



Inter-Parliamentary Union
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Summary report by the Inter-Parliamentary Union of the 2026 Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations: *Parliaments and the UN: Better together, delivering for the people*

Jointly organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Office of the President
of the General Assembly at United Nations Headquarters

12 and 13 February 2026

Introduction

1. The 2026 Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations (UN) was jointly organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the Office of the President of the General Assembly. About 141 parliamentarians from 46 countries attended the hearing.
2. The hearing included four interactive discussions featuring experts on topics such as how to finance and reform the UN, how to renew public trust and strengthen multilateralism, and how to protect societies from democratic backsliding. It included a presentation of a new IPU report on violence against parliamentarians. The two-day event gave parliamentarians an opportunity to share best practices, provide input, and build cooperation, as well as get updates on the UN80 reform initiative and the Pact for the Future, an action-oriented plan to renew the multilateral order member states adopted in September 2024.

Opening session

3. **H.E. Ms. Annalena Baerbock**, President of the UN General Assembly at its 80th session, welcomed the parliamentarians and pointed out the UN's 80th anniversary was not taking place during ordinary times. The UN is not only under pressure, but under outright attack, and facing a financial collapse. This comes at a time when multilateralism and the UN are most needed, and she urged parliamentarians to get engaged and stand up for the UN Charter. It makes a difference how many countries take a principled stance and uphold the three UN pillars of peace and security, human rights, and development. The President of the General Assembly said member states should support UN80 reforms and pay their UN dues in full and on time so it can continue its critical work at a time of urgent need. The President further encouraged involvement in the upcoming election of the next UN Secretary-General and pointed out a woman has never led the organization. While the world is facing difficult challenges, the President of the General Assembly pointed out the UN was not built for easy times. She said nobody should be silent in the face of injustice, but that courage is contagious; for every person who stands up for what is right, others will follow.
4. **Dr. Tulia Ackson**, President of the IPU, said the UN is being challenged on many fronts and needs a reboot so it is fit for purpose. But a world without the UN is unimaginable, and nobody should give into the destructive voices that want to see it weakened or gone. Born on the heels of World War II, the UN emerged from a shared desire to create a better world, and while imperfect, it is critically needed to confront today's complex cross-border challenges. Many of today's crises are rooted in economic and social policies that have generated inequality, insecurity, and social isolation. To strengthen multilateralism, these policies and their underlying assumptions must be revisited. This includes rethinking the notion that competition is always better than cooperation; that markets are self-regulating and always more effective at serving people than governments; and that spending money on human development should be looked at merely as expenditure, instead of a sound investment in the future. The President of the IPU urged parliamentarians to prioritize inclusion by giving women, youth, and the poor a seat at every decision-making table. The Pact for the Future reaffirms the values of multilateral cooperation and calls for deeper parliamentary engagement in UN processes. Parliamentarians should translate international commitments into national policies; engage in UN80 reforms; act on motions adopted by the IPU Standing Committee on UN Affairs on gender equality and UN Security Council (UNSC) reform; and encourage election of the first woman Secretary-General.

5. Participants took part in a Mentimeter survey, expressing views on topics such as how difficult it would be to imagine a world without the UN; the effectiveness of investing in diplomacy over the military; and the importance of parliamentarians closely participating in the UN's work. While opinions on the various topics varied, participants expressed continuous support for the UN, including through enhanced funding, and indicated that the next Secretary-General should be a woman. Participants in the survey did not think parliaments were well equipped to understand and implement UN treaties and resolutions and were not well informed of their governments' positions in UN negotiations.

Session 1: The UN at 80: Renewing trust and purpose through cooperation and partnership

6. Throughout the discussion, both panellists and attending parliamentarians noted that the multilateral system with the UN at its core came into being in 1945 in the aftermath of global catastrophe and is grounded in peaceful settlement of disputes, global cooperation, and shared responsibility. The system is now under unprecedented strain precisely at a time when global problems are more complex, interconnected, and urgent. At the UN, challenges include lack of institutional trust; work fragmentation; mandate duplication; lack of legitimacy due to the Charter's selective application; and chronic underfunding of core functions. Budget cuts have made management challenging, reduced peacekeeping operations, and shrunk lifesaving programmes, such as those for children suffering malnutrition. The international rules-based order is under pressure not only due to withdrawal of financing, but withdrawal of political investment in the UN and the multilateral system. Parliamentarians must defend the UN, boost multilateralism, and remind constituents of the UN's vital role in serving humanity for the past eight decades.

