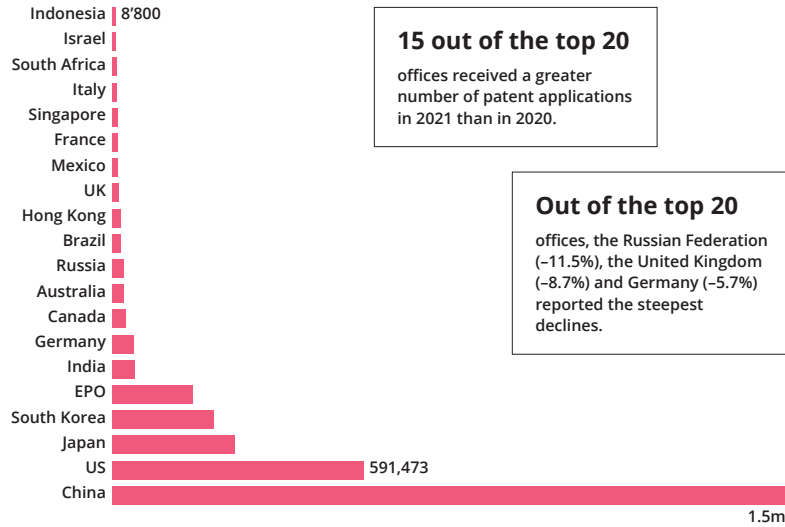
The increase of ITU's budget by 3.9m USD per year and the significant pledges amounting to 29.74bn USD for its Partner-2Connect Digital Coalition “to foster meaningful connectivity and digital transformation globally”, underline the commitment of contributors to bridging the digital divide(s) (pp. 142-143).

(New) norms for the digital sphere

However, there is still no consensus over norms for the behaviour of states online, as highlighted by the difficult negotiations for the adoption of the Programme of Action (PoA) to advance responsible state behaviour in the use of ICTs in the context of international security (pp. 148-149). Although adopted by the First Committee of the UN General Assembly in New York, many consultations and background discussions were held in Geneva. Some negotiating parties were divided over the question of multistakeholder participation, and thus did not support the resolution. The new body will be established in 2025/2026 following the second mandate of the UN Open-Ended Working Group (UN OEWG) on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies (2021-2025).

The recent geopolitical tensions have again triggered concerns about internet fragmentation and so-called 'splinternets'. Therefore, a number of actors and states are doubling down on their efforts to promote an open, free and interconnected internet (pp. 152-153).

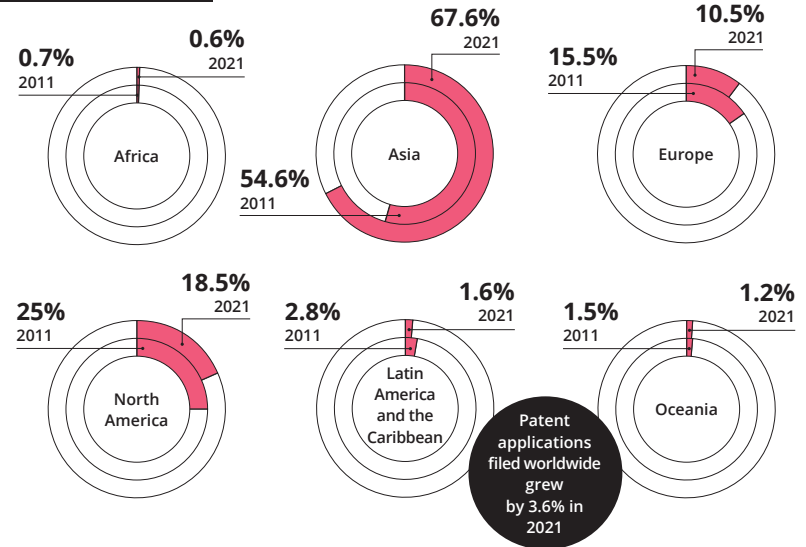
Patent applications at the top 20 offices, 2021



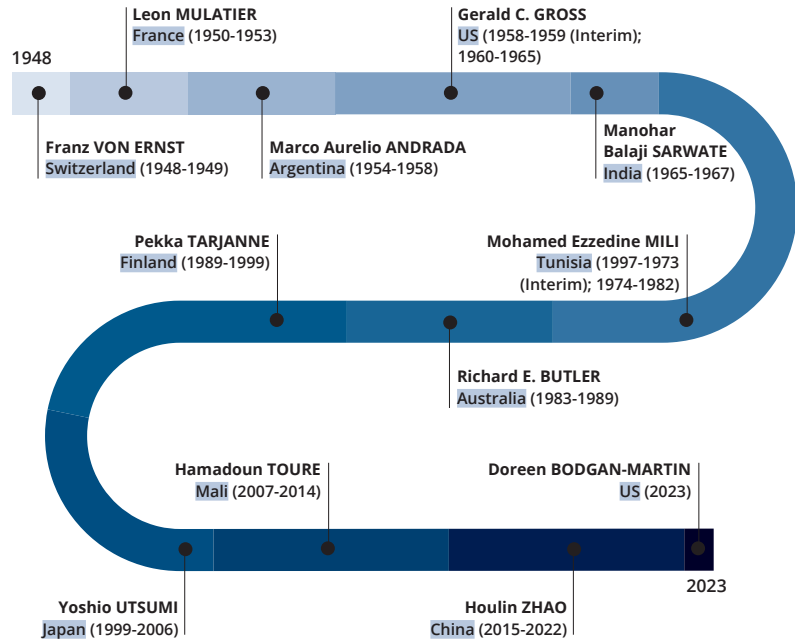
15 out of the top 20
offices received a greater number of patent applications in 2021 than in 2020.

Out of the top 20
offices, the Russian Federation (-11.5%), the United Kingdom (-8.7%) and Germany (-5.7%) reported the steepest declines.

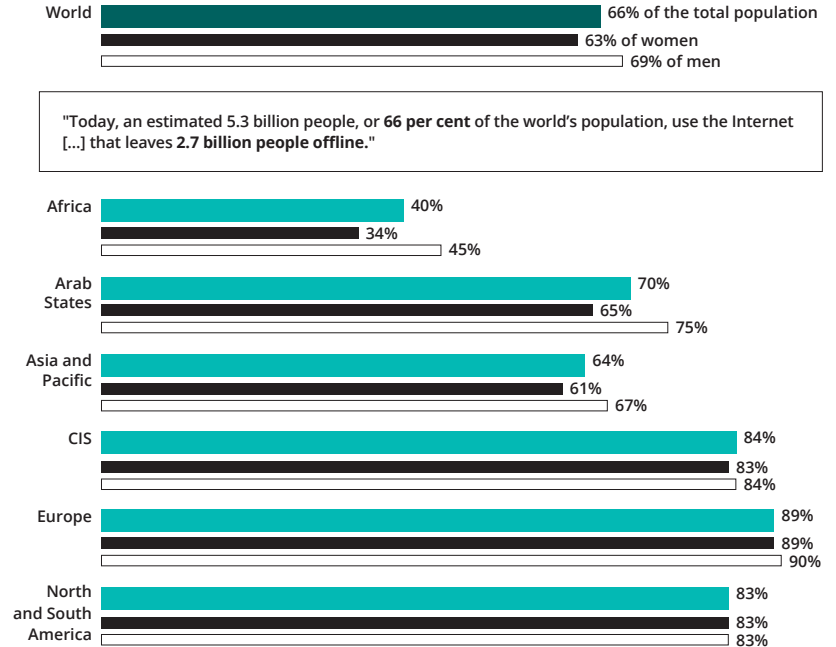
Patent applications by region



Timeline of ITU Secretary-Generals since 1948



Percentage of internet users and the gender digital divide, 2022

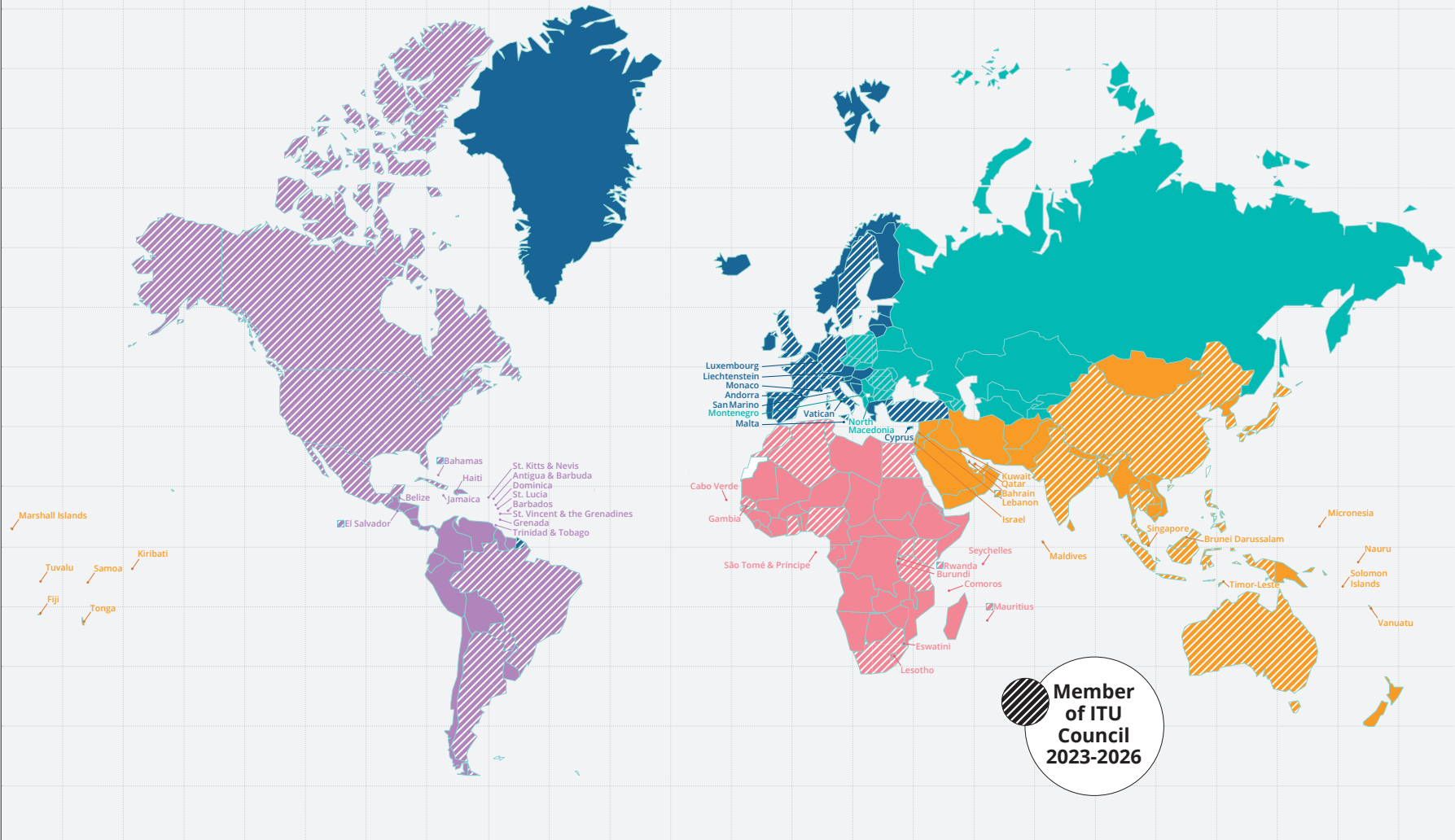




ITU Members according to regional groups and Council Membership

The 193 UN Member States are also part of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). They are grouped according to five regions. The ITU Council is the highest governing body of the ITU. It is composed of 48 member states who are elected every four years at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

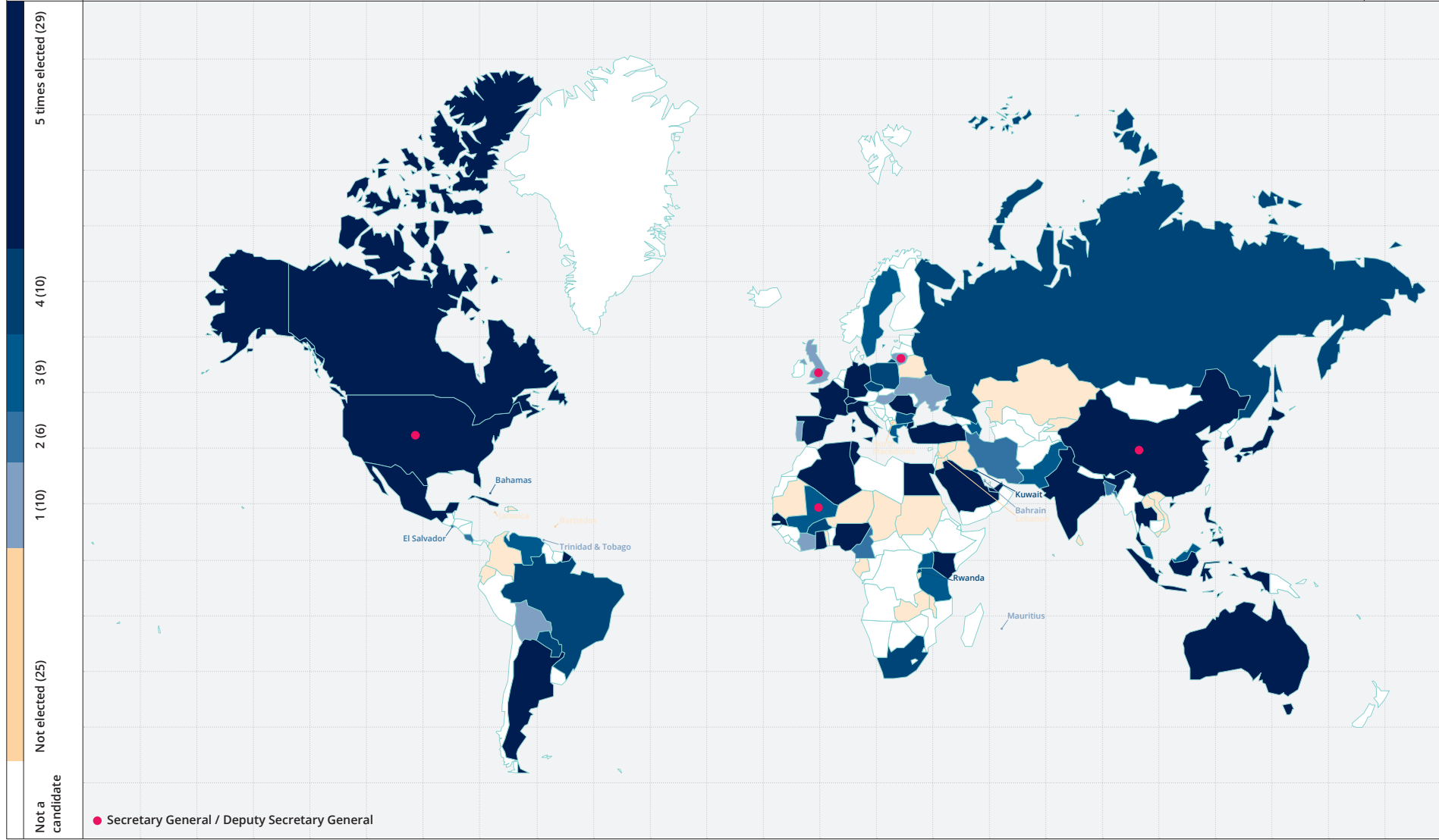
Region A (America) (35)
 B (Western Europe) (33)
 C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia) (21)
 D (Africa) (54)
 E (Asia and Australasia) (50)





ITU Council Membership, 2006-2026

The ITU Council is the governing body of the UN specialised agency for ICTs in between Plenipotentiary Conferences, ITU's highest policy-making body. It is held every four years during which general policies and financial plans are set, and the ITU Council Members and the leadership team are elected. The map shows the Members of the ITU Council since 2006 (incl. 2023-2026).

