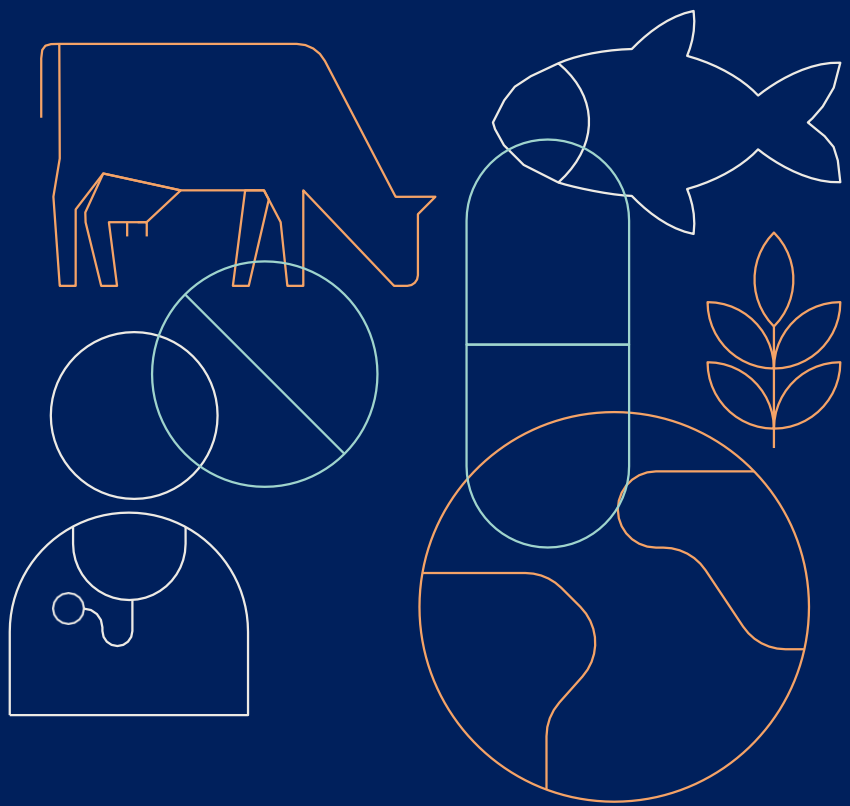
2nd Global Regulatory Authorities Summit on Strengthening Regulatory Practices on Labelling for Antimicrobials to Promote Appropriate Use and Disposal

A One Health Perspective

Summit Report 2026



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UN environment programme
World Health Organization
World Organisation for Animal Health

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Executive Summary

The Second Global Regulatory Authorities Summit on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) was convened virtually on 14–15 January 2026 by the Quadripartite organizations (FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAH) through the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR, and hosted by the World Health Organization (WHO), with technical engagement through the Regulatory Agencies Global Network against Antimicrobial Resistance (RAGNA). The Summit was organized as a follow-up to the First Global Regulatory Summit (2023), in response to requests from regulatory authorities for continued, practical exchange on implementation within existing mandates.

While the First Summit focused on strengthening regulatory controls on the availability of antimicrobials, including measures to phase out over-the-counter sales of antibiotics, the Second Summit concentrated on a specific regulatory entry point: antimicrobial labelling. This focus reflected consultations with technical engagement through the Regulatory Agencies Global Network against AMR (RAGNA), in collaboration with Quadripartite organizations, identifying labelling as a cross-cutting regulatory measure applicable across human health, animal health and environmental contexts.

Antimicrobial labelling accompanies every product and conveys essential information on indications, dosage and administration, duration of treatment, withdrawal periods and product information leaflets. Discussions examined how labelling supports appropriate use, reinforces antimicrobial stewardship and contributes to safe disposal of unused antimicrobials when implemented as part of broader regulatory systems, including prescription controls, dispensing practices, professional guidance and feasible waste management arrangements under a One Health perspective.

The Summit brought together more than 200 participants representing national regulatory authorities and institutions from the human health, animal health and environmental sectors, as well as regional regulatory networks and international partners. Exchanges were conducted as a technical, experience-based dialogue, with emphasis on practical implementation considerations and peer learning across diverse regulatory contexts.

