



ECOSOC

01 . 2025

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ECOSOC AT A GLANCE

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was created by the United Nations Charter in 1945 as one of the six principal organs of the United Nations.

ECOSOC

ECOSOC has the powerful mandate to promote international cooperation on economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related issues. Specifically, it is tasked with the promotion of:

Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems, and international cultural and education cooperation;

Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

THE FIRST MEETING

of the Council was convened in London from 23 January to 18 February 1946 under its first president Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (India). The Council's membership has grown from 18 in 1945 to 27 in 1965 to 54 since 1974.



ECOSOC'S FUNCTIONS

- Assist the **General Assembly**
- Assist the **Security Council** when requested

- Create **commissions**
- Convene **international conferences**
- Conduct follow-up and review the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other UN Summits and Conferences**

- **Coordinate** the work of **specialized agencies**, with **funds & programmes**
- Provide a platform for engagement with **non-governmental organizations**

- Commission **studies and reports**
- Make **recommendations**

RECENT ECOSOC MANDATES

ECOSOC is a central platform for policy analysis, review and guidance to Member States. The Council is also mandated with the integrated and coordinated follow up of all UN conferences in economic, social and environmental fields and to promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.



The Council addresses the normative work of the UN system and its subsidiary bodies chiefly at the Coordination Segment, which aims to ensure that they contribute fully to the achievement and delivery of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

ECOSOC guides and coordinates the work of the United Nations System at the country level. At its Operational Activities for Development Segment, it oversees the implementation by the UN

development system of the policies developed by the General Assembly.

ECOSOC also works to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance to make it more effective. Its Humanitarian Affairs Segment aims to improve and coordinate the UN system's humanitarian response in the broader context of international cooperation and efforts to address disasters and other humanitarian emergencies.



THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM IN BRIEF

The High-level Political Forum on sustainable development (HLPF) is the central United Nations platform for the global followup and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Forum meets annually under the auspices of ECOSOC for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment held in the framework of the High-level Segment of the Council. The eight-day meeting includes thematic reviews of specific sets of SDGs agreed by Member States and Voluntary National Reviews presented by Member States on their implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The SDGs under reviews are informed by the SDG Progress report and other reports and inputs from related intergovernmental processes, the functional and regional commissions of ECOSOC and other intergovernmental bodies and forums, and Voluntary National Reviews. The HLPF examines a theme each year linked to the 2030 Agenda. The HLPF is also convened at the level of Heads of State and Government every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly.



ECOSOC is home to forums that address financing for development, development cooperation, partnerships, youth engagement and science, technology and innovation.

The ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development follow-up is at the center of the dedicated follow-up process on Financing for Development established by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in 2015. It is the only intergovernmental forum on Financing for Development with universal participation that leads to an annual negotiated outcome. Over the years, the Forum has acted as a platform for consensus-building and meaningful exchanges among all key stakeholders to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels

for sustainable development.

The Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) meets every two years. The DCF is a multi-stakeholder platform to discuss trends and progress in international development cooperation and articulate forward looking policy recommendations and normative guidance on development cooperation toward achieving the SDGs.

The Multi-stakeholder Forum on STI for the SDGs brings a variety of actors together to discuss cooperation on Science, Technology and Innovation for implementing the SDGs. These forums meet prior to the HLPF to inform the discussions at the HLPF.

ECOSOC AND THE SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE

The Summit of the Future, held on 22-23 September 2024, marked a key moment to revitalize global cooperation, increase solidarity and accelerate progress toward the SDGs, with the adoption of a [Pact for the Future](#) that includes a Global Digital Compact and a Declaration on Future Generations.

The Pact for the Future contains several breakthroughs, including on governance of new and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, and reform of the international financial architecture. Global leaders agreed to boost financing for sustainable development goals through various measures.

Global leaders also committed to strengthen ECOSOC's role in promoting multilateralism and engaging diverse stakeholders for sustainable development, including collaboration with other

UN bodies such as the Peacebuilding Commission and international financial institutions. They also supported the ECOSOC Youth Forum to enhance youth engagement. Discussions further explored improving ECOSOC's coordination with other UN bodies and the potential revitalization of the Commission on the Status of Women.

