



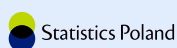
2025 All Members Meeting of the
Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and
Stateless Statistics (EGRISS)

Summary Report

28-30 October 2025
Warsaw, Poland



Organised by:



With financial support from:



About the Meeting

The 2025 All Members' Meeting (AMM) of the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS) took place in Warsaw, Poland, from the 28th to the 30th of October. Following the successful 2022 All Members' Meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and strategically scheduled at the end of our third mandate (2020–2025), the time was opportune to regroup, review achievements, and share experiences and lessons learnt from implementation of the International Recommendations on Refugees, IDPs, and Statelessness Statistics (**IRRS**, **IRIS**, and **IROSS**).

Through a comprehensive agenda with 10 sessions over three days, the meeting included active participation from our membership, bringing together 105 in-person and virtual attendees. Discussions were guided by four central objectives:

Click to See:
[Agenda](#)
[Concept Note](#)
[Participant's List](#)



The activity was made possible through financial contributions from the World Bank–UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC) and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) of the government of the United Kingdom. Statistics Poland (GUS) graciously hosted the event, a commitment that reflects Poland's own experience with displacement, particularly through its recent hosting of Ukrainian refugees, and its engagement as an EGRISS member to contribute to global efforts to address related statistical challenges.



“

We are deeply committed to evidence-based policymaking and to inclusion through robust, harmonised data. This extends well beyond our borders. We are proud to contribute to international initiatives, such as the IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS. These frameworks are much more than technical documents. They are instruments of accountability and solidarity, helping us speak the same statistical language in every region of the world.”

— Marek Cierpiał-Wolan, President of Statistics Poland

Meeting Context

EGRISS' third mandate, spanning almost six years from early 2020 until the end of 2025, unfolded during a period of profound global disruption, as the world grappled with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and later navigated an acute political and financial crisis across the international humanitarian and development system. Against this backdrop, the scale and complexity of forced displacement continued to grow, reaching an estimated 123.2 million people at the end of 2024, with the majority residing in middle- or lower-income countries, often in prolonged or protracted situations, and with many significant displacement contexts peaking or shifting during this timeframe. At the same time, public debates surrounding migration and asylum became increasingly fraught with tension and politicised in many parts of the world despite existing global commitments towards inclusion, durable solutions and responsibility sharing.

In addition to the culmination of EGRISS' third mandate, it was precisely these intersecting realities that galvanised the organisation of the 2025 All Members' Meeting: despite challenges and flux, EGRISS' Steering Committee championed an in-person convening, recognising the moment as both an opportunity for stocktaking and a platform for charting forward-looking objectives for the collaborative platform. Although a moment of systemic strain, with significant progress and momentum built through the Group's work in recent years, the event was prioritised to ensure the continuity and enhance visibility of the statistical inclusion agenda.

The timing of the meeting, ahead of the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) Progress Review Meeting in December 2025, presented additional opportunity for the EGRISS community: to inform policy dialogue concerning forced displacement and statelessness, positioning inclusive national statistics as the bedrock for sustainable responses and national action to secure solutions.





The global context was brought to bear on the AMM's deliberations through two complementary keynote addresses:

Ruven Menikdiwela, the UN Refugee Agency's (UNHCR) Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, delivered an opening speech highlighting the collective efforts and achievements of EGRISS members, working with the support of the UN Statistical Commission. Looking forward, she emphasised that, as we enter the final five years of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and shape the framework that will succeed it, the growing availability of national statistics on displacement will be a vital resource.

“

Our key motivation should remain the improvement of the lives of millions of people through this data work. Those affected by forced displacement or stateless have not chosen these circumstances. Better knowledge of their stories through regularly and sustainably produced national statistics, amongst other means, is essential to inform their effective protection and shape durable solutions.”

— *Ruven Menikdiwela, UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Protection*

Paweł Kowal, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Lower House of the Polish Parliament (Sejm) and Chairman of the Council for Cooperation with Ukraine in the Chancellery of the Prime Minister of Poland, grounded his intervention in his country's direct experience. The keynote address illuminated the practical policy dimensions of EGRISS' agenda, demonstrating how reliable displacement statistics function as essential tools for migration policy formulation and international cooperation. His remarks reinforced the central tenet that statistical inclusion is not merely a technical exercise but a foundational element of principled governance in an era marked by unprecedented displacement and information volatility.

