



LAPORAN KUNJUNGAN

**13th Summit of Women Speakers Parliament (13SWSP)
dan
5th World Conference of Speakers Parliament (5WCSP)**

**Vienna, Austria
6 – 9 September 2021**



**BADAN KERJA SAMA ANTAR PARLEMEN
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA**



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I. PENDAHULUAN

Rangkaian pertemuan *5th World Conference of Speaker Parliament (WCSP)* telah diselenggarakan pada tanggal 6 – 9 September 2021 di Wina dengan format kehadiran fisik dan protokol kesehatan yang sangat ketat. Ketua DPR RI dan Delegasi Parlemen Indonesia, yang didampingi oleh Dubes RI Wina, telah menghadiri seluruh rangkaian pertemuan WCSP yang diawali dengan dilaksanakannya *13th Summit of Women Speaker (SWS)*, dilanjutkan dengan *5th WCSP* dan diakhiri dengan *1st Global Parliamentary Meeting on Counter-Terrorism*.

WCSP merupakan pertemuan multilateral 5 tahunan antar Ketua Parlemen dari seluruh dunia yang diselenggarakan oleh *Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)*, dan kali ini bekerja sama dengan Parlemen Austria selaku tuan rumah dan juga Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa. Tema besar yang diusung WCSP tahun 2021 ini adalah kepemimpinan parlemen dalam menggerakkan kerja sama multilateral yang efektif guna mendorong tercapainya perdamaian dan pembangunan berkelanjutan untuk umat manusia dan dunia. Partisipasi delegasi DPR RI pada persidangan ini berdasarkan Keputusan Pimpinan DPR RI Nomor: 3 /PIMP/II/2021-2022.

Ketua DPR RI, selaku Ketua Delegasi, telah berpartisipasi aktif pada pertemuan SWS dan WCSP sebagai salah satu panelis yang pada intinya membahas peran parlemen dalam mengatasi berbagai isu global seperti kesetaraan gender, transformasi ekonomi, pandemi COVID-19 dan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Di sela-sela acara utama, Ketua DPR RI juga telah melaksanakan pertemuan bilateral dengan beberapa *counterparts* seperti Ketua Parlemen Vietnam, Austria, Timor Leste, Korea Selatan dan Presiden IPU. Selain itu, telah ditandatangani perjanjian kerja sama antara Parlemen Indonesia dengan *Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)* terkait rencana penyelenggaraan forum sidang umum IPU, yaitu: “*144th Assembly and related meetings*” di Bali pada bulan Maret 2022 mendatang.

Pertemuan menghasilkan *outcome documents* berupa: “*Declaration on parliamentary leadership for more effective multilateralism that delivers peace and sustainable development for the people and planet*”.

A. SUSUNAN DELEGASI

No.	NAMA	FRAKSI	JABATAN
1.	Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani (A-188)	F-PDIP	Ketua DPR RI
2.	Dr. Sihar Sitorus (A-139)	F-PDIP	Wakil Ketua BKSAP

B. VISI DAN MISI DELEGASI

- Memberikan pandangan/ide Indonesia terutama dari sudut pandang parlemen sebagai perwakilan masyarakat terkait isu yang menjadi fokus utama pada tahun ini.
- Melakukan diskusi, berbagi pengalaman, maupun praktek cerdas, dengan berbagai Ketua Parlemen yang hadir dari berbagai negara.

C. PERSIAPAN PELAKSANAAN TUGAS

Materi yang dijadikan referensi bagi delegasi yang hadir pada persidangan ini dipersiapkan dan diolah oleh Tenaga Ahli dan Sekretariat KSI BKSAP yang berupa Saran Butir Wicara.

II. ISI LAPORAN

A. AGENDA ACARA

PUKUL	KEGIATAN/TEMPAT
Senin, 6 September 2021	
08.00 – 08.30	Delri berangkat ke tempat pertemuan
09.00 – 09.30	<i>Opening Session of the 13th Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament (13SWSP)</i> • Representative dari Parlemen Austria • Representative dari IPU Venue: Austria Centre Vienna (Hall D)
09.30 – 09.45	• Keynote Speech • Group Photo • Coffee Break Venue: Austria Centre Vienna (Hall D)

PUKUL	KEGIATAN/TEMPAT
10.00 – 12.00	<u>Sesi 1: Women in the pandemic: A tribute to everyday heroes</u> <i>Motion 1 (against): Women working on the front lines during the COVID-19 pandemic are more effective in providing care and services than men in the same field</i> • Presentasi dari panelis • Diskusi panel dengan menggunakan bentuk Doha Debate <i>Venue: Austria Centre Vienna (Hall D)</i>
12.00 – 13.30	Makan Siang
13.30 – 14.00	Bilateral Meeting dengan Ketua Parlemen Vietnam <i>Venue: TBC</i>
13.30 – 15.30	<u>Sesi 2: Women in the post-pandemic recovery: preserving achievements, furthering progress</u> • Presentasi dari panelis • Diskusi panel dengan menggunakan bentuk Doha Debate <i>Venue: Austria Centre Vienna (Hall D)</i>
15.30 – 15.45	Coffee Break
15.45 – 16.00	Closing Session of the 13th Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament (13SWSP) • Representative dari Parlemen Austria • Representative dari IPU <i>Venue: Austria Centre Vienna (Hall D)</i>
16.00 – 16.30	Menuju Venue Prepcom meeting
16.30 – 18.00	Preparatory Committee Meeting <i>Venue: Augustinian Wing of the Hofburg (National Library of Austria)</i>
Selasa, 7 September 2021	
08.30 – 09.00	Berangkat ke tempat pertemuan

PUKUL	KEGIATAN/TEMPAT
09.30 – 10.30	<u>Inaugural session</u> of the 5 th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament <i>Venue: Austria Centre Vienna (Hall A)</i>
10.30 – 12.30	<u>Interactive General Debate</u> <i>Venue: (Hall A)</i> 1st motion (against): <i>Achieving sustainable development requires more attention on human well-being and environmental preservation than on economic growth</i>
12.30 – 14.30	Makan Siang
14.30 – 16.00	<u>Interactive General Debate</u> <i>Venue: (Hall A)</i> 2nd motion (in Favor): <i>Pandemic challenges multilateralism' ability to deliver for the people</i>
14.30 – 14.50	Penandatanganan Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) antara Sekjen DPR-RI dengan Sekjen IPU <i>Venue: TBC</i>
15.00 – 15.30	Bilateral Meeting dengan Presiden IPU <i>Venue: Room 330</i>
16.00 – 16.30	Bilateral Meeting dengan Ketua Parlemen Timor Leste <i>Venue: TBC</i>
TBC	Bilateral Meeting dengan Ketua Parlemen Austria <i>Venue: TBC</i>
16.30 – 18.00	<u>Panel discussion</u> <i>Venue: (Hall D)</i> Panel 3: <i>The post-pandemic recovery: Transforming the economy to combat climate change and promote sustainable development</i>
Rabu, 8 September 2021	
08.30 – 09.00	Berangkat ke tempat pertemuan

PUKUL	KEGIATAN/TEMPAT
09.30 – 11.00	<u>Interactive General Debate</u> <i>Venue: (Hall A)</i> 4th motion: <i>Repealing laws that discriminate against women and girls is the only path towards achieving gender equality</i> <u>Panel discussion</u> <i>Venue: (Hall D)</i> Panel 4: <i>Parliaments' openness, transparency and accessibility versus security: How to strike a balance?</i> (joint event organized by the IPU and UNODC)
11.30 – 13.00	<u>Interactive General Debate</u> <i>Venue: (Hall A)</i> 5th motion: <i>Emergency measures imposed by the government must always be subject to parliamentary approval and regular review</i> <u>Panel discussion</u> <i>Venue: (Hall D)</i> Panel 5: <i>Parliaments and global governance: The unfinished agenda</i>
13.00 – 14.00	Makan Siang
14.30 – 16.30	Closing session • Reports from the panel discussions • Adoption of the High-level Declaration <i>Venue: Hall A</i>
Kamis, 9 September 2021	
08.30 – 09.00	Berangkat ke tempat pertemuan
09.00 – 13.00	Registrasi Delegasi
09.00	<i>First Global Parliamentary Summit on Counter-terrorism.</i> Opening Session: Welcoming remarks

PUKUL	KEGIATAN/TEMPAT
	• Speaker of the Austrian National Council, Mr. Wolfgang Sobotka • IPU President, Mr. Duarte Pacheco Keynote addresses: Addressing the state of terrorism, the work that each organization carries out and the way forward. • Director-General of the UN Office in Vienna and Executive Director of UNODC, Dr. Ghada Fathi Waly • UN Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism, Mr. Vladimir Voronkov • IPU Secretary General, Mr. Martin Chungong Venue: TBC
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee Break
11.00 – 13.00	Session 1: Parliamentary response to support the victims of terrorism <i>Addressing the rights and needs of the victims of terrorism and how parliamentarians can help with the reintegration of victims.</i> Panellists: 3 orang korban terorisme
13.00 – 14.30	Makan Siang delegasi
14.35 – 15.00	Launch of the IPU tools <i>Presentation of the different tools developed by the IPU (Interactive Map and mobile application) to keep parliamentarians more informed and up to date regarding counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism.</i>
15.10 – 16.30	Session 2: Role of parliaments in the prevention of radicalization and hate speech <i>Challenges, parliamentary perspectives, effective strategies and best practices.</i>
16.30 – 17.30	Session 3: The call for the Sahel
17.30 – 18.00	Closing and possible adoption of a Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism: <i>The call for the Sahel</i>

B. JALANNYA SIDANG

1. Pertemuan 13th Summit of Women Speaker (SWS), 6 September 2021

Pertemuan 13th Summit of Women Speaker (SWSP) dibuka oleh Ketua Parlemen Norwegia (Ketua 13SWS), H.E. Tone Wilhemsen Troen, Ketua Parlemen Austria, H.E. Wolfgang Sobotka selaku tuan rumah, dan Presiden IPU, Hon. Duterte Pacheco. Selanjutnya, diteruskan *keynote address* oleh Ghada Fathy Ismail, Direktur Eksekutif *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes* (UNODC) di Wina, Austria.

Ketua DPR RI hadir menjadi panelis pada sesi diskusi dengan tema: “Peran Perempuan di Masa Pandemi, Apresiasi dan Penghormatan bagi Pahlawan Sehari-hari”. Adapun 3 (tiga) panelis lainnya adalah pejabat setingkat Ketua Parlemen dari Bahrain, Argentina dan Belgia.



Ketua DPR RI, Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani menekankan pentingnya peran perempuan di segala lini, hal ini terbukti dari peran perempuan yang sangat penting selama pandemi Covid-19

Sesi panel debat SWSP tersebut mengangkat mosi yang menekankan peran perempuan di masa pandemi, khususnya petugas kesehatan perempuan di lini depan penanganan pandemi COVID-19 dinilai lebih efektif dalam menjalankan layanan kesehatan.

Ketua DPR RI menyampaikan bahwa kesetaraan gender dapat terwujud dengan dukungan semua pihak. Kaum perempuan telah berkontribusi terhadap 67 persen tenaga medis di Indonesia, khususnya perawat dan ujung tombak sektor kesehatan. Dalam kaitan ini, diperlukan akses dan kesempatan yang sama bagi perempuan dan pria dalam menangani pandemi COVID-19.



Ketua DPR RI, Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani hadir pada pertemuan para Ketua Parlemen Perempuan Sedunia, Vienna, Austria

Beberapa panelis lainnya berpandangan perlunya perlindungan dan pengakuan yang lebih di masa depan bagi perempuan yang berkontribusi pada penanganan pandemi.



Ketua DPR RI, Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani hadir pada pertemuan para Ketua Parlemen Perempuan Sedunia, Vienna, Austria

Pertemuan 13th SWSP membahas perkembangan kesetaraan gender bagi perempuan dan sekaligus mencari solusi efektif untuk pemulihan kebijakan responsif gender bagi mereka yang terkena dampak pandemi COVID-19.

2. 5th World Conference of Speaker Parliament (WCSP), 7-8 September 2021

Pertemuan 5th WCSP dibuka oleh Ketua Parlemen Austria, H.E. Wolfgang Sobotka, Presiden IPU, Hon. Duerte Pacheco, Perwakilan Anggota Parlemen Perempuan Afghanistan, Perwakilan Asosiasi Pelajar Austria, Direktur *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (IPCC) yang menyampaikan laporan perubahan iklim terbaru, Perwakilan Perempuan Muda Anggota Masyarakat Adat, Direktur Eksekutif UNODC dan *video message* dari Sekretaris Jenderal PBB, dan Presiden Sidang Umum PBB ke-76.

Pertemuan 5th WCSP membahas bagaimana parlemen berperan sekaligus menunjukkan kontribusi parlemen terhadap tata kelola dan isu global seperti pembangunan berkelanjutan, upaya melawan ujaran kebencian dan pemulihan pasca pandemi.

Pada sesi debat interaktif pertama, Ketua DPR RI, Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani menjadi pembicara utama bersama-sama dengan Ketua Parlemen Islandia, Ketua Parlemen Uruguay, dan Ketua Parlemen Sierra Leone.



Ketua DPR RI, Dr. Puan Maharani, memberikan pandangannya pada sesi pertama para Ketua Parlemen Sedunia, Vienna, Austria

Debat mengangkat mosi bahwa pencapaian pembangunan berkelanjutan perlu lebih menitikberatkan pada kesejahteraan manusia dan pelestarian lingkungan daripada pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Pada sesi debat tersebut, Ketua DPR RI menekankan pentingnya keseimbangan dan integrasi antara aspek-aspek kesejahteraan sosial, lingkungan hidup dengan pembangunan ekonomi dalam mewujudkan pembangunan berkelanjutan.

Ketua DPR juga menggarisbawahi bahwa pandemi sebaiknya dijadikan momentum untuk memperbaiki arah pembangunan ekonomi agar menjadi hijau dan inklusif. Delegasi parlemen Indonesia juga mengajak seluruh ketua parlemen yang hadir untuk bekerja sama, menunjukkan *political will* yang kuat dan mengutamakan solidaritas guna menghadapi berbagai tantangan global.

Beberapa panelis lainnya pada prinsipnya memiliki pandangan yang sama bahwa diperlukan kolaborasi internasional untuk dapat secara efektif mengatasi tantangan global. Selain itu, para panelis juga berpandangan bahwa aspek kemanusiaan, ekonomi dan lingkungan harus secara bersama-sama diperhatikan untuk mencapai pembangunan berkelanjutan.



Ketua DPR RI, Dr. Puan Maharani, memberikan pandangannya pada sesi pertama para Ketua Parlemen Sedunia, Vienna, Austria

Pada hari kedua, tema besar yang diangkat adalah demokrasi dan peran pemuda. Hadir sebagai *keynote speaker* adalah Kanselir Austria, Sebastian Kurz, yang menyampaikan mengenai pentingnya peran kaum muda dalam parlemen dan mendukung parlemen untuk semakin *receptive* dalam menerima aspirasi pemuda serta mendukung semakin banyaknya kaum muda untuk terlibat dalam politik, khususnya dalam parlemen.

3. **First Global Parliamentary Meeting on Counter-Terrorism, 9 September 2021**

Pertemuan *First Global Parliamentary Meeting on Counter Terrorism* dilaksanakan pada tanggal 9 September 2021. Dalam pertemuan tersebut, ketua parlemen yang hadir bertukar pandangan dalam menemukan solusi efektif serta menunjukkan kontribusi parlemen dalam upaya global untuk melawan terorisme dan pencegahan kejahatan ekstrem khususnya korban terorisme. Selain itu, dilakukan sesi khusus bagi para *survivor* terorisme di Afghanistan, Boko Haram dan aksi terorisme di Afrika, khususnya di wilayah Sahel.

Pada akhir pertemuan, pertemuan sepakat mengadopsi dokumen akhir berupa deklarasi bersama dengan judul: *“Declaration on parliamentary leadership for more effective multilateralism that delivers peace and sustainable development for the people and planet”*.

Selain dokumen deklarasi bersama, pertemuan juga mencatat 5 (lima) dokumen *Conference Report* dengan 5 (lima) tema besar yaitu: partisipasi kaum muda, kesetaraan gender dan pemberdayaan perempuan, upaya pencapaian agenda pembangunan berkelanjutan, demokrasi dan peran parlemen di abad 21, pemanfaatan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi serta tantangannya.

4. **Penandatanganan Nota Kesepahaman DPR RI dan IPU**

Di sela pertemuan utama, telah dilaksanakan penandatanganan nota kesepahaman antara Sekretaris Jenderal DPR dengan Sekretaris Jenderal IPU, serta Ketua DPR RI dan Presiden IPU, terkait rencana Indonesia yang akan menjadi tuan rumah Sidang Umum IPU yang ke-144 (*“144th Assembly and related meetings”*) di Bali pada bulan Maret 2022 mendatang.

Dokumen perjanjian tersebut memuat komitmen kerja sama antara kedua belah pihak yang mencakup aspek-aspek penyelenggaraan kegiatan seperti misalnya dukungan logistik, layanan administratif, protokol serta pengaturan keamanan.

C. **PERTEMUAN BILATERAL**

1. **Presiden IPU, Mr. Duarte Pacheco, 7 September 2021**

Pada pertemuan, Ketua DPR menyampaikan mengenai kesiapan DPR RI untuk menjadi tuan rumah penyelenggaraan Sidang Umum IPU ke-144 pada tahun 2022. Indonesia akan memberlakukan protokol kesehatan yang ketat seperti dilakukan Pemerintah Austria saat ini dan sesuai dengan perkembangan penyebaran virus pada awal tahun 2022. Indonesia telah melewati puncak gelombang kedua serangan varian Delta, dan keadaan saat ini semakin membaik, dengan dukungan semua elemen masyarakat. Vaksinasi telah dilakukan massal termasuk di Bali.

Ketua DPR juga sampaikan bahwa pada tahun 2022, Indonesia juga akan menjadi tuan rumah G20. DPR RI juga berencana menyelenggarakan pertemuan *G20 Parliamentary (P20) Speakers’ Summit*. Ketua DPR sampaikan bahwa terdapat banyak isu-isu global dan *cross cutting issues* yang dibahas pada P20 dan Sidang Umum IPU di tahun 2022 sehingga pertemuan tersebut bernilai strategis dan sangat penting.

Pertemuan Sidang Umum ke-144 IPU pada bulan Maret 2022 di Indonesia sangat penting sebab memberikan optimisme dari parlemen berbagai negara kepada masyarakat internasional untuk bangkit dari suasana pandemi.

Ketua DPR juga sampaikan bahwa dunia diharapkan sudah akan melihat dampak positif distribusi vaksin, serta arah pemulihan ekonomi pasca pandemi sehingga penyelenggaraan Sidang Umum IPU 2022 diharapkan memberi dorongan mempercepat proses pemulihan tersebut.



Pertemuan Bilateral Ketua DPR RI, Dr.(H.C.) Puan Maharani dengan Presiden Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Mr. Duarte Pacheco

Ketua DPR juga sampaikan bahwa pertemuan IPU Assembly 2022 juga dapat menjadi wadah untuk meningkatkan kerjasama antar parlemen untuk berbagi pengetahuan, pengalaman, dan *best practices*, bagaimana langkah terbaik dalam menangani pandemi dan melakukan pemulihan ekonomi dari dampak pandemi.

Presiden IPU mengucapkan selamat dan menyampaikan keyakinannya bahwa dipilihnya Indonesia sebagai tuan rumah Sidang Umum IPU ke-144 akan mendorong kerja sama antar parlemen serta mendorong pemulihan pasca pandemi. Pertemuan dengan Presiden IPU ini adalah yang kedua kalinya, sebelumnya Ketua DPR dan Presiden IPU telah bertemu secara virtual pada bulan Maret 2021.

2. Presiden Parlemen Austria, Mag. Wolfgang Sobotka, 7 September 2021

Pertemuan bilateral antara Ketua DPR RI dengan Presiden Parlemen Austria, Mag. Wolfgang Sobotka, dilakukan pada tanggal 7 September 2021. Pada pertemuan dibahas mengenai penanganan pandemi, dampak pandemi terhadap ekonomi RI, dan perpindahan ibukota RI, dan upaya meningkatkan kerja sama bilateral, khususnya kerja sama antar parlemen. Selain itu pertemuan juga membahas mengenai penanganan ujaran kebencian (*hate speech*) dan keamanan parlemen, termasuk *cyber attack*.



Pertemuan Bilateral Ketua DPR RI, Dr.(H.C.) Puan Maharani dengan Presiden Parlemen Austria, Mr. Wolfgang Sobotka

Terkait penanganan pandemi di Indonesia, Ketua DPR menjelaskan bagaimana RI semaksimal mungkin melakukan upaya-upaya pencegahan dan penanganan Covid-19. Melalui program 3T (*testing, tracing, and treatment*). Kemudian, protokol kesehatan 5M, yaitu memakai masker, menjaga jarak, mencuci tangan, menghindari kerumunan dan mengurangi mobilitas. Selain itu, Ketua DPR juga sampaikan mengenai pembatasan pergerakan masyarakat (PPKM) serta perlunya keterlibatan semua elemen masyarakat dalam penanganan pandemi. Sedangkan terkait dampak pandemi terhadap ekonomi, dijelaskan bahwa DPR dan pemerintah menyepakati untuk memperbesar defisit APBN menjadi lebih dari 3%.

Ketua DPR menyampaikan perlunya akses vaksin yang adil dan merata, perlunya memperbanyak produksi vaksin, dan alih teknologi negara maju bagi negara berkembang.

Terkait penanganan ujaran kebencian (*hate speech*), dan adanya polarisasi karena sosial media, Ketua DPR RI menjelaskan Indonesia memiliki dasar negara Pancasila yang dapat menyatukan perbedaan suku, agama, ras yang sangat beragam di Indonesia. Pancasila merupakan dasar negara yang disepakati bangsa Indonesia, sehingga dapat menyatukan perbedaan.

Ketua DPR RI mengundang Ketua Parlemen Austria menghadiri Sidang Umum ke-144 IPU pada bulan Maret 2022 di Bali. Parlemen Austria juga mengundang ketua DPR RI untuk melakukan kunjungan resmi ke Austria.

3. Ketua Parlemen Vietnam, Vuong Dinh Hue, 6 September 2021

Ketua DPR sampaikan pentingnya tingkatan hubungan ekonomi terutama terkait upaya pemulihan paska pandemi.

Ketua DPR sampaikan bahwa saat ini ada sekitar 30 perusahaan RI yang beroperasi di Vietnam, maka mengharapkan Vietnam memberikan kesempatan lebih besar bagi perusahaan RI berusaha dan berbisnis di Vietnam, dan juga memberi perlindungan bagi WNI yang berada di Vietnam.



