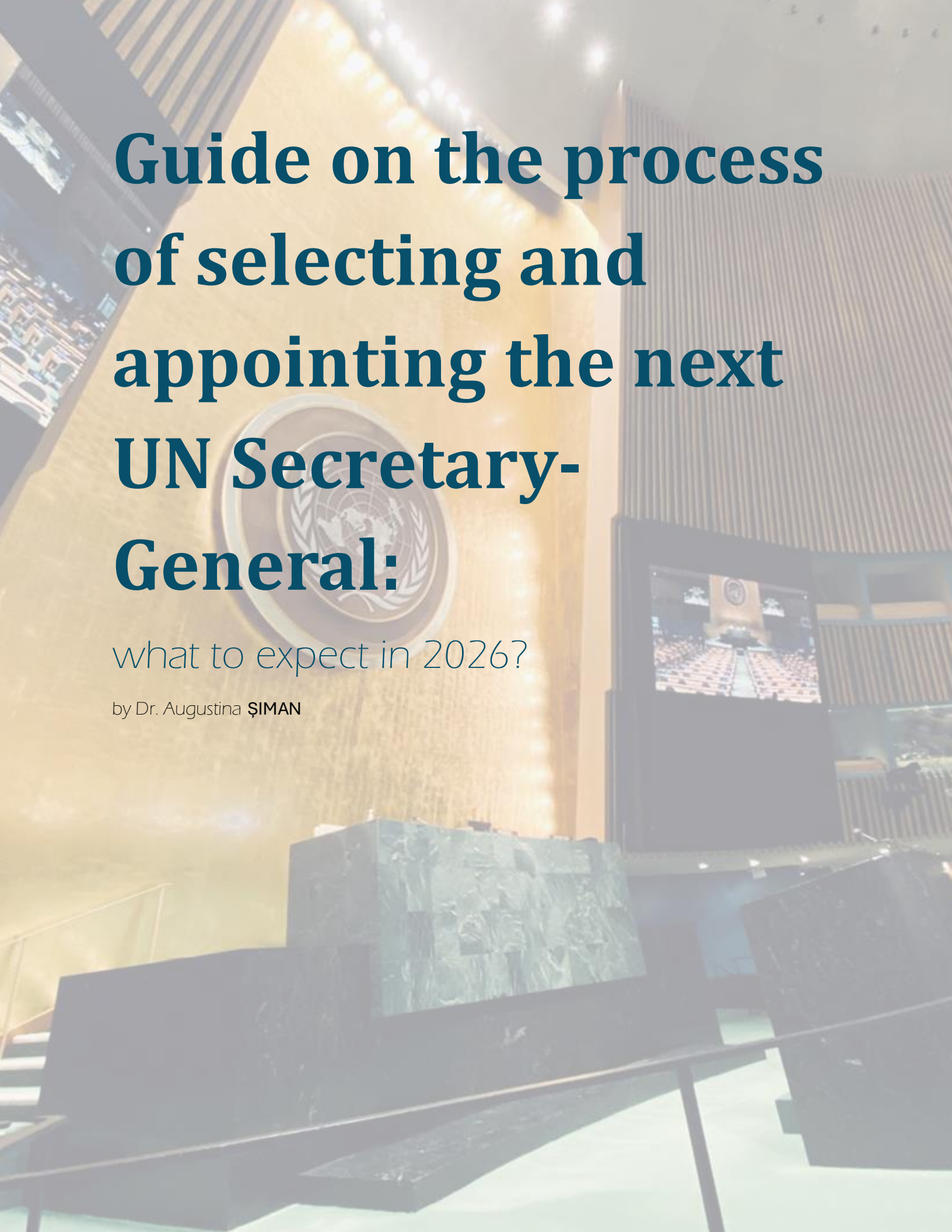




Guide on the process of selecting and appointing the next UN Secretary- General:

what to expect in 2026?

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Who is the United Nations Secretary-General?

The **United Nations Secretary-General** is equal parts a diplomat and advocate, civil servant and CEO (...), a symbol of United Nations ideals and a spokesperson for the interests of the world's peoples, in particular the poor and vulnerable among them.

The UN Charter, in article 97, describes the Secretary-General as "chief administrative officer" of the Organization, who is **appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council**.