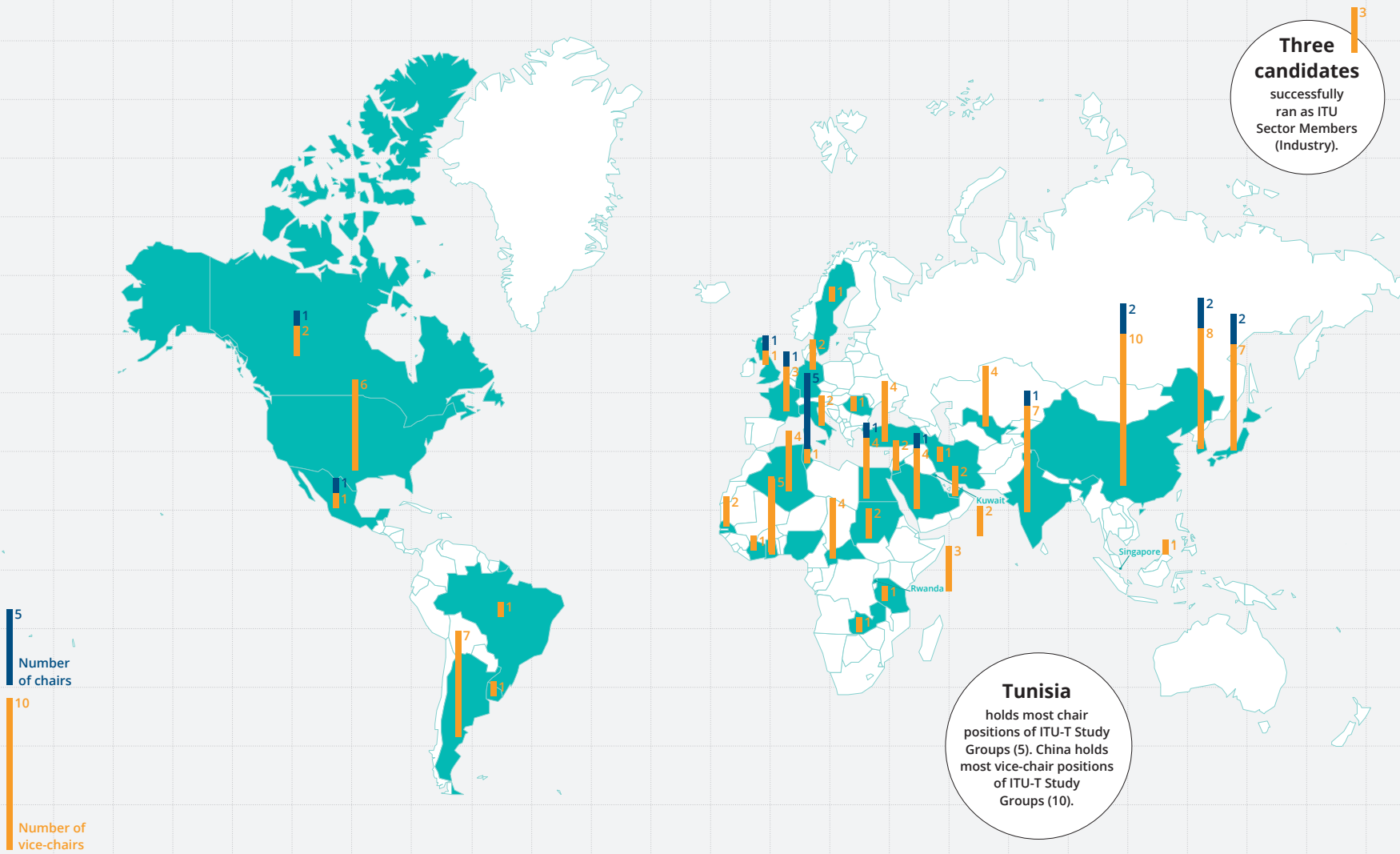




Countries of origin of ITU study group leadership

At the last ITU World Standardization Assembly (WTS-20) in March 2022, a total of 133 candidates were elected to leadership positions of ITU-T Study Groups. The groups are usually composed of a representative from each of ITU's regional groups (pp. 140-141). Due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Russian candidacies for ITU-T leadership positions were discarded.

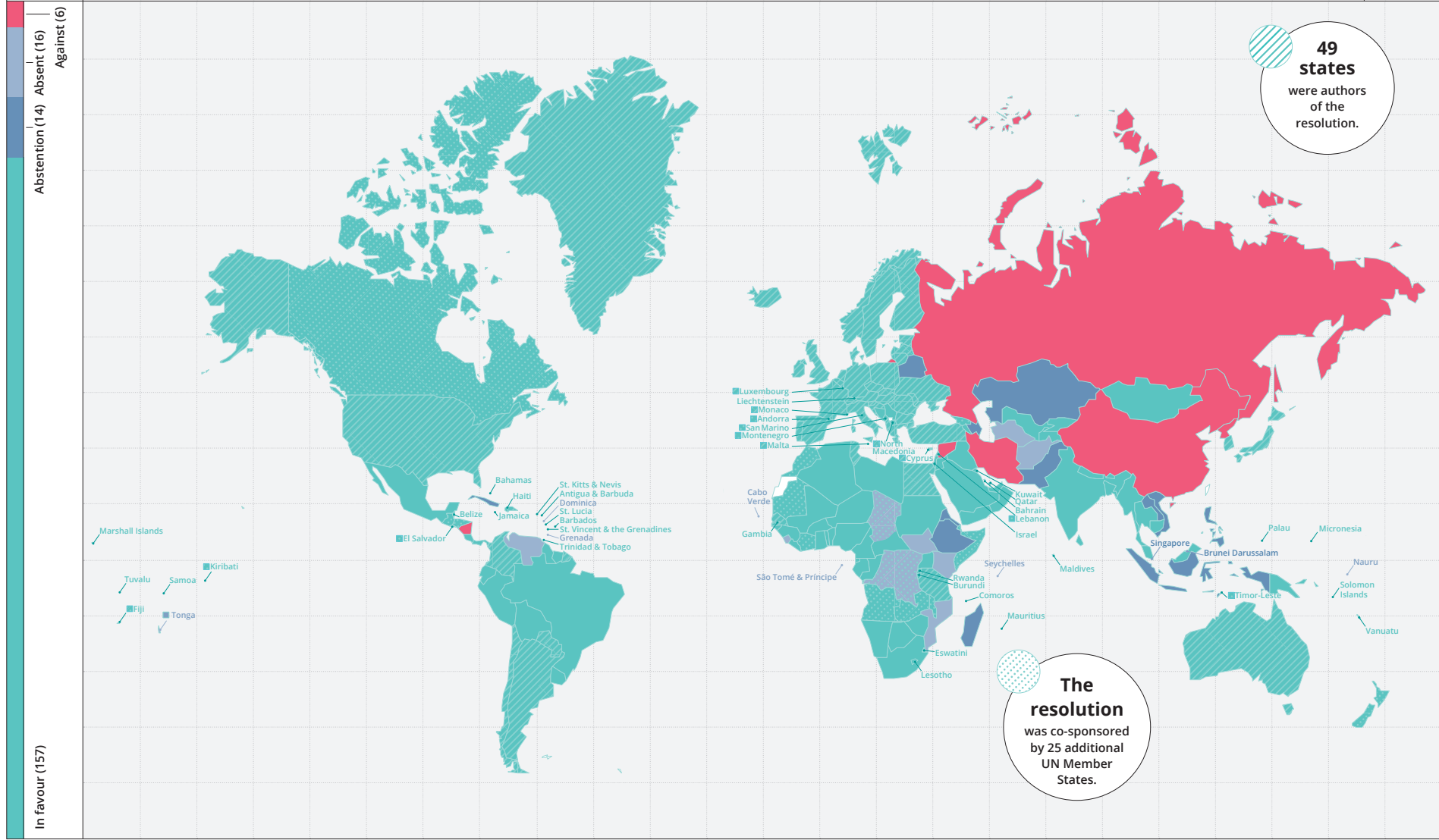
Countries of origin of elected candidates (36)





Adoption of the Programme of Action (PoA) on cybersecurity

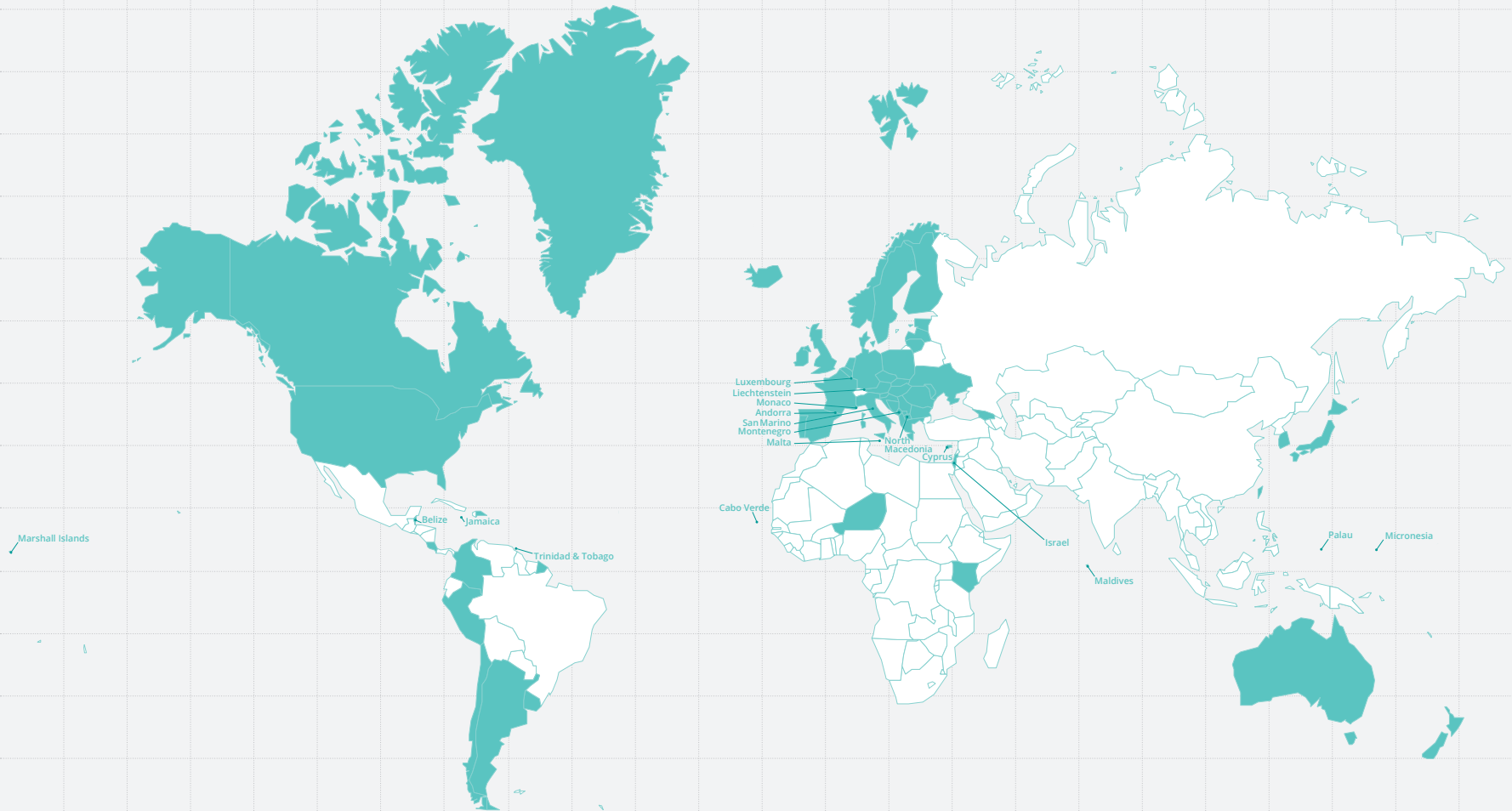
The First Committee of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution for the creation of the Programme of Action to advance responsible state behaviour on 3 November 2022. It will be established as a permanent, inclusive and action-oriented mechanism after the second mandate of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) 2021-2025.