Pertemuan Bilateral Ketua DPR RI, Dr.(H.C.) Puan Maharani dengan Ketua Parlemen Vietnam, Vuong Dinh Hue

Kepala Parlemen Vietnam menyampaikan pentingnya kerja sama di level ASEAN untuk mengatasi pandemi COVID-19. Pihaknya juga mengharapkan agar ada kebijakan perdagangan yang lebih menguntungkan bagi produk Vietnam, diselesaikannya perundingan delimitasi zona ekonomi eksklusif sesuai hukum internasional, terciptanya kerja sama yang efektif agar tidak ada pihak yang mengambil tindakan unilateral, Pemerintah Indonesia dapat melindungi warga Vietnam di Indonesia khususnya yang terlibat *illegal fishing* serta peningkatan kerja sama antar parlemen melalui perjanjian khusus menyesuaikan dengan masa tugas pimpinan parlemen dari kedua negara.

Ketua DPR sampaikan bahwa perlu untuk mendorong kerjasama antar kedua parlemen ditingkatkan, diantaranya dengan saling kunjung antar anggota parlemen. Sedangkan tentang vaksin, Ketua DPR sampaikan harapan pemerataan vaksin di negara-negara asia tenggara, serta perlunya kerjasama pengadaan vaksin dan inovasi, khususnya agar segera tercapai *herd immunity* di Asia Tenggara.

4. **Ketua Parlemen Timor Leste, Aniceto Guterres Lopes, 7 September 2021**

Pertemuan bilateral Ketua DPR RI dengan Ketua Parlemen Timor Leste dilakukan pada tanggal 7 September 2021. Pertemuan membicarakan peningkatan hubungan bilateral di antara kedua negara dan terutama kerja sama antar kedua parlemen.

Pertemuan berlangsung hangat dan Ketua Parlemen Timor Leste menyampaikan undangan kepada Ketua DPR RI untuk berkunjung, dan Ketua DPR RI mengundang Ketua Parlemen Timor Leste menghadiri Sidang Umum ke-144 IPU pada bulan Maret 2022 di Bali.

Ketua DPR menjelaskan penanganan COVID 19 di Indonesia yang melibatkan seluruh elemen masyarakat. Dimana masyarakat menjalankan pembatasan pergerakan, pemerintah melakukan *testing, tracing, dan treatment*, serta vaksinasi massal.

Ketua DPR sampaikan perlunya untuk mengintensifkan program pembangunan ekonomi Kawasan perbatasan khususnya guna menumbuhkan pusat-pusat ekonomi bagi kepentingan rakyat yang tinggal di daerah perbatasan.

Ketua DPR juga mengharapkan agar berbagai instrumen kesepakatan untuk meningkatkan hubungan bilateral antara kedua negara dapat segera diselesaikan.

5. **Ketua Parlemen Korea Selatan, Park Byeong-Sug, 7 September 2021**

Pertemuan ini membahas penguatan hubungan bilateral kedua negara termasuk proses ratifikasi IK-CEPA dan RCEP di masing-masing parlemen serta kelanjutan kerjasama di sektor pertahanan (KFX/IFX). Dalam kesempatan ini Ketua Parlemen RoK juga menyampaikan harapan agar Ibu Ketua DPR RI dapat membantu menjembatani dialog perdamaian antara kedua Korea dan denuklirisasi Semenanjung Korea.

Ketua DPR sampaikan apresiasi terhadap dukungan ROK selama ini dalam penanganan pandemi COVID-19 di Indonesia. Ketua DPR mengharapkan Kerjasama ditingkatkan dan dipercepat dalam upaya memproduksi alat-alat Kesehatan, termasuk untuk *testing, tracing, dan treatment*, serta kerjasama pengembangan vaksin dan obat untuk treatment. Ketua DPR mengajak ROK untuk bersama perjuangkan akses adil dan setara terhadap vaksin.



Pertemuan Bilateral Ketua DPR RI, Dr.(H.C.) Puan Maharani dengan Ketua Parlemen Korea Selatan, Mr. Park Byeong-Sug

Parlemen Korea sampaikan permintaan dukungan dilanjutkannya proyek pesawat KF 21, serta dukungan bagi Korea Selatan menjadi Tuan Rumah COP 28 Perubahan Iklim Tahun 2023. Parlemen Korea juga harapkan dukungan RI agar dapat mendukung terciptanya perdamaian di Semenanjung Korea.

Secara khusus, parlemen ROK menyampaikan harapan untuk percepatan ratifikasi Indonesia untuk IK CEPA dan RCEP. Ketua DPR RI sampaikan harapan agar hubungan ekonomi dan perdagangan kedua negara dapat berkembang melalui peningkatan arus perdagangan antara keduanya dan untuk itu akan berkoordinasi dengan instansi terkait guna mendukung percepatan ratifikasi perjanjian IK CEPA dan RCEP.

Ketua DPR sampaikan harapan agar warga Indonesia di ROK dapat dijamin aksesnya untuk mendapatkan vaksin. Terkait hal ini, Ketua Parlemen Korea Selatan menyatakan siap membantu akses vaksin bagi warga Indonesia di Korea Selatan dan sampaikan bahwa tidak membedakan kewarganegaraan sebagai dasar vaksin dan vaksin tersedia bagi semua yang tinggal disana. Ketua Parlemen ROK siap membantu jika ada WNI tidak mendapat akses vaksin.

III. PENUTUP

A. ANGGARAN

Biaya yang digunakan untuk melakukan perjalanan 2 (dua) Anggota DPR RI, 3 (tiga) Pejabat Sekretariat Jenderal DPR RI, 1 (satu) Sekretaris Delegasi, 1 (satu) Staf Khusus Ketua DPR RI, 1 (satu) Tenaga Ahli, 1 (satu) Penerjemah adalah sebesar Rp. 769.984.800 (Tujuh Ratus Enam Puluh Sembilan Juta Sembilan Ratus Delapan Puluh Empat Ribu Delapan Ratus Rupiah).

B. KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN

Laporan ini dilengkapi oleh lampiran sebagai berikut:

- *Paparan narasumber*
- *Dokumentasi*
- *Liputan media elektronik*

C. KATA PENUTUP

Demikianlah pokok-pokok Laporan Kegiatan dalam rangka mengikuti sidang virtual **13th Summit of Women Speakers Parliament (13SWSP)** dan **5th World Conference of Speakers Parliament (5WCSP)** di Vienna, Austria pada 6 – 9 September 2021. Dokumen mengenai sidang akan dijadikan lampiran. Semoga bermanfaat bagi kita semua.

Jakarta, Oktober 2021

Ketua Delegasi,



Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani

A-188

BUTIR WICARA KETUA DPR RI



POINTS OF INTERVENTION

DR (H.C.) PUAN MAHARANI

**SPEAKER
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**THE 13TH SUMMIT OF WOMEN SPEAKERS OF PARLIAMENT
(13SWSP)**

***Motion 1 (against)
Women working on the front lines during the COVID-19 pandemic are
more effective in providing care and services than men in the same
field***

VIENNA, 6 SEPTEMBER 2021

***Excellencies Speakers of Parliament,
Distinguished Panelists,***

Women have made significant contribution in fighting the pandemic. Without involvement of women, our response to pandemic is much slower.

It was reported that women consist of 67% of frontline healthcare in 104 countries. Most of the female health workers serve as nurses or midwives globally.

While in Indonesia the proportion between male and female medical doctors are relatively balanced. However, women still compose the majority of nurses nationally.

I am of the view that gender equality can only be achieved with the participation and support of all elements of society,... both women and girls as well as men and boys equally.

The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women has mandated that “.... *states take measure to eliminate gender stereotype, to eliminate any prejudices or practice that are based on the assumption of inferiority/superiority of either men or women.*”

Assumption that women are better frontline workers could incite prejudice that men are not capable of doing equal work.

What we need to emphasize, at this time, is that.... fighting pandemic should be carried out based on the capacity of each individual.

What we also need is to have equal access between men and women in combating the virus.

Given the nature of the pandemic... therefore we need to work together... based on collaboration and solidarity.

We do not need competition of superiority of men and women.

Instead, we should redouble our effort to prevent discrimination against women amidst the pandemic.

We need to stay united, otherwise, virus will continue to spread.

Together we can defeat the virus and build resilient world.

I thank you.

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KONSEP 31 AGUSTUS 2021
15.00 WIB



**BUTIR INTERVENSI
DR (H.C.) PUAN MAHARANI**

**KETUA
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

THE 5TH WORLD CONFERENCE OF SPEAKERS OF PARLIAMENT

Motion 1 (against)

***Achieving sustainable development
requires more attention on human well-being and environmental
preservation
than on economic growth***

WINA, 6 – 8 SEPTEMBER 2021

SAMBUTAN PEMBUKA

Yang terhormat

- Para Ketua Parlemen, dan Para Panelis,

- Pada kesempatan ini saya ingin menyampaikan bahwa untuk mencapai pembangunan berkelanjutan,
 - maka perlu ada keseimbangan dan integrasi antara... aspek kesejahteraan sosial, dan perlindungan lingkungan hidup, dengan pembangunan ekonomi... tanpa kita perlu menonjolkan salah satu bidang lebih penting dari yang lain.
- Kita memerlukan pendekatan yang komprehensif antara ketiganya untuk mencapai tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (SDGs).
- Dunia memerlukan pendekatan yang seimbang antara pembangunan ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan, karena:
 - Pertumbuhan ekonomi tinggi diperlukan untuk mengentaskan kemiskinan dan melakukan upaya perlindungan lingkungan.
 - Pertumbuhan ekonomi tinggi diperlukan untuk melakukan meningkatkan akses kesehatan dan pendidikan, serta mengembangkan energi terbarukan.
- Pandemi telah memunculkan gagasan pentingnya lebih memperhatikan keterkaitan antara berbagai aspek: *people, prosperity, and planet*.
- Selain itu, saat pandemi merupakan momentum untuk memperbaiki arah pembangunan ekonomi agar menjadi lebih hijau dan inklusif.
- Sehingga dunia dapat lebih resilien dan siap dalam menghadapi kemungkinan terjadinya pandemi dan krisis lain di masa depan.
- Selanjutnya, pada masa paska pandemi, pembangunan ekonomi yang diperlukan.... adalah untuk mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi

berkualitas.... yang tidak saja mengejar pertumbuhan tinggi, namun juga

- Memperhatikan pemerataan, menciptakan lapangan kerja, yang mengurangi ketimpangan,
 - Pembangunan berdimensi lingkungan, dan pembangunan yang rendah karbon.
- Kita tidak perlu mengkontradiksi antara pertumbuhan ekonomi tinggi, dengan perlindungan lingkungan dan perubahan iklim.
 - Hal ini dapat dilakukan dalam pengembangan energi terbarukan.
 - Teknologi telah memungkinkan kita untuk mengganti energi berbasis fosil, dengan energi surya, angin, air, atau panas bumi.
 - Sektor baru ini dapat menciptakan lapangan kerja, dan meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi.
 - Karenanya kita tidak perlu memilih antara aspek pembangunan ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan hidup.
 - Kita dapat melakukan ketiganya,... secara bersamaan,... dengan kebijakan yang tepat,...dan dukungan kepemimpinan Speakers Parlemen.

Terima kasih.

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SAMBUTAN PENUTUP

Saya sudah mendengarkan semua pandangan dari Yang Mulia para Pimpinan Parlemen. Beberapa hal yang dapat saya sampaikan sebagai penutup:

- Pandangan tentang perlunya keseimbangan sektor ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan hidup, sebetulnya sudah terefleksi pada Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs).
- SDGs telah menunjukkan bahwa pencapaiannya harus dilakukan secara komprehensif, dan saling melengkapi. Kebijakan pada satu sektor akan berpengaruh pada pencapaian sektor lainnya.
- Bagi negara maju, karena telah mencapai kesejahteraan masyarakat yang tinggi, tentu dapat berpaling mengalihkan perhatian kepada upaya perlindungan lingkungan hidup.
- Namun bagi negara berkembang, tetap diharapkan untuk melakukan pembangunan berimbang antara bidang ekonomi, sosial dan lingkungan hidup.
 - Dengan bantuan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi, kita dapat melakukan ketiganya secara bersamaan.
 - Negara berkembang memerlukan pertumbuhan ekonomi berkualitas.... karena masih harus mengentaskan kemiskinan, mengatasi ketimpangan ekonomi, dan memperbaiki akses pendidikan dan kesehatan.
- Kita sudah mengenal konsep ekonomi hijau, yang memungkinkan transformasi pembangunan ekonomi menjadi rendah karbon, mengurangi pencemaran lingkungan, dan efisien dalam penggunaan sumber daya alam.

- Kita dapat mengubah tantangan menjadi peluang. Ekonomi hijau justru dapat menciptakan lapangan kerja baru, dan juga mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi tinggi.
- Ekonomi hijau dan inklusif menawarkan alternatif untuk mencapai kesejahteraan rakyat,... dan pada saat bersamaan melindungi lingkungan hidup dan mengatasi perubahan iklim.

Terima kasih.

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KONSEP 31 AGUSTUS 2021
17.00 WIB



INTERVENTION

DR (H.C.) PUAN MAHARANI

**SPEAKER
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**THE 5TH WORLD CONFERENCE OF SPEAKERS OF
PARLIAMENT**

Panel Discussion on

***Transforming The Economy
to Combat Climate Change
and Promote Sustainable Development***

VIENNA, 6 – 8 SEPTEMBER 2021

Excellencies,

- ***Speakers of Parliament,***
- ***Distinguished Panellists,***

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have seen destructive impact of climate change in various parts of the world.

At the same time, the pandemic has pushed more than 120 million people into extreme poverty.

The global economic uncertainties have further complicated the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals.

These challenges have created *a perfect storm* that needs to be addressed together... and at the same time.

We should avoid the occurrence of climate crisis.

As we continue to face multiple global challenges, we should step up international cooperation and solidarity.

The structure of the global economy plays a significant role in our resolve to reduce emission, alleviate poverty, and reach high economic growth.

We should not continue our economic model that only relies on fossil fuel.

We should significantly increase the use of renewable energy...and to implement low carbon development strategy.

We have the knowledge,... the science,... the technology,... and the resources... to transform our economy.

What we need is effective leadership including from Speakers of Parliament.

Each country should contribute in our collective effort to reduce emission.

Developed countries should take the lead in emission reduction, and provide financial and technical assistance.... to support mitigation and adaptation efforts of developing countries.

On our part, Indonesia is committed to implement the Paris Agreement and achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

The pandemic should become as a window of opportunity to foster a greener and more equal global future.

To this end, our efforts must be guided by parliaments' commitment to build back better in the post pandemic era.

Let's work together to create a strong political will and leadership to combat climate change and promoting sustainable development.

I thank you.

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SARAN BUTIR WICARA

**DR (H.C.) PUAN MAHARANI
KETUA
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

DALAM PERTEMUAN DENGAN

**H.E. MR. DUARTE PACHECO
PRESIDEN
INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU)**

WINA, 7 SEPTEMBER 2021

DAFTAR ISI

No.	Bagian	Halaman
1	Daftar isi	1
2	Pembukaan	2
	Pandangan umum tentang peran IPU	2
	IPU dan pandemi COVID-19	3
	Global Parliamentary Meeting on Achieving the SDGs	3
	Pertemuan IPU General Assembly ke-144 tahun 2022	4
3	Penutup	5
4	Sekilas info Mr. Duarte Pacheco	6

PEMBUKAAN

- Pertama-tama... saya ucapkan terima kasih atas kesempatan untuk melakukan pembicaraan dengan Yang Mulia bapak Duarte Pacheco, Presiden IPU.
- Pertemuan kali ini merupakan kesempatan baik untuk membahas kerjasama Indonesia dengan IPU dan juga rencana Indonesia menjadi tuan rumah IPU General Assembly, di Bali 20 -22 Maret 2022.
- Baru saja dilakukan penandatanganan MOU Kerjasama Indonesia - IPU untuk penyelenggaraan IPU General Assembly tersebut.
- Indonesia dan IPU juga akan menyelenggarakan bersama SDGs Conference secara virtual di Jakarta tanggal 28 – 30 September 2021.
- Terkait berbagai Kerjasama dengan IPU, saya ingin mendapat pandangan dan masukan dari Yang Mulia bagaimana implementasi kerjasama tersebut.

PANDANGAN UMUM TENTANG PERAN IPU

- Saya ingin sampaikan apresiasi atas komitmen bapak Duarte Pacheco dalam memimpin IPU dan mengarahkan IPU untuk berkontribusi mengatasi berbagai permasalahan dunia.
- Saya mengharapkan agar IPU terus meningkatkan peran sebagai wadah kerjasama antar Parlemen di dunia ...
 - untuk memperkuat demokrasi, melindungi hak asasi manusia, dan melaksanakan pembangunan berkelanjutan.
- Dalam situasi dunia yang penuh ketidakpastian, beberapa hal yang dapat dilakukan IPU, a.l.:

Pertama, IPU diharapkan memberi arah terkait kepemimpinan dan peran kongkrit Parlemen untuk mengatasi berbagai permasalahan global seperti pandemi COVID-19, dan perubahan iklim.

Kedua, IPU diharapkan menjadi wadah untuk meningkatkan kapasitas Parlemen berbagai negara terkait fungsi Parlemen di bidang legislasi, pengawasan, dan anggaran, dimasa paska COVID-19.

Ketiga, mendorong IPU menjadi bagian dari network of multilateralism dan terus mengembangkan kemitraan dengan berbagai forum multilateral lain, baik global, regional ataupun sektoral.

IPU DAN PANDEMI COVID-19

- Vaksin sudah tersedia, namun distribusinya masih belum merata.
- Dalam hal ini, tentunya IPU juga diharapkan dapat berkontribusi untuk:
 1. Perlunya IPU ikut mendorong akses adil dan merata terhadap vaksin, dan mendorong produksi vaksin lebih besar.
 2. Perlunya IPU mendorong akselerasi pemulihan ekonomi global dengan upaya membangun lebih baik lagi (*build back better*) di masa paska pandemi.
 3. Perlunya IPU berperan dalam mengatasi dampak sosial pandemi seperti meningkatnya kemiskinan, ketimpangan, terhambatnya akses terhadap kesehatan dan pendidikan.

THE GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARY MEETING ON ACHIEVING THE SDGS

- Saya ucapkan terima kasih atas kerjasama dan dukungan IPU kepada DPR RI dalam penyelenggaraan pertemuan tentang SDGs ini.
- Pertemuan ini menunjukkan komitmen DPR RI akan mendorong pencapaian SDGs, meski dunia harus menghadapi pandemi.
- DPR RI konsisten dalam mendukung upaya untuk pencapaian SDGs. Hal ini bisa dilihat antara lain dari penyelenggaraan rutin

World Parliamentary Forum on Sustainable Development pada beberapa tahun terakhir.

- Saya juga ingin menginformasikan bahwa DPR RI baru saja meluncurkan Portal Dashboard SDGs sebagai sebuah *platform* berbasis teknologi yang
 - diharapkan akan bermanfaat untuk mendorong komunikasi dan kolaborasi antara parlemen, pemerintah dan masyarakat terkait pencapaian SDGs

PERTEMUAN IPU GENERAL ASSEMBLY KE-144

- Saya ingin sampaikan terima kasih atas kerjasama dan dukungan IPU kepada Indonesia untuk menyelenggarakan IPU General Assembly di Bali, 20 - 22 Maret tahun 2022.
 - Saya ingin menyampaikan sekali lagi kesiapan DPR RI untuk menjadi tuan rumah penyelenggaraan IPU Assembly tersebut.
 - Pada tahun 2022, Indonesia juga akan menjadi tuan rumah G20. DPR RI juga berencana menyelenggarakan pertemuan G20 Parliamentary (P20) Speakers' Summit.
- Saya harapkan terdapat koordinasi isu-isu yang dibahas pada P20 dan IPU Assembly 2022.
- Pertemuan IPU Assembly tahun 2022 ini akan bernilai strategis.

Pertama, memberikan optimisme dari Parlemen berbagai negara kepada masyarakat internasional untuk bangkit dari suasana pandemi.

Kedua, dunia diharapkan sudah akan melihat dampak positif distribusi vaksin, dan arah pemulihan ekonomi juga akan semakin jelas pada tahun 2022. IPU Assembly 2022 diharapkan memberi dorongan mempercepat proses pemulihan tersebut.

Ketiga, pertemuan IPU Assembly 2022 juga dapat menjadi wadah untuk meningkatkan kerjasama antar Parlemen untuk

- berbagi pengetahuan, pengalaman, dan *best practices*, bagaimana langkah terbaik dalam menangani pandemi dan melakukan pemulihan ekonomi dari dampak pandemi.

PENUTUP

- Pertemuan kali ini telah berfungsi sebagai sarana untuk mengkaji hubungan Kerjasama selama ini antara Indonesia dan IPU, dan membahas potensi kerjasama kedepan.
- Dalam konteks persiapan IPU Assembly 2022, maka DPR RI perlu berkoordinasi lebih erat dengan IPU untuk menyiapkan tema, agenda, dan logistik pertemuan.
- Presiden IPU bapak Duarte Pacheco, terima kasih atas kesempatan pertemuan ini. Saya harapkan sukses untuk bapak Duarte Pacheco dalam memimpin IPU.

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BIOGRAFI SINGKAT



Name	:	Duarte Pacheco
Date of Birth	:	November 25, 1965
Place of Birth	:	Lisbon, Portugal
Marital Status	:	Married, Two Children
Education	:	1. Master's degree in European Studies – Majored in Economics at Universidade Catolica Portuguesa in Lisbon 2. Postgraduate course in European Studies at Universidade Catolica Portuguesa in Lisbon 3. Degree in Economics at Catolica Lisbon School of Business and Economics
Political Experience – National Level	:	1. Member of the Assembly of the Republic (Portuguese Parliament) since 1991 (6th to 14th legislatures) assuming different position in the Bureau of the Parliament 2. Member of the Budget and Finance Committee and Coordinator of the Social Democratic Party for budget matters 3. Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Portuguese Communities 4. Member of the Municipal Assembly of Sobral de Monte Agraco since December 1997
IPU EXPERIENCE		1. Head of the Delegation of the Assembly of the Republic to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Since January 2016 2. Chair of the Twelve Plus Geopolitical Group since 2017 (now in the second term)

3. Member of IPU's standing committee on Peace and International Security – Vice President (2014-2016)

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*Konsep 2 September 2021
11.00 WIB*



SARAN BUTIR WICARA

**DR (H.C.) PUAN MAHARANI
KETUA
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

DALAM PERTEMUAN DENGAN

**H.E. MR. WOLFGANG SOBOTKA
PRESIDENT
AUSTRIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL**

WINA, 7 SEPTEMBER 2021

Daftar Isi

No.	Bagian	Halaman
1	Daftar isi	1
2	Pembukaan	2
	Hubungan bilateral	3
	Kerjasama antar Parlemen	6
	Penanganan COVID-19	8
3	Penutup	9
4	Sekilas hubungan bilateral	10
5	Biografi singkat H:E. Mr. Wolfgang Sobotka	12

PEMBUKAAN

- Pertama-tama, kami ingin menyampaikan terimakasih dan apresiasi kepada Presiden *Austrian National Council*, Yang Mulia Mr. Wolfgang Sobotka yang telah meluangkan waktu untuk bertemu dengan saya.
- Saya ingin mengucapkan **selamat kepada Yang Mulia dan Parlemen Austria atas penyelenggaraan the 5th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (WCSP).**
- Meski dalam suasana pandemi, namun pertemuan dapat dilakukan *in-person* sehingga membantu memunculkan semangat baru bagi masyarakat internasional untuk keluar dari masa pandemi.
- Sebagai sesama anggota Preparatory Committee 5th WCSP, kita telah bekerjasama untuk mempersiapkan konperensi ini.