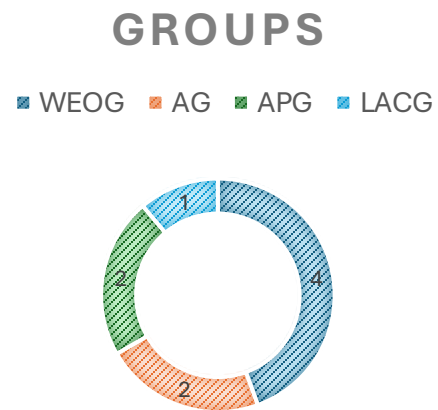
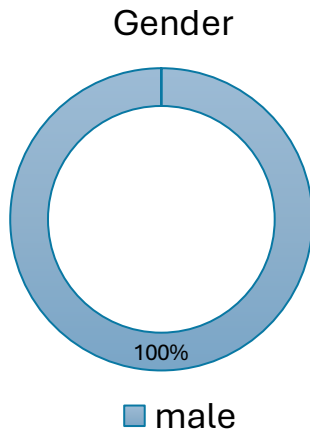
Furthermore, according to article 100 paragraph 1 of the UN Charter "In the performance of their duties the **Secretary-General** and the staff **shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization**. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization".

Among the main responsibilities of the UN Secretary-General: oversees the UN Secretariat and ensures the effective functioning of the organization; appoints undersecretaries to more than fifty UN posts, including the heads of agencies; acts as a global diplomat and engages with world leaders to mediate conflicts, promote peace and security; may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security; etc.

Between 1946 - 2026 the United Nations has had **9 Secretary-Generals**: Trygve Lie (appointed in 1946 and 1950) - Norway, Dag Hammarskjöld (appointed in 1953 and 1957) - Sweden, U Thant (appointed in 1962 and 1966) - Myanmar, Kurt Waldheim (appointed in 1971 and 1976) - Austria, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar (appointed in 1981 and 1986) - Peru, Boutros Boutros-Ghali (appointed in 1991) - Egypt, Kofi Annan (appointed in 1996 and 2001) - Ghana, Ban Ki-moon (appointed in 2006 and 2011) - South Korea, António Guterres (appointed in 2016 and 2021) - Portugal.

Thus, **4** Secretary-Generals came from the Western European and Others Group (WEOG) - Norway, Sweden, Austria, Portugal; **2** Secretary-Generals came from the African Group (AG) - Egypt, Ghana; **2** Secretary-Generals came from the Asia-Pacific Group - Myanmar, South Korea, **1** Secretary-General came from the Latin American and Caribbean Group (LACG) - Peru.

Since the establishment of the United Nations in 1945, in 80 years of existence of the Organizations, out of the 9 Secretary-Generals appointed thus far, **none were women, and none came from the Eastern European Group.***



Are there any criteria for selecting and appointing the next UN Secretary-General?

On 5 September 2025 the General Assembly adopted [resolution 79/327](#) on the Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, which sets out the process for the selection and appointment in line with [Article 97](#) of the Charter of the United Nations.

Paragraph 40 of the GA resolution 79/327 underlines the importance for **candidates to embody the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and a firm commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter.**

Paragraph 41 of the GA resolution 79/327 recalls paragraph 59 of resolution 77/335, and **reaffirms** previous resolutions on **continued efforts towards achieving equal and fair distribution in terms of the gender and geographical balance with regard to appointments of executive heads of the Organization, including the Secretary-General, while meeting the highest possible standards.**

*The UN General Assembly is composed of [5 regional groups](#): African Group, Asia - Pacific Group, Eastern European Group, Latin American and Caribbean Group, Western European and Others Group.

The road to becoming the United Nations Secretary – General

2026 will be a decisive year for the United Nations.

The world's most consequential diplomatic appointment will take place, setting the tone for the Organization's leadership, priorities, and global engagement for years to come.

The **process** is traditionally based on a **UN General Assembly resolution on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly**, followed by a **joint letter** of the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council initiating the process, and **subsequent steps**.

On 5 September 2025 the UN General Assembly adopted the [resolution 79/327](#)* on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly - setting out the process for the 2025 – 2026 selection and appointment of the next UNSG, in line with article 97 of the UN Charter. Resolution 79/327 builds on previous GA resolutions which brought important improvements (such as convening interactive dialogues with all candidates, by the President of the General Assembly, in line with paragraph 42 of the 2015 General Assembly resolution [69/321](#)) – therefore continuing a recently established tradition of making the process more transparent and inclusive.

