CEB/2022/8



Distr.: General 6 September 2022

English only

Report of the High-level Committee on Programmes on its virtual consultation on progress beyond gross domestic product and the ethics of artificial intelligence at its second intersessional meeting of 2022

(virtual meeting, 28 July 2022)

### I. Introduction

- 1. The High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) held an intersessional meeting dedicated to discussing the measurement of progress beyond gross domestic product (GDP) and the ethics of artificial intelligence in a virtual format on 28 July 2022. The list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.
- 2. In his opening remarks, the Chair of the Committee, Guy Ryder, Director General of the International Labour Organization (ILO), welcomed HLCP members and presented the agenda for the meeting. Under the first item on the agenda, progress beyond GDP, the Committee had before it a discussion paper entitled "Valuing what counts: United Nations system-wide contribution on progress beyond gross domestic product", which was based on input from across the United Nations system and also took account of the deliberations of CEB and HLCP, consultations with ad hoc mechanisms of HLCP, and informal consultations with civil society and academia. Under the second item, the ethics of artificial intelligence, the Committee had before it a document entitled "Draft principles for the ethical use of artificial intelligence in the United Nations system". The draft principles were developed on the basis of the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence adopted in November 2021 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

## II. Progress beyond gross domestic product

3. Turning to the first agenda item, progress beyond GDP, the Chair expressed his appreciation for the participation of the Under-Secretary-General for Policy, Volker Türk, and the former Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Alicia Bárcena, who was taking part as a co-lead observer at the request of the Secretary-General. He recalled that the Committee had approved a concept note on measuring progress beyond GDP at its intersessional meeting on 18 February 2022 and had agreed on a set of conclusions on the topic at its forty-third





session, on 31 March and 1 April 2022. The Chair acknowledged the work of the HCLP Core Group on Beyond GDP and its timely delivery of the United Nations system-wide contribution, which had been prepared within a demanding time frame but without in any way compromising on quality. He expressed particular appreciation for the efforts of the co-leads, Anu Peltola, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Stefan Schweinfest, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, and George Gray Molina, United Nations Development Programme, in spearheading that important initiative.

- 4. The Chair commended the very constructive and ambitious manner in which the Core Group had approached the complex topic of moving beyond GDP. The vision presented in the document "Valuing what counts: United Nations system-wide contribution on progress beyond gross domestic product" reflected a wide range of United Nations system expertise, including expertise on environmental, social and distributional aspects, and fulfilled the task set by the Secretary-General. The Chair also noted the extensive consultation process, which had involved HLCP ad hoc mechanisms, civil society and academia, among others.
- 5. The Chair reminded the Committee that both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the report of the Secretary-General on Our Common Agenda had called for new measures to complement GDP. The need for additional metrics of prosperity that took well-being, the environment, inequalities and vulnerability into account was all the more evident as the international community grappled with the cascading challenges of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the triple planetary crisis involving climate, biodiversity loss and pollution, and the devastation caused by conflicts, whose ripple effects threatened access to food and energy worldwide.
- 6. Before inviting the co-leads to present the "Valuing what counts" discussion paper, the Chair noted how it identified the need for a new set of tools that could help policymakers around the world to make better decisions when addressing present and future challenges. The paper was intended to inform the engagement of the Secretary-General with Member States and provided a robust and ambitious basis for further discussion.
- 7. During the ensuing presentation, Mr. Schweinfest explained that the paper's original title had been expanded by addition of the phrase "Valuing what counts" at the start to send a stronger message. The objective had been to put together a system-wide contribution, which the Core Group had duly achieved by consulting more than 100 experts from across the United Nations system. Explaining why it was necessary to go beyond GDP as a measure of progress, Mr. Schweinfest drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the original System of National Accounts, in which GDP played such a prominent role, had been developed in the wake of a single major crisis, the Second World War. In contrast, the current juncture was characterized by several simultaneous crises, which necessitated a paradigm shift and new metrics to tackle the myriad contemporary challenges.
- 8. The paper highlighted the need to build a new "community of practice" aimed at changing mindsets and putting people and the planet first. Moreover, it called for the development of balanced metrics and emphasized that the opportunities created by the data revolution and new technologies should be fully harnessed to that end. Since economic growth alone had not solved the problems of inequality and environmental degradation, a new commitment to joint action was essential.
- 9. Summarizing the proposals made in the paper, Mr. Schweinfest reiterated that the aim was to develop a universal, country-owned "beyond GDP" framework with high-quality metrics, building on the ongoing update of the 2008 System of National Accounts and drawing on existing data on the indicators for the Sustainable