HUBUNGAN BILATERAL

- **Kedua negara memiliki kesamaan nilai** dalam mengelola negara berdasar
 - demokrasi, kebebasan berpendapat, rule of law, dan penghargaan terhadap hak asasi manusia.
- Hubungan diplomatik Indonesia-Austria sudah terjalin sejak tahun 1954, dan selama ini telah berjalan baik. Namun di masa depan tentu perlu dikembangkan **hubungan sesuai dengan keperluan di abad-21...**
 - Hubungan yang komprehensif, inklusif, bermanfaat bagi rakyat kedua negara, dan ikut menyelesaikan berbagai permasalahan global.
- Hubungan kedua negara telah berkembang di berbagai bidang.

- Saya mencatat Indonesia – Austria sedang **dalam proses penyelesaian Letter of Intent on Defence dan MoU on Counterterrorism.**
 - Saya berharap kedua instrument ini akan mengembangkan kerjasama kedua negara terkait pertahanan, militer, anti terorisme, dalam bentuk saling kunjung antar pejabat, training, dan berbagi praktek terbaik.
- Di bidang Kerjasama ekonomi, saat ini Indonesia dan Austria juga sedang **dalam proses membentuk Sidang Komisi Bersama (SKB) bidang Ekonomi**
 - Saya berharap SKB ini dapat meningkatkan kerja sama ekonomi di berbagai bidang khususnya perdagangan, investasi, dan pariwisata serta kerja sama teknik lainnya, seperti di bidang hydro power, dan transportasi.
- Indonesia dan Austria saat ini sedang **dalam proses pembentukan *Mixed Commission*** di bidang pendidikan, ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, riset dan kebudayaan.

- Saya berharap pembentukan Mixed Commission tersebut dapat menjadi dasar bagi peningkatan hubungan di berbagai bidang seperti sosial budaya, pendidikan, dan teknologi.

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KERJASAMA ANTAR PARLEMEN

- DPR RI memandang penting diplomasi parlemen baik secara bilateral, regional, dan global. **Diplomasi Parlemen perlu dilakukan untuk melengkapi diplomasi antar Pemerintah.**
- DPR RI telah lama membangun kerjasama dengan Parlemen Austria. Pada April 2017, Parlemen Austria telah mengunjungi DPR RI. Pada 2018, BKSAP DPR RI juga telah melakukan kunjungan ke Parlemen Austria.
- Sebagai ketua DPR RI, **saya ingin memperkuat hubungan bilateral antar parlemen Indonesia – Austria** ke tahap yang lebih tinggi.
- Beberapa hal yang dapat dilakukan Parlemen kedua negara, diantaranya:
 - **Saling kunjung antara Pimpinan dan anggota Parlemen kedua negara;**

- **Saling bertukar informasi terkait fungsi Parlemen** dibidang legislasi, pengawasan, dan anggaran.
- Terkait upaya **mengatasi pandemi COVID-19**,
 - Maka DPR RI dan Parlemen Republik Korea dapat **berbagi pengalaman** mengenai bagaimana **Parlemen dapat berkontribusi dalam penanganan COVID-19**.
- Dapat dijadi pula **kerja sama antara Sekretariat DPR RI dan Parlemen Austria dalam meningkatkan kompetensinya**, dengan mendukung tugas para anggota Parlemen.
- Pada 20 – 22 Maret 2022, DPR RI akan menjadi tuan rumah *IPU General Assembly* ke-144.
 - Pada kesempatan ini, saya juga ingin mengundang Speaker Parlemen Austria untuk hadir pada acara tersebut.

PENANGANAN COVID-19

- Saat ini **vaksin telah tersedia, namun distribusinya belum merata.** Kerjasama internasional diperlukan untuk mempercepat distribusi vaksin.
- Saya mengajak Yang Mulia untuk ikut mendorong di berbagai forum internasional:
 - terciptanya **akses yang adil dan setara terhadap vaksin COVID-19.**
 - Mendorong negara produsen vaksin untuk **mempercepat dan memperbesar produksi vaksin.**
 - Mendorong **alih teknologi** pembuatan vaksin, obat, alat kesehatan kepada negara berkembang, sehingga mereka dapat memproduksinya sendiri, dan membantu dunia keluar dari pandemi ini.

PENUTUP

- Sekali lagi saya ucapkan terima kasih atas waktu Presiden Austrian National Council Yang Mulia Mr. Wolfgang Sobotka untuk bertemu disela-sela Konperensi Speakers of Parliament ini.
- Saya mencatat **hubungan bilateral kedua negara telah berkembang pesat,....namun masih terdapat peluang untuk terus meningkatkannya.**
- Saya berharap Yang Mulia selalu dalam kondisi terbaik dan sehat selalu selama masa pandemi ini.

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SEKILAS HUBUNGAN INDONESIA - AUSTRIA

No.	ISU	KETERANGAN	
1.	PERDAGANGAN	Nilai Perdagangan Bilateral (dalam US\$ ribu)	2020: US\$ 326,348.9, Defisit RI US\$ 251,819.0 2019: US\$ 284,879.6, Defisit RI US\$ 225,430.3 2018: US\$ 407,789.6, Defisit RI US\$ 356,243.3 2017: US\$ 368,259.6, Defisit RI US\$ 315,722.7
		Ekspor	– elektronik resistor, sepeda, alas kaki, tekstil.
		Impor	– sirkuit elektronik, mesin untuk industri pengolahan makanan dan minuman, kayu sintetis, produk perawatan kereta/kendaraan, produk kertas, serat staple buatan.

2.	INVESTASI	• TW2 2021: 22 proyek senilai US\$9.5 juta • 2020: 89 proyek senilai US\$1.2 juta • 2019: 74 proyek senilai US\$19,7 juta • 2018: 47 proyek senilai US\$74,2 juta
3.	JUMLAH WISATAWAN	• Mei 2021: 695 wisatawan • 2020: 4.858 wisatawan • 2019: 28.476 wisatawan
4.	JUMLAH WNI	1.319 jiwa (KBRI Wina, 2020)
5.	FORUM BILATERAL	- Forum Konsultasi Bilateral RI-Austria - Dialog Lintas Agama - <i>Joint Working Group on Hydropower</i> - <i>Joint Working Group on Transportation</i>
6.	KEPENTINGAN UTAMA RI	- Kerjasama Perdagangan dan Investasi - Peningkatan kontak langsung antar pengusaha - Kerjasama pendidikan tinggi dan riset - Peningkatan kerjasama di bidang energi bersih dan terbarukan - Dukungan Austria terhadap akses pasar produk Indonesia di Uni Eropa
7.	KEPENTINGAN UTAMA AUSTRIA	- Kerjasama Sosial dan Budaya - Perluasan kerjasama Dialog Lintas Agama RI-Austria - Kerjasama keuangan

BIOGRAFI SINGKAT



Name	:	Wolfgang Sobotka, Presidenr of the National Council
Group	:	Parliamentary Group of the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP)
Constituency	:	3 – Lower Austria
Party	:	Austrian People's Party (ÖVP)
Address	:	Parlament Dr-Karl-Renner-Ring 3 1017 Vienna
Email	:	wolfgang.sobotka@parlament.gv.at
Born	:	5 January 1956, Waidhofen an der Ybbs
Political Mandates	:	
1. 09/11/2017 - Today	:	Member of THE National Council
2. 20/12/2017 - Today	:	President of the National Council
3. 21/04/2016 – 18/12/2017	:	Federal Minister of the Interior
Political Career	:	
1. 2016 - 2017	:	Federal Minister of the Interior
2. 2009 - 2016	:	Deputy Governor of Lower Austria
3. 2008 - 2016	:	Member of Lower Austria's Regional Government, in charge of

Financial, Housing and municipal affairs

4. 2005 - 2008

: Member of Lower Austria's Regional Government, in charge of Financial and Housing affairs and the quality of life

Education

- : 1. Studies at Vienna's University of Music and Performing Arts (violoncello and musical education)
2. Studies at the Brucker Conservatory Linz (Conducting)
3. Studies of History at the University of Vienna (Mag. Phil)

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SARAN BUTIR WICARA

**DR (H.C.) PUAN MAHARANI
SPEAKER**

**DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

DALAM PERTEMUAN DENGAN

**H.E. MR. PARK BYEONG-SEUG
SPEAKER
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

WINA, 7 DESEMBER 2021

DAFTAR ISI

No.	Bagian	Halaman
1	Daftar isi	1
	Pembukaan	2
	Kerjasama bilateral	2
	Kerjasama antar Parlemen	3
	Kerjasama Penanganan Covid-19	4
	Kerjasama Ekonomi	4
	Penutup	5
2	Sekilas Hubungan Indonesia – Republik Korea	6
3	Biografi singkat H.E. Mr. Park Byong Seug	8

PEMBUKAAN

- Merupakan kehormatan bagi saya untuk dapat bertemu dengan Yang Mulia Mr. Park Byeong-Seug, Speaker National Assembly Republik Korea.
- Mengingat hubungan kedua negara yang terus berkembang,... tentu **ada baiknya jika pimpinan kedua negara, termasuk pimpinan Parlemen dapat bertemu dari waktu ke waktu....**untuk mengkaji sejauh mana hubungan bilateral berjalan, dan bagaimana upaya peningkatannya di masa depan.
- Saya berharap pertemuan ini dapat lebih mempererat hubungan kedua negara terutama dalam kerjasama antar Parlemen.

KERJASAMA BILATERAL

- Saya mencatat bahwa Indonesia dan Republik Korea pada tahun 2017 telah menyepakati hubungan bilateral.... dalam bentuk ***“Special Strategic Partnership.”***
- Dengan status ini, maka saya berharap hubungan kedua negara dapat lebih berkembang di berbagai bidang di tingkat bilateral, regional, dan global, termasuk antar Parlemen kedua negara.
- Kedekatan hubungan keduanya terlihat dari banyaknya warga Indonesia yang bekerja di Republik Korea. Saya mencatat terdapat **hampir 35.000 Pekerja Migran Indonesia bekerja di Korea.**
- Saya mengharapkan dukungan **Parlemen Korea untuk selalu meningkatkan perlindungan bagi pekerja migran Indonesia di Republik Korea.**

KERJASAMA ANTAR PARLEMEN

- Parlemen Indonesia telah membentuk **group persahabatan bilateral dengan 102 Parlemen dari berbagai negara termasuk Republik Korea.**
- DPR RI memandang penting diplomasi parlemen baik secara bilateral, regional, dan global. **Diplomasi Parlemen perlu dilakukan untuk melengkapi diplomasi antar Pemerintah.**
- Terkait hubungan Parlemen kedua negara, pada November 2020 lalu di Jakarta, saya telah menerima kunjungan Deputy Speaker Parlemen Korea Selatan Yang Mulia ibu Kim Sang-Hee.
- Beberapa hal yang dapat dilakukan Parlemen kedua negara, diantaranya:
 - **Saling kunjung antara Pimpinan dan anggota Parlemen Kedua Negara;**
 - **Saling bertukar informasi terkait fungsi Parlemen** dibidang legislasi, pengawasan, dan anggaran.
- Terkait upaya **mengatasi pandemi COVID-19,**
 - Maka DPR RI dan Parlemen Republik Korea dapat **berbagi pengalaman** mengenai bagaimana **Parlemen dapat berkontribusi dalam penanganan COVID-19.**
- Dapat dijadi pula **kerja sama antara Sekretariat DPR RI dan Majelis Nasional Republik Korea dalam meningkatkan kompetensinya,** dengan mendukung tugas para anggota Parlemen.
- Selain itu, kerjasama DPR RI dan Parlemen Republik Korea dapat ditingkatkan pada berbagai forum global dan regional seperti IPU, dan APPF.
- Saya telah menerima undangan dari Yang Mulia untuk hadir pada Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF) di Seoul tgl 13 – 15 Desember 2021. Saya akan mempertimbangkan untuk hadir pada pertemuan ini.

- Pada 20 – 22 Maret 2022, DPR RI akan menjadi tuan rumah *IPU General Assembly* ke-144.
 - Pada kesempatan ini, saya juga ingin mengundang Speaker Parlemen Republik Korea untuk hadir pada acara tersebut.

KERJASAMA PENANGANAN COVID-19

- Saya sampaikan apresiasi atas dukungan pemerintah dan berbagai pihak di Republik Korea terhadap Indonesia dalam mengatasi pandemi Covid-19.
- Kiranya kerjasama kedua negara dapat dilanjutkan dan dipercepat , khususnya
 - Kerjasama dalam memproduksi berbagai peralatan kesehatan, termasuk untuk *testing*, dan *tracing*.
 - Kerjasama pengembangan vaksin dan obat untuk *treatment* kasus COVID-19.
- Saya mengajak Yang Mulia untuk ikut mendorong terciptanya **akses yang adil dan setara terhadap vaksin COVID-19** ... termasuk saya harapkan akses terhadap vaksin bagi **warga Indonesia yang tinggal di Republik Korea..**

KERJASAMA EKONOMI

- Hubungan ekonomi kedua negara telah berkembang pesat, namun masih dapat dikembangkan.
- Terkait bidang investasi, saya mengharapkan terus dilakukan peningkatan **investasi dari Republik Korea di sektor strategis, seperti dalam kendaraan elektrik dan ekosistemnya.**
- Terkait perdagangan, saya berharap dengan adanya ***Indonesia-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IK-CEPA)***

- **maka volume perdagangan diharapkan dapat ditingkatkan mencapai target bersama US\$ 30 miliar.**

PENUTUP

- Speaker H.E. Mr. Park Byong Seug, terima kasih, sekali lagi, atas waktunya untuk bertemu disela-sela Konperensi Speakers of Parliament ini.
- Saya mencatat **hubungan bilateral kedua negara telah berkembang pesat,....namun masih terdapat peluang untuk terus meningkatkannya.**
- Saya berharap Yang Mulia selalu dalam kondisi terbaik dan sehat selalu selama masa pandemi ini.

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**SEKILAS HUBUNGAN BILATERAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA (RI) – REPUBLIK KOREA (ROK)**

Ekspor Utama RI ke ROK 2019 (US\$)	Batubara (1,38 miliar); Flat-Rolled Products of Stainless Steel (388 juta); Plywood (251 juta); Natural Rubber (237 juta); Chemical Wood Pulp (185 juta).	
Impor Utama RI dari ROK 2019 (US\$)	Electronic Integrated Circuits (459 juta); Synthetic Rubber and Factice (263 juta); Flat-Rolled Products of Iron Steel (257 juta); Other Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics (223 juta);	
Nilai Perdagangan Bilateral	US\$ 13,35 miliar US\$ 15,7 miliar US\$ 18,62 miliar	(Kemdag RI, 2020) (Kemdag RI, 2019) (Kemdag RI, 2018)
Nilai Investasi	<u>ROK di Indonesia</u> US\$ 1,84 miliar (5.468 proyek) US\$ 1,07 miliar (2.952 proyek) US\$ 1,6 miliar (2.412 proyek)	 (BKPM RI, 2020) (BKPM RI, 2019) (BKPM RI, 2018)
Wisatawan ROK ke Indonesia	75.562 orang 388.316 orang 358.885 orang	(Kemenparekraf RI, 2020) (Kempar RI, 2019) (Kempar RI, 2018)
Jumlah wisatawan Indonesia ke ROK	Kunjungan Wisata/Tour (Total termasuk bisnis/official)	
	36.561 orang (66.762 orang)	(2020)
	192.606 orang (278.575 orang)	(2019)
Kepentingan Utama RI	- o Mendorong peningkatan investasi, perdagangan, industrialisasi dan transfer teknologi. - o Meminta agar Republik Korea membuka akses yang lebih luas bagi produk -	

	produk Indonesia agar defisit perdagangan dapat diperkecil. ○ Peningkatan wisatawan Republik Korea ke Indonesia. ○ Perlindungan WNI dan BHI. ○ Kerja sama infrastruktur, konektivitas, dan industri kreatif. ○ Pengembangan kapasitas. ○ Semenanjung Korea yang damai. ○ Kerja sama penanganan COVID-19.
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BIOGRAFI SINGKAT



Name	:	H.E. Mr. Park Byeong-Seug
Date of Birth	:	January 25, 1952
Academic Background	:	
1. 1999	:	Completed Ph.D course in Journalism and Mass Communication, Hanyang University
2. 1976	:	B.A.in Law, Sungkyunkwan University
3. 1970	:	Daejeon Middle and High School
4. 1964	:	Samsung Primary School, Daejeon
Professional Experience	:	
Incumbent	:	1. Speaker of the 21st National Assembly (for the first half) 2. Member of the 21st National Assembly (serving sixth term since 2000, Daejeon Seo-gu A)
Executive	:	1. (1999) Vice Mayor for Political Affairs, Seoul Metropolitan Government
Legislative	:	1. (2016) President Korea-China Inter-Parliamentary Council 2. (2012) Deputy Speaker (first half of 19th NA) 3. (2010) President, Korea-Malaysia Parliamentary Friendship Group 4. (2006) Chairman, National Policy Committee
Positions in the Party	:	2017 : Co-Chair of Presidential Campaign Committee for Moon Jae-in, Democratic Party 2016 : Senior Vice Chairman, Overseas Korean Residents Democratic Society

- 2015** : Chairman, National Occupation Committee, Democratic Party
- 2008** : Chairman, Policy Committee, Democratic Party
- 2000** : Special Advisor to Kim Dae-jung, Chairman of the Millennium Democratic Party

Journalism

- 1997** : Deputy editor-in-Chief and Director of Economy Department, Joongang Daily

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*Konsep 31 Agustus 2021
16.00 WIB*



SARAN BUTIR WICARA

**DR (H.C.) PUAN MAHARANI
KETUA
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

**PERTEMUAN BILATERAL DENGAN
YANG MULIA MR. VUONG DINH HUE
KETUA MAJELIS NASIONAL
REPUBLIK SOSIALIS VIET NAM**

WINA, 6 SEPTEMBER 2021

Daftar Isi

No.	Bagian	Halaman
	Daftar isi	1
1	Pembukaan	2
	Kerjasama bilateral (umum)	3
	Kerjasama antar Parlemen	4
	Kerjasama ekonomi dan perdagangan	6
	Pandemi COVID-19	7
	Isu Myanmar	8
	Penutup	9
2	Sekilas Hubungan Indonesia – Vietnam	10
3	Sekilas Biografi H.E. Mr. Vuong Dinh Hue	13

PEMBUKAAN

- Pertama ... Saya ucapkan selamat kepada Yang Mulia Mr. Vuong Dinh Hue yang telah terpilih sebagai Ketua Majelis Nasional Republik Sosialis Viet Nam.
- Saya yakin...kepercayaan yang diberikan oleh rakyat Vietnam kepada Yang Mulia akan **mendukung upaya percepatan pembangunan nasional...** dan membawa kemakmuran bagi rakyat Vietnam.
- Saya berharap dialog hari ini dapat menjadi **pendorong untuk lebih memperkuat kerjasama bilateral Indonesia dan Viet Nam**, termasuk kerjasama antara Parlemen kedua negara.

HUBUNGAN BILATERAL (UMUM)

- Saya ingin menyampaikanselama lebih dari 65 tahun, hubungan Indonesia-Vietnam terus berkembang pesat.
- Pada tahun 2013, hubungan bilateral kedua negara memasuki babak baru dengan terbentuknya **Kemitraan Strategis**.
- Selanjutnya kedua negara juga telah menandatangani Plan of Action Implementasi Kemitraan Strategis 2019–2023 sebagai pedoman dalam memperkuat kerja sama bilateral.
- Pada situasi saat ini... saya berharap **kerja sama antara parlemen** Indonesia dan Vietnam dapat **mempererat Kemitraan Strategis**,.... mendukung upaya kita semua untuk keluar dari pandemi...dan terus **menjaga stabilitas dan mempromosikan prinsip-prinsip demokrasi di kawasan**.

KERJA SAMA ANTAR PARLEMEN

- DPR RI memandang penting diplomasi parlemen baik secara bilateral ataupun pada tingkat regional, dan global.
- Saat ini, DPR RI sudah membentuk **Kelompok Persahabatan dengan Majelis Nasional Viet Nam** (Quoc Hoi).
- Terkait kerjasama antar Parlemen kedua negara, hal ini dapat dilakukan diantaranya
 - Melalui **pertukaran informasi terkait fungsi Parlemen** dibidang legislasi, pengawasan, dan penyusunan anggaran.
- Terkait upaya **mengatasi pandemi COVID-19**,
 - Maka DPR RI dan Majelis Nasional Viet Nam dapat **berbagi pengalaman dan pengetahuan** mengenai bagaimana **Parlemen dapat berkontribusi dalam penanganan COVID-19**.
- Dapat dijadi pula **kerja sama antara Sekretariat DPR RI dan Majelis Nasional Viet Nam dalam meningkatkan kompetensinya**, dengan mendukung tugas para anggota Parlemen.
- Selain itu, kerjasama DPR RI dan Parlemen Viet Nam dapat ditingkatkan pada berbagai forum global dan regional seperti IPU dan AIPA, dan APA.

EKONOMI DAN PERDAGANGAN

- Pada kesempatan ini... saya juga ingin membahas terkait penguatan **kerja sama ekonomi dan perdagangan**.
- Vietnam adalah **mitra penting** Indonesia. Tahun lalu, Vietnam adalah mitra dagang Indonesia terbesar ke-9 di dunia, dan ke-4 di ASEAN.
- Saya mengharapkan... kerja sama antara kedua parlemen dapat **mendukung tercapainya target volume perdagangan USD 10 miliar**... dengan mendorong kerja sama penguatan industrialisasi, kelautan dan perikanan, serta ekonomi digital.

- Saya mencatat terdapat **lebih dari 30 perusahaan Indonesia yang beroperasi di Viet Nam** pada berbagai sektor.
- Saya berharap perusahaan-perusahaan Indonesia dapat terus **diberi kesempatan untuk mengembangkan usahanya di Vietnam.**

PANDEMI COVID-19.

- Terkait Pandemi COVID-19, saya mengajak Yang Mulia untuk ikut mendorong pada forum internasional tercapainya **akses yang adil dan setara terhadap vaksin COVID-19** yang aman, terjangkau, dan berkualitas... termasuk bagi **Warga Negara Indonesia yang berada di Vietnam.**
- Untuk jangka panjang...**kerja sama bidang kesehatan** ini harus menjadi prioritas dalam agenda kita bersama... utamanya terkait pengadaan fasilitas kesehatan.
- Di Asia Tenggara kita perlu memastikan tercapainya **regional resilience** sehingga kita di Asia Tenggara dapat **lebih siap menghadapi pandemi**, yang dapat terjadi **di masa depan.**

ISU MYANMAR

- Isu berikutnya yang saya ingin sampaikan adalah terkait dengan kawasan kita...yaitu **perkembangan situasi di Myanmar.**
- Saya berharap semua pihak yang terlibat konflik harus segera memulai dialog inklusif untuk mencari solusi.
- Sejalan dengan **tugas Parlemen menjamin berlangsungnya demokrasi dan rule of law**, dan sebagai bagian dari keluarga besar ASEAN ... saya ingin mengajak Yang Mulia untuk bersama-sama **mendorong tercapainya perdamaian** di Myanmar... demi terciptanya keamanan di kawasan.