Declaration for the Future of the Internet

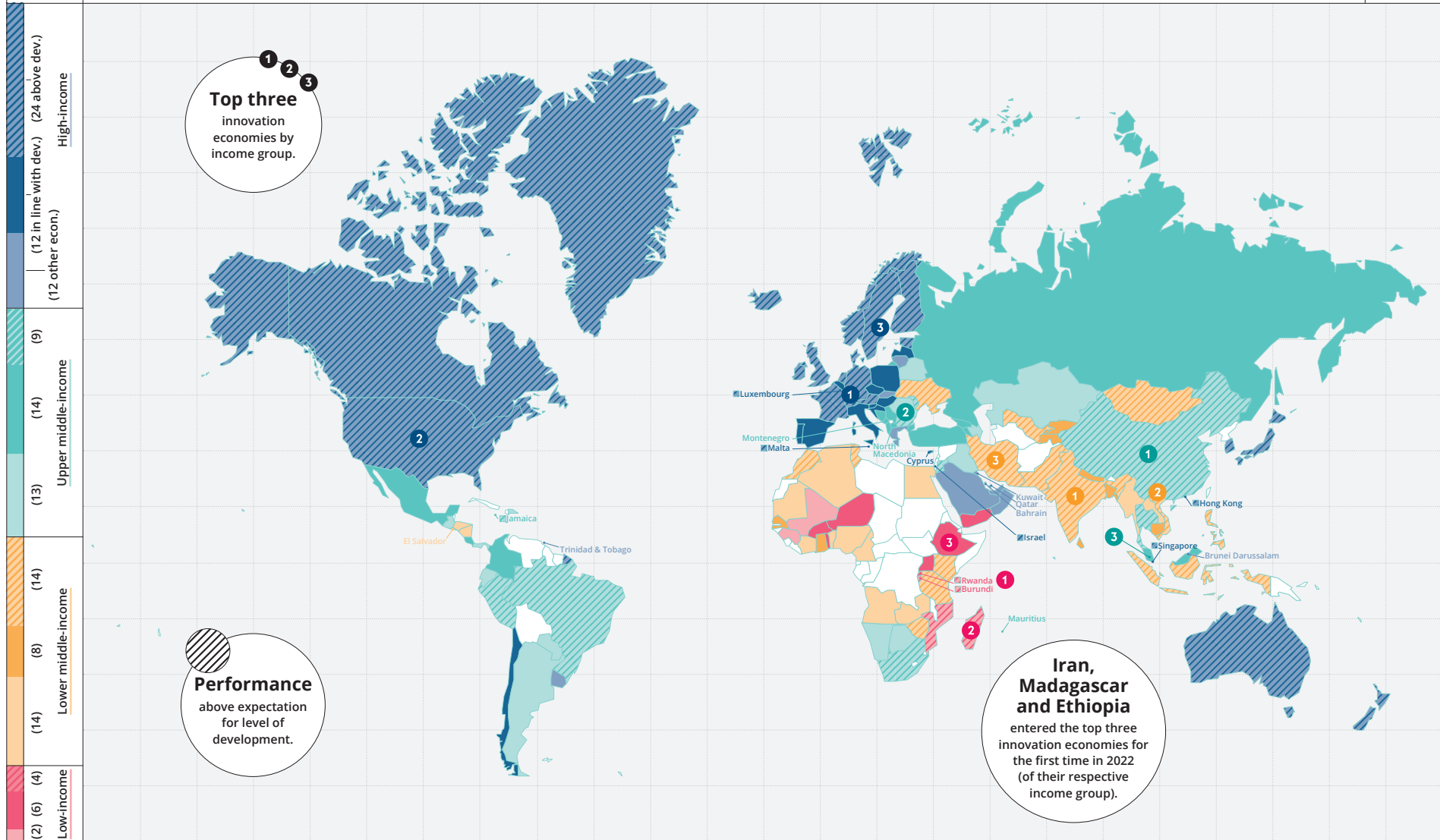
The Declaration for the Future of the Internet sets out principles for a trusted internet based on core democratic principles, fundamental freedoms and human rights. It envisions an internet that is free, open, global, interoperable and secure. The declaration was initially sponsored by 61 countries; as of 6 January 2023 it had been signed by a total of 67 countries.





Innovation performances 2022

The Global Innovation Index 2022 – the annual flagship report of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) – indicates that budget allocations for R&D grew strongly in innovation-leading economies in 2020 and 2021. 26 developing countries outperformed their expected innovation levels. However, geopolitical turmoil may reverse this trend in 2022.





The fight against the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to be one of the key topics in Geneva's global health ecosystem. While immediate crisis response remained a main focus during much of 2021, the question on how to improve pandemic preparedness and response in the future became increasingly important.

During 2021, Geneva witnessed heated discussions about how best to ensure a more equitable distribution of vaccines. The debate about the added value of a possible waiver of intellectual property (IP) rights was particularly controversial. While the decision about the so-called 'TRIPS Waiver' is a matter for the World Trade Organization (WTO) (pp. 126-127), the debate was held in numerous other fora. A new instrument to fight the strong vaccine nationalism in many countries and support a more equitable vaccine distribution was the COVAX mechanism, directed by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI), the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) as a delivery partner. Despite its often criticised flaws, COVAX can be seen as an example of international solidarity. The maps on pages 162-165, however, show that in 2021 when the demand was highest, the mechanism was not sufficiently endowed to adequately meet the needs in large swathes of the developing world. It is also remarkable that the mechanism was almost exclusively funded by the EU, the US and major Western countries.

Since 2021, and most prominently at the 74th World Health Assembly (WHA) in May 2021, several high-level panel reports have strongly argued in favour of fundamental reform in order to strengthen pandemic preparedness and response in the future. One recommendation, the profound reform of WHO financing and an increase of assessed contributions was addressed at the 75th WHA in May 2022, also thanks to the leadership of

Germany which headed the working group on sustainable finance. Another step was the creation of the Universal Health and Preparedness Review (UHPR), a member-state driven inter-governmental mechanism to strengthen national capacities for pandemic preparedness.

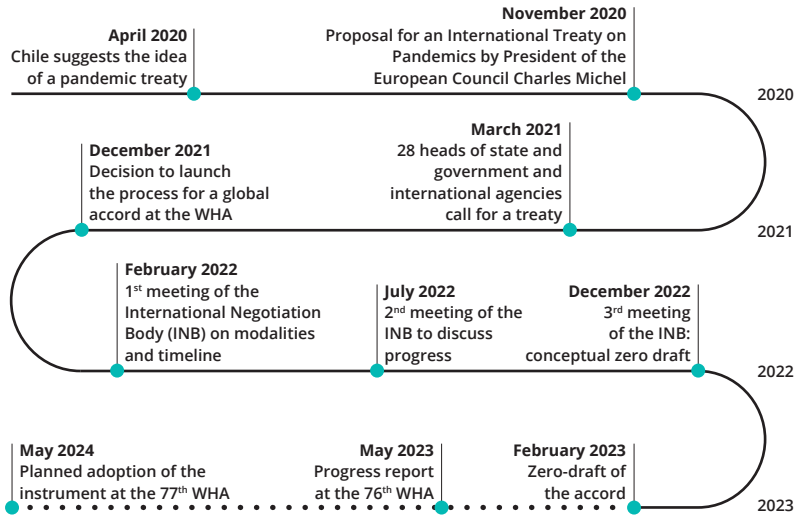
Furthermore, two historic processes were launched: First, member states agreed to elaborate amendments to the international health regulations (IHR), a legally binding framework dating from 2005 which defines countries' rights and obligations when handling public health events and emergencies with the potential to cross borders. By the end of 2022, 16 countries had already submitted concrete proposals for amendments (pp. 172-173). Second, after controversial debates about its scope and legal nature, WHO Member States initiated a process to negotiate a WHO convention, agreement, or other instrument on pandemic prevention (referred to by some as a 'Pandemic Treaty'), pp. 170-171. The conclusion of both processes – the amendment of the IHR and the pandemic accord – is envisaged for the 77th WHA in May 2024. Despite the strong focus on COVID-19, other key global health challenges remain urgent, be it the level of new HIV infections, or the global spread of the so-called 'silent pandemic' of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), see dashboard.

Finally, some health topics have become increasingly controversial; one example are discussions about sexual and reproductive health, exemplified by the Geneva consensus declaration (pp. 174-175) which has been very critical of abortion. A second example was the debate during the 75th WHA in May 2022, when the adoption of the new global strategy on HIV, Hepatitis B and sexually transmitted infections could not be passed by consensus, but had to be put to a vote due to a lack of consensus about wording related to terms used in the strategy on sexual health.

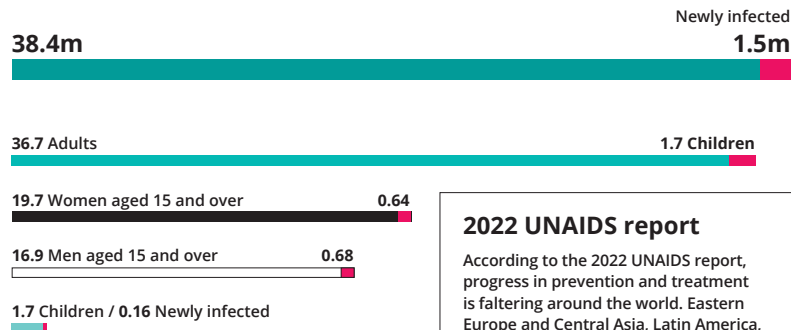
Pandemic accord

Developments in global health

One of the key developments has been the launch of discussions about the negotiation of an International Treaty on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response, by some referred to as a 'Pandemic Treaty'. The idea first appeared in spring 2020, the goal is to adopt such an instrument at the World Health Assembly in May 2024.



Adults and children living with HIV worldwide in millions, 2021



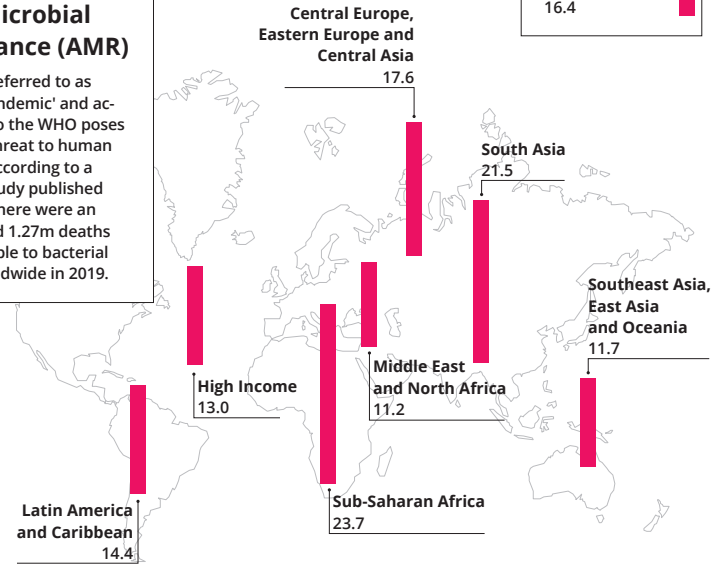
2022 UNAIDS report

According to the 2022 UNAIDS report, progress in prevention and treatment is faltering around the world. Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East and North Africa have all seen increases in annual HIV infections over several years.

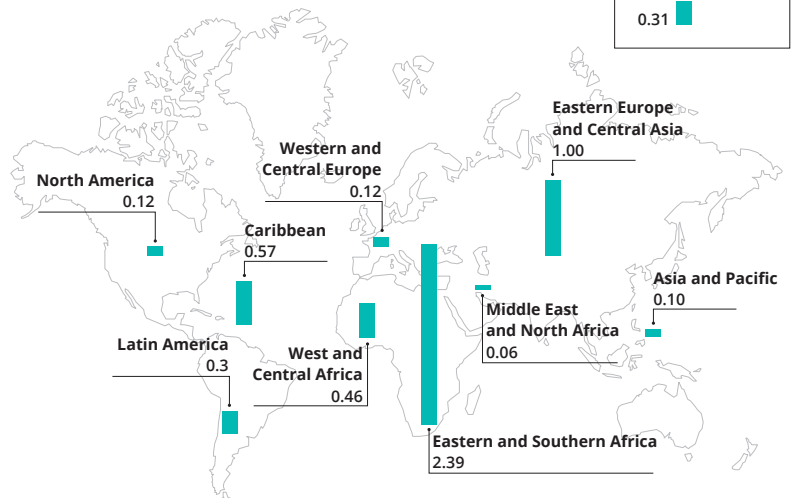
Death rate per 100,000 persons attributable to AMR resistance (estimated for 2019)

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

is often referred to as 'silent pandemic' and according to the WHO poses a grave threat to human health. According to a Lancet study published in 2022, there were an estimated 1.27m deaths attributable to bacterial AMR worldwide in 2019.



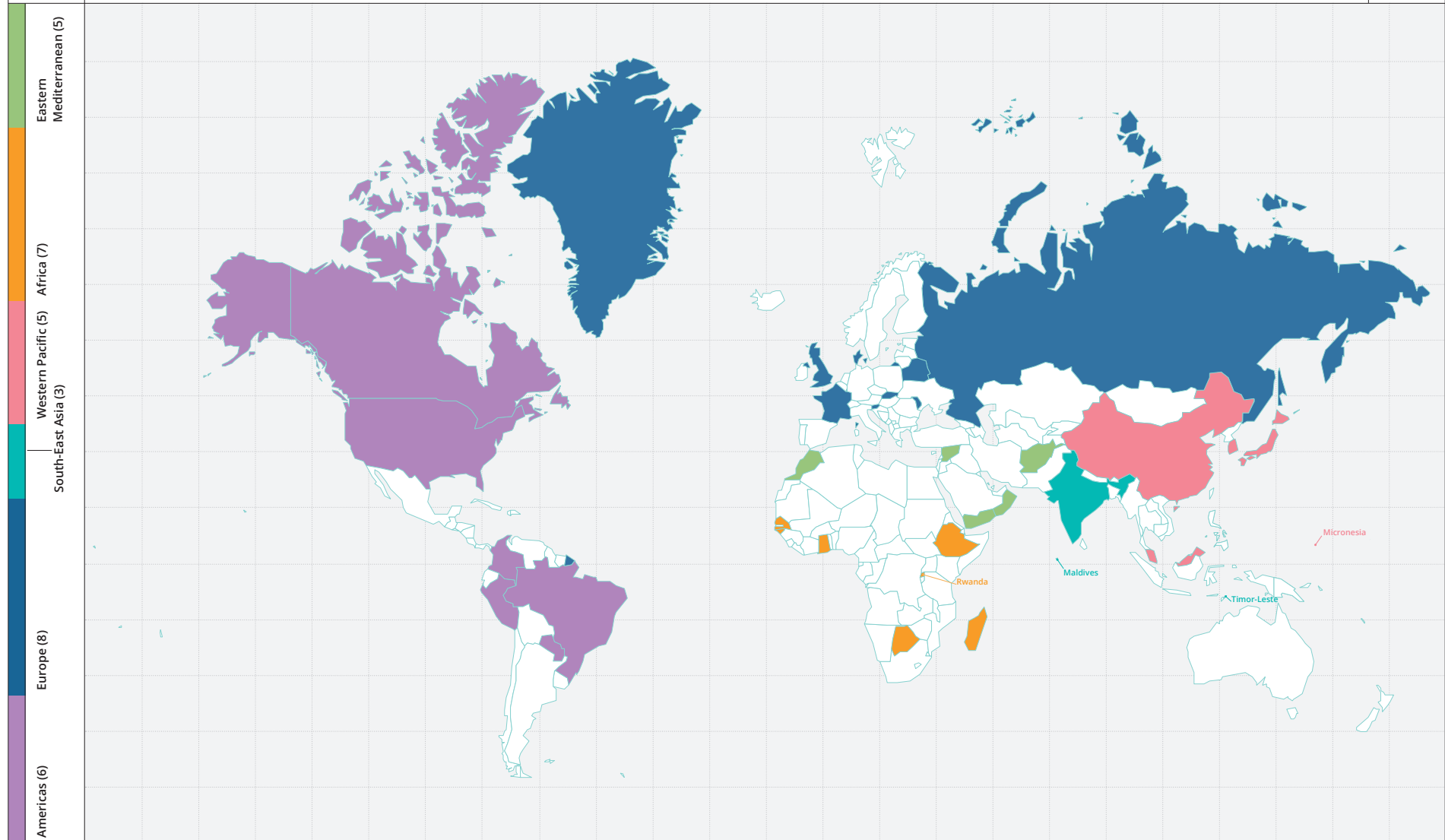
% of HIV incidence per 1000 persons (adults 15-49), 2021





