Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.

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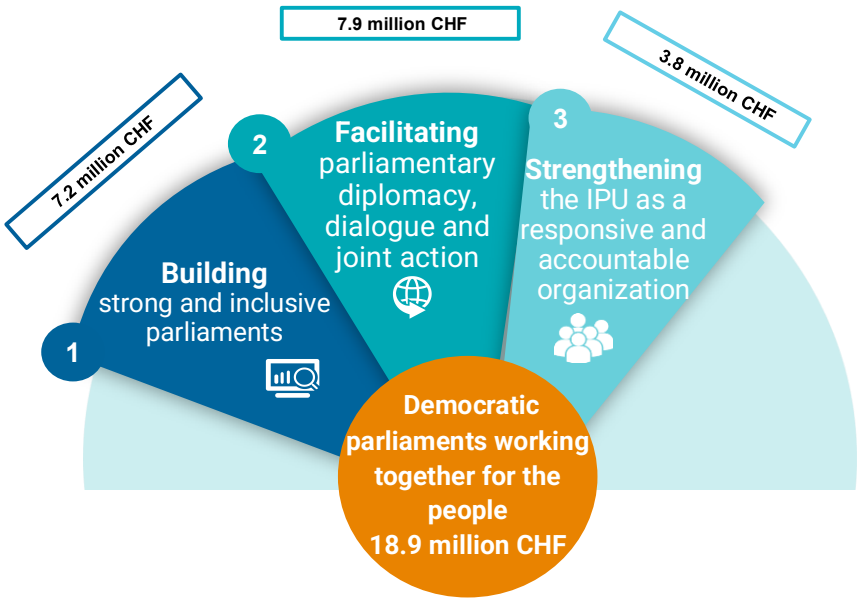
2027 Consolidated Budget

Turning a new Strategy into parliamentary action

The IPU is the global organization of parliaments. It was founded in 1889 as the first multilateral political organization in the world, encouraging cooperation and dialogue between parliaments of all nations. Today, the IPU comprises 183 national Member Parliaments and 15 regional parliamentary bodies. It promotes democracy and helps parliaments become stronger, younger, gender-balanced and more innovative. It also defends the human rights of parliamentarians through a dedicated committee made up of MPs from around the world. The IPU mobilizes parliaments across the world to work in support of peace and sustainable development.

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Total Budget **2027**



The IPU's vision is a world where parliaments and parliamentarians work "for democracy, for everyone" in a manner that is inclusive, collective, forward-looking, resilient, and responsive to the ever-evolving set of actors and dynamics that contribute to parliamentary ecosystems.

The 2027 consolidated budget is a financial translation of the plan to implement the IPU's new Strategy for 2027–2031 in its first year. The budget anticipates gross operating expenditure for the year of CHF 18.9 million. The bulk of the budget is funded by the contributions of Member Parliaments. These contributions are projected for 2027 at CHF 12.5 million. Voluntary income from a range of donors to carry out programme activities will supplement the regular budget income by an expected CHF 4.3 million, accounting for 23% of the total consolidated budget. The balance of CHF 2.1 million comprises staff assessment, other income and reserves.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Secretary General's summary

1. Under the plan and budget for 2027, the IPU will implement the first year of its new Strategy for 2027–2031, building on the achievements of the 2022–2026 strategic period. The new strategic approach brings three interconnected Strategic Objectives together – building strong and inclusive parliaments, facilitating parliamentary diplomacy, dialogue and joint action, and strengthening the IPU as a responsive and accountable organization – with the ultimate goal of democratic parliaments working together for the people. The IPU's political and policy workstreams will be more closely aligned, and a Member Engagement strategy will be co-developed with Member Parliaments during 2027 to extend and deepen opportunities for all Members to engage with and contribute to IPU work. Progress towards the Strategic Objectives will be underpinned by continued digital transformation of the IPU's working practices and by a monitoring and evaluation framework integrated from the outset of each IPU event and activity, rather than added afterwards.

2. As recommended by the Governing Council at its 210th session in October 2022, the core budget for 2027 is proposed to be prepared with a 2% increase in total assessed contributions from Member Parliaments, in line with the long-term commitment to growth of 2% per year from 2027 onwards. This would raise total assessed contributions from CHF 12.3 million in 2026 to CHF 12.5 million in 2027, in order to maintain the capacity of the IPU and respond to specific demands within the new Strategy. The IPU scale of assessment continues to be patterned on the United Nations scale, adjusted for differences in membership and maximum/minimum contribution rates, with the UN scale of assessment for 2025–2027 again used as the basis for calculating the draft IPU scale for 2027.

3. The IPU Strategy for 2027–2031 responds to a world facing a high degree of uncertainty and geopolitical tension, with a growing number of conflicts posing severe challenges to multilateralism, international law and the IPU's foundational value of democratic governance. Declining public trust and rising disinformation and misinformation, increasingly fuelled by artificial intelligence, continue to threaten democratic stability, while parliaments are simultaneously being asked to hold governments accountable on their response to existential threats such as climate change. The IPU's work will remain responsive to these developing crises, continuing to apply the parliamentary ecosystems approach with a focus on resilience and the broader inclusion of groups in vulnerable and marginalized situations.

4. Programme outputs will continue to be driven by the commitment and demand from parliaments to mobilize around the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the international human rights frameworks. The impact of artificial intelligence (AI), given its cross-cutting nature, will be mainstreamed across all policy priorities in 2027, alongside support for parliaments engaging with the governance of AI itself. Robust parliamentary involvement in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and other key international agreements will remain a priority. The IPU's foundational aspirations for peace and security will be supplemented by a more structured approach to parliamentary diplomacy oriented towards conflict prevention, engagement, dialogue and mediation. Mobilization of resources from a diverse range of partners – with extrabudgetary funding of approximately CHF 4.3 million currently anticipated for 2027 – will allow the IPU to maintain a stable level of activities while keeping Member Parliaments' contributions to a minimum sustainable level.

5. The 2027 budget provides for two IPU Assemblies. The first will be held in Geneva, and a formal offer to host the second has been received from the Parliament of the Dominican Republic. Both Assemblies are planned as full in-person meetings, alongside the regular meetings of the Governing Council, the Executive Committee and other statutory bodies, with continued investment in technology to enable virtual sessions of other events as needed. The Organization's policies on transparency, accountability and harassment will continue to be implemented stringently, and the Secretariat continues to seek cost savings across all divisions while maintaining a strict control environment for expenditure.

6. Funding for 2027 will bolster the priorities set out in the new Strategy, budgeted into the format of the three Strategic Objectives, covering democracy, human rights, gender equality and youth participation, peace and security, climate change, and sustainable development for all – noting

that several of these policy areas, including climate change, development, peace and youth, receive most of their funding from extrabudgetary sources. This extrabudgetary funding is expected to generate an estimated Programme Support Cost income of CHF 318,000, and the IPU's climate change work continues to benefit from the carbon offset reserve, currently standing at CHF 56,000. The continuing digital transformation of the IPU will be accelerated to support parliaments in adopting emerging technologies, including the responsible deployment of artificial intelligence, and the digitalization of the IPU Archives will move into its next phase in 2027. The 2% increase in assessed contributions amounting to CHF 245,000 will stimulate the implementation of several elements of the new Strategy in its first year, specifically: development of a Member Engagement strategy (CHF 20,000) and related digital event support to Members (CHF 30,000), expanded work on AI policy (CHF 40,000) and acceleration of the IPU's digital transformation (CHF 23,000). It will also provide core funding for activities not currently covered by donor support, strengthening the IPU's democracy work on good governance, anti-corruption and democratic practices (CHF 70,000), providing national-level capacity-building activities for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and vulnerable States (CHF 30,000), and reinforcing the work on pathways to peace and security (CHF 32,000).

7. The IPU's digital presence, particularly its growing network of websites and digital and social media channels, remains central to the integration of the Communications Strategy with the overall organizational Strategy, reinforcing the IPU's position as a hub of parliamentary expertise and a platform for information sharing. The 2027–2031 approach is built around three objectives: leading the narrative on parliaments, activating the IPU's core audience of 44,000 parliamentarians worldwide, and experimenting with new formats and tools, including artificial intelligence, to enhance content creation while safeguarding accuracy. Annual funding remains essential for regular updates and content creation in this fast-moving environment, with targeted investment continuing in Parline as the premier global resource for parliamentary data.

8. Funding for 2027 will be used to bolster the priorities highlighted by the governing bodies in the Strategy. In terms of policy goals, the IPU will integrate work across its different programmes in achieving greater impact, specifically in democracy, peace and security, development, climate change, and scientific and technological innovation, including the emergence of artificial intelligence. While the heart of the IPU remains grounded in political dialogue during in-person meetings, the digital transformation of working practices includes a range of tools for enabling more effective and inclusive remote participation. The management and maintenance of new collaboration infrastructure (including SharePoint) has also been established as an external service to enable the IPU digital environment to remain at the forefront of available technologies in future. Continued upskilling of staff for the new digital environment has been identified as an important priority.

9. 2027 will mark the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Democracy. This will be an opportunity to take stock throughout the year of current challenges to democracy and democratic Parliaments and formulate strategies for progress, based on good practices and exchange of experience. The launch of the 2027 Global Parliamentary Report will provide food for thought and allow the IPU to delve into more specific and targeted issues related to parliamentary functioning and democracy. In parallel, the IPU will continue to support parliaments in enhancing their institutional capacity, and strengthen its work more generally on good governance and democracy.

