



International IDEA's 30th Anniversary

Revitalizing Democracy amid Uncertainty

Introduction

In 2025, the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) celebrated its 30th anniversary. The Institute was founded in Stockholm in February 1995 by 14 Member States with the common goal of promoting sustainable democracy worldwide. Three decades later, International IDEA's diverse membership has grown to represent all regions of the world, with 35 Member States and two Observers, as well as offices in every region.

By championing democratic values and diverse leaders, supporting efforts to strengthen institutions, spearheading innovation and research, and fostering exchanges between decision makers and practitioners from all over the world, International IDEA contributes to the development of inclusive and resilient democracies.

International IDEA's 30th anniversary arrived in a rapidly changing context, marked by both increasing criticism of existing democratic systems of governance and the withdrawal or reduction of support for democracy assistance providers, a trend in which the dismantling of USAID played a substantial role. Traditional donors and supporters have turned their attention to security and defence, especially amid continuing conflict and instability in places like Gaza, Sudan and Ukraine. Yet, these developments highlight the necessity of democracy to ensure peaceful and stable societies.

At this pivotal and challenging time, International IDEA convened its Member States and Board of Advisers, as well as its broader networks of policymakers, civil society partners and hundreds of experts in events around the world to reflect on the state of democracy worldwide and the fast-changing

landscape. Through open and candid conversations held from Pretoria to Santiago, and from Stockholm to Bandung, participants discussed how the Institute can bolster democracy, continue to lead the field with cutting-edge research and facilitate learning between peers.

Discussions among participants revealed five key themes that provide insight into the way forward:

1. There is an urgent need for renewed multilateralism that is characterized by leadership from the Global South.
2. Strong leadership and robust normative frameworks are needed to uphold the independence and credibility of democratic institutions.
3. Mechanisms that further inclusive and participatory ways of governing and strengthening democratic legitimacy require strong support.
4. Democracy must be increasingly recognized as a key driver of prosperity.
5. Building democratic resilience is key to countering both current and future challenges.



‘International IDEA sits at the intersection of practice and principle. It combines global reach with local insight, offering evidence-based, non-partisan guidance. Its neutrality, quiet diplomacy, convening power and deep technical credibility are rare and valuable. It represents a genuine zone of democratic competence and advocacy at a time when both are in short supply.’

Tom Rogers AO, former Australian Electoral Commissioner and International IDEA Board Member



June

High-level session;
Stockholm Conference on
Electoral Integrity; Council
and Board of Advisers
meetings

Stockholm, Sweden
10–12 June



July

High-Level Dialogue on
Re-imagining Democracy
in Africa–Pretoria
Consensus

Pretoria, South Africa
19–20 June

Democracy Support in the
New World Order: Threats
and Future Strategies
(Apoyo a la Democracia
en el Nuevo Orden Global:
Amenazas y Estrategias a
Futuro)

Santiago, Chile
21 July



August

Canberra 30th anniversary
luncheon

Canberra, Australia
5 August



September

Regional meeting—30
Years of International
IDEA: Advancing
Democracy in Latin
America and the
Caribbean

Santiago, Chile
3–4 September

Fourth Annual Retreat
for Special Envoys and
High Representatives
of Regional Economic
Communities; AWA
GSoD report launch

Dakar, Senegal
14–16 September

Meeting with
Ambassadors from
Member States on
the upcoming 2026
elections in Peru

Lima, Peru
17 September



October

November

Brussels International
Democracy Day Conference

UNGA event on Support
for Democracy in a New
Geopolitical Context at the
Ford Foundation Center

International Workshop
on Electoral Efficiency and
Sustainability

Panama's Democracy: An
Overview after 30 Years
of International IDEA (La
Democracia de Panamá: Una
Mirada a los 30 Años de IDEA
Internacional)

The Inter-American Democratic
Charter: The Promise of
Democracy and Prosperity for
the Western Hemisphere

Jakarta round-table
discussion on political
rights of overseas
citizens

Brussels, Belgium
18–19 September

New York, United States
25 September

Bandung, Indonesia
21–23 October

Panama City, Panama
22 October

Washington, D.C., United States
31 October

Jakarta, Indonesia
26 November

Thematic analysis

‘What sets International IDEA apart is its ability to combine intergovernmental legitimacy with practical, evidence-based expertise. It is both a trusted advisor and a global knowledge hub for democracy, providing neutral, inclusive spaces where governments, civil society, and practitioners can learn from each other and strengthen their democratic institutions.’