In general terms, the UN General Assembly adopted on 5 September 2025 states that starting with the 80th session (which began on 9 September 2025) the process for the selection and appointment of the Secretary-General includes the following steps: 1) Formal initiation of the process through a **joint letter** of the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council addressed to Member States, inviting candidates to be presented. Member States to strongly consider nominating women candidates. 2) **Appointment of the Secretary-General by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council**. 3) The **swearing into office** of the Secretary-General-designate.

The resolution also states, in paragraph 42, that candidates should be **nominated by one Member State or by a group of Member States, each candidate should **disclose her or his sources of funding** at the time of the nomination, and candidates holding positions in the UN should consider **suspending their work** during the campaign. Moreover, **a nominating Member State may withdraw a candidate at any time during the process**.*

The process is nevertheless more layered.

Below the visual timeline of the key stages of the Secretary-General selection and appointment process, **based on United Nations General Assembly and Security Council documents A/71/774 – S/2017/93**, as well as the **2016 process** that led to the appointment of Secretary-General António Guterres. The respective process debuted with the adoption of the **UNGA resolution 69/321 in September 2015**, followed by the **joint GA–SC letter issued in December 2015 inviting nominations**, and concluded a year later in **December 2016**, when the new Secretary-General took the oath of office.

Chronology of the selection and appointment process of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

- Issuance of a **joint letter** by the President of the UN General Assembly and the President of the UN Security Council inviting candidates to be presented by Member States.
- Informal dialogues of the UN General Assembly with the **candidates**.
- Informal meetings of the UN Security Council with the **candidates**.
- Multiple rounds of **straw polls**.
- **Possible informal dialogues of the UN General Assembly with the **new candidates joining the race** (between rounds of straw polls).*
- **Possible informal meetings of the UN Security Council with the **new candidates joining the race** (between rounds of straw polls).*
- Final round of **straw polls**.
- Adoption of UN security Council resolution **recommending a candidate** to the UN General Assembly.
- Adoption of **UN General Assembly resolution**.
- **Oath of office** by the new Secretary-General in the UN General Assembly.

The joint letter

On the 25th of November 2025, the President of the UN General Assembly (for the 80th session), H.E. Ms. Annalena Baerbock, and the President of the UN Security Council (for the month of November), H.E. Mr. Michael Imran Kanu, issued a [joint letter](#) initiating the selection and appointment process of the next UN Secretary-General.

The joint letter (*[which at the UN Security Council level was agreed by consensus – as the Security Council President signed the letter on behalf of all its members, acting under the Council's Rule 19](#)*) emphasized that the process will be guided by the principles **transparency** and **inclusivity**, in a **structured** and **timely manner**.

The joint letter also underscores that candidates can be nominated **only by UN Member States** through an official letter addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (*for the respective month, as the presidency of the Security Council rotates monthly – in accordance with Rule 18 of the Security Council's Provisional Rules of Procedure*), and invites for candidates to be presented “*who have proven leadership and managerial abilities, extensive experience in international relations and strong diplomatic, communication and multilingual skills*”, while also encouraging Member States to strongly consider nominating women as candidates. **The two Presidents will also maintain a public list of candidates** – available [here](#).

Importantly, the joint letter confirms the **continuation of informal interactive dialogues in the General Assembly** and the deliberations of the Security Council – similar to the [2015 joint letter](#) which established this practice for the first time in UN history. Therefore, *[the 2026 appointment will be the second competitive process since new modalities for selecting Secretaries-General were developed in 2015-2016, culminating in naming António Guterres to his first term of office](#)*. **Previous to 2015**, and namely the adoption of the **General Assembly revitalization resolution 69/321**, the Security Council members deliberated over candidates without the engagement of the wider UN membership, and without transparency.

Shortly after the circulation of the 25th of November 2025 joint letter, on 26 November 2025, the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed a [letter](#) to the President of the Security Council, containing the **Ibero-American common position on the selection of the next UNSG – supporting the selection of a national of a Latin American and Caribbean state as a Secretary-General of the United Nations**.