Member States of the WHO Executive Board 2022

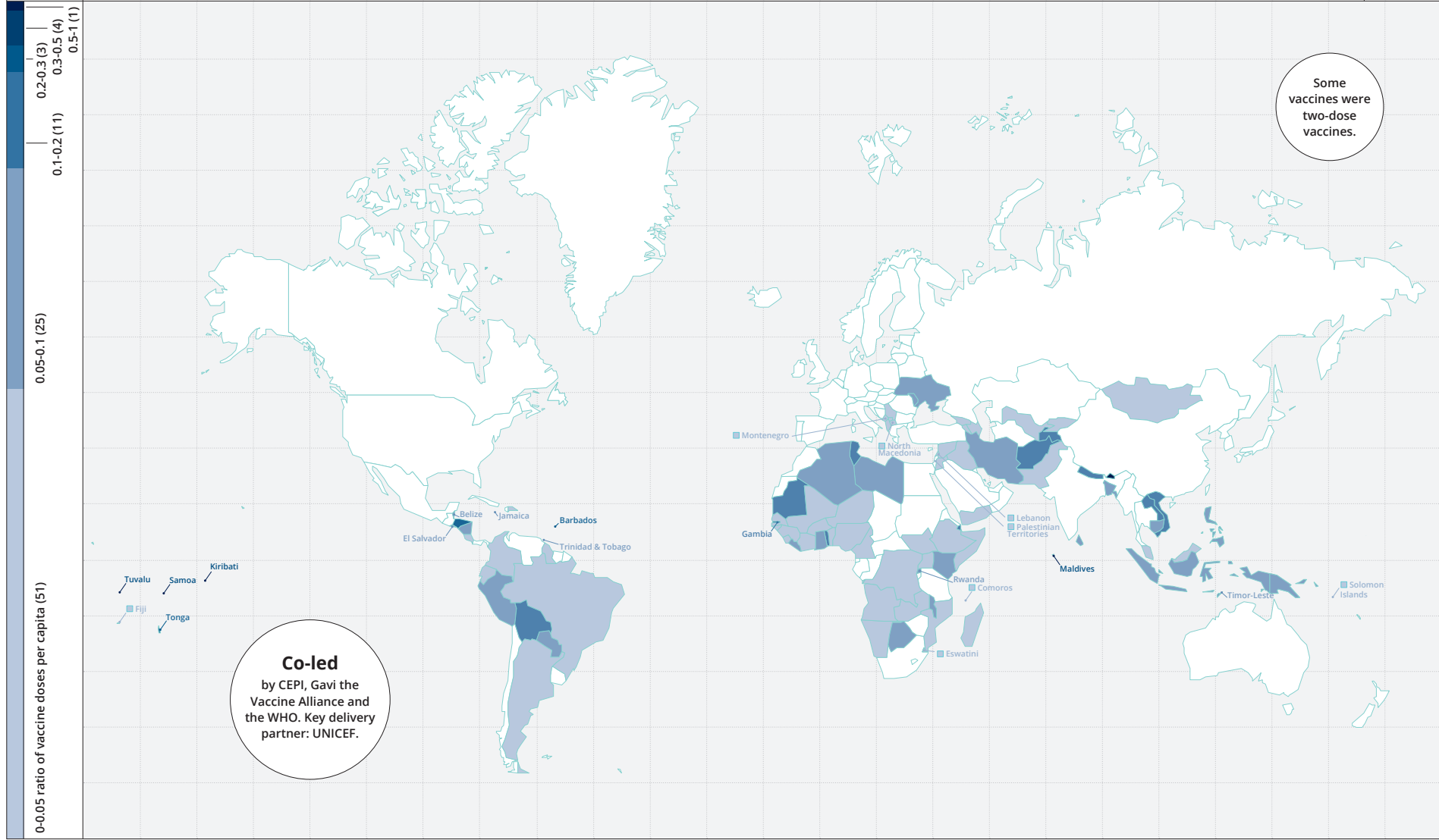
The Executive Board of the World Health Organization (WHO) is composed of 34 health experts, each nominated by a member state and elected by the World Health Assembly (WHA) for a term of three years. The main functions of the Board are to implement the decisions and policies of the WHA, to advise and generally to facilitate its work.





Recipients of COVAX vaccine donation deliveries per capita 2021

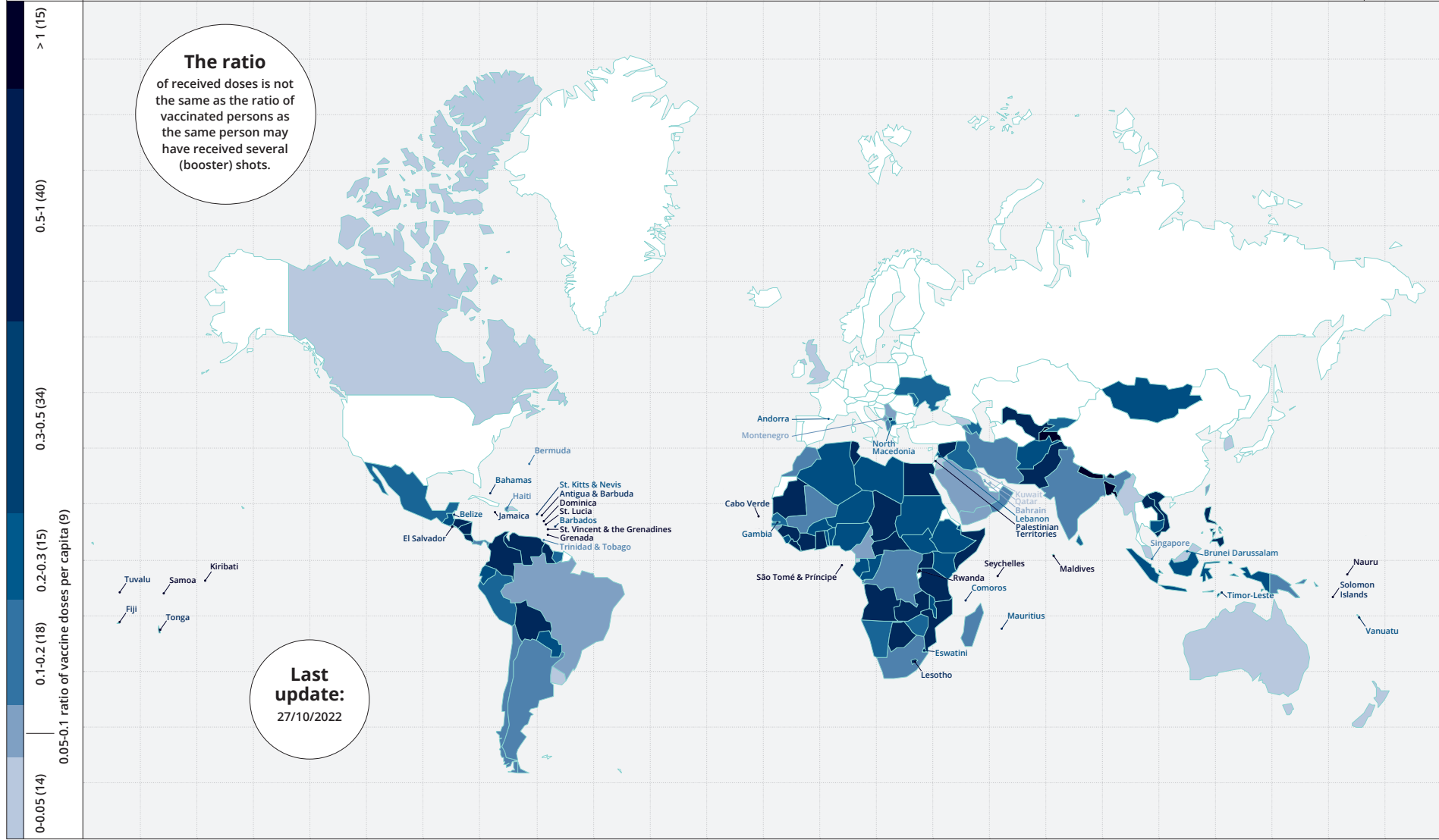
The COVAX initiative obtains and distributes vaccines primarily to the eligible 92 low- and middle-income economies. Between the first international delivery to Ghana in February 2021 and September 2021, it rolled out over 313m doses of COVID-19 vaccines. It had to postpone its 2bn dose target to the first quarter of 2022.





Recipients of COVAX vaccine donation deliveries per capita 2022

As of October 2022, the COVAX initiative has delivered over 1.8bn doses of COVID-19 vaccines to 146 economies since its first delivery in February 2021. Although it has not met its 2bn target by end-2022, the average coverage per capita has increased tremendously in comparison to 2021. Also, some high-income countries have received doses.



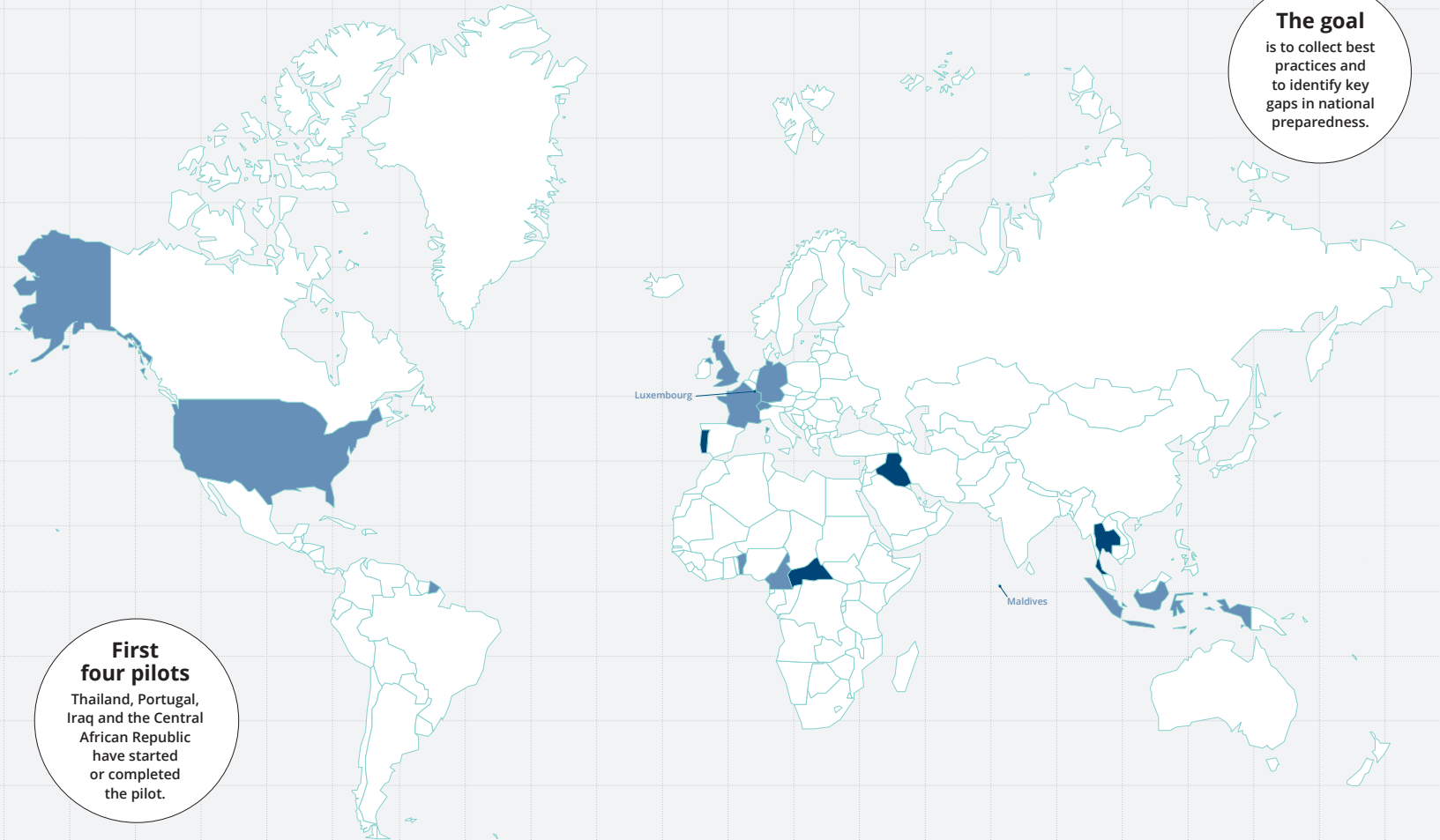


Participants in the Universal Health and Preparedness Review pilot

In November 2020, the WHO Director General Dr Tedros announced the Universal Health and Preparedness Review (UHPR), a member state-driven intergovernmental consultative mechanism to build accountability for health and strengthen national capacities for pandemic preparedness and universal health coverage. 14 countries participate in the pilot project.

countries that have started or completed the pilot (4)

Countries participating in the UHPR (14)