The Global Digital Compact reinforced ECOSOC's work on science and technology, particularly concerning the follow-up of the World Summit on the Information Society.

The 2025 ECOSOC session will be critical in operationalizing the ambitious actions set forth in the Pact for the Future and to continue efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by building on the guidance of the 2023 SDG Summit.

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**THE HIGH-LEVEL
POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**



OVERVIEW OF THE HLPF

- The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global plan of action to drive improvements for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships. Countries established the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) — to boost efforts to achieve the SDGs.
- The HLPF helps translate the vision of the Goals into action by providing political leadership and recommendations and enabling countries to share experiences and lessons learned on implementing the SDGs. Every year, in early July, the HLPF brings together States, organizations of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, civil society, NGOs, the private sector and other stakeholders to discuss progress, exchange lessons learned, experience, and challenges, and recommend actions to achieve the goals. Countries also agreed (resolutions 67/290, 70/299 and 75/290 B) that every fourth year, the HLPF will meet under the auspices of the General Assembly at the level of Heads of State and Government.

RELATIONS WITH THE MAJOR GROUPS AND OTHER STAKE HOLDERS

Member States have stressed the need for the HLPF to promote transparency and implementation by further enhancing the consultative role and participation of the major groups and other relevant stakeholders at international level in order to make better use of their expertise, while retaining the intergovernmental nature of discussions. The major groups and other stakeholders include non-governmental and non-profit organizations, business and industry, and local authorities, among others. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/290, the Forum is open to the major groups, other relevant stakeholders and entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the General Assembly, building on arrangements and practices observed by the Commission on Sustainable Development. While retaining the intergovernmental character of the forum, the representatives of the major groups and other relevant stakeholders are allowed:

- a. To attend all official meetings of the forum;
- b. To have access to all official information and documents;
- c. To intervene in official meetings;
- d. To submit documents and present written and oral contributions;
- e. To make recommendations;
- f. To organize side events and round tables, in cooperation with Member States and the Secretariat.



MORE ABOUT THE HLPF

What is the history of the HLPF?

- The HLPF was created in 2012 as part of the mandates stemming from the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), titled ‘The future we want’. (GA resolution 66/288).
- GA resolution 67/290 was adopted in 2013 and outlined the “Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development”. The resolution also indicated that the HLPF, under the auspices of the ECOSOC and General Assembly, will:
 - » provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development;
 - » follow up and review progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments;
 - » enhance the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner at all levels; and
 - » have a focused, dynamic and action-oriented agenda, ensuring the appropriate consideration of new and emerging sustainable development challenges.
- The HLPF, which replaced the Commission on Sustainable Development, held its first meeting under the auspices of the General Assembly in September 2013 and under the auspices of the ECOSOC in June-July 2014.

Review of progress towards the SDGs

- ✦ As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven (paragraph 79). These national reviews serve as a basis for the regular reviews by the HLPF, meeting under the auspices of ECOSOC every year in July.
- ✦ The Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The VNRs also seek to strengthen policies and institutions of governments and to mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The VNR countries submit comprehensive written reports that are made available in the VNR database.
- ✦ From 2017 to 2019 and from 2021 to 2024, HLPF discussed in depth every year a set of SDGs and their interlinkages to review progress made, with means of implementation (SDG17) reviewed annually.
- ✦ The Forum also provides an opportunity for the international community to review progress in addressing certain risks and vulnerabilities of countries in special situations, such as the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, African countries, the Small Island Developing States, as well as the challenges facing middle-income countries.

