



Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Fifty-eighth session

Bonn, 5–15 June 2023

**Budget performance for the biennium 2022–2023 as at
31 December 2022**

Note by the Executive Secretary*

Summary

This document on the budget performance for the biennium 2022–2023 covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 and should be considered in conjunction with document FCCC/SBI/2023/6/Add.1, which will provide an assessment of progress against performance indicators and targets, as well as details of the outputs planned for and delivered during the first year of the biennium 2022–2023. In accordance with the results-based approach, this document informs Parties of the results achieved and actual expenditure up to 31 December 2022. In addition, it contains a detailed report on programme delivery.

As the impacts of the pandemic decreased, the secretariat was expected to implement mandates from COP 26 decisions that went beyond the core budget activities. While the secretariat fully delivered on critical activities, the zero real growth budget and insufficient supplementary funding impacted the scope and timing of implementation. This affected activities across Programmes, Operations and cross-cutting divisions and highlighted the dependence on an unsustainable and unpredictable funding model.

As at 31 December 2022, total expenditure in 2022 amounted to EUR 91.2 million, representing 72 per cent of the total integrated budget for 2022 (EUR 125.8 million), while core budget expenditure stood at 97 per cent (EUR 30.5 million of EUR 31.5 million). The expenditure rate for all budgets and corresponding explanations are provided in this document.

* This document was scheduled for publication after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
Annex I Party	Party included in Annex I to the Convention
ASG*	Assistant Secretary-General
Bonn Fund	Trust Fund for the Special Annual Contribution from the Government of Germany
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRF	common reporting format
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
exp.*	expenditure
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GHG	greenhouse gas
GS*	General Service level
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITL	international transaction log
JI	joint implementation
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LT-LEDS	long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
P*	Professional level
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RCC	regional collaboration centre
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TT:CLEAR	technology information clearing house
USG*	Under-Secretary-General
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

* Used exclusively in tables.

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 26 approved the programme budget for the biennium 2022–2023 and CMP 16 endorsed the decision by the COP as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol.¹
2. COP 26 requested the Executive Secretary to prepare annual budget performance reports covering 12 and 24 months of the biennium respectively.²

B. Scope of the document

3. This document provides information on the delivery of the 2022–2023 work programme and on the budget performance of the trust funds and special accounts administered by the secretariat up to 31 December 2022. It should be read in conjunction with document FCCC/SBI/2023/6/Add.1, which provides an assessment of progress against performance indicators and targets, as well as details of the outputs planned for and delivered in the biennium 2022–2023.

4. This document also provides detailed information relating to budgets administered by the secretariat and their implementation. Annex I contains general information on budget, income and availability of cash for each fund or special account to facilitate interpretation of the detailed information on budget and expenditure for each fund provided in annex III. An overview of budgets for the biennium 2022–2023 for the UNFCCC funds and expenditure by appropriation line is included in annex II. Furthermore, detailed information is presented on human resources in annex IV and on expenditure for projects and events funded by the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in annex V.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

5. The SBI is invited to take note of the information presented herein and to decide on actions to be included in draft decisions on administrative and financial matters for consideration and adoption at COP 28 and CMP 18.

II. Executive summary

A. Programme delivery highlights

6. The secretariat's work programme activities and outputs for the biennium 2022–2023 are outlined in document FCCC/SBI/2021/4/Add.1, which contains the work programme of the secretariat for the biennium 2022–2023, and in the updated versions of the work programme as at 1 January 2022,³ 1 July 2022⁴ and 1 January 2023.⁵

7. Throughout 2022, the secretariat delivered successfully on its activities as outlined in chapter IV below. Admittedly, the scope and potential impact of many recurrent and long-term activities (category 2) are affected by the dependence on unpredictable, short-term and often earmarked supplementary funding. This financial gap, where core funding does not fully cover all category 2 activities, impacts the availability of supplementary funding for temporary or short-term activities (category 3) and complementary activities beneficial to achieving the objectives and goals of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris

¹ Decisions 22/CP.26, para. 1, and 8/CMP.16, para. 1.

² Decision 23/CP.26, para. 10.

³ FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.3.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.11.

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2023/INF.2.

Agreement (category 4), thus limiting the secretariat's potential to fully deliver and innovate. At the same time, the number and scope of mandates from Parties across workstreams are increasing, and participation and engagement in sessions of the COP from all stakeholders is at a record high. The capacity of secretariat staff is already stretched to the limit, yet many have to spend time and effort on securing funding for mandated activities, which further exacerbates the workload and impacts staff well-being.

8. In essence, the current funding model does not cover all essential (category 1) and category 2 activities and is unsustainable, and finding creative ways to nevertheless deliver on mandated activities is reaching its limit. Activities that could not be delivered to the extent and at the speed mandated include creating the secretariat-level infrastructure for registry systems and reporting tools under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, developing and deploying ETF reporting tools and related expert trainings, managing the increasing scope and complexity of sessions of the subsidiary and governing bodies, upgrading the global climate action portal (NAZCA) to enable adequate tracking of non-Party climate action commitments, processing in timely fashion the admission of observer organizations, implementing innovations in and upgrades to key conferencing systems, implementing capacity-building for national gender and climate change focal points in timely fashion, addressing the TEC and PCCB workplans and addressing external audit recommendations on time. Efforts are under way to address these shortcomings by reprioritizing resources, which, despite endeavours to identify supplementary funding, will again – and increasingly so – affect the ability to deliver on certain mandated activities, including in 2023.

9. During the reporting period, the secretariat organized SB 56 and COP 27, both of which took place in person, with a robust virtual component, with an increase in complexity and scope compared with previous sessions, as well as around 200 workshops, capacity-building sessions and meetings in and outside Bonn.

10. Work under all constituted bodies, processes and work programmes supported by the secretariat progressed in line with the respective mandates and workplans. The secretariat continued to support the intergovernmental process in relation to the current MRV arrangements and the ETF, including by providing technical assistance to developing countries and training to experts engaged in the reporting, review and analysis processes. It is facilitating the operationalization of the ETF and work on methodological issues, including in relation to GHG inventories, REDD+, agriculture, land use, land-use change and forestry, IPCC guidelines and common metrics.

11. Furthermore, the secretariat facilitated intergovernmental engagement on areas such as climate finance flows, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme, adaptation, and loss and damage, including by supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the NWP, the WIM and the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, and managing adaptation-related data and information.

12. The secretariat also facilitated intergovernmental engagement on and implementation of established processes relating to gender, ACE, youth engagement, observer engagement and global climate action, including by preparing reports and events under the gender action plan, organizing the ACE Dialogue, and supporting the Presidency and relevant observer constituencies in organizing Gender Day and Young and Future Generations Day events, including the youth-led forum and civil society events at COP 27.

B. Financial summary

13. As at 31 December 2022, EUR 90.7 million, or 72 per cent, of the total integrated budget of EUR 125.4 million for 2022 had been spent.

14. Despite timely efforts by the secretariat to notify Parties of their 2022 contributions and remind them of their outstanding contributions for prior years, a high level of late and outstanding core budget contributions continued to negatively affect core budget implementation in 2022. Many Parties made partial or full payments of their contributions for prior years. However, only 77 per cent of core budget contributions for 2022 had been

received as at 31 December 2022. As funding can only be released to the departments and divisions on the basis of the availability of cash, the high level of late and outstanding contributions limited the secretariat's ability to initiate planned activities in a timely manner.

III. Budget performance: overview of budget and expenditure for all funds and special accounts⁶

15. As the core budget and the ITL budget were approved in euros, all budgets in the programme budget proposal documents for the biennium 2022–2023⁷ and in the updated versions of the work programme as at 1 January 2022, 1 July 2022 and 1 January 2023 were presented in euros to facilitate consideration of the overall funding requirements for the biennium. The budgets and expenditure presented herein are therefore also presented in euros.

16. The budgets for the biennium 2022–2023, as reflected in the updated work programme as at 1 July 2022, including the additional funding provided by the Government of Germany for the completion of the move to the new UNFCCC premises and by the Government of Egypt as the host country of COP 27, totalled EUR 249.7 million. The budgets for 2022 totalled EUR 125.8 million, of which EUR 91.2 million (72 per cent) had been spent as at 31 December 2022.

17. The table below presents the total budget and expenditure by funding source in euros and as a percentage of budget implementation as at 31 December 2022. The amounts presented include the charges for programme support costs and internal cost recovery services to the divisions but, to eliminate double counting, exclude the special accounts for programme support costs and cost recovery related activities. Details of the budgets for those special accounts are provided in annex III.

18. The budget amounts stated in the table below reflect the status as at 1 July 2022, as presented in the updated work programme as at that date. That updated work programme was used for all budgets to compare what was planned at the beginning of the biennium with the actual budget implementation at the end of its first year. Only the biennial core and ITL budgets are approved by the governing bodies. The budget decisions were not revised during the biennium. However, other budgets evolved during the biennium as requirements and planning assumptions changed. For example, budgets for projects under the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities are approved by the Executive Secretary and were adjusted as required.

Budgets for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure by funding source as at 31 December 2022
(Euros)

<i>Funding source</i>	<i>Budget for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Budget for 2022</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure of 2022 budget (%)</i>
Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC	62 450 821 ^b	31 470 564 ^b	30 521 749	97
Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities	109 682 046	52 810 963	34 829 820	66
Budget for work on matters under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement	25 450 860	12 725 430	905 135	7
Budget for JI	423 816	211 908	9 932	5
Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log	3 851 948 ^b	1 910 320 ^b	1 259 199	66
Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism	28 165 899	14 082 950	12 319 683	87
Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process	10 557 397	5 247 699	3 786 918	72

⁶ As per previous practice, this document was prepared on the basis of the concept of 'modified cash' accounting, which combines cash accounting with accrual accounting. In 'modified cash' accounting, expenses are recognized in full when commitments are created.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/2021/4 and Add.1–2.