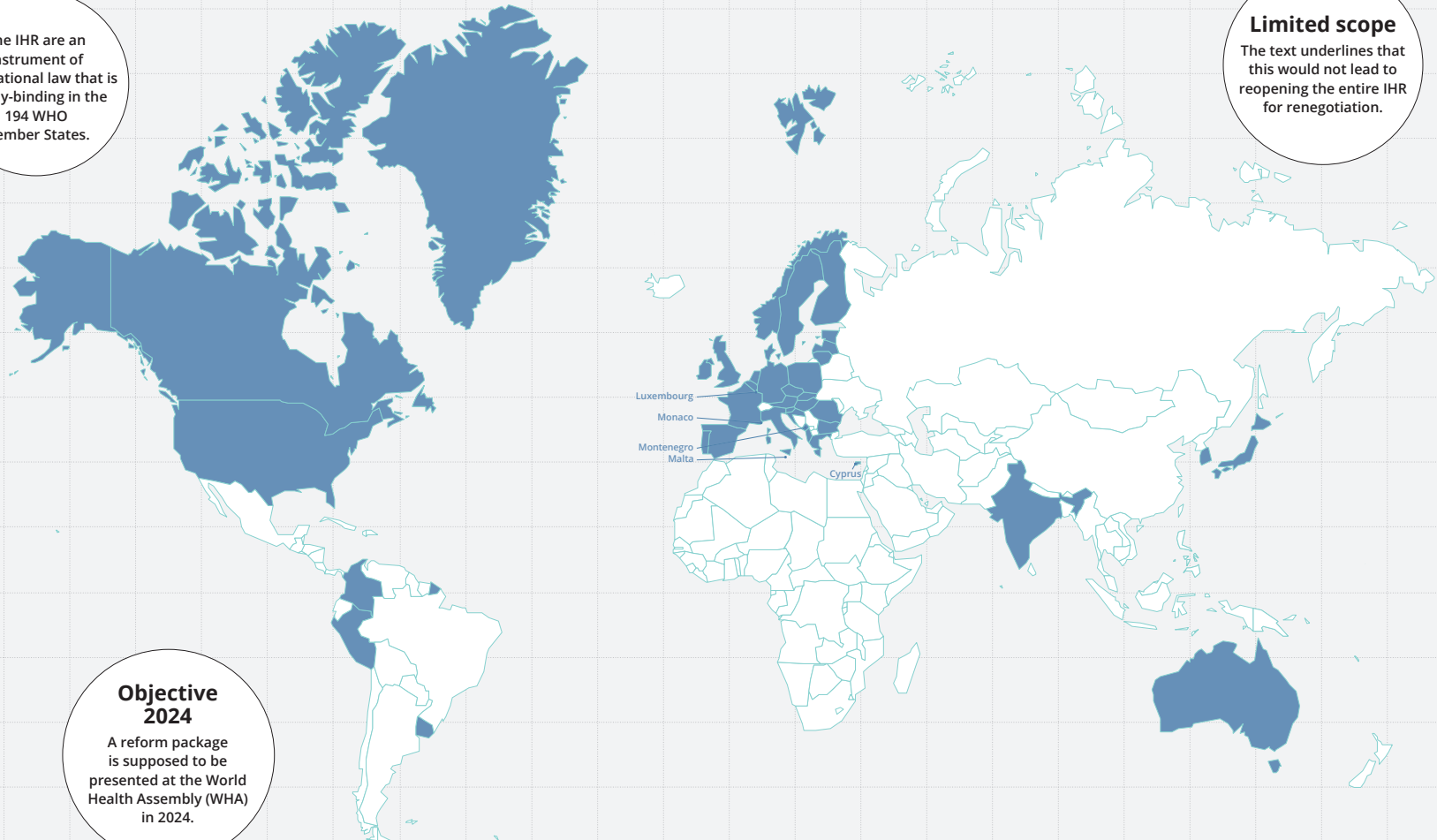
WHO decision to revise the International Health Regulations

At the 150th session of the WHO Executive Board in January 2022, WHO Member States agreed to initiate a revision of the International Health Regulations (IHR) which date from 2005 through potential amendments. This was launched by the US and supported by over 40 states. The US had previously submitted proposals to amend IHR provisions.

The IHR are an instrument of international law that is legally-binding in the 194 WHO Member States.

Limited scope

The text underlines that this would not lead to reopening the entire IHR for renegotiation.



Objective 2024

A reform package is supposed to be presented at the World Health Assembly (WHA) in 2024.



Proposed amendments to the International Health Regulations

The 75th World Health Assembly decided to invite member states to submit proposed amendments to the International Health Regulations by 30 September 2022. This map shows the States Parties that have proposed such amendments so far (four States Parties submitted proposals on behalf of other states).

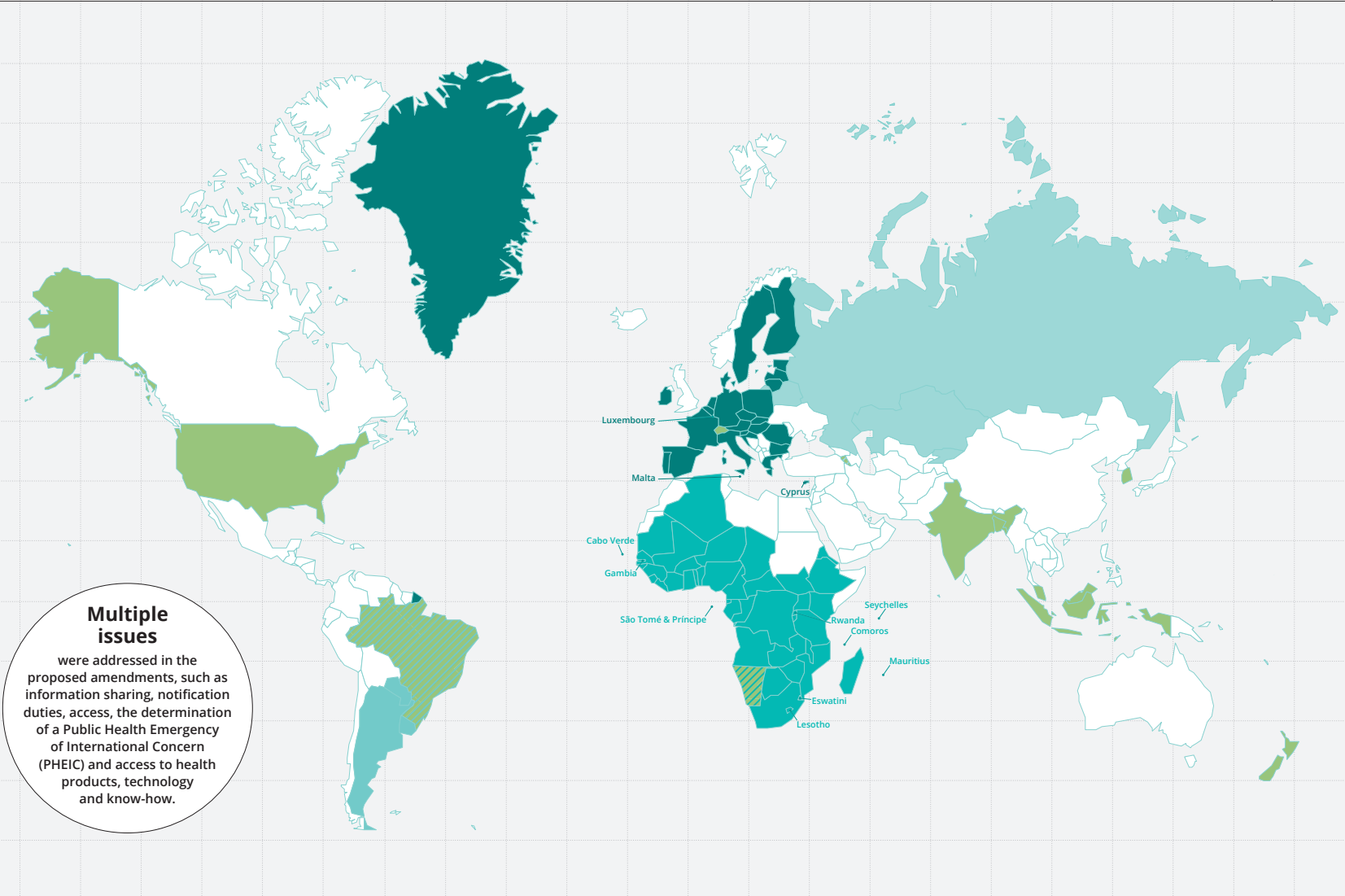
Proposals made by single countries (11)

EU (submitted by Czechia) (27)

WHO African Region (47)

Proposal by the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) (5)

Southern Common Market (Mercosur) (4)



Luxembourg
Malta
Cyprus
Cabo Verde
Gambia
São Tomé & Príncipe
Eswatini
Lesotho
Rwanda
Comoros
Seychelles
Mauritius

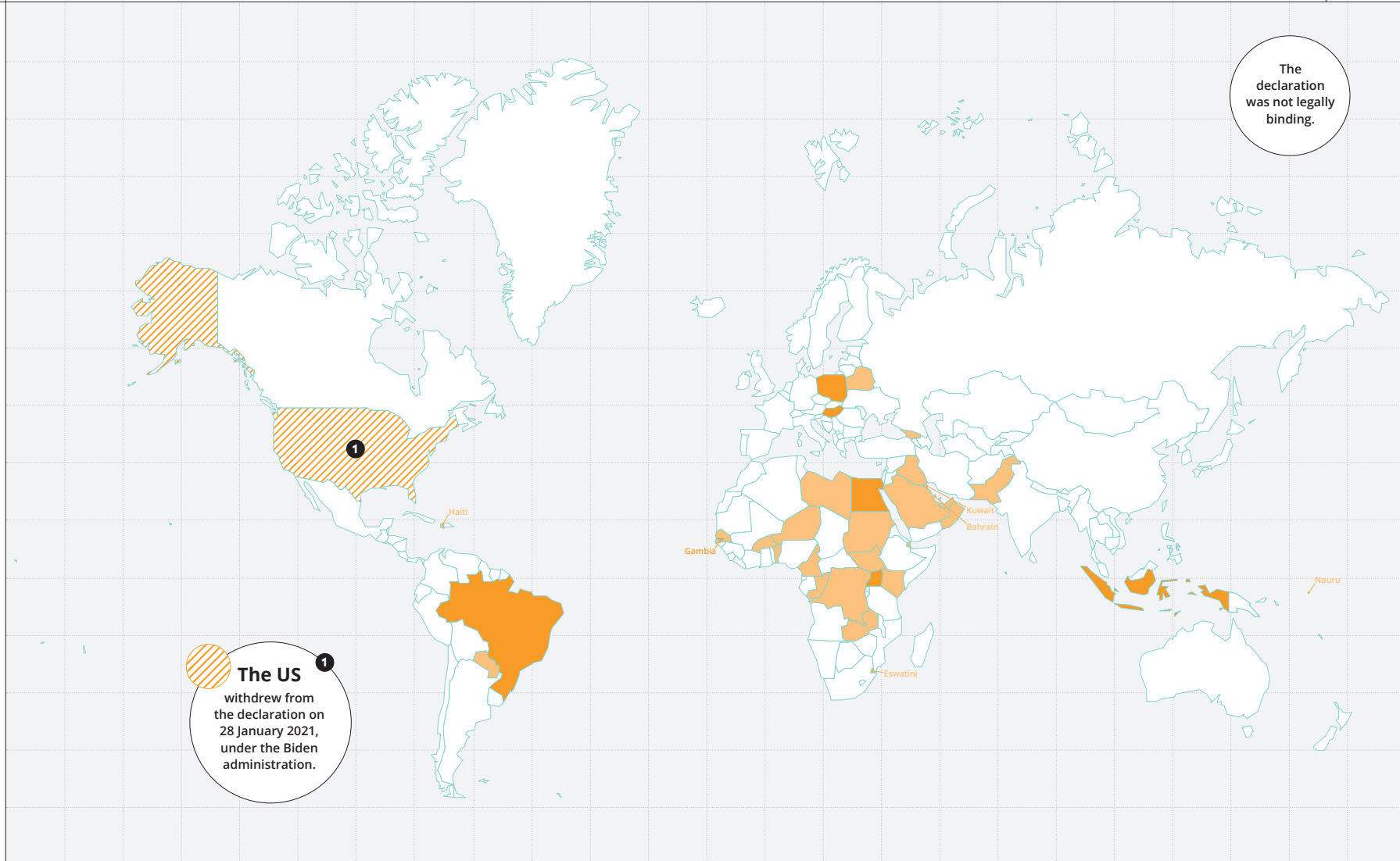


Signatory countries of the Geneva Consensus Declaration

On 22 October 2020, 34 states signed the Geneva Consensus Declaration on Promoting Women's Health and Strengthening the Family, initiated by then US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo. The signatories reaffirm "that there is no international right to abortion" and emphasise "that in no case should abortion be promoted as method of family planning".

Co-sponsors (8)

Signatories of the Geneva Consensus Declaration (26)





World Health Assembly: global strategy on sexual health

The 75th World Health Assembly in June 2022 adopted a new Global Strategy on HIV, Hepatitis B and Sexually Transmitted Infections 2022 to 2030. Resistance came from numerous countries concerning the language around sexual health and rights. A consensus on the wording could not be achieved which WHO Director General Dr Tedros regretted in his closing speech.

Against (2)

Not entitled to vote (11)

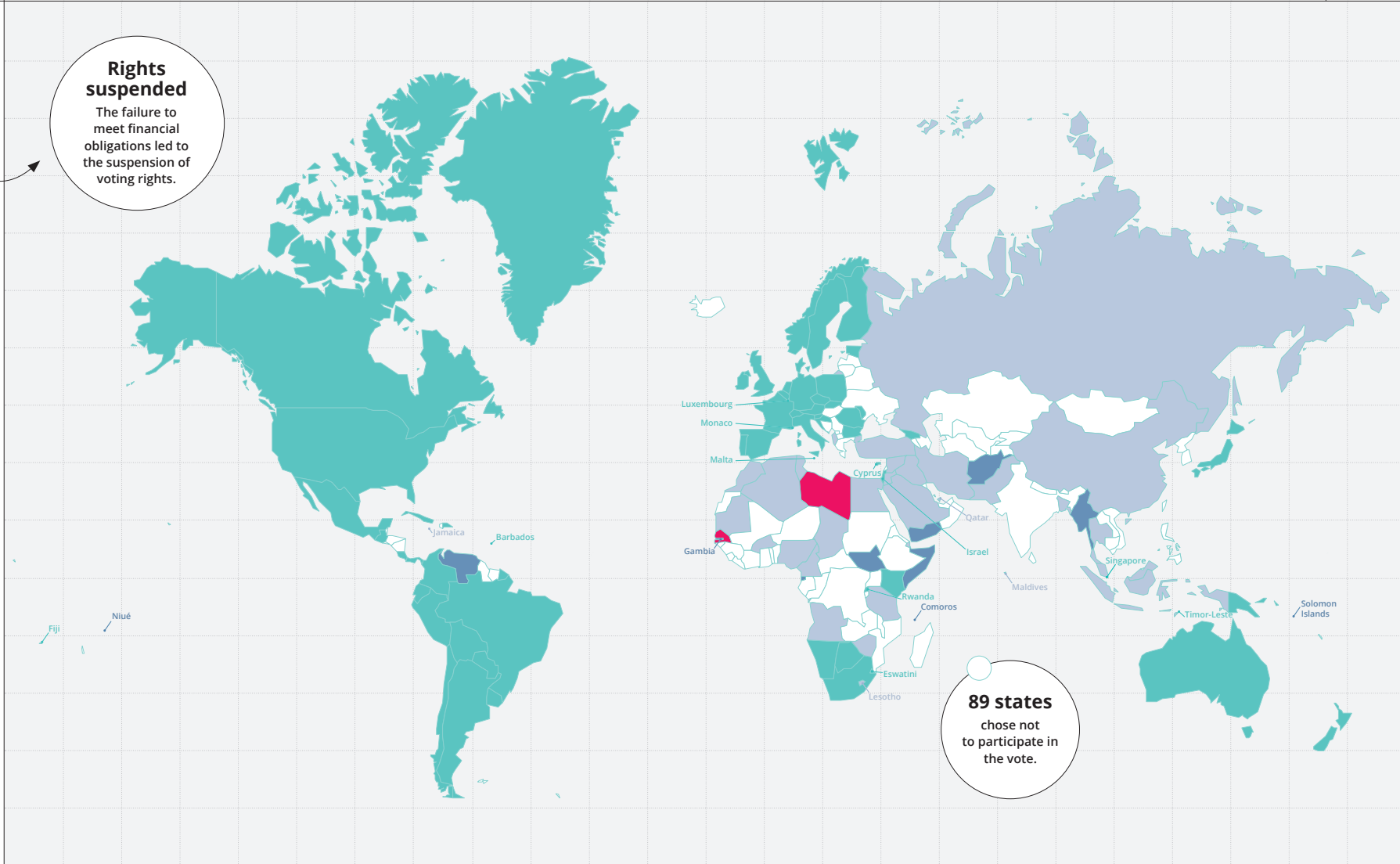
Abstention (31)

In favour (61)

Rights suspended

The failure to meet financial obligations led to the suspension of voting rights.