10. Gender and human rights will continue to be mainstreamed and scaled. To improve the functioning and effectiveness of the IPU, its gender mainstreaming policy will continue to be applied to all aspects of the IPU's work to ensure that a gender perspective is present through all activities. The IPU is also applying a rights-based approach throughout its work and is ensuring cohesion between this approach and gender mainstreaming. The IPU must also continue to be at the forefront of efforts to manage and regulate the development and use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, harnessing their potential and minimizing risks.

11. Voluntary funding for the IPU programmes in 2027 is currently budgeted to be slightly lower than 2026, with confirmation of some new grants to be expected in the coming months. Funding from long-standing partnerships, including the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the Shura Council of Qatar, have been supplemented by agreements with parliaments and grants from funding agencies. The major multi-year grant from Sida is expected to be extended for a further

term starting from the beginning of the IPU Strategy period. Under this partnership, which represents the IPU's largest external grant, Sida supports the implementation of the IPU's Strategy across its objectives, particularly in building effective, resilient, representative and innovative parliaments. The multi-year grant from the Shura Council of Qatar has now concluded and discussions are under way for a renewal agreement spanning a range of activities and strategic objectives. The IPU's programmatic links with the United Nations and its specialized agencies remain strong in areas including health, gender and peacebuilding, as well as through the IPU/United Nations partnership to help parliaments contribute effectively to global efforts to combat terrorism and violent extremism.

12. Other partnership initiatives are under discussion, although the full outcome of those proposals will remain unknown by the time the 2027 budget is approved. In preparing this budget we have only included those resources that are already quantifiable and committed or where there is a strong likelihood of their materializing. In any event, no funds will be spent or committed until donations are formally approved by a signed agreement. At present, voluntary contributions are expected to represent around one quarter of the total consolidated budget for 2027, with the majority of the IPU's funding still being derived from Members' assessed contributions in order to preserve the independence of the Organization. If the IPU is successful in mobilizing additional funds for more activities, the Secretariat will of course be responsive in notifying the Sub-Committee on Finance and Executive Committee and deploying the additional resources.

13. The balance of the Working Capital Fund (WCF) was CHF 9.9 million at the beginning of 2026, of which CHF 8.0 million represented available/liquid funds and the balance represented International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) accounting adjustments, which cannot be realized in cash. The liquid portion of the WCF stands at 85% of the target level set by the Executive Committee in 2006.

14. In 2012, IPSAS compliance increased the asset value of the Headquarters building, which in turn directly increased the WCF. In 2013, implementation of an IPSAS standard required the amortization of the long-term Foundation for Buildings for International Organizations (FIPOI) loan from the Swiss Confederation and raised the WCF value yet further. These increases in value have the effect of raising the depreciation charges, which must be serviced through the annual budget. The Governing Council has historically opted to cover these accounting entries from reserves in order to avoid reducing the IPU's budgeted activities. As decided for the 2014–2026 budgets, the Governing Council is invited to authorize the use of the WCF in 2027 and beyond to cover the incremental annual depreciation charges on the building (CHF 60,000), the FIPOI loan (CHF 60,000) and capitalized website development (CHF 110,000).

15. Following the discussions of the Executive Committee and its Sub-Committee on Finance, it is proposed that the 2027 budget be balanced by using up to CHF 392,000 of the liquid WCF. The amount will be partly covered by expected savings in expenditure during 2026 and, as in previous years, this offset will only be applied if needed at the end of the 2027 budget period.

16. While the Governing Council has decided to rebalance total Members' assessed contributions, careful efforts will be made to manage the 2027 regular budget and the voluntary budget, keeping operational costs to a minimum while including the additional expenditure required for a complete programme of work and support to key priorities. Sourcing a reliable flow of voluntary income and appropriate partnership opportunities requires continual management efforts along with a careful appraisal of the potential risks to the IPU's independence and ability to deliver the Strategic Objectives defined by its Member Parliaments. Members are also being encouraged to support the IPU's fundraising efforts, including by facilitating outreach to potential funding sources in their countries. The Secretariat will persist in its efforts to seek new Member Parliaments.

17. The parliamentary ecosystem as a whole continues to feel the impact of the various sources of global instability, whether climate change, conflict, inflation or pandemics. Despite these crises, Member Parliaments have maintained their strong commitment to funding the core budget of the IPU through regular payment of their statutory contributions. The IPU will need to act with dynamism, imagination and flexibility in 2027 to support Member Parliaments in implementing the new Strategy, to respond to new demands and to ensure that inter-parliamentary dialogue and cooperation can continue, both in person and virtually. As the IPU seeks to build parliamentary ecosystems that are resilient, it must demonstrate its own capacity to be resilient.

The IPU will continue to position itself as an organization that espouses the values inherent in democracy and multilateralism, including openness, transparency, accessibility and accountability. It will continue efforts to ensure that these values work for the well-being of the people parliaments represent, including in the context of its policies on transparency and accountability, as well as on harassment.

1.2 Sub-Committee on Finance

18. As usual, the Sub-Committee on Finance of the Executive Committee has been engaged throughout the process of budget preparation, advising the Secretary General and providing guidance and oversight. During the course of its online meetings, the Sub-Committee framed the core budget in broad terms based on the identified pillars of the Strategy and provided guidance on specific elements to be prioritized as well as continuing to identify opportunities for cost savings. Its guidance and direction have ensured scrutiny and quality control ahead of subsequent review by the Executive Committee and Governing Council. The Sub-Committee on Finance has stressed that the 2027 budget will strengthen the IPU's capacity to deliver during the start of its new strategic period while managing organizational risks. It sends a clear signal to encourage more Member Parliaments to step up their engagement for multilateralism, democracy and human rights in an efficient, modern and flexible manner. The Secretary General is grateful to the Sub-Committee on Finance for its strong leadership in the preparation of this budget and looks forward to its ongoing support in the coming year.

Estimates, by Strategic Objective, by source of funds (CHF)

	2026 Budget	2027 Budget		
		Regular budget	Other sources	All funds
Assessed contributions	*12,294,900*	12,540,100		12,540,100
Working Capital Fund (IPSAS)	*230,000*	230,000		230,000
Working Capital Fund (liquid)	*344,900*	391,800		391,800
Staff assessment	*1,294,200*	1,261,600		1,261,600
Interest	*100,000*	100,000		100,000
Programme support costs	*0*	318,100	(318,100)	0
Other revenue	*16,000*	16,000		16,000
Voluntary contributions	*4,714,500*		4,318,700	4,318,700
TOTAL REVENUES	***18,994,900***	**14,857,600**	**4,000,600**	**18,858,200**
1. Building strong and inclusive parliaments	*6,726,400*	3,648,000	3,562,000	7,210,000
2. Facilitating parliamentary diplomacy, dialogue and joint action	*8,499,000*	7,102,100	728,900	7,831,000
3. Strengthening the IPU as a responsive and accountable organization	*3,974,300*	4,003,500	27,800	4,031,300
Other charges	***144,600***	104,000		**104,000**
Eliminations	***(349,800)***		(318,100)	**(318,100)**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	***18,994,500***	**14,857,600**	**4,000,600**	**18,858,200**

1.3 Medium-term economic outlook

19. The global economic outlook indicates a widespread growth slowdown and continued high uncertainty for 2026–2027, particularly due to the conflict in the Middle East and its disruptions to energy markets. While inflation is projected to stabilize eventually, the energy price shock has pushed it up temporarily, leading to weakened consumer and business sentiment across many countries. In 2026, the global economy is projected to experience slower growth, driven by severe disruptions in commodity markets, rising inflation, and tighter monetary conditions. The OECD projects global growth to moderate to 2.8% in 2026 before recovering to 3.1% in 2027, reflecting the structural shock from Middle East shipping disruptions. Emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) are projected to slow significantly to 3.6% in 2026, remaining below pre-pandemic averages and requiring policy actions to address rising food insecurity, elevated debt levels, and heightened uncertainty. Advanced economies are also facing growth constraints, with the IMF projecting growth at 1.8% in 2026 and 1.7% in 2027, reflecting the widespread impact of higher energy prices and tight financial conditions. There may be concerns over an uneven recovery, particularly for low-income countries where growth forecasts have been significantly downgraded, and the potential impact of prolonged elevated interest rates, high public debt, and limited fiscal space on growth prospects. Escalating geopolitical tensions and commodity supply disruptions remain significant downside risks, threatening to damage energy and financial markets, which could stunt growth and push inflation back up, with the potential of a severe energy crisis further harming global growth prospects.

20. The impact of the conflict is distributed unevenly across regions. In the United States, elevated energy costs and heightened policy uncertainty are forecast to weigh on household spending, with growth slipping to 1.8% in 2027. The Euro area is anticipated to see a modest improvement from 0.8% in 2026 to 1.2% in 2027, though the oil price drag will continue to cap any recovery. Further east, the World Bank projects growth in East Asia and the Pacific to moderate from 5.0% in 2025 to 4.4% in 2027, with the conflict's disruptions amplifying China's pre-existing challenges from its property sector correction and soft labour market. Latin America and the Caribbean is set to pick up to 2.7% in 2027 per the IMF's estimate, but the region remains among the weaker-performing EMDE blocs, with Mexico particularly exposed to persistent uncertainty on both the domestic and global fronts. The Middle East itself faces the sharpest near-term disruption before recovering: the World Bank and IMF project growth rebounding to 5.0% and 4.6% in 2027 respectively, after severe 2026 downgrades driven by damaged energy infrastructure and disrupted shipping. In Sub-Saharan Africa, projections are in the order of 4.0% in 2026 and 4.4% in 2027, though major economies including Nigeria and South Africa

may reflect vulnerability to energy prices and persistent structural constraints. Central Asia is expected to slow to 2.1% in 2026 before edging back to 2.3% in 2027 as higher commodity prices and weakening external demand take their toll.

