



LAPORAN PELAKSANAAN

The Fourth Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the in-person segment of the 5th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) and the 13th Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament

Virtual
28 Juni 2021



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



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I. PENDAHULUAN

World Conference of Speaker Parliament (WCSP) merupakan pertemuan penting yang dihadiri para Ketua Parlemen yang tergabung di dalam Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Pertemuan ini menunjukkan bahwa parlemen bersungguh-sungguh dalam upayanya melakukan diplomasi parlemen sebagai penyeimbang diplomasi yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah. Pertemuan ini sedianya dilaksanakan setiap lima tahun sekali dengan Vienna, Austria sebagai lokasi penyelenggaraan pada tahun 2020. Pertemuan ke-5 yang seharusnya berjalan secara fisik tersebut terpaksa dialihkan menjadi pertemuan virtual dan dilaksanakan pada tanggal 20 Agustus 2020.

Pandemi Covid-19 tidak menyurutkan langkah para Ketua Parlemen untuk mendorong diplomasi global menjadi lebih inklusif dan melibatkan parlemen sebagai perwakilan masyarakat. Oleh karena itu pertemuan secara fisik yang seharusnya diselenggarakan tahun lalu ditunda pelaksanaannya menjadi akhir tahun 2021. Salah satu persiapan yang dilakukan dalam rangka the 5WCSP adalah membentuk *Preparatory Committee* yang beranggotakan para Ketua Parlemen dan bertugas untuk menyusun Kerangka Acuan (ToR), Agenda, maupun tema yang dipilih. Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani terpilih sebagai salah satu anggota *Preparatory Committee* sebagai perwakilan Grup Asia-Pasifik IPU pada Sidang *Governing Council* pada bulan November 2020. Pada pertemuan keempat yang membahas mengenai *motions* pada tanggal 28 Juni 2021, Ketua DPR RI diwakili oleh Wakil Ketua BKSAP, Dr. Sihar Sitorus,

sedangkan yang mewakili untuk pertemuan the 3rd Preparatory Meeting of 13th Women Speakers Summit (13SWSP) adalah Irine Yusiana Roba Putri, anggota BKSAP.

A. SUSUNAN DELEGASI

No.	NAMA	FRAKSI	JABATAN
1.	Dr. Sihar Sitorus (A-139)	F-PDIP	Wakil Ketua BKSAP
2.	Irine Yusiana Roba Putri (A-262)	F-PDIP	Anggota BKSAP

B. VISI DAN MISI DELEGASI

- Mewakili Indonesia dalam pertemuan yang membahas persiapan persidangan the 13th SWSP dan the 5th WCSP yang rencananya diselenggarakan pada akhir tahun 2021, di Wina, Austria.
- Memberikan pandangan/ide Indonesia terkait motions pada General Debate dan masukan untuk rancangan final *outcome document*.
- Memberikan masukan atas revisi tata tertib persidangan.

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

- 1. The Fourth meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the in-person segment of the Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament***
 - Adopsi agenda
 - Persiapan persidangan the 13SWSP
 - Diskusi mengenai pengarusutamaan gender pada the 5WCSP
 - Lainnya
- 2. The Fourth meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the in-person segment of the 5WCSP***
 - Adopsi agenda
 - Persetujuan laporan pertemuan Komite yang ketiga

- Laporan persiapan Vienna Conference
- Diskusi mengenai rancangan motion pada General Debate
- Revisi Tata Tertib Konferensi
- Diskusi mengenai outcome document
- Lainnya

B. JALANNYA SIDANG

1. *Opening Remarks* oleh Mr. Duarte Pacheco, *President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)*

President of the IPU membuka pertemuan kali ini dan menyambut anggota komite yang hadir. Ia lebih lanjut memberikan catatan bahwa sebagian besar anggota IPU telah mengkonfirmasi kehadiran ataupun menyatakan ketertarikan mereka untuk hadir pada persidangan Ketua Parlemen yang akan diadakan pada tahun ini. IPU juga akan selalu berupaya untuk mendorong kehadiran para Ketua Parlemen, baik virtual maupun secara langsung sebagai cara untuk memperkuat kerja sama multilateral di antara parlemen-parlemen seluruh dunia.