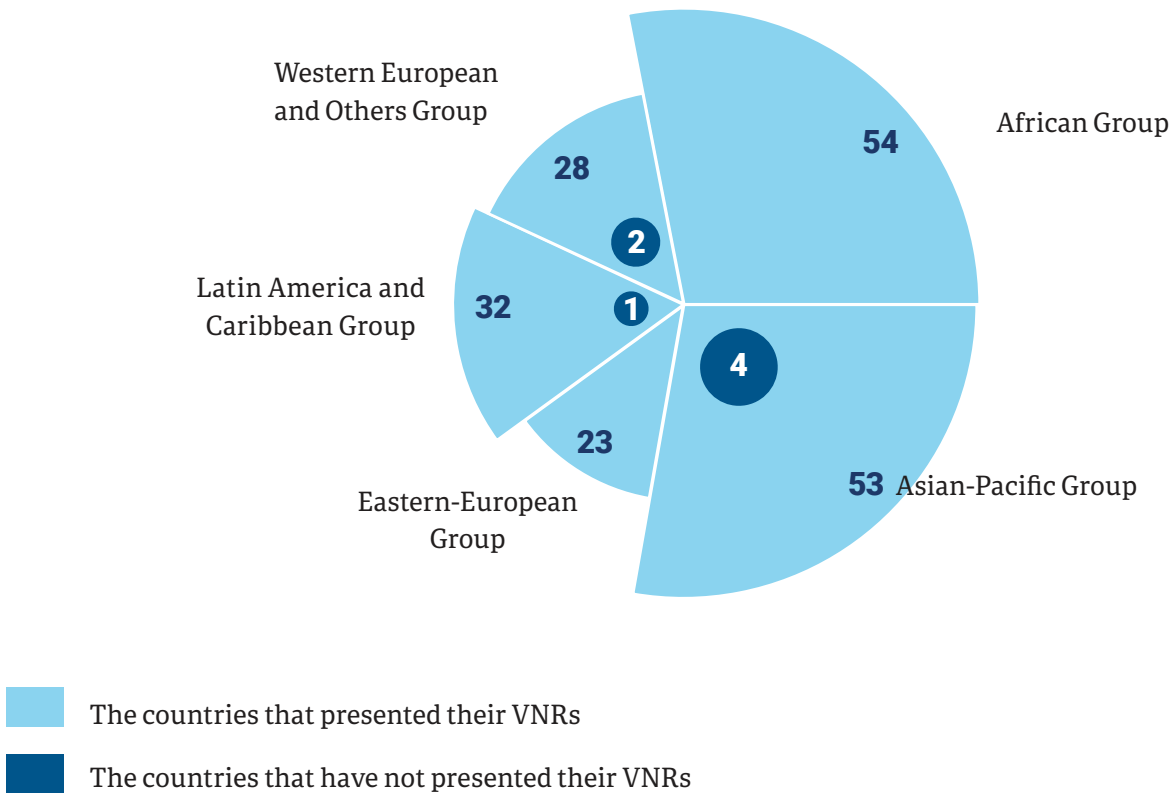


- ✦ The HLPF also discusses the regional and local dimensions in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- ✦ The HLPF met in 2024 under the theme “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions”. The HLPF reviewed SDGs 1, 2, 13, 16 and 17 in depth. The Forum brought together governments, the private sector, civil society, and other partners to assess challenges, share experiences and showcase innovative solutions to urgently set the world back on track to achieving the SDGs. ECOSOC adopted a ministerial declaration aiming to boost multilateral efforts to scale up action to achieve the SDGs.

Did you know, from 2016 onwards, 190 countries have presented voluntary national reviews (VNR) to the HLPF. More than two-thirds of those countries have presented a VNR report at least twice.

In 2024, 36 countries presented their VNR reports.

Status Of Voluntary National Review Presented By Region (As of 2024 High-Level Political Forum)





SDG Summit

- ❖ The year 2019 marked the first time that the HLPF met under the auspices of the General Assembly. World leaders gathered at UN Headquarters in New York in September for the 2019 SDG Summit to review progress and identify measures to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs.
- ❖ The SDG Summit resulted in the adoption of the Political Declaration, “Gearing up for a decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”. World leaders called for a decade of action to deliver the SDGs by 2030 and many announced actions they are taking to advance the agenda.
- ❖ Four years later, the second SDG Summit took place on 18-19 September 2023. It marked the mid-point of the implementation of the 2030

Agenda from its adoption in 2015 to its target year of 2030. The Summit brought together Heads of State and Government alongside heads of the UN system and other international organizations, the private sector, civil society, women and youth and other stakeholders. Participants carried out a comprehensive review of the state of the SDGs, responded to the impact of multiple and interlocking crises facing the world, and provided high-level political guidance on transformative and accelerated actions leading up to the 2030 deadline for achieving the SDGs. The Summit adopted a Political Declaration which committed to bold, ambitious, accelerated, just and transformative actions, anchored in international solidarity and effective cooperation at all levels.