The informal dialogues (UN General Assembly)

The practice of holding **informal dialogues between the UN General Assembly and the official candidates for the position of UN Secretary-General** was an **innovation** introduced during the 2015 – 2016 process, set out in the General Assembly resolution 69/321, and summarized in the [letter](#) dated 13 September 2016 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the President of the Security Council. This same letter also underscores that all 12 candidates, at that time, participated in the informal dialogues.

The format of the 2016 informal dialogues (*which can be expected in 2026 as well – given the 2025 joint letter invoking the principles of transparency and inclusivity, and underscoring the continuation of the practice of informal interactive dialogues in the General Assembly*) was defined in the letters of the then President of the General Assembly - dated 25 February 2016 ([A/70/877](#)) and 29 March 2016 ([A/70/878](#)) - as follows, in line with the principles of transparency and inclusivity:

- Candidates were invited to provide a short, focused vision statement (up to 2,000 words), circulated through the Office of the President of the General Assembly, as received, ideally no later than one week in advance of the informal meeting.
- A two-hour segment for each individual candidate was chaired by the President of the General Assembly.
- An opening statement was delivered by the candidate (10 minutes).
- Member States posed questions on a first-come, first-served basis, bearing in mind requests from groups.
- Member States were strongly encouraged to limit their questions and comments to a maximum of two minutes and to focus on specific questions in an interactive manner. The President enforced this time limit, as appropriate.
- Candidates were given the opportunity to respond to Member States' interventions at regular intervals.
- Meetings were open and broadcast on the Internet with interpretation in all official languages, and followed General Assembly seating protocol. A link to each webcast was posted on www.un.org/pga/70/sgfor.
- One to two representatives from civil society were given the floor, time permitting.

Research into past UN practice unveils **examples of questions posed in 2016** by the Member States to the candidates, regarding issues around the functioning of the UN and global political concerns – such as:

Article 100 of the UN Charter stipulates that the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the Organization. However, the Inspectors of the JIU (Joint Inspection Unit) are convinced that historically no Secretary-General has been immune to political pressure. How will you avoid such pressure during your tenure if elected?; **How** do you expect to strengthen the work of the Office of the Secretary-General?; **Please share** your vision for mobilizing international support in favor of landlocked developing countries; Regarding the **selection and appointment procedures of Senior Officials**, that have been criticized and deemed politicized, as a Secretary-General which specific measures will you take to guarantee a transparent, fair, representative, and timely selection and appointment process, with due regard to geographical rotation?; How will you ensure – for example – more representatives of SIDS (*Small Island Developing States*) within the Senior Officials as well as Special Representatives of the Secretariat?; How do you see the **partnership between the United Nations and other regional organizations** – such as the African Union or the European Union – to better prevent international crises and to better address international crises?; What is your vision on conflict prevention, mediation, and peace initiatives. How can these efforts be enhanced to **maintain international peace and security**?; **What steps** would you take to improve gender balance within the United Nations most senior management levels?; With reference to **resolution 1325** on women, peace, and security, this resolution urges member states to include women at all levels, in national, regional, and international bodies. What has been your contribution in this regard in your career so far and how do you expect to further promote the implementation of this resolution and other related resolutions, including the participation of women in mediation, peace negotiations and electoral processes during your tenure?; Regarding **background and leadership** – taking into account your previous experience and your leadership in senior positions, how do you think that such background could strengthen the 3 pillars of the United Nations, and how could it become an asset in order to better implement UN mandates on the frontlines every day around the world?

In **2016**, the informal dialogues of the UN General Assembly with the candidates took place between April 12th to October 3rd, with each candidate being granted an opportunity for an oral presentation and a dialogue with the UN Membership, within

a two-hour segment – a process also called “*a job interview in front of the whole world*”. **It is important to note that the initial round of informal interactive dialogues between the General Assembly and the candidates took place on April 12th, 13th, and 14th of 2016, with a second round of informal dialogues being organized between June 7th and October 3rd of 2016, for [additional candidates](#) who joined the race later.**

During this timeframe, following the General Assembly informal dialogues with each candidate, the UN Security Council met with candidates in informal meetings. Afterwards, the Security Council proceeded to its first round of straw polls on July 21st 2016.

Between the several rounds of straw polls, one more informal dialogue of the General Assembly and, respectively, one more informal meeting of the Security Council with a candidate took place, namely Kristalina Georgieva of Bulgaria – who joined the race for the position of UN Secretary-General [last](#). Nevertheless, it did not stall the process, as on October 5th 2016 the UN Security Council held its final straw poll round with António Guterres of Portugal [emerging as a favorite](#), and on October 6th 2016 adopted its resolution recommending the respective candidate to the General Assembly.