2. H.E. Tone Wilhemsen Troen, *Speaker of Storting (Parlemen Norwegia), Chair of the Preparatory Committee of the 13th Summit of Women Speaker of Parliament (13SWSP)*

Ketua Parlemen Norwegia memberikan laporannya terkait apa yang telah dicapai pada pertemuan preparatory committee 13SWSP yang diselenggarakan sebelum pertemuan 5th WCSP. Beberapa anggota di dalam komite tersebut telah mengajukan dua nama yang dapat menjadi panelis, yaitu Ms. Hedy Fry dari Kanada, *Special Representative for Gender Issues at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Parliamentary Assembly*. Kandidat kedua adalah: Ms. Pramila Patten dari Mauritius, *United Nations Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict*.

Komite juga telah meminta masukan terkait siapa saja yang dapat menjadi panelis kepada Sekretariat IPU. Selain para pembicara kunci (*keynote speaker*), para pakar juga akan diundang untuk berbicara di setiap sesi pertemuan tersebut.

Komite juga telah mendiskusikan apa saja yang dibutuhkan pada kedua sesi pertemuan tersebut untuk memastikan isu pengarusutamaan gender akan mendapatkan perhatian dalam debat-debat yang diadakan pada 5th WCSP.

3. **Hon. Reinhold Lopatka**, Anggota Parlemen Austria

Mr. Lopatka mewakili H.E. W. Sobotka, *President of the Austrian Parliament*, melaporkan perkembangan persiapan persidangan the 13SWSP dan the 5WCSP, dimana Parlemen Austria akan menjadi tuan rumah. Parlemen Austria berharap pertemuan tersebut akan menghasilkan banyak hal yang positif dan memastikan keselamatan seluruh delegasi yang hadir. Beberapa kebijakan protokol kesehatan yang sudah disiapkan, termasuk pembatasan jumlah delegasi yang hadir dan kewajiban melakukan test Covid-19.

Fasilitas pengetesan akan tersedia di lokasi persidangan. Para delegasi akan menjalani tes sebanyak satu atau dua kali, tergantung dengan berapa lama masa tinggal mereka. Bukti yang menunjukkan hasil tes negatif merupakan syarat bagi delegasi untuk memperoleh akses ke dalam hotel, restoran, dan berbagai fasilitas umum lain.

Pemerintah lokal berencana untuk mencabut berbagai pembatasan sosial pada tanggal 1 Juli 2021. Berbagai kegiatan sosial maupun kultural juga sedang disiapkan untuk melengkapi penyelenggaraan persidangan tersebut. Seluruh delegasi akan diundang untuk menghadiri pertunjukan di Opera Tosca oleh Puccini pada sore harinya. Makan malam resmi juga akan diselenggarakan di Istana Hofburg pada Selasa sore untuk seluruh Ketua Parlemen ditemani oleh satu pendamping. Program kultural juga dipersiapkan bagi delegasi lain, seperti mengunjungi museum ataupun berkeliling kota.

4. **Mr. Martin Chungong**, *the Secretary-General of the IPU*

Sekretaris Jenderal IPU melaporkan kalau ia telah mengirimkan perwakilan ke Wina, Austria untuk memantau persiapan pelaksanaan persidangan, dan menyatakan puas atas perkembangannya. Ia lebih lanjut menjelaskan kalau akan segera mengunjungi Wina untuk bertemu dengan Mr. Sobotka, *co-organizer 5WCSP yang juga menjabat sebagai Director-General of the United Nations Office in Vienna dan Representative of the IAEA*.