“

The best response to cognitive attacks is data and the ability to spread it [for society to understand the contribution of migrants and refugees]. And that's also my duty as a politician to ask you [statistical experts] to provide this information, not ideology, not interpretation, but statistics, data, real information.”

— *Paweł Kowal, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Lower House of the Polish Parliament*



OBJECTIVE 1

Review progress made against the 2020–2025 ToR including major deliverables and institutional growth

The meeting evidenced the various and significant collective achievements vis-à-vis our current mandate, highlighting EGRISS' unique qualities, particularly its operational model characterised by genuine member engagement and demand-responsive programming.

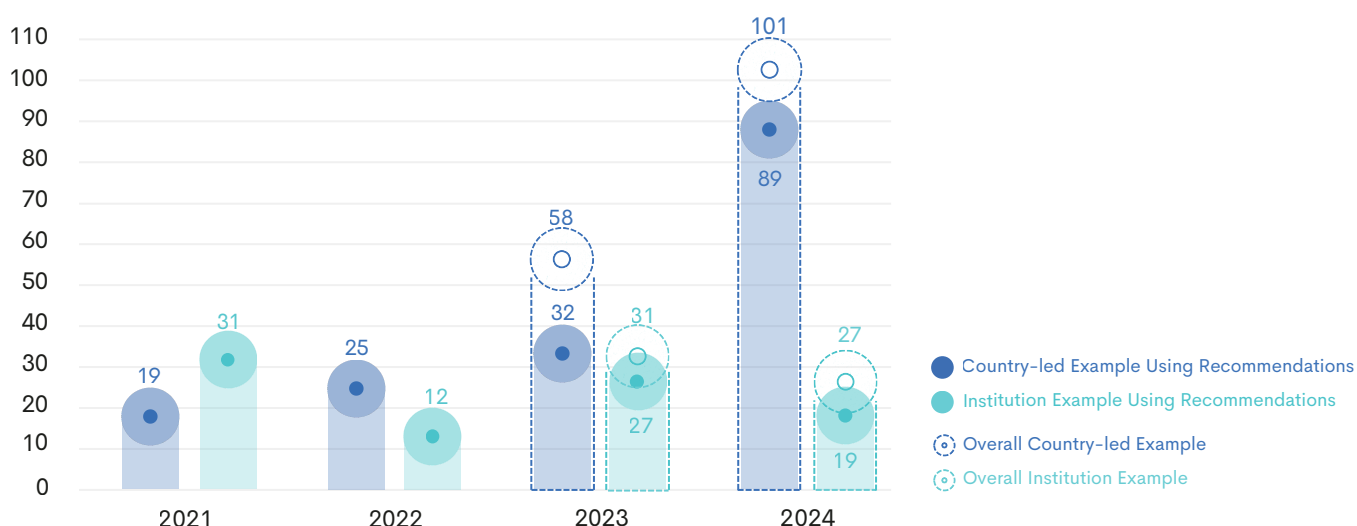
In this regard, the Group's membership growth, with expansion to 102 members (62 of which represent national statistical authorities), and the tangible progress in rolling out the International Recommendations at country level were presented as the clearest indicators of success.

In **Session 1** (EGRISS General Progress), Vebjørn Aalandlid (Statistics Norway – SSB) highlighted some of the Group's efforts to ensure accessibility, promote adoption, and integrate IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS within broader statistical, policy and operational architectures. Key examples encompass the finalisation of the IROSS, official translations of the IRRS and IRIS into French, Spanish, Russian, and Arabic, the **Recommendations at a Glance series**, the E-learning Course, and the revision of the Compiler's Manual on Forced Displacement Statistics. As Natalia Baal (EGRISS Secretariat) highlighted, progress is measured primarily through tracking examples of implementation through the **Global Annual Inclusion (GAIN) Survey**. Across the four survey rounds (2021–2024), 304 examples have been reported through GAIN, with the majority of these (203) recorded as country-led initiatives. Out of this total, IRRS, IRIS, and/or IROSS have been applied in 253 examples.