Bonn Fund	3 579 043	1 789 522	1 937 873	108 ^c
Special account for conferences and other recoverable costs	5 571 644 ^d	5 571 644 ^e	5 584 804	100
Total	249 733 474	125 821 000	91 155 112	72

Note: All budgets are shown in euros for consistency of presentation.

^a Amounts are provisional subject to the final audit of 2022.

^b Includes the approved adjustment to the working capital reserve.

^c The expenditure amounts for the Bonn Fund were converted into euros at the rate applicable on the day on which they were incurred, resulting in an expenditure rate in euros that is greater than the actual rate in United States dollars of 100 per cent.

^d Excludes the 2023 budget for COP 28, which is not yet available; there is no 'split and move' expenditure planned for 2023.

^e Includes the Host Country Agreement contribution for COP 27 and the contribution from the Government of Germany under the 'split and move' arrangement.

19. The expenditure rates under the core budget, the Bonn Fund and the special account for conferences and other recoverable costs were around 100 per cent and therefore in line expectations. The expenditure rates under the other budgets and funds were lower than planned:

(a) 66 per cent under the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities. Information on budgets and expenditures by project is contained in annex V. Expenditure rates vary by project. Low expenditure rates are often attributable to unpredictable, insufficient or late availability of funding;

(b) 7 per cent under the budget for work on matters under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement. The low expenditure rate is attributable to the low number of meetings in 2022 of the Supervisory Body for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement (two in Bonn and one in conjunction with COP 27). The Supervisory Body held its first meeting and commenced its work in the third quarter of 2022;

(c) 5 per cent under the budget for JI. The expenditure rate is low as the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee only met virtually in 2022;

(d) 66 per cent under the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log. The low expenditure rate is attributable to several staff departures, a decrease in operational support needs due to registries reaching maturity, the optimization of the independent assessment reporting process, the completion of the transition to the UNFCCC cloud infrastructure and the internalization of digital certificate management;

(e) 87 per cent under the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism. The low expenditure rate is attributable to lower spending on travel as a result of virtual participation in meetings by experts and representatives, lower logistical costs associated with some meetings being held virtually, reduced ICT costs for meeting and workshop support and lower spending on mobile communications;

(f) 72 per cent under the Trust Fund for Participation. The expenditure rate was low because out of 144 eligible Parties, 9 eligible Parties cancelled their nominations and 10 Parties did not request funding.

IV. Programme delivery

A. Programmes department

1. Programmes Coordination

20. Programmes Coordination provides strategic direction to and oversight of the work of the four Programmes divisions: Adaptation, Mitigation, Means of Implementation and Transparency. It ensures strategic, substantive and administrative coherence and synergy in the delivery of their work programmes, including in relation to the established intergovernmental processes and constituted bodies, in accordance with mandates.

21. During the reporting period, Programmes Coordination paid particular attention to maintaining cross-divisional communication and interaction in the delivery of mandated activities by the Programmes divisions, especially those of a cross-cutting nature, including in the context of meetings of the constituted, subsidiary and governing bodies. It also ensured the representation of the secretariat, including on behalf of the Executive Secretary, at key events and forums through speeches, panel discussions and conversations, and strategic outreach on a wide range of topics and with diverse stakeholders.

22. Programmes Coordination strengthened the secretariat's work with Bonn-based organizations and provided coordination and oversight of collaboration within the United Nations system and with intergovernmental organizations and a wide range of non-Party stakeholders. It continued providing guidance on innovative internal processes and strategic approaches for the intergovernmental climate change process.

23. In terms of management, administration of financial resources and coordination of activities, Programmes Coordination continued supporting all existing processes and the work of the four divisions in accordance with United Nations regulations and rules and UNFCCC policies.

2. Adaptation division

24. The Adaptation division supports Parties in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. During the reporting period, the division (1) facilitated intergovernmental engagement on adaptation, and loss and damage, including by supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the NWP, the WIM and the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation; (2) supported constituted bodies (the AC, the FWG of the LCIPP, the LEG and the WIM Executive Committee); (3) managed adaptation-related data and information; and (4) facilitated broader engagement on the topics of adaptation, and loss and damage.

25. Work under all constituted bodies, processes and work programmes supported by the division progressed in line with the respective mandates and workplans. The outcomes of that work were showcased throughout the reporting period and resulted in substantial progress at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Sheikh.

26. Support in relation to the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation included the organization of four workshops under the work programme, the preparation of summaries of those workshops and the preparation of the first annual report on progress in implementing the work programme, containing guidance for the second year of the work programme. Support provided to the AC resulted in supplementary guidance on adaptation communications and in assessing needs, which was welcomed by Parties at COP 27, as well as the completion of the technical examination process on adaptation.

27. The division continued to support developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, in accelerating the formulation and implementation of NAPs by facilitating the work of the LEG, in particular through the Open NAP initiative, guidance for formulating project proposals, and exchanges of experiences and lessons learned in the context of the NAP Expo. The division launched the UN4NAPs initiative in August 2021 to catalyse the provision of technical support for NAPs by United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations focusing on the least developed countries and small island developing States. In 2022, 64 requests for support were received and channelled to those organizations for rapid processing.

28. Support provided for the WIM and its Executive Committee resulted in the development of the new five-year rolling workplan for the Committee and new plans of action for its technical expert group on comprehensive risk management and task force on displacement, which provide templates for the next implementation phase of the WIM. The division also supported the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in catalysing relevant technical assistance, and initiated work with loss and damage contact points.

29. The division supported the FWG in implementing the 2022–2024 workplan of the LCIPP, including by bringing together knowledge holders from the United Nations

indigenous sociocultural regions Africa and Asia. Support was also provided for the 7th and 8th meetings of the FWG and efforts made to improve the functionality of the LCIPP web portal. Parties and constituted bodies received technical knowledge support under the NWP, including from its over 450 partner organizations, several working groups and Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative. In addition, work advanced in relation to the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme, coordinated under the NWP.

30. The division maintained and enhanced its information and data portals, including the adaptation knowledge portal, NAP Central, the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer and the LCIPP web portal, and regularly shared information through social media channels. The division undertook various tasks to support the information and transparency arrangements for adaptation under the UNFCCC, including preparing the adaptation sections of the NDC synthesis report and launching and maintaining the public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement of adaptation communications submitted by Parties.

3. Mitigation division

31. The Mitigation division supports Parties in facilitating, catalysing and cooperating on the implementation of ambitious climate action in line with global efforts to limit the temperature increase to well below 2 °C and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels. Parties are supported in developing, communicating and effectively implementing ambitious NDCs and LT-LEDS in a manner that facilitates a just transition and includes the use of collaborative approaches, mechanisms, stakeholder engagement and economic instruments that broaden mitigation action and drive sustainable development.

32. During the reporting period, the division continued to facilitate intergovernmental engagement by supporting the negotiations on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and laid the groundwork for the adoption of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme. More specifically, the division coordinated a series of virtual and hybrid workshops and delivered a series of technical reports to advance and support implementation of Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, of the Paris Agreement; delivered the high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition at CMA 4; held informal events to advance the technical work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures; and continued to engage actively with both the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in developing and implementing their climate strategies and policies.

33. With regard to its objectives relating to established processes, the division prepared a compilation and synthesis report on the minimization of adverse impacts in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol, delivered two meetings of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches (Article 6, para. 8, of the Paris Agreement) at SBSTA 56 and 57, and prepared and published the LT-LEDS synthesis report, which was made available at CMA 4.

34. As part of efforts to achieve its objectives relating to the constituted bodies, the division organized and delivered meetings of the Supervisory Body for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures, the CDM Executive Board and the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee, as well as the Registry System Administrators Forum.

35. In terms of its objective related to data and information management, the division continued to maintain the data portal on modelling tools for assessing response measures, the LT-LEDS information technology tool and knowledge hub, and the tool for calculating aggregate mitigation effects of NDCs. The division continued to provide data and analytical support for the CDM. Over 6,900 CDM registry transactions were processed and databases related to project activities and programmes of activities and CDM data and insights were maintained.

36. Towards achieving its objectives related to enhancing engagement, the division continued to leverage the RCCs to facilitate climate action in response to countries' needs. The RCCs delivered regional climate weeks, round tables and a side event on the margins of COP 27. RCC activities and events continued to facilitate the collection of views

and inputs from a diverse range of stakeholders on climate change priorities and opportunities for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

37. Regarding the Kyoto Protocol, the division continued to provide oversight and support for the operation of the CDM and JI and the related reporting, review, compliance and stakeholder engagement requirements.

4. Means of Implementation division

38. The Means of Implementation division provides assistance to Parties in relation to enhancing access to and mobilizing and scaling up finance, technology and capacity-building support for the implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

39. During the reporting period, the division supported the SCF in developing and implementing its 2022–2023 workplan; holding three hybrid meetings; preparing the fifth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows, the report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year, the mapping of available information relevant to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including its reference to Article 9 thereof, the synthesis of views on Article 2, paragraph 1(c) of the Paris Agreement, the report on work on definitions of climate finance, and draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism; and organizing the second part of the SCF Forum on nature-based solutions. In addition, the division organized four technical expert dialogues and a high-level ministerial dialogue on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, as well as a high-level ministerial dialogue on progress towards the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020.

40. The division continued collaboration with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on mobilizing and delivering climate finance, on readiness activities and on climate finance data and assisted 12 regions and groups of developing country Parties in assessing their needs and priorities related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement through climate finance assessments and technical workshops. It also provided substantive support on matters relating to climate finance and Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement during the technical phase of the first global stocktake and supported the intersessional work on climate finance of the COP 26 and 27 Presidencies.

41. The division supported the negotiations on technology development and transfer by preparing official documents, including a report on the first periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer, a report on activities undertaken to strengthen linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism, and a report on successes of, challenges in and lessons learned from projects undertaken through the regional climate technology transfer and finance centres. The division also supported the work of the TEC by organizing meetings of the TEC, including joint sessions with the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, thematic dialogues on enabling environments and sustainable mobility, and Technology Mechanism events such as the high-level launch of the joint Technology Mechanism work programme for 2023–2027 in Sharm el-Sheikh.