Recommendations by panellists and parliamentarians on building trust, strengthening multilateralism, and helping parliaments engage with the UN:

- a) Recognize the UN as the primary and most representative platform for decision-making around the world's biggest and most complex challenges. Inform constituents about the UN's work and its impact, such as its support for more than 130 million displaced people, the vaccination of half the world's children, and its key role in preventing many conflicts over the past 80 years.
- b) Urge governments to adhere to global commitments such as the Pact for the Future, the latest and most ambitious agenda to strengthen the multilateral system.
- c) Engage with other parliamentarians, missions, and UN officials to improve information flows and cooperation involving UN work.
 - i. Ensure government delegations include parliamentarians and prioritize women and youth.
 - ii. Urge governments to organize briefings on UN work so that parliamentarians and other stakeholders stay informed and engaged.
 - iii. Build relationships with UN Resident Coordinators and UN teams in respective countries.
 - iv. Take advantage of UN webcasts, online documents, and other materials to stay updated and keep other parliamentarians and constituents informed.
 - v. Encourage governments to give up their entrenched positions in favour of compromise and work toward solving common challenges together.
- d) Embed foresight, participatory planning, and evidence-based decision-making across systems.
- e) Support bold leadership and engage in the election process for the next Secretary-General by submitting applications before April hearings begin. Encourage governments to nominate a woman.
- f) Speak up when the Charter is violated; the difference between a handful or a majority of states voicing concern against injustices is significant.

- g) Advocate for fair and equitable regulations to govern the digital world, artificial intelligence (AI), and the growing militarization of outer space.
- h) Promote exchanges and best practices, and learn from each other.
 - i. Rwanda learned from its experience with genocide that having women leaders helps create a more peaceful and stronger society. It set quotas for its parliament to become more gender inclusive, becoming a leader on the issue.
 - ii. After Finland established a committee on future challenges, Chile and Spain were among those that created similar structures.
- i) Build cooperation at all levels by engaging with other parliamentarians, embracing bilateral relations, and participating in regional bodies in addition to multilateral institutions.

Session 2: Translating global commitments into national realities

7. Panellists acknowledged the challenging global situation, with more than 120 active conflicts and military expenditures at an all-time high. The world is facing an intensifying climate crisis and growing geopolitical rivalries; warfare is taking on new and increasingly dangerous forms; and misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech are growing. While people are safer and more prosperous in democratic countries, democracies have been losing ground in many regions. No country can confront these challenges on its own, and parliamentarians must embed global norms and commitments into national policies, budgets, and systems.

8. Furthermore, the panellists noted that the Pact for the Future provides 56 actions on existing global commitments in five areas: 1) sustainable development and finance; 2) international peace and security; 3) youth and future generations; 4) science, technology, innovation and digital cooperation; and 5) global governance. It recognizes historical injustices against Africa, and calls for better representation of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean; focuses on inclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable groups; and includes a Declaration on Future Generations to ensure today's decisions consider the well-being of young people as well as those yet to be born. It provides a toolbox for strengthening multilateralism at a time when it is urgently needed to confront today's crises.

Recommendations by panellists and parliamentarians for implementing the Pact for the Future and other global commitments:

- a) Embed international commitments into national laws, allocate adequate resources, and scrutinize them to ensure they are aligned with global priorities. To ensure full implementation, engage in monitoring, evaluation, and oversight; strengthen transparency and citizen engagement; and consider establishing inter-parliamentary commissions. Use parliamentary diplomacy to reinforce shared positions on global governance, sustainable development, and UN reforms, and hold governments accountable for positions they take and fail to take at the UN.
- b) Enable meaningful participation of youth, women and vulnerable groups, and engage with civil society. Prioritize inter-generational partnerships and ensure youth are present at every decision-making table, allowed to challenge old ideas, and share their perspectives.
 - i. The Pact's Declaration on Future Generations provides a blueprint for how to engage young people, who make up a majority of the world's population but remain underrepresented in civic life.
 - ii. Other best practices of stakeholder engagement at the UN include hearings of the Third Committee of the General Assembly, where some Member States share their speaking time with civil society and youth delegates, and recent United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) consultations in which more than 6,500 civil society actors were invited to provide input.
- c) Focus on the long term, beyond the next election. This requires that parliamentarians push their governments to apply future-oriented thinking to day-to-day policy work and institutional setups.