WHAT ARE THE OFFICIAL OUTCOMES OF THE HLPF?

Ministerial Declaration

- ❖ The HLPF under the auspices of ECOSOC usually adopts a Ministerial Declaration, a negotiated outcome document which is also the outcome of the High-level Segment of ECOSOC and reflects the collective views of States Members on the current state of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as their vision for future action.
- ❖ Prior to the HLPF, the President of ECOSOC appoints the permanent representatives of two countries to co-facilitate the consultations of Member States with a view to produce the Ministerial Declaration. Representatives of the major groups and other stakeholders are able to make recommendations that can inform the Ministerial Declaration.
- ❖ The General Assembly, in its resolution 70/299, decided that the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) shall have only one negotiated Political Declaration, covering the different and complementary functions of both sessions of the forum under the auspices of the General Assembly - the Summit, and the forum under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), when the forum is convened twice in the same year.



Report of the HLPF convened under the auspices of ECOSOC

- The HLPF report covers factual information on the opening and closing sessions, the thematic review, the voluntary national reviews, the general debate as well as information on the number of side events, the number of participants and documentation associated with the HLPF session. The report also contains an executive summary on the substance of the discussions at the HLPF.

President's summary

- The President of the Economic and Social Council also summarizes the key messages, issues of concern and possible solutions in the President's summary.

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THE ECOSOC SYSTEM



THE ECOSOC SYSTEM

ECOSOC oversees a broad ecosystem of bodies in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields. This includes the Council's subsidiary system — regional commissions, functional commissions and expert bodies and related bodies — and United Nations specialized agencies. The Council is entrusted to guide and coordinate the work of these bodies.

It also coordinates the work of other UN agencies within its mandate of providing integrated policy guidance to Member States on the coordinated follow-up of UN conferences in economic, social and related fields and in promoting the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

The United Nations Regional Commissions are the regional outposts of the United Nations on economic, social and related fields in their respective regions. Stationed in the five regions of the world, among their key objectives is to promote the regional implementation of internationally agreed development goals, including the SDGs. The Functional Commissions (composed of Government representatives) and the Expert Bodies (some composed of governmental experts and some composed of experts serving in their personal capacity) carry out the technical work of the Council. They provide policy guidance

and normative frameworks in areas such as gender equality and women's empowerment, statistics, population, social development, Indigenous Peoples' issues, crime and narcotic drugs, science and technology, forests and sustainable development, development policy issues, including the situation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), public administration matters, geospatial information management, international cooperation in tax matters, international standards of corporate accounting and governance, economic, social and cultural rights.



Over 6000 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have consultative status with ECOSOC. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, a subsidiary body of ECOSOC, reviews NGO applications and makes recommendations on the granting of consultative status for final decision by ECOSOC.

THE ECOSOC SYSTEM

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HLPF High-level political forum on sustainable development

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Statistical Commission
Commission on Population and Development
Commission for Social Development
Commission on the Status of Women
Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Commission on Science and Technology for Development
United Nations Forum on Forests

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

ECA Economic Commission for Africa
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ECE Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

EXPERT BODIES COMPOSED OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

EXPERT BODIES COMPOSED OF MEMBERS SERVING IN THEIR PERSONAL CAPACITY

Committee for Development Policy
Committee of Experts on Public Administration
Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO International Labour Organization
IMF International Monetary Fund
IMO International Maritime Organization
ITU International Telecommunication Union
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNWTO World Tourism Organization
UPU Universal Postal Union
WHO World Health Organization
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO World Meteorological Organization
WORLD BANK GROUP
• **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
• **IDA** International Development Association
• **IFC** International Finance Corporation

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIDIR United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNSSC United Nations System Staff College
UNU United Nations University

AD HOC BODIES

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

RELATED BODIES

Committee for the UN Population Award
International Narcotics Control Board
Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UN Nutrition

FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
WFP World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

OTHER ENTITIES

ITC International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)
UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNDRR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UN-Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WTO World Trade Organization

FORUMS

Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up
Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals
Development Cooperation Forum
Partnership Forum
Youth Forum

STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee for Programme and Coordination
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations



GLOBAL COOPERATION AND THE SMOOTH FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Through its technical advice and standard setting, the ECOSOC system provides a platform for global cooperation and the smooth functioning of the international system.