42. Moreover, it supported the preparation of TEC publications, including policy briefs on decarbonization technologies for road transport, a report on technology support provided by the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund, a report on linkages between technology needs assessments and NDCs, and a joint publication with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and NWP partner organizations on integrating technology and nature-based solutions; facilitated the active engagement of observer organizations in the work of the TEC; and implemented communication and outreach activities, including updating and maintaining TT:CLEAR. It continued working closely with the United Nations Environment Programme in the context of collaboration with

the TEC and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, support for TNA work, and preparation of the 2022 *Climate Technology Progress Report*.⁸

43. The division supported the negotiations on capacity-building, including by preparing official documents and organizing the 11th Durban Forum on capacity-building. It also supported the PCCB in implementing activities under the PCCB 2021–2024 workplan, such as by preparing two calls for submissions; organizing three events during regional climate weeks, the 4th Capacity-building Hub, held at COP 27, two hybrid meetings of the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, held on the margins of SBI 56 and COP 27, and three technical webinars; coordinating various activities under the PCCB Network, including eight events; and developing technical documents and communication and outreach products of the PCCB for dissemination via the PCCB web pages and social media channels and the capacity-building portal.

44. Furthermore, the division supported the launch of the Youth4Capacity initiative, continued to provide oversight of the Fellowship Capacity Award Programme to Advance Capabilities and Institutional Training in one Year, and organized two instalments of a series of capacity-building talks to foster dialogue and knowledge exchange.

5. Transparency division

45. The Transparency division supports the intergovernmental process in relation to the current MRV arrangements and the ETF, including by providing technical assistance to developing countries and training to experts engaged in the reporting, review and analysis processes. It is operationalizing the ETF and supports work on methodological issues, including in relation to GHG inventories, REDD+, agriculture, land use, land-use change and forestry, IPCC guidelines and common metrics. It also supports the transparency-related work of the CGE and maintains a transparency data hub, which includes information management and analysis, and several systems, tools and portals.

46. During the reporting period, the division continued to provide substantive support on intergovernmental engagement. It supported the negotiations during the sessions of the subsidiary and governing bodies in 2022 to advance work on transparency matters, including in relation to MRV arrangements and ETF implementation; the facilitative sharing of views under the SBI; reporting from non-Annex I Parties, including financial and technical support for developing countries and matters relating to the CGE; CRF Reporter; the Koronivia joint work on agriculture; and pre-2020 implementation and ambition.

47. The division also supported the intergovernmental process by implementing MRV arrangements. It completed in-person and virtual technical reviews and analyses of 38 national GHG inventory reports, 24 biennial update reports, of which 4 contained technical annexes with REDD+ results and 12 contained national GHG inventory reports, and 6 REDD+ forest reference emission level submissions involving around 300 experts. It organized two facilitative sharing of views workshops, one virtual and one in person, for 20 developing countries. It also organized the 19th meeting of GHG inventory lead reviewers and the 9th meeting of lead reviewers of national communications and biennial reports. It also published various reports, including a compilation and synthesis of the fourth biennial reports of Annex I Parties, GHG inventory status reports, a GHG information and data report, a GHG compilation and accounting report, reports to the SBSTA on the technical review of GHG inventories under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol respectively, a report to the SBSTA on the technical review of biennial reports, and a report on the status of submission of national communications and biennial reports. It provided developing countries with access to and training on CRF Reporter and updated the GHG data interface on the basis of the latest submissions from Parties. It also provided continuous access to all transparency-related systems and tools, including the NDC registry, initiated the development of the new ETF

⁸ United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre and UNFCCC. 2022. *The Climate Technology Progress Report 2022*. Copenhagen: United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre. Available at <https://unepccc.org/publications/the-climate-technology-progress-report-2022/>.

reporting tools, continued to process and publish national reports and NDCs, and responded to GHG data related enquiries.

48. The division continued to support the CGE by organizing two meetings and two informal forums, conducting three in-person CGE workshops on the ETF for 134 participants from 90 countries, organizing three webinars with 200 experts, updating and translating CGE training materials and updating its technical guidance on the ETF. It conducted eight in-person and virtual training sessions on ETF provisions and organized a high-level ETF regional dialogue on the vision for transitioning to the ETF. It also supported the delivery of three professional training programmes, on adaptation, the ETF and GHG inventories respectively, with 94 trainees in total. It furthermore organized six in-person workshops on the quality assurance of national GHG inventories for developing countries, which were attended by 224 experts, and two remote and five in-person workshops on the quality assurance of the energy information management systems and energy statistics of developing countries, which were attended by 181 experts. In 2022, of the 354 experts enrolled in the online training on the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, 109 were certified. The division supported the development of the IPCC inventory software and continued to support the translation of new training materials into French and Spanish. Furthermore, it provided training courses with examinations for experts conducting technical analysis of biennial update reports, technical review of national communications and biennial reports, technical review of GHG inventories and review under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, resulting in the certification of 338 experts.

49. The division continued its work on operationalizing the ETF and assisting Parties and the secretariat in transitioning from the current MRV arrangements to the ETF.

50. It also organized a high-level regional dialogue for Heads of Government in the Caribbean and three events engaging lead review experts. At COP 27, the division hosted a series of nearly 30 events for all interested stakeholders under the banner “Together 4 Transparency”, aimed at demonstrating that the ETF has transitioned to full implementation with all essential operational rules in place and generating momentum for the preparation and submission by Parties of their first biennial transparency reports, which are due by 31 December 2024. The division also developed a comprehensive training programme to build capacity for review experts under the ETF.

B. Operations department

1. Operations Coordination

51. Operations Coordination provides strategic direction, effective coordination and oversight for the work of the three Operations divisions: Conference Affairs; Legal Affairs; and Administrative Services, Financial Management and Human Resources, and ICT; as well as the Resource Mobilization and Partnerships subdivision. It ensures administrative coherence and synergy in the delivery of their work programmes, including addressing the observations of the oversight bodies, continuous improvement of internal controls and procedures and support for the implementation of action towards the collective achievement of the objectives and goals of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

52. Operations Coordination continued developing, coordinating and facilitating impactful partnerships with Parties and non-Party stakeholders to secure the financial, human and material resources needed for the secretariat’s work. In 2022, it (1) facilitated mobilization of EUR 30 million for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities and the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process; (2) processed 51 contribution and partnership agreements; (3) completed the mapping of existing partnership arrangements within the secretariat; (4) successfully delivered the UNFCCC pavilion at COP 27; (5) undertook four partnership and donor-relations missions; and (6) initiated the drafting of the secretariat resource mobilization and partnerships strategy.

53. Operations Coordination facilitated the transfer of and access to inactive records, managed the inactive records centre and the records management system, and maintained the secretariat’s archives. A total of 93 linear metres of transfer records were processed, 1,359

record retrieval requests were fulfilled, 1,323 of which were audiovisual recording requests, and 5,800 digital records were captured in the record-keeping system.

54. It also continued to ensure effective and efficient financial and human resources management of the secretariat in accordance with United Nations regulations and rules and UNFCCC policies.

2. Legal Affairs division

55. The Legal Affairs division provides solution-oriented and independent legal and procedural advice and support (1) for the intergovernmental negotiation process; (2) on matters relating to facilitation of the implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, including by providing secretariat services to the Compliance Committee under the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee; and (3) on the administration, management and operations of the secretariat and the UNFCCC process.

56. During the reporting period, the division was called on to provide legal advice on procedural and legal matters pertaining to the convening of the sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies. Legal advice and support were also provided on procedural and substantive aspects of the work of those bodies, including direct support for agenda items to be considered.

57. In this context, advice was provided to the COP 26 and 27 Presidencies and the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies as well as their Bureaux and facilitators; negotiating groups and Parties seeking advice; the Executive Secretary; all secretariat programmes; and United Nations system entities. The advice provided contributed to the successful adoption of the Glasgow Climate Pact and key outcomes of the Sharm El-Sheikh Conference, such as the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan. In total, 211 instances of legal advice were provided on various legal, procedural and institutional matters relating to the intergovernmental process. Support and information on the UNFCCC electoral process were also provided to the chair of the consultations on elections, to chairs and coordinators of regional groups and constituencies and to Parties, which resulted in the successful processing of 195 nominations of candidates for election or appointment to UNFCCC bodies.

58. The division provided support for facilitating implementation of UNFCCC decisions and outcomes, such as the Glasgow Climate Pact, including through constituted bodies and capacity-building. The legal support, advice and services by the division for the meetings of all constituted bodies in the UNFCCC process resulted in the bodies being able to meet and perform their assigned functions in a procedurally sound manner. In particular, the division organized and supported the meetings of the Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee and the Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee as well as the preparation of their 2021 and 2022 annual reports to the CMP and the CMA respectively. The division organized capacity-building activities and training sessions for the COP Presidency, Parties and policymakers on procedural and substantive climate change issues.

59. With respect to providing support for the administration, management and operations of the secretariat and the UNFCCC process, the division provided 150 instances of legal advice. It also supported the drafting, negotiation and finalization of 180 legal instruments and agreements, including the Host Country Agreement and other legal instruments for COP 27 and contracts for the remote participation platform for SB 56 and COP 27.

60. During the reporting period, various partnership agreements with non-Party stakeholders were concluded. For effective risk management, the division advised on, inter alia, issues related to privileges and immunities, liability, the institutional linkage of the secretariat with the United Nations, human resource matters and the legal personality of the secretariat, as well as on host country issues, potential conflicts of interests, interpretation of legal instruments, data privacy and intellectual property. To protect the legal interests of the secretariat, the division prepared waiver and disclaimer language for third-party material published or displayed on the UNFCCC website and/or at events mandated under the UNFCCC. It also coordinated the ongoing exercise to strengthen the secretariat's legal framework through the development of a compendium of policies, which includes revising

existing and establishing new policies, as applicable, and a new internal delegation of authority policy.