PENUTUP

- Saya mencatat banyak hal yang telah dilakukan kedua negara baik dalam konteks kerjasama bilateral, termasuk dalam kerjasama antara Parlemen kedua negara.
- Pertemuan kali ini telah berfungsi untuk mendorong lebih eratnya kerjasama bilateral, termasuk kerjasama antar parlemen.
- Yang Mulia Mr. Vuong Dinh Hue, terima kasih atas kesempatan pertemuan ini. Saya harapkan Yang Mulia dalam kondisi terbaik dan selalu sehat selama masa pandemi ini.

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SEKILAS HUBUNGAN BILATERAL VIET NAM DAN INDONESIA

No.	ISU	KETERANGAN	
1.	PERDAGANGAN	Nilai Perdagangan Bilateral (dalam US\$ ribu) 2020: US\$ 8,071,963.5, SURPLUS RI US\$1,810,752.0 2019: US\$ 9,001,554.2, SURPLUS RI US\$ 1,305,162.5 2018: US\$ 8,376,482.0, SURPLUS RI US\$ 787,221.8 2017: US\$ 6,815,667.1, SURPLUS RI US\$ 358,146.4	
		Ekspor	Lemak Minyak Hewani dan Nabati; Batu Bara; Logam Dasar; Kendaraan Bermotor; Kertas; Besi dan baja; Komputer, peralatan listrik, suku cadang dan komponen; Mesin dan Peralatan Mesin.
		Impor	Besi dan baja; Komputer, peralatan listrik, suku cadang dan komponen; Plastik; Mesin dan peralatan mesin; Tekstil dan produk tekstil; Bahan pendukung tekstil, kulit, dan alas kaki; Produk Telepon, telepon seluler dan suku cadang; Alat transportasi, suku cadang dan aksesoris; Benang.
2.	INVESTASI	• 2020: US\$ 607,69 juta, 98 proyek • 2019: US\$ 580,58 juta, 88 proyek	
3.	JUMLAH WISATAWAN (Vietnam ke Indonesia)	• Juni 2021: 1.207 wisatawan • 2020 : 19.608 wisatawan • 2019 : 96.024 wisatawan • 2018 : 75.816 wisatawan • 2017 : 77.466 wisatawan	
4.	JUMLAH WNI	903 orang (Juli 2021) terdiri dari: • 257 orang di wilayah kerja KBRI Hanoi • 646 orang di wilayah kerja KJRI Ho Chi Minh City	
5.	FOKUS HUBUNGAN	• Politik dan keamanan (Agriculture, Zona Ekonomi Eksklusif (ZEE), <i>Defense Policy Dialogue</i>, <i>Hotline for Information Exchange on IUU Fishing Activities</i>) • Ekonomi • Perlindungan WNI	

6.	KEPENTINGAN UTAMA RI	• Faktor sejarah dan letak geografis Viet Nam yang berbatasan langsung dengan RRT, Laos dan Kamboja menjadikannya berperan penting dalam menjaga perdamaian dan stabilitas di kawasan. • Sejak kebijakan “Doi Moi (pembaharuan)” tahun 1986, Viet Nam berkembang menjadi negara “<i>emerging economy</i>” • Viet Nam adalah pasar terbesar keempat di Asia Tenggara dengan populasi 97,6 juta penduduk.
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BIOGRAFI SINGKAT



Name	: Vuong Dinh Hue
Date of Birth	: March 15, 1957
Native Place	: Nghi Xuan Commune, Nghi Loc district, Nghe An Province
Date of Party Admission	: March 9, 1984; Date of official membership: September 9, 1985
Education	: Professor, Doctor of Economics
Polictical Mandates	: Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam (10th, 11th, 12th tenures) Member of the Politburo of the 12th CPV Central Committee Deputy to the 13th and 14th National Assembly
Professional Career	: 1. Sept, 1979 -1985 : Lecturer of the University of Finance and Accountancy 2. 1985 - 1986 : Trainee of the European Faculty at the Ha Noi Foreign Language University 3. 1986 - 1990 : Trainee of the Bratislava Economic University, the Slovak Republic 4. Oct, 1992 – Apr, 1994 : Deputy Dean of the Accounting Faculty, Acting Dean of the Accounting Faculty of the University of Finance and Accountancy

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Pointers – Posisi DPR RI terkait Afghanistan

Disampaikan dalam 5th WCSP 2021 Vienna

- Ketua DPR RI mengapresiasi inisiatif yang telah dilakukan oleh IPU melalui surat yang dikirimkan kepada seluruh Ketua Parlemen dunia dan menyeru agar seluruh anggota parlemen IPU mengambil langkah yang dapat dilakukan untuk membantu terwujudnya perdamaian di Afghanistan.
- Dalam hal ini, DPR RI berkomitmen mendorong terwujudnya transisi demokrasi yang damai dengan tetap memperhatikan kaidah Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM), khususnya dalam rangka memastikan keamanan dan keselamatan bagi 316 anggota parlemen Afghanistan yang di mana 86 di antaranya adalah perempuan.
- Di samping itu, keselamatan rakyat Afghanistan, terutama kelompok rentan, harus menjadi prioritas semua pihak dan akses bantuan kemanusiaan harus segera mendapatkan kepastian terutama jaminan dari Taliban.
- Penciptaan stabilitas dan perdamaian merupakan agenda mendesak yang harus segera diwujudkan melalui proses dialog antarpihak yang berkonflik di Afghanistan. Penyelesaian krisis politik di Afghanistan harus merefleksikan aspirasi dan kepentingan rakyat Afghanistan.
- Dapat saya sampaikan bahwa sejauh ini DPR RI telah berupaya berkontribusi dalam mewujudkan perdamaian dan transisi demokrasi yang damai di Afghanistan melalui berbagai pertemuan dan kerja sama dengan berbagai pihak di Afghanistan. Pada akhir 2019, delegasi Civil Society Perempuan Afghanistan berkunjung ke DPR RI dalam rangka membahas hubungan bilateral Indonesia dan Afghanistan, utamanya untuk memperkuat solidaritas untuk mendorong kepemimpinan perempuan dan keterlibatannya dalam pembuatan kebijakan publik.

- Selain itu, pada pertemuan virtual dengan anggota Parlemen Perempuan Indonesia-Afghanistan yang bertajuk “*Empowering Women and Supporting Peace Process*” pada 24 Juni 2021 lalu, Saya menekankan pentingnya Pendidikan untuk kaum perempuan di Afghanistan, karena hal ini akan menjadi *game changer* dalam pemberdayaan perempuan. Selain itu, dalam mendorong upaya perdamaian yang inklusif di Afghanistan, perempuan diharapkan dapat memainkan peran yang lebih besar sehingga segala kebijakan akan berpihak kepada kesejahteraan kaum perempuan.
- Sedangkan dalam konteks diplomasi parlemen, DPR RI telah dan akan terus menjalin komunikasi dengan jaringan parlemen regional seperti *Asian Parliamentary Assembly* (APA) dan global seperti *Parliamentary Union of OIC Member States* (PUIC) dan *Inter-Parliamentary Union* (IPU) dalam kerangka mendorong penanganan, penyelesaian, dan resolusi konflik di Afghanistan.
- Maka, dapat saya simpulkan bahwa Indonesia tetap berharap agar terwujud transisi demokrasi di Afghanistan yang damai dan inklusif, dengan menekankan pada pendekatan *Afghan-owned* dan *Afghan-led* dalam setiap proses yang dijalani.

DOKUMEN HASIL PERSIDANGAN



Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.



REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
Parliament

Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament

Virtual meeting, 19 and 20 August 2020
In-person conference, 2021 in Vienna

Declaration

on parliamentary leadership for more effective multilateralism that delivers peace and sustainable development for the people and planet

Declaration adopted by consensus* by the Speakers of parliament and the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

(1) We, the Speakers of parliament, stand with our fellow parliamentarians and citizens at a defining moment in global history. The COVID-19 pandemic is a health emergency of unprecedented global proportions, affecting all manner of peoples, societies and economies. The pandemic knows no borders: it is an unprecedented crisis, whose impact is felt at all levels. The pandemic has evolved into one of the greatest challenges we face as a community of nations since the Great Depression and the Second World War. Countries everywhere have taken extraordinary measures, including states of emergency, border closures and lockdowns, in an attempt to curb the deadly spread of the virus. What started as a health emergency has rapidly grown into an economic crisis with unfathomable numbers of people losing their jobs and the global economy shrinking to record levels. All countries face huge challenges in securing the health and well-being of their citizens. That said, the burden on developing countries is overwhelming.

(2) This global health crisis underscores the interdependent nature of our world today and the need for more effective multilateralism not only to lead the world out of crisis, but also to transform it for the better. International cooperation and multilateral action are needed now more than ever. We underscore that global challenges require global solutions. From that perspective alone, and especially as we work to overcome the current crisis, strengthening multilateralism and international solidarity is more important than ever before.

(3) We take this opportunity to reaffirm, in the strongest of terms, our belief in and support of the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations. We are convinced that the United Nations is needed today more than ever and must remain the cornerstone of strong and effective global action. Parliaments should lead by example in defending multilateralism and a rules-based international order, firmly standing up for the international system built around the United Nations. We urge the international community to use wisely the unique opportunity that is offered by the 75th anniversary of the United Nations to reflect on how best to reform and strengthen the entire UN system.

* A limited number of delegations expressed reservations on the Declaration (see page 5 for more details).

(4) We are at a crossroads. The COVID-19 crisis will stand as a watershed in human development. We have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to reflect on how we want to live as societies and to take corrective action to forge a global community with a shared future for humankind; to build a world respectful of our environment that aims to increase investment in health and education as foundations of peaceful, prosperous and resilient societies; and to secure respect for the rights of all. As the world grapples with the Herculean task of recovering from the crisis, we urge all to work together to build more resilient, more inclusive, more sustainable and more caring societies.

(5) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer a common blueprint for achieving global development through international cooperation. We must strive to deepen the partnerships and strengthen the architecture that bring that blueprint to fruition. We recognize that north-south cooperation is an important means to realize that ambition, and that south-south cooperation is a complement, not a substitute, to north-south cooperation. Furthermore, we will continue to enhance south-south and triangular cooperation. We reaffirm the 2030 Agenda commitments. The current crisis has exposed the fragility of our societies and demonstrated, if ever it was needed, the urgency of eradicating poverty. With 2020 marking the start of the SDG Decade of Action, we therefore call on countries everywhere to take bold and transformative steps to turn this Agenda into reality. We pledge to redouble our efforts to help implement it fully and effectively through action in our respective parliaments.

(6) In response to the pandemic, we must make sure that medical expertise and critical supplies are deployed where they are needed the most, and that strong steps are taken in such key areas as prevention, detection, testing, treatment and tracing. Efforts need to be redoubled to share information, exchange experience and best practice, and pursue international cooperation on testing methods, clinical treatment, vaccines, and medical research and development. We call for greater support for developing countries, which have weaker public health systems and face more challenges in taking the recommended medical and financial measures to respond to the COVID-19 crisis: helping them build capacity must be a priority. We acknowledge and support the leading role of the World Health Organization at the vanguard of the fight against the coronavirus and more generally of global governance in health security and health emergency preparedness. In the same vein, we welcome the resolution on the COVID-19 response adopted by the 73rd World Health Assembly.

(7) As we address the economic consequences of the pandemic, the immediate priority is to prevent the world economy from falling further into recession. We need to enhance international macroeconomic policy coordination and maintain global financial markets, while protecting jobs and salaries, and making sure that all sectors of the economy can function. In the medium and longer term, the economy must be made to work for all to overcome growing inequality, combat climate change and achieve inclusive economic growth and social justice. We must work towards a green recovery and rethink our national and global economic models to operate within finite planetary boundaries and achieve human well-being understood as more than just material consumption. All parts of the economy need to be considered from these perspectives, including the extractive industries, fisheries and agriculture, manufacturing and service sectors. We acknowledge that, while women and youth are most vulnerable to economic downturns, they also hold the key to future economic renewal. We commit to promoting specific measures to ensure their economic empowerment and full inclusion in our economies. At the international level, efforts should be made to enhance the voice of emerging economies and developing countries in global decision-making, and to find sustainable solutions for heavily indebted countries. We support win-win cooperation and shared development through global and regional economic initiatives. We commit to a multilateral trading system that must be strengthened and centred on the World Trade Organization. In this context, we also acknowledge the importance of promoting a fair, equitable and non-discriminatory environment for foreign business.

(8) We underscore that it is not only urgent but also possible to tackle climate change in a meaningful way. The COVID-19 pandemic restriction measures imposed by most countries have a silver lining: that the use of less fossil-based energy brings a significant reduction in global carbon emissions. The path towards carbon reduction must form an important part of our future strategy in order to build more resilient societies, by transitioning towards a climate-neutral economy, protecting biodiversity and transforming the agro-food industry. This has the potential to rapidly

deliver jobs and growth and improve the way of life of all citizens everywhere. Enabling adequate access to safe drinking water should also be our goal. We therefore reaffirm the cardinal importance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, and urge all leaders to unflinchingly move ahead with implementation, including through appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies.

(9) Today, peace is crucial to secure international cooperation and humanitarian assistance and to minimize the economic devastation of the pandemic around the world. The pandemic must not relegate peace and international security to secondary concerns. We therefore urge all warring parties to cease hostilities, comply fully with international law, humanitarian law and the principles of peaceful coexistence, and open a precious window for diplomacy under the leadership of the United Nations. We demand that the UN Secretary-General's call in March for a global ceasefire be heeded, in order to focus on "the true fight of our lives", which was unanimously endorsed by Security Council resolution 2532, issued on 1 July, calling for "a general and immediate cessation of hostilities in all cases on its agenda". We support the UN Secretary-General's call for the waiving of sanctions imposed on countries to ensure access to food, essential health supplies, and COVID-19 medical support. We commit to continuing our efforts to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. When peace and social fabrics break down and give rise to radicalization and violent extremism, the needs of victims must be a priority. We urge the UN Security Council to support action taken in countries facing these two scourges to eradicate them.

(10) Humanitarian efforts must remain non-politicized, people-centred, responsive to the specific needs of women and girls, as well as age and disability responsive, and based on the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, independence and impartiality. This includes recognizing and implementing the Global Compacts on migration and refugees. We need to strengthen our collective response to forced displacement, keeping up the momentum generated by the first Global Refugee Forum. As the numbers of internally displaced people continue to increase, we need to find more effective ways to address internal displacement. In addition, our collective effort is needed to put an end to statelessness and to protect vulnerable groups in conflict situations, especially now, during the pandemic.

(11) The coronavirus is not gender-blind and requires a gender-sensitive response. Women and girls are turning out to be disproportionately adversely affected by quarantines, isolation measures and the economic crisis. They are significantly more vulnerable to domestic physical and verbal abuse, struggle to access emergency medical attention, face a substantially increased burden of child and elderly care, and are more likely to lose employment and income than men. We call for gender-based protection policies to be put in place for women and girls urgently.

(12) We recall that the struggle for gender equality has taken many decades. We emphasize that gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but also a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. While we are still far from achieving gender equality, we are concerned that we may now be facing setbacks. We urge all countries to be vigilant, and call upon the international community to avail itself of the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Conference to stand up for and protect gender equality in all its forms and manifestations. For our part, as Speakers of parliament and President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), we will work towards achieving full, effective and equal participation of women in parliaments and all State institutions, including in positions of leadership, and do our best to ensure that parliaments fully embody gender equality in their structures, operations and working methods and that all barriers to women's participation in politics are removed.

(13) More than ever before, we are conscious of the crucial role that young people should assume in our parliaments and all State institutions. We need urgently to harness their positive energy and innovativeness and, in the process, rejuvenate our institutions. We commit to speeding up action to curb the chronic underrepresentation of young people in parliament and parliamentary processes as well as all other State institutions. We renew our pledge to do our utmost to make politics genuinely open to young women and men and to facilitate their election to parliaments in greater number.

(14) We are committed to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms also during the fight against the pandemic. While it may be necessary to put restrictions in place to curb the spread of the coronavirus, it is imperative that such measures be legal, proportional, temporary and subject to judicial and parliamentary oversight. We underscore that they must not be used as a

pretext to undermine and restrict the enjoyment of human rights by everyone. Our response to the pandemic must be constitutionally grounded in each country in order to guarantee respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. We recall that democracy is founded on the primacy of the law and the exercise of human rights. In a democratic State, no one is above the law and all are equal before the law.

(15) We recognize that democracies everywhere face serious challenges and pledge to do our utmost to uphold the intrinsic values of democracy underpinned by a well-functioning parliament. In this context, we reaffirm the principles of the Universal Declaration on Democracy. Our parliaments are sovereign, independent national institutions, each of which reflects their country's history, cultural heritage, values and customs. Each one is different, yet they all share the ambition to ensure that the will of the people forms the basis of government and democratic governance. They all have a mandate to hold government to account on behalf of the people. We are therefore also committed to continue working to achieve the SDG targets on effective, transparent and accountable institutions, and on responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making.

(16) We affirm the crucial importance that all parliaments be able to fulfil their constitutional role so that people are included and have a voice in decision-making, thus guaranteeing their well-being and strengthening democracy. Moreover, we recognize that public trust in the institutions of governance needs to be earned through tireless work and engagement, and that our parliaments must lead by example. We call on all parliaments to critically examine their functioning and response during the pandemic and to build on lessons learnt to serve the people better. This includes making better use of information technology and finding new and effective ways of engaging with citizens and further fostering their active participation in democratic governance. In this regard, we also encourage sharing of best practices among parliaments in the use of innovative measures. We are committed to educating citizens on how they can use their voice and ensuring their full participation in public decision-making. We should, therefore, strengthen educational activities aimed at bringing parliaments closer to their populations, especially to young people, who are calling for greater participation in political life.

(17) Our world is characterized by rapid technological change. New technologies have the potential to widen the existing digital divide as well as creating many opportunities. This raises major ethical and rights issues, such as unregulated technological progress, including the advancement of artificial intelligence without appropriate safeguards, which affects the privacy of citizens and may exacerbate existing inequalities. It is vital to ensure that technological changes serve humanity and are not used as a weapon to undermine human dignity. We are convinced of the need to harness technological innovation and development for the good of all. Our parliaments must build bridges with the scientific community and make it a priority to keep abreast of developments for the good of humanity.

(18) We underscore that respect for international law is the bedrock of a world order based on solidarity and cooperation. Violations of international law must not be tolerated. Relations between States must be guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence: respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of States, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. States must comply with their obligations under international agreements in all areas, including disarmament and non-proliferation; combating terrorism, violent extremism and people trafficking; protection for migrants, refugees and the internally displaced; climate; trade; and human rights. As parliamentarians, we must take concerted action to avoid the escalation of conflicts, help build bridges of dialogue and cooperation, and ensure that the State operates and acts in full compliance with international law.

(19) Previous World Conferences of Speakers of Parliament have asserted that the multilateral system can no longer dispense with the participation of parliaments and have spelt out the ambition to bring a more democratic dimension to international decision-making and cooperation through parliamentary participation. Decisions taken in a multilateral framework in which the voice of our parliaments is heard are more democratic, inclusive and sustainable. Moreover, parliaments have an essential role in translating international commitments into national realities through legislation, budgetary allocations and oversight. To be effective, multilateralism must be underpinned by enforceable agreements and equipped with strong national and international accountability mechanisms. Accountability goes to the very heart of what all parliaments do and is part of our

constitutional mandate. We firmly believe, therefore, that our parliaments can help provide accountability as a natural extension of our interaction with the United Nations. Our engagement in the international arena and within the UN system will advance and strengthen the legitimacy of the United Nations as a global body in which “We the Peoples” are indeed the peoples of the United Nations as proclaimed in its Charter. Last but certainly not least, parliamentary diplomacy can be instrumental in efforts to foster trust, understanding and cooperation among nations.

(20) We are convinced that, as the world organization of parliaments, the IPU is the international body best suited to help us build and consolidate a meaningful relationship between parliaments and the United Nations. It is our world organization of parliaments, and we call on all our parliaments to help strengthen the IPU and further enhance its strategic partnership with the United Nations. We underscore that the IPU is a parliamentary political organization which must be endowed with stronger parliamentary leadership, direction and control.

(21) We are resolute in our commitment to work for the good of the people and the planet – to represent our peoples effectively in order to advance their hopes and aspirations and deliver progress and solutions. We also commit to upholding and revitalizing multilateralism, with a strong parliamentary dimension. As the world struggles with a pandemic of epic proportions that can be addressed only if all countries work together and in solidarity, parliaments, through their law-making and oversight functions, have a pivotal role to play.

(22) We undertake to convey this Declaration to our parliaments and to report on action taken to follow through on our commitments. We will do our part to exemplify parliamentary leadership for more effective multilateralism that delivers peace and sustainable development for the people and the planet. We ask the President of the IPU to present this Declaration to the United Nations in the context of the UN75 Summit.

Czech Republic and Hungary: Reservation on paragraph 10 (Global Compacts on migration and refugees).

Lithuania and Sweden: Reservation on paragraphs 4 (concept of “rights of all”), 7 (concept of “win-win cooperation”) and 18 (principles of peaceful coexistence).

Armenia: Reservation on paragraph 18 (principles of peaceful coexistence).

Australia, Canada and New Zealand: Reservation on the wording of the Declaration as a whole, in light of the impartial role of Speakers in their respective political systems.

Germany: Reservation on the Declaration as a whole.



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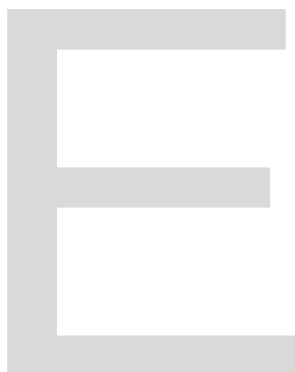
Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament

Virtual meeting, 19-20 August 2020
In-person conference, 2021 in Vienna

Conference Report

Decade of action to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. The adoption in 2015 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development signaled an increasingly coherent international vision of sustainable development. Together they seek to move away from the siloed approaches and individual sector goals that characterized the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) era to a more integrated and mutually interdependent landscape. Having created this new international framework, the next challenge is to implement these agreements in a coherent way at the national level. In September 2019, the UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilize for a decade of action to achieve the SDGs.
2. The 2030 Agenda was adopted in September 2015 as the most important UN declaration on the world's many economic, social and environmental challenges. At its core lie 17 SDGs, articulated in 169 targets, designed to eradicate extreme poverty and drastically reduce other forms of deprivation and inequality while setting the planet on a sustainable course.
3. The SDGs constitute an integrated framework in which progress on each goal is dependent on the advancement of all the other goals. The framework applies to all countries, developed and developing alike, requiring intentional action in their own domestic jurisdictions as well as collective action through international cooperation. The SDGs reflect a solid human rights perspective and a common vision of the future that all countries can aspire to.
4. The IPU participated actively in the negotiations for the SDGs through parliamentary consultations followed by advocacy before the relevant UN committees and other forums. As a result, paragraph 45 of the 2030 Agenda acknowledges specifically the role of parliaments in supporting the implementation of the goals through legislation and government oversight. As part of the Friends of Governance for Sustainable Development group at the United Nations, the IPU helped secure a strong commitment to "effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels", which includes parliaments, as part of Goal 16.
5. Endorsed by all UN Member States, the SDGs are globally owned, and expectations from their implementation are high. The goals will not come to fruition without strong political will and citizen action. Parliaments and parliamentarians should be at the forefront of this effort. Despite limited resources, the IPU is doing all it can, in partnership with its Members and the United Nations, to support the implementation of the SDGs through the world's parliaments.