21. Switzerland's economic growth is projected to strengthen to 1.5% in 2027, as the effects of the global energy shock and external uncertainty gradually fade. Near-term growth will be sustained mainly by domestic private consumption, supported by favourable financing conditions, while investment and exports recover more strongly in 2027 as trading partners and global demand pick up. Inflation is expected to remain low and within the Swiss National Bank's 0-2% target range, edging up to 0.6% in 2027, allowing the SNB to keep its policy rate accommodative at 0.00%. Key downside risks include prolonged supply chain disruptions and further US trade tariffs; exports already face a 10% rate, and any extension to the pharmaceutical sector could derail the recovery.

22. For 2027, the IPU Governing Council has agreed to a 2% increase in the total level of Members' assessed contributions. If further voluntary income is raised, the services and programmes under the relevant Strategic Objectives will be expanded. Meanwhile a conservative outlook has continued to be taken on revenues from interest and investments in 2027.

1.4 Towards a carbon-neutral IPU

23. The IPU has long been committed to contributing to global efforts to tackle climate change. Within the framework of its campaign *Parliaments for the Planet*, the IPU continues to promote the development of greener parliamentary institutions that are able to function while mitigating environmental impacts and promoting responsible climate action. The Secretariat will calculate its carbon emissions in order to track progress and identify priority areas for action. Official travel will continue to be a necessary component of IPU work and emissions from travel are to be monitored and offset in full.

24. The Organization obtains its electricity entirely from renewable sources on offer by the local utility company. The Headquarters has a state-of-the-art heating system and controls, thus limiting the options for further reducing energy consumption. However, the IPU continues to seek and employ environmentally sustainable sources for all required office materials and supplies. It systematically sets its printers/photocopiers to produce double-sided printouts, recycles paper, cardboard, glass, iron and aluminium, and restricts the amount of documents that are printed through its PaperSmart initiative. The Organization has been presented with an environmental certificate from PET-Recycling Schweiz for recycling all of its PET plastic waste, thereby saving the related impacts on the environment in terms of greenhouse gases and fuel.

25. This budget includes a provision of CHF 29,000 to offset carbon emissions from regular activities in 2027. The provision offsets the IPU's carbon emissions by paying for activities aimed at reducing the impact of climate change.

26. For 2027, the Governing Council is requested to appropriate funds from the reserve for offsetting carbon emissions to pay for climate change activities undertaken by the IPU, supplementing the funds which it expects to receive from voluntary sources for climate change activities. At present, the reserve of funds that had been set aside and accumulated from previous years is being fully expended on parliamentary involvement in climate change activities each year and is replenished annually through the above provision.

27. Climate change is a grave and mounting threat to people's well-being and a healthy planet. The scaled-up work on climate change will inform the IPU's work across all policy areas and Strategic Objectives, and primarily Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 in 2027. Support from extrabudgetary funds will allow the IPU to continue its work to enhance knowledge and capacities in parliaments so that they can more robustly engage in the topic of climate change through legislation, representation and oversight, and promote implementation of the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, by also focusing on MPs' outreach functions, the IPU will continue to provide platforms for inter-parliamentary dialogue, as well as to facilitate interactions between parliamentarians and key stakeholders at international forums and specifically the annual UNFCCC negotiations.

1.5 Gender analysis

28. The new Strategy prioritizes the long-term focus and profile of the IPU's gender programme, as it works to promote and support the participation of women in politics, to address gender-based disinformation and violence against women, to protect and promote women's rights in general and to ensure that parliaments are a safe environment for women. This work is captured and reported across all the IPU's Strategic Objectives.

29. Voluntary funding for gender partnership/equality activities includes funding from donors including the European Union, Irish Aid, Sida and the United Arab Emirates. As and when additional funds are secured, they will be programmed in 2027.

30. Together, the estimates of combined regular budget resources and voluntary funding for gender-specific activities represent 11% of the total consolidated budget.

2. Income

2.1 Assessed contributions

31. The bulk of the IPU's income budget derives from its Members' assessed contributions. For 2027, the Governing Council has decided on a 2% increase in the total level of Members' assessed contributions. Up until 2011, contributions grew at an average of 3% annually in order to absorb inflationary increases and provide for adequate maintenance and reserves. Since then, the IPU experienced a series of substantial cuts in Members' contributions due to the internal budget restrictions of many Member Parliaments. Between 2011 and 2016, the IPU reduced its annual assessed contributions by over 17%, representing CHF 7.5 million in cumulative savings for IPU Members. Total assessed contributions were reduced by over CHF 2 million per annum coupled with a steady increase in the number of IPU Members from 152 to 183 during the period 2009–2026, which further relieved the burden on existing Members. As recommended by the Governing Council at its 210th session in October 2022, the core budget for 2027 has been prepared with a 2% increase in total assessed contributions from Member Parliaments, in order to respond to the demands of the new Strategy.

YEAR	ACTUAL CONTRIBUTIONS ASSESSED*	CHANGE OVER PRIOR YEAR
2011	CHF 12,202,390	1.3%
2012	CHF 10,939,900	-10.0%
2013	CHF 10,950,800	0%
2014	CHF 10,952,900	0%
2015	CHF 10,601,676	-3.2%
2016	CHF 10,056,000	-5.1%
2017	CHF 10,238,600	1.5%
2018	CHF 10,443,400	2.0%
2019	CHF 10,515,200	0%
2020	CHF 10,959,200	4.1%
2021	CHF 10,920,800	0%
2022	CHF 10,920,800	0%
2023	CHF 11,248,400	3%
2024	CHF 11,591,500	3%
2025	CHF 11,937,000	3%
2026	CHF 12,294,900	3%
2027	CHF 12,422,100	2%
**IPU membership grew from 152 to 183 Members during the period 2009–2026*		

32. In 2011, the Governing Council decided to update the IPU scale of assessment automatically in line with changes to the UN scale. The IPU scale presented with this budget reflects the most recently published UN scale for 2025–2027.

2.2 Staff assessment and other revenues

33. As international civil servants, IPU staff members pay a staff assessment or internal income tax to the IPU. The staff assessment rate is established by the International Civil Service Commission. This internal taxation system will generate gross returns of CHF 1,261,600 in 2027 to the benefit of all Member Parliaments. To prevent double taxation, the Organization is obliged to refund the portion of the staff assessment which is related to the national income tax levied on some staff members that live in France and Canadian citizens.

34. The supplementary revenues from room rentals, souvenir sales and other related sources are expected to amount to CHF 16,000 in 2027. Interest and investment revenues are estimated at CHF 100,000, although they are difficult to forecast in an uncertain financial environment.

2.3 Voluntary contributions

35. Resource mobilization is estimated to generate voluntary contributions amounting to 23% of the total consolidated budget for 2027 (CHF 4.3 million). The current multi-year funding agreement from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) concludes at the end of the IPU's 2022–2026 Strategy and a further grant is currently under review by Sida to begin the new Strategy period. This funding would continue Sweden's commitment to long-term grants to support the work of the IPU across the programme spectrum, particularly in the fields of democracy and development. The European Commission provides support to the IPU through the gender partnership programme, through an agreement signed in 2024 with a consortium of partners led by UN Women for USD 1.5 million (CHF 1.2 million) over three years for support to the Women and Youth in Democracy (WYDE) programme. Following the conclusion of its three-year grant in 2024, the IPU is in contact with the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD) with a view to discussing the possible continuation of support for the gender partnership programme.

36. Generous contributions have been made by a number of parliaments as support to the joint programme on countering terrorism and violent extremism, which is being implemented in cooperation with the United Nations. Ongoing support includes a new grant from China (USD 1 million / CHF 0.9 million) for 2024–2028. A renewed grant from the Federal National Council of the United Arab Emirates for 2024–2028 is also providing USD 1 million (CHF 0.9 million), split between the counter-terrorism programme (33%), climate change work (33%), and the gender, youth and democracy programmes (33%).

37. Implementation of the SDGs has been supported by a grant from China with a five-year donation of USD 1.5 million (CHF 1.3 million) from 2021–2026 which allowed the IPU to provide capacity-building support to parliaments in developing countries to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs. This grant has now been renewed by the National People's Congress for a further five years from 2027–2031 for the same amount. The 2021 grant of CHF 2 million from the Shura Council of Qatar has now reached its conclusion and a proposal is under review for further funding across the IPU's new Strategic Objectives.

38. The IPU will continue in 2027 to collaborate with the UN family, including the UN Development Programme (UNDP), on a range of regional and country-based programmes including an agreement for strengthening legislatures' capacity in Pacific Islands countries. The IPU and the World Health Organization (WHO) will continue to cooperate closely. A new Memorandum of Understanding was signed in March 2024 and two letters of agreement were signed in June 2025 – one supporting work on global health security (USD 54,000) and one for mobilizing parliamentary engagement on health taxes (USD 98,000). Discussions on the continuation of the collaboration with the WHO-hosted Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH) are also under way to cover activities specifically promoting positive health outcomes for women, adolescents and children.