3. Conference Affairs division

61. The Conference Affairs division strives to provide optimal conference services for the sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies and for workshops and events, and to assist Parties and other stakeholders in preparing therefor. While its core mandates have not changed, the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic has accelerated the shift to hybrid meetings and led to an increase in the number of virtual meetings.

62. The division has responded to the requirements of virtual and hybrid meetings by enhancing its operations and systems and further strengthening its collaboration with other operational divisions to better service all kinds of meetings, including in-person ones. Further efforts in these areas, including data-driven digitalization of online and on-site services, remain a priority.

63. Organizing SB 56, which took place in person with a robust virtual component, and in-person COP 27 in the face of extraordinary logistical challenges was the main highlight for the division during the reporting period. More specifically, the division provided effective support for the planning and delivery of UNFCCC sessions and workshops by:

(a) Making organizational arrangements for SB 56 as well as around 200 workshops, capacity-building sessions and meetings in and outside Bonn, supporting the conclusion of the funding agreement, providing advisory support for regional climate weeks and facilitating the participation of Parties and observers;

(b) In relation to COP 27:

(i) Making organizational arrangements for the in person (with a robust virtual component) pre-session meetings, mandated events and in-session meetings;

(ii) Facilitating the participation of Parties and observers, including by procuring meeting-related services and travel tickets, disbursing daily subsistence allowance and making arrangements related to the virtual conference platform;

(iii) Facilitating the participation of 113 world leaders and a record 69,252 registrants, of whom 49,716 representatives of government, civil society, academia, business and youth as well as support personnel were badged (29 per cent increase from COP 26);

(iv) Providing visa assistance and processing requests for financial support for the participation of representatives of eligible Parties (97 per cent of requests processed on time – above the 90 per cent target);

(v) Facilitating accommodation arrangements for participants, including funded delegates (the number of which increased by 77 per cent compared with COP 26);

(vi) Supporting work on the Host Country Agreement, the exchange of letters for funding, and the memorandums of understanding on security and cooperation on data-sharing;

(vii) Supporting the host country in its efforts to organize an inclusive and coronavirus disease 2019 safe conference;

(c) Editing and processing a record volume of official and non-official documents, topping four million words for the first time (94 per cent of pre-session documents submitted on time – above the 90 per cent target); and successfully piloting at COP 27 a system allowing participants and other stakeholders to sign up for notifications on published documents of interest, thereby improving the accessibility of in-session documents;

(d) Continuing, in close collaboration with the host country of COP 27, to implement measures aimed at reducing the carbon footprint of UNFCCC sessions and enhancing accessibility (in terms of disability inclusion), including helping to achieve sustainable event management certification and carbon neutrality according to internationally

recognized standards; and enhancing outreach efforts to internal and external stakeholders to increase awareness of sustainability and accessibility measures;

(e) Conducting a client survey after COP 27 to measure and improve conference services, with 64 per cent of respondents rating the conference services as “very good”, “good” or “average”, down from 89 per cent for COP 26, with the extraordinary logistical challenges faced reflected in low ratings in areas such as accommodation, catering and infrastructure.

64. Preparations for SB 58 and COP 28 are under way.

4. Administrative Services, Human Resources, and Information and Communication Technology division

65. The Administrative Services, Human Resources, and ICT division plans and manages the secretariat’s financial resources, coordinates the preparation of the secretariat work programme and budget, and reports on implementation. It manages the secretariat’s procurement, property and facilities, and makes travel arrangements, aiming to ensure the environmental and social sustainability of the secretariat’s operations. It provides effective workforce planning, and staff development with a view to meeting the secretariat’s evolving needs and increasing the geographical and gender diversity of its workforce. It provides a secure, reliable, sustainable and coherent information technology infrastructure; operates and maintains existing mandated systems that support the intergovernmental process; and extends and improves critical user-facing services. It develops relevant policies and guidelines.

66. During the reporting period, the division successfully provided financial and budgetary support across secretariat programmes and to external clients. It continued to strengthen the monitoring of budget performance, financial management, internal controls and reporting. It prepared financial statements for 2021 in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and supported the related audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors. The Board issued an unqualified audit opinion on the 2021 audited annual financial statements. In total, 8,916 financial transactions, including payment of 2,917 commercial invoices and 1,905 incoming income-related deposits, were processed accurately and in a timely manner.

67. Procurement activities continued to be implemented in a competitive and cost-effective manner. The division managed 697 procurement cases totalling USD 24.3 million, of which 65 per cent under long-term agreements and 24 per cent through cooperative procurement with United Nations system entities, but also under contracts resulting from 12 new tenders and 85 informal procurement processes. It organized the consolidation of the secretariat’s premises on the United Nations Campus in Bonn, after over 10 years in two locations. It led the secretariat’s efforts to mitigate its environmental footprint and achieve climate neutrality. By purchasing and cancelling Adaptation Fund certified emission reductions and through the United Nations carbon offset platform, the secretariat helped the United Nations system to offset 1,150 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, representing 90 per cent of the United Nations system’s overall GHG emissions in 2021. As international travel restrictions eased in the second quarter of 2022, 3,678 travel arrangements were made for staff and participants in UNFCCC events, including SB 56 and COP 27, matching pre-pandemic levels.

68. The division continued to support workforce planning and management within the secretariat, with an additional focus on mandates from COP 26. During the year, a total of 63 positions were filled and 28 staff on fixed-term contracts separated. At the end of 2022, 56 per cent of staff were female and 44 per cent male. The division simplified standard processes, specifically in relation to education grant form management, and transitioned to paperless letters of appointment. Owing in part to the reduced organizational budget, staff took greater advantage of online learning opportunities and completed 1,727 online courses through the secretariat’s learning management system.

69. The division provided the services and information needed to support remote work and participation at SB 56 and COP 27, during which over 2,600 online or hybrid meetings were carried out successfully with full ICT support. It commenced implementation of a new set of information technology tools under the ETF. The search for a replacement for the CDM information system started in 2022 with a view to finding a solution for work under Article

6 of the Paris Agreement. Other major work delivered relates to the vendor selection and proof of concept arrangements for the digital platform for climate change events, the global stocktake portal, the adaptation communication registry, the third version of the LCIPP and the relaunch of the UNFCCC website. The division replaced the existing service desk and asset management systems with a more effective solution, selected vendors for ICT services and established contracts for the support and maintenance of the UNFCCC website and the client relationship management platform.

C. Cross-cutting

1. Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress division

70. The Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress division facilitates progress in the intergovernmental climate change process by ensuring the coherence, consistency, transparency and timeliness of the work of the governing and subsidiary bodies and enables and supports overarching processes, such as the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement and the periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention.

71. During the reporting period, the division supported the Presidencies of COP 26 and 27 and the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies in guiding Parties towards reaching successful outcomes at COP 27, including by organizing and supporting informal consultations among Parties on the general expectations for and specific issues critical to the success of COP 27. The division also provided procedural and substantive support for seven meetings of the Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA and began engagement with the incoming Presidency of COP 28 following the adoption of the decision on the host of COP 28.

72. The division continued to keep Parties, United Nations organizations and stakeholders informed through several channels, including by issuing notifications, messages and note verbales. It provided protocol support to Parties throughout the year, in particular during the sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies, and facilitated the effective engagement of regional and negotiating groups in the UNFCCC process. In consultation with the Presidency, the division supported the preparation and delivery of the Sharm el-Sheik Climate Implementation Summit and the high-level segment at COP 27. It also continued to provide support to the wider secretariat by organizing official visits of Parties and non-Party stakeholders to the seat of the secretariat in Bonn.

73. The division facilitated consideration of the global stocktake and matters related to research and systematic observation, and the conclusion of the second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it.

74. Regarding the global stocktake, the division organized consultations with Parties and the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, supported the elected co-facilitators of the technical dialogue of the global stocktake in organizing and reporting on various events at the first (at SB 56) and second (at SB 57) meetings of the dialogue, and convened special events at regional climate weeks.

75. Regarding research and systematic observation, the division organized the fourteenth meeting of the research dialogue (at SB 56) and Earth Information Day 2022 (at SB 57). It continued to support collaboration with a large number of international and regional scientific organizations as well as the IPCC. Collaboration with the IPCC included via the SBSTA–IPCC Joint Working Group by facilitating the structured integration of IPCC inputs into the work of the SBSTA and the UNFCCC process and providing an informal space for strengthening this technical collaboration. The division also supported the organization of several events, including two SBSTA–IPCC special events at SB 56, on unpacking the new scientific knowledge and key findings in the Working Group II⁹ and Working Group III¹⁰ contributions to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report respectively.

76. The division also convened the mandated annual ocean and climate change dialogue to consider how to strengthen ocean-based adaptation and mitigation action.

⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/ar6wgii-special-event>.

¹⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/event/ar6wgiii-special-event>.

2. Communications and Engagement division

77. The Communications and Engagement division ensures that the global response to climate change is informed by cohesive messages based on the outcomes of the intergovernmental process, and works to improve coherence among the actions of a wide variety of actors so as to facilitate and increase climate action and ensure the alignment of those actions with the objective of the Convention and the purpose of the Paris Agreement.