Development Goals. The paper proposed a value-based approach to progress, which should comprise (a) a political process to set ambitious targets; (b) criteria for identifying a dashboard of focused indicators; and (c) investment in the resources required to obtain disaggregated data so as to enable in-depth analysis of inequalities.

- 10. Taking over from Mr. Schweinfest in the presentation of the discussion paper, Ms. Peltola emphasized that the system-wide contribution focused on the conceptual and foundational aspects of going beyond GDP and was informed by Our Common Agenda, which had called for action to "urgently find measures of progress that complement GDP", and by target 19 under Sustainable Development Goal 17, which envisaged "measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product".
- 11. Ms. Peltola set out a framework consisting of three outcome and three process dimensions. Derived from the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future (1987), the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992) and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (2012), as well as from the 2030 Agenda, the outcome dimensions were "well-being and agency", "respect for life and the planet" and "reduced inequalities and greater solidarity". Reflecting the 2030 Agenda and Our Common Agenda and designed to support the outcome dimensions, the three process dimensions were "from vulnerability to resilience", "participatory governance and stronger institutions" and "innovative and ethical economies".
- 12. During the presentation, it was pointed out that the six dimensions represented a synthesis of contributions received from across the United Nations system and featured important links to the Sustainable Development Goals, Our Common Agenda, the ongoing update and extension of the System of National Accounts, the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and other statistical frameworks, the global Sustainable Development Goal indicator framework, the multidimensional vulnerability index and other indicator-related initiatives.
- 13. Ms. Peltola outlined a set of criteria against which "beyond GDP" candidate indicators should be assessed. In particular, such indicators would have to be comparable across time and countries, well established and trusted. They needed to be complementary to GDP and convey strong and clear messages that were actionable and intuitive. They would have to include both stock and flow indicators, along with indicators that were responsive in both the short and the longer term.
- 14. Summarizing the recommendations of the system-wide contribution, Ms. Peltola stressed the need to launch a political process first with a view to discussing priorities, setting targets, making firm commitments, leading global efforts and empowering stakeholders. It was also proposed to initiate technical work on identifying "beyond GDP" metrics, which would reflect the political direction taken and would involve, among other tasks, building on the ongoing update of the System of National Accounts, constructing a set of headline indicators and stepping up capacity-building to enable country-owned reporting.
- 15. Thanking the co-leads for their presentation, the Chair invited the Under-Secretary-General for Policy, Volker Türk, to make some remarks. Mr. Türk commended the co-leads and the Core Group for having prepared the discussion paper in such a short time frame, thereby doing justice to the topic's urgency. The substantive contribution presented by the document had demonstrated the ability of the United Nations system to bring the best minds together. He recalled that the topic had attracted a high level of interest and enthusiasm during the consultations with Member States on Our Common Agenda and also among the international financial institutions, which had provided input to the paper. Reflecting on the way forward, Mr. Türk emphasized the need to embark on consultations with Member States and to

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launch parallel political and technical processes to advance beyond GDP – an endeavour that was closely tied to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the follow-up to the report on Our Common Agenda.