Hanspeter Wyss, Policy Advisor, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation/Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland

Synthetic analysis of the discussions and outcome reports from a series of high-level 30th anniversary events around the world throughout 2025 revealed five key themes.

1. There is a clear need for stronger multilateralism, global solidarity and regional cooperation.

‘Countries must reinforce both regional cooperation and multilateral efforts. Our success in defending democracy—and the values we hold dear—depends on our ability to act together.’

Michelle Bachelet, former President of Chile and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, International IDEA 30th Anniversary High-Level Session, Stockholm, 12 June 2025

In an era marked by growing nationalism and geopolitical fragmentation, multilateralism faces a crisis of faith. Confidence in multilateral institutions’ ability to tackle transnational and global challenges such as climate change, migration, conflicts and pandemics is receding amid rising polarization, disinformation and fragmented narratives.

Re-inspiring confidence requires a revitalized approach to multilateralism: one that is more

inclusive and reflective of diverse voices.

Discussions underscored the importance of equal partnerships between countries in the Global South and Global North. South–South cooperation offers powerful alternatives to traditional, North-dominated development models that might be perceived as outdated and lack grounding in partnership.

The events held in Pretoria and New York highlighted the importance of building democratic systems tailored to local contexts. The discussions at these events provided sharp focus on the importance of democracy delivering tangible results including social and economic benefits, as well as highlighting the need for continued emphasis on political rights and improving institutional standards. Steps to strengthen Global South leadership, such as prioritizing locally led initiatives (as highlighted in the Dakar conference), are essential for fostering democratic systems that are genuinely owned by the people. Regional alliances can facilitate peer learning, helping to share and amplify context-specific best practices while fostering political solidarity among countries facing similar challenges.

For example, participants at the June 2025 Stockholm Conference on Electoral Integrity highlighted two notable examples of regional cooperation that successfully promote harmonized electoral governance, namely the Electoral Commissions Forum of Southern African Development Community Countries as well as the Pacific Islands, Australia and New Zealand Electoral

Administrators Network. At the supranational level, the European Commission's election network is also enhancing resilience against online threats in EU member states and has introduced a Checklist for Election Integrity and a Risk Management Matrix.

Additionally, triangular cooperation, in which traditional Northern partners or multilateral organizations provide support for South-South initiatives, plays an important role in opening spaces that promote regional ownership and mutual learning. The 70th anniversary of the Asia-Africa Conference held in Bandung, Indonesia, in October 2025 serves as a significant example of cross-regional efforts aimed at strengthening electoral integrity. Supplementing traditional multilateral partnerships with minilateral

partnerships (such as troikas) can also assist in addressing complex challenges that require flexible and immediate responses.

On a global level, the June 2025 Stockholm Conference concluded with the adoption of the Stockholm Consensus on Electoral Integrity. This document outlines an agenda for electoral management bodies (EMBs) to strengthen electoral integrity and foster ongoing international coordination—representing a strong commitment to advance global learning among all participating EMBs.

With South Africa holding the G20 presidency in 2025 and India, South Africa and Brazil set to chair IDEA's Council of Member States in the coming years, there are notable opportunities for sustained leadership from the Global South.

'International IDEA has firmly established itself as a leader in advancing electoral integrity and democratic governance across Africa. Its work has earned the trust and confidence of member states as well as regional and continental institutions that form the backbone of Africa's democratic architecture.'

Lindlyn Moma, Director of Strategic Impact at the International Institute for Environment and Development and International IDEA Board Member



‘During this 30th anniversary year, the conference on electoral integrity, prepared over two years, allowed representatives of electoral management bodies to exchange ideas and best practices and to identify areas of further cooperation. In offering this kind of platform for policy exchange, International IDEA plays an essential role as convener and facilitator of democracy practice across the world.’

Christian Leffler, former Deputy Secretary-General of the European External Action Service and Chair of International IDEA's Board of Advisers

‘International IDEA's strength lies in its unique combination of values leadership, setting high standards for democratic norms worldwide, and technical delivery through rigorous research, practical advisory services and innovative tools. This blend of the aspirational and the methodological enables IDEA to support its diverse Member States and programming partners with both inspiring democratic aspiration and actionable solutions.’

Megan Price, Head Conflict Research Unit at Clingendael and International IDEA Board Member

2. It is critical to continue to safeguard the credibility of democratic institutions.

‘Democratic backsliding is symptomatic of multiple crises: institutional decay, elite capture, pervasive corruption and the erosion of public trust.’