IPU work on the SDGs

6. Having embraced the 2030 Agenda and attendant SDGs from the very beginning, the IPU has since worked to integrate the SDGs in its 2017–2021 Strategy, ensuring that all work is consistent with or directly supportive of the SDGs.

7. The IPU Strategy takes a two-pronged approach: it seeks to help parliaments institutionalize the SDGs as an indivisible framework; at the same time, it pursues specific actions to support those goals that are most relevant to the work of the IPU or where the IPU has a comparative advantage, such as SDG 3 on health, SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 13 on climate change, SDG 16 on governance, and SDG 17 on means of implementation (development cooperation). The IPU's work also focuses on some of the other key issues, such as hunger and poverty.

8. The action line on institutionalization aims ultimately at making parliaments “fit for purpose”, that is ensuring that parliaments have the right institutional, legal, technical and policymaking tools to perform their legislative, oversight and representative roles with regard to the SDGs. This is done through self-assessment and with the help of a dedicated IPU-UNDP toolkit. This approach has helped a number of parliaments (e.g. Fiji, Georgia, Mali, Serbia, etc.) come up with a multi-year parliamentary action plan on the SDGs. The self-assessment approach to the SDGs is consistent with the IPU's overarching democracy-building mission.

9. As the under-representation of women and youth in decision-making and economic opportunity continues to be one of the main stumbling blocks to progress on sustainable development and peace, much of the IPU's work on the SDGs today incorporates a gender and youth perspective. This includes mainstreaming gender equality, women's rights and youth needs and interests in project work by spotlighting their particular needs and advocating for corresponding policy reforms.

10. The underlying objective of the IPU's work on the SDGs is to empower parliaments so that they:

- have the appropriate internal structures and processes to identify and support the SDG policies that are right for their respective countries
- ensure that a national SDG plan domesticating the global goals is in place and that all government policies are commensurate with the country's sustainable development challenges
- provide for adequate budgetary allocations and other means of implementation that are needed to advance the national SDG plan
- actively engage with all citizens, particularly the most marginalized and vulnerable, to promote the SDGs and garner feedback on the implementation of the national SDG plan.

11. At the operational level, the IPU's work on the SDGs takes different forms, from the organization of national and regional seminars, and the publication of guidance notes and toolkits, to the adoption of SDG-related resolutions and the organization of specialized panel discussions at IPU Assemblies. More than 134 parliaments have been involved in the IPU's SDG activities around the world thus far. Overall, these activities help build appreciation amongst MPs that the SDGs are aligned with the national development objectives of both developed and developing countries and not an abstract agenda detached from their everyday reality. The activities also focus on bridging theory and practice with field visits to projects promoting sustainability and prosperity.

12. In addition, the IPU works to connect parliaments to UN processes designed to monitor progress toward the SDGs at national and global levels and to maintain the political momentum for the 2030 Agenda. Key among these processes is the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development that meets annually at the ministerial level and every four years at the Head-of-State level. The IPU organizes a dedicated parliamentary event at each HLPF and contributes to relevant UN documents and resolutions. In addition to reviewing a number of UN reports on the SDGs and discussing challenges and future course corrections, the HLPF hosts a number of voluntary national reviews (VNRs). Countries participating in VNRs are expected to review their own progress in consultation with parliaments, civil society organizations and other stakeholders, and to present their findings to the HLPF.

13. A global IPU survey, *Institutionalization of the Sustainable Development Goals in the work of parliaments*, was conducted among all parliaments to help the IPU document and publicize how parliaments organize their SDG-related work. The results showed that the role of parliaments in implementing the SDGs varied. Over half of the parliaments surveyed had established mechanisms specifically dedicated to the SDGs but only in a quarter of parliaments was this work coordinated with other parliamentary bodies. Also, in over half of the cases, the government had reported to parliament on SDG progress.

14. Among the many actions of the IPU to keep the spotlight on the SDGs, the following should be highlighted:

- Every April session of the IPU Standing Committee on United Nations Affairs is dedicated to a review of parliamentary actions for the SDGs and to a discussion of the main theme of that year's forthcoming HLPF session.
- In preparation for the VNRs for the HLPF session, the IPU notifies the relevant parliaments of the process and asks them to report back (by way of a questionnaire) on their involvement throughout the relevant period. Some of the reports to the HLPF have been jointly presented by representatives of government and parliament.
- A parliamentary event is held at each HLPF to highlight the main points of the session and encourage further parliamentary engagement going forward.
- On the basis of a parliamentary self-assessment toolkit prepared with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the IPU helps national parliaments to improve their own legislative and oversight capacities for the SDGs (parliaments as diverse as those of Djibouti, Fiji, and Serbia have made use of this toolkit to date). Some parliaments, like the National Assembly of Viet Nam and the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States, have translated the toolkit into local languages.
- The IPU Member Parliaments prioritize regional interaction as a means to engage in SDG implementation, access the latest data and expertise, and learn from the experiences of other parliaments. Twenty-one regional and interregional seminars organized so far by the IPU have brought together more than 1,000 parliamentarians from 134 parliaments from all regions of the world.

Scorecard and lessons learned

15. The SDG scorecard that the United Nations and associated research organizations prepare each year presents a mixed view indicating slow progress overall. Currently, every country is facing some degree of difficulties being on track to fully achieve all the SDGs. While many countries are making significant progress on several SDGs, at the same time, other countries are backsliding or stagnating on more than one of the SDGs.

16. Globally, while extreme poverty is trending down, inequality is stuck at very high levels, hunger is on the rise, biodiversity and basic ecosystems are losing their regenerating capacity, the global climate is changing much faster than expected, and key institutions of democracy are under severe threat, resulting in growing social unrest and conflict. On a more positive note, there are encouraging signs of improved health and education, more access to electricity, and less unemployment. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 crisis and its consequences would no doubt lead to regression in these and other areas. In addition to this immediate challenge, one of the most urgent areas for action is climate change which remains at the top of global agenda. This illustrated the need to redouble our efforts to work individually and collectively to reach the goal in the scheduled time frame. A comprehensive picture of progress and setbacks globally and by country is provided in the UN Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019 (<https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/sustainable/sdg-progress-reports-2019.html>) and the 2019 SDG Index and Dashboards of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (<https://www.sdgindex.org/reports/sustainable-development-report-2019/>).

17. By definition, developed countries have the advantage, and several of them are not far from achieving most of the SDGs. However, the headline SDG score of many developed countries may be lower when their "spillover effects" into developing countries are factored in. These effects (e.g. the impact of CO₂ emissions on developing countries or of lax tax laws that allow for tax evasion) end up impacting developing countries that retard their own development.

18. Generally speaking, developing countries are facing greater challenges in delivering actual results, although their political commitment to the SDGs may be relatively stronger than in developed countries. The main reasons for the slower progress of developing countries come down to lack of resources, low implementation capacities (including for data collection and analysis), weaker governance, and a higher incidence of internal or external conflict. In fact, the paradox of achieving the SDGs is that the capacity to intensify SDG implementation in developing countries is significantly impacted by the very challenges that the SDGs seek to address. There is a strong need for continued and strengthened international development cooperation, with north–south cooperation as the main channel, supplemented by south–south cooperation.

19. From the IPU's direct experience with the SDGs and parliaments the following key lessons can be drawn:

- Generally, it can be said that the political will in parliaments to engage on the SDGs needs to be strengthened. Parliaments are nevertheless much more aware of and demonstrate greater ownership of the SDGs than of their predecessor – the MDGs. This is owing to the wide-ranging consultations on SDG content and the subsequent work of the IPU and other organizations to raise awareness of the goals in parliaments.
- There is no one-size-fits-all when it comes to the institutionalization of the SDGs in parliaments. Some parliaments have set up dedicated SDG committees or informal caucuses whereas others have assigned specific SDGs to existing portfolio committees. Most parliaments have yet to consider how to go about making sure that all of the SDGs have a clear locus in their committee structure. Overcoming siloes and working across goals is a key requirement for successful SDG mainstreaming.
- The results of the IPU surveys show that the role of parliaments in implementing the SDGs varies. While examples of good practices have emerged, it appears that SDG implementation remains a process primarily led by governments. Work done on the VNRs confirmed this finding: only about one third of the parliaments from countries that presented reports to the HLPF had been consulted in some way. This suggests that a lot remains to be done to ensure parliaments are fully enabled to exercise their oversight role when it comes to SDG policies and related monitoring processes. The lack of inclusion of parliaments in the governance frameworks for SDG implementation also diminishes the value of public involvement through their elected representatives in this regard.
- Regional and interregional parliamentary cooperation is very important. Virtually all the regional seminars that the IPU has organized over the last four years have shown the benefit of parliaments at roughly similar levels of development coming together to exchange best practices and generally support each other.
- Climate change is one of the greatest threats to global prosperity and development. IPU activities have shown that there is strong political will in parliaments to learn about and engage on climate change issues. At the same time, serious deficiencies were revealed, such as lack of knowledge and capacity to coordinate activities with the government and effectively contribute to ongoing national processes to translate the Paris Agreement into national legislation and action. Our parliaments bear significant responsibility to monitor the progress of our respective governments.
- Access to quality data disaggregated by gender, minority status, age, regional area and other such categories is needed to help parliaments make informed policy decisions. Many parliaments lack access to reliable and independent data which can help them hold their governments to account.

Decade of action

20. In September 2019, the UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilize for a decade of action to achieve the SDGs. He called for action on three levels: global action to secure greater leadership, more resources and smarter solutions; local action embedding the needed transitions in the policies, budgets, institutions and regulatory frameworks of governments, cities and local authorities; and people action, including by youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia and other stakeholders, to generate an unstoppable movement pushing for the required transformations.

21. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought into sharper focus the vulnerability of all humanity, irrespective of sovereignty, ideology or religion. It has highlighted the uneven impact of such global threats on all economies regardless of the varying levels of development. The COVID-19 pandemic has unavoidably led to serious setbacks in the work to reach the SDGs. We must therefore do our utmost to minimize its adverse effects. The global response to the COVID-19 pandemic also illustrates the strength and value of human ingenuity and resourcefulness. The SDGs are geared towards strengthening the resilience of people, country and planet, and parliaments must assume their central role in ensuring their successful achievement.

22. With 2020 marking the start of the SDG Decade of Action and the entry into effect of the Paris Agreement, parliaments must take action, now more than ever, to set the planet on a sustainable path. Many of them will need further assistance to deliver on a range of challenging issues, including ending poverty, ensuring gender equality, delivering better health coverage, and taking decisive climate action. Special emphasis will need to be paid to the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the inequalities it unearths, particularly in the area of gender, employment and climate change. Parliaments will need to take and support measures to re-stimulate the economy in a sustainable way, to deliver for the people while preserving the environment.

23. The IPU and its Member Parliaments will need to step up their efforts to rally political will and promote parliamentary engagement with the 2030 Agenda, including through action plans tailored to the needs of individual countries. Parliamentarians should encourage an open, public and free debate in society about the importance of the SDGs across all sectors in order to enhance the awareness of the challenges at stake and increase pressure for political solutions. Focus needs to be put on practical ways to turn the goals into reality, such as finding solutions in the key areas of legislation and financing so that the SDGs are reflected in national budgets. In the spirit of multilateralism, Member Parliaments shall utilize parliamentary diplomacy to push forward the 2030 Agenda in regional and sub-regional inter-Parliamentary forums. This is at the core of IPU's mandate. It is up to us all to make this vision a reality for the betterment of mankind.



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Conference Report

Stepping up youth participation in politics and parliaments: From words to action

The demographic dividend of youth

Young people under the age of 30 make up around half of the world population.¹ Around a quarter of the world population is between the ages of 15 and 30.²

Decision-making must be responsive, inclusive and representative. This democratic process requires strong participation of all people, especially youth. This is not only true because they account for a high proportion of the world population, but also because how they relate to politics largely determines the health of our democracies today and in the future. Excluding young people in their formative years can lead to their disillusionment and lack of trust in our institutions, which weakens those institutions' legitimacy.

The second category of young people, aged 15 to 30, is made up of 1.8 billion individuals. This group is as diverse as the world they live in. These young people have shared needs, such as accessible quality education to prepare for the jobs of tomorrow; availability of decent work; equality among boys and girls and men and women; and a planet that is healthy, clean, and sustainable. With the bulk of their lives ahead of them, young men and women have the highest stake in today's action – or inactions – and have a right to be included in decision-making on these and all other issues that affect them. As IPU young MPs have often repeated, **“No decisions about us, without us!”**.

The political participation of youth is not only the *right* thing to work towards; it is also the *smart* thing to do. Harnessing the perspectives, new ideas, and energy of young people is indispensable in the broader efforts to address key issues which affect people of all ages, such as achieving the SDGs, peace and security, the right to education, to health and to social protection, gender equality, equal socio-economic and political opportunities, and fighting climate change. Youth are an innovative force that have much to contribute to these collective efforts. Ensuring full engagement of young men and women in the democratic process at all levels, and starting such engagement as early as possible through democracy education, are priority objectives that should be high on the political agenda.

Parliaments must exchange good practices and successful experiences in political, democratic and parliamentary education programmes that increase the interest of youth in the political process in general and in parliamentary work in particular, as well as their involvement and their training in good practices.

¹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *World Population Prospects 2019: Highlights*. ST/ESA/SER.A/423 (New York, 2019): https://population.un.org/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2019_Highlights.pdf.

² Ibid.

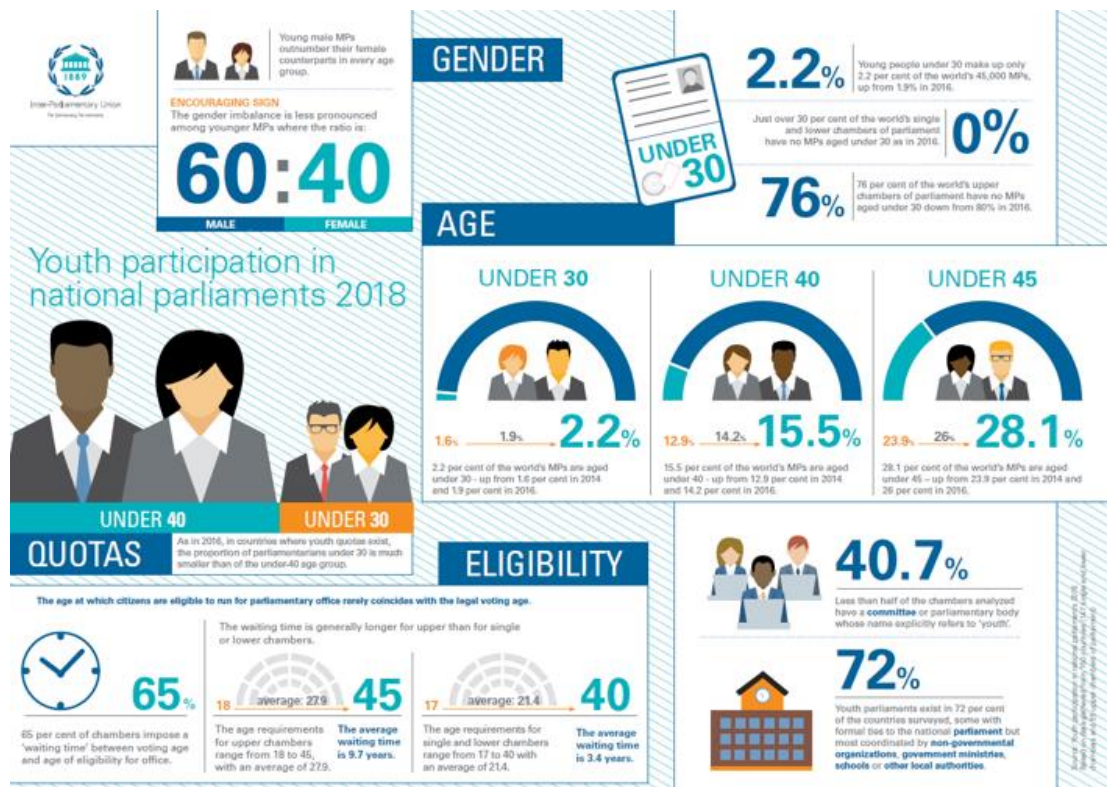
The political empowerment of young people brings new perspectives to politics and how it is done. Political institutions must be agile to respond to a fast-changing world facing new challenges and threats to humankind. They must constantly change and adapt with the times so that they reflect the societies that nourish them. As “natives” of the modern era and at the vanguard of new approaches and technologies, youth are best placed to drive the renewal of political institutions, including parliaments, so that they are more representative, responsive and effective, no matter the environment. Efforts should be made to foster an effective and meaningful youth contribution to all stages of the policy- and law-making cycle: from design to implementation and evaluation. Young people make a direct contribution whose impact on decision-making within their own communities is significant. Consequently, they can effectively engage in political decision-making processes at the national, regional and international levels.

Young people will be more affected by decisions taken on longer-term issues like climate change, environmental sustainability and political instability. Without the youth’s active participation, the laws and policies passed by parliament and government may be detrimental to their interests, both today and in the future.³ As such, enhancing youth participation can contribute to and is needed for better policymaking.

Current state of youth participation in parliament and politics

Despite the world having more young people today than ever before, youth are severely underrepresented in politics and parliaments. According to IPU data, only 2.2 per cent of parliamentarians are under 30.⁴ Disproportionate underrepresentation continues even when looking at percentages of parliamentarians under 40 and 45 years of age (see figure below). IPU research has also revealed that slightly over 30 per cent of the world’s single and lower chambers of parliament – and more than three-quarters of upper chambers – have no MPs aged under 30. Sixty-five per cent of parliaments also impose a “waiting period” between when young people can vote and when they can be eligible for office.

Young women are doubly disadvantaged. In all age ranges, men continue to outnumber women in parliaments. However, one encouraging sign is that the proportion of men and women MPs is more balanced the younger the age cohort. This suggests that increased youth participation may be an vehicle for achieving real gender parity in politics.



³ IPU, *Youth participation in national parliaments: 2018* (2018).

⁴ Ibid.

In the five years since the IPU began collecting data on youth participation in parliaments, global trends have been inching in positive directions. In 2018, the percentage of young MPs under 30 years of age grew to 2.2 per cent from 1.6 per cent in 2014. The proportion of young MPs under 40 years of age grew to 15.5 per cent from 12.9 per cent. Yet despite incremental progress, the world is nowhere near an equitable level of youth participation.

Barriers facing youth

There are many barriers impeding young men and women from running for political office or being politically active. Although these may vary from country to country, a number of common challenges can be highlighted:

- Young people face legal barriers in many countries, with 65 per cent of countries having a minimum age to hold office that is higher than the voting age. Globally, young people must wait on average 3.4 years after they are eligible to vote before they can take office in lower chambers. In upper chambers, this waiting period is even longer, at 9.7 years.
- In many contexts there are also financial impediments for young people to run for office. Nominations to parties and election campaigns can be expensive. Young prospective candidates often do not have the financial means either to qualify for elections or to competitively run against better resourced candidates.
- Negative norms that portray formal politics as being for senior individuals are a persistent obstacle. Around the world, there is often a mentality that young people are “not yet ready” for the responsibility of holding office. Politics is also typically regarded as a space for politically experienced persons. As a result, young people are systematically marginalized because of their age, limited opportunities, and perceived lack of experience. There is a perception that youth are inexperienced in politics, suggesting that they should wait for their turn to run for political office. This stems from the belief that a certain level of knowledge, experience and maturity is required to successfully meet the many demands placed upon parliamentarians. This can cause resentment among young people and discourage their interest in political engagement.
- There is also the perception that young politicians lack the name recognition and the access to crucial networks that are needed to gain attention, be nominated by political parties and become viable candidates.
- Disengagement with formal politics leads many young people to feel that “formal” politics is simply beyond them. Some do not know where to start, or do not wish to join a party or a political institution (parliament) that they feel disillusioned with.
- Young women are often expected to assume family responsibilities, for example taking care of young children. Parliaments that are not gender-sensitive may in such cases also be an impediment. Furthermore, women MPs, especially young women, often face additional barriers – such as gender discrimination and other forms of gender-based violence – deterring them from running for office.⁵

IPU action

Responding to this situation, in 2010 the IPU adopted the resolution *Youth participation in the democratic process* at the 122nd IPU Assembly in Thailand.⁶ It called on parliaments, governments and political parties to take comprehensive legal and policy action to enhance youth participation in politics.

In 2020, the IPU will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the resolution on youth in the democratic process.

The resolution went beyond calling for increased youth consultation in political processes by also calling for increased direct youth representation in decision-making.

It proposed concrete measures, such as the introduction of youth quotas, alignment of the minimum age of

eligibility for parliament with the voting age, enhancement of youth in political parties, and political education to stimulate active citizenship. The resolution also laid the foundations for the establishment of the IPU Forum of Young Parliamentarians, which was subsequently created in 2013 and serves as a statutory body of the IPU committed to youth empowerment.

⁵ For more on this topic see: IPU, *Sexism, harassment and violence against women in parliaments in Europe* (2018).

⁶ IPU resolution, *Youth participation in the democratic process* (122nd IPU Assembly, 2010).

The IPU took further action in 2016, when it held a general debate entitled *Rejuvenating democracy, giving voice to youth* at the 134th IPU Assembly in Zambia. The IPU Member Parliaments highlighted the indispensable role of young people as key agents to re-energize parliaments and political institutions so that they adapt to the modern world.⁷ In addition to echoing proposed measures to enhance participation of youth in parliaments, Member Parliaments also underlined the role of youth in upgrading the functioning of parliaments through new technologies.

Member Parliaments also called for change within the IPU's functioning itself so that young MPs were better represented in country delegations and took on more senior roles within the Organization's political structures. In 2018, the IPU adopted changes to its Statutes to enhance the number and role of young MPs at IPU Assemblies. To attain a target of having young MPs make up a minimum of 25 per cent of parliamentary delegates at Assemblies, a set of incentives were instituted to encourage greater inclusion of young men and women MPs. The President of the Forum of Young Parliamentarians now holds an *ex officio* seat on the IPU Executive Committee as well as all the Standing Committee bureaux.

The IPU has engaged in many other initiatives to empower youth, including hosting yearly conferences of young parliamentarians, conducting research on youth participation in parliaments, facilitating participation of young MPs at international events, and organizing capacity-building trainings.