89 states chose not to participate in the vote.





The International Labour Organization (ILO) is the first and oldest specialised agency and also the only tripartite organisation of the UN: its Governing Body is thus composed of member state representatives, workers and employers (pp. 182-183). The presence of the social partners has proven to be a particularly important asset during the COVID-19 pandemic in order to address the heavy impact on employment – with some notable differences among regions. At the end of 2022, only in the Americas the number of working hours reached pre-crisis levels (see dashboard).

The existence of viable social security systems has been all the more important. As data from the ILO's World Social Protection Report 2020 to 2022 shows, however, the degree of the population covered by at least one social security benefit continues to vary strongly from one country to the next. Progress in the overall coverage has been rather slow (pp. 186-187).

In several ways, 2022 has been a very important year for the ILO: on 25 March 2022, for the first time in its history, the Governing Body elected a Director General from Africa (see dashboard), Gilbert Hougbo, then President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and former Togolese Prime Minister. Hougbo took up his five-year term in October during which issues relating to informal employment will be one of his priorities. Another landmark development was the adoption of a 'Safe and Healthy Work Environment' as a fifth fundamental principle of the ILO at the 110th International Labour Conference (ILC) in May/June 2022. All ILO Member States commit to respecting and promoting these fundamental principles, regardless of whether they have ratified the related conventions. In the case of the new fundamental principle on a safe and healthy work environment, the corresponding conventions are C155 (Occupational Safety and Health) and C187 (Promotional Framework for Safety and Health at Work). In the run-up to the

First Director General
from Africa

New fundamental
principle

ILC, the classification of Convention 155 was considered to be controversial by some ILO Governing Body Members since it is considered far-reaching and potentially difficult to implement for some countries. As of 2022, many countries still have to ratify either one or both conventions (pp. 184-185).

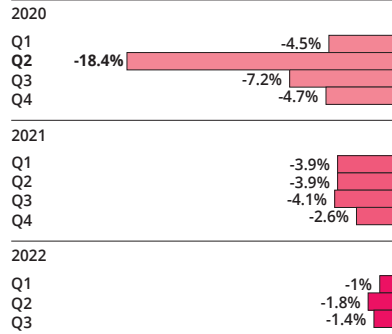
The ILO also had to deal with several political issues: The discussions about forced labour in Xinjiang (see also pp. 50-57 in the human rights chapter) played an important role in 2022 when the Standards Application Committee raised concerns about serious violations of ILO standards, in this case linked to China's lack of compliance with Convention 111 ('Discrimination in Employment and Occupation'). Belarus equally faced strong criticism, i.e. for imprisoning a deputy member (worker) of the ILO Governing Body.

Last but not least, the ILO has in various ways supported Ukraine and the neighbouring Republic of Moldova, providing information and food packages to internally displaced and Ukrainian refugees (see dashboard).

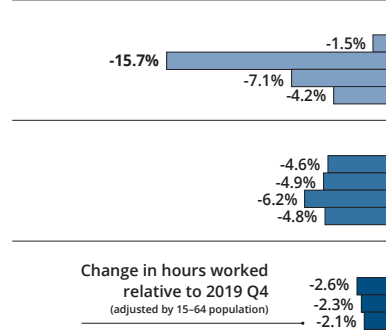
Concerns about
Xinjiang

The impact of COVID-19 and other crises on employment

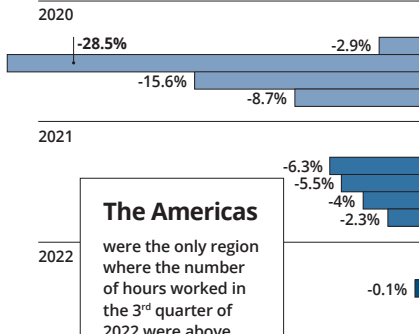
World



Africa



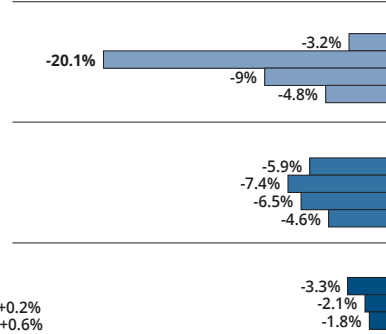
Americas



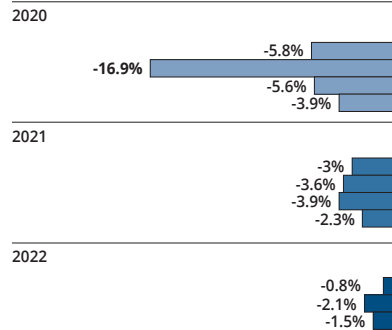
The Americas

were the only region where the number of hours worked in the 3rd quarter of 2022 were above the level of the 3rd quarter of 2019.

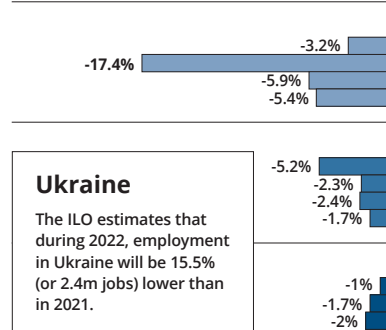
Arab States



Asia and the Pacific



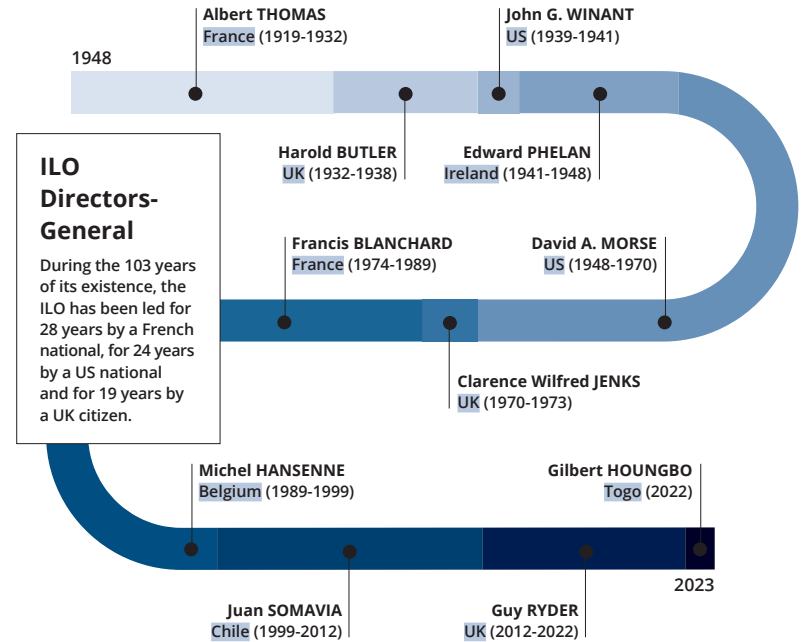
Europe and Central Asia



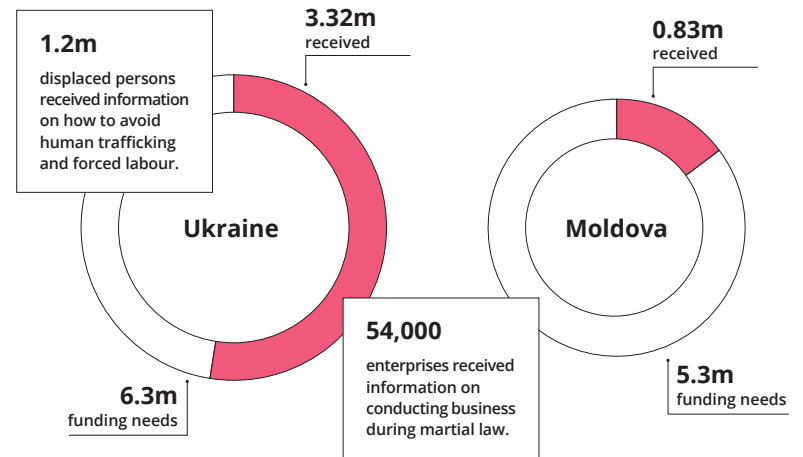
Ukraine

The ILO estimates that during 2022, employment in Ukraine will be 15.5% (or 2.4m jobs) lower than in 2021.

Timeline of ILO Directors-General



ILO's response to Ukraine, in USD





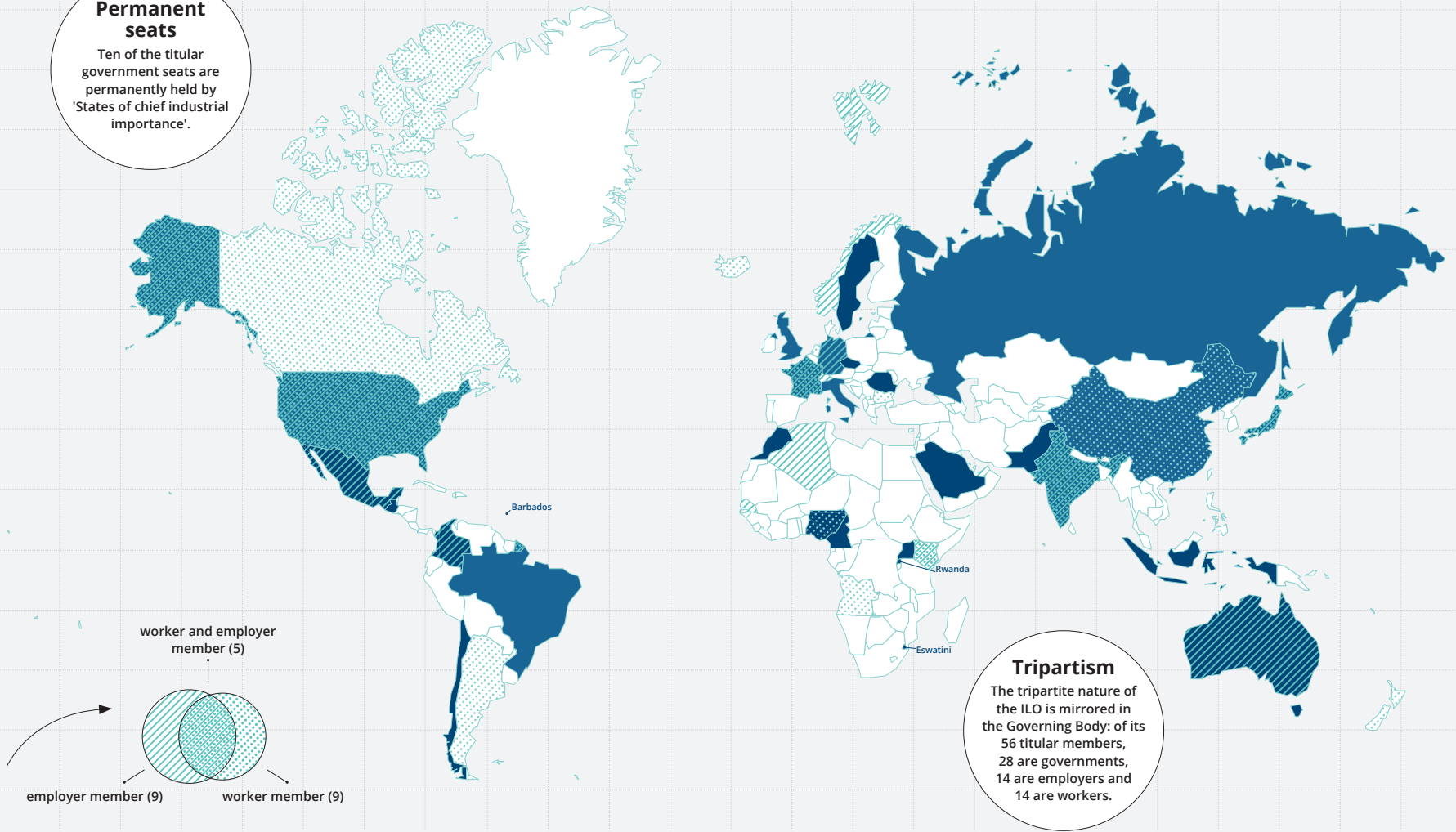
Composition of the Governing Body of the ILO, 2021-2024

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office is the executive body of the ILO. It takes decisions on policy, the agenda of the yearly International Labour Conference, adopts the draft programme and budget of the organisation, and elects the Director-General.

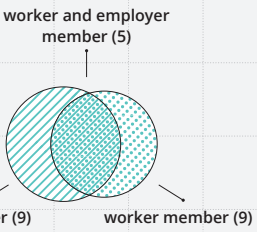
States of chief industrial importance (non-elective seats) (10)

Permanent seats
Ten of the titular government seats are permanently held by 'States of chief industrial importance'.