- 16. The Chair thanked Mr. Türk for his encouraging words and invited the former Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Alicia Bárcena, to share her observations. Ms. Bárcena emphasized the value of the recommendations contained in the discussion paper and noted the importance of extending consultations to include ministers of finance and the heads of central banks and national statistical offices as the key actors in Member States that produced, used and analysed statistics on GDP. She identified two central challenges, the first being to improve GDP as a measure of prosperity and understand better what GDP actually showed (or masked), including the problem of debt-fuelled, consumption-led GDP growth. The second challenge was to go beyond GDP to include other measures. Indeed, a number of commentators had pointed out that contemporary economic analysis was measuring the price of everything and the value of nothing.
- 17. During the ensuing discussion, HLCP members unanimously expressed their appreciation for the work of the co-leads and drafters, commending them for having produced, in an inclusive manner, a substantial paper on moving beyond GDP. Some members confirmed the strong support of their organizations, noting that the paper matched the high level of ambition and expectations of the Secretary-General and CEB. Members were in favour of a value-based or normative approach grounded in the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as clearly enunciated in the paper. They welcomed the "Valuing what counts" angle, as it highlighted the important distinction between value and price.
- 18. Members stressed that economic growth depended on a number of factors, such as peace and security, stability, human capital and the environment. They agreed that it was important to take assets and wealth into consideration, whether those assets were physical, social or environmental. Moreover, members welcomed the emphasis placed on well-being and on respecting planetary boundaries so that future generations would be able to prosper as well.
- 19. Members supported the development of a robust framework for measuring progress beyond GDP, which needed to focus on the most pressing issues of the present and future. In that respect, the inclusion of the care economy, governance, human rights, inequalities, security, solidarity, vulnerability and the impact of illicit activities was appreciated. Members also called for further consideration of common and public goods, culture, digital technologies, economic geography, marginalized groups including displaced persons, multilevel governance and other aspects of well-being.
- 20. The Committee echoed the sense of urgency associated with the topic in view of the ongoing crises. Shifting the driving force of economic growth from consumption towards investment was viewed as a positive initiative, especially where consumption was funded by debt. The suggestion was made to decouple GDP from its use as a yardstick of progress and to avoid exacerbating existing problems. The factoring in of risks and vulnerability when drawing up financing plans was mentioned as an important step. Such work was clearly linked to the ongoing efforts at the General Assembly to develop a multidimensional vulnerability index. It was further suggested to explore the possibility of capturing vulnerability and risk in the System of National Accounts.
- 21. The Committee endorsed the recommendations made in the "Valuing what counts" paper, including those regarding the need for a dual track of political and technical processes. Members offered their support for follow-up activities to advance beyond GDP at the same time as the Secretary-General led relevant initiatives

involving Member States and other stakeholders. Political support for GDP as a metric, existing technical capacity to produce statistics on GDP, and an abundance of data were recognized as strengths of the established indicator to be taken into account when developing new indicators that went beyond GDP.

- 22. Members acknowledged Member States' interest in the topic and stressed the importance of intergovernmental consultations. They recalled the strong link between "beyond GDP" efforts and commitments agreed at the intergovernmental level, such as those enshrined in the 2030 Agenda. The intergovernmental mechanisms under the regional commissions were also mentioned as an area in which Member States were leading the way.
- 23. Efforts to further unpack the complexities of measuring progress beyond GDP were called for, and members offered their support in advancing the technical analysis, which should draw on the expertise of the entire United Nations system. Existing frameworks, including the System of National Accounts and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, could serve as a basis for such efforts. Some members advocated the use of simulations to pilot "beyond GDP" indicators in various areas and thereby enhance technical understanding. There was broad support among members for both improving GDP as a measure of economic welfare and identifying indicators that complemented GDP. Recognizing that those two tasks were not static, that contexts evolved and that each generation faced different challenges and needs, members argued that measuring progress beyond GDP had to be seen as an iterative process.
- 24. There was general approval for the criteria for "beyond GDP" indicators contained in the paper. In addition, members also suggested considering new and unconventional sources of data, including data generated outside national statistical offices that were increasingly being used for official statistics as well, and leveraging innovative digital solutions for the collection and compilation of data. Some members expressed their support for measures of inequality, life expectancy, food security and hunger being considered as indicators.
- 25. It was emphasized that reliable data were essential for Member States to be able to measure progress beyond GDP through statistical indicators. Capacity-building support was referred to as a key area if "beyond GDP" efforts were to be successful. It was noted that capacities for the collection and compilation of additional data by Member States and the United Nations system could be further strengthened. Members agreed that investments in the gathering and analysis of data were necessary, and that communication of the information thus obtained was also important.
- 26. Following the discussion, the co-leads expressed their gratitude for the powerful endorsement that the paper had received from members. What mattered for people and the planet, in the present and the future, had been identified clearly. The co-leads committed themselves to reflecting on and synthesizing the various interconnected aspects in a balanced manner. Capacity-building was singled out again as an important area in which further support was required. The "Valuing what counts" paper was described as an important step forward for the United Nations system in understanding "beyond GDP" initiatives.
- 27. The Under-Secretary-General for Policy, Mr. Türk, observed that the work which had gone into the paper was merely the beginning of a long process and agreed with the sense of urgency identified by the Committee. Not every aspect of well-being could be captured, but it was important to have effective headline indicators that could inform policymaking.
- 28. In closing, the Chair pointed out that though the "Valuing what counts" paper was a prelude to further efforts, the first step was often the most important. There was