UN Specialized Agencies help set global norms and standards for higher standards of living, full employment and economic, social, health and food and nutrition and related issues.

For example:

The ILO sets international labour standards, FAO sets standards for food safety and for plant and animal health, UNESCO for education, science and culture, and WHO for the production and control of biological products and technologies and for managing pandemics.

ICAO, IMO, ITU, UPU, WIPO oversee technical standards for air travel, maritime transport, telecommunications, postal services, and intellectual property, respectively. Those standards are vital for international cooperation and the flow of goods, services and ideas among countries.

ECOSOC's range of technical work through its expert bodies extends into other areas that require international cooperation for the functioning of the global economy. For example, expert bodies provide technical services that:

- Define the list of Least Developed Countries and criteria for graduation.
- Promote international cooperation in global geospatial information management.
- Promote international cooperation on tax matters.
- Bring partners together to address global issues in science, technology and innovation and promote STI solutions to advance sustainable development.
- Set the rules for the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs for medical and scientific purposes and prevent their illicit cultivation, production, use and trafficking.
- Define and promote principles of effective governance to accelerate action on building strong institutions for sustainable development.
- Promote increased awareness and the inclusion of indigenous issues in policy and decision making.
- Determine international standards of accounting and reports coming from transnational corporations to improve availability and comparability.
- Set norms and provide guidance for cooperation in international tax matters, particularly for developing countries.
- Promote the standardization of geographical names at national and international levels and resolve problems where they occur.

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ECOSOC IN 2025



JANUARY

5 FEBRUARY 2025

The Partnership Forum

- Held annually since 2008.
- A platform for dialogue among Member States, the United Nations system, parliamentarians, local governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, scientists, academia, women, youth and other stakeholders.
- Sharing new ideas, expectations and priorities for ECOSOC and the HLPF and forward looking actions by countries and stakeholders and partnerships to support the implementation of the SDGs.



FEBRUARY

6 - 7 FEBRUARY 2025

ECOSOC Coordination Segment

- Replaces the integration segment and the informal meeting of the Council with the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies in line with General Assembly resolution 75/290 A.
- Formulates common action-oriented policy guidance on all matters requiring implementation or coordination efforts.
- Provides forward-looking policy guidance to ensure coherence and direction in the policies and normative work of subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies.



MARCH

12 - 13 MARCH 2025

Development Cooperation Forum

- Serves as the designated space within the United Nations to discuss trends and progress in international development cooperation.
- Develops forward looking policy recommendations and normative guidance on development cooperation toward achieving the SDGs.
- Promotes knowledge sharing and mutual learning and encourages coherence in development policy and across diverse actors and activities.



APRIL

28 MARCH 2025

ECOSOC Special Meeting on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

- Applies a sustainable development perspective to cutting-edge issues in tax policy and administration.
- Strengthens impact of UN policy guidance on tax matters at global, regional, national and subnational levels.
- Advances inclusive dialogue among key stakeholders, including national tax authorities and civil society.

15 - 17 APRIL 2025

The Youth Forum

- Held annually since 2012.
- Brings the voices of youth into the discussions on the 2030 Agenda.
- Promotes youth participation and engagement.

28 - 29 APRIL 2025

The ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development Follow-Up

- Held annually since 2016.
- Reviews the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other financing for development outcomes.
- Means of implementation of the SDGs.



MAY

7 - 8 MAY 2025

The Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals

- Launched by the 2030 Agenda.
- Meetings of the Forum convened by the ECOSOC President since 2016.
- Science, technology and innovation cooperation around thematic areas for the implementation of the SDGs.