39. An addendum to the original grant of USD 100,000 (CHF 88,000) from the Julie Ann Wrigley Foundation, working through the Arizona State University, has provided a further USD 35,000 (CHF 30,000) to support the IPU's climate change work. Through the Global Methane Hub, the IPU is the recipient of USD 420,000 (CHF 330,000) over two years to implement a global and regional project aimed at raising awareness of policymakers on climate change, and methane reduction in particular. This project will be carried out in complement to a regional project led by the Andean Parliament. Efforts are under way to fundraise from a wider range of other partners. The IPU continues to generate interest from a range of potential donors. As always, the Executive Committee will be kept informed of any resources mobilized after the 2027 budget has been approved.

3. Expenditures

3.1 Strategic objectives

*Objective 1 – **Building strong and inclusive parliaments***

Rationale

Parliaments and parliamentarians that are able to effectively exercise their mandates without fear or violence, deliver for the people, represent and defend the rights and interests of the community in all its diversity, make evidence-informed decisions and exercise oversight of their governments, are essential to democracy.

The IPU aims to equip parliaments with the knowledge and skills they need to be democratic institutions – effective, accountable and transparent, with responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making processes, thereby contributing to the achievement of the SDGs, in particular SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions. As the cornerstones of democracy, parliaments must be strong in their relations with their executives, connected to the people they represent, and informed by credible data and evidence for robust deliberation and sound decision-making. They must also be agile and able to meet current and future challenges.

A key element to strong parliaments is the degree to which their members can carry out their mandate safely and freely, and this at a time where public figures, both men and women, face increasing threats and violence, including gender-based violence, aimed at limiting their capacity to work and act.

Parliaments' capacity to represent and articulate the concerns of society at large is at the heart of democratic functioning. Paying particular attention to less represented groups such as women, youth, and populations in vulnerable situations, such as people living below the poverty line or persons with disabilities, and building inclusive parliamentary practices and processes create access and influence pathways for all members of the community.

The current fast-evolving world and environment reinforce the need for parliaments and parliamentarians to be forward-looking, resilient, and able to evolve, adapt and manage risk as circumstances change. Better leveraging technology to continue to modernize parliamentary strategies and business processes in a responsible and inclusive way is key and necessary. The emergence of artificial intelligence as a major opportunity and challenge for parliaments and democracy at large has also increased pressure to adapt and plan for the future.

With that in mind, the IPU will continue to leverage the knowledge and experience of its Members and work with its partners to develop knowledge and resources to support the development of stronger and more inclusive parliaments. It will furthermore connect MPs and parliamentary staff with the specific resources they need, and use peer-to-peer learning to bring parliaments facing similar challenges together. It will also engage more Member Parliaments to strengthen solidarity for MPs facing threats and bring Member Parliaments, Associate Members and partners together to foster joint learning and exchange of good practices.

Overview of activities in 2027

Leveraging knowledge, tools and standards, and peer-to-peer capacity-building, for all parliaments to improve their performance

The IPU will continue to leverage and disseminate its existing tools, resources and knowledge products as part of its capacity-building and technical assistance work. Particular focus will be placed on the launch, dissemination and follow-up to the findings of the 2027 Global Parliamentary Report. The IPU will also continue to develop and update practical tools and resources in response to emerging needs and priorities with the aim of strengthening parliaments' capacity to translate evidence, knowledge and international commitments into effective parliamentary action.

Building on its tools and standards, the IPU will support parliaments in making use of these frameworks to improve institutional functioning and ensure effective delivery of their mandate. The IPU will provide tailored capacity-building support for the institution as well as for MPs and parliamentary staff in a number of parliaments, with an emphasis on strengthening their oversight capacity and building new partnerships to assist parliament in its work. The IPU will also support initiatives to anchor evidence-based decision-making in parliament. This will include support in strengthening the connection between parliamentary action and the lived realities and needs of people. Particular attention will be placed on parliaments in crisis or post-crisis situations. The IPU will support parliaments in understanding and adapting to politically challenging environments, investing in conflict prevention including through mediation, dialogue facilitation and the use of the human security and common security approach.

The IPU will complement institutional capacity-building with national targeted assistance to parliaments in priority policy areas. These include capacity building, policy guidance, and peer-to-peer experience sharing in thematic areas such as human rights, gender equality, the elimination of violence against women and girls and of discrimination in the law, youth empowerment, climate change and methane emissions, health equity and rights, support to persons living with disabilities, human security and common security to build peace, sustainable development, and countering terrorism. In particular, the IPU will enhance its work to support parliaments in their legislative, oversight and policy-making roles with regard to AI, in follow-up to the 2024 IPU resolution on *The impact of artificial intelligence on democracy, human rights and the rule of law*.

With that in mind, the IPU will pursue its action aimed at facilitating national parliamentary follow-up on recommendations resulting from UN and other multilateral processes such as the Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review, the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and several other UN human rights treaty bodies and multilateral processes.

The IPU will work in cooperation with key institutional partners, in particular within the United Nations system, and will also promote an ecosystem approach, helping to channel credible evidence, knowledge and information from key sources – including international organizations, national institutions, research and academic institutions, civil society and other trusted partners – to inform parliamentary action and strengthen the quality, relevance and impact of parliamentary work.

Ensuring MPs can exercise their mandates freely and amplifying support to parliamentarians under threat

The IPU will pursue its efforts to ensure that MPs are able to exercise their mandates freely and safely in response to the growing threats and challenges that they face. The IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CHRP) will manage its growing caseload by meeting regularly, carrying out on-site missions, holding hearings with victims, authorities and experts, mandating the observation of trial proceedings, and following up with Member Parliaments and other stakeholders to ensure action on decisions taken. 2027 will build on the IPU human rights campaign that was launched in 2026 to encourage parliamentarians to act in solidarity with colleagues at risk.

The IPU will continue its work on public intimidation of MPs, which aims to better understand trends and identify gaps and effective responses. In doing so, it will carry out further national case studies and organize national parliamentary workshops to discuss and help address such intimidation. The continued work of the related IPU-led community of practice should also help to bring together parliamentarians and experts to advance with further research, training and standard-setting.

Pursuing its special focus on violence against women in parliament, the IPU will disseminate the 2026 report on *Sexism, harassment and violence against women in parliament in the Americas and the Caribbean* and will begin research focusing on another region not previously studied. In parallel, the IPU will develop research on online violence against women in politics and legislation to eliminate it. It will also implement support activities at national level to support parliaments in combatting online and offline violence against women in politics, including through knowledge sharing, capacity building, multi-stakeholder mobilization, and support to legal drafting.

Strengthening capacity-building for inclusive parliaments and support to young MPs and women MPs

The IPU campaign *Achieving gender equality, action by action* provides a framework for priority action by parliaments to accelerate progress towards gender parity in political participation, making parliaments gender-sensitive, and creating a world free from gender-based discrimination.

The IPU will continue to support the political participation of women and youth and pursue mobilization for more representative parliaments, with a continued special emphasis on young women and other underrepresented groups of women and youth. It will collect and develop data as well as lead research and produce guidance based on good practices.

The IPU will support national efforts to increase representation of women and youth in parliament (including technical support and expertise on positive measures and other initiatives that facilitate access). Particular attention will continue to be placed on supporting parliaments where women account for less than 10% of membership.

To support youth participation in parliament, the IPU will continue supporting parliamentary action on legal reform and youth empowerment, in line with the *I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament!* Campaign. It will pursue empowerment initiatives for young parliamentarians internationally and nationally and support youth empowerment structures in parliament.

In 2027, marking the 15th anniversary of the IPU Plan of Action for gender-sensitive parliaments, the IPU will take stock of the transformation of parliaments into gender-sensitive institutions that embody gender equality, mainstream gender in their work, and act as models of inclusion. It will continue supporting parliaments in their transformation endeavours, including by facilitating gender-sensitivity self-assessments and supporting parliamentary reforms.

Platforms for collaboration between MPs, and women and youth civil society organizations, both internationally and locally, will be provided by the IPU to support women's and young people's political participation and leadership.

In 2027, the IPU will seek to apply lessons learned from its work on the representation and inclusion of women and youth to other populations in marginalized and vulnerable situations, in particular following the 2026 IPU resolution on the rights and empowerment of people living with disabilities. IPU work will emphasize the impact of parliamentary action on such groups in the areas of human rights, political participation and leadership, sustainable development, health and climate change.

Helping parliaments leverage emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence and other innovative approaches

In 2027, the IPU will pursue and enhance its work providing support to parliaments in integrating innovation and leveraging technology to become more efficient and resilient. The IPU Centre for Innovation in Parliament (CIP) will continue to serve as the main platform for parliaments to learn from each other's innovations, including on AI.

Efforts will focus on the provision of research and data and facilitation of discussions with a view to strengthening parliaments' ability to make effective use of digital technology as they carry out their core functions. The IPU will also continue to lead initiatives to develop good practices in the use of AI in parliaments. It will further develop the guidelines and use cases for AI published in 2024. The CIP network of parliamentary experts on AI will continue to exchange information and good practice. Particular focus will be given to supporting parliaments with middle and lower levels of digital maturity to draw benefits from integrating AI tools in their work.

The IPU will furthermore support parliaments nationally in expanding on their digital and technological capacities, including helping parliaments in tackling AI-related acts of gender-based violence against women in politics as well as gender-based disinformation, misinformation and AI biases.

The IPU will support parliaments in addressing forward-looking priorities, turning towards the future (preparing for the impact of climate change, cyberthreats, artificial intelligence, science and ethics, etc.). It will facilitate discussions on how to enhance parliamentary capacity in apprehending the future and foresight thinking. This will include research and awareness-raising on the work of parliamentary Committees of the Future.