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clearly strong support from the Committee for the paper and for assisting the Secretary-General in the next stages of advancing beyond GDP.

#### Conclusion

- 29. The Committee approved the document entitled "Valuing what counts: United Nations system-wide contribution on progress beyond gross domestic product" for onward transmission to CEB for the Board's information once it had been duly updated to reflect members' feedback.
- 30. The Committee also agreed to continue to support the efforts on "beyond GDP" indicators led by the Secretary-General and to further discuss this topic during its forty-fourth session (29 and 30 September 2022).

### III. Ethics of artificial intelligence

- 31. The Chair recalled that, at previous sessions, members had stressed the importance of managing the impacts of artificial intelligence, which had transformative implications for ethics, human rights, sustainable development, and peace and security. A United Nations system-wide contribution channelled through the Committee to the UNESCO Ad Hoc Expert Group during the 2020 multi-stakeholder consultation on the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence had helped to shape the intergovernmentally agreed norms contained therein. Following the Recommendation's adoption by the UNESCO General Conference in November 2021, the United Nations system had to demonstrate in practice its commitment to the ethics of artificial intelligence. Draft principles for the ethical use of artificial intelligence in the United Nations system, based on the UNESCO Recommendation and prepared by the Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence under the leadership of UNESCO and the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Secretariat, were before the Committee for approval. Before handing over to the presenters, the Chair observed that, while agreeing on such principles was an important achievement in itself, follow-up activities and policies to translate the principles into action would be critical to ensure that the development and use of artificial intelligence were aligned with the Charter of the United Nations and the values of the United Nations system.
- 32. Before the draft principles were presented, the co-leads of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence, Preetam Maloor of the International Telecommunication Union and Clare Stark of UNESCO, provided a general update. They reported that the Working Group had met on 1 June 2022 in a hybrid format on the margins of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum in Geneva. Working Group members had been briefed on the progress achieved in the various workstreams and had discussed how to strengthen system-wide coordination on a range of issues. The workstream on procurement guidelines would be particularly important, as most artificial intelligence systems used by United Nations system entities were developed externally. Work in that area was proceeding with the involvement of the Procurement Network of the High-level Committee on Management and partners from outside the United Nations system. The co-leads stressed that the principles for the ethical use of artificial intelligence in the United Nations system, once approved, would inform and support each of the Working Group's workstreams.
- 33. Ms. Stark was joined by Lambert Hogenhout of the Office of Information and Communications Technology in presenting the draft principles, the development of which had been guided by the Committee and based on the UNESCO Recommendation. A group of representatives of several United Nations system entities had collaborated intensively to produce the draft document. Summarizing the potential benefits and

risks of artificial intelligence, the presenters stressed the need for the United Nations system to apply ethical principles to steer the responsible development of artificial intelligence in such a way as to safeguard human rights and dignity and promote the good of society and sustainability. The principles, which had been adapted from the UNESCO Recommendation and tailored to the United Nations system, would serve as an overarching framework for the ethics of artificial intelligence, informing decisions on how to develop, design, deploy and use artificial intelligence systems and helping to build trust and mitigate risk. The Working Group expected that a standardized set of high-level principles agreed on in an inter-agency context would facilitate data-sharing and collaboration on artificial intelligence systems among United Nations system entities.