20 - 22 MAY 2025

The Operational Activities for Development Segment

- Held annually to review progress implementing the General Assembly quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of the UN System operational activities for development.
- The accountability platform where Member States assess and guide the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations development system.



JUNE

17 JUNE 2025

The Meeting on the Transition from Relief to Development

- Replaces the special event to discuss the transition from relief to development and alternate between Geneva and New York in line with GA resolution 75/290 A.
- Addresses the linkages between humanitarian assistance and development assistance and discusses, among other relevant issues, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and providing access to justice for all.
- Considers the agenda items of the Council on the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, South Sudan, and the Sahel region.

JUNE

18 - 20 JUNE 2025

The Humanitarian Affairs Segment

- ❖ Takes place in alternate years in New York and Geneva.
- ❖ Brings together UN Member States, UN organizations, humanitarian and development partners, the private sector and affected communities.
- ❖ Discusses how to strengthen and improve humanitarian work to save lives, and reduce humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability.



14 - 18 AND 21 - 23 JULY 2025

THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM (HLPF) Meeting under the auspices of ECOSOC

- ❖ The theme for the 2025 ECOSOC and HLPF is "Advancing sustainable inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind."
- ❖ The HLPF in 2025, without prejudice to the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, shall discuss Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5, 8, 14 and 17 in depth.
- ❖ It is the central United Nations platform to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, help identify successes, gaps and lessons learned and provide political leadership and recommendations for follow-up.

- ❖ Official sessions (thematic review on the theme and the set of Sustainable Development Goals, and voluntary national reviews) are organized during the HLPF.
- ❖ Side Events, Special Events, VNR Labs and Exhibitions also take place during the HLPF.



21 - 24 JULY 2025

THE HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT OF ECOSOC

- The high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council is convened for four days following the first week of the high-level political forum meeting under the auspices of ECOSOC. During its first three days, the President of ECOSOC jointly convenes the high-level segment of the Council and the three ministerial days of the high-level political forum. The final day of the segment is a high-level meeting of ECOSOC that addresses knowledge sharing and regional and international cooperation and future trends and scenarios relating to the annual theme.

21-23 JULY 2025

Ministerial segment of the high-level political forum (HLPF)

- In 2025, countries are expected to present their voluntary national reviews to the HLPF.
- The VNR presentations are planned to proceed during the three days of the ministerial segment of HLPF on 21-23 July 2025.



24 JULY 2025

Final day of the High-level segment of ECOSOC

- The final day of the high-level segment of ECOSOC aims to enhance knowledge-sharing and regional and international cooperation. It will focus on future trends and scenarios related to the Council theme, and the long-term impact of current trends in the economic, social and environmental areas on the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. The theme for the 2025 ECOSOC and HLPF is "Advancing sustainable inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind".



4 APRIL 2025; 10-11 JUNE 2025 ; 29-30 JULY 2025

THE MANAGEMENT SEGMENT OF ECOSOC

- Legislative part of the Council's work.
- Review the reports of ECOSOC subsidiary and related bodies, consider and take action on their recommendations as well as on related draft proposals. This vast array of resolutions and decisions of these technical bodies represent an important contribution by ECOSOC to Member States for their implementation at national and regional levels.
- ✦ Undertake system-wide coordination through the review of specific development issues with a view to promote more integrated responses. This includes gender mainstreaming, noncommunicable diseases, and also the consideration of special country situations and/or regional issues which are on the Council's agenda.
- ✦ Conducts elections to subsidiary and related bodies at its dedicated management meetings.

31 JULY 2025

THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION OF ECOSOC

- Election of President and Vice-Presidents of the Council at its 2026 session.
- Adoption of the provisional agenda of the Council's 2026 session and working arrangements.

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DID YOU KNOW?



ECOSOC AND GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH

UNAIDS — the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS — that leads the global response to fighting HIV/AIDS, was established in 1994 by an ECOSOC resolution.

The UN Interagency Task Force (UNIATF) on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), which reports to ECOSOC, coordinates the activities of relevant UN organizations and other inter-governmental organizations to support governments to meet high-level commitments to respond to NCD epidemics.