High-Level Dialogue on Re-imagining Democracy in Africa.
Comparative Experiences from the Global South

Across the global discussions throughout the 30th anniversary year, Member States, partners and experts further confirmed the need to safeguard democratic institutions. These institutions—such as electoral commissions, courts and legislatures—act as crucial counterweights against authoritarian threats and democratic backsliding. However, their legitimacy rests on their independent and impartial operations, which are in turn essential for building public trust and accountability, and ultimately upholding the rule of law.

Discussions at the Stockholm Conference on Electoral Integrity in June 2025 emphasized that protecting electoral integrity requires actions beyond mere technical administration. To address emerging challenges like misinformation and disinformation, EMB representatives in Stockholm stressed that EMBs must adopt proactive strategies that enhance

transparency and ensure effective (and constant) communication. For EMBs, this includes open data sharing and leveraging technology to combat false narratives before they take root, in collaboration with civil society and the media. Moreover, clear, public communication about all the steps in complex electoral processes is vital for fostering an informed citizenry. Such approaches help preserve democratic legitimacy.

Importantly, several speakers at the Stockholm Conference emphasized that effective cooperation among election agencies relies on strong leadership from the EMB, with other stakeholders providing advisory support. Simultaneously, EMBs must also earn public confidence in their autonomy, particularly in contexts where trust in security or other institutions is limited.

While formal constitutional safeguards are essential, the experience of the past three decades has shown that these are inadequate without political will, financial support and institutional accountability. As noted during the discussions held in Santiago, allocating sufficient resources and ensuring that their institutional design includes safeguards against corruption is key to the autonomy and integrity of election bodies. Moreover, inter-agency cooperation has proven to be an effective practice in countering integrity threats and fostering multi-stakeholder engagement in countries such as Australia, Namibia and Sweden. For example, Sweden's Election Cooperation Network brings together

law enforcement and local authorities to manage election-related security risks, and Australia's Electoral Integrity Assurance Taskforce does the same to address foreign interference in elections. In Namibia, a party liaison committee, chaired by the EMB, serves as a key communication platform, ensuring that political actors feel fairly treated.

As highlighted in the Pretoria Consensus dialogues, these reform processes must also be inclusive of marginalized voices. In practice, the event report notes that 'this requires institutional spaces to open up to citizens organizing at the grassroots level: civil society actors and informal leaders beyond the elite who are often excluded from governance processes. When institutions listen, adapt and act with integrity, they become engines of transformation.'

3. Participatory and inclusive governance is vital to bolstering the legitimacy of democracy.

'If democratic systems reproduce the same exclusions and inequalities as authoritarian regimes, then the social contract loses both its moral and its political authority. Reclaiming that contract demands not only political reform but a radical restructuring of how power is organized and shared.'

High-Level Dialogue on Re-imagining Democracy in Africa.
Comparative Experiences from the Global South

Over the course of the 30th anniversary year, participants around the world stressed the importance of inclusion to vibrant and thriving democracies. Acknowledging how power is unevenly distributed in many societies, this year's discussions identified the need to amplify the voices of those who have historically been left out of decision-making processes. Importantly, inclusion requires that everyone has equal opportunities to participate in shaping the future, especially through means that go beyond casting ballots. Particular attention to structural barriers that disproportionately impact historically marginalized groups is required to more effectively promote and foster broad inclusion.

'In a time of democratic decline, International IDEA stands out for its defence of fundamental freedoms and rights. The organization offers concrete, flexible and needs-based support to countries such as Ukraine, Moldova and Armenia—something that few others have the capacity to do in the same way.'

Carl Hartzell, Deputy Director-General, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden

Pluralistic exchanges and participatory mechanisms, such as municipal-level dialogue in South Africa to address water crises, or participatory budgeting and social protection policies designed at the community-level in Latin America, are examples of inclusive mechanisms discussed at the High-Level Dialogue on Re-imagining Democracy in Africa. These examples show how focusing on the lived experiences and local realities of all citizens, but particularly marginalized groups, strengthens inclusion and contributes to effective policies.

During the discussions held in Santiago, participants noted opportunities for growth and good practices to enhance democratic inclusion and the participation of women in democratic processes. They highlighted how policies promoting gender parity have transformed the link between citizenry and the State, resulting in more inclusive decision and

policymaking and new, more inclusive structures for political parties and justice systems.