The 2016 process of **informal dialogues** was a **game changer** for the Organization. In the [words](#) of the President of the 70th session of the General Assembly, Mogens Lykketoft, *the two-hour presentation of each of the candidates in the General Assembly dialogues, and their collective Global Townhall debate, were important highlights and helped to include the global public in the debate about the future of the UN.*

It is nevertheless important to note that in the letter of the President of the General Assembly (PGA) addressed to the President of the Security Council, [of September 2016](#), in which the PGA explained the uniqueness of establishing the practice of informal dialogues between the General Assembly and the candidates, he also referred to **future improvements of the process** of selecting and appointing the UN Secretary-General, emphasizing that “*the new standard of transparency and inclusivity should be seen as the bar, not the ceiling, and **should be maintained throughout the entirety of the selection and appointment process** [...] For example [...], I have been disappointed by the lack of transparency exercised by the Council in its subsequent communication about the **straw polls**. It is neither respectful of the rest of the membership of the United Nations nor fair to the candidates themselves, for the results to be communicated through leaks from Council members to the world’s media*”.

The informal meetings (UN Security Council)

In 2016, additional to the informal dialogues held between the nominated candidates and the UN General Assembly, the UN Security Council held informal meetings with each individual candidate **privately** – [according to sources](#) - at the Permanent Mission of the country holding the Security Council Presidency for the respective month.

In this sense, in his [note](#) on the 2016 selection process for the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Permanent Representative of Japan highlighted that the members of the Security Council were inspired by the success of the informal dialogues of the General Assembly, and some of them raised the issue of holding hearings in the Council. As a result, these “hearings” with the candidates, which were called “**informal meetings**”, were held by the Council as well, and proved to be crucial, as they **enabled Council members to exchange views with individual candidates and to conduct a more substantial decision-making process**.

Moreover, the 2016 process was the first time in history that the Security Council had met with candidates for the position of UN Secretary-General. Therefore, [the Council held](#) three informal meetings with the candidates in June 2016 under the presidency of France, nine in July under the presidency of Japan, and one in October under the presidency of the Russian Federation.

The **practice of informal meetings of the UN Security Council with nominated candidates is set to continue throughout the 2026 selection and appointment process** as well – as established in the [November 2025 joint letter](#) of the President of the UN General Assembly (for the 80th session), H.E. Ms. Annalena Baerbock, and the President of the UN Security Council (for the month of November), H.E. Mr. Michael Imran Kanu: “The President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council will offer candidates opportunities for informal dialogues or meetings with members of their respective bodies”.

The straw polls

What are straw polls?

Straw polls are secret, informal, and non-binding votes conducted by the Security Council. For each candidate, Council members indicate whether they “**encourage**,” “**discourage**,” or have “**no opinion**”. Their purpose is not to decide - but to test viability, narrow the field, and gradually identify a consensus candidate.

In the selection process of the UN Secretary-General, the Security Council uses informal **straw polls** for several rounds until a single candidate emerges.

What really matters in straw polls? The decisive factor is not the number of “encourages” ballots a candidate receives from the Security Council, it is whether a candidate receives a “**discourage**” from a permanent member (P5) once colour-coded ballots are introduced. A red “discourage” represents a potential veto signal (*not a legal veto, but politically decisive*). This is why **colour-coded ballots are introduced later in the process**, as the **straw polls process itself seeks to avoid forcing a veto**, and **consensus is gradually engineered before any formal vote in the Security Council**.

Once straw polls identify an acceptable candidate, the Council moves to a formal vote.

Under the UN Charter, Article 27, a candidate must receive at least 9 affirmative votes (out of 15) and no negative vote (veto) from any P5 member. Only then can the Security Council recommend the candidate to the General Assembly. This is the only moment where numbers legally matter.

Based on past [UN practice](#), the General Assembly and Security Council documents – including [A/71/774 – S/2017/93](#), and the [2016 selection process](#) (during which 6 rounds of straw polls took place at the UN Security Council, with no Permanent Member indicating a “discouragement” for António Guterres – who was also the consistent leader in the straw polls throughout the process), **below the 3-phase straw poll practice of the UN Security Council** which can be expected to take place in 2026 as well:

Phase 1: Non-colour straw polls. The purpose of this phase is to narrow down the pool of candidates.