The Summit concluded with a shared understanding that antimicrobial labelling can serve as a practical and high-impact regulatory tool to support appropriate use and disposal of antimicrobials within national systems and the One Health approach.

Building on this understanding, antimicrobial labelling was identified as a practical area for continued technical exchange and regulatory collaboration under the RAGNA platform and Quadripartite organizations, supporting greater coherence across sectors while remaining adaptable to national and regional contexts.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The First Global Regulatory Summit on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), held in May 2023, focused on phasing out the over the counter (OTC) sales of antibiotics and set a clear agenda for coordinated regulatory action across sectors. The Summit recognized the central role of regulatory authorities in the AMR response and led to the establishment of the Regulatory Agencies Global Network against Antimicrobial Resistance (RAGNA), creating a platform for regulators to articulate shared regulatory priorities and sustain continued dialogue, with particular attention to the needs of low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Following the First Summit, RAGNA facilitated regular cross-sectoral exchanges among regulators, including focused technical discussions and a survey conducted in November 2025, which helped identify areas where regulators sought practical guidance and peer learning to support implementation within existing mandates. These discussions highlighted antimicrobial labelling as a common regulatory interface across human health, animal health, and environmental contexts.

In parallel, the 2024 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Political Declaration on AMR, together with the Jeddah Commitments and the RAGNA call to action, underscored the need to strengthen regulatory systems, promote implementation and accountability, and provide targeted support to LMICs. In response, the Second Global Regulatory Summit on AMR was convened to translate high-level commitments into practical, regulator-led action.

Based on preparatory discussions within the Quadripartite core team, and RAGNA consultations, the Second Summit adopted a single focused theme: Strengthening Regulatory Practices on Labelling for Antimicrobials to Promote Appropriate Use and Disposal – A One Health Perspective.

Labelling accompanies every antimicrobial product and provides essential information on dosage, duration of treatment, storage, withdrawal periods, and product information leaflets (PILs). Moreover, information on the disposal of unused antimicrobials forms part of regulatory labelling requirements in many contexts and may include instructions aligned with national waste management systems. Beyond its regulatory function, labelling empowers informed decision-making on the use and disposal of medicines, influences end-user behaviour, promotes sustainable practices, and helps mitigate environmental impacts. The Summit examined how labelling functions as one regulatory measure within broader systems governing antimicrobial access, use, and disposal across sectors.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

The Summit was convened as a technical, experience-based forum to explore practical regulatory approaches to antimicrobial labelling within existing mandates and legal frameworks. The Summit aimed to:

- Review current antimicrobial labelling practices across regions, countries and sectors;
- Examine how labelling can support appropriate use and disposal, stewardship, and environmental protection.
- Identify regulatory, operational, and systemic barriers to effective implementation.
- Share practical experiences and emerging innovations.
- Inform future regulatory collaboration through the RAGNA and Quadripartite organizations.

The Summit was conducted as a technical dialogue focused on implementation experience and feasibility considerations, supporting information sharing and exchanges of practices.

This report captures the substance of the discussions as expressed during plenary and breakout sessions.

2. Overview of the Summit

The Second Global Regulatory Summit on AMR was convened virtually on 14–15 January 2026 as a structured forum for regulatory exchange and peer learning. The programme combined plenary sessions, moderated panel discussions and multi-sectoral breakout groups to enable detailed examination of antimicrobial labelling practices and implementation considerations.

Participation included representatives of national regulatory authorities and institutions from the human health, animal health, and environmental sectors, alongside regional regulatory networks and international partners. This composition ensured that discussions reflected diverse regulatory contexts, capacities, and implementation realities.

The programme was structured to progress from global and regional regulatory perspectives to national implementation experiences and feasibility factors, culminating in a consolidation of key considerations and areas for continued technical exchange under existing platforms.

3. Opening Session

The session opened with welcoming remarks from representatives of the Quadripartite organizations, who reaffirmed the central role of regulatory authorities in advancing implementation of AMR commitments. The opening framed the discussion as a technical, experience-based dialogue focused on practical regulatory implementation.