PUTTING WOMEN AT THE HEART OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) was one of the first functional commissions created within ECOSOC. CSW has played a significant role within the United Nations intergovernmental system by drawing attention to women's rights and gender mainstreaming, including in the work of the Security Council which led to the landmark resolution of the Security Council 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. It is entrusted with the follow-up to the Beijing Platform of Action.

The work of CSW has resulted in a number of important declarations and conventions that protect and promote the human rights of women, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women CEDAW (1979).

The Pact for the Future, adopted at the 2024 Summit of the Future, has requested ECOSOC, through an inclusive intergovernmental process, to explore options for revitalizing CSW.



EMERGING ISSUES AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Through special meetings, ECOSOC promotes awareness of emerging global issues and emergencies, including public health, natural disasters, and other crises. The Council promoted a coordinated response by the UN system with the engagement of all stakeholders following the Tsunami in Indonesia in 1994, the global food crises in 2008/9, the earthquake in Haiti in 2010, Ebola in 2014, the Zika Virus in 2016, the aftermath of hurricanes in 2017 and pathways to resilience in climate-affected SIDS in 2018, Cyclone Idai in 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and vaccine equity in 2021. The Council also convened a special meeting on

“Reimagining Equality” to put a spotlight on structural racism and racial inequalities in 2021. The Council convened special meetings on natural resources, peaceful societies and sustainable development in March 2022; and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in April 2022. The Council discussed social and economic measures to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity in January 2023. And the Council explored the transformative power of SDG16 to improve governance and reduce corruption in May 2023. The Council also organized special meetings on the "The Future of Work" and on artificial intelligence in 2024.



PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

- The relations between the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council are enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Article 65 of the Charter states that “the Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request”.
- The Economic and Social Council has developed mechanisms to respond to the problems faced by countries emerging from conflict and enhance the peace and development interlinkages.
- The Council provides advice to Haiti on a long-term development strategy to promote socio-economic recovery and stability through the ad hoc advisory group on Haiti. The first Advisory Group on Haiti was created in response to a request by the Security Council.
- In 2023-2024, the Council intensified its efforts to address the complex and multi-faceted crisis in Haiti, through the work of its Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti and special meetings. The Council convened special meetings on food security in June 2023 and on children and youth in December 2024 to mobilize urgent action and resources for Haiti.
- In addition to Haiti, the Council also considers the integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan and the Sahel region to promote economic and social progress in the context of long-term sustainable development.
- ECOSOC regularly hosts joint meetings with the Peacebuilding Commission. During its 2024 session, the Council enhanced its collaboration with the Peacebuilding Commission through a joint meeting in July 2024 to promote coherence and impact for peacebuilding, sustaining peace and sustainable development efforts on the ground.
- In the [Pact for the Future](#), the world leaders reaffirmed that the three pillars of the United Nations-- sustainable development, peace and security, and human rights-- are equally important, interlinked and mutually reinforcing. Resolved to strive for a world that is safe, peaceful, just, equal, inclusive, sustainable and prosperous, Member States committed to strengthening the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, and reforming the Security Council, including through strengthening their cooperation.

ECOSOC TIMELINE

1945

Establishment of ECOSOC by United Nations Charter.

1946

ECOSOC convenes its first meeting from 23 January to 18 February 1946.

1999

Security Council request to ECOSOC on Haiti.

2001

General Assembly request to ECOSOC to create the Ad Hoc Advisory Groups on Africa.

2005

The 2005 World Summit Outcome mandated ECOSOC to convene an Annual Ministerial Review (AMR), with National Voluntary Presentations, and a biennial Development Cooperation Forum (DCF); ECOSOC becomes the main vehicle for the review of the MDGs.

2008

The first partnership forum is held.

2013

The high-level political forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) was established to meet annually under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly. The HLPF replaced the Commission on Sustainable Development.

ECOSOC institutes the adoption of a system-wide annual main theme and a July-to-July work programme cycle, including creation of an integration segment.

2021

The Coordination Segment of ECOSOC was created by the United Nations General Assembly (A/RES/75/290 A).

1991

ECOSOC High-level policy dialogue with the heads of the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade.