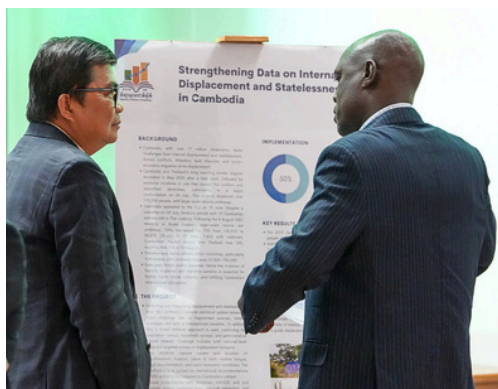
Access:
E-learning Course
Compiler's Manual
GAIN Dashboard



Trend of country and institutional-led implementation examples from 2021 to 2024



EGRISS' ability to influence wider statistical and policy processes was flagged several times. This includes the revised Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and Temporary Mobility and the Principles & Recommendations (P&R) for Population and Housing Censuses, both endorsed at the 56th Session of the UN Statistical Commission in 2025, now incorporating key elements from the IRRS, IRIS, IROSS and the Compilers' Manual.



The meeting reconfirmed the institutional arrangement of Technical Subgroups (TSGs) on **Regional Engagement and Capacity Development (TSG1)** and **Methodological Research and Guidance Development (TSG2)** as central mechanisms for membership collaboration to advance progress, with a series of working group sessions linked to TSG workplan activities (**Sessions 5 and 8**).

The Multi-Stakeholder Pledge on Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Statistical Systems and Surveys, launched in the context of the 2023 GRF, also exemplifies this maturity. **Session 9** drew attention to this initiative, which garnered over 100 pledges from governments, international organisations, and civil society actors. Presentations from Omar Moussa Ali (Ministry of Planning of Djibouti), Peter Abad (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics of Peru – INEI), and Dorin Lozovanu (National Bureau of Statistics of Moldova – NBS) showcased how the pledges have been implemented, while Maja Lazic (JDC) and Dan Caspersz (FCDO) encouraged members to make new or expanded pledges that advance harmonised, inclusive, and nationally produced statistics on forced displacement.

At the tail end of our mandate, this progress puts EGRISS on solid ground. Notwithstanding, gaps were identified during the meeting. For example, the need for more methodological work on administrative data systems, practical guidance to enable IROSS implementation (planned for the upcoming Compilers' Manual revision), and the demand for enhanced technical support to countries was clear.

Learn more:
**Multistakeholder
pledge on
statistical
inclusion**



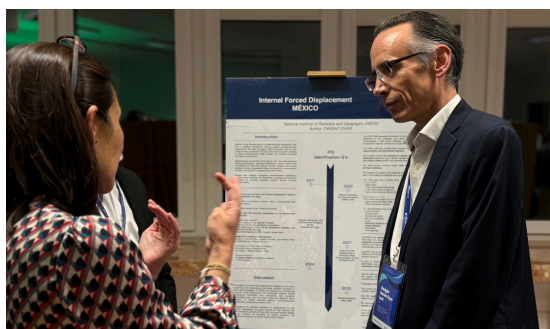
OBJECTIVE 2

Highlight successful implementation of IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS and lessons learnt at national, regional and global levels, including through country case studies and peer-learning

The meeting provided a unique opportunity for members to exchange implementation experiences and learn from the successes and challenges encountered by peers.

Session 2 featured presentations from NSO leaders: Seerwan Mohammed (Kurdistan Region Statistics Office – KRSO) presented on integrating IRIS and IRRS into Iraq's 2024 national census; Abdisalam Abdirahman Mohamed (Somalia National Bureau of Statistics – SNBS) detailed Somalia's IDP Statistical Sector Plan and ongoing implementation efforts; Francisco Yesid Triana Castillo (Special Administrative Unit for Comprehensive Care and Reparation for Victims – UARIV) discussed IRIS implementation in the context of Law 2421 in Colombia, emphasising aspects of statistical coordination and data interoperability; Marek Cierpiat-Wolan (GUS) demonstrated Poland's innovative use of big data and integrated registers to produce statistics on Ukrainian refugees; and Prince Adeyemi Adeniran (Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics – NBS) shared results from the country's inaugural IDP survey and plans to pursue statistical inclusion of IDPs.

The dynamic nature of the poster exhibition in **Session 3**, featuring 25 countries and international and regional organisations, allowed informal discussions and peer exchange (see Agenda link in the introductory session for full list of poster presentations). It revealed a diversity of contexts in which the International Recommendations are being implemented and where concerted efforts are ongoing to improve national statistics on displacement and statelessness – bringing to life GAIN Survey results. Challenges faced, such as political fragmentation, weak data governance, resource constraints, community tensions, and insecurity, were frankly discussed, and strategies to minimise their impact were shared.