Ia menyatakan dukungan kepada Mr. Sobotka terkait kewajiban bagi seluruh delegasi untuk mentaati seluruh protokol kesehatan yang telah disiapkan oleh panitia. Sesuai dengan pertemuan komite sebelumnya pada tanggal 30 April, undangan telah disebarkan pada awal Mei dan batas waktu untuk registrasi adalah pada akhir Juni.

Data terakhir menunjukkan, 59 Ketua Parlemen akan menghadiri konferensi tersebut secara langsung. 57 Parlemen telah menunjukkan ketertarikan untuk menghadiri sidang tersebut, walaupun belum ada pernyataan resmi terkait hal ini.

President of the United Nations General Assembly akan berpartisipasi, Sekretariat IPU juga sedang mengupayakan kehadiran *the United Nations Secretary-General*.

5. Hon. Irene Yusiana Roba Putri, Anggota BKSAP

Irene menyampaikan bahwa jika pertemuan 13SWSP ini menggunakan format “*the Doha Debate*”, maka kita harus memperhatikan hal apa saja yang harus diakomodasi ke dalam *outcome document*. Ia menyatakan bahwa kita harus memastikan seluruh komitmen yang telah disepakati dapat diterjemahkan ke dalam aksi nyata yang sesuai dengan *Global Goals* terkait kesetaraan gender dan penguatan peran perempuan.

Ia juga menyatakan bahwa sebisa mungkin kita menghindari voting. Hal ini karena diskusi ini bermuara untuk menjadi panduan kebijakan, jika voting yang dilakukan, maka dikhawatirkan akan berakhir pada simplifikasi. Tujuan diskusi harus berujung pada rekomendasi kebijakan, dan kita sebisa mungkin menghindari kebijakan yang *one-size fits all*, mengingat perbedaan di setiap negara.

Irene memiliki keyakinan bahwa pengarusutamaan gender haruslah diperjuangkan tidak hanya oleh kaum perempuan, tetapi juga melibatkan laki-laki. Ia juga mengusulkan tema yang diangkat pada the 13SWSP sedikit diubah dari “*Toward a new global social compact for gender equality*” menjadi “*Toward a new global compact for gender equality*”. Hal ini merupakan komitmen bahwa isu kesetaraan gender bukan semata persoalan sosial, tetapi mencakup beragam isu lainnya, seperti politik, ekonomi, budaya, dan sebagainya.



Irene Yusiana Roba Putri, Anggota BKSAP (F-PDIP) memberikan intervensi

Motion yang diajukan oleh Sekretariat IPU juga masih sangat sempit dalam cakupannya, dan belum menyentuh isu kekerasan terhadap perempuan. Irene mengusulkan motion “Aksi afirmatif yang tidak lagi efektif dalam memastikan kesetaraan dan perwakilan perempuan dalam berbagai level kepemimpinan, karena itulah kita memerlukan strategi baru untuk memastikan keterlibatan perempuan dalam politik.

Terkait outcome document 5WCSP, Indonesia berkomitmen untuk mendorong diskusi mengenai pentingnya menempatkan kesetaraan gender dalam merespon dan pemulihan Covid-19, membangun kesepakatan global yang inklusif-gender, dan mendorong kontribusi lebih banyak perempuan dalam pengambilan keputusan.

6. Dr. Sihar Sitorus, Wakil Ketua BKSAP

Wakil Ketua BKSAP menyatakan bahwa parlemen Indonesia memandang bahwa pengarusutamaan peran gender sangat penting. Hal ini untuk memastikan peran perempuan terwakili dalam perencanaan kebijakan, maupun pengambilan keputusan. Parlemen juga berupaya mencari solusi atas permasalahan ketidaksetaraan gender.



Dr. Sihar Sitorus, Wakil Ketua BKSAP (F-PDIP) memberikan intervensi

Ia juga memberi masukan terkait format diskusi. Walaupun telah disepakati bahwa akan menggunakan format “*the Doha Debate*”, format “*National Statement*” juga sama pentingnya.