- 34. The 10 principles covered were "do no harm", "defined purpose, necessity and proportionality", "safety and security", "fairness and non-discrimination", "sustainability", "right to privacy, data protection and data governance", "human autonomy and oversight", "transparency and explainability", "responsibility and accountability", and "inclusion and participation".
- 35. The presenters recommended that action be taken in the following four areas to start operationalizing the principles once they had been approved: (a) training and awareness-raising; (b) the preparation of technical standards for the development of artificial intelligence; (c) the development of relevant policies, guidance, governance mechanisms, human rights due diligence measures, quality assurance and oversight mechanisms to ensure that artificial intelligence systems are used in an ethical manner; and (d) the development of appropriate assessment frameworks to verify whether artificial intelligence technologies comply with ethical principles.
- 36. The presenters affirmed that the Working Group would continue to serve as a platform for the sharing of knowledge relevant to the development of artificial intelligence and for supporting the training of staff on how to apply the ethics of artificial intelligence in practice.
- 37. In the ensuing discussion, members expressed their support for and endorsement of the draft principles and thanked the co-leads and the Working Group for having drawn them up. Members concurred that the ethical use of artificial intelligence was a very important area which was relevant to all pillars of the United Nations system. The suggestion was made that the Working Group deliberate over those aspects and consider how it might contribute to the proposed Summit of the Future, including through the Global Digital Compact.
- 38. The impact of artificial intelligence in the economic, social and environmental fields was acknowledged by various members, who noted that it could have both positive and negative effects. Alarmingly, the technology had the potential to facilitate discrimination, including gender-based discrimination, and to exacerbate inequalities. On the other hand, artificial intelligence could be used as part of efforts to advance gender equality and tackle gender-based violence. Countries required additional support with the management of trade in artificial intelligence. Sustainability and the environmental impacts of artificial intelligence were other areas in which further action was necessary.
- 39. Members welcomed the integration of human rights into all the principles, especially in view of the potential of artificial intelligence to violate rights, including through its use in surveillance and in conflict settings. The "do no harm" principle was critical from the perspective of peace and security, and the principles were especially important in life-and-death situations.
- 40. The life-cycle approach was welcomed, with members noting that the principles applied not only to the implementation of artificial intelligence within the United

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Nations system, but also to the development, procurement and deployment of such technologies. The link established in the principles between artificial intelligence and data governance was a valid one given that data were a prerequisite for machine learning, which in turn powered artificial intelligence. Pre-deployment certification of artificial intelligence was proposed as one approach that should be considered at the earlier stages of the life cycle before implementation.

- 41. Members also noted that it was essential to navigate the risks of artificial intelligence, which included understanding the limits and acceptable levels of risk. The problem of "black-box" artificial intelligence, where algorithm-based decisions remained opaque, was an important concern that needed to be addressed. Improved transparency and understanding of artificial intelligence were key to managing such risks.
- 42. Members repeatedly referred to the importance of implementation of the principles an area on which the Committee should focus, with the involvement of all United Nations system entities. The development of practical information and guidance, including more sector-specific guidance, was suggested as an area for follow-up, as was the provision of policy advisory support to Member States. There were also discussions around the definition of artificial intelligence. Inclusive processes, notably multi-stakeholder ones, were suggested as a means of assisting entities with implementation. The need for financing to support implementation of the principles was also highlighted.
- 43. Accountability and enforcement were mentioned by members as important aspects of follow-up efforts. The point at which it was appropriate to take enforcement action was discussed. Moreover, there were calls for legal and robust accountability mechanisms, as well as for mechanisms to monitor implementation of the principles.
- 44. Responding to the points made during the discussion, Ms. Stark and Mr. Hogenhout acknowledged the positive and negative impacts of artificial intelligence, and that such technologies could be misused. They welcomed giving consideration to those issues at the Summit of the Future. Indeed, as part of efforts related to the Global Digital Compact, there were ongoing discussions on the broader issue of regulation of artificial intelligence. The co-leads agreed that there was no single definition of artificial intelligence, but pointed out that the draft principles did provide an explanation of what was meant by the term in paragraph 2 of the document, which also referred to the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, while recognizing that any definition might need to change over time as a result of technological developments. The document focused on principles and thus did not explicitly identify all potential impacts. The co-leads echoed members' calls for the development of follow-up guidance on implementation of the principles, which would be the focus of the relevant workstream once the principles had been endorsed. They also acknowledged that financing was an important question with regard to implementation of the principles.
- 45. Summing up, the Chair observed that the principles were of a high-level nature and were intended to be used throughout the United Nations system. Work was required on follow-up actions to promote their implementation. The Chair noted the Committee's support for approval of the draft principles and requested the co-leads to incorporate the feedback received from the Committee.