The creation of a substantive session of 4-5 weeks, alternating between Geneva and New York.

The creation of a High-level Segment, a Coordination Segment, an Operational Activities Segment and a Committee Segment.

1998

First meeting of the BWIs with ECOSOC.

The first humanitarian affairs segment is held.

2003

The convening of the first Special High-level Meeting of ECOSOC with the Bretton Woods Institutions, WTO and UNCTAD (ECOSOC Spring Meeting).

2012

The first ECOSOC youth forum is held.

2014

The first high-level political forum under the auspices of ECOSOC is held.

2015

Creation of the ECOSOC forum on financing for development follow-up through the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

Creation of the Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals [as a component of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism], with its meetings to be convened by the President of the Economic and Social Council.

The background features a complex geometric pattern of overlapping squares and triangles in various shades of blue, from light to dark. The pattern is centered around a dark blue square that contains the text.

MAJOR ECOSOC MANDATES



1945

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER: Chapter IX: “International economic and social cooperation” and Chapter X: “The Economic and Social Council”

1977

A/RES/32/197: “Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations System”

1991

A/RES/45/264: “Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields”

1993

A/RES/48/162: “Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields”

1996

A/RES/50/227: “Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields”

1997

A/RES/52/12B: “Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform”

2005

A/RES/60/1: “World Summit Outcome Document”

2006

A/RES/61/16: “Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”

2012

A/RES/66/288: “The Future We Want”

2013

A/RES/67/290: “Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development”

2015

A/RES/69/313: “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development”

2016

A/RES/70/299: “Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level”

A/RES/68/1: “Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”

A/RES/70/1: “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”





2018

A/RES/72/279:

“Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system”

A/RES/72/305:

“Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”

2019

A/RES/74/4: “Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (SDG Summit)”

2020

A/RES/75/233:

“Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system”

2021

A/RES/75/290 A AND B:

“Review of the implementation of GA resolution 72/305 on the strengthening of ECOSOC and Review of the implementation of GA resolutions 67/290 on the format and organizational aspects of the HLPF and 70/299 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level:

- a. Economic and Social Council
- b. High-level political forum on sustainable development”

2023

A/RES/78/1:

“Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (SDG Summit)”

2024

A/RES/78/285:

“Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 75/290 A on the strengthening of ECOSOC and resolution 75/290 B on the HLPF on sustainable development and the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level. ”

A/RES/79/1:

“The Pact for the Future”





ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Three-year term — as of January 2025
(Term expires on December 31)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (54 members*; three-year term)

ALGERIA	2027	MAURITANIA	2026
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2027	MEXICO	2027
ARMENIA	2027	NEPAL	2026
AUSTRALIA	2025	NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE)	2027
AUSTRIA	2026	NIGERIA	2026
AZERBAIJAN	2027	PAKISTAN	2026
BANGLADESH	2027	PARAGUAY	2026
BOTSWANA	2025	POLAND	2026
BRAZIL	2025	QATAR	2025
CABO VERDE	2025	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2025
CAMEROON	2025	SAUDI ARABIA	2027
CANADA	2027	SENEGAL	2026
CHINA	2025	SLOVAKIA	2025
COLOMBIA	2025	SLOVENIA	2025
COSTA RICA	2025	SOUTH AFRICA	2027
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	2027	SPAIN	2026
DJIBOUTI	2027	SRI LANKA	2027
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2027	SURINAME	2026
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	2025	SWEDEN	2025
FINLAND	2025	SWITZERLAND	2027
FRANCE	2026	TÜRKİYE	2025
HAITI	2026	UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	2026
ITALY	2027	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	2027
JAPAN	2026	URUGUAY	2026
KENYA	2026	UZBEKISTAN	2027
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	2025	ZAMBIA	2026
LIECHTENSTEIN	2026		

Drawing of lots - MAURITANIA (1st Organizational meeting held on 25 July 2024)

* As of 25 July 2024 there is one outstanding vacancy amongst the Eastern European States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2025.

For the current list of ECOSOC members, please visit:

<https://ecosoc.un.org/en/about-us/members>

For more information, visit:

<https://ecosoc.un.org/en>

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