A deliberate spotlight on statelessness statistics and the IROSS was given through **Session 7**, which highlighted the urgency to address this topic, given political sensitivities and limited uptake compared to the IRRS and IROSS. Presentations from Renice Akinyi Bunde (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics – KNBS), Gulkhumar Abdullaeva (National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic – NSC) and Marizza Grande (Philippine Statistics Authority – PSA) demonstrated how census, surveys, and civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) can be adapted and used in alignment with the IROSS. Petra Nahmias (UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific – UNESCAP) provided a regional systems-level perspective, reiterating that accelerating IROSS implementation in Asia and the Pacific requires embedding it into national strategies, improving linkages between CRVS, census, and administrative registers, and building regional peer-learning networks.

Session 4 explored further examples of regional implementation, showcasing experiences from Africa and Latin America. Jean-Pierre Ntezimana (Statistics Sweden/African Union Institute for Statistics) shared efforts led by the African Union in coordination with several regional economic commissions, to enhance technical cooperation and peer exchange to strengthen the harmonisation of migration and displacement statistics, and Oscar Rico (Joint IDP Profiling Service – JIPS) shared progress made through the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL) Working Group during 2023–2025. In both cases, new regional guidance has been developed incorporating IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS and building regional ownership over these standards.

Read more:
EGRISS regional
engagement



Complementing the various national and regional perspectives shared, presentations from key international organisations to internalise and support the implementation of the Recommendations were also included in **Session 4**. Tarek Abou Chabake (UNHCR) spoke to the Agency's progress to align its own global statistics to the IRRS and IROSS frameworks and commented on the shift required for international organisations to become genuine capacity development partners for NSOs. Johannes Hoogeveen (World Bank) addressed connecting displacement statistics with development planning frameworks and resource allocation mechanisms and provided an overview of his own institution's contribution to rolling out the EGRISS Recommendations.

Overall, the meeting revealed momentum among countries, regional bodies and international organisations to take forward implementation of the IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS – although application of the Statelessness Recommendations lags behind the others, and strategies to move towards systematic and sustainable implementation strategies were noted. Political, technical and operational challenges were openly discussed as were successful experiences in overcoming or minimising them in practice. Taken together, the importance of coordinated efforts building on the different capacities of international, regional and national bodies was shown to be critical to foster further progress. The demand for context-specific investments in national capacity was also underlined repeatedly, and the added value of documenting the impact of national statistics on policy formulation, resource allocation, and response was highlighted.



Facilitate knowledge exchange and collectively advance a selection of ongoing workstreams from Technical Subgroup 1 and Technical Subgroup 2 workplans

The meeting's six Working Groups (WG) in Sessions 5 and 8 harnessed members' expertise through interactions addressing methodological challenges and operational opportunities arising from implementation of the IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS. They served to initiate, inform, or advance specific TSG workstreams as summarised below.

IDP Statistics - Measuring exits from the stock of IDPs and progress towards durable solutions

Leads: Felix Schmieding (JDC) and Stein Terje Viken (JIPS)



This WG discussed ongoing efforts to refine two measures outlined in the IRIS: the "composite measure for overcoming key displacement-related vulnerabilities" (also referred to as the exit measure, which provides one way to measure outflows from the stock) and the "progress measure" (to assess advancements towards durable solutions in a more comprehensive sense). The first part of the session focused on the exit measure, with empirical evidence from different countries in Africa and Latin America examined. The session aimed to gather input from NSOs of countries affected by internal displacement to further refine the proposed measurement approach. The second part of the session focused on the progress measure, with preliminary results from a short review of current practices being presented. Participants provided inputs, focusing on the need for alignment with the development of the exit measure and underlining the difference in nature of the two measures.

Regional Engagement

Leads: Grace Sanico Steffan (UNHCR), Joe Slowey (International Organization for Migration – IOM), and Oscar Rico (JIPS)

This WG used a client-consultation facilitation method to identify opportunities for strengthening regional engagement through EGRISS. Overall, participants agreed that regional engagement adds clear value: it promotes harmonisation of statistics, supports adaptation of global guidance to regional contexts, reinforces country ownership, and enables effective peer learning. They also noted persistent challenges, including fragmented coordination and the need to further align task teams with existing structures. Two prototypes emerged from the session. The first is a self-assessment tool, building on existing resources, to help countries evaluate their administrative data systems' readiness for producing displacement and statelessness statistics and to determine actionable steps to address identified gaps. The second proposes a deployable pool of technical specialists who can provide tailored support to countries integrating displaced or stateless populations into their national data production processes.