- d) Help bridge the gap that often exists between UN resolutions and improvement in people's lives by regularly communicating about the UN's work and its added value, adopting global commitments responsibly and measurably, and helping bring the UN closer to the people.
- e) Connect with UN Resident Coordinators, the IPU, UNDP, and other organizations to learn about best practices and obtain support.

Session 3: Protecting democracy from within: Parliamentary safeguards, responsibilities and renewal in times of democratic erosion

9. Panellists stressed that democracies tend to lead to improved human well-being and a more sustainable planet, more equality, more dignified and prosperous lives, and safer and more peaceful societies. But democratic backsliding has been taking place in established and emerging democracies alike. As of 2025, autocracies outnumbered democracies for the first time this century due to factors such as apathy; political polarization; insecurity; and influence of money in politics. Politicians have exploited people's fears about issues such as climate change, conflict, and the economic situation by blaming others instead of working together to address common challenges. Panellists named several of the largest threats to democracy, including the perception that democracy is not delivering, which risks promoting autocracies and other restrictive forms of governance as viable alternatives; people acting against their own interests; unchecked power of the executive branch; and taking democracy for granted.

10. Parliamentarians noted together with the panellists that democracy is rarely lost overnight through coups or tanks on the street, but is diminished gradually when voting gets harder; human rights are attacked; hate speech flourishes; independent media is silenced; civil society is suppressed; misinformation goes unchecked; institutions are sidelined; judicial systems are undermined; and power is wielded without control. Because of democratic backsliding, political debates have become more polarized, elections and election results are more hotly contested, including through violence; and parliaments are constrained politically, operationally, and institutionally. Erosion of democratic systems has exacerbated challenges parliaments face, but it is critical they stand up for democratic values, restore trust in public institutions, and hold governments accountable. Democracies are dynamic and require constant nurturing, but once they erode, they are very difficult to restore.

Recommendations by panellists and parliamentarians for building and maintaining resilient democracies:

- a) Build constructive relationships and open dialogue between people and institutions, which includes ensuring opposing parties have rights; minority space is included; anti-corruption bodies are supported; and citizens and the media can hold power to account. Well-functioning parliaments allow for opposing views to be debated, grievances to be aired, and decisions to be scrutinized.
 - i. In Uruguay, a UNDP-supported parliamentary committee looking at emerging risks created a rare space where consensus could be reached between both parties.
 - ii. Gambia's National Assembly played a key role in the country's political transition in 2017 by overseeing reforms, creating space for dialogue, and building the public's trust.
- b) Ensure people can participate in democracies without fear by scrutinizing social media; demanding transparency; strengthening civic and digital literacy; and making hearings and debates open and accessible to the public, the media, and civil society.
 - i. Ireland's Committee on Public Petitions helps citizens submit petitions and engage with democratic processes at various levels.
 - ii. In Switzerland, no single party holds a majority, so everything must be negotiated and debated between different parties and regions, helping avoid extremes and deepening a culture of dialogue and consensus-building.
 - iii. Citizen assemblies can bring decision-making processes to communities, increasing buy-in and ownership.