Strengthening civic space is also vital for ensuring inclusion, as noted by participants from New York to Brussels and Santiago. Examples across the globe show that community-based movements have made significant contributions, especially in the push for participatory decision making. Along with more traditional civil society organizations, such movements help bridge gaps between the people and their representatives.

Participants in Stockholm and Brussels agreed that exclusion, on the other hand, can lead to instability and create fertile ground for populist and authoritarian discourse to grow, as people feel left behind and misunderstood by their representatives and traditional political parties.

‘Institutions like International IDEA are indispensable for rethinking the times, for convening analysis, reflection and proposals for rapid actions towards leading countries to work for the strengthening of new democracies in the 21st century. ... Education, public ethics and citizen participation are key to guiding our systems, because defending democracy today is about reinventing it, making it more transparent, more inclusive and closer to the real lives of people.’

Beatriz Argimon, former Vice President of Uruguay and International IDEA Board Member



‘Democracy is not a given. And because it is not, International IDEA is more necessary than ever. Not only for moments of regime transitions, but for reinforcing the value of long-standing institutions for the future generations.’

Maria Isabel Aninat Sahli, Dean of Faculty of Law, Universidad Adolfo Ibañez, and Vice Chair of International IDEA’s Board of Advisers

4. Democracy and prosperity go hand in hand.

‘Democracy is not just a value; it is a driver of peace, sustainable development and prosperity.’

Nikolas Stürchler, Ambassador of Switzerland to Australia, 30th Anniversary Event in Canberra, 5 August 2025

Participants around the world also discussed the link between democracy and prosperity, highlighting how democracy leads to more equal and more peaceful societies and is the foundation of prosperity. In Pretoria, New York, Washington, D.C., and Santiago, participants discussed how democracy goes well beyond elections. It has the power to drive social justice, security, access to health, employment, social safety nets and, overall, a better quality of life for all people. As illustrated in the International IDEA Policy Brief entitled ‘From Copenhagen 1995 to Doha 2025: Democracy as an Engine of Social Development and Shared Prosperity’, an outcome of the 30th anniversary year and the Swiss Chairship of the Council of Member States,¹ democracy has a crucial role in advancing social development.

¹The Interplay of Democracy, Inclusion and Prosperity’ has been Switzerland’s thematic priority during its Chairship of International IDEA’s Council in 2025. Switzerland has closely collaborated with and supported International IDEA in the preparation of the Policy Brief ‘From Copenhagen 1995 to Doha 2025: Democracy as an Engine of Social Development and Shared Prosperity’. The views and analyses expressed in the Policy Brief, however, do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of Switzerland.

However, participants in this year’s 30th anniversary events also stressed the need to renew efforts to ensure that democracy delivers, particularly in regions that have more recently experienced democratization. During the conference in Santiago, participants noted how undemocratic governance and discourse offer ‘fast’ solutions to persistent challenges, but at the cost of rights and the rule of law. Some examples included bypassing checks and balances to deliver on promises of curtailing insecurity or reducing unemployment.

Participants from different regions acknowledged that people demand that leaders address unfulfilled promises: social and economic justice and safety. During the Pretoria High-Level Dialogue, participants expressed the need to reclaim the social contract in ways that ensure that leaders understand and respond to what societies prioritize. The inability to deliver on popular needs risks undermining support for democracy and makes authoritarian leadership more appealing. Discussions also involved the need to distribute power in a more equal way, through improved methods of participation or mechanisms for accountability and stronger political parties.

But the focus should not only be placed on processes. Participants in several regions emphasized that a more transformative vision of democracy that goes beyond civil and political rights by elevating economic justice, social inclusion and participation needs urgent attention. As noted by the Council of Member States in its statement on the occasion of International IDEA’s 30th anniversary, ‘[s]tronger democracies demonstrably lead to a safer and more prosperous world’.

‘International IDEA’s research, dialogue and partnerships have been instrumental in guiding nations through times of change, enabling resilient electoral systems and fostering the hope of democratic renewal. The Election Commission of India and India International Institute of Democracy and Election Management will continue to work extensively and closely with International IDEA to empower various election management bodies to deliver credible elections and promote sustainable democracy.’

Gyanesh Kumar, Chief Election Commissioner of India

‘In three decades, International IDEA moved from knowledge hub to do-tank. In a time of uncertainty, it should reinforce electoral integrity, safeguard civic space and independent media, and align democratic governance with climate action and inclusive development through strong partnerships and structured peer learning.’