Alignment with Migration Statistics

Leads: Diego Iturralde (Statistics South Africa – SSA),
Ferenc Urbán (Hungarian Central Statistical Office – HCSO),
and Jean-Pierre Ntezimana (SCB/STATAFRIC)



Participants explored the alignment between the work of EGRISS with broader migration statistics initiatives, emphasising the importance of acknowledging the interconnected nature of migration, displacement, and statelessness, and ensuring unified terminology, interoperable data systems, and fit-for-purpose data sources. The group reviewed the IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS alongside other migration-related guidance to identify opportunities for improved synergy, especially in the context of tightening financial resources, rising mobility, and evolving global challenges. The discussion validated and informed the ongoing development of a methodological paper, through TSG2, to describe the current status of framework alignment and outline how the recommendations can be implemented in a coherent and mutually reinforcing way, drawing on good practices to do so.

Capacity Development tools – what’s next?

Leads: Aina Saetre (EGRISS Secretariat) and Charles Ogolla
(Intergovernmental Authority on Development – IGAD)

Participants were sensitised on the suite of EGRISS’ existing capacity development resources, including the E-learning platform, “At a Glance” summaries, and the Compilers’ Manual, and acknowledged their value from a user perspective in supporting national statistical systems. The discussion also highlighted existing limitations including language barriers, uneven accessibility, gaps in contextual relevance, and the absence of a consolidated capacity development package. Reflections from E-learning graduates reinforced the usefulness of flexible, self-paced learning, but pointed to challenges in operationalising knowledge without continued mentorship, on-the-job support, or institutional backing. An IGAD-led deep dive further underscored the importance of national expertise, peer learning, and strong documentation practices as drivers of sustainability.

Participants identified several opportunities for EGRISS to enhance its capacity development offer. These include developing a fully integrated, multilingual capacity development package; introducing a structured Training-of-Trainers programme; enhancing South-South exchanges and communities of practice; and improving coordination among regional and global actors to avoid duplication. Strengthening the institutionalisation of displacement statistics, through national strategies, sectoral plans, and recognised national champions, was identified as essential for sustainable change.



Administrative data & inclusion

Leads: Karine Kuyumjyan (Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia – Armstat) and Petra Nahmias (UNESCAP)



The WG acknowledged strong progress on including displacement and statelessness questions in censuses and surveys – instruments largely controlled by NSOs, but noted less advancement in utilising administrative data sources to apply the IRRS, IRIS, and IROSS, despite some positive examples. Two trends underscore the urgency to address this gap: tightening financial constraints on traditional data collection and the global shift towards register-based censuses across all regions. Participants grappled with dual challenges of inclusion (ensuring displaced populations enter administrative data systems), and identification (developing technical capacity to recognise these groups within registers).

The group examined different approaches, including Armenia's integrated system incorporating relevant variables to models linking separate administrative registers. Three recommendations emerged: develop methodological guidance for including displaced populations in register-based censuses; update the Compilers' Manual with additional country examples beyond the current two; and leverage existing national and regional coordination mechanisms to advance administrative data use for displacement statistics.

Identification questions in surveys and censuses

Leads: Dwight Daniel Dyer Leal (National Institute of Statistics and Geography – INEGI), Filip Mitrovic (EGRIS Secretariat), and Karima Belhaj (Morocco's High Commission for Planning – HCP)

The WG discussed how to standardise identification questions for refugees and IDPs in household surveys, noting a gap between methodological advances and the practical difficulties of surveying hard-to-reach or stigmatised populations. Discussions built on presentations from Morocco and Mexico, with the following common challenges identified: sampling strategies struggle to capture small, hard-to-reach populations in general-purpose surveys; social stigma affects self-identification and response patterns; different survey instruments yield varying results for IDPs; and single questions cannot adequately capture diverse causal events driving displacement, requiring complex question modules.

