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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 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 AT A GLANCE

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 along with funds & programmes
- Provide a platform for engagement with non-governmental organizations
- Issue studies and reports
- Make recommendations
RECENT ECOSOC MANDATES

ECOSOC is a central platform for policy analysis, policy review and policy 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 promotes the balanced integration of the three dimensions of 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.

The Council addresses the work of the UN system and its subsidiary bodies chiefly at the newly launched coordination segment, which aims to ensure they contribute fully to the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development and the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
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 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 United Nations platform for the global follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Forum meets for a period of eight days, including a three-day ministerial segment to be held in the framework of the High-level segment of the Council. HLPF conducts reviews of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Those include thematic reviews of SDGs informed by the SDG Progress report and other reports from related intergovernmental processes, inputs from the functional commissions of ECOSOC and other intergovernmental bodies and forums, and Voluntary National Reviews. HLPF also examines a theme each year linked to the 2030 Agenda. The HLPF meets under the General Assembly as a summit every four years.
ECOSOC IS ALSO HOME to forums that address financing for development 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. The Forum 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 meets every two years. 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. Both of these forums meet prior to the HLPF to inform the discussions at the HLPF.
THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
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 goals.

The HLPF helps translate the vision of the Goals into reality 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 new action to achieve the goals. Countries also agreed (resolutions 67/290, 70/299 and 75/290) 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 STAKEHOLDERS

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 organisations, 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 shall be allowed:

- To attend all official meetings of the forum;
- To have access to all official information and documents;
- To intervene in official meetings;
- To submit documents and present written and oral contributions;
- To make recommendations;
- To organize side events and round tables, in cooperation with Member States and the Secretariat.
What is the history of the HLPF?

- The HLPF on Sustainable Development 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 HLPF 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 in 2021, 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 dimension in the
implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The HLPF met in 2021 under the theme “Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: Building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”. The Forum in 2021 also discussed Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17 in depth. Participants were able to explore various aspects of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impacts, and the kind of policies and international cooperation that can control the pandemic and its impacts and put the world back on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

Did you know, from 2016 to 2021, 176 countries presented voluntary national reviews (VNR) to the HLPF, including 133 countries presented one time, 47 countries presented two times, and 12 countries presented three times. In 2021, 42 countries presented their voluntary national reviews to the HLPF.
STATUS OF VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW PREPARATION BY REGION  [As of 21 October 2021]

- African Group: 53
- Asian-Pacific Group: 52
- Eastern-European Group: 23
- Latin America and Caribbean Group: 32
- Western European and Others Group: 28

Legend:
- The countries that conducted or announced VNRs.
- The countries that have not conducted or announced VNRs.
SDG Summit

- 2019 marked the first time that HLPF met under the auspices of the General Assembly. In September 2019, world leaders gathered at UN Headquarters in New York for the 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. The General Assembly endorsed the Political Declaration on 15 October 2019.
What Are the Official Outcomes of the HLPF?

Ministerial Declaration

- The HLPF 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 consult with Member States to co-facilitate the consultations with a view to producing the Ministerial Declaration. Representatives of Major Groups and other Stakeholders are able to make recommendations that can inform the Ministerial Declaration.

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 summarises the key issues of concern and possible solutions in the President’s summary.
THE ECOSOC SYSTEM
THE ECOSOC SYSTEM

ECOSOC oversees a complex ecosystem of bodies in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields. This includes the Council’s subsidiary bodies — 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. It thus has an influence on a wide remit of the work of the UN on 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, they have, among their key objectives, 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, among others.

The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations Forum on Forests are also subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC. So is the Committee on NGOs, which grants consultative status to Non-Governmental Organizations.

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.
ECOSOC established the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR) in 1982, a successor to its Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, as the United Nations focal point on accounting and corporate governance matters. ISAR assists Member States in their efforts towards implementation of international standards, codes and best practices to promote harmonization and improvement of quality of enterprise reporting to facilitate financial stability, international and domestic investment, and social and economic progress. It achieves these objectives by facilitating the exchange of views and best practices, building consensus, developing guidance documents, and providing technical assistance on issues related to both financial and sustainability/SDG reporting.

ISAR developed the Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Level 3 Guidance (SMEGA level 3), originally published in 2003 and revised in 2009, proposing a simple accruals-based accounting and tackling some of the major challenges for SMEs, which create the vast majority of jobs in many countries.