78. During the reporting period, the division:

(a) Facilitated intergovernmental engagement and implementation of established processes relating to gender, ACE, youth engagement, observer engagement and global climate action, including by (1) preparing a series of reports and events under the gender action plan, organizing the ACE Dialogue and supporting the Presidency and relevant observer constituencies in organizing Gender Day and Young and Future Generations Day events, including the youth-led forum, and ACE and civil society events at COP 27; (2) supporting the negotiations on and adoption of the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment and the midterm review of the gender action plan at SBI 56, SBI 57 and COP 27; (3) facilitating the admission of a record number of organizations to and the participation of observer organizations in SB 56 and COP 27; (4) supporting the high-level champions, producing the Yearbook of Global Climate Action and delivering a diverse programme of events at COP 27 to recognize the achievements of non-Party stakeholders and identify opportunities for greater international collaboration; and (5) facilitating climate action through engagement with stakeholders from various socioeconomic sectors, including fashion and sports;

(b) Managed a trusted repository of data and information designed to enhance communication on the goals and achievements of the intergovernmental process, and produced materials communicating authoritative, relevant, timely and readily accessible information to Parties, non-Party stakeholders and the public on the UNFCCC process, climate change and the mechanisms, bodies and processes supporting climate action through the UNFCCC website, mobile applications, social media channels, media engagement, the global climate action portal (NAZCA) and the CDM catalogue of decisions;

(c) Enhanced engagement with Parties and non-Party stakeholders in cooperative initiatives in support of the implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, including (1) through media and outreach products, including speeches, press releases, editorials, statements, interviews, videos and web briefings delivered by the presiding officers, the Executive Secretary and senior officials, news items for the UNFCCC newsroom (in English, French, Russian and Spanish, with preparations under way for the Chinese-language website launch in early 2023), social media posts and digital campaigns, and regional-level events and updates provided through the RCCs; (2) by maintaining relationships with observer organization constituencies; (3) by highlighting the groundswell of non-Party stakeholder climate commitments and activities under way around the world; (4) by providing support for, and delivering outputs under partnerships and collaboration projects; and (5) by organizing workshops, providing training and enhancing engagement in implementing the Lima work programme on gender.

79. During the reporting period, the division continued to deliver high-quality communications and engagement services for established processes and bodies supported by and supporting all secretariat divisions, recognizing that effective communication and engagement is crucial to ensuring that all stakeholders remain informed on the negotiation process and climate action and that the widest range of actors, including regions, cities, business, investors and civil society, are working together with governments and the United Nations system to implement the Paris Agreement.

D. Executive division

80. The Executive division provides strategic guidance for the work of the secretariat, ensuring its overall coherence and responsiveness in relation to its mandates. In doing so, the

division ensures that the work of the secretariat is guided by Article 2 of the Convention and of the Paris Agreement and by the values and principles of the United Nations.

81. In 2022, the division led the secretariat by working closely with the COP 26 and 27 Presidencies and the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, as well as the Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA, contributing to the adoption of the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan. At COP 27, Parties established new funding arrangements for assisting developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, reaffirmed the commitment to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5 °C and called for an increase in financial support for developing countries.

82. In 2022, the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, in collaboration with the Presidency of COP 26, convened SB 56. The division coordinated the representation of the secretariat and the participation of the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary in various events. In addition, the division supported efforts to organize COP 27.

83. During the reporting period, the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary continued their outreach to Parties and other stakeholders to promote and advance work under the UNFCCC.

84. The division maintained its close collaboration with United Nations system entities. This included the participation of the Executive Secretary in senior decision-making and coordination groups such as the Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the Senior Management Group and the Executive Committee.

85. The division also contributed to the development and implementation of the Secretary-General's strategic priorities on climate change in 2022 and supported outreach activities of the Secretary-General on climate change in the lead-up to and during COP 27.

86. The division coordinated the onboarding of the interim Executive Secretary in July 2022 and the Executive Secretary in September 2022.

87. The Organizational Development and Oversight unit started to implement activities across its three new workstreams, namely secretariat-wide planning and performance reporting, organizational development and culture, and oversight. The unit acts as the focal point for continuous structural and non-structural change initiatives and is closely integrated into the management team of the secretariat to address strategic issues and optimization needs.

Annex I

General information on budget, income and availability of cash for the UNFCCC funds

[English only]

1. The UNFCCC funds were established to meet the specific requirements of the intergovernmental process. The rules governing budget administration, sources of income and income structure vary significantly among the funds.
2. The budget for each fund is administered in accordance with the respective decision on its adoption, as follows:
 - (a) The COP approves the core budget, the CMP endorses it as it applies to the Kyoto Protocol and the CMA endorses it as it applies to the Paris Agreement. Relevant COP decisions provide the regulatory framework for the administration and implementation of the core budget;
 - (b) The CDM Executive Board adopts the CDM budget through the CDM business and management plans;
 - (c) The Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee adopts the budget for JI through the JI business and management plans;¹
 - (d) The Government of Germany and the secretariat agree on the budget for the Bonn Fund;
 - (e) The host of the session of the COP and the secretariat agree on the budget that covers the secretariat's requirements in relation to arrangements for the sessions of the COP;
 - (f) The Executive Secretary approves the budgets for projects and activities under the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and the special account for cost recovery related activities and for indirect costs administered under the special account for programme support costs.
3. The sources and structure of income for the UNFCCC funds are defined by various factors, including:
 - (a) **Budget for the Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC:** the COP adopts an indicative scale of core budget contributions from all Parties to the Convention and the Paris Agreement and the CMP adopts an indicative scale of core budget contributions from all Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Income for the core budget consists mainly of these contributions, in addition to a special annual contribution from the Host Government of the secretariat (the Government of Germany) and any funds carried forward from the previous budget period as approved by the COP. Contributions to the core budget are due on 1 January of the relevant budget year;
 - (b) **Budget for the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log:** the CMP adopts a scale of fees for users of the ITL for each biennium. Income for the ITL budget consists entirely of the contributions from users of the ITL;
 - (c) **Budgets for the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism and JI:** the CMP generally defines CDM and JI fees and shares of proceeds to be used for managing the two mechanisms. The CDM Executive Board and the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee appropriate funds received through their respective business and management plans;
 - (d) **Budget for the Bonn Fund:** income consists entirely of annual contributions from the Host Government;

¹ The JI budget is administered under the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.

(e) **Budget for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities:** income consists of voluntary contributions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders for activities and projects approved by the Executive Secretary to enhance implementation of the UNFCCC work programme;

(f) **Budget for the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process:** income consists of voluntary contributions from Parties to support the participation of representatives of eligible Parties in the sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies;

(g) **Budget for the special account for programme support costs:** income consists of a charge on expenditure made under other UNFCCC funds and special accounts. The charge is in line with the charges for programme support costs applied in the United Nations system and is usually 13 per cent. Exceptions include the 5 per cent charge applied to expenditure under the special account for conferences and other recoverable costs;

(h) **Budget for the special account for conferences and other recoverable costs:** income consists mainly of contributions made under the respective host country agreements for the sessions of the COP and contributions from the Government of Germany as the Host Government of the secretariat;

(i) **Budget for the special account for cost recovery related activities:** income consists of charges applied to activities financed from other UNFCCC funds and special accounts to recover the cost of internal services, including services in the areas of information and communication technology and office equipment for staff.

4. The secretariat can only commit funds and spend them on the basis of actual availability of cash. The availability of cash under the various UNFCCC funds and special accounts is closely linked to their specific income structure:

(a) The amount of cash available for activities under the core budget depends on the timely and full payment of contributions from all Parties. COP 26 decided to maintain the level of the working capital reserve for the biennium 2022–2023 at 8.3 per cent of the estimated expenditure under the core budget per year.² The total level of outstanding contributions, including those that have been outstanding for several years, has increased over time. This has become an increasing concern in recent years because it has affected cash flow, thereby negatively affecting the effective and efficient implementation of the work programme;

(b) Current income under the CDM and JI budgets exceeded 2022 funding requirements owing to an increase in the volume of issuances under the CDM, leading to a higher share of proceeds received. The reserve under the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism amounted to USD 45 million as at 31 December 2022;

(c) The full annual contribution from the Government of Germany to the Bonn Fund is consistently made at the beginning of the relevant year, ensuring availability of cash to cover a portion of the costs of holding the sessions of the subsidiary bodies in Bonn;

(d) Payments under the respective host country agreements for sessions of the COP are made in line with the agreed timelines. Early finalization of the agreements is crucial to ensuring timely commitments and effective and efficient use of funding. For example, the cost of air tickets for staff attending the relevant sessions of the COP usually increases close to the travel dates; purchasing the tickets early reduces this cost;

(e) Payments for activities and projects under the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities and the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process are made in accordance with the terms of individual contribution agreements. Some agreements include strict conditions on using funding and limit the expenditure period, while others allow greater flexibility. As the contributions are voluntary in nature and unpredictable, there is no related general schedule or due date, although the secretariat does estimate the total funding requirement for the biennium. The timing, predictability and level of the contributions are generally foreseen with little degree of confidence. Furthermore, donors often earmark their

² Decision 22/CP.26, para. 13.

contributions to selected activities and/or projects that do not receive allocations can only be undertaken and implemented upon receipt of sufficient levels of unearmarked funds;

(f) The availability of cash under the special account for programme support costs depends on expenditure under the other UNFCCC funds and special accounts. Funding generated in previous years can be used flexibly by carrying it forward. This flexibility ensures that funding gaps resulting from periods in which fewer activities are undertaken under the other funds can be bridged for a certain period of time. This is essential for accounts that cover indirect costs, including for key administrative functions such as human resources and financial management. Related resources (including staff) require continuous funding even when the level of activities involving direct costs is low;

(g) The availability of cash under the special account for cost recovery related activities depends on the availability of cash for related activities and projects under the other UNFCCC funds and special accounts.