- c) Prioritize inclusion and gender equality. Institutions that are gender-balanced and meaningfully include youth in all levels of decision-making are more responsive to community needs, and have greater trust and legitimacy.
 - i. Maldives' parliament passed a quota that significantly increased the number of women representatives in local councils.
 - ii. Timor Leste relied on an AI-powered platform to allow more than 5,000 young people to connect with parliamentarians on climate priorities.
 - iii. Canada has a national youth and mental health organization where young people hold positions ranging from product lab roles to board seats, enabling more than 4 million interactions with youth annually.
- d) Insist on regular and predictable engagement in policy-making. Audit institutions, ombudsman offices, and anti-corruption bodies must have structured opportunities to present findings and discuss them with legislators so that accountability is ongoing, not a one-off event.
- e) Invest early in justice and rule of law institutions, as well as people-centered fields such as health and education, which help prevent corruption and conflict.
- f) Focus on strengthening democracy from within; democracy cannot be imposed from the outside. Employ a whole-of-society approach by including civil society, the media, academia, the scientific community, and the private sector.
- g) Fight back against demonization of other people, hate speech, misinformation, and disinformation.
 - i. Push for regulation of social media, tech companies, and AI that is rooted in human rights and equality.
 - ii. To tackle hate speech – a central component of genocide and other atrocity crimes – a work holistically by combatting its root causes, addressing its impact in society, and working with other states, regional partners, civil society, new and traditional media, and academia.
 - iii. Push governments to ratify relevant treaties. For example, 40 states have yet to ratify the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
- h) Advocate for more civic education so that democratic values are taught and embraced early on, and young people know how to get engaged in their society.
 - i. Since 2019, Pakistan's expansion of civic education has included its parliament promoting youth participation through student visits, youth parliamentary sessions, internships, and targeted outreach programmes.
- i) Use parliamentary oversight to safeguard against concentration of power, corruption, and authoritarian rule. Strengthen oversight mechanisms to ensure budget processes are transparent, evidence-based, and address people's concerns.
- j) Ensure transparency is at the heart of politics, including in campaign finance laws. Otherwise, the richest people are most likely to win elections and influence governments.
- k) Serve as a role model, which includes being accountable to constituents; abiding by ethical and moral principles; engaging in constructive dialogue and debate; and speaking up against hate speech, violence, and other injustices. Advocate for global norms, which provide a shared point of reference and a moral compass and can be especially helpful in challenging times.
- l) Pair policies with adequate budgets and support, which can include technical expertise, financing, and partnering with organizations such as the IPU and the UNDP.
- m) Invest in parliaments' institutional strength and modernize them. When parliaments are strong, democratic accountability is less likely to erode; corruption is less likely to become the norm; rights are more likely to be protected; budgets are more likely to be used equitably; the rule of law is increased; and social and environmental protections are more likely.

- n) Communicate clearly and frequently with constituents about the UN's work, including reform initiatives and progress on the SDGs and the Pact for the Future, so that the public is informed, aware of the benefits of democratic goals, and feels it has ownership.
- o) Recognize that this is not the first time the world is experiencing democratic backsliding. Engage with other parliamentarians, states, and regional bodies to exchange best practices and work from all fronts, as the path to democratic resilience is not linear.

IPU report launch: When the public turns hostile: Political violence against parliamentarians

11. The panel noted during the report launch that parliamentary democracy rests in part on elected representatives being able to exercise their mandate without fear for their safety or reputation. Addressing this question, a panel presented key findings and recommendations from a new IPU report examining online and offline violence committed against parliamentarians by members of the public. The report, *When the public turns hostile: Political violence against parliamentarians*, surveyed 519 parliamentarians worldwide and zeroed in on five national situations: Argentina, Benin, Italy, Malaysia, and the Netherlands. It found increasing rates of violence due to factors such as growing political polarization; economic and social pressures; use and abuse of social media; and declining trust in public institutions. A parliamentarian spoke about widespread attacks against women parliamentarians, which are being spread online by tech companies, platforms and apps, and leading to self-censorship, women retreating from public life, and a weakening democracy. According to one panellist, politics have become more visible because of social media, which has led to some politicians being more influenced by online and virtual spaces than the physical world, and others being discouraged from participating.

Key report findings:

- a) 71% of parliamentarians reported being subject to violence from the public; with online abuse rates ranging from 65% to 77% and offline violence ranging from 17% in the Netherlands to 46% in Benin.
- b) Many parliamentarians felt the situation was deteriorating; 8 out of 10 of those surveyed in the Netherlands and Argentina felt things got worse in the last five years.
- c) Violence rates were especially high during elections and sensitive parliamentary debates, such as around immigration in Italy and the Netherlands.
- d) 76% of women parliamentarians were exposed to violence, compared to 68% of men. Women were subjected to more sexualized forms of violence and identity-based attacks, while men faced higher rates of offline aggression and, in some cases, more threats. In 1/3 of cases, parliamentarians' families were also targeted.
- e) As a result of these incidents, 38% to 45% of parliamentarians surveyed were seriously considering behavioural changes, such as reducing or avoiding issuing public statements; no longer doing media interviews; avoiding public spaces; refraining from debating and voting; and even considering not running for office.