IPU in action	
✓ Creation of the Forum of Young Parliamentarians	✓ Participation of young MPs at international events
✓ Global and regional conferences of young parliamentarians	✓ Youth enhancements to the IPU Statutes
✓ Research and data collection on youth participation in parliaments	✓ Technical assistance and capacity building

Stepping it up: Launching the next chapter to empower youth

The Declaration adopted by the IPU's Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament in 2015 stated that: "Participation in political life and public decision-making is an entitlement and is crucial to development. When people are left voiceless or excluded, their well-being is undermined, and democracy is left wanting." The Speakers of parliament pledged to do their "utmost to make politics genuinely open to young people and to facilitate their election to parliament in greater numbers".

Five years later, young men and women continue to be left behind in political life and public decision-making.

It has been ten years since the IPU adopted its resolution *Youth participation in the democratic process*. The year 2020 marks an anniversary to celebrate the progress made since 2010, but also to trigger renewed political will and commitment to full implementation of the resolution.

Coinciding with this anniversary, the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament is an opportunity to walk the talk of the 2010 resolution. It is also an occasion to ensure that youth perspectives are included in the Conference discussions and that young MPs and youth take part in the proceedings. Finally, it is a milestone moment to mobilize parliamentarians and the international community to take bold steps for greater youth participation in institutions of political representation, particularly parliament.

The Conference will provide a platform for parliamentary leaders, both collectively and individually, to affirm their commitment to empower youth and to consolidate support for action.

⁷ IPU outcome document of the General Debate, *Rejuvenating democracy, giving voice to youth* (2016).

Informed by the IPU's research and deliberations, members of parliament are encouraged to initiate and support concrete measures to push youth participation to the next level, including to:

- Implement by 2035, the global targets for youth participation in national parliaments set by the IPU Forum of Young Parliamentarians based on youth proportions in the global population:

- 15 per cent of young parliamentarians under 30
- 35 per cent of young parliamentarians under 40
- 45 per cent of young parliamentarians under 45

Acknowledging the specific challenges that young women face in entering politics and parliament, each target provides for gender parity of 50 per cent young women and 50 per cent young men.

- Governments and parliaments should pursue institutional reforms to correct the democracy deficit of youth representation. Parliaments should also make it a priority to address the double discrimination young women suffer.
- Propose deliberate measures to reach the targets for youth participation in national parliaments, including by reforming constitutions and electoral laws to introduce youth quotas and removing legal barriers for young people to engage in politics by aligning the minimum age of eligibility for political office with the voting age.
- Support and promote the realization of the IPU young MPs' motto **"If you are old enough to vote, you are not too young to run"**, including by joining and supporting the #NotTooYoungToRun global campaign.
- Empower young parliamentarians already in office by providing them with training and mentorship programmes and positioning them to take up leadership roles in parliament.
- Establish parliamentary specialized bodies, such as youth committees or forums of young parliamentarians, to mainstream youth issues in parliament's work and provide youth perspectives to issues that affect them.
- Open up parliamentary processes to youth in society to ensure they contribute to parliamentary work throughout the policy and law-making cycles: from design to monitoring and evaluation. At the same time, encourage parliaments and their members – younger or older – to reach out to youth in their spaces, for example, on social media, in schools, universities and public spaces. The practice of establishing constituency-level youth advisory councils for individual MPs is one way to strengthen this link.
- An increasing number of parliaments are creating "youth parliaments" composed of youth representatives who debate policy and legislation, question government members and take initiatives. The key aim of these parliaments is to give young people a chance to get a feel for the job of a member of parliament. Parliaments should ensure that continuous support and mentoring is provided to young people who participate in youth parliaments.
- Promote the use of modern technologies to more closely connect youth with parliamentary processes, including through innovations such as online petitions, virtual hearings and submissions, and online interactions and voting.
- Invest in modern technologies, particularly social media, to involve young people in politics. Unprecedented access to information and technologies is providing youth with new means to express their aspirations and concerns more freely and to connect with others to debate the problems that concern them.
- Invest in and implement democracy education programmes to educate children and young people and kindle their interest in the democratic process.
- Open up political parties to youth, including by creating and strengthening youth wings and giving young people leadership positions within decision-making structures in order to increase their reach to younger demographics.

- Invest in youth empowerment more broadly. This includes ensuring accessible, quality education for young men and women, including in the fields of STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics), and supporting youth employment, vocational training, entrepreneurship and financial services, such as youth empowerment banks and micro-financing initiatives.
- Review progress made in implementing national strategies for the advancement of youth, and monitor the strategies' achievements and the obstacles encountered. Furthermore, parliamentarians are encouraged to learn from good practices in this regard, especially those related to preventing duplication or conflict of competences between various institutions concerned with youth issues. Lastly, they are encouraged to give more space to volunteer-based institutions that represent youth and reflect their interests.
- Underline the role of parliaments in increasing the funds allocated to youth programmes in the general budget, especially those related to enhancing youth participation in political life and their contribution to political decision-making, so that it becomes a budget responsive to the needs and aspirations of youth.
- Expand “political simulation” initiatives that train youth in political practice and promote the participation of indigenous actors by focusing media attention on such initiatives in order to emphasize their importance and encourage young people to engage in them, as well as provide more opportunities for policy actors to share their real-life experiences with youth participants.
- Develop measurable standards and indicators to monitor progress made in enhancing the active participation of youth in political life at all levels and in all areas, such as influencing the political agenda to be more responsive to the needs of youth, measuring the percentage of youth representation within organizational and leadership frameworks in different political institutions and, particularly, measuring the impact of young MPs on political decision-making. This can be done through monitoring the contributions of young MPs in parliamentary debates, and monitoring the effects of their proposals on final policy decisions, notably those that affect youth.

“The time for talk is over. The time to act is now.”

- *Outcome document, Fifth Global Conference of Young Parliamentarians (Baku, 2018)*



Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.



REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
Parliament

Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament

Virtual meeting, 19-20 August 2020
In-person conference, 2021 in Vienna

Conference Report

Making gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls a reality: Best practices and parliamentary commitments

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 as a comprehensive and visionary agenda for achieving gender equality, the empowerment of women and the realization of human rights for women and girls. The vision of Beijing was reaffirmed in 2015, when States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2020 is a year of taking stock of achievements and challenges for women's human rights and gender equality through the review of implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Beijing +25); the 20-year review of implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security; and the five-year milestone of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goal 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment.

The present report reviews key achievements, persisting and emerging challenges as well as good practices witnessed in recent years in advancing gender equality. It focuses on the key areas of equality of men and women in the law, gender balanced political participation and the elimination of violence against women and girls. The report ends with a series of actions recommended to parliaments and their men and women members to accelerate progress in advancing gender equality, in fulfilling the human rights of and empowering women and girls.

Where are we with elimination of discrimination in the law?

In September 2015, global leaders endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the supporting 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Agenda specifically recognizes the importance of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment as a key driver of change towards a more equitable, prosperous and inclusive world. Reflecting this commitment, SDG 5 specifically focuses on promoting gender equality. The first target under SDG 5 calls on States to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, with an indicator to track progress on "[w]hether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex". Agenda 2030 reflects prior commitments that were included in the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which both call on member states to remove discriminatory laws against women. Equal rights for women and men are not only the right thing to do but are also good from an economic perspective as reforms and policies that empower women boost economic growth.¹

¹ World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law* (Washington:2020).

Yet, on average, women have just three-fourths of the legal rights afforded to men.² Discriminatory laws affect more than 2.5 billion women and girls around the world. Daughters and sons are still treated unequally in more than one in five countries for which data are available; and male and female surviving spouses do not have equal rights to inherit assets from each other in one in five countries. Under the law in 29 countries, women cannot head households in the same way as men.³ Women may not obtain a divorce on the same legal grounds as men in 45 countries. In 25 countries, women are denied the right to pass their nationality on to their children on an equal basis with men.⁴ Eleven constitutions still allow exceptions to provisions on non-discrimination in matters of personal law.

On a more positive note, in the past five years, States have stepped up the reform of legislation, policies and programmes to advance gender equality, in particular in the areas of elimination of violence against women and girls; access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health care; education, training and life-long learning for women and girls and; political participation and representation.⁵ In developed regions, more attention has been paid to women's right to work and their rights in the workplace, the issues of unpaid care and domestic work, work-family conciliation, and efforts to change negative social norms and gender stereotypes.

Women, Business and the Law records 62 reforms aimed at improving gender equality in employment and entrepreneurial activity in 40 economies between 2017 and 2019. In this same period, three economies implemented four reforms widening the legal gender gap which shows that progress is not a given and constant. There must be a will and caution to avoid setbacks.

Avoiding setbacks was key in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, as women were on the front line of the pandemic, with 70 per cent of health workers being women. Women also made up the majority of carers in the home and workers in grocery stores and pharmacies. The pandemic and some of the measures to contain it put women's lives and safety at risk. Living in confinement and in times of economic stress increased the risks of sexual exploitation and violence against women. The economic downturn disproportionately affects women as workers who are more likely than men to have lower-paid and less secure jobs.

Good practices of recent years

- 191 constitutions now contain provisions on equality and non-discrimination and 24 include stand-alone provisions on women's rights.
- The World Bank found that, between 2008 and 2017, 274 legal reforms on gender equality had been introduced in 131 countries. In the past 10 years, progress has been most significant in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Three quarters of countries have introduced or strengthened maternity, paternity or parental leave or other types of family leave, recognizing the need to address the disproportionate burden of responsibility placed on women for unpaid care and domestic work.
- Laws and regulations on violence against women and girls facilitated by technology have been strengthened or introduced in more than half the of States in the world. These laws and regulations focus more on tackling sexual harassment while a small yet growing number of States are addressing violence against women in politics.

Emerging and persisting challenges

The rise of extremism and conservatism results in a pushback against women's rights that threatens achievements that have been made, ranging from girls' right to education to women's access to health, and equal rights in society and within the family.

In spite of women's and girls' empowerment opportunities through the digital revolution, challenges related to fairness and inclusion, privacy and autonomy, accountability and transparency have become increasingly apparent, calling for gender-responsive legal reforms to be taken.

The gender pay gap remains a reality worldwide and across sectors. Women are underrepresented in added-value jobs and managerial positions. Women's limited access to property, inheritance and financial services further undermines their autonomy, well-being and economic opportunities. In

² Ibid.

³ World Bank, *Women, Business and the Law* (Washington: 2018).

⁴ UNHCR and others, *Gender Discrimination and Childhood Statelessness* (2019).

⁵ United Nations Secretary-General, "Review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action" (2020): E(WIMUN)/CN.6/2020/2.

addition, women's essential contribution to society as carers is most often not remunerated, and they continue to undertake most household chores. The unequal share of responsibilities within families and the lack of State contribution and financed infrastructure to care for children and the elderly are key obstacles to redressing these existing imbalances.

The COVID-19 crisis has put additional pressure on women who are more likely than men to work in the health sector (70% of the health workforce) and to occupy unstable, informal jobs that provide no social security or health coverage, while coping with increased care responsibilities.

In countries with a plural legal system in place, traditional, customary or religious law is being prioritized over civil law. For equality in the law to be delivered for women and girls, civil law should be the norm for all.

Are we anywhere close to achieving equal participation of men and women in parliament?

The IPU report *Women in parliament: 1995–2020* published in March 2020, revealed that a quarter of a century after the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, expectations regarding women's participation in politics have grown in ambition, and that achieving a critical mass of 30 per cent of seats held by women in national parliaments was no longer the objective. A shift in the paradigm towards full equality emerges as the biggest achievement of the past 25 years. But despite progress in the global proportion of women in parliament, only four countries have at least 50 per cent women in their lower or single chambers, and one has over 60 per cent of seats held by women (Rwanda). The global average of women in parliament stands now at 24.9 per cent up from a mere 11.3 per cent in 1995.

Over a 25-year span, most progress in women's representation has been achieved by Rwanda, the United Arab Emirates, Andorra and Bolivia, with +57, +50, +42.7 and + 42.3 percentage points gained between 1995 and 2020, respectively, in their lower or single houses. But a majority of countries still have less than 20 per cent of seats held by women. Some 28.3 per cent of single or lower houses have at least 30 per cent. More than one in ten countries (12.6%) has 40 per cent or more of seats held by women in parliament, and 2.1 per cent of countries have reached parity.

There are countries in all regions except Europe that still have lower or single parliamentary chambers with less than 5 per cent women: three in the Pacific, three in the MENA region, one in the Americas, one in Asia and one in sub-Saharan Africa – nine in total.

Regionally, the Americas saw the greatest increase in women's participation in parliament, with +18.6 percentage points in all chambers combined; Asia recorded the slowest growth rate, having gained only +6.8 points over the past 25 years. In 2020, only the Americas have achieved more than 30 per cent women across all houses. Although Europe is no longer in the lead as a region, the Nordic countries are the only sub-region to have over 40 per cent women parliamentarians.

IPU research shows that gender electoral quotas have been a key determinant of progress in women's participation in parliament. Of the top 20 countries with the largest share of women in parliament in 2020, 16 apply some type of gender quota. Other key factors that help accelerate progress include policies to promote women's recruitment by political parties, strong women's movements, awareness-raising efforts and a more gender-sensitive political culture.

Women in political leadership

Despite progress in female representation in parliamentary leadership roles, women are still underrepresented among Speakers of parliament. The share of women presiding officers of parliament has nearly doubled between 1995 and 2020, rising from 10.5 per cent to 20.5 per cent. Today, women hold 57 out of 278 presiding officer posts in parliaments or parliamentary chambers in 192 countries.

Comparing progress in women's participation in parliament and government, the joint IPU-UN Women map *Women in Politics: 2020* showed that, as at 1 January 2020, just over 10 per cent of countries in the world were led by a woman. Twenty countries had women Heads of State and Government – up from 19 countries in 2019. It also showed that women accounted for 50 per cent or more ministerial positions in 14 countries, up from 9 in 2019. An additional 16 countries had 40 per cent or more women ministers. Overall, the proportion of women ministers reached 21.3 per cent (7.1 percentage points higher than in 2005, when only 14.2 per cent of ministers were women).

At the IPU level, placing gender equality in politics has been at the core of the political agenda for many decades but, in 130 years of existence, there have been only two women Presidents of the IPU. On a more positive note, women have been occupying between 30 to 50 per cent of seats in the Executive Committee, Standing Committee Bureaux and other decision-making bodies of the organization.

Good practices of recent years

- Following parliamentary elections in 2019, the greatest strides in women's participation were made in the United Arab Emirates, Dominica and Uzbekistan.
- Before 1995, only two countries – Argentina and Nepal – applied legislated gender quotas. But quotas have spread to all regions of the world in the past 25 years, driving up women's representation in parliaments in the process. Today, elections in 81 countries are held under legislation that provides for gender quotas.
- While in the 1990s gender quotas tended to aim at reaching a critical mass of 30 per cent of parliamentary seats held by women, many are now increasingly aiming at gender parity.
- Two countries have adopted new legal measures in 2019: a presidential decree mandating gender parity in the United Arab Emirates, and a new constitutional provision in Benin providing for the introduction of quotas in the electoral law.
- Also in 2019, in Guinea, the gender quota for candidate lists was revised upwards from 30 per cent to 50 per cent.
- Since 2015, parliaments in four regions have appointed their first female Speaker. Asia tops the list with five such appointments: Nepal (2015), Viet Nam (2016), Philippines (2018), and Indonesia and Kazakhstan (both 2019). Four African countries have appointed a female Speaker for the first time in their history: Namibia (2015), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi and Togo (2019). In the MENA region, women have secured presiding officer roles for the first time in history in three countries: United Arab Emirates (2015), Syrian Arab Republic (2016) and Bahrain (2018). And in Europe, the General Council of Andorra appointed its first female Speaker in 2019.

Are we succeeding in eliminating violence against women and girls (VAWG)?

At least 144 countries have passed laws on domestic violence; 154 countries have laws on sexual harassment; and improvements in legal frameworks were conducted in more than half of the countries of the world. However, women and girls remain subject to different and intersecting forms of violence, mostly perpetrated by men, in a variety of contexts – in times of peace or conflict, or in the wake of conflict – and in diverse spheres: the family, the community, the workplace and broader society. Gender-based violence affects women in all countries and across all socioeconomic groups, locations and education levels.

Recent data shows that:

- More than half of the women intentionally killed worldwide are killed by their partners or family members. This represents more than 50,000 women every year and 137 women every day.
- 17.8 per cent of women and girls aged 15 to 49 years who have ever been married or in a union have experienced physical or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. The figure rises to 30 per cent when considering violence by a partner experienced during women's lifetime.
- Less than 40 per cent of the women who experience violence seek help of any sort. Among women who do, most look to family and friends and less than 10 per cent sought help by appealing to the police.
- 15 million adolescent girls (aged 15 to 19) worldwide have experienced forced sex (forced sexual intercourse or other sexual acts) at some point in their life.
- 650 million women and girls in the world today are married before age 18.
- At least 200 million women and girls aged 15 to 49 have undergone female genital mutilation in the 30 countries with representative data on prevalence. In most of these countries, the majority of girls were cut before age five.
- Displaced, migrant and refugee women are at particular risk of gender-based violence, including sexual abuse, transactional sex, forced marriage and trafficking.

Effective change requires both a strong institutional framework and national bodies with the capacity and legitimacy to take action: long-term investment is required to implement laws and policies, comprehensive and coordinated services for women and girls, and tackle gender inequality as the root cause of violence.

Good parliamentary practices supported by the IPU

In recent years, the IPU provided support to several parliaments in their action to eliminate VAWG:

- Awareness-raising and capacity building activities have triggered parliamentary action in Albania, Azerbaijan, Romania, Tajikistan, and Turkey. In Romania, the Parliament made substantial legislative improvements to the law on preventing and combating domestic violence. Sixty-eight Romanian senators and deputies from all political parties submitted a legislative initiative to amend the Penal Code. The amendment eliminates the possibility for aggressors to be exempt from criminal responsibility when the victims withdraw their complaints.
- Support brought to the caucus of women MPs in Mauritania during the examination of a government bill on gender-based violence and a bill on reproductive health, helped include the prohibition of female genital mutilation (FGM) in both bills. The law on reproductive health was passed with the amendment on FGM as proposed by the caucus of women MPs.
- Training for members of the parliamentary network against violence against women in Mali helped the MPs to carry out outreach missions to raise awareness among the population on ending VAWG, FGM and child marriage.
- In Burkina Faso, a law on all forms of violence against women and girls was drafted with IPU support and adopted in 2015. In 2018, the revision of the country's Criminal Code took into account the provisions of the 2015 law while penalties and sanctions for the various forms of VAWG set out in the Criminal Code and the law on VAWG were harmonized.

Emerging challenges

The United Nations Human Rights Council's Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences has shed light on violence against women in politics and violence facilitated by technology as emerging issues to be addressed.

The persistence of gender stereotypes and negative portrayals of women in the media are a factor contributing to violence against women and girls and gender inequality more broadly. Rapid changes in technology and media are creating new spaces for the perpetration of violence against women and girls.

The ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), has shed light on women's experiences of violence and harassment in the world of work. It is important to advance ratification and implementation of the Convention.

The IPU study *Sexism, harassment and violence against women in parliament* provided evidence of the prevalence of gender-based violence in parliament as a workplace. In 2019, the IPU issued guidelines⁶ to support action by parliaments to eliminate sexism, harassment and violence against women.

The recent COVID-19 outbreak has become an additional risk factor for gender-based violence against women. Data shows that, since the adoption of confinement measures, there has been an increase in the occurrence of domestic violence. Isolation, stress, disruption of social contacts and reduction of certain services, including health services for survivors of violence, and judicial proceedings, may all lead to further victimization, a sense of impunity and, in some instances, escalation of violence leading to femicide.

Special focus on violence against women in parliament

Two IPU studies, published in 2016 and 2018,⁷ provided evidence that sexism, harassment and violence against women in parliaments were extremely widespread and that they were present to different degrees in every region of the world. Sexism, harassment and violence against women in

⁶ IPU, *Guidelines for the elimination of sexism, harassment and violence against women in parliament* (2019).

⁷ IPU, *Sexism, harassment and violence against women parliamentarians* (2016): https://agora-parl.org/sites/default/files/en_issues_brief-women-23nov.pdf; IPU-PACE, *Sexism, harassment and violence against women in parliaments in Europe* (2018): <https://ipu.org/resources/publications/reports/2018-10/sexism-harassment-and-violence-against-women-in-parliaments-in-europe>.

parliaments are major obstacles to the full contribution of women to political processes and a prejudice to democratic institutions and to democracy itself. The IPU encourages and supports parliaments to implement the *Guidelines* by:

- Adopting a policy to make it perfectly clear that sexism, harassment and VAW are totally illegal, intolerable and unacceptable; clearly stating what remedies are available to MPs and parliamentary staff.
- Carrying out an exhaustive evaluation of the situation, including through surveys.
- Ensuring that those who believe they are victims can have access to assistance and advice services in full confidentiality.
- Putting in place a complaints and investigation mechanism which is confidential, fair and responsive to victims' concerns.
- Introducing and applying disciplinary sanctions against the perpetrators.
- Raising awareness and running training for all persons working in parliament on respect at work and the fight against sexism, harassment and VAW.

Parliamentary commitments to making gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls a reality

2020 is a crucial year for reviving commitments, deepening engagement and accelerating action to fulfil women's rights both de jure and de facto, achieve equality between men and women at all levels and in all sectors, and deliver on development promises for all, both nationally and globally.

Accelerated global and national action to advance gender equality, fulfil the human rights of women and girls and empower them is needed now. With this objective, the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament needs to place gender equality high on its agenda. The Conference can revive the commitment by parliaments and their members and spur accelerated action to:

- Reaffirm – in the spirit of multilateralism – global commitments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Security Council resolution 1325 and Sustainable Development Goal 5, as well as IPU commitments on women's political empowerment⁸ and financial inclusion.⁹
- Review implementation of these commitments and accelerate action towards their fulfilment in the context of the SDG Decade of Action.
- Build or enhance political will to support women's rights and gender equality, including in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and its parliamentary response.
- Track de jure inequalities and repeal discrimination against women and girls in legislation.
- Tackle all forms of violence against women and girls through legislation and policymaking.
- Ensure that all parliamentary action in legislation, oversight and representation take into account and is responsive to the needs and interests of the most marginalized groups of women and girls.
- Adopt ambitious, well-designed and strictly enforceable legal measures such as gender electoral quotas to advance women's equal participation with men in parliament and other political decision-making positions, including if necessary through constitutional reforms.
- Encourage gender parity commitments by political parties.
- Review and adopt comprehensive legislation and policies on all forms of VAWG, including child marriage and female genital mutilation, that include provisions on prevention, protection and support for the survivors and prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators.
- Ensure strong implementation of such legislation and policies, including by scrutinizing budgets, effective oversight, and by participating in monitoring and evaluation processes together with civil society organizations and governments.
- Oversee government action to ensure proper enforcement of all gender-equality-related laws and policies.