Annex II

Budgets for the biennium 2022–2023 for the UNFCCC funds and expenditure as at 31 December 2022, by appropriation line

[English only]

Budgets for the biennium 2022–2023 for the UNFCCC funds and expenditure as at 31 December 2022, by appropriation line

(Thousands of euros)

Appropriation line	Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC		Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities		Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism		Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process		Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log		Bonn Fund		Special account for conferences and other recoverable costs		Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement		JI		Total budget	Total exp. ^a	
	Budget	Exp. ^a	Budget	Exp. ^{a,b}	Budget ^c	Exp. ^a	Budget	Exp. ^{a,b}	Budget	Exp. ^a	Budget ^d	Exp. ^a	Budget ^e	Exp. ^{a,b}	Budget ^f	Exp. ^a	Budget ^g	Exp. ^{a,b}			
Executive	3 834	2 015	1 797	477	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 631	2 492
Programmes																					
Coordination	514	271	–	–	280	155	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	794	426
Adaptation	6 510	3 590	11 661	4 720	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 172	8 309
Mitigation	3 740	1 490	19 620	4 609	20 341	9 391	–	–	697	170	–	–	–	–	22 523	800	375	9	67 296	16 468	
Means of Implementation	6 284	2 429	11 708	2 392	321	184	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 313	5 004
Transparency	12 847	6 481	28 991	6 489	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41 838	12 970
Operations																					
Coordination	1 224	725	3 854	1 732	145	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	68	–	–	–	–	–	5 293	2 604
Secretariat-wide operating costs	2 871	1 605	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	12	–	–	–	–	–	2 871	1 605
Administrative Services, Human Resources, and ICT	3 754	1 770	2 825	174	239	84	–	–	2 740	946	338	219	334	316	–	–	–	–	–	10 241	3 521
Conference Affairs	2 601	1 474	–	3 367	–	–	9 343	3 362	–	–	2 830	1 506	4 892	4 917	–	–	–	–	–	19 665	14 626
Legal Affairs	2 374	1 178	2 171	750	321	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 866	1 975
Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress	4 043	1 779	2 783	762	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 826	2 541

Appropriation line	Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC		Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities		Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism		Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process		Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log		Bonn Fund	Special account for conferences and other recoverable costs		Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement		JI		Total budget	Total exp. ^a	
	Budget	Exp. ^a	Budget	Exp. ^{a,b}	Budget ^c	Exp. ^a	Budget	Exp. ^{a,b}	Budget	Exp. ^a	Budget ^d	Exp. ^a	Budget ^e	Exp. ^{a,b}	Budget ^f	Exp. ^a	Budget ^c	Exp. ^{a,b}		
Communications and Engagement	4 090	2 026	11 653	5 789	3 279	974	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 021	8 789
IPCC ^f	490	245																	490	245
Total	55 175	27 076	97 064	31 261	24 926	10 914	9 343	3 362	3 437	1 116	3 167	1 725	5 308	5 314	22 523	800	375	9	221 316	81 577
Programme support costs	7 173	3 445	12 618	3 569	3 240	1 405	1 215	425	447	144	412	213	264	271	2 928	106	49	1	28 345	9 579
Adjustment to the working capital reserve	103	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(31) ^g	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	
Grand total	62 451	30 522	109 682	34 830	28 166	12 320	10 557	3 787	3 852	1 259	3 579	1 938	5 572	5 585	25 451	905	424	10	249 733	91 155
Exp. rate (%)	–	49	–	32	–	44	–	36	–	33	–	54	–	100	–	4	–	2	–	37

Notes: (1) All budgets and expenditures are presented in euros, although several budgets were approved and accounted for in United States dollars (see footnote c); (2) budgets either refer to budgets approved by the respective governing body (see annex I) or to funding requirements determined in the integrated budget for 2022–2023; (3) owing to rounding, the figures presented in the table may not sum precisely.

^a Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available in the enterprise resource planning system at the time of preparation of this document.

^b Includes adjustments to the working capital reserve.

^c Budget approved in United States dollars but converted into euros to ensure consistency of presentation across funding sources.

^d Budget as per the annual contribution to the UNFCCC by the Government of Germany.

^e Budget as per the Host Country Agreement contribution from the Government of Egypt for COP 27, converted into euros using the official United Nations exchange rate on the dates on which the funds were received.

^f Provision for an annual grant to the IPCC.

^g Brackets indicate a negative figure.

Annex III

Budget and expenditure by UNFCCC fund¹

[English only]

I. Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC

1. COP 26 approved a core budget of EUR 62.3 million for the biennium 2022–2023 (see table III.1).² CMA 3 and CMP 16 endorsed the decision adopted at COP 26.³

2. Table III.1 shows the core budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 by appropriation line, as approved by the governing bodies, as well as programme expenditure as at 31 December 2022.

Table III.1

Approved core budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure by appropriation line as at 31 December 2022

(Euros)

<i>Appropriation line</i>	<i>Budget for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Budget for 2022</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^a</i>
Executive	3 833 560	1 916 780	2 014 764
Programmes Coordination	513 880	256 940	271 266
Adaptation	6 510 077	3 255 039	3 589 808
Mitigation	3 740 182	1 870 091	1 489 584
Means of Implementation	6 284 160	3 313 247	2 428 851
Transparency	12 846 603	6 423 302	6 480 668
Operations Coordination	1 224 356	612 178	725 030
Secretariat-wide operating costs ^b	2 870 586	1 435 293	1 604 767
Administrative Services, Human Resources, and ICT	3 754 211	1 877 105	1 769 974
Conference Affairs	2 601 200	1 300 600	1 473 899
Legal Affairs	2 373 920	1 186 960	1 178 027
Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress	4 042 724	2 021 362	1 779 008
Communications and Engagement	4 089 677	2 044 839	2 025 990
IPCC ^c	489 510	244 755	244 755
Programme support costs	7 172 704	3 608 604	3 445 357
Total	62 347 351^d	31 367 094^d	30 521 749

^a Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available in the enterprise resource planning system at the time of preparation of this document.

^b Managed by the Administrative Services, Human Resources, and ICT division.

^c Provision for an annual grant to the IPCC.

^d Excludes adjustment to the working capital reserve.

3. Table III.2 presents the core budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure by object of expenditure as at 31 December 2022. Total expenditure in 2022, including programme support costs, amounted to EUR 30.5 million, representing 97 per cent of the core budget for 2022 excluding adjustment to the working capital reserve.

¹ The expenditure amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available in the enterprise resource planning system at the time of preparation of this document. Owing to rounding, the figures presented in the tables may not sum precisely.

² Decision 22/CP.26.

³ Document FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10, para. 107, and decision 8/CMP.16.

4. Despite timely efforts by the secretariat to notify Parties of their 2022 contributions and remind them of their outstanding contributions for prior years, a high level of late and outstanding core budget contributions continued to negatively affect core budget implementation in 2022. Many Parties made partial or full payments of their contributions for prior years. However, only 77 per cent of core budget contributions for 2022 had been received as at 31 December 2022. The secretariat managed the situation by releasing funding to the divisions on the basis of the availability of cash.

Table III.2

Core budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure by object of expenditure as at 31 December 2022

(Euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Budget for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Budget for 2022</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure of 2022 budget (%)</i>
Staff and other personnel costs	43 752 511	22 047 422	20 223 755	92
Non-staff costs	10 932 626	5 466 313	6 607 882	121
IPCC	489 510	244 755	244 755	100
Programme support costs	7 172 704	3 608 604	3 445 357	95
Total	62 347 351^b	31 367 094^b	30 521 749	97

^a Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available at the time of preparation of this document.

^b Excludes adjustment to the working capital reserve.

II. Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, including joint implementation and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

5. Many mandated activities continue to be funded from the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities through voluntary contributions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders, enabling the secretariat to implement its work programme more effectively.

6. Table III.3 shows the budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, including JI and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, by object of expenditure. The overall expenditure rate was 54 per cent and varied significantly between projects (see annex V). The low expenditure rate for some supplementary projects had various reasons, including funding not being available or not being available on time. Funding received but not used in 2022 can and will in most cases be used in 2023 to cover costs related to relevant project activities.

Table III.3

Budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, including joint implementation and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, by object of expenditure

(Euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Budget for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Budget for 2022</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure of 2022 budget (%)</i>
Staff and other personnel costs	41 249 757	20 166 239	8 627 723	43
Non-staff costs	78 711 943	38 018 099	23 441 852	62
Programme support costs	15 595 021	7 563 964	3 675 311	49
Total	135 556 721	65 748 301	35 744 887	54

^a Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available at the time of preparation of this document.

III. Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log

7. CMP 16 approved the ITL budget for the biennium 2022–2023, amounting to EUR 3,851,948.⁴ Table III.4 presents the budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log by object of expenditure. The overall expenditure rate was 65 per cent owing to several staff departures, a decrease in operational support needs due to registries reaching maturity and the ITL, the optimization of the independent assessment reporting process, the completion of the transition to the UNFCCC cloud infrastructure and the internalization of digital certificate management.

Table III.4

Budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log by object of expenditure

(Euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Budget for 2022–2023^a</i>	<i>Budget for 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^b</i>	<i>Expenditure of 2022 budget (%)</i>
Staff and other personnel costs	1 309 480	654 740	485 643	74
Non-staff costs	2 127 031	1 063 516	630 043	59
Programme support costs	446 746	223 373	143 513	64
Total	3 883 257	1 941 629	1 259 199	65

^a Excludes adjustment to the working capital reserve.

^b Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available at the time of preparation of this document.

IV. Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism

8. The CDM Executive Board adopted the CDM business and management plan for 2022–2023 at its 113th meeting, held in October 2021. The budget approved by the Executive Board for 2022–2023 amounted to EUR 28.2 million. Although the Board approved the budget in United States dollars, it is presented herein in euros, as in the updated versions of the work programme, to enhance transparency of overall budget implementation. Expenditure rates presented as a percentage of the budget allocation may, however, be greater than the actual rates because of the conversion to euros.

9. Table III.5 presents the budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism by object of expenditure. The overall expenditure rate was 87 per cent.

10. The expenditure rate of 78 per cent for non-staff costs is attributable to lower spending on travel as a result of virtual participation in meetings by experts and representatives, lower logistical costs associated with some meetings being held virtually, reduced ICT costs for meeting and workshop support and lower spending on mobile communications.

Table III.5

Budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism by object of expenditure

(Euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Budget for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Budget for 2022</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure of 2022 budget (%)</i>
Staff and other personnel costs	16 658 040	8 329 020	7 698 229	92
Non-staff costs	8 267 535	4 133 767	3 216 190	78
Programme support costs	3 240 325	1 620 162	1 405 264	87
Total	28 165 899	14 082 950	12 319 683	87

⁴ Decision 9/CMP.16, para. 1.

^a Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available at the time of preparation of this document.

V. Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process

11. The 2022–2023 budget for the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process amounted to EUR 10.6 million. Table III.6 shows the budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 by object of expenditure. The overall expenditure rate was 73 per cent. Owing to fewer requests for funding than planned for SB 56, the overall expenditure rate was low. Of the 144 eligible Parties, 9 eligible Parties cancelled their nominations and 10 Parties did not request funding.