Participants emphasised the need for stronger methodological work on identification, including question design, sampling strategies, and clearer links between census and survey instruments. Overall, the group agreed that progress requires balancing theory and practice, ensuring questions are both statistically robust and feasible. Continued debate, testing, and refinement were seen as essential to producing reliable, comparable data on refugees and IDPs, and support for the ongoing efforts in TSG2 on this topic was reinforced.



OBJECTIVE 4

Co-develop priorities and scope of work for a fourth mandate (2026–2030) in advance of EGRISS' official report to UN Statistical Commission in 2026

Building on similar discussions during the 2022 All Members Meeting and the intervening period, participants reaffirmed strong support for EGRISS' continuation beyond 2025.

Contributions validated the dual focus on advancing statistical standards for refugees, IDPs and stateless populations while strengthening national implementation capacity. This key outcome results both from a dedicated discussion during **Session 9** but also from forward-looking interventions across the three days.

In **Session 9**, EGRISS national and regional Steering Committee members were invited to share their expectations for a next mandate. Seerwan Mohammed (KRSO), Marizza Grande (PSA), Sergio Esteban Gordillo Alvarez (Colombia's National Administrative Department of Statistics – DANE), Aime Dago (STATAFRIC), and Piotr Juchno (Eurostat) kick-started the discussion highlighting capacity development and implementation support as key priorities, noting the International Recommendations exist in order to be implemented. They also mentioned the need for region-specific approaches that build on existing mechanisms (including in regions that have received less attention so far), underlined the added value of peer-to-peer learning, drew attention to remaining methodological gaps that need to be addressed, and called for country-specific adaptations to be factored in.

Wider discussion reinforced these priorities and contributed other perspectives. Several underlined that the collaborative nature of EGRISS' working methodology should be maintained, given its proven added value in recent years, and stressed the importance of capitalising on the capabilities of its members to meet its objectives including in capacity development. Others highlighted the now well-established Group's monitoring role could be further enhanced to assess concrete outcomes of statistical inclusion. Similarly, deeper engagement through the growing collection of case studies to demonstrate the policy impact of improved national statistics on forced displacement and statelessness was suggested.

Taking a wider view, members welcomed existing efforts to forge connections with related groups, in particular those working on migration statistics. To ensure alignment of standards and complementary resources and activities, particularly in the current global context, was considered a priority for the next mandate by some members. Lastly, some members urged caution, stressed the need to prioritise and encouraged reflection on appropriate working arrangements and time-horizon as the Expert Group shapes its next mandate in a global context that is in the process of fundamental change and where resources will be significantly more limited than in recent years.

In summary, a fourth mandate for EGRISS remains strongly supported by its members. Future priorities must capitalise on the Group's established foundations and confront emerging challenges, continue to champion and strive to improve the International Recommendations, whose value is only realised through implementation; hence collective efforts should maintain this as their common imperative.



Reflections and Evaluation

The 2025 All Members Meeting pinpointed EGRISS' evolution to becoming a community of practice where members actively engage to contribute to collective learning and mutual support.

In **Session 10**, participants expressed broad appreciation for the organisation of the meeting, the work of the EGRISS Secretariat, and the hospitality of Statistics Poland, frequently describing the gathering as a family reunion that strengthened both professional ties and personal connections. Several interventions emphasised the value of peer learning, networking, and the trust built within the EGRISS community, which they viewed as essential to navigating growing financial constraints, technological change, political, and global instability.

Many highlighted the significant progress achieved since the last All-Members Meeting three years ago, noting the increasing inclusion of displacement and statelessness questions in national censuses and surveys, as well as the deepening collaboration between EGRISS members.

To close the meeting, Natalia Baal (EGRISS) shared three key reflections:

First, the volume and quality of progress was striking. Even in 2020, Eurostat's Director General noted EGRISS' remarkable pace, delivering unanimously endorsed international recommendations on refugees and IDPs to the UN Statistical Commission within three and a half years of establishing its first ToR. Now, less than five years later, it was a near-impossible task to design a three-day agenda that provided enough space for all participants to share their experiences of directly and indirectly implementing the International Recommendation. This speaks to the collaborative working methodology that EGRISS has pursued to build ownership and consensus amongst members; future work must capitalise on this foundation.