It will also carry out initiatives to promote implementation of the IPU Charter on the Ethics of Science and Technology with a view to empowering parliaments to develop policies that place the human being at the centre of decision-making and to forge effective dialogue and exchange between scientists, researchers, policymakers and the public.

Key deliverables

Leveraging knowledge, tools and standards

- Development of standards and guidelines for enhancing parliamentary capacity and practice and Parline research on parliaments and their functioning
- Dissemination and assistance with the use of existing IPU self-assessment and other toolkits
- Research and data collection, including documentation of good practices, on parliaments and their work on the IPU's policy priorities
- Publication of the 2027 Global Parliamentary Report

Building institutional capacity and supporting action on national and global policy priorities

- Support to parliamentary self-assessment and needs assessments on capacity development needs in parliaments
- Capacity development for core functions of parliament for MPs and parliamentary staff, (oversight and scrutiny, legislative drafting, monitoring and evaluation, research services, internal rules and procedures, budgeting, public engagement)
- Support to parliaments in countries in transition or in vulnerable and crisis and post-crisis situations, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
- Support for the digital transformation of parliaments
- Capacity-building for parliamentary action on IPU policy priorities (climate change, development, gender equality, human rights, peace and security) and on implementation of UN human rights recommendations and other UN processes and legally binding agreements, including through increased engagement with several UN human rights treaty bodies
- Convening an ongoing exchange of knowledge and good practices on parliament's legislative, oversight and policy-making roles on AI, including ethical development and use thereof
- Support to parliaments in understanding political risks – capacity-building in terms of mediation, dialogue facilitation and engagement

Ensuring MPs can exercise their mandates freely and amplifying support to parliamentarians under threat

- Support to MPs at risk through the CHRP complaint procedure and follow-up (sessions, hearings, trial observations, missions)
- Collection and dissemination of updated data on trends and incidents at the national and global levels on public intimidation of members of parliament and parliaments' institutional preparedness to address such intimidation
- Production and use of a model policy for parliaments to prevent and respond to such intimidation
- Regular convening of the IPU-led community of practice to discuss and share lessons about effective ways of addressing violence against parliamentarians and others with a public profile, such as local councillors, judges, lawyers and journalists
- Training for parliaments and parliamentarians on addressing public violence

- Provision of advisory services to parliaments, and online and in-person awareness raising, knowledge building and training workshops for MPs and parliamentary staff on combatting sexism, harassment and violence against women in parliaments and in politics
- New tools to support parliamentary action on violence against women in politics and negative social norms that hinder women's political participation and leadership
- Research on good policies to combat online violence against women in politics and beginning of a new regional study on sexism, harassment and violence against women in parliament
- National-level technical advice and counsel to parliaments in addressing violence against women in parliament

Strengthening capacity-building for inclusive parliaments and support to young MPs and women MPs

- Expanded data on women in parliament and youth in parliament
- Production of awareness-raising tools (Women in Politics map, infographics and other communication tools)
- Provision of support to parliaments in enhancing women's access to parliament, with a particular focus on parliaments where women account for less than 10% of MPs and parliaments having upcoming elections
- Capacity building on means to advance women's participation and/or youth participation
- Capacity building activities, including training for women MPs and/or young MPs; support to caucuses of women MPs and/or young MPs and to young women and other women from under-represented groups
- Online empowerment series for young MPs
- Research on gender-sensitive parliaments
- National-level support to parliaments in carrying out self-assessment exercises and advancing reforms to be more gender-sensitive
- Capacity development for stronger parliamentary action in support of groups in vulnerable situations in the policy areas of gender equality, sustainable development, health and climate change

Helping parliaments leverage emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence and other innovative approaches

- Support from the Centre for Innovation in Parliament, which includes building communities of parliamentary expertise in regional and thematic hubs; development of tools, sharing of good practices, including on digital transformation of parliaments
- Further development of guidelines, use cases and good practices in the use of AI in parliaments, for parliaments at differing levels of digital maturity
- Webinars on digital transformation in parliaments
- Capacity-building for parliaments to enhance the use of IT and innovation to better exercise their functions, including in the areas of the IPU's policy priorities
- Support to parliaments in addressing forward-looking/future-oriented policy issues, and designing legislation thereon, including on science and ethics
- Capacity building for parliaments to regulate the ethical development and use of technology including artificial intelligence
- Support to parliaments in tackling AI-related acts of gender-based violence against women in politics as well as gender-based disinformation, misinformation and AI biases
- Raising awareness on the role of parliamentary Committees of the Future

Estimates, by nature of expenditure (CHF)

	Regular budget	Other sources	All funds
2027	**3,648,000**	**3,562,000**	**7,210,000**
• Salaries	2,699,600	985,500	**3,685,100**
• Services	655,700	1,846,800	**2,502,500**
• Travel	236,700	350,200	**586,900**
• Material	56,000	379,500	**435,500**

Objective 2 – ***Facilitating parliamentary diplomacy, dialogue and joint action***

Rationale

Promoting dialogue through parliamentary diplomacy to strengthen the role of parliaments in international cooperation and supporting lasting peace are central to the IPU's mission. These priorities have become all the more pressing in a context of growing social and political polarization, an increasing number of conflicts, and mounting pressures on the multilateral system.

There is a need to reinforce existing efforts for joint parliamentary action, dialogue and diplomacy to continue progress on key policy priorities, deepen cooperation, strengthen support for international commitments, and build trust in the multilateral system. Action is therefore required to preserve and enhance the IPU, and in particular its Assemblies, as a space for political dialogue, exchange, cooperation and solidarity, and strengthen support for strong and effective global governance with a robust parliamentary component, through cooperation with the United Nations (UN) system, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the G20, and other relevant partners.

In 2027, the first year of implementation of the 2027–2031 Strategy, the IPU will consolidate its existing approaches whilst opening new avenues for cooperation. Particular attention will be paid to conflict prevention, inter-parliamentary dialogue, mediation, and to supporting parliaments facing specific vulnerabilities. The IPU will strengthen parliamentary diplomacy at the regional and global level, expand opportunities for learning and peer-to-peer exchange, and bring members of parliament closer to regional and international partners. It will also seek to increase the impact of IPU Assemblies and the implementation of declarations, resolutions and other outcomes.

Action taken under this Strategic Objective will thus aim to make the global parliamentary community a more effective actor in global governance, conflict prevention and resolution, and multilateral cooperation. It will also help to align the IPU's political and programmatic work, deepen Member Parliaments' engagement, and encourage and support parliaments in translating international commitments into legislation, public policy and parliamentary oversight at the national level.

Overview of activities in 2027

Strengthen the IPU Assembly as a platform for dialogue, fostering common parliamentary positions, inclusion and follow-up

The IPU will use its Assemblies to bring together members of parliament, encourage the exchange of views, foster dialogue and facilitate peer-to-peer learning among parliamentarians. These gatherings will continue to offer opportunities for parliamentarians to seek common ground and mobilize joint action on key policy priorities.

The IPU will strengthen the inclusive nature of its Assemblies by increasing the space for parliaments to organize formal and informal side events on issues of common interest, while also placing greater emphasis on broadening Assembly participation. Particular efforts will be made to encourage the return of Member Parliaments that have not participated in recent Assemblies, and to engage with parliaments that are not yet Members of the IPU. Special attention will also be given to parliaments facing specific vulnerabilities, including those of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), to facilitate links with parliamentarians from other countries and partners that can support them.

The IPU will also strengthen its accountability mechanisms to monitor the implementation of political outcome documents and decisions adopted by its membership. It will review and streamline current procedures to facilitate reporting by Member Parliaments on follow-up to IPU decisions, improve the monitoring of progress, and strengthen accountability. Digital and communications tools will be leveraged more extensively to collect data on best practices and give greater visibility to action undertaken.

The Assemblies will also serve to better align the IPU's political work with its policy priorities, including by strengthening parliaments' knowledge and capacity to oversee and implement relevant international agreements. The IPU's specialized bodies will be mobilized to ensure that the Organization's political and programmatic dimensions reinforce each other.

Invest more in parliamentary diplomacy and conflict prevention, and strengthen parliamentarians' capacity for peacebuilding

In 2027, the IPU will put in place a more structured approach to parliamentary diplomacy, bringing together its political, institutional and programmatic mechanisms to address conflict more effectively. It will focus on facilitating dialogue, preventing conflict, and supporting mediation between and within parliaments, where applicable. Peacebuilding will be its primary objective and initiatives will be driven by the needs of parliaments and tailored to each specific situation and context.

The IPU will develop capacity-building activities for parliamentarians taking part in dialogue initiatives, with a view to strengthening their skills in political facilitation and enabling them to usefully complement the efforts of inter-governmental diplomacy. To increase the impact of this work, the IPU will consolidate its existing programmatic elements on peace and security, conflict prevention, counter-terrorism and interfaith dialogue, as part of a comprehensive approach to common security and human security.

Strengthen regional leadership and dialogue

The IPU will create more opportunities for interaction between members of parliament outside its major global meetings. It will strengthen the role of its six geopolitical groups and develop targeted outreach to parliamentary communities with specific needs, including the SIDS.

These regional and interregional exchanges will enable parliaments to share their experiences, learn from each other and collaborate on issues of particular relevance to their specific contexts. They will also enable the IPU to tailor its support more closely to the needs of members of parliament, deepen its relationship within national parliaments and foster peer-to-peer learning, both in-person and online.