- Several rounds of informal straw polls
- Identical ballots for all 15 members of the Security Council
- Options of votes: encourage / discourage / no opinion
- No distinction between Permanent Members and Elected Members
- Used to identify frontrunners, encourage weaker candidates to withdraw, avoid early confrontations over vetoes

At this stage, numbers matter only politically, not legally

Phase 2: Colour-coded straw polls. The purpose of this phase is to clarify the intent of the Permanent Members. **This is a final straw poll.**

- Colour-coded ballot papers are introduced later in the process
- Permanent Members use red ballots
- A red ballot (“discourage”) signals a likely veto
- Still informal, non-binding, not a decision under the UN Charter

This phase answers the question: is there a candidate who can survive a formal vote without a P5 veto / or whom the Security Council would agree upon? *In 2016, following the sixth straw poll, it was confirmed that the Security Council as a whole would recommend to the General Assembly that Mr. António Guterres be appointed Secretary-General.*

The timeline of the 2016 6 straw poll rounds: 05/10/2016 (final) - 26/09/2016 – 09/09/2016 – 29/08/2016 – 05/08/2016 – 21/07/2016.

Phase 3: Adoption of a Security Council resolution recommending a candidate for appointment as Secretary-General.

Following the informal straw-poll process, the Security Council adopts, **in a closed meeting**, a resolution recommending a single candidate to the General Assembly for appointment as Secretary-General of the United Nations, for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January. This resolution can be adopted by acclamation or by a formal vote, held for a candidate. In case of a vote - *like any other substantive decision reached by the Security Council* through official voting, the Council's recommendation comes under **Article 27(3)** of the Charter and thus requires only a minimum of nine affirmative votes, with no negative vote by any permanent member.

UN Security Council & UN General Assembly resolutions

The *almost*-last step in the selection and appointment process of the UN Secretary-General, following the informal dialogues and meetings of the candidates with the General Assembly and the Security Council, and the several rounds of straw polls at the Security Council level, is the adoption of a **Security Council resolution recommending a candidate to the General Assembly** and, lastly, the adoption of a **General Assembly resolution appointing the candidate for the term of office**.

The five-year term of office is historically indicated in the General Assembly resolution 11(I) of 1946, providing that “The first Secretary-General shall be appointed for five years, the appointment being open at the end of that period for a further five-year term”; in the Security Council resolution of recommendation and in the General Assembly resolution of appointment, with the UN Charter not specifying nor the term of office, nor the number of terms a Secretary-General can serve.

As any other substantive decision reached by the Security Council through official voting, **the Council’s recommendation (resolution) to the General Assembly** is subject to Article 27(3) of the UN Charter and therefore **requires a minimum of nine affirmative votes, with no negative vote by any permanent member**.

In the light of the upcoming selection and appointment process of the next UN Secretary-General it is important to shed light on the **historical practice of past recommendations of the Security Council to the General Assembly** of single front runners for the "most impossible job", in order to unveil how many times the respective **Security Council resolutions were adopted through a vote versus acclamation**:

1. **SG António Guterres**, 2016 process, **SC resolution 2311** (2016), adopted unanimously at the 7782nd meeting (closed) **by acclamation**.
2. **SG Ban Ki-moon** (Republic of Korea), 2006 process, **SC resolution 1715** (2006), adopted unanimously at the 5547th meeting (closed) **by acclamation**.
3. **SG Kofi Annan** (Ghana), 1996 process, **SC resolution 1090** (1996), adopted unanimously at the 3725th meeting (closed), **by acclamation**.