Recommendations by panellists and parliamentarians on areas of focus to help parliaments confront public violence:

- a) Security and prevention: this must include robust physical and digital security protocols; regular risk assessments, and systemic data collection.
- b) Institutional support: a centralized, independent unit of parliament must allow parliamentarians to report incidents and get legal advice and psychological support.

- c) Political and public responsibility: awareness campaigns should inform the public about the growing impact of violence on parliamentarians. There must be clear denunciation of attacks, codes of conduct for political parties, and strong accountability.
- d) Effective legislative and oversight frameworks: this must include passing and enforcing relevant laws, setting clear regulations of digital platforms, and well-resourced and accessible protection mechanisms and resources for victims.

Session 4: Financing and future-proofing the United Nations

12. The panellists stressed that the future of the UN and the multilateral system depend on financing, but the organization is facing a funding crisis. About 80% of the UN budget is paid by member states' voluntary contributions, but those have been significantly decreasing, resulting in an estimated reduction of 25%, or \$16 billion, from 2024 to 2026. Voluntary contributions tend to be small – 60% of them are below \$1 million – and heavily earmarked, which leads to fragmentation in programmes delivery and weakens strategic coherence. While states have previously indicated they would increase commitments to pooled funding mechanisms, the trend has been the opposite. This has led to “transactional multilateralism,” where funding is provided only for activities states have interests in.

13. Additionally, the panellists underscored that the UN is facing a liquidity crisis as of July 2026 due to some member states – including its biggest contributor – not paying their regular budget contributions in full and on time. Because the UN could not rely on these payments, last year it spent 82 cents for every dollar in its assessed budget, operating at 82% of capacity. Financial rules require the UN to reimburse member states for the unspent margin, so 18% last year. This includes states that did not pay their contributions, a practice that has been called a “financial death vortex.” The Secretary-General recently wrote to member states urging them to immediately honour their financial obligations and to review the institution's financial rules.

Recommendations by panellists and parliamentarians on financing the UN:

- a) Urge governments to pay their UN dues in full and on time.
- b) Ensure commitments made at the UN are reflected in national development plans and budgets.
- c) Support the exploration of innovative funding streams at the UN, including through partnerships with the philanthropic and private sectors.
- d) Defend the UN Charter and its principles, support UN reforms, and regularly communicate about the UN's work and its vital role in solving complex global problems.
- e) Rethink the UN's current funding model, where a small number of states finance a large part of the budget. Consider convincing constituents to increase payments by pointing out the importance of the UN for peace and security, human rights, and sustainable development. Experts pointed out that while the UN Charter is challenged on occasions, the international legal order still stands and must be vigorously defended.

Session 5: UN reforms

14. The panel discussed efforts to reform the UN, which was founded by 51 states, compared to today's 193 members. The Charter dates to 1945 so it does not address many of today's challenges, and the UNSC's five permanent members do not reflect regional representation nor today's geopolitical situation. Furthermore, according to panellists, veto use by some permanent members has hampered the organization's effectiveness and undermined its legitimacy. The UN must be reformed to be more fair, effective and efficient. There is a need to reduce fragmentation, streamline operations, and enable the organization to deliver more targeted and impactful support aligned with the 2030 Agenda. Modernization is needed to ensure the UN is fit for purpose, but reforms cannot compensate for structural underfunding. The three pillars of peace and security, human rights, and sustainable development work, in tandem with each other, are mutually intertwined and must be adequately funded.

15. A representative from The Article 109 Coalition encouraged member states to call a General Conference (which requires a two-thirds majority) to review and update the Charter, as outlined in Article 109. Any changes would require ratification by national parliaments. Some panellists acknowledged the Charter is far from perfect but warned about the dangers of opening it and risking losing some of its fundamental principles. Others pointed out the UN cannot be fit for purpose without reforming the Security Council and the Charter to make them more inclusive, representative, and better suited for today's world. Parliamentarians were encouraged to start dialogue on the topic and build alliances so they can be prepared to call for the Conference and review the Charter when the time is right.