Opening remarks from the Quadripartite Principals positioned antimicrobial labelling as a practical regulatory measure that should accompany every antimicrobial product and that interfaces directly with prescribers, dispensers, and end users. Labelling was presented as one regulatory entry point through which authorities can reinforce appropriate use, stewardship, and safe disposal across sectors when aligned with broader regulatory controls and system capacity.

The continuity with the First Global Regulatory Summit on AMR was also recalled, noting the establishment of RAGNA as a platform for sustained regulatory dialogue. Participants were invited to build on this continuity by sharing practical implementation experience and feasibility considerations across diverse national and regional contexts.

4. Global and Regional Regulatory Perspectives

4.1 Regional experiences and panel discussion

The Summit included presentations from regional regulatory harmonization initiatives and authorities, highlighting practical experience with antimicrobial labelling implementation across different regulatory contexts.

European Union – European Medicines Agency (EMA)
The European Medicines Agency presented their experience in integrating antimicrobial labelling requirements within broader regulatory frameworks governing product authorization and pharmacovigilance. Labelling elements addressing prescription status, dosing, and withdrawal periods are embedded within harmonized product information systems across Member States. Disposal-related information is included within product leaflets, and Member States implement complementary take-back and waste collection schemes under national legislation.
The EMA experience illustrated how labelling operates within a mature regulatory system supported by harmonized guidance and established pharmacovigilance and inspection mechanisms, while acknowledging variation in implementation across national contexts.

Southern African Development Community (SADC)
Experience from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Medicines Regulatory Harmonization initiative (MRH) highlighted ongoing efforts to strengthen regulatory coordination across Member States with differing levels of regulatory capacity. Labelling requirements are shaped by national legislation, with increasing regional collaboration on harmonization of product registration processes.

The presentation highlighted challenges related to multilingual contexts, limited packaging space, and variable disposal infrastructure. The importance of regional cooperation, capacity building, and phased approaches to harmonization was emphasized to support consistent antimicrobial labelling practices across countries at different stages of regulatory maturity.

United Kingdom – Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD)
The United Kingdom Veterinary Medicines Directorate shared their experience, describing regulatory requirements governing veterinary antimicrobial labelling, including clear prescription status, dosing information, and withdrawal periods to protect food safety and public health.

Disposal instructions are integrated within veterinary product information, supported by professional guidance for veterinarians and farmers. The VMD also noted recent updates introducing legal definitions, new risk assessment requirements within marketing authorization applications, and strengthened prescribing controls for veterinarians, alongside the use of standardized SPC, packaging, and leaflet templates aligned with EMA/CVMP formats.

The United Kingdom example illustrates how labelling functions within a broader stewardship and surveillance framework, with regulatory oversight complemented by professional responsibility and awareness-raising initiatives.

4.2 Role of antimicrobial labelling within regulatory systems

Antimicrobial labelling was consistently presented by the panelists as a regulator-controlled mechanism that can contribute to appropriate antimicrobial use, including indications, dosing, duration of treatment, and withdrawal periods; reinforcing antimicrobial stewardship messages and risk communication; and promoting safe disposal and environmental protection across the antimicrobial lifecycle.

Participants emphasized that the effectiveness of labelling depends on its integration within broader regulatory and practice frameworks. Labelling was therefore not viewed as a standalone textual requirement,

but as a regulatory measure whose impact is shaped by its alignment with prescription controls, dispensing practices, user behaviour, and the availability of appropriate disposal systems.

4.3 Illustrative regulatory practices

A range of regulatory practices already applied in different contexts was described by the panelists. These included prescription-only controls and clear signalling of prescription status on labels; inclusion of dosage and duration of treatment and, for veterinary medicinal products, withdrawal periods; and disposal-related practices such as collection points, take-back schemes, and instructions to return unused medicines to pharmacies, veterinary clinics, or designated facilities.

Participants in the panel discussion also referred to user-level disposal instructions, including simple, action-oriented disposal statements; use of inner packaging surfaces where space is limited and standardized symbols and pictograms to communicate disposal and safety information.

Pragmatic access to information, including the complementary use of digital tools such as QR codes and electronic leaflets alongside paper-based materials was described as potentially strengthening labelling effectiveness when combined with appropriate dispensing and disposal practices, professional capacity at the point of use, and public awareness efforts. Clear, concise, and accessible language, tailored to target groups including persons with disabilities, was considered important for uptake.

4.4 Implementation constraints

Participants noted that limitations to effective labelling are often related to system-level and operational constraints rather than regulatory intent. Dense or highly technical text reduces the uptake of written information. Multilingual markets and small packaging formats limit space for safe disposal instructions. Limited enforcement capacity at the dispensing level affects compliance.

Disposal guidance on labels was described as effective only where appropriate waste management pathways exist. In several contexts, collection systems are absent, and unused medicines are incinerated or discarded in landfills. A lack of standardized disposal statements across products and sectors was said to create confusion and limit consistent risk communication. Limited multisectoral collaboration and the absence of coordinated One Health policies were identified as barriers to coherent antimicrobial labelling and disposal systems.

4.5 Enabling conditions

Harmonized regulatory principles and guidance, applied pragmatically and in phased approaches were described by both panelists and participants, as supporting consistency while allowing national adaptation. Capacity building at the point of dispensing, including support for pharmacists, veterinarians, and other dispensers was noted as important to ensure appropriate advice on use and disposal.

Public awareness initiatives reinforcing the completion of prescribed courses and appropriate disposal were also highlighted. The development of harmonized model statements and pictograms suitable for multilingual and low-literacy contexts was discussed as a potential enabling factor.

Finally, cross-sectoral collaboration remains complex due to differences in regulatory frameworks across the human, animal, and environmental sectors. Participants emphasized the importance of continued collaboration across sectors to promote regulatory coherence under the One Health approach.

5. National Regulatory Practices

5.1 National experiences

Day 2 opened with presentations from national regulatory authorities, highlighting practical experience with antimicrobial labelling implementation in different regulatory contexts. These examples provided a basis for the subsequent open discussions on challenges, enabling conditions and opportunities for collaboration.

Kenya
Kenya presented their experience in integrating antimicrobial labelling requirements within its national medicines' regulatory framework, including prescription-only controls and stewardship initiatives. Challenges highlighted included enforcement at the dispensing level and variability in disposal infrastructure, particularly outside urban areas. Ongoing efforts focus on strengthening professional practice and aligning labelling with emerging waste management approaches.

India
India described the implementation of antimicrobial labelling within a large and diverse market structure, including prescription-only provisions and regulatory oversight mechanisms. Practical challenges noted included multilingual labelling requirements, packaging space limitations, and ensuring consistent information when medicines are dispensed outside the original packaging. The importance of phased and pragmatic approaches aligned with national capacity and stewardship initiatives was highlighted.

Spain
Spain shared experience in operating within the European regulatory framework, where antimicrobial labelling requirements are harmonized through EU product information systems. National stewardship strategies and pharmacy-based disposal systems complement labelling provisions. The example illustrates how labelling functions within an established regulatory and waste management infrastructure, while continuing to evolve in response to AMR policy priorities.

5.2 Embedding labelling within regulatory controls

Across plenary and breakout sessions, participants emphasized that labelling is most effective when embedded within broader regulatory controls and stewardship systems. Labelling requirements alone are insufficient to support appropriate use and disposal unless reinforced through prescription-only controls, dispensing and disposal practices, and regulatory oversight.

National feasibility is closely linked to system efficiency, enforcement capacity, and market structure. The scope and level of detail of labelling requirements are shaped by national regulatory capacity, and implementation realities. Pragmatic approaches prioritizing clear minimum information on labels, supported by professional practice and public awareness, are more feasible than detailed or highly prescriptive requirements in constrained settings.

Shared regulatory principles adapted to national contexts were described as supporting appropriate use and disposal when aligned with stewardship policies and coordinated and harmonized approaches across sectors under a One Health approach.

5.3 Illustrative national labelling practices

Examples of national practices presented by panelists and participants included prescription-only controls, strengthening the effectiveness of labelling when antimicrobials are accessed through appropriate prescribing and dispensing channels, complemented by professional counselling at the point of use. Participants referred

to veterinary prescription controls and electronic prescription systems as mechanisms for reinforcing regulatory oversight.

Providing differentiated information for distinct audiences, including simplified language for public-facing materials, was described as enhancing clarity. Standardized or regulator-provided labelling text was noted as supporting consistency across products and manufacturers.

Disposal-related labelling is most credible when aligned with practical waste management pathways, including take-back mechanisms, instructions to return-to-designated collection points, and hazardous waste management practices where such systems exist.

5.4 Implementation challenges and feasibility considerations

Discussions among panelists and participants highlighted several implementation challenges, including the dispensing of medicines in secondary containers without package leaflets, resulting in the loss of key information. Complementary dispensing and disposal practices, as well as additional information channels, were identified as possible mitigating measures. Digital tools were also discussed as a way to improve access to information, including QR codes, regulator-controlled product databases, and accessible formats such as audio versions of leaflets. Equity considerations were noted in settings with limited digital access.

It was further observed that implementation challenges often relate more to operational realities than to regulatory intent. These include limited enforcement capacity, variations in disposal infrastructure, and disparities in professional training and awareness.

Aligning disposal-related labelling with existing infrastructure, antimicrobial stewardship frameworks, and clearly defined institutional responsibilities was highlighted as important to ensure coherence. Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of labelling on antimicrobial use and disposal behaviours were also identified as areas for further technical exchange within existing mandates.

6. Key Considerations and Areas for Continued Collaboration

Discussions across global, regional, and national sessions converged on a number of key considerations that may inform continued technical exchange under the RAGNA and Quadripartite organizations, while remaining adaptable to diverse regulatory capacities and contexts.

6.1 Key considerations for regulatory authorities

Participants highlighted that antimicrobial labelling is most effective when embedded within broader regulatory controls and antimicrobial stewardship frameworks. Reinforcement through prescription-only conditions of sale, dispensing oversight, and professional counselling was described as integral to ensuring that labelling contributes meaningfully to appropriate use.

Clear and concise core labelling elements, including name, strength, purpose, dosage, duration of treatment, storage, expiry date, disposal instruction and, where applicable, target species and withdrawal periods, were identified as foundational components. At the same time, discussions emphasized the importance of avoiding overly complex or dense labelling that may limit comprehension and practical uptake.

Disposal-related labelling was considered most credible when aligned with existing or developing waste management pathways. Participants noted that communication on safe disposal gains practical relevance where collection points, take-back mechanisms, or hazardous waste systems are in place. In contexts where such systems are limited, interim communication approaches were discussed to promote safe disposal practices while infrastructure evolves.

Harmonization of substantive labelling content at regional and global levels, particularly with respect to core information requirements and standardized terminology, was identified as an area that could support regulatory coherence and facilitate implementation, while allowing phased and context-sensitive adaptation at the national level.

6.2 Key considerations for One Health coordination

Participants underscored that alignment between authorities responsible for human health, animal health, and environmental protection is important to ensure that antimicrobial labelling and disposal guidance develops coherently across sectors.

Disposal and environmental considerations were discussed as integral elements of the antimicrobial lifecycle. However, effective implementation was recognized as extending beyond medicines regulatory authorities, often requiring coordination with environmental and waste management systems, professional bodies, and public health actors.

Strengthened multi/intersectoral communication and practical coordination mechanisms were viewed as contributing to more coherent and implementable labelling approaches under a One Health perspective.

6.3 Areas for continued technical exchange under RAGNA and Quadripartite organizations/related platforms

Existing regional and global regulatory platforms, including RAGNA, can be leveraged to extend peer exchange on antimicrobial labelling practices within existing mandates.

Potential areas for continued dialogue included shared principles of core labelling elements, illustrative approaches from different regulatory contexts, multilingual labelling strategies, governance considerations for digital tools such as QR codes, and electronic information platforms, and accessibility considerations for diverse user groups.

Continued exchange was framed as experience-based, aimed at strengthening mutual learning and regulatory consistency rather than establishing new standards.

7. Closing Note

Discussions throughout the Summit underscored that antimicrobial labelling is not a standalone intervention, but a regulatory measure whose effectiveness depends on the systems within which it operates. When aligned with prescription controls, dispensing practices, professional capacity, public awareness, and disposal practices and infrastructure, labelling can contribute meaningfully to antimicrobial stewardship and safe disposal.

Considered within the One Health approach, labelling was viewed as one component of broader national and regional regulatory frameworks addressing AMR. Continued exchange under existing mandates was seen as supporting coherent and practical approaches across sectors and in diverse contexts.

8. Acknowledgements

The Quadripartite Joint Secretariat on AMR expresses its appreciation to the **UK Department of Health and Social Care's Fleming Fund** for its financial support, which contributed to the organization of the 2nd Global Regulatory Authorities Summit on Antimicrobial Resistance.

The Secretariat also acknowledges the contributions of the Regulatory Agencies Global Network against Antimicrobial Resistance (RAGNA), Quadripartite organizations (FAO, UNEP, WHO, and WOAH), and all participants who contributed to the discussions and shared their experiences.

Appreciation is further extended to colleagues across the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat and supporting teams for their technical coordination, and organizational support.

Annex 1: Summit Agenda

2nd Global Regulatory Authorities Summit

Strengthening Regulatory Practices on Labelling for Antimicrobials to Promote Appropriate Use and Disposal – A One Health Perspective

Virtual Zoom Meeting 14-15 January 2026

Provisional Agenda

DAY 1 – Global and Regional Regulatory Perspectives		
Time (CET)	**Session**	**Description**
12:00–12:05	Welcome and Housekeeping	Opening of the Summit, objectives, scope and meeting arrangements
12:05–12:20	Opening Keynote: Labelling as a One Health Regulatory Lever	High-level framing of antimicrobial labelling across sectors
12:20–13:20	Interactive Panel: Global and Regional Experiences (EMA, SADC, VMD-UK)	Sharing regional regulatory experiences on antimicrobial labelling
13:20–13:30	**B R E A K**	
13:30–13:40	Transition to Breakout Sessions	Participants join assigned breakout rooms
13:40–14:20	Breakout Sessions: Current Labelling Practices	Parallel group discussions on practices, challenges and enabling factors
14:20–14:25	Return to Plenary	
14:25–14:55	Plenary Wrap-up – Day 1 Synthesis	Summary of breakout discussions and key learning points
DAY 2 – National Regulatory Practices, Feasibility and Next Steps		
Time (CET)	**Session**	**Description**
12:00–12:05	Recap of Day 1	Summary of key themes and learning points
12:05–12:35	Country Presentations (Kenya, India, Spain)	National experiences
12:35–13:05	Plenary Dialogue: Emerging Lessons and One Health Relevance	Discussion on lessons learned and cross-sector relevance
13:05–13:15	**B R E A K**	
13:15–13:25	Transition to Breakout Sessions	Participants join assigned breakout rooms
13:25–14:15	Breakout Sessions: Feasible Approaches	Parallel discussions on feasibility and support needs
14:15–14:20	Return to Plenary	Breakout session reporting and key messages
14:40–14:55	Closing Remarks	Reflections, Follow up actions

Annex 2: List of Participants

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11	Aigul Sagandykova	Country Participant
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13	Aitziber Echeverria	Quadripartite
14	Albatoul Lmeshari	Country Participant
15	Alexander Mauricio Chávez Alvarenga	Country Participant
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17	Alice Green	Country Participant
18	Alicia Smith	Country Participant
19	Alina Hoffmann	Country Participant
20	Alyaa Hasan	Country Participant
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23	Anastasiya Nikitina	Country Participant
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143	Leticia Mendoza	Country Participant
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194	Noel Joseph	Country Participant
195	Noof Alshammari	Country Participant
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198	Nora Bin Yousef	Country Participant
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200	Norma Regina Faroun	Country Participant
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205	Palpasa Kansakar	Quadripartite
206	Pertina S. Albert	Country Participant
207	Philip Mathew	Quadripartite

S. No	Name	Category
208	Piyanan Udomtang	Country Participant
209	Pramila Shrestha	Quadripartite
210	Pramod Chhabrani	Country Participant
211	Pravarsha Prakash	Quadripartite
212	Puntita Anutagerngkun	Country Participant
213	Rachel Dalton	Quadripartite
214	Rajiv Garg	Quadripartite
215	Ralivelo Lynah	Country Participant
216	Raquel Silva	Country Participant
217	Rei Nakagawa	Country Participant
218	Rekaya Baaboura	Country Participant
219	Ricardo Carapeto García	Country Participant
220	Ricardo Eccard Da Silva	Country Participant
221	Rita Johnson	Quadripartite
222	Rita Mateus	Country Participant
223	Riziki Shemula	Country Participant
224	Roderick Salenga	Quadripartite
225	Rodrigo Sánchez Crespo	Country Participant
226	Roger Araujo	Country Participant
227	S M Sabrina Yesmin	Country Participant
228	Sakhile Dube-Mwedzi	Country Participant
229	Salma Alshamsi	Country Participant
230	Sam Baxter	Country Participant
231	Sandra Cruz López	Country Participant
232	Sarah Paulin-Deschenaux	Quadripartite
233	Sascha Baal	Country Participant
234	Saugat Pradhan	Quadripartite
235	Sayed Zaheer Shah Salamut	Country Participant
236	Sean Moncrieffe	Country Participant
237	Sebotsa Motaba	Country Participant
238	Seddiqa Khalaf	Country Participant
239	Sharvini Velugopal	Country Participant
240	Shi Yun Toh	Country Participant
241	Shin Ee Haw	Country Participant
242	Shin Shin	Quadripartite
243	Shota Myojin	Quadripartite
244	Solomon Bosa	Country Participant
245	Sonam Chophel	Country Participant
246	Souliyadeth Sonephet	Quadripartite
247	Stefani Campos	Country Participant
248	Suchana Sukklad	Country Participant
249	Sury López	Country Participant

S. No	Name	Category
250	Suzana Otasevic	Country Participant
251	Suzanne Elder	Country Participant
252	Swati Srivastava	Country Participant
253	Sydonnie Thompson-Gyles	Country Participant
254	Taher Emahbes	Quadripartite
255	Taime Sylvester	Country Participant
256	Takeshi Nishijima	Quadripartite
257	Talita Soares	Country Participant
258	Tariro Sithole	Quadripartite
259	Teresa Márquez Cabrera	Country Participant
260	Terwanger Philip Tarhemba	Country Participant
261	Thammarath Sujit	Country Participant
262	Thanawan Na Thalang	Country Participant
263	Thanawat Tiensin	Quadripartite
264	Thohir Perdana Putra	Country Participant
265	Thomas Althaus	Country Participant
266	Tuyakula Johannes	Country Participant
267	Ugyen Chophel	Country Participant
268	Uhjin Kim	Quadripartite
269	Verena Ruecker	Country Participant
270	Verica Ivanovska	Quadripartite
271	Visala Annam	Country Participant
272	Viviana De Egea	Country Participant
273	Wanich Sawayo	Country Participant
274	Weili Shan	Country Participant
275	Wilmer Marquiño	Quadripartite
276	Winnie Sham-Mane	Quadripartite
277	Yara El Habre	Quadripartite
278	Yongping Chen	Country Participant
279	Younes El Wahli	Country Participant
280	Yueh Nuo Lin	Country Participant
281	Zahura Mohamed	Country Participant
282	Zainab Albabba	Country Participant
283	Zakarias El Koulali	Country Participant
284	Zanatul Aini Zainin	Country Participant
285	Zsuzsa Román	Country Participant
286	Zurab Rukhadze	Country Participant
287	Амина Сыздыкова	Country Participant