Table III.6

Budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process by object of expenditure

(Euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Budget for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Budget for 2022</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure of 2022 budget (%)</i>
Staff and other personnel costs	117 600	58 800	69 524	118
Non-staff costs	9 225 230	4 585 181	3 292 804	72
Programme support costs	1 214 568	603 718	424 591	70
Total	10 557 397	5 247 699	3 786 918	72

^a Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available at the time of preparation of this document.

VI. Trust Fund for the Special Annual Contribution from the Government of Germany

12. The 2022–2023 budget for the Bonn Fund amounted to EUR 3.6 million. Table III.7 presents the budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the Bonn Fund by budget line as agreed with the Government of Germany. The overall expenditure rate was 108 per cent as at 31 December 2022. As the expenditure amounts were converted at the rate applicable on the day they were incurred, the implementation rate in US dollars amounted to 100 per cent.

Table III.7

Budget^a for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the Bonn Fund by budget line

(Euros)

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Budget for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Budget for 2022</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^b</i>	<i>Expenditure of 2022 budget (%)</i>
Organization and servicing of intergovernmental meetings	2 289 056	1 144 528	1 258 747	110
Addressing the needs of the secretariat	798 239	399 119	413 221	104
Documentation and information for meetings	80 000	40 000	52 649	132
Programme support costs	411 748	205 874	213 256	104
Total	3 579 043	1 789 522	1 937 873	108

^a As per the annual contribution to the UNFCCC from the Government of Germany.

^b Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available at the time of preparation of this document.

VII. Special account for conferences and other recoverable costs

13. The secretariat manages funding relating to the cost associated with the consolidation of the secretariat's premises on the United Nations Campus in Bonn under the special account for conferences and other recoverable costs. The funding is provided by the Government of Germany. The special account receives further funding under agreements with the host countries of the sessions of the COP.

14. Table III.8 shows the budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the special account for conferences and other recoverable costs by object of expenditure.

Table III.8

Budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the special account for conferences and other recoverable costs by object of expenditure (Euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Budget for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Budget for 2022</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure of 2022 budget (%)</i>
Office split/move^b				
Staff and other personnel costs	286 276	286 276	132 765	46
Non-staff costs	129 654	129 654	263 476	203
Programme support costs	20 441	20 441	19 201	94
Total	436 372	436 372	415 442	95
COP 27^c				
Staff and other personnel costs	1 322 658	1 322 658	71 394 ^d	5
Non-staff costs	3 568 980	3 568 980	4 845 893 ^d	136
Programme support costs	243 634	243 634	252 075	103
Total	5 135 272	5 135 272	5 169 362	101
Grand total	5 571 644	5 571 644	5 584 804	100

^a Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available at the time of preparation of this document.

^b No expenditure planned for 2023.

^c Budget as per the Host Country Agreement contribution from the Government of Egypt for COP 27; the budget for COP 28 is not yet available. The budget was approved in United Nations dollars but converted into euros using the official United Nations exchange rate on the dates on which the funds were received; the expenditure rate in United States dollars amounted to 98 per cent.

^d Expenditure for temporary personnel provided by other United Nations entities accounted for under non-staff costs.

VIII. Special account for programme support costs

15. Table III.9 shows the budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the special account for programme support costs by object of expenditure. The overall expenditure rate was 114 per cent compared with the budget stated in the updated work programme as at 1 January 2022. The budget was revised upwards in the second half of 2022 to reflect the increased requirements presented in the updated work programme as at 1 January 2023.

Table III.9

Budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the special account for programme support costs by object of expenditure (Euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Budget for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Budget for 2022</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure of 2022 budget (%)</i>
Staff and other personnel costs	13 648 800	6 718 560	8 307 143	124
Non-staff costs	4 347 567	2 160 283	1 853 773	86
Total	17 996 367	8 878 843	10 160 916	114

^a Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available at the time of preparation of this document.

IX. Special account for cost recovery related activities

16. Table III.10 shows the budget for 2022–2023 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the special account for cost recovery related activities by object of expenditure. The overall expenditure rate was 106 per cent.

Table III.10

Budget for 2022–2023 and 2022 and expenditure as at 31 December 2022 under the special account for cost recovery related activities by object of expenditure

(Euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Budget for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Budget for 2022</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure of 2022 budget (%)</i>
Staff and other personnel costs	6 529 680	3 282 840	2 998 948	91
Non-staff costs	6 814 354	3 420 377	4 073 354	119
Total	13 344 034	6 703 217	7 072 302	106

^a Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available at the time of preparation of this document.

Annex IV

Secretariat posts and staff

[English only]

1. This annex contains information on secretariat posts under all funding sources and the distribution of staff members among geographical regions, between Annex I and non-Annex I Parties and by gender. Post numbers are counted in full-time equivalent as some posts are not fully budgeted or filled. Information on the distribution of staff members is presented in terms of head counts. A staff member is therefore counted as one even if employed only on a part-time basis. The total number of staff members is therefore higher than the total number of posts. The numbers of filled posts and staff members consider staff on fixed-term, temporary and other contracts.

I. Posts

2. The total number of budgeted secretariat posts for the biennium 2022–2023 as presented in the updated work programme as at 1 January 2022 is 565. As at 31 December 2022, 396 (70 per cent) of the budgeted posts for 2022 had been filled by staff.¹

3. Table IV.1 shows the number of budgeted and filled posts by grade and source of funding as at 31 December 2022. The share of filled posts in the total number of budgeted posts ranges from 47 per cent under the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities to 100 per cent under the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process.

4. In 2022, 154 posts under all funding sources were advertised and recruitment was completed for 84 positions (55 per cent).

Table IV.1

Budgeted posts and filled posts by source of funding as at 31 December 2022

	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	P-1	Subtotal	GS	Total
<i>Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC</i>												
Budgeted	1	1	2	8	18	35	44	19	–	128	53	181
Filled	1	1	2	7	13	26	35	18	–	103	45	148
<i>Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities</i>												
Budgeted	–	–	–	–	10	17	79	35	–	141	41	182
Filled	–	–	–	–	3	13	26	27	–	69	17	86
<i>Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism</i>												
Budgeted	–	–	–	–	2	10	23	23	–	58	20	78
Filled	–	–	–	–	2	7	16	13	–	38	16	54
<i>Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log</i>												
Budgeted	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	5	1	6
Filled	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	3
<i>Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process</i>												
Budgeted	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Filled	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
<i>Bonn Fund</i>												
Budgeted	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	9	10
Filled	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	7	8
<i>Special account for cost recovery related activities</i>												

¹ The number of filled posts is based on full-time equivalents because one staff contract was issued on a 50 per cent basis.

	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>P-1</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>GS</i>	<i>Total</i>
Budgeted	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	7	–	20	12	32
Filled	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	6	–	14	11	25
<i>Programme support costs</i>												
Budgeted	–	–	–	1	2	6	14	8	–	31	45	76
Filled	–	–	–	1	2	7	14	5	–	29	42	71
Total												
Budgeted	1	1	2	9	32	74	170	95	–	384	181	565
Filled	1	1	2	8	20	58	98	69	–	257	139	396

Note: The number of filled posts is based on full-time equivalents. The total number of staff members on contract under all funding sources includes 32 staff members in temporary positions.

5. Table IV.2 shows the number of posts under the Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC and filled posts by grade and division. As at 31 December 2022, 148 of the 181 core budget posts had been filled.

Table IV.2

Core budget posts and filled posts by grade and division as at 31 December 2022

<i>Division</i>	<i>P and above</i>		<i>GS</i>		<i>Total budgeted</i>	<i>Total filled</i>
	<i>Budgeted</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>Budgeted</i>	<i>Filled</i>		
Executive	8	7	7	7	15	14
Programmes Coordination	1	1	1	0	2	1
Adaptation	17	13	5	5	22	18
Mitigation	10	7	4	4	14	11
Means of Implementation	16	10	6	4	22	14
Transparency	33	32	12	9	45	41
Operations Coordination	3	3	2	2	5	5
Administrative Services, Human Resources, and ICT	6	5	1	1	7	6
Conference Affairs	7	6	3	3	10	9
Legal Affairs	5	4	3	2	8	6
Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress	12	6	4	3	16	9
Communications and Engagement	10	9	5	5	15	14
Total	128	103	53	45	181	148

Note: The number of filled posts is based on full-time equivalents.

II. Staff

6. The total number of staff members on contract under all funding sources was 396 as at 31 December 2022.

7. Table IV.3 provides information on the geographical distribution of the staff appointed at the Professional level and above. As at 31 December 2022, Western European and other States accounted for the highest percentage of staff appointed at the Professional level and above (42.4 per cent, compared with 44.0 per cent as at 31 December 2021), whereas African States accounted for the lowest (8.6 per cent, compared with 8.7 per cent as at 31 December 2021).

8. The secretariat has continued its efforts to achieve good geographical distribution and gender balance among staff at the Professional level and above.

Table IV.3

Geographical distribution of staff members appointed at the Professional level and above as at 31 December 2022

<i>Grade</i>	<i>African States</i>	<i>Asia-Pacific States</i>	<i>Latin American and Caribbean States</i>	<i>Eastern European States</i>	<i>Western European and other States</i>	<i>Total</i>
USG	–	–	1	–	–	1
ASG	–	1	–	–	–	1
D-2	–	–	–	–	2	2
D-1	2	–	1	–	5	8
P-5	5	6	2	2	5	20
P-4	4	13	9	5	27	58
P-3	6	30	8	10	44	98
P-2	5	23	7	8	26	69
Total	22	73	28	25	109	257
Percentage of total	8.6	28.4	10.9	9.7	42.4	100.0

9. Table IV.4 highlights the distribution of staff members appointed at the Professional level and above between Annex I and non-Annex I Parties. As at 31 December 2022, the percentage of staff from non-Annex I Parties at the Professional and higher levels was 46.7 per cent, compared with 53.3 per cent for Annex I Parties. For comparison, as at 31 December 2021, the percentage of staff from non-Annex I Parties was 45.6 per cent and from Annex I Parties was 54.4 per cent.