⁸ Resolution entitled *The freedom of women to participate in political processes fully, safely and without interference: Building partnerships between men and women to achieve this objective*, adopted unanimously by the 135th IPU Assembly (Geneva, October 2016). <http://archive.ipu.org/conf-e/135/item4.pdf>.

⁹ Resolution entitled *Promoting enhanced international cooperation on the SDGs, in particular on the financial inclusion of women as a driver of development*, adopted unanimously by the 136th IPU Assembly (Dhaka, April 2017): <http://archive.ipu.org/conf-e/136/item5.pdf>.

- Allocate sufficient resources nationally and through official development assistance to advance gender equality.
- Build partnerships between men and women parliamentarians and with stakeholders from government, civil society, academia, the media and the private sector.
- Condemn all forms of violence against women in politics and enforce a zero-tolerance policy towards any act of sexism, harassment and violence against women in parliament.
- Raise awareness on zero tolerance against VAWG and contribute to transforming mentalities and challenging the unbalanced power relations between men and women, addressing stereotypes and discrimination, and building a culture of equality and respect.
- Promote personal commitment by political leaders to concrete action for gender equality, the rights of all women and girls and their empowerment.
- Ensure that parliamentary institutions are gender-sensitive, that is, that they are able to respond to the needs and interests of both men and women in their structures, methods and work, and that they promote women's leadership.



Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.



REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
Parliament

Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament

Virtual meeting, 19-20 August 2020
In-person conference, 2021 in Vienna

Conference Report

Democracy and the changing role of parliament in the twenty-first century

Introduction

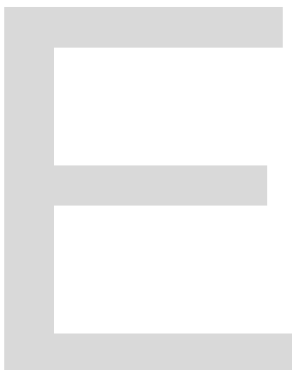
Parliament's fundamental role is enshrined in the constitution of almost all countries. In practically every context, it is based on the core functions of representation, law-making, holding government to account, and the budget cycle. These universal core functions have evolved over centuries with the historical development of parliaments. Yet, parliament's role cannot be understood through this lens alone.

Society changes; technological evolutions generate far-reaching modifications in the world of work and the individual's place in society; the machinery of government is becoming more complex; the new challenges arising before the international community are causing new forms of international cooperation to emerge.

Today's parliaments are, in many ways, based on the model that was often codified in the nineteenth century. However, this model is not set in stone; it has been evolving. As the institution most responsive to the will of the people, parliament changes constantly, in both its societal functions and the ways in which it carries out its mandate.

Parliaments are increasingly taking on some roles that, historically speaking, had not been within their realm. For example, they are interacting with the public, informing and educating, or are playing a role in the international political arena much more intensively than before.

This report identifies some of the changes in parliament's role in democracy – changes that have taken place, are underway, or may yet occur. It is intended as a background paper to the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament.



Parliaments and democracy

Democracy is still by far the preferred form of government in all continents,¹ and is the basis for good governance. The principles of democracy, as set out in the IPU's 1997 Universal Declaration on Democracy² were vigorously reaffirmed in 2017 by the IPU at its 137th Assembly in St. Petersburg.³

Democracy aims to protect and promote the dignity and fundamental rights of the individual, instil social justice, and foster economic and social development. It presupposes a genuine partnership between men and women in the conduct of the affairs of society. As a form of government, democracy is the best way of achieving these objectives; it is also the only political system that has the capacity for self-correction.

In 2006, the IPU identified five core objectives of a democratic parliament: to be representative, open and transparent, accessible, accountable and effective at the national and international levels.⁴ These objectives were codified almost word-for-word in 2015 in Targets 16.6 and 16.7⁵ of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which recognize that effective institutions are essential for achieving progress in all facets of sustainable development.

However, the approach to and practice of democracy sometimes appear to generate disappointment and disillusion. Across the globe, the share of citizens who are dissatisfied with the performance of their democracies is rising – from 47.9 per cent in the mid-1990s to 57.5 per cent in 2019.⁶ Only half of the global population surveyed believes their country is currently democratic, ranging from 78 per cent in Switzerland to 20 per cent in Venezuela.⁷ In the European Union, a clear majority of citizens agree that their “voice counts in the EU” (56%), yet only one third (34%) trust national parliaments.⁸

In the present age, “when democracies are called on to grapple with forces that often seem beyond their control, affecting their security, their economies, and the livelihoods and well-being of their citizens”,⁹ parliaments are expected to address the key reasons for public disillusion in the performance of democracy and public institutions.

The Declaration adopted at the 2015 World Conference of Speakers of Parliament reaffirmed that “Parliament is the central institution of democracy through which the will of the people is expressed”. At the same time, the Conference participants underlined their concern regarding “public scepticism and a disconnect with politics” and stressed the need to enable “the diverse components of society to participate in politics”.

As the world moves into the third decade of the twenty-first century, it is imperative for parliaments to reassert themselves vis-à-vis the global societal changes that constitute a new international reality. Parliaments are being challenged in various areas to find appropriate responses and regain public trust. In a world that is changing faster than ever, affecting people's lives in so many ways, the role of parliaments is changing too.

Many of these challenging issues have been particularly brought to light by the COVID-19 pandemic. Many parliaments are not functioning or are operating in a very limited way, and this is affecting accountability and representation at a critical moment. Some elections have had to be postponed, some courts have only dealt with urgent cases, individual freedoms have been curtailed in many ways

¹ International IDEA, *The Global State of Democracy 2019: Addressing the Ills, Reviving the Promise* (Stockholm, 2019): <https://www.idea.int/publications/catalogue/global-state-of-democracy-2019>

² IPU, *Universal Declaration on Democracy* (1997): <https://www.ipu.org/our-impact/strong-parliaments/setting-standards/universal-declaration-democracy>

³ IPU resolution, *Sharing our diversity: The 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Democracy* (137th Assembly, 2017).

⁴ IPU, *Parliament and democracy in the twenty-first century: A guide to good practice* (2006).

⁵ United Nations (2015): <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg16>

⁶ R.S. Foa and others, “The Global Satisfaction with Democracy Report 2020” (Cambridge, United Kingdom: Centre for the Future of Democracy, 2020): www.bennettinstitute.cam.ac.uk

⁷ Dalia Research, “Democracy Perception Index 2019: Global State of Democracy” (2019): <https://daliaresearch.com/blog/global-democracy-overview-2019>

⁸ European Commission, “Spring 2019 Standard Eurobarometer” (August 2019): https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_19_4969

⁹ IPU, *Parliament and Democracy in the Twenty-First Century: A guide to good practice* (2006): <https://www.ipu.org/resources/publications/handbooks/2016-07/parliament-and-democracy-in-twenty-first-century-guide-good-practice>

and several governments have taken emergency measures in order to slow down the spread of the coronavirus during the pandemic. In times like these, parliament's oversight role is becoming more important again to make sure that the measures taken against the spread of the coronavirus are being used in a proportionate and time-limited way and do not infringe fundamental rights and the rule of law.

Our citizens call for transparency and accountability and, in order to abide by these principles, it is necessary to strengthen anti-corruption and control efforts and identify the most effective mechanisms to this end.

After the pandemic, it is essential that parliaments work again to defend people's freedoms and human rights. If democracy was already threatened by a lack of citizen trust, it will now be essential to rebuild the relationship with citizens, without playing on people's fears, giving more powers to governments or undermining democratic freedoms.

Parliaments and the people

Parliaments play a major role in ensuring the full participation of everyone in public decision-making and political life. The people give members of parliament their mandate. Members of parliament have a duty to engage with their electorate and uphold the trust placed in them.

The gap between representatives and the represented – those who govern and those who are governed – is becoming a widely shared challenge. One of the consequences is the decreasing voter turnout,¹⁰ with significantly lower voter turnout of people aged 25 or under.¹¹ When voter turnout in parliamentary elections is low, the legitimacy of parliament and its capacity to represent the people and decide on their behalf can be questioned.

A strong democratic parliament should seek to foster a vibrant civil society and to work closely with it in finding solutions to people's problems and needs. A recent study shows that "higher levels of Effective Parliament and Civil Society Participation appear to effectively prevent the start of a backsliding process, make continued backsliding less probable and reduce the scope of backsliding".¹²

There is a strong need for more robust efforts to bring parliament closer to the people, especially to young people and women, which is crucial to achieve a true democracy. Parliaments need to be more open to the public, they need to explain the essential features of democracy and to promote an understanding of democratic decision-making and the legislative process.

Establishing closer links with the scientific community, academia and pioneers of research and innovation can provide parliaments with knowledge and expertise in various areas, which is particularly valuable for parliaments with limited resources.

Fair and inclusive parliamentary procedures are crucial in this endeavour. Fostering an interactive relationship with the public requires parliaments to introduce initiatives which encourage participatory democracy and bolster pluralism.

Such initiatives have to be considered in the light of new digital technologies, which are having a transformative effect on society.

Parliaments and the new technology environment

New information technologies create tremendous opportunities for communication and collaboration between parliaments and the people. Two thirds (66.77%) of humanity have a mobile device.¹³ More than 50 per cent of the world's population is now online;¹⁴ roughly one million more people join the

¹⁰ According to the World Bank's 2017 [World Development Report](https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr2017), election turnout is declining across the world. Over the last 25 years, the average global voter turnout rate dropped by more than 10 per cent (see in: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr2017>).

¹¹ International IDEA, *Voter Turnout Trends around the World* (Stockholm, 2016):

<https://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/voter-turnout-trends-around-the-world.pdf>

¹² International IDEA, *The Global State of Democracy 2019: Addressing the Ills, Reviving the Promise* (Stockholm, 2019): <https://www.idea.int/publications/catalogue/global-state-of-democracy-2019>

¹³ Ash Turner, "How Many Smartphones Are in the World?" (Bankmycell, 2019):

<https://www.bankmycell.com/blog/how-many-phones-are-in-the-world>

¹⁴ International Telecommunication Union, *Measuring digital development: Facts and figures 2019* (Geneva, 2019): <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/FactsFigures2019.pdf>

internet every day.¹⁵ On the other hand, this also means that almost half of the world's population is not online; in the least developed countries only 19 per cent of the population is online. In all regions of the world internet is accessed more by men than women.

Technology empowers people to be more informed than ever before. They demand that their voice be heard and respected and they no longer accept their "pre-digital" era role – to be called on only to vote once every four or five years. They do not want to wait for next parliamentary elections to have a chance to say, once again, what they think and need. People now ask for immediate answers and wish to take part in public decision-making.

Internet influences democracy in multiple ways. The positive impacts include things such as enhanced access to information, new channels for freedom of expression and association, new forms of political participation, a more direct contact between the people and their representatives. The sum of human knowledge is without precedent, and accessible within a few clicks, thus multiplying the possibilities for education.

The COVID-19 pandemic that emerged with startling speed in early 2020 has served to underline the essential role of the State in protecting the health of the population, and the equally important role of parliaments in holding the government to account and ensuring that human rights are not undermined during times of crisis. While the arrival of the pandemic created enormous challenges for the functioning of parliament, as of all institutions, parliaments were quick to react. As of 21 April 2020, more than half of the 55 parliaments that had reported data to the IPU declared that they were able to meet, either in person in an adapted format, or remotely.

The speed with which parliaments such as Brazil, Chile, Finland, Maldives, Spain and Ukraine were able to establish remote working solutions was astonishing, and is a testament to the political will to find solutions. It is noteworthy that many parliaments were able to move more quickly to holding remote committee meetings than plenary sittings. However, it should also be noted that some parliaments, especially in poorer countries, are struggling to adhere to the WHO guidelines for social distancing as the adoption of virtual parliaments to facilitate the business of parliament has financial and capacity implications which may necessitate emergency external funding. Time will tell whether people will expect or demand the new flexibility provided by these online practices to be incorporated into parliaments' regular working methods once the pandemic has been brought under control.

Negative influences are also easy to identify and range from facilitating the spread of misinformation, providing new vectors for hate speech, to weakening of the quality of political debates. In particular, social media encourage and reward opinions that are expressed loudly and strongly such as buzzwords and polemics which capture a wider audience than reasoned debate. As a result, the ability to listen to different points of view is threatened. Polarization grows, and the willingness to seek compromise is reduced. This is damaging for the political process and for democracy in general.

Moreover, democracy as a concept has to be extended to include citizens' right of communication with institutions and governments. During the pandemic, this communication was conducted mainly online. It is now essential to put in place the necessary mechanisms to safeguard and promote this right. As concerns are being raised regarding modern technology, in terms of access and dissemination of information, questions dealing with surveillance, fake news and media regulation must be addressed. At the same time, it is imperative to encourage and implement e-democracy. This pandemic crisis provides an opportunity for parliaments, institutions and governments to modernize their approach to technology.

Specific websites could be created in order to provide citizens with the opportunity to express their opinions and positions on issues that concern society as a whole. Additionally, regular contact could be established with interested parties and groups, via electronic consultation, to discuss specific issues. Parliaments are already taking initiatives in this direction, such as the Parallel Parliament and the "House of the Citizens" projects established by the House of Representatives of Cyprus.

¹⁵ Simon Kemp, "Digital 2019: Global Digital Overview", (Datareportal, 2019): <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2019-global-digital-overview>

Social media have changed the way people, parliaments and parliamentarians communicate, share ideas and share data. Social networks amplify public demands, in particular those of young people. Parliamentarians at the 2018 World e-Parliament Conference¹⁶ confirmed that social media tools are bringing parliaments and parliamentarians closer to the people, and helping them inform, engage and listen. Yet the same tools also generate adverse effects, such as disinformation, “fake news” and abusive behaviour, which challenge parliaments to find appropriate responses.

Parliaments and public engagement

The times we live in also require the establishment of permanent channels of dialogue and communication with the public. Parliaments need to be more open to the public, they need to explain the essential features of democracy and to promote an understanding of democratic decision-making and legislative processes, using direct communication as well as via the media and other channels.

Parliaments all over the world are becoming more transparent, accessible, and visible institutions. Many parliaments are providing the public with various tools and mechanisms supported by new technologies, such as the parallel parliament in Cyprus, the week of open parliament with a citizen session in Uganda, parliamentary open days, and youth and child parliaments in many countries. Nurturing the culture of transparency and accountability, as well as promoting public engagement, are crucial for gaining the confidence and trust of the electorate.

However, creating real and meaningful links between the people and parliaments requires a strategic approach, with clearly defined goals that would ultimately lead to laws and policies that would be better suited to people and reinforce public trust in parliaments.

To make participatory decision-making possible and effective, different forms of public engagement¹⁷ and citizen participation can be defined. These can be adjusted to different contexts and target groups and provided through different channels and tools. Participative and deliberative democracy should not aim to bypass or undermine parliament and political processes but to strengthen them.

The objective of fostering an interactive relationship with the public points to the need for parliaments to introduce initiatives that encourage participatory democracy and bolster pluralism. Such initiatives can be enhanced by the use of new digital technologies, including blockchain technology, artificial intelligence and other innovative and transformative tools.

Public engagement should be inclusive, leaving no one behind. If any group of people is excluded, and does not have the chance to be engaged and participate, the democratic values and outcomes of such process become questionable.

Involving the public is not only about providing different tools and mechanisms for people to get engaged in parliamentary work. It is much more about building a long-lasting relationship between parliaments and people. It is about listening to the public and their concerns and responding to them, by undertaking parliamentary action. A responsive parliament aims to make political processes more inclusive, accountable and participatory.

Parliaments and international politics

Parliaments are, increasingly, making inroads into the international political scene, gaining significant power in the area that was traditionally dominated by the executive.

Parliaments are expected to play a key role in addressing emerging complex foreign policy and international issues that impact every aspect of people’s lives, as encompassed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

A survey conducted by the IPU in 2019¹⁸ found that over half of the 89 parliaments analysed had established mechanisms within parliaments dedicated to SDG implementation. The survey also showed that many parliaments regularly discussed the SDGs. Others had set aside specific budgets for implementing the SDGs in general or the specific goals, such as education or health. However,

¹⁶ IPU, World e-Parliament Conference (2018): <https://www.ipu.org/event/world-e-parliament-conference-2018>

¹⁷ “Public engagement in the work of parliament” will be the theme of the next Global Parliamentary Report. Research for the report is being carried out by the IPU and UNDP in 2020, with a view to publication in 2021.

¹⁸ IPU, “Institutionalization of the Sustainable Development Goals in the work of parliaments” (2019): <https://www.ipu.org/file/7639/download>

oversight of government action and budgetary allocations for delivering on the SDGs were less systematic, although several parliaments had called their governments to account on SDG implementation.

Critical to this direction is an efficient multilateral system based on more solid and mutually agreed rules, as the rule of law and international legality necessitate, with a strong United Nations at its core. Parliaments need to engage and support the initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General and the UN75 – which will encourage people to participate in the biggest global dialogue – and define how enhanced international cooperation can help make the world a better place, including through the achievement of the 17 SDGs. There is a need for IPU committees and working groups to be linked more closely to the United Nations; for stronger linkages between national parliaments and the United Nations; and for parliaments to play an active role in implementing global decisions.

The coronavirus crisis has also shown the importance of solidarity and unity between the countries of the world, and the value of cooperation between nations when responding to a global pandemic.

Conclusion

From one perspective, the role of parliament is constant. Parliament's constitutional mandates to make the law and to hold government to account make it a unique institution with a specific place in a democratic system of government. The principles set out in the Universal Declaration on Democracy – as they relate to the rule of law, human rights, gender equality – should guide the action of all parliaments.

At the same time, the role of parliament continues to evolve in response to changes in society. This role tends to expand; for example, in the ways in which parliaments work increasingly embody the core democratic principles set out by the IPU and the SDGs.

Unexpected events, such as the coronavirus pandemic, pose new challenges for parliaments and democracies around the world. Parliaments in some countries are being marginalized. It is more than ever key for parliaments to be part of the decision-making process, to provide effective oversight and to ensure that the necessary discussions do not destroy the cohesion within their societies. After the crisis subsides, it will be crucial for parliaments to continue to strengthen democracy by reviewing or curtailing emergency measures that were introduced to address the COVID-19 health crisis. Parliamentarians need to understand that people will expect them to address the strong economic needs resulting from the crisis, and it will be essential to develop mechanisms to listen, to integrate people's views into decision-making processes and to design and implement solutions.

In surveying some of the changes that are underway, this paper underlines the fundamental relationship between parliaments and the people which is at the heart of a system of democratic governance, and which has to be constantly nurtured and developed.

RILIS MEDIA



DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Puan Maharani Didaulat Jadi Panelis dalam Pertemuan Ketua Parlemen Perempuan Dunia

06-09-2021 / PIMPINAN



Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C) Puan Maharani saat didaulat menjadi salah satu panelis dalam '13th Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament' di Wina, Austria, Senin (6/9/2021). Foto: Ist/Man

Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C) Puan Maharani didaulat menjadi salah satu panelis dalam '13th Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament' di Wina, Austria, Senin (6/9/2021). Puan diminta menjadi panelis karena perannya dalam komite persiapan yang bertugas menyiapkan substansi pertemuan ketua parlemen perempuan dunia itu.

Light

Bersama 4 ketua parlemen negara lain, Puan memimpin jalannya forum yang bertema 'Women at The Centre: From Confronting The Pandemic to Preserving Achievement in Gender responsive Recovery'. Dalam forum tersebut, Puan menyatakan dukungan terhadap akses dan peran perempuan yang lebih besar dalam penanganan pandemi Covid-19.

Puan menyampaikan, peringkat vaksinasi Indonesia yang berada di ranking ke-7 dunia, juga tidak terlepas dari peran perempuan yang menjadi tenaga kesehatan dan vaksinator. "Kami mendorong terus pemerataan vaksin secara cepat kepada seluruh rakyat. Di Indonesia tingkat vaksin pertama dan kedua telah mencapai 100 juta (penyuntikan)," kata Puan.

Sebelumnya pada sesi 'Women on The Pandemic: A Tribute to Every Day Heroes', para peserta menyampaikan pandangan pro dan kontra terkait tema apakah perempuan yang bekerja di garda terdepan selama pandemi Covid-19 lebih efektif dalam memberikan perawatan dan pelayanan dibandingkan laki-laki di bidang yang sama.

Dalam isu ini, Puan menyatakan kontra. Sebab, menurutnya, kesetaraan gender dapat dicapai dengan partisipasi dan dukungan seluruh elemen masyarakat, baik perempuan maupun laki-laki. "Kita tidak perlu mengkontradiksi peran salah satunya, perempuan atau laki-laki. Asumsi bahwa perempuan lebih baik dari laki-laki di garis terdepan akan dipersepsikan laki-laki kurang kompeten," kata Puan.

Menurut politisi PDI-Perjuangan itu, yang dibutuhkan saat ini adalah akses yang sama antara perempuan dan laki dalam menangani pandemi Covid-19, dan semua harus diberi kesempatan berdasar merit atau kemampuannya. "Kita perlu kebersamaan, solidaritas dan kolaborasi dalam penanganan pandemi, karena skala pandemi yang besar, Kita tidak perlu kompetisi antara laki dan perempuan untuk berperan di masyarakat," ujar Puan.