More generally, the IPU will develop a Member engagement strategy that will include a specific component on strengthened regional engagement.

Strengthen support to multilateralism and the main United Nations mechanisms

The IPU will continue to assist parliaments throughout the different stages of international treaty processes by providing a platform for parliamentarians to exchange views, share experiences and build political momentum for the signature, ratification and effective implementation of international commitments. It will also provide a platform for strengthened engagement in the relevant review mechanisms, including through more parliamentary oversight.

The IPU will furthermore continue to endeavour to provide a parliamentary dimension to multilateral processes, thereby contributing to achieving to progress on the IPU policy priorities. The objective is to enhance the exposure and awareness of members of Parliament, enable a parliamentary voice to be heard and build effective engagement leading to stronger national follow-up and implementation.

Through peer learning, capacity-building, the production of knowledge resources and dialogue with international partners, the IPU will support parliamentary participation in the review mechanisms, and where possible policy-making initiatives, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Paris Agreement on climate change, and the Voluntary National Reviews relating to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The IPU will continue its efforts to encourage the inclusion of parliamentarians in national delegations participating in these mechanisms, and will strengthen exchange between parliamentarians from countries under review and their peers who have recently undergone a similar process. It will also continue to represent the voice of parliaments in negotiations on key United Nations agreements and in the work of the WTO, the G20, and other international stakeholders, with a view to mobilizing the collective influence of parliaments in the service of global cooperation.

Key deliverables

Strengthen the IPU Assembly and joint parliamentary action

- IPU Assemblies in May 2027 (Geneva, Switzerland) and October 2027 (Dominican Republic, TBC)
- Deepening engagement with Member Parliaments, other parliamentary organizations and the geopolitical groups
- Renewed engagement of Member Parliaments absent from Assemblies in previous years
- Promotion of solidarity for MPs at risk
- A revised and streamlined mechanism for Member Parliaments to report on the implementation of IPU resolutions and Assembly outcomes, facilitating the sharing of good practices, monitoring of progress and greater accountability
- Strengthened contribution by the IPU's specialized bodies to the achievement of the Strategy's priorities
- Global Conference of Women Parliamentarians
- Global Conference of Young Parliamentarians
- Mobilizing Member Parliaments through communication channels on International Women's Day (8 March), International Day of Parliamentarism (30 June), International Day of Democracy (15 September) and International Human Rights Day (10 December)

Develop parliamentary diplomacy, conflict prevention and peacebuilding

- Pursue political and institutional initiatives to facilitate dialogue and parliamentary diplomacy among parliamentarians from countries in conflict, creating channels for engagement, building bridges and helping to restore trust
- Targeted outreach in support of accession to and implementation of major UN treaties dealing with security and disarmament, including the Arms Trade Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, Convention on Cluster Munitions, statelessness conventions
- Promoting the use of tools related to count er-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism, including the interactive map and the mobile application for parliamentarians
- Enhanced content strategy that emphasizes case studies and good practices from parliaments and a wider ecosystem of stakeholders to inform, learn and inspire
- Briefings for MPs on UN affairs, highlighting key reform issues
- Workshops and webinars on interfaith dialogue for peace and human dignity, in cooperation with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- Promoting IPU-relevant activities at the UN in New York, Vienna and Geneva

Strengthen dialogue and peer learning at the regional and interregional levels

- Strengthening the role of the geopolitical groups within the IPU, as part of efforts for enhanced engagement with Members
- Facilitation of exchanges between groups between Assemblies
- Regional and interregional seminars on the SDGs (TBC) and possible other topics related to policy priorities

Support multilateralism and parliamentary participation in global processes

- Parliamentary Hearing at the UN
- Annual Parliamentary Meeting at the Commission on the Status of Women
- Parliamentary Forum at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)
- Regional workshops on promoting global trade
- G20 Speakers' Summit (P20)
- Parliamentary Meeting in the context of the climate change COP
- Parliamentary Track at the Internet Governance Forum
- Parliamentary Dialogue at the World Health Assembly
- Global or regional advocacy and awareness-raising events on: human rights-sensitive parliaments, legislation that supports freedom of expression, gender equality, gender-sensitive parliaments, combatting violence against women, youth participation and

empowerment, climate change, SDGs, health (including Universal Health Coverage and Global Health Security), nutrition and food security, disarmament, science and technology for peace, counter-terrorism, prevention of violent extremism, Science for Peace Schools, science diplomacy, and the IPU Charter on the Ethics of Science and Technology

- Events in conjunction with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Development Programme, the World Health Organization, UN Environment Programme and UNFCCC, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the Conference of States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), etc.
- Support participation of MPs in UN meetings of direct relevance to the IPU, such as the ECOSOC Youth Forum, the ECOSOC Science and Technology Forum, as well as other relevant high-level meetings of the UN
- Coordination of parliamentary inputs and tracking of parliamentary participation in: the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Universal Periodic Review (UPR) processes, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and regional UN Economic Commission forums on sustainable development
- Advancement of universal IPU membership
- Renewed engagement of Member Parliaments absent from Assemblies in previous years

Estimates, by nature of expenditure (CHF)

	Regular budget	Other sources	All funds
2027	**7,102,100**	**728,900**	**7,831,000**
• Salaries	4,954,200	17,500	**4,971,700**
• Services	1,257,600	472,900	**1,775,500**
• Travel	373,700	220,000	**598,700**
• Material	516,300	18,500	**539,800**
• Financial charges	300	0	**300**

Objective 3 – ***Strengthening the IPU as a responsive and accountable organization***

Rationale

Trust, respect, transparency, responsiveness and mutual accountability are the foundations of the IPU's work. Member Parliaments' needs and the current geopolitical context require the IPU to deepen, accelerate and sustain its impact at all levels. In order to do so, the IPU must do more with partners and Associate Members and be equipped with internal systems and processes that allow it to serve its Member Parliaments well. To strengthen Member engagement, the IPU will connect Member Parliaments to relevant partners that help them strengthen their mandates and enhance their oversight capacities, better target communications to Member Parliaments' areas of interest and enhance online engagement, and accelerate the digital transformation of the Organization to better serve Member Parliaments.

Overview of activities in 2027

Enhanced, facilitated accountability at all levels

In 2027, the IPU will build on and enhance the current process for Member reporting. It will refine the current reporting process to make it more streamlined, responsive and effective in capturing action undertaken by Member Parliaments in follow-up to IPU resolutions, decisions and other initiatives. Closer engagement with Member Parliaments and greater use of digital tools will help facilitate reporting, improve the quality and accessibility of information collected and strengthen its use for organizational monitoring and evaluation. Deeper engagement among Member Parliaments is also expected to encourage further follow-up, reinforce peer learning and strengthen mutual accountability across the IPU membership.

Member Parliaments approved a record number of governance and accountability policies during the 2022–2026 strategic period, including policies on: personal data protection, anti-harassment at IPU Assemblies and events, a Code of Conduct for IPU governance officials, a whistleblowing policy, and amendments to the IPU's Statutes and Rules to encourage greater inclusion and representation. Progress was also made on a sustainability policy, gender mainstreaming, and the implementation of human rights-based approaches. With these policies now in place, the IPU will focus on applying, implementing, and expanding adherence to the policies across the membership. There is an opportunity to further strengthen and better define norms and expectations in order to sustain the good governance of the Organization.

The IPU will also increase investment in monitoring and evaluation for greater transparency and better impact tracking. Consultations with Member Parliaments and donors revealed the need to standardize current approaches across the IPU and its various workstreams, build internal and comprehensive data systems, and allocate more resources to follow-up with parliaments on their activities in order to provide evidence of the IPU's impact within national parliaments as it occurs. In 2027, the IPU will respond by initiating a comprehensive process and approach for all IPU activities. This will include shared tools for joint planning of activities across the Organization and with Member Parliaments, integrated monitoring and evaluation across all results areas, and mechanisms to allow facilitated data gathering from Member Parliaments. The system will ultimately result in a streamlined approach for the evaluation of IPU activities thereby contributing to evidence-based decision making and learning, as well as greater transparency on organizational impact.

Streamlined strategic partnerships to better sustain long-term impact

The IPU regularly works with individual experts, partner organizations and Associate Members on knowledge products, capacity-building, and joint events and activities, both online and in-person. It has expanded its approach, working to connect parliaments with an ecosystem of actors including multilateral partners like the United Nations and its specialized bodies (World Health Organization, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN Women, United Nations Children's Fund, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, UN Development Programme, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, International Labour Organization),

the International Committee of the Red Cross, civil society, technologists, scientists and academia, as well as those bodies, like national audit institutes, that help parliaments strengthen their mandates and improve their oversight capacities. To boost impact and in response to the changing context, the IPU will consolidate and formalize its existing strategy to focus its role where it is uniquely placed to make a difference: strengthening parliaments. It will take a longer-term, two-tier approach, leveraging partners active at national level to help parliaments sustain impact, and working with system-level partners and those active globally to make a difference at policy level.

A three-pronged approach to strengthening communications

Communications play a vital role in delivering the vision set out in the IPU Strategy. Since 2022, the IPU has created new forms of content, doubled its online and social media engagement, quadrupled the number of stakeholders in its database, and generated significant increases in the media coverage of the Organization.