Following UNCTAD XIV, ISAR has been addressing issues on enhancing the role of enterprise reporting in implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its monitoring mechanism. In particular, it has been assisting Member States in their efforts to improve quality and comparability of companies' reports concerning their SDG
COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) was established by the Economic and Social Council in 1992 to promote and catalyze international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development, in particular in developing countries, and formulate policy recommendations towards solving global scientific and technological problems. Since 2006, CSTD is also the focal point in the UN system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

COVID-19 has put a spotlight on the importance of STI in achieving the SDGs and inequalities of access to technologies. At its 24th session, held 17-21 May 2021, CSTD focused on the role of STI in a sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and in particular on using STI to close the gap on SDG 3, good health and well-being. It also debated the prospects and challenges of harnessing blockchain for sustainable development. Highlights of the discussions included: (a) the central role of STI in understanding and addressing COVID-19 — from genome mapping, diagnostics, contact tracing applications and disease monitoring to treatment and vaccines; (b) the crucial role of information and communications technologies (ICTs) in enabling continuity in education and in socio-economic activity; (c) the relevance of technological innovation in healthcare, including the use of big data, artificial intelligence and 3-D printing; (d) the potential of blockchain for positively impacting the achievement of the SDGs in areas of health, energy, humanitarian aid (e.g. identification for refugees) and e-government services, while fully taking into account the intrinsic risks of this technology.

related performance. Towards this end, ISAR developed its Guidance on Core indicators for entity reporting on contribution towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (GCI) published in 2019.
### 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

### 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

### 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 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

### 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

### General Assembly

- High-level political forum on sustainable development

### HLPF

- High-level political forum on sustainable development
**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)

**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

**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
- **UNISDR** 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

**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

**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. 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 extend 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.
ECOSOC RESPONSE TO COVID-19
On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a pandemic with alarming levels of spread and severity. The pandemic has caused severe disruptions to economy and society around the world with deep impacts on health, education, economic, financial and social systems.

ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies immediately shifted focus to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and to find policy solutions to respond, rebuild and recover more effectively from its devastating effects.

Promoting a robust multilateral response guided by global solidarity has been at the core of the Council’s approach to help reduce vulnerabilities to future shocks and disasters, build community resilience and recover better. The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs have remained as the most viable roadmap for recovery and building resilience.

With its Financing for Development Forum, the Council called for global action to scale up resource mobilization from all sources, to invest into a sustained recovery from COVID-19. The ECOSOC high-level virtual briefing on COVID-19 and the 2021 ECOSOC special meeting on "a vaccine for all" offered valuable opportunities for dialogue, solutions for an effective and coordinated multilateral response.

The Council’s Segments also addressed the impact of the pandemic.
Calls were made for the ECOSOC to continue to provide an inclusive platform to explore integrated policies to respond to the current and longer-term crises, harnessing the work and expertise of the ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and the UN system.

The various ECOSOC meetings highlighted the importance that the response to COVID-19 needs to be guided by international solidarity and cooperation and aim to put the world back on track to realize the 2030 Agenda.

Additional online resources on the work of the ECOSOC subsidiary bodies and the UN system on COVID-19:

- **UN platform on COVID-19**

- **The UN response to COVID-19**

- **ECOSOC and COVID-19:**
  News articles:

  Publications,
ECOSOC in 2022
2 FEBRUARY 2022

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.

3-4 FEBRUARY 2022

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.
8 APRIL 2022

ECOSOC Special Meeting on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

- Applies a sustainable development perspective to cutting-edge issues in tax policy and administration: this year, digitalization, informal economy.
- 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.

19-20 APRIL 2022

The Youth Forum

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

25-28 APRIL 2022

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.
5-6 MAY 2022

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.

17-19 MAY 2022

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.
20 JUNE 2022

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.

21-23 JUNE 2022

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.
The high-level political forum (HLPF)
Meeting under the auspices of ECOSOC

Theme: Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The HLPF in 2022, without prejudice to the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, shall discuss Goals 4, 5, 14, 15 and 17 in depth.

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).

Side Events, Special Events, VNR Labs and Exhibitions.
13-18 JULY 2022

The high-level segment of ECOSOC

Ministerial segment of the high-level political forum (HLPF)
13-15 July 2022

- In 2022, 46 countries are expected to present their voluntary national reviews to the HLPF.
- The VNR presentations are planned to proceed for the three days of the ministerial segment of HLPF on 13-15 July 2022.

High-level segment of ECOSOC
18 July 2022

- The last day of the high-level segment of ECOSOC will focus on the theme “Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. It will also examine the long-term impact of current trends in the economic, social and environmental areas on the realization of the SDGs.
The Management Segment of ECOSOC

13 April 2022  |  8-9 June 2022  |  21-22 July 2022

- 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, non-communicable diseases, and also the consideration of special country situations and/or regional issues which are on the Council's agenda.
- ECOSOC also conducts elections to subsidiary and related bodies at its dedicated management meetings.
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).
RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES

Through special meetings, **ECOSOC promotes awareness of global 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.

PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

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 nexus.

- **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 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**.
ECOSOC Timeline

1945

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

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.

2001
General Assembly request to ECOSOC to create the Ad Hoc Advisory Groups on Africa.

1999
Security Council request to ECOSOC to create the Ad Hoc Advisory Groups on Africa.

2003
The convening of the first Special High-level Meeting of ECOSOC with the Bretton Woods Institutions, WTO and UNCTAD (ECOSOC Spring Meeting).
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.

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.

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.
MAJOR ECOSOC MANDATES
1945

United Nations Charter:
Chapter IX: “International economic and social cooperation” and Chapter X: “The Economic and Social Council”

1977


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”

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/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”

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

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)

A/RES/75/233: Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

A/RES/75/290: 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
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Three-year term — as of January 2022

(Term expires on December 31)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>Botswana (President)</td>
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