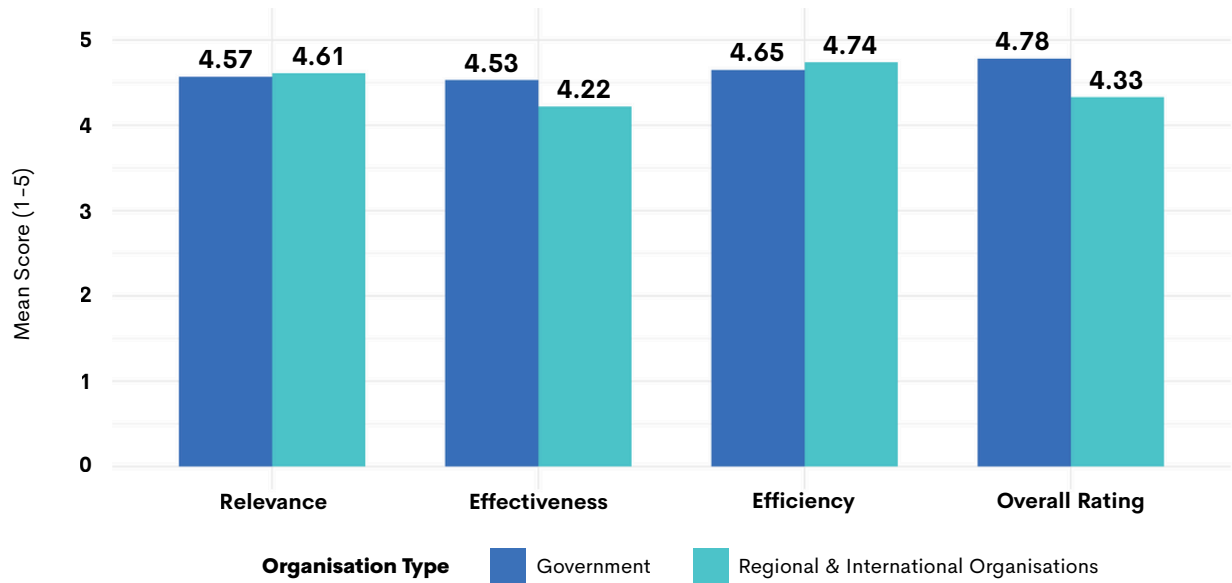
Second, EGRISS has reached a critical mass of countries and NSOs engaged in this transformation of the forced displacement data landscape. This presents concrete opportunities for enhancing visibility of forced displacement in the SDG framework and calls for a stronger, coordinated effort by international organisations to align their own institutional efforts to apply these standards. Moreover, as the availability of high-quality national statistics on refugees, IDPs and stateless populations is increasing, it will be important to invest in documenting and communicating its impact on policy and response.

Third, deliberations showed the EGRISS' methodological and substantive maturity, evolving to address specialised technical challenges, strategising for sustainable institutional change, and engaging stakeholders beyond traditional statistical counterparts. Dialogue is no longer about 'why?' and 'how?', but instead, 'this is what we have learnt so far; how can we improve further?'



At the end of activities, attendees were invited to participate in an evaluation survey, in which the Meeting achieved a **4.7/5 overall rating**, with 100% of objectives fully met, demonstrating substantial alignment between programmatic design and participant expectations. With around two thirds of in-person attendees responding to the survey, results are not comprehensive, however, feedback was overall very positive.

The evaluation framework assessed efficiency, relevance, and effectiveness, each supported by more specific indicators; as a whole, they registered consistently high ratings (4.7, 4.6, and 4.5 respectively). The highest-rated item was the extent to which the scope of the AMM agenda was appropriate, scoring 4.73/5, underscoring the strong resonance of the Meeting's thematic focus with participant needs. Respondents also rated high the quality of the content of the AMM, specifically whether it was high-quality, concise, and clear, with 4.69/5 agreeing.



Open-ended feedback also reinforced these messages. In response to the question “What was the most important thing you learned during this AMM 2025?”, key messages shared were:

“There are solutions to the challenges we face.”

“The level of engagement by relevant parties in implementing the recommendations.”

“That we all have the same objective and are on the same line.”

“How much progress has been made on implementation and how deep the engagement of countries is in this subject matter.”

“Very well organised and run. I was impressed by the pacing and the engagement.”

Sessions centered on implementation experiences — particularly Session 2 (National implementation), Session 3 (Poster Exhibition), and Session 4 (International and regional implementation) — generated the strongest positive responses. This pattern reinforces the centrality of practical application examples and peer learning mechanisms within EGRISS' value proposition, validating also the central priorities identified for the its fourth mandate.