In 2027, the IPU will build on its communication success by focusing on three objectives. Leading the narrative on parliaments will allow the IPU to strengthen its position as a trusted and verified source of information for and about parliaments, as well as a platform for information sharing between parliaments. Activating and engaging the core audience of 44,000 MPs worldwide will boost Member engagement, strengthen relationships between Member Parliaments, and facilitate more engagement with IPU content, events, platforms and peer-to-peer learning. Finally, experimenting with new formats and tools (like artificial intelligence) will help the IPU make more strategic and efficient use of its resources, continue to innovate alongside its Member Parliaments, and engage wider and more diverse audiences. Raising the visibility of the IPU with these diverse audiences will reinforce the importance of parliaments' key role in democratic governance, ultimately strengthening Member Parliaments, and deepening the impact of the Organization.

These communications objectives go hand-in-hand with the overall strategic objectives of the Organization. In addition to continuing to strengthen communications, they will be key vehicles for achieving the IPU's overall institutional Strategy.

Accelerated digital transformation of IPU events and ways of working

The core focus of the IPU's digital transformation strategy is to provide better service to Member Parliaments. The IPU Strategy 2027–2031 underlines the importance of better leveraging digital transformation to enhance the IPU's capacity to work. By accelerating its own digital transformation and harnessing established and emerging digital tools, the IPU will be able to engage Member Parliaments more effectively, better connect them to each other, identify emerging needs, and reduce the barrier that distance, language, and time zones often represent. Digital transformation and tools will also allow the IPU to be more efficient, better track and monitor impact, and improve transparency. In 2027, steps will be taken to accelerate the IPU's digital transformation. This work will notably draw on the experience and lessons learned from parliaments' own digital transformations, which are closely monitored by the IPU's Centre for Innovation in Parliament.

Key deliverables

Enhanced, facilitated accountability at all levels

- Streamlined annual Member reporting surveys that are more targeted and user-friendly
- Restructured Members' annual report that focuses more clearly on concrete actions undertaken by Member Parliaments per strategic policy priority area
- Sustained use of accountability segments to showcase parliamentary follow-up, share experiences and reinforce mutual accountability
- Enhanced use of digital tools and social media to disseminate good practices through case studies, interviews, website articles, social media and other communication channels
- Development of implementation plan for the IPU Sustainability Policy
- Provision of online and in-person training for IPU Members (where relevant) and Secretariat on IPU policies
- Awareness raising and communication initiatives to enhance knowledge and respect of the IPU Anti-Harassment Policy

- Strengthening of systems and processes for effective enforcement of IPU policies
- Follow up and enforcement of recommendations of the 2026 mapping and evaluation exercise of IPU data management processes for monitoring and evaluation
- Consolidation of a comprehensive IPU monitoring, evaluation and learning system
- Engagement with and support to IPU Members for strengthened capacity related to reporting, monitoring and evaluation
- Development of fundraising strategy

Streamlined strategic partnerships to better sustain long-term impact

- Mapping and evaluation of IPU partnerships
- Consultation of policy sectoral partners and development of joint objectives to achieve across the Strategy period; regular coordination meetings
- Mapping of national strategic partners related to capacity building

A three-pronged approach to strengthening communications

- Lead the narrative on parliaments by producing content tailored for digital and social media platforms, especially short-format video, and proactively obtaining top-tier media coverage
- Activate the IPU's core audience of 44,000 parliamentarians by building and maintaining a regularly updated database of MPs worldwide and using targeted communications to reach specific groups of MPs based on their interests
- Experiment with new tools by piloting AI-based tools to enhance content creation and offer a better service to the Members, and by optimizing the IPU's web content for AI tools

Accelerated digital transformation of IPU events and ways of working

- Increased digitalization of processes and records (including IPU Archives)
- Building of internal capacity for digital formats, events and projects
- Development of system-wide project management tools
- Improvements to processes for tracking participation in IPU events
- Initial steps towards the use of AI tools to support IPU work, including development of guidelines for their use as well as training and upskilling
- Increasing access to IPU data in open formats, including through the Parline database
- Reinforcing cyber-security on all platforms and training for new members of staff
- Increased use of SharePoint for document management, collaboration and information sharing
- Investing in growing information platforms (social media and new media)
- Adapting the website to ensure search engine optimization through AI large language models
- Experimenting with new forms of digital content which are increasingly popular, e.g. social media stories, gifs, data visualizations, video and podcasts

Estimates, by nature of expenditure (CHF)

	Regular budget	Other sources	All funds
2027	**4,003,500**	**27,800**	**4,031,300**
• Salaries	2,338,300	0	**2,338,300**
• Services	438,000	23,600	**461,600**
• Travel	161,300	4,200	**165,500**
• Material	572,900	0	**572,900**
• Financial charges	33,000	0	**33,000**
• Amortization	460,000	0	**460,000**

3.2 Provisions and grants

Overview of 2027

Provisions and grants are budgeted to provide adequate funding for present and future liabilities in accordance with prudent financial management practice.

Financial provisions and payments need to be made in appropriate amounts and in accordance with clear and approved policies.

The IPU sets aside funds to be used to offset carbon emissions from its activities, primarily travel. The amount of the contribution is currently determined by an online calculator, which estimates the investment that is required to compensate for emissions from travel reported by the Secretariat.

A reserve has been established for major repair work on the IPU Headquarters building.
The reserve is being used to cover the depreciation cost of the work required to double-glaze and protect the windows of the IPU Headquarters. As of 1 January 2026, this reserve held a balance of CHF 350,400. As the reserve is depleted, the Governing Council will need to consider replenishing it in future years.

The reserve for doubtful accounts is a provision that comes into effect in the event that certain Member Parliaments' rights are suspended or they cease to participate and their contributions, which have already been recognized as revenue, are never received. Based on a prudent analysis, the expected 2027 contribution to the provision has been set at CHF 40,000.

The IPU provides an annual grant to the ASGP. The amount is determined each year at a level that is sufficient to meet expenses not funded from other sources. The grant was increased to a maximum of CHF 38,000 in 2017–2018 to enable the ASGP to reach out to more language groups through additional interpretation and translation services, and will remain at this level in 2027.

The IPU is contractually bound to guarantee the payment of the pensions of nine former employees of the Secretariat. The closed pension fund has been consolidated into the accounts of the IPU and its reserves are invested in a flexible mutual fund that is specifically designed for Swiss pension funds. These reserves have been supplemented by the IPU's other invested funds as from 2026.

Estimates, by nature of expenditure (CHF)

	Regular budget	Other sources	All funds
2027	**104,000**	**0**	**104,000**

2027 estimates, by objective and source of funds (CHF)

Objective	Regular budget	Other sources	All funds
1. Statutory reserves and liabilities (net)	40,000	0	40,000
2. Assist the ASGP	35,000	0	35,000
3. Offset carbon emissions	29,000	0	29,000
➢ **Grand total**	**104,000**	**0**	**104,000**

3.3 Capital expenditures

Overview of 2027

The IPU makes prudent capital expenditures that will enhance asset values, or improve productivity or quality of work, while ensuring that future capital charges are sustainable.

In addition to the regular replacement of computer hardware, the SharePoint server, installed at headquarters, enables the IPU to accelerate its digital transformation and improve business efficiency. The IPU's digital ecosystem – which includes its websites, video, social media channels and Parline, the premier global resource for parliamentary data – will continue to require development in 2027 to stay up to date, in line with the IPU's Communications Strategy. Costs that are not covered through external donations will be capitalized and depreciated over four years.

The IPU has two vehicles for general operations which have been held since 2008 and 2015 respectively. Both vehicles are fully depreciated and are approaching the end of their useful lives. They will be replaced in 2027 and 2028 and will be capitalized and depreciated over five years.

Estimate of capital expenditures (CHF)

	Regular budget	Other sources	All funds
2027	**150,000**	**0**	**150,000**

Estimates of capital expenditures by class, by year for 2027–2029

Item	2027	2028	2029
1. Replacement of computers and servers	35,000	35,000	35,000
2. Furniture	15,000	15,000	15,000
3. Vehicles	50,000	50,000	0
4. Website development	100,000	100,000	100,000
➢ **Grand total**	**200,000**	**200,000**	**150,000**

3.4 Staffing

40. The 2027 budget includes a staff establishment of 49.1 full-time equivalent positions. The table below shows the distribution of posts by strategic objective, category and grade, and the proportion of occupied posts currently filled by women.

Strategic Objective	*2026*	**2027 Budget**							
		SG	**Professional Grades**					**General services**	**Total**
			Director	5	4	3	2		
1. Strong parliaments	*16.3*		**1**	**1**	**6**	**4.8**	**2**	**3**	**17.8**
2. Parliamentary dialogue	*22.5*	**0.5**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**4.3**	**19.8**
3. IPU accountability	*10.5*	**0.5**	**1**	**1**		**2**		**7**	**11.5**
Total	***49.3***	**1**	**4**	**4**	**10**	**10.8**	**5**	**14.3**	**49.1**
Per cent Women	*57%*	*100%*	*50%*	*25%*	*50%*	*56%*	*80%*	*66%*	*58%*
Number Women	*28.3*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*5*	*6*	*4*	*9.5*	*28.5*

N.B. Responsibility for gender mainstreaming lies with the Secretary General, supported by the Director of Programmes

41. Grades for permanent staff are established in accordance with the UN common system of job classification. Other categories of personnel are classified in the budget under services and include consultants, experts and language services. 58% of the Secretariat permanent staff are women. The position of Secretary General and two out of the four director-level positions are currently held by women. The heads of both the New York and Vienna offices are women.

42. Annual adjustments to salaries are determined by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The budget for Secretariat staff salaries in 2027 from regular sources is CHF 7,093,800. There is a further appropriation of CHF 462,100 for the salaries of project personnel paid from other sources.