Table IV.4

Distribution of staff members at the Professional level and above between Annex I and non-Annex I Parties as at 31 December 2022

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Annex I Parties</i>	<i>Non-Annex I Parties</i>
USG	–	1
ASG	–	1
D-2	2	–
D-1	5	3
P-5	7	13
P-4	31	27
P-3	55	43
P-2	37	32
Total	137	120
Percentage of total	53.3	46.7

10. Table IV.5 highlights the distribution of staff members by gender. As at 31 December 2022, the percentage of female staff at the Professional and higher levels was 46.7 per cent, while the percentage of male staff was 53.3 per cent. This represents a slight change since 31 December 2021, when 44.4 per cent of staff at the Professional and higher levels were female and 55.6 per cent were male.

Table IV.5

Distribution of staff members by gender as at 31 December 2022

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
USG	1	–
ASG	1	–
D-2	1	1
D-1	3	5
P-5	12	8

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
P-4	32	26
P-3	59	39
P-2	28	41
Subtotal	137	120
Percentage of P and above	53.3	46.7
Number of GS	38	101
Total	175	221
Percentage of total	44.2	55.8

Annex V

Projects and events funded from the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in 2022 as at 31 December 2022¹

[English only]

The table below presents budget, expenditure and expenditure rate for projects and events funded from the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in 2022 as at 31 December 2022. Project expenditure was limited, inter alia, by available funding, which in most cases was less than the amount budgeted for the biennium.

Projects and events funded from the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in 2022 as at 31 December 2022

(Euros)

<i>Project number</i>	<i>Project/subproject</i>	<i>2022–2023 budget</i>	<i>Available funding in 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^b</i>
B101-000	Intergovernmental engagement			
B101-002	Enhanced support for negotiations on SBSTA and CMA agenda items on mitigation, the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme, cooperative approaches and mechanisms under Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 8, of the Paris Agreement; design of and support for the capacity-building programme related to Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement in relation to developing institutional arrangements, reporting, supporting ambition and assisting the least developed countries and small island developing States in participating in Article 6, paragraph 2	15 743 000	1 405 335	409 364
B101-003	Consultancies to support the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism	158 000	42 927	21 837
B101-005	Enhanced coordination and operational support for intergovernmental engagement	1 535 000	617 914	401 650
B101-006	Deliver mandated activities relating to observer engagement, high-level engagement on climate action, the Marrakech Partnership, and gender, ACE and other stakeholder engagement activities	1 203 000	309 017	218 298
B101-007	Enhanced legal support for presiding officers	547 000		
B101-009	Enhanced capacity for conferences and workshops	68 000	62 833	44 940
B101-012	Support for the digital platform for climate change events	3 800 000	2 508 267	1 566 003
B102-000	Intergovernmental processes			
B102-001-1	Enhanced support for established work programmes, including the NWP, NAPs and adaptation-related work on transparency and the global stocktake	2 679 000	1 163 369	840 962
B102-001-2	Support for the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation	1 930 000	1 142 944	810 326
B102-001-3	Support for the Santiago network	2 839 000	–	–
B102-001-4	Support for the operationalization of funding arrangements for loss and damage, including the Transitional Committee	3 029 000	–	–
B102-002	Enhanced support for activities relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures and workshops on LT-LEDS	1 401 000	999 814	870 842
B102-003-1	Enhanced support, engagement and outreach in support of the development of the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, including in relation to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, and determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement	3 582 000	873 744	430 464
B102-003-2	Support for the new collective quantified goal on climate finance	4 275 000	1 123 094	532 575

¹ Excludes JI.

<i>Project number</i>	<i>Project/subproject</i>	<i>2022–2023 budget</i>	<i>Available funding in 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^b</i>
B102-003-3	Support related to long-term climate finance	571 000	200 949	155 328
B102-004	Full support for the technical reviews of national reports (including REDD+) under the MRV/transparency processes, and training of review experts	10 790 000	2 998 343	1 629 360
B102-005	Enhanced support for the second periodic review under the Convention, the global stocktake, and research and systematic observation and ocean-based action	1 462 000	694 990	436 176
B102-006	Deliver mandated climate action events at sessions of the COP and organize events, interviews and publications showcasing annual updates and highlights of thematic and sectoral climate action	1 397 000	379 095	55 802
B102-008	Enhanced document services during conferences and meetings for effective engagement of Parties	110 000	–	–
B102-008-2	COP of the future, for the future	1 831 000	–	–
B200-000	Constituted bodies			
B200-001	Support for the full extent of activities envisaged in the workplans of the AC, the FWG, the LEG and the WIM Executive Committee	5 234 000	3 344 089	2 692 751
B200-002	Support for the full extent of activities envisaged in the workplans of the Katowice Committee on Impacts	600 000	337 969	155 330
B200-003	Support for the full extent of activities envisaged in the workplans of the PCCB, the SCF and the TEC	1 563 000	1 472 923	707 137
B200-004	Support to developing countries for implementing MRV arrangements and the ETF, including through the work of the CGE	7 119 000	5 597 120	2 993 760
B200-007	Support for the full extent of activities of the Compliance Committees under the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement	590 000	480 091	178 380
B300-000	Data and information management			
B300-001	Development and enhancement of adaptation-related data portals	740 000	804 341	258 241
B300-002	Development and enhancement of mitigation-related data portals and data management systems, including an information portal on LT-LEDS	51 000	–	–
B300-004	Development of the information hub and related reporting and review systems and tools used under the ETF and streamlining of the existing data management systems and tools used under the current transparency arrangements	11 240 000	2 336 315	1 990 403
B300-006-1	Enhancement of digital communication capabilities for effective engagement with Parties, non-Party stakeholders and the public	2 493 000	881 274	476 515
B300-006-2	Facilitation, enhancement and recognition of participation in climate action through the global climate action portal (known as NAZCA)	2 672 000	418 681	236 337
B300-007	Enhancement of the membership and elections portal and database	342 000	92 322	42 848
B300-009	Enhancement and modernization of platforms and strengthened security of infrastructure and platforms	2 373 000	48 507	12 372
B300-012	Enhanced digital access to UNFCCC archives	1 335 000	192 647	116 505
B400-000	Enhanced engagement			
B400-001-1	Enhanced engagement with respect to climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	221 000	259 877	226 855
B400-001-2	Enhanced cross-cutting support for the application of anticipatory approaches to attaining long-term resilience, including by assessing and implementing frontier technologies	2 120 000	618 826	473 682
B400-002	Engagement of stakeholders through capacity-building to enhance regional action towards implementation of the Paris Agreement; launch of the second phase of the Global Innovation Hub; support for the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action	22 589 000	18 910 974	3 660 768

<i>Project number</i>	<i>Project/subproject</i>	<i>2022–2023 budget</i>	<i>Available funding in 2022^a</i>	<i>Expenditure in 2022^b</i>
B400-003	Enhanced engagement with Parties and other stakeholders to strengthen the capacities of developing countries with respect to the implementation of NDCs and NAPs	5 959 000	2 978 715	780 525
B400-004	Additional support and enhanced engagement in relation to the development and implementation of the ETF	3 612 000	1 387 989	692 195
B400-006-1	Strategic external and internal communication of substantive work under the UNFCCC process and facilitation of efficient information flows within the secretariat and enhanced transparency to external audiences; region- and language-specific multilingual content for the website, mobile application and social media	2 964 000	11 099 865	885 171
B400-006-2	Catalysation of and support for climate action among Parties and non-Party stakeholders through sectoral partnerships, facilitation of climate action initiatives and support for new tools and standards to ensure alignment with UNFCCC process requirements (including the Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action)	4 044 000	4 094 103	2 806 937
B400-006-3	Facilitation of observer engagement through planning and organization of side events, exhibits and Climate Action Studio interviews by Parties and observer organizations, including their live broadcasting and web posting	652 000	606 278	413 695
B400-007	Enhanced engagement with and support for legislators and policymakers through information exchange and knowledge management with respect to climate change legislation	587 000	120 952	68 956
B400-010	Enhanced engagement by the Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary in United Nations-wide management and coordination activities; enhanced coordination and data management within the office of the Executive Secretary	1 281 000	674 969	420 396
B500-000	Oversight and administration			
B500-007-1	Provision of institutional legal review and advice with respect to all activities and operations of the secretariat	434 000	294 878	175 899
B500-007-2	Strengthening of the secretariat's institutional legal framework	563 000	428 431	385 132
B500-009	Enhancement and modernization of infrastructure, networks and end-user equipment and productivity tools	791 000	481 316	125 467
B500-010-1	Fostering of an agile, inclusive and diverse secretariat post-COP 26	758 000	462 011	144 260
B500-012	Strengthening of partnership due diligence and innovation in conference services	1 163 000	719 747	264 933
B500-013	Substantive support for the Office of the Senior Director within Programmes Coordination	279 000	–	–
B600-000	Cross-cutting projects supporting multiple objectives			
B600-006-1	Facilitation of and support for implementation of established processes and work related to ACE, including enhancement of inclusive stakeholder engagement	1 552 000	1 113 534	846 000
B600-006-2	Facilitation of and support for implementation of established processes and work related to gender, including enhancement of inclusive stakeholder engagement	1 359 000	1 210 755	327 343
B600-011	Support for regional climate weeks	1 234 000		
B600-012	Harmonization of UNFCCC operations with new mandates on the transition from the Paris rule book negotiations to implementation and global stocktake	915 000	–	–
Total		148 379 000	75 992 135	30 982 723^c

^a Funding available for supplementary projects in 2022, excluding unspent balances from expired grants that were returned to donors and funding reallocated to other projects during 2022.

^b Amounts are provisional and based on unaudited accounting data available in the enterprise resource planning system at the time of preparation of this document.

^c Total expenditure amounted to EUR 35,744,887 (see table III.3) including costs accounted for in 2022 relating to support for the JI mechanism and the Supervisory Body for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.