#### Conclusion

46. The Committee approved the document entitled "Draft principles for the ethical use of artificial intelligence in the United Nations system" for onward transmission to CEB for endorsement once it had been duly updated to reflect members' feedback.

### Annex

# List of participants

Chair: Mr. Guy Ryder (ILO) Secretary: Ms. Maaike Jansen

Entity	Name
Executive Office of the Secretary-General	Mr. Volker Türk
	Ms. Michèle Griffin
	Ms. Aditi Haté
Executive Office of the Secretary-General, Sustainable Development Unit	Ms. Michelle Gyles-McDonnough
	Ms. Julie Morizet
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	Ms. Marion Barthélemy
	Ms. Xenia von Lilien
	Mr. Stefan Schweinfest ("Beyond gross domestic product" co-lead)
Department of Political and Peacebuilding	Ms. Awa Dabo
Affairs, Peacebuilding Support Office	
Development Coordination Office	Ms. Carmen Arguello
	Ms. Katarina Kuai
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Mr. Craig Mokhiber
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	Ms. Paola Albrito
Regional commissions	Ms. Yera Ortiz de Urbina
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	Mr. Rolando Ocampo Alcántar
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	Mr. Khalid Abu-Ismail
International Labour Organization	Mr. Rafael Diez de Medina
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Ms. Beth Crawford
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Mr. Jean-Yves Le Saux
	Ms. Clare Stark (Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence co-lead)
World Health Organization	Mr. Werner H. Obermeyer
	Mr. Stephen MacFeely

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World Bank Group Ms. Audrey Liounis International Monetary Fund Mr. Jan-Willem Lammens International Telecommunication Union Ms. Ursula Wynhoven Mr. Thierry Geiger Mr. Preetam Maloor (Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence co-lead) Ms. Laura Paterson World Meteorological Organization International Maritime Organization Ms. Galuh Rarasanti United Nations Industrial Development Ms. Natascha Weisert Organization Mr. Fernando Cantu Bazaldua Ms. Clara van der Pol World Tourism Organization International Atomic Energy Agency Mr. Nuno Luzio Ms. Constanze Westervoss International Organization for Migration Mr. Pär Liljert Ms. Sarah Craggs United Nations Conference on Trade and Ms. Chantal Line Carpentier Development ("Beyond gross domestic product" co-lead) Ms. Anu Peltola ("Beyond gross domestic product" co-lead) United Nations Development Programme Ms. Francine Pickup Mr. Umberto Labate United Nations Environment Programme Ms. Ligia Noronha Mr. Pushpam Kumar Mr. Nicolas Bertrand Office of the United Nations High Ms. Ruvendrini Menikdiwela Commissioner for Refugees Mr. Aslak Solumsmoen United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Ms. Silvia Delgado Palestine Refugees in the Near East United Nations Children's Fund Mr. Enrique Delamónica Mr. David Matern United Nations Population Fund Ms. Diene Keita Ms. Nkeiruka Didigu World Food Programme Mr. Dominik Heinrich

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Mr. Bo Mathiasen Ms. Angela Me United Nations Human Settlements Mr. Christopher Williams Programme (UN-Habitat) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality Ms. Aparna Mehrotra and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) United Nations University Ms. Eleonore Fournier-Tombs Joint United Nations Programme on Ms. Ninan Varughese HIV/AIDS Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Mr. Daniele Violetti Convention on Climate Change International Trade Centre Ms. Riefqah Jappie Mr. Matthew Wilson Guests Ms. Alicia Bárcena ("Beyond gross domestic product" co-lead, observer) Office of the Secretary General's Envoy on Ms. Yu Ping Chan Technology Office of Information and Communications Mr. Lambert Hogenhout (presenter) Technology Secretariat of the United Nations System Ms. Simona Petrova Chief Executives Board for Coordination Mr. Remo Lalli Ms. Cheryl Stafford Mr. Li Zhou Mr. Simon Vandenbroucke Mr. Florian Wintermeyer Ms. Marta Lorenzo Fernandez

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