Regular government members (18)



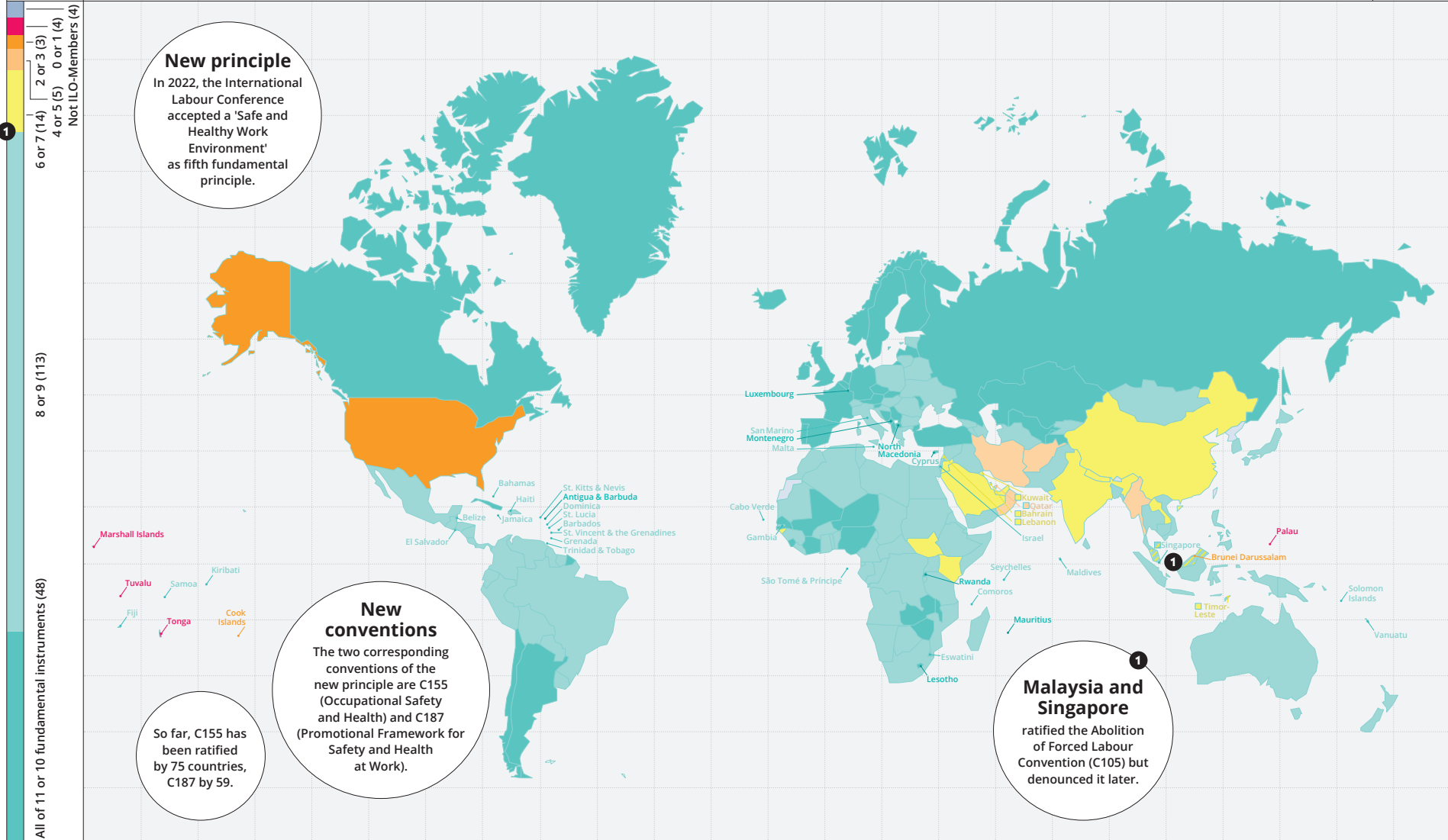
Tripartism
The tripartite nature of the ILO is mirrored in the Governing Body: of its 56 titular members, 28 are governments, 14 are employers and 14 are workers.





Ratification of ILO fundamental instruments

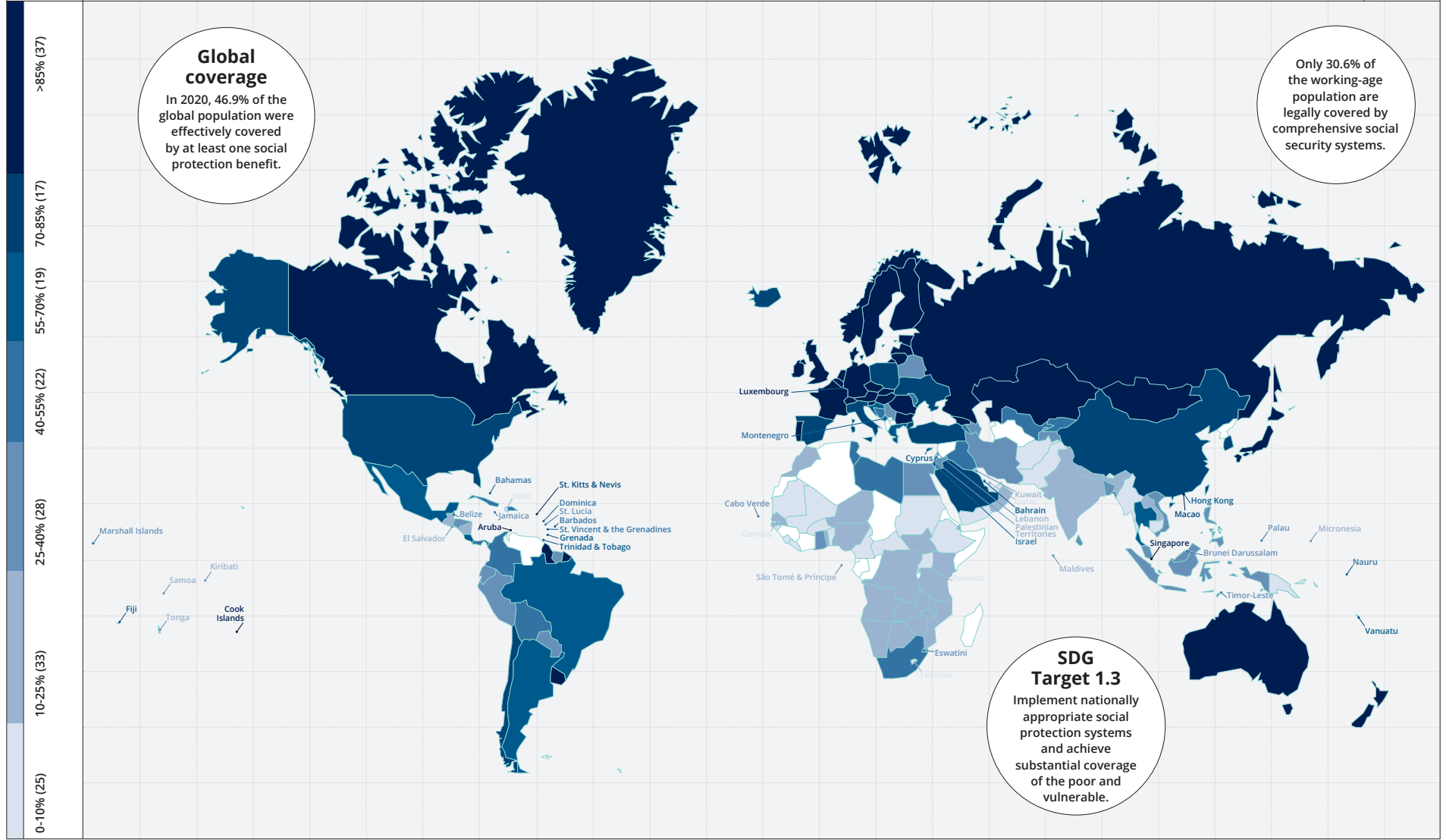
The five ILO fundamental principles are reflected in eleven ILO conventions or instruments. The adoption of a new fundamental principle means that all ILO Member States commit to respecting and promoting it, regardless of whether they have ratified relating conventions. This map shows how many of these conventions each member state has ratified.





Social protection coverage according to the ILO, 2020-2022

The World Social Protection Report 2020-2022 of the ILO indicates the percentage of the population covered by at least one social protection cash benefit (excl. health) in 2020, e.g. the ratio of the population receiving cash benefits under at least one of the social protection functions or actively contributing to at least one social security scheme.





Geneva:
city of peace

Enduring Relevance of the
Conference on Disarmament

Geneva is often referred to as the 'city of peace'; a description which the city earned through its longstanding international tradition as a host of peace negotiations and institutions such as the Red Cross or the European headquarter of the UN. Besides that, Geneva is home to a longstanding and vibrant community of NGOs and institutes active in the area of peace and mediation, security and disarmament.

Most importantly, the Conference on Disarmament (CD) which has 65 members, including the five NPT-designated nuclear weapon states and annually changing observer states (pp. 190-191), meets in Geneva three times a year. Hence, several countries retain an ambassador explicitly responsible for the CD. It is formally independent of the UN and has, together with its predecessor, the Committee on Disarmament, brought about major arms control agreements, including the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT, 1968), the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC, 1972), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC, 1993) or the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT, 1996). In 2009, it also set up a series of working groups, which, e.g. deal with the elimination of fissile material for nuclear weapons (FMCT), the elaboration of practical steps to reduce nuclear weapons, and the prevention of an arms race in outer space (PAROS).

While its work has largely stalled over the past two decades, it remains the only multilateral disarmament forum worldwide to negotiate arms control and disarmament agreements. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, several review conferences have been postponed, but were ultimately able to take place in 2022. However, Russia's invasion of Ukraine is largely seen as a watershed moment among diplomats. It has further exacerbated the overall work of the CD and has made the conferences a deeply challenging exercise. The international talks on a ban on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS), which have been ongoing in Geneva since 2017, came to a grinding halt after the

Trends and developments
in the past years

Russian invasion of Ukraine; albeit parties could not agree on any outcome to limit autonomous weapons even prior to that. Hence, not much progress has been made since the publication of the eleven guiding principles on LAWS by the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE). The positions by some members of the Convention of certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), notably that of the US (no binding agreement, only a code of conduct) and Russia (no new regulation of any sort regarding LAWS), make any prospect of agreement or breakthrough unlikely in the near future. Also the long-awaited 10th NPT Review Conference which finally took place in August 2022, failed to deliver a consensus resolution with Russia disliking wording in some paragraphs. After an array of accusations, mainly between the US and Russia over the potential use or the alleged maintenance of facilities for biological weapons in Ukraine, the 9th BWC Review Conference adopted a final document by consensus and a working group was established. It aims at strengthening the convention and bringing it into the 21st century. What is more, the 25th anniversary of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (pp. 192-193) which was celebrated in Geneva in November, coincided with unsettling new developments: anti-personnel mines have newly been used by Myanmar and Russia, the latter deploying at least seven types in Ukraine since the invasion. Similarly, Ukraine is the only country in the world where cluster munitions (pp. 194-195) are still used, particularly extensively by Russia.

The road to recovery and development of conflict-ridden countries is burdensome and challenging. The support and solutions needed are often interdisciplinary and must be tackled holistically, which is why the G7+, a group of fragile or conflict-affected countries, partnered up with the WTO to facilitate the integration of their economies into the multilateral trading system (pp. 196-197). Seeing trade as part of the solution, the programme tries to leverage the benefits of economic integration in support of peacebuilding and state-building efforts.



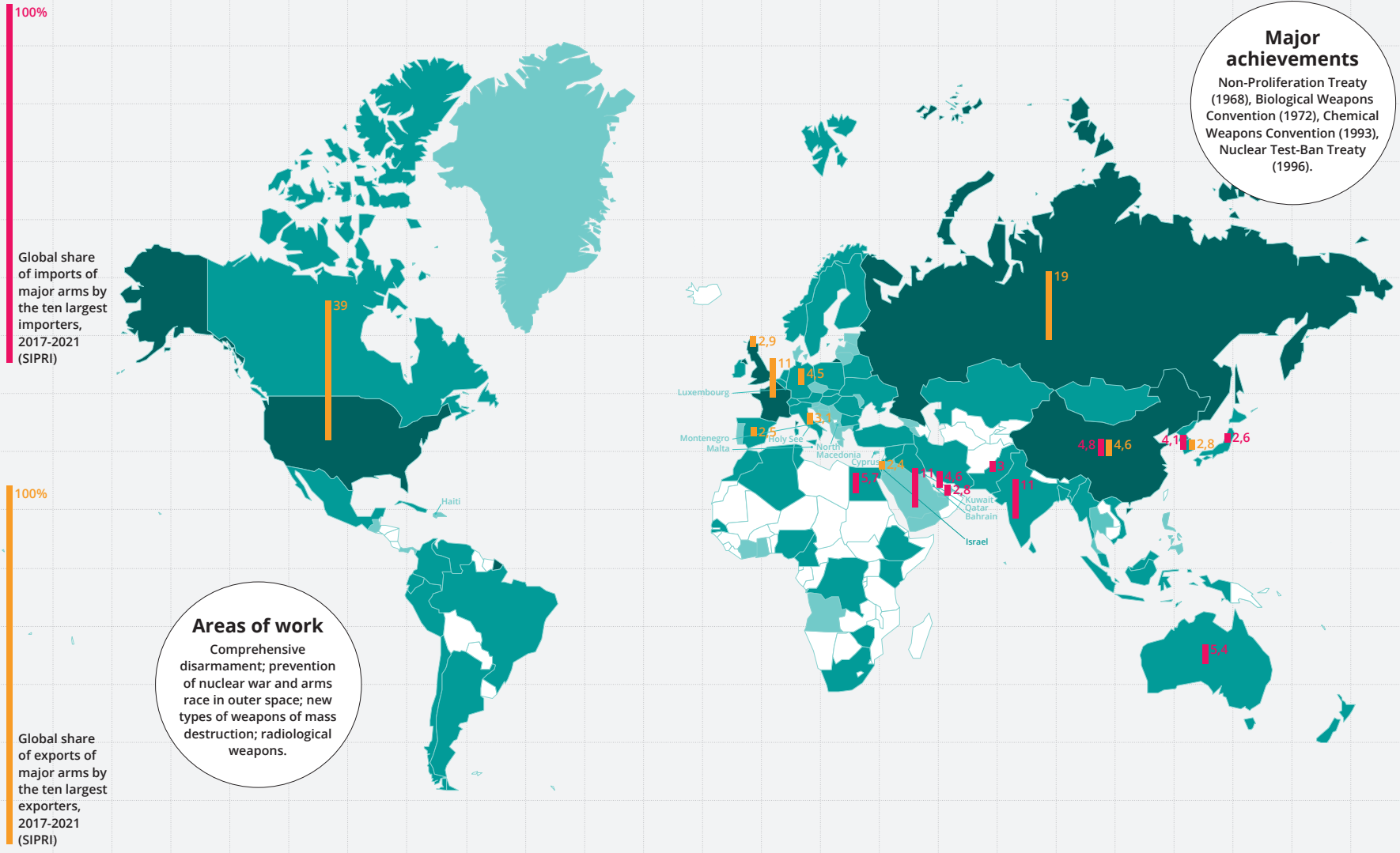
Member States and Observers of the Conference on Disarmament

Set up in 1978 and formally independent of the UN, the Conference on Disarmament (CD) is the only multilateral negotiating forum at the global level for disarmament issues and meets three times a year in Geneva. The conference has 65 member states, including the five NPT nuclear-weapon states. Moreover, non-member states also participate each year at their request.