Alberto van Klaveren, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile

5. Building democratic resilience will help us to be prepared for existing and future challenges.

‘Today, democracy faces its strongest headwinds in our lifetimes. Threats to freedom, human rights and the rule of law are proliferating around us. In response, International IDEA is working with our Member States and partners to identify and monitor these threats, to tease out the best examples from all over the world of how to counter them, and to support those that are on the frontlines of democracy.’

Kevin Casas-Zamora, Secretary-General of International IDEA, International IDEA 30th Anniversary High-Level Session, Stockholm, 12 June 2025

Democratic resilience emerged as a recurring and organizing theme during the 30th anniversary events. Participants acknowledged that shifts in the geopolitical landscape, rising authoritarianism, insecurity, climate change and the digital revolution are among the global challenges requiring leaders and societies to adapt. These have been compounded by attacks on democratic norms worldwide, led by previous supporters of democracy, along with decreasing financial support for democracy assistance.

In this context, participants noted the urgency of bolstering institutions of governance in ways that make them more self-sufficient and resilient to shocks and future crises. In Bandung, there was agreement that democratic resilience depends on sustainable electoral financing, particularly where complex challenges abound. Conversations in New York also highlighted how resilience depends on democracy’s responsiveness to people’s needs and ability to deliver tangible results.

While democratic resilience might not look the same in every country, participants in different regions of the world shared signs of hope and examples of how democracies can withstand shocks, adapt and recover by drawing on a range of supports, including multilateralism, regional partnerships, locally driven efforts and community-based organizing. In Santiago, participants noted that backsliding is not irreversible, and that building democratic resilience through strengthened state capabilities, enhanced citizen participation and strong civil society is key to countering continued challenges, and an opportunity to unlock democracy’s transformative potential. They also highlighted examples of lessons learned regarding how to confront the spread of mis- and disinformation in elections and political violence online, which is particularly dangerous for women. From EMBs developing digital awareness campaigns in Canada, to monitoring tools to prevent political violence against women in Mexico, there are success stories and learning opportunities that can

Climate change has been another factor that has required democratic institutions to adapt. In 2024 alone, 15 countries held elections under extreme climate conditions. The Stockholm Series Lecture on 'Voting in Times of Climate Change' (9 June) highlighted the displacement of voters, the closure of voting facilities and the loss of identity documents or even election materials as some of the issues that EMBs have had to consider. But as noted in that context: there is opportunity in these challenges to better prepare for emergency situations and share experiences on contingency plans and training.

people feel they belong, democracy is better able to resist and adapt to threats'.



Tom Rogers AO, former Australian Electoral Commissioner
and International IDEA Board Member

Adrian Junker, Ambassador of Switzerland and Chair of the Council of Member States of International IDEA

Reflections and outlook

What this means for International IDEA and similar institutes moving forward

This year's discussions identified key areas of focus for International IDEA, its Member States and its partners around the world. The work to uphold democracy and demonstrate its value must proceed using the following action points as guidelines for the future.

1.

Revitalize multilateralism.

Multilateralism has succeeded in tackling many challenges, but it requires renewed commitment amid geopolitical uncertainty and new threats. Solidarity and cooperation within and across regions can take many forms, and new ways of building partnerships can contribute to flexible and faster responses to emerging problems.

Championing multilateral and

South–South solidarity to defend democracy and amplify Southern perspectives in global forums elevates long-neglected experiences, offering an opportunity to reimagine what democracy can look like. Given its diverse membership and global convening power, International IDEA is well positioned to champion Global South leadership to revitalize democracy support and rethink our expectations of democracy going forward.

2.

Protect democratic institutions.

The integrity and independence of democratic institutions, especially EMBs, the judiciary and other accountability bodies, are key to democratic legitimacy. Confronted with obstacles such as false narratives, deficits in accountability, or threats to financial or operational independence and sustainability, institutions require strong leadership, robust legal frameworks, inclusive reform processes and multi-stakeholder dialogue. For example, the vibrant and unique EMB network coordinated by International IDEA helps EMBs engage in peer learning and pool their best knowledge and resources to combat future challenges.

3.

Balance the playing field. The uneven distribution of power within societies is a barrier to effective participation in politics and inclusive governance. The lived experiences and local realities of all citizens, but especially of those who have historically been marginalized, should be the focus of a new social contract.