43. Benefits such as pensions, dependency allowances and child education allowances are provided to staff in accordance with the UN common system. Some other benefits, such as health and accident insurance, are defined internally by the IPU. The budget for staff benefits from regular sources is CHF 2,183,800. In addition, the staff benefits charged to voluntary-funded project budgets amount to CHF 142,300.

4. Assessed contributions

Country Name	UN 2025– 2027	IPU 2027 scale	
	Per cent	Per cent	CHF
Albania	0.010%	0.120%	15,100
Algeria	0.087%	0.230%	28,900
Andorra	0.004%	0.110%	13,800
Angola	0.010%	0.120%	15,100
Argentina	0.490%	0.750%	94,100
Armenia	0.007%	0.110%	13,800
Australia	2.040%	2.550%	320,000
Austria	0.626%	0.920%	115,400
Azerbaijan	0.034%	0.160%	20,100
Bahamas	0.015%	0.130%	16,300
Bahrain	0.050%	0.180%	22,600
Bangladesh	0.010%	0.120%	15,100
Belarus	0.043%	0.170%	21,300
Belgium	0.773%	1.100%	138,000
Belize	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Benin	0.005%	0.110%	13,800
Bhutan	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.018%	0.130%	16,300
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.014%	0.120%	15,100
Botswana	0.013%	0.120%	15,100
Brazil	1.411%	1.840%	230,900
Brunei Darussalam	0.019%	0.130%	16,300
Bulgaria	0.071%	0.210%	26,300
Burkina Faso	0.005%	0.110%	13,800
Burundi	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Cabo Verde	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Cambodia	0.008%	0.110%	13,800
Cameroon	0.014%	0.120%	15,100
Canada	2.543%	3.110%	390,200
Chad	0.005%	0.110%	13,800
Chile	0.374%	0.610%	76,500
China	20.004%	11.750%	1,474,300
Colombia	0.197%	0.380%	47,700
Comoros	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Costa Rica	0.063%	0.200%	25,100
Côte d'Ivoire	0.024%	0.140%	17,600
Croatia	0.088%	0.230%	28,900
Cuba	0.122%	0.280%	35,100

Country Name	UN 2025– 2027	IPU 2027 scale	
	Per cent	Per cent	CHF
Cyprus	0.035%	0.160%	20,100
Czechia	0.344%	0.570%	71,500
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.005%	0.110%	13,800
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010%	0.120%	15,100
Denmark	0.531%	0.800%	100,400
Djibouti	0.002%	0.100%	12,500
Dominican Republic	0.069%	0.210%	26,300
Ecuador	0.065%	0.200%	25,100
Egypt	0.182%	0.360%	45,200
Equatorial Guinea	0.008%	0.110%	13,800
Estonia	0.045%	0.170%	21,300
Eswatini	0.002%	0.100%	12,500
Ethiopia	0.010%	0.120%	15,100
Fiji	0.003%	0.100%	12,500
Finland	0.386%	0.620%	77,800
France	3.858%	4.510%	565,900
Gabon	0.011%	0.120%	15,100
Gambia	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Georgia	0.009%	0.120%	15,100
Germany	5.692%	6.380%	800,500
Ghana	0.025%	0.140%	17,600
Greece	0.280%	0.490%	61,500
Guatemala	0.046%	0.170%	21,300
Guinea	0.004%	0.110%	13,800
Guinea Bissau	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Guyana	0.011%	0.120%	15,100
Hungary	0.223%	0.420%	52,700
Iceland	0.035%	0.160%	20,100
India	1.106%	1.490%	187,000
Indonesia	0.579%	0.860%	107,900
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.386%	0.620%	77,800
Iraq	0.131%	0.290%	36,400
Ireland	0.472%	0.730%	91,600
Israel	0.609%	0.900%	112,900
Italy	2.813%	3.400%	426,600
Jamaica	0.007%	0.110%	13,800
Japan	6.930%	7.580%	951,100
Jordan	0.021%	0.130%	16,300
Kazakhstan	0.131%	0.290%	36,400
Kenya	0.037%	0.160%	20,100
Kuwait	0.222%	0.410%	51,400

Country Name	UN 2025– 2027	IPU 2027 scale	
	Per cent	Per cent	CHF
Kyrgyzstan	0.003%	0.100%	12,500
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.006%	0.110%	13,800
Latvia	0.050%	0.180%	22,600
Lebanon	0.022%	0.140%	17,600
Lesotho	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Liberia	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Libya	0.040%	0.160%	20,100
Liechtenstein	0.009%	0.120%	15,100
Lithuania	0.081%	0.220%	27,600
Luxembourg	0.073%	0.210%	26,300
Madagascar	0.004%	0.110%	13,800
Malawi	0.003%	0.100%	12,500
Malaysia	0.326%	0.550%	69,000
Maldives	0.004%	0.110%	13,800
Mali	0.005%	0.110%	13,800
Malta	0.020%	0.130%	16,300
Marshall Islands	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Mauritania	0.003%	0.100%	12,500
Mauritius	0.010%	0.120%	15,100
Mexico	1.137%	1.520%	190,700
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Monaco	0.011%	0.120%	15,100
Mongolia	0.004%	0.110%	13,800
Montenegro	0.004%	0.110%	13,800
Morocco	0.059%	0.190%	23,800
Mozambique	0.002%	0.100%	12,500
Namibia	0.007%	0.110%	13,800
Nepal	0.010%	0.120%	15,100
Netherlands	1.298%	1.710%	214,600
New Zealand	0.302%	0.520%	65,200
Nicaragua	0.004%	0.110%	13,800
Niger	0.004%	0.110%	13,800
Nigeria	0.150%	0.320%	40,200
North Macedonia	0.008%	0.110%	13,800
Norway	0.653%	0.950%	119,200
Oman	0.115%	0.270%	33,900
Pakistan	0.123%	0.280%	35,100
Palau	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Palestine		0.100%	12,500
Panama	0.086%	0.230%	28,900
Paraguay	0.023%	0.140%	17,600

Country Name	UN 2025– 2027	IPU 2027 scale	
	Per cent	Per cent	CHF
Peru	0.145%	0.310%	38,900
Philippines	0.198%	0.380%	47,700
Poland	0.831%	1.160%	145,500
Portugal	0.328%	0.550%	69,000
Qatar	0.245%	0.440%	55,200
Republic of Korea	2.349%	2.890%	362,600
Republic of Moldova	0.006%	0.110%	13,800
Romania	0.358%	0.590%	74,000
Russian Federation	2.094%	2.610%	327,500
Rwanda	0.003%	0.100%	12,500
Samoa	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
San Marino	0.002%	0.100%	12,500
Sao Tome & Principe	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Saudi Arabia	1.217%	1.620%	203,300
Senegal	0.007%	0.110%	13,800
Serbia	0.040%	0.160%	20,100
Seychelles	0.002%	0.100%	12,500
Sierra Leone	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Singapore	0.479%	0.740%	92,800
Slovakia	0.149%	0.320%	40,200
Slovenia	0.077%	0.220%	27,600
Somalia	0.002%	0.100%	12,500
South Africa	0.251%	0.450%	56,500
South Sudan	0.005%	0.110%	13,800
Spain	1.895%	2.390%	299,900
Sri Lanka	0.038%	0.160%	20,100
Suriname	0.002%	0.100%	12,500
Sweden	0.822%	1.150%	144,300
Switzerland	1.029%	1.400%	175,700
Syrian Arab Republic	0.006%	0.110%	13,800
Tajikistan	0.003%	0.100%	12,500
Thailand	0.341%	0.570%	71,500
Timor-Leste	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Togo	0.002%	0.100%	12,500
Tonga	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Trinidad and Tobago	0.033%	0.150%	18,800
Tunisia	0.018%	0.130%	16,300
Türkiye	0.685%	0.990%	124,200
Turkmenistan	0.036%	0.160%	20,100
Tuvalu	0.001%	0.100%	12,500
Uganda	0.010%	0.120%	15,100

Country Name	UN 2025– 2027	IPU 2027 scale	
	Per cent	Per cent	CHF
Ukraine	0.074%	0.210%	26,300
United Arab Emirates	0.574%	0.860%	107,900
United Kingdom	3.991%	4.650%	583,400
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010%	0.120%	15,100
Uruguay	0.079%	0.220%	27,600
Uzbekistan	0.024%	0.140%	17,600
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.069%	0.210%	26,300
Viet Nam	0.159%	0.330%	41,400
Yemen	0.003%	0.100%	12,500
Zambia	0.006%	0.110%	13,800
Zimbabwe	0.007%	0.110%	13,800

Associate Member	UN 2025-2027	Draft 2027 scale	
	Per cent	Per cent	CHF
Arab Parliament		0.030%	3,800
Central American Parliament (PARLACEN)		0.020%	2,500
East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)		0.020%	2,500
European Parliament		0.060%	7,500
Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States (IPA CIS)		0.020%	2,500
Inter-Parliamentary Committee of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)		0.020%	2,500
Latin American and Caribbean Parliament (PARLATINO)		0.020%	2,500
Parliament of MERCOSUR (PARLASUR)		0.030%	3,800
Pan-African Parliament		0.020%	2,500
Parliament of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)		0.020%	2,500
Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC)		0.020%	2,500
Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)		0.040%	5,000
Parliamentary Assembly of La Francophonie (APF)		0.030%	3,800
Total		**100%**	**12,540,100**