Wakil Ketua BKSAP memberikan beberapa masukan terkait *motion*, antara lain:

a. Panel 1 *"Toward a new global social compact for gender equality"*

Motion yang diajukan oleh Sekretariat IPU terlalu sempit dalam cakupannya, dan tidak menyentuh permasalahan kekerasan terhadap perempuan.

b. Panel 2 *"Mitigating the Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on democracy"*

Motion yang diajukan oleh Sekretariat IPU terkait kebijakan darurat yang diambil pemerintah, merupakan isu yang sensitif. Ia mengajukan alternatif, yaitu: *"Democratic rights and freedoms are in serious decline during Covid-19 as more countries restrict such social activities to curb the pandemic"*.

c. Panel 3 *"The Post-pandemic recovery: transforming the economy to combat climate change and support sustainable development"*

Motion yang diajukan oleh Sekretariat IPU terkait pengukuran PDB sangat spesifik. Ia mengajukan alternatif yaitu: *"Accelerating economic growth with green recovery leads to more challenges as some countries are unable to allocate their financial resources for green investment during pandemic:"*

d. Panel 4 *"Parliaments' openness, transparency, and accessibility versus security: how to strike balance?"*

Parlemen Indonesia menyetujui proposal *motion* yang berjudul *"Cyberattacks on parliaments risk undermining democracy and should be dealt with as a major national security threat"*.

e. Panel 5 *"Parliaments and global governance: the unfinished agenda"*

Motion yang diajukan oleh Sekretariat IPU tidak terlalu menunjukkan keterkaitan antara parlemen dan tata kelola global. Ia mengajukan alternatif, yaitu *"Parliamentary engagement to the United Nations processes is not effective, since decision making process in the United Nations still needs to be reformed to allow more inclusive engagement from the parliament"*.

Pada kesempatan ini, Wakil Ketua BKSAP juga menyampaikan bahwa Indonesia telah mengirimkan masukan terkait draft outcome document.

7. Proposal terkait *motions* pada *General Debate*

Pada diskusi yang membahas mengenai *motions* ketika pelaksanaan *General Debate*, disepakati beberapa hal, antara lain:

- a. Metodologi yang jelas dan transparan harus disusun untuk memilih *Speakers* yang akan berbicara di setiap sesi *motion*.

- b. Memastikan bahwa *Speakers* perempuan terwakili secara baik di seluruh sesi pada General Debate.
- c. Proposal terkait *motion* pada panel 4 sulit untuk dijalankan, mengingat akan keenganan *Speakers* untuk berbicara menentang serangan cyber (*cyberattacks*) sebagai salah satu ancaman keamanan.
- d. Austria akan mengajukan alternatif motion untuk panel 4, mengenai hubungan antara keamanan anggota parlemen dan regulasi untuk melawan misinformasi dan ujaran kebencian di sosial media, dan pada saat yang bersamaan tetap melindungi kebebasan berekspresi dan berpendapat.
- e. Penyelenggara akan memastikan bahwa kualitas perdebatan tetap terjaga dan menghindari debat yang agresif dan saling serang antar peserta. Para Ketua Parlemen harus diberikan kesempatan untuk mengutarakan pandangan mereka terkait subjek yang didiskusikan.
- f. Hubungan antara tema yang diangkat ke dalam panel dan *motions* yang diajukan terlihat lemah, oleh karena itulah dibutuhkan beberapa modifikasi terhadap *motions* yang dapat mengakomodasi seluruh pendapat terkait tema tersebut.
- g. Motion pada panel pertama terkait kekerasan terhadap perempuan di dalam politik merupakan hal yang penting, tetapi masih terlalu sempit terkait konteks, sehingga memerlukan perluasan untuk mengakomodasi permasalahan yang lebih besar.
- h. Menunjuk moderator profesional untuk mengendalikan jalannya perdebatan.
- i. Bahrain telah mengajukan motions untuk seluruh panel kepada Sekretariat.
- j. *Preparatory Committee* untuk the 13SWSP memutuskan untuk tidak melakukan voting di setiap akhir perdebatan, the 5WCSP akan mengikuti format tersebut.