Empowering inclusive civic participation, particularly youth, minority and women-led initiatives, contributes to stronger, more resilient democracies. Inclusion is at the heart of International IDEA's work; the 2025 'Democracy for All' campaign can provide a basis for the future work of policymakers and practitioners on how to innovate to ensure inclusion.

4.

Deliver outcomes that people prioritize. Democracy is at the core of more peaceful and prosperous societies, but unaddressed promises of security, social justice and economic stability can create audiences for populist and anti-system rhetoric.

Reimagining democracy as a system that goes beyond civil and political freedoms to incorporate social and economic well-being, inclusion and participatory governance is crucial for deepening support for democracy. International IDEA's work on strategic foresight can support forward-looking policymaking that envisions more flexible and inclusive approaches to democratic governance.

5.

Build resilience so that democracies are prepared for the future.

Democratic resilience is key to offsetting persistent challenges to democratic values, especially as new, complex threats present challenges for leaders who must balance people's rights with growing and diverse security concerns.

The ability to adapt in the face of change is central to democratic resilience. By providing a platform for pluralistic exchanges—including between its Member States—International IDEA can provide targeted recommendations that help leaders navigate complex scenarios and learn from each other's innovations. It can support this leadership by continuing to deliver cutting-edge research that keeps pace with the challenges and opportunities on the horizon.



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References to the names of countries and regions in this publication do not represent the official position of International IDEA with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned.

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Photo page 1: From left: Kevin Casas-Zamora, Secretary-General of International IDEA; Daniel Sachs, Vice Chair of the Board of Open Society Foundations and founder of the Daniel Sachs Foundation; Patricia Danzi, Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation-SDC/Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland; and Samson Itodo, founder of Yiaga Africa and International IDEA Board Member, June 2025. Credit: Malin Huusmann/International IDEA.

Photo page 3: High-Level Dialogue on Reimagining Democracy in Africa, in South Africa, 19–20 June 2025. Credit: International IDEA.

Photos page 4: 1) Michelle Bachelet, former President of Chile, delivered a keynote speech at the high-level session on 12 June 2025 hosted by the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Credit: Malin Huusmann/International IDEA. 2) Former Prime Minister of Sudan, Abdalla Hamdok speaks at the High-Level Dialogue on 'Reimagining Democracy in Africa', in South Africa, June 2025. Credit: International IDEA 3) From left: Nikolas Stürchler, Ambassador of Switzerland to Australia, Kazuhiro Suzuki, Ambassador of Japan to Australia and Leena Rikkilä Tamang, Director for the Asia and the Pacific region in Australia, August 2025. Credit: Pensosbud Canberra. 4) Marcela Ríos Tobar, Director for Latin America and the Caribbean region during her opening speech in Chile, September 2025. Credit: Pablo Sanhueza/International IDEA.

Photos page 5: 1) Sam van der Staak, Director of the Regional Europe Programme, with Marcin Walecki, former Senior Resident Country Director in Ukraine of NDI; Ambassador of Mongolia to the European Union Bold Luvsanvandan, and Ambassador Dorjraa Munkhtur of Mongolia; in Belgium, September 2025. Credit: © Cédric Puisney. 2) UNGA side event on 'Support for Democracy in a New Geopolitical Context' at the Ford Foundation, New York, September 2025. Credit: Jessica Benton Cooney/International IDEA. 3) Annika Silva-Leander, Head of International IDEA's North America Office in the event 'Inter-American Democratic Charter: The Promise of Democracy and Prosperity for the Western Hemisphere'. Credit: ©Juan Manuel Herrera/OAS. 4) Olivier Zehnder, Ambassador of Switzerland to Indonesia representing the Chair of International IDEA with Indah Nuria Savitri, Director of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia, and Leena Rikkilä Tamang, Director for the Asia and the Pacific region, in Indonesia, November 2025. Credit: Arka Studio

Photo page 7: International IDEA staff and collaborators at the Institute's 30th anniversary event in Chile, September 2025. Credit: Pablo Sanhueza/International IDEA.

Photo page 10: Roba D. Sharamo, Regional Director for Africa and West Asia, International IDEA, in the middle, and Maurice Enguelegue, Senior Adviser, Constitution-Building Process, Africa and West Asia, International IDEA, at right, handed over a plaque to honour the profound legacy of H.E. Mohammad Ibn Chambas, on his 75th birthday, at the conference dinner, at the Fourth Annual Retreat for Special Envoys and High Representatives for Regional Economic Communities in Africa, Dakar, Senegal, September 2025. Credit: International IDEA.