16. The Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) on Security Council reform are focused on five areas: 1) membership; 2) veto powers; 3) regional representation; 4) the size and working methods of an enlarged UNSC; and 5) the relationship between the UNSC and the General Assembly. While positions diverge, a panellist said there is convergence about the need to reform and enhance legitimacy. Experts emphasized that the reform agenda can only be successful if there is political courage, and if everyone from citizens to parliamentarians is engaged.

17. Panellists discussed UN80, the reform initiative assessing mandate reviews, operational decisions, and budgetary discipline. The Mandate Implementation Review is looking at some 40,000 resolutions over the last 80 years to streamline how mandates should be created, implemented, renewed, and retired. A workstream assessment will aim to determine whether some of the 140 UN entities should be merged and restructured to improve efficiency. Other areas under examination include how the UN uses technology and how it collects and shares data.

Closing remarks

18. Mr. Martin Chungong, who has been Secretary General of the IPU since 2014 and with the Organization since 1993, delivered his final IPU hearing remarks as Secretary General, thanking everyone for their candid assessment of the state of the world today. While the current global crises are daunting, he said everyone should leave with hope and faith, as the multilateralism system can serve as a mechanism to solve the problems that were identified. While a few powerful nations have been trying to outmanoeuvre the UN, the rest of the world must defend the rule of law and the fundamental values the institution represents. He called on parliamentarians to stand up for the Charter even though it is not perfectly suited for today's realities, and support initiatives such as UN80. The UN's \$67 billion budget is a pittance compared to the world's military spending, or global GDP, and while reforms are necessary, the biggest question is how the UN can better deliver by doing things differently. The IPU is monitoring reforms through its Standing Committee on UN Affairs and conducting a survey of parliamentarians on the use of the UN budget, which will be released at the IPU's 152nd IPU Assembly in April.

19. Mr. Chungong encouraged parliamentarians to insist that their governments regularly brief them on the Pact's implementation and said a handbook will be produced on how parliaments can help popularize it. He called on parliamentarians to ensure they are not sidelined by the executive branch by focusing on political resolve, internal dialogue, and using their parliamentary authority. Everyone should draw strength from the many parliaments that have been pushing against democratic backsliding, he said. While democracy is imperfect, it remains the best cure for today's challenges, nationally and globally.

List of speakers

Moderator: Mr. Dan Dunsky, journalist

Day 1: Thursday, 12 February

Opening session

H.E. Ms. Annalena Baerbock, President of the UN General Assembly

Dr. Tulia Ackson, President of the IPU

Session 1. The UN at 80: Renewing trust and purpose through cooperation and partnership

H.E. Mr. Tareq M.A.M. AlBanai, Permanent Representative of Kuwait, Co-Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

H.E. Ms. Carlyne Schwalger, Permanent Representative of New Zealand, Co-Chair of the informal ad hoc working group on the mandate implementation review, UN80 Initiative

H.E. Ms. Annalena Baerbock, President of the General Assembly

Dr. Tulia Ackson, President of the IPU

Session 2. Translating global commitments into national realities

Ms. Gabriela Morawska-Stanecka, MP, Poland, Vice-President of the IPU

Ms. Naomi Waqo, MP, Kenya

Mr. Themba Kalua, Director, Pact for the Future Implementation, Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Mr. Ishaan Sha, Co-Founder of Stolen Dreams, UN Foundation Generation Fellow

Day 2: Friday, 13 February

Session 3. Protecting democracy from within: Parliamentary safeguards, responsibilities and renewal in times of democratic erosion

Ms. Carolina Cosse, President of the Senate, and Vice-President of Uruguay

Ms. Susan Brown, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy, UNDP

Ms. Elizabeth Spehar, Assistant Secretary General for Peacebuilding Support, UN

Mr. John Gilroy, Chief of Service, UN Democracy Fund

IPU report launch

Mr. Rogier Huizenga, Director, IPU Human Rights Programme

Ms. Meri Disoski, MP, National Council of Austria

Mr. José Miguel Insulza, MP, Chile

Session 4. Financing and future-proofing the United Nations

Mr. Guy Ryder, Under-Secretary-General for Policy, UN

H.E. Lok Bahadur Thapa, Permanent Representative of Nepal, President of ECOSOC

Ms. Minh-Thu Pham, Co-Founder & CEO, Starling Institute

Ms. Sofía García García, Director of Advocacy and Partnerships, Article 109 Coalition

Closing session

Mr. Martin Chungong, Secretary General of the IPU