Sekretaris Jenderal telah mengkonfirmasi bahwa Komite telah mencapai konsensus pada pertemuan tanggal 30 April untuk tidak melakukan voting pada akhir debat, dan menggantinya dengan informal polls. Format “*The Doha Debate*” juga telah diadopsi untuk mendorong diskusi yang lebih interaktif terkait topik-topik di dalam panel. Seluruh *Speakers* akan diberikan kesempatan di dalam General Debate, walaupun mereka tidak bertujuan untuk menyatakan kesepakatan ataupun pendapat yang berbeda terkait *motions*.

Sekretariat IPU juga akan mengajukan satu orang atau lebih moderator profesional untuk memimpin debat. *Preparatory Committee* juga dapat mengajukan panduan

untuk memilih *Speakers* yang akan berbicara, yang tentu saja harus mempertimbangkan faktor geografis maupun gender.

Ketentuan terkait penerjemahan juga sedang disusun dan mengakomodasi keenam bahasa resmi yang dipergunakan di Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (Arab, Tionghoa, Inggris, Perancis, Rusia, dan Spanyol) dan Jerman. Debat sendiri akan menggunakan 4 bahasa resmi IPU, yaitu Inggris, Perancis, Spanyol, dan Arab.

8. Revisi Tata Tertib Konferensi

Komite telah melakukan penelitian terkait tata tertib konferensi, dan mengajukan proposal sebagai berikut:

- a. Presiden the 13SWSP akan diundang untuk membuka persidangan the 5WCSP, untuk memastikan hubungan di antara kedua persidangan tersebut. 13SWSP merupakan bagian penting dari 5WCSP, bukan hanya sekedar *side-event*. Pasal 8.2 harus diubah untuk memastikan hal ini.
- b. Pasal 9.3 harus diubah untuk mengakomodasi perubahan waktu bagi pesan video, dari yang sebelumnya 2 menit, menjadi 3 menit.

Sekretaris Jenderal juga menjelaskan bahwa ukuran delegasi akan dikurangi dan menyesuaikan dengan aturan terkait batas maksimal di lokasi penyelenggaraan. Fleksibilitas terkait jumlah delegasi dapat disesuaikan kembali setelah batas waktu pendaftaran ditutup, yang menyesuaikan dengan ukuran lokasi penyelenggaraan.

9. *Outcome Document*

- a. Komite telah menyetujui bahwa karena keterbatasan waktu, diskusi lebih lanjut terkait *outcome document* akan dijadwalkan kembali pada pertemuan berikutnya.
- b. Beberapa hal telah dicatat dan akan menjadi masukan, antara lain:
- c. Sekretariat IPU telah berupaya untuk mengakomodasi masukan tertulis dari Tiongkok, Jerman, Indonesia, Thailand, dan Zimbabwe, walaupun beberapa hal tidak dapat diakomodasi karena tidak sesuai dengan ide besar dari document tersebut.
- d. Bagian kedua dari paragraf 10, terkait SDGs, tidak sesuai dengan kerangka berpikir pada bagian pertama, dan harus disesuaikan.
- e. Beberapa aspek dari paragraph 3 dan 15 tidak sesuai dengan definisi universal mengenai Hak Asasi Manusia dan harus disesuaikan.

- f. Pertemuan berikutnya tidak bertujuan sebagai drafting session, tetapi sebagai kesempatan untuk melakukan perbaikan terhadap isu yang masih belum disepakati.

III. KESIMPULAN

Sesuai dengan kesepakatan yang telah diambil, maka rapat selanjutnya akan diselenggarakan pada tanggal 13 