CD Observer in 2022 (37)

CD Member (60)

CD Member and NPT nuclear-weapon State (5)





Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention

2022 marked the 25th anniversary of the Mine Ban Treaty which aims to promote the disarmament of landmines by prohibiting their use, development and stockpiling. The 164 States Parties meet annually in Geneva. In 2021, 67 states or territories worldwide were contaminated. At least 5,544 people were killed or injured, 26% of them in Afghanistan, 17% in Syria, 8% in Yemen.

States Parties (164)

Non-signatories (32) Signatories (1)



>200 casualties in 2021

Largest stockpiles

are maintained by Russia (26.5m), Pakistan (6m), India (4-5), China (5) and the US (3).

Eleven mine producers

China, Cuba, India, Iran, Myanmar, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, and Viet Nam.

67 states are known or suspected to be contaminated.

40%

Top five contributors for Anti Mine Action in m USD (Share of Total)

Civilians

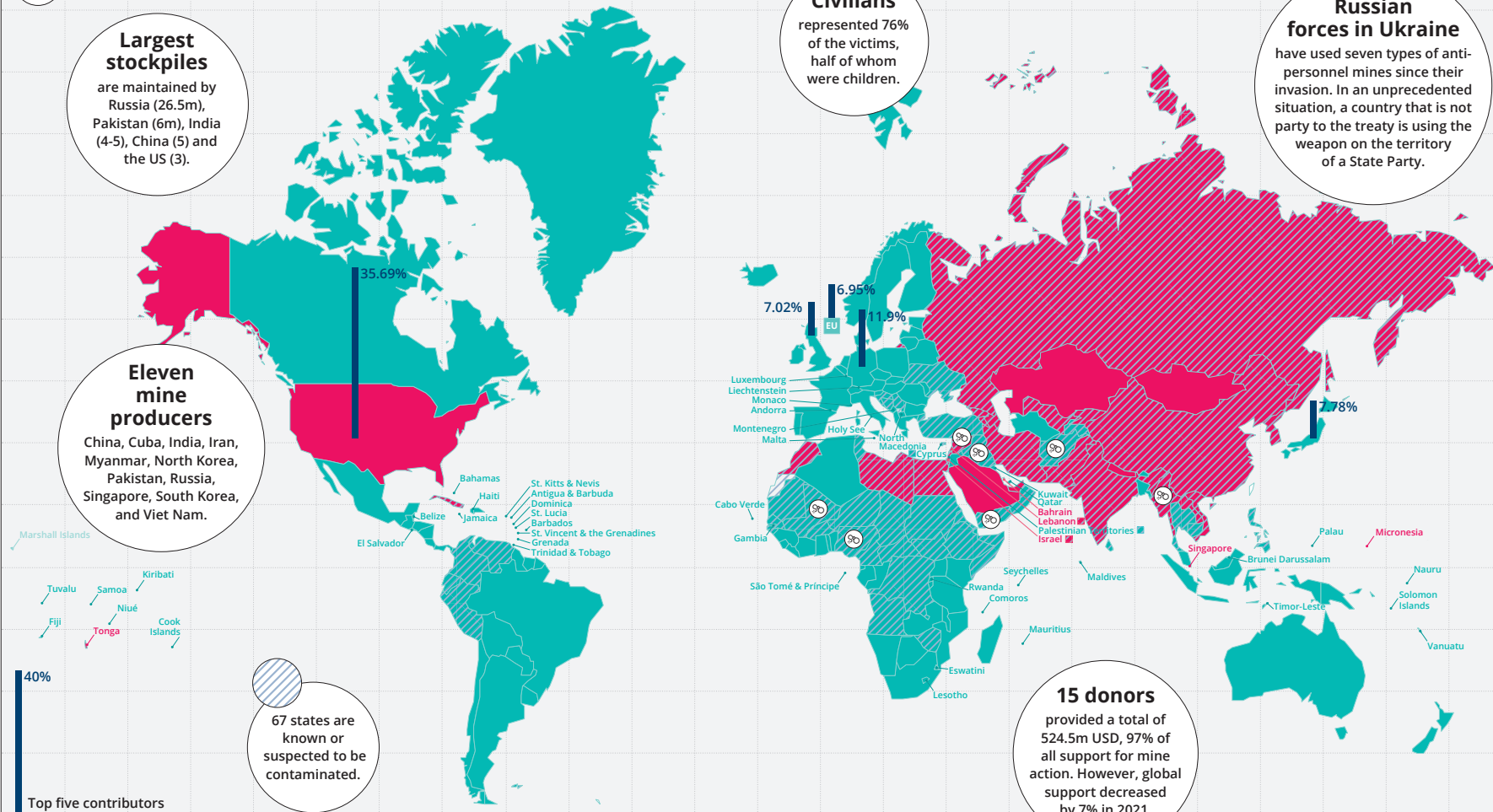
represented 76% of the victims, half of whom were children.

Russian forces in Ukraine

have used seven types of anti-personnel mines since their invasion. In an unprecedented situation, a country that is not party to the treaty is using the weapon on the territory of a State Party.

15 donors

provided a total of 524.5m USD, 97% of all support for mine action. However, global support decreased by 7% in 2021.





The Convention on Cluster Munition

The Convention on Cluster Munitions was adopted in 2008. As of August 2022, there were 110 States Parties who meet annually in Geneva. Cluster munitions are considered de-facto landmines as they kill and maim indiscriminately long after the conflict has ended. While the number of casualties has dropped globally, a dramatic increase has been reported in Ukraine.

States Parties (110)

Signatories (13)

Non-signatories (74)

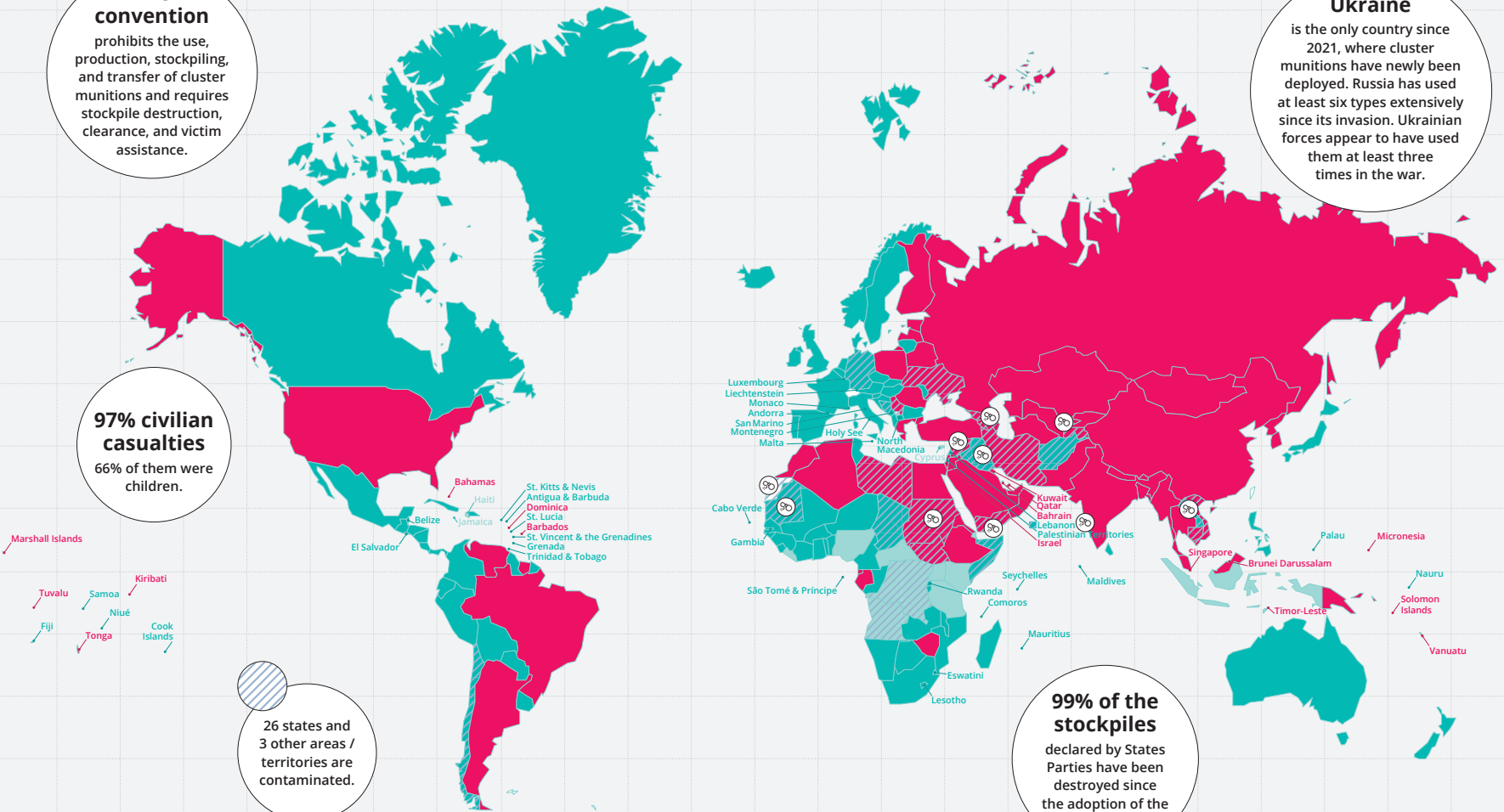
The convention prohibits the use, production, stockpiling, and transfer of cluster munitions and requires stockpile destruction, clearance, and victim assistance.

97% civilian casualties
66% of them were children.

Ukraine is the only country since 2021, where cluster munitions have newly been deployed. Russia has used at least six types extensively since its invasion. Ukrainian forces appear to have used them at least three times in the war.

99% of the stockpiles declared by States Parties have been destroyed since the adoption of the convention.

26 states and 3 other areas / territories are contaminated.



Casualties in 2021



WTO Trade for Peace

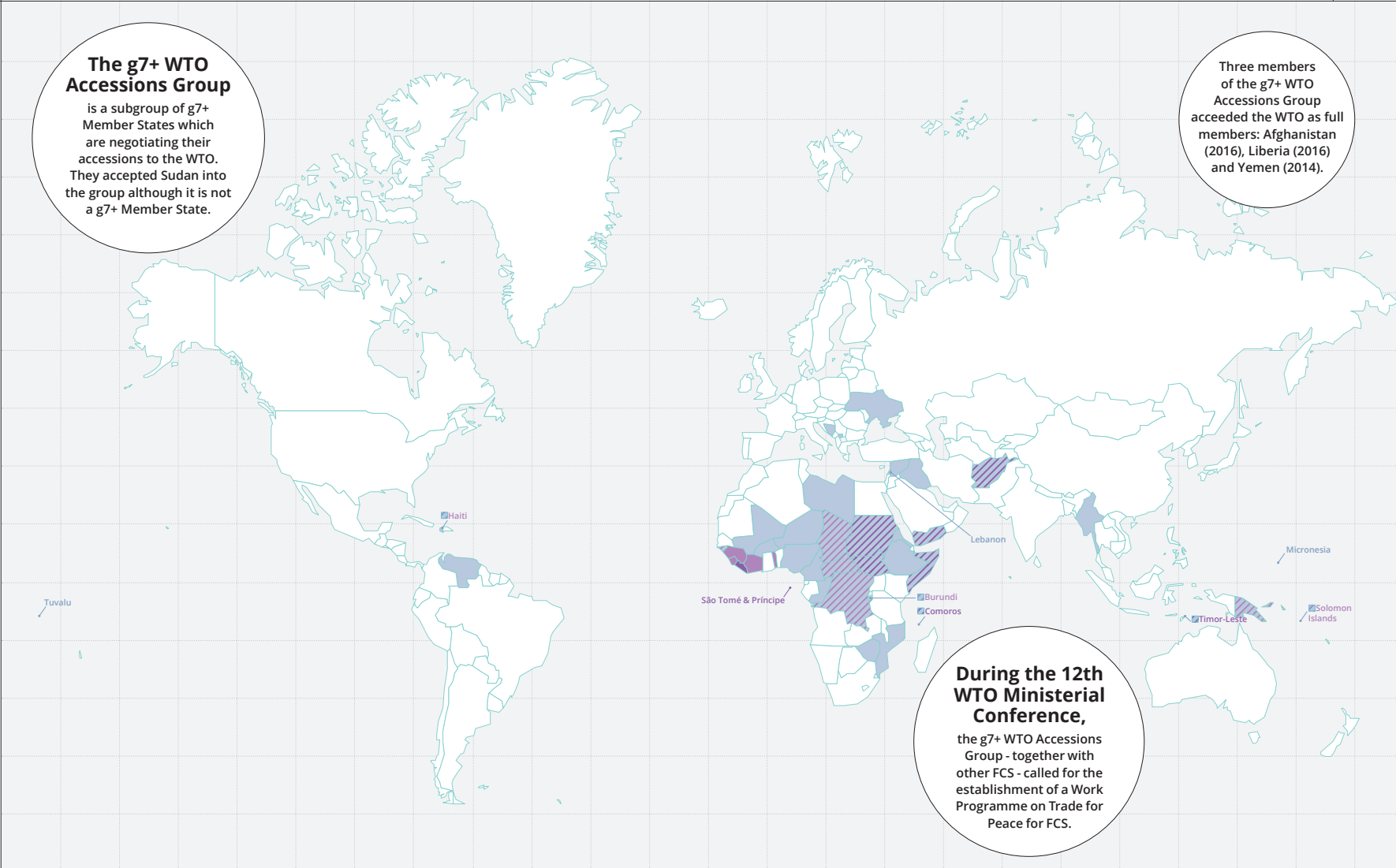
The Trade for Peace Programme of the WTO aims to assist fragile or conflict-affected countries (FCS) by facilitating their accession into the multilateral trading system. The programme grew out of the g7+ WTO Accessions Group, launched in 2017. The g7+ is an intergovernmental organisation of 20 conflict-affected countries supporting peacebuilding and state-building efforts.

Fragile and Conflict-affected States (FCS) (36)
 g7+ Member States (20)
 g7+ WTO Accession Group (9)

The g7+ WTO Accessions Group is a subgroup of g7+ Member States which are negotiating their accessions to the WTO. They accepted Sudan into the group although it is not a g7+ Member State.

Three members of the g7+ WTO Accessions Group acceded the WTO as full members: Afghanistan (2016), Liberia (2016) and Yemen (2014).

During the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference, the g7+ WTO Accessions Group - together with other FCS - called for the establishment of a Work Programme on Trade for Peace for FCS.



2

Ukraine

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