4. [SG Boutros Boutros-Ghali](#) (Egypt), 1991 process, **SC resolution 720** (1991), adopted unanimously at the 3017th (closed) meeting, following a vote **by secret ballot**.
5. [SG Javier Perez de Cuellar](#) (Peru), 1981 process, **SC resolution 494** (1981), adopted unanimously at the 2312th (closed) meeting, following a vote **by secret ballot**.
6. [SG Kurt Waldheim](#) (Austria), 1971 process, **SC resolution 306** (1971), adopted unanimously at the 1620th (closed) meeting, following a vote **by secret ballot**.
7. [SG U Thant](#) (Myanmar), 1961 process, **SC resolution 168** (1961), adopted unanimously at the 972nd (closed) meeting, the S/PV.972 Official communiqué of the 972nd (closed) meeting does not disclose if the resolution was adopted by vote or acclamation.
8. [SG Dag Hammarskjöld](#) (Sweden), 1953 process. As per archives, S/PV.617: Official communiqué of the 617th meeting of the Security Council: "the Security Council held its 617th meeting on 31 March 1953, in private and, by 10 votes in favor and none against, with one abstention, adopted a proposal by the representative of France, recommending to the General Assembly that Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Swedish Minister of State, be appointed as Secretary-General of the United Nations".
9. [SG Trygve Lie](#) (Norway), 1946 Process. As per archives, S/PV.4: Official communiqué of the fourth meetings of the Security Council: "the Security Council held a private meeting on 29 January 1946, at which it was unanimously agreed to recommend to the General Assembly the name of Mr. Trygve Lie, Foreign Minister of Norway, for the post of Secretary-General".

The following General Assembly resolution is traditionally adopted by acclamation, there being solely one historical instance of a vote, in 1950, on [Trygve Lie's reappointment](#), as the Security Council was unable to make a recommendation.

As a timeline example, in 2016 the **Security Council adopted its resolution 2311 (2016)** recommending to the General Assembly that António Guterres be appointed as Secretary-General of the United Nations on **[6th of October](#)**, with the **General Assembly** further positively considering this recommendation and **[appointing Guterres as the UNSG on October 13th](#)**.

The Oath of Office

The **selection process of the UN Secretary-General culminates with the swearing into office**, during the last quarter of the year prior to assuming office.

As detailed in annex I to resolution [77/335](#), the Oath reads as follows:

“

I, [name], solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as Secretary-General of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, without seeking or accepting any instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any Government or other authority external to the Organization.”

The oath is administered by the President of the UN General Assembly, on the Charter of the United Nations. [After taking the oath of office](#), the new Secretary-General will make a statement in the UN General Assembly, usually highlighting his [strategic priorities](#) for the Organization.

The **United Nations Secretary-General serves a five-year term** and can be re-appointed for a second five-year term. In accordance with Article 97 of the Charter, the appointment is made by the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

In line with the historically well-established practice of the Organization, **re-appointments do not take place more than twice** – in order to promote geographical representation, inclusivity and leadership, as highlighted in UN General Assembly resolutions. **In 1981** Kurt Waldheim of Austria ran for an unprecedented **third full term** – but was **unsuccessful** due to the [veto of China](#).

About the author

Augustina ȘIMAN holds a **Doctoral Degree**, with a thesis in Public International Law, as well as a Master's Degree in International Law, from Moldova State University. She co-authored a monograph entitled „The Impact of International Organizations on the Development of Contemporary Public International Law” (Chișinău, 2019). She is an **alum of prestigious international law and diplomatic studies** at the Hague Academy of International Law (*UN fellowship*), Vienna Diplomatic Academy, the Romanian Diplomatic Institute, and the Jan Paderewski Institute of Diplomacy in Poland. In 2022, following her **endorsement by 3 members of the UN International Law Commission**, she was selected for the eminent International Law Seminar – where she conducted research on reparations to Individuals for gross violations of International Human Rights Law and serious violations of International Humanitarian Law.

Between 2023 – 2024 she served on the **UN Security Council**, focusing on issues such as: rules of procedure, working methods and documentation of the UN Security Council, counterterrorism, cooperation with the International Court of Justice and International Criminal Court, as well as regional conflicts and thematic files.

She holds a rich diplomatic acumen across the **UN General Assembly** as well on matters such as: UN elections, 6th (legal) - 5th (administrative and budgetary) - 3rd (social, humanitarian, and cultural) Committees. During her tenure as an accredited Moldovan diplomat to UN (2019 – 2022), elected by acclamation by the UN General Assembly, she served as **Vice-President of Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea**. She also served as Advisor to the Chair of the UN Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.

Prior to this, she taught Public International Law and other related courses at the Faculty of Law of Moldova State University, and since has continued to deliver guest lectures on contemporary pressing issues – “Modern Challenges to Public International Law and Multilateral Diplomacy at the UN”, “The impact of sea-level rise on statehood”.