Puan mengakui, perempuan telah memberi kontribusi besar dalam mengatasi pandemi. Tidak hanya di Indonesia, perempuan mewakili hampir 70 persen garda terdepan layanan kesehatan di dunia, dan sebagian besar bekerja sebagai perawat. "Tanpa keterlibatan perempuan, respons kita terhadap pandemi akan lebih lambat," ujar Ketua DPR Perempuan Pertama di Indonesia ini. (sf)

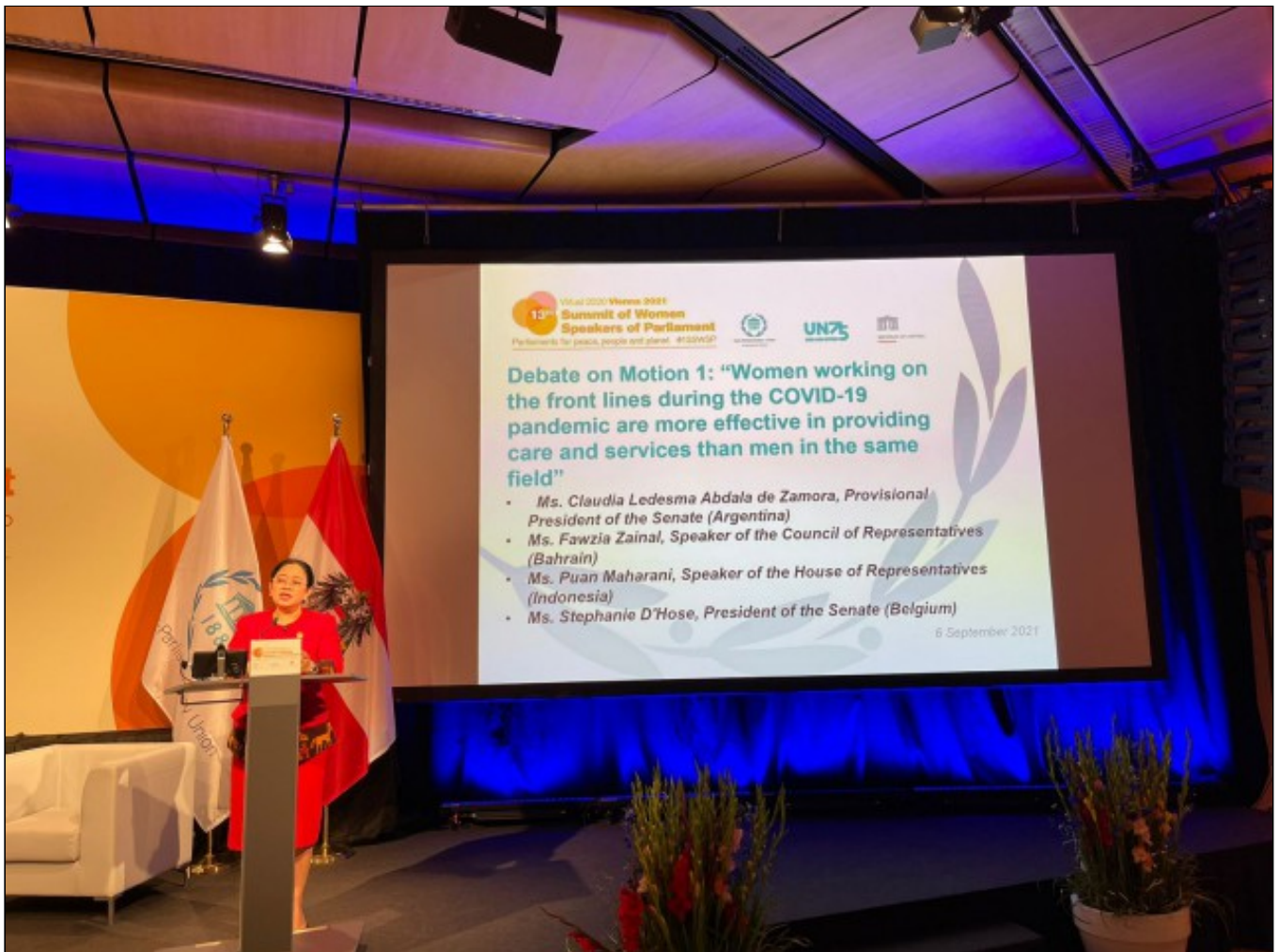




DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Puan Maharani Nyatakan DPR RI Siap Jadi Tuan Rumah Sidang Umum IPU 2022

08-09-2021 / PIMPINAN



Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C) Puan Maharani dalam pertemuan bilateral dengan Presiden IPU Duarte Pacheco di sela-sela Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) di Wina, Austria (8/9/2021). Foto : Ist/mr

Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C) Puan Maharani menyatakan kesiapan DPR RI menjadi tuan rumah Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) General Assembly pada 2022. Pernyataan kesiapan tersebut diformalkan dengan penandatanganan MoU antara DPR RI dengan IPU.

Light

“Saya ingin menyampaikan sekali lagi kesiapan DPR RI untuk menjadi tuan rumah penyelenggaraan IPU General Assembly 2022,” kata Puan. dalam pertemuan bilateral dengan Presiden IPU Duarte Pacheco di sela-sela Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) di Wina, Austria (8/9/2021). Puan dan Duarte menjadi saksi penandatanganan MoU yang dilakukan Sekjen DPR RI dan Sekjen IPU.

Dalam MoU tersebut dijelaskan, IPU General Assembly akan digelar di Bali pada 20–24 Maret 2022 dengan protokol kesehatan yang ketat seperti dilakukan Austria saat menggelar 5WCSP saat ini, dan sesuai dengan perkembangan penyebaran virus pada awal tahun 2022. Puan menjelaskan sejumlah alasan mengapa IPU General Assembly 2022 di Bali akan sangat bernilai strategis.

“Pertama karena memberikan optimisme dari parlemen berbagai negara kepada masyarakat internasional untuk bangkit dari suasana pandemi,” ujar politisi PDI-Perjuangan itu. Kedua, lanjut Puan, dunia diharapkan sudah akan melihat dampak positif distribusi vaksin, dan arah pemulihan ekonomi juga akan semakin jelas pada tahun 2022.

“IPU Assembly 2022 diharapkan memberi dorongan mempercepat proses pemulihan tersebut,” ujarnya. Ketiga, kata Puan, pertemuan IPU General Assembly 2022 juga dapat menjadi wadah untuk meningkatkan kerjasama antar-parlemen untuk berbagi pengetahuan dan pengalaman.

“Dan juga best practices bagaimana langkah terbaik dalam menangani pandemi dan melakukan pemulihan ekonomi dari dampak pandemi,” ujar Puan. Untuk diketahui, pengukuhan DPR RI menjadi tuan rumah IPU General Assembly 2022 juga karena Indonesia dianggap telah melewati puncak gelombang kedua serangan virus Corona varian Delta, dan situasi pandemi di dalam negeri semakin membaik berkat dukungan semua elemen masyarakat. Apalagi, tingkat vaksinasi di Bali, provinsi tempat akan digelarnya acara, sudah sangat tinggi. (sf)





DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Di Forum Ketua Parlemen Dunia, Puan Ajak Negara Maju Bantu Negara Berkembang Soal Pengurangan Emisi

08-09-2021 / PIMPINAN



Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C) Puan Maharani pada diskusi panel bertajuk 'Transforming The Economy to Combat Climate Change and Promote Sustainable Development'. Foto: Ist

Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C) Puan Maharani berbicara mengenai isu perubahan iklim dalam forum ketua-ketua parlemen dunia, Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) di Wina, Austria. Puan juga turut mempromosikan pembangunan berkelanjutan atau *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) yang merupakan rencana aksi global.

Light

Hal tersebut disampaikan Puan pada diskusi panel bertajuk 'Transforming The Economy to Combat Climate Change and Promote Sustainable Development' yang diselenggarakan di sela-sela 5WCSP, Rabu (8/9/2021). Ia menyampaikan berbagai dampak pandemi Covid-19 yang bisa menghambat pencapaian SDGs pada 2030.

"Dunia tengah menghadapi badai yang sempurna (perfect storm) dengan adanya pandemi Covid-19, dan mendorong lebih dari 120 juta orang ke dalam kemiskinan ekstrem. Ketidakpastian ekonomi global semakin memperumit pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan," kata politisi PDI-Perjuangan itu.

Dengan adanya berbagai tantangan global yang datang bersamaan, Puan mengajak dunia internasional meningkatkan kerja sama dan solidaritas global. Apalagi, kata Puan, krisis iklim terus menjadi ancaman bagi seluruh umat manusia. "Struktur ekonomi global memainkan peran penting dalam tekad kita untuk mengurangi emisi, mengentaskan kemiskinan, dan mencapai pertumbuhan ekonomi yang tinggi," tuturnya.

Puan pun mendorong peningkatan penggunaan energi terbarukan dan penerapan strategi pembangunan hijau atau rendah karbon. Menurut perempuan pertama yang menjabat sebagai Ketua DPR RI itu, dunia tak bisa lagi berfokus pada model ekonomi yang bergantung pada bahan bakar fosil.

"Negara-negara di dunia memiliki ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, dan sumber daya untuk mentransformasi ekonomi, sehingga kita dapat mengurangi emisi, dan mengimplementasi pembangunan berkelanjutan. Yang diperlukan saat ini adalah kepemimpinan yang efektif dari Parlemen termasuk dari Speakers Parlemen," imbuh mantan Menko Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan (PMK) tersebut.

Puan lantas mendorong negara-negara maju memberi bantuan kepada negara-negara berkembang dalam upaya 'menghijaukan' bumi. Dia mengajak seluruh negara besama-sama berkomitmen mengurangi emisi, yang tidak saja untuk kepentingan saat ini, tapi juga demi generasi mendatang.

"Negara-negara maju harus memimpin dalam pengurangan emisi, dan memberikan bantuan keuangan dan teknis untuk mendukung upaya mitigasi dan adaptasi negara berkembang. Kita harus mewarisi dunia yang lebih baik bagi generasi mendatang, dunia yang lebih aman, lebih adil, dan lebih sejahtera," paparnya.

Cucu Proklamator RI Sukarno itu menegaskan, Indonesia tetap berkomitmen mengimplementasi Paris Agreement tentang perubahan iklim global mengenai mitigasi emisi gas rumah kaca, adaptasi, dan keuangan. Puan juga memastikan Indonesia terus mendukung pencapaian SDGs 2030. "Pandemi harus menjadi kesempatan untuk membuat masa depan kita yang lebih baik, lebih hijau dan adil," ungkapnya.

Untuk mencapai hal tersebut, Puan menilai diperlukan kepemimpinan tiap-tiap negara yang efektif, termasuk dari para ketua parlemen. Parlemen disebut berperan penting dalam mengarahkan masa depan lebih baik di masa paska pandemi Covid-19. “Mari bekerja sama untuk menciptakan kemauan politik dan kepemimpinan yang kuat untuk memerangi perubahan iklim dan mempromosikan pembangunan berkelanjutan,” ujar Puan. (sf)



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DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Puan Maharani Sebut Pandemi Momentum Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Hijau

07-09-2021 / PIMPINAN



Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani saat menjadi panelis dalam salah satu forum pada Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP). Foto: Ist

Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani kembali didaulat menjadi salah satu panelis dalam konferensi para ketua parlemen dunia di Austria, Selasa (7/9/2021). Kali ini, Puan diminta menjadi panelis dalam salah satu forum pada Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP).

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Bersama ketua parlemen negara lain, Puan memimpin jalannya forum yang bertajuk 'Achieving Sustainable Development Requires More Attention on Human Well-being and Environmental Preservation Than on Economic Growth'. Pada *general debate* pertama di WCSP itu, Puan menyatakan perlunya pertumbuhan ekonomi yang inklusif dan hijau sebagai fondasi untuk mengentaskan kemiskinan dan meningkatkan upaya perlindungan lingkungan.

Selain itu juga untuk meningkatkan akses kesehatan dan pendidikan bagi seluruh masyarakat, dan secara umum untuk mencapai seluruh tujuan pembangunan sebagaimana tertera dalam SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). "Pandemi telah memunculkan gagasan pentingnya lebih memperhatikan keterkaitan antara berbagai aspek yaitu people, prosperity, and planet. Selain itu, pandemi merupakan momentum untuk memperbaiki arah pembangunan ekonomi agar menjadi lebih hijau dan inklusif," kata Puan.

Dengan demikian, menurutnya, dunia bisa lebih resilience (mampu bangkit dan pulih) serta siap menghadapi kemungkinan terjadinya pandemi dan krisis lain di masa depan. Puan menyebut, diperlukan pertumbuhan ekonomi berkualitas di masa paska pandemi Covid-19, yang tidak hanya mengejar pertumbuhan tinggi.

"Tapi juga memperhatikan pemerataan, menciptakan lapangan kerja, yang mengurangi ketimpangan, pembangunan berdimensi lingkungan, dan pembangunan yang rendah karbon," ucap mantan Menko PMK itu. Sisi lain, Puan menilai tidak perlu mengkontradiksi antara pertumbuhan ekonomi tinggi, dengan perlindungan lingkungan dan perubahan iklim.

Dalam sesi ini, peserta menyampaikan pandangan pro dan kontra terkait tema perlunya perhatian yang lebih besar pada aspek kesejahteraan sosial dan lingkungan hidup daripada pertumbuhan ekonomi untuk mencapai pembangunan berkelanjutan. Pada isu tersebut, Puan menyatakan kontra. Sebab menurutnya perlu ada keseimbangan dan integrasi antara aspek kesejahteraan sosial, perlindungan lingkungan hidup, dan pembangunan ekonomi sebab ketiga aspek itu sama-sama penting.

"Kita memerlukan pendekatan yang komprehensif antara ketiganya untuk mencapai tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (SDGs)," ujar Puan. Perempuan pertama yang menjabat sebagai Ketua DPR RI itu merinci mengapa dunia memerlukan pendekatan yang seimbang antara pembangunan ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan. Hal tersebut lantaran pertumbuhan ekonomi tinggi diperlukan untuk mengentaskan kemiskinan dan melakukan upaya perlindungan lingkungan.

Selain itu, disampaikan Puan, pertumbuhan ekonomi tinggi diperlukan untuk melakukan meningkatkan akses kesehatan dan pendidikan, serta mengembangkan energi terbarukan. "Bagi negara maju, karena telah mencapai kesejahteraan masyarakat yang tinggi, tentu dapat berpaling mengalihkan perhatian kepada upaya perlindungan

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lingkungan hidup. Namun bagi negara berkembang, tetap diharapkan untuk melakukan pembangunan berimbang antara bidang ekonomi, sosial dan lingkungan hidup,” paparnya.

Puan mengatakan, negara berkembang memerlukan pertumbuhan ekonomi berkualitas karena masih harus mengentaskan kemiskinan, mengatasi ketimpangan ekonomi, serta memperbaiki akses pendidikan dan kesehatan. Untuk itu, konsep ekonomi hijau dibutuhkan. Ia yakin dengan bantuan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi, ketiga aspek tersebut dapat dilakukan secara berkesinambungan. “Kita dapat melakukan ketiganya secara bersamaan dengan kebijakan yang tepat dan kepemimpinan speakers parlemen,” imbuhnya.

Sebelumnya, Puan dipercaya menjadi panelis karena perannya dalam komite persiapan yang bertugas menyiapkan substansi konferensi para ketua parlemen dunia tersebut. Selain itu, DPR RI yang berkolaborasi dengan Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) akan menjadi tuan rumah gelaran First Global Parliamentary Meeting on Achieving SDGs pada akhir September 2021.

Forum dibuka dengan menampilkan sejumlah pembicara, yaitu Sekjen PBB, Presiden IPU, Presiden Parlemen Austria, dan Presiden Sidang Majelis Umum PBB. Hadir pula tamu undangan, yakni mantan Wakil Ketua Parlemen Afghanistan yang menyampaikan imbauan kepada para ketua parlemen dunia untuk memberi dukungan agar situasi di Afghanistan pulih kembali secara inklusif serta menghargai hak-hak perempuan. (ann/sf)



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DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Bertemu Ketua Parlemen Korea, Puan Maharani Harap Kerja Sama Vaksin Makin Intensif

08-09-2021 / PIMPINAN



Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C) Puan Maharani dalam pertemuan bilateral dengan beberapa ketua parlemen di sela-sela forum Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) di Wina, Austria. Foto: Ist/nvl

Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C) Puan Maharani kembali melakukan pertemuan bilateral dengan beberapa ketua parlemen di sela-sela forum *Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP)* di Wina, Austria. Puan bertemu dengan Ketua Parlemen Korea Selatan dan Ketua Parlemen Timor Leste.

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Dalam pertemuan dengan Ketua Dewan Nasional Republic of Korea, Park Byeong-Seug, Rabu (8/9/2021), Puan menyampaikan apresiasi atas dukungan negara tersebut bagi Indonesia dalam penanganan pandemi Covid-19. Dalam beberapa kesempatan, Korea memberi bantuan peralatan kesehatan dan obat-obatan.

“Atas nama rakyat Indonesia, saya menyampaikan rasa terima kasih atas segala bantuan Korea Selatan untuk penanganan pandemi Covid-19 di negara kami,” kata Puan. Lebih lanjut, Puan berharap agar kerja sama antara Indonesia dengan Korea Selatan untuk memproduksi alat-alat kesehatan semakin dipercepat. Kerja sama tersebut, kata Puan, termasuk untuk *testing, tracing, treatment*, hingga alih teknologi.

Selain itu, kerja sama dalam pengembangan vaksin dan obat-obatan untuk *treatment* Covid-19 juga diharapkan dapat semakin diintensifkan. Melalui Park Byeong-Seug, Puan mengajak Korea untuk berjuang bersama dalam upaya keadilan dan kesetaraan vaksin Covid-19 bagi semua orang. Politisi PDI-Perjuangan ini juga menitipkan pesan agar Korea menjamin kemudahan akses vaksin untuk warga negara Indonesia yang ada di sana.

“Secara khusus saya juga berharap agar tercapainya perdamaian di Semenanjung Korea. Dan semoga ke depan hubungan ekonomi dan perdagangan antara Indonesia dan Korea bisa berkembang melalui peningkatan arus perdagangan,” ucap perempuan pertama yang menjabat sebagai Ketua DPR RI ini.

Selanjutnya, Puan juga melakukan pertemuan bilateral dengan Ketua Parlemen Nasional Timor Leste, Aniceto Guterres Lopes. Pertemuan keduanya berlangsung hangat saat membahas upaya peningkatan hubungan antar-Parlemen. Selain itu, Puan turut menjelaskan penanganan Covid-19 di Indonesia.

Menurutnya, keberhasilan Indonesia menekan lonjakan kasus Corona didukung oleh keterlibatan seluruh elemen masyarakat. “Masyarakat Indonesia menjalankan pembatasan pergerakan, sementara pemerintah melakukan testing, tracing, dan treatment, serta vaksinasi massal secara efektif,” ungkap mantan Menko PMK itu.

Puan pun menyampaikan perlunya program pembangunan ekonomi kawasan perbatasan Indonesia-Timor dilakukan lebih intensif lagi. Hal tersebut dinilai penting untuk menumbuhkan ekonomi perbatasan bagi kepentingan rakyat yang tinggal di daerah perbatasan. “Kami berharap agar bisa segera diselesaikan berbagai instrumen kesepakatan untuk meningkatkan hubungan kedua negara,” tambahnya.

Saat bertemu dengan Puan, Ketua Parlemen Korea dan Ketua Parlemen Timor Leste mengundang agar DPR RI melakukan kunjungan resmi ke kedua negara tersebut. Pada kesempatan yang sama, Puan juga mengundang Korea dan Timor Leste untuk hadir dalam IPU General Assembly di Bali pada 20-24 Maret 2022 mendatang.

“Partisipasi negara-negara sahabat akan membantu suksesnya penyelenggaraan IPU General Assembly di mana Indonesia menjadi tuan rumah tahun depan,” sebut Puan. Sebelumnya, Puan telah melakukan pertemuan bilateral dengan Ketua Parlemen Austria dan Ketua Parlemen Vietnam. Puan juga menekankan peningkatan kerja sama antar-parlemen, termasuk mengingatkan mengenai keadilan vaksin Covid-19. (bia/sf)



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DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Bertemu Ketua Parlemen Austria dan Vietnam, Puan Maharani Bahas Penanganan Covid-19

07-09-2021 / PIMPINAN



Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani melakukan pertemuan bilateral dengan Ketua Parlemen Austria dan Ketua Parlemen Vietnam dalam pertemuan bilateral dengan Presiden Parlemen Austria di Wina, Selasa (7/9/2021). Foto: Ist/Man

Ketua DPR RI Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani melakukan pertemuan bilateral dengan Ketua Parlemen Austria dan Ketua Parlemen Vietnam. Puan berbicara mengenai kerja sama vaksin dan penanganan Covid-19. Dalam pertemuan bilateral tersebut, Puan mendapat pertanyaan mengenai perkembangan kasus Covid-19 di Indonesia.

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Tak hanya soal penanganan Covid-19, tapi juga dampak terhadap ekonomi negara. "Pandemi Covid-19 cukup berdampak signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia tahun 2020 dan 2021. Berbagai sektor perekonomian juga ikut terkena dampak negatif, termasuk pariwisata Indonesia," ujar Puan dalam pertemuan bilateral dengan Presiden Parlemen Austria di Wina, Selasa (7/9/2021).

Politisi PDI-Perjuangan itu mengungkapkan DPR RI dan pemerintah Indonesia menyepakati memperbesar defisit APBN di tahun 2022 menjadi lebih dari 3 persen, mengingat pandemi Covid-19 diprediksi masih akan berpengaruh terhadap perekonomian nasional. Puan juga menjelaskan langkah upaya Indonesia dalam menurunkan tingkat kasus positif Covid-19.

"Seperti mendorong masyarakat untuk menjalankan protokol kesehatan '5 M' yaitu mencuci tangan, memakai masker, menjaga jarak, menjauhi kerumunan, dan mengurangi mobilitas. Pemerintah kami juga terus menggalakkan '3 T' yaitu *testing*, *tracing*, dan *treatment*, serta menggencarkan vaksinasi secara massal," jelas Puan di sela-sela menghadiri Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) di Austria.

Mantan Menteri Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan (Menko PMK) itu menyampaikan kepada Presiden Parlemen Austria bagaimana kebijakan Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM) berhasil menekan lonjakan kasus Covid-19. Puan menyatakan, keberhasilan tersebut berkat keterlibatan seluruh elemen masyarakat.

Puan menekankan DPR RI bersama pemerintah Indonesia berperan besar termasuk dalam menyusun anggaran penanganan pandemi Covid-19. Tak kalah pentingnya, Puan menyampaikan perlunya akses vaksin yang adil dan merata bagi semua orang. Untuk itu, produksi vaksin harus semakin ditingkatkan dan perlu adanya alih teknologi negara maju bagi negara berkembang.

Di sisi lain, Presiden Parlemen Austria juga menyinggung mengenai rencana perpindahan Ibu Kota Negara Indonesia dan cara meningkatkan hubungan bilateral kedua negara. Kemudian penanganan *hate speech*, *cyber attack*, dan polarisasi akibat media sosial yang menurut Puan dapat diselesaikan apabila seluruh masyarakat Indonesia menjunjung tinggi nilai-nilai Pancasila.

"Indonesia memiliki dasar negara Pancasila yang dapat menyatukan perbedaan suku, agama, ras yang sangat beragam di Indonesia. Pancasila merupakan dasar negara yang disepakati bangsa Indonesia, sehingga dapat menyatukan perbedaan," tutur perempuan Pertama yang menjabat sebagai Ketua DPR RI itu.

Dalam kesempatan tersebut, Presiden Parlemen Austria mengundang Puan bersama delegasi DPR RI untuk berkunjung resmi ke Austria. Puan juga turut mengundang langsung Presiden Parlemen Austria untuk m Light i
IPU General Assembly di Bali pada 20-24 Maret 2022.

Selain dengan Presiden Parlemen Austria, Puan juga mengadakan pertemuan bilateral dengan Ketua Majelis Nasional Vietnam. Pada pertemuan itu, disampaikan pentingnya peningkatan hubungan ekonomi antara Indonesia dengan Vietnam, terutama untuk masa pasca-pandemi Covid-19.

"Tercatat saat ini ada sekitar 30 perusahaan Indonesia yang beroperasi di Vietnam, sehingga kami berharap Vietnam memberikan kesempatan lebih besar bagi perusahaan-perusahaan Indonesia di Vietnam dan juga perlindungan terhadap warga kami yang berada di Vietnam," papar Puan.

Puan dan Ketua Majelis Nasional Vietnam berharap agar kerja sama kedua parlemen ditingkatkan, termasuk dengan saling berkunjung antar-anggota parlemen. Puan juga menyinggung soal pemerataan vaksin di negara-negara yang berada di Asia Tenggara dengan mendorong adanya kerja sama vaksin dan inovasi. "Dengan harapan agar segera tercapai herd immunity di Asia Tenggara," tutup Cucu Proklamator Bung Karno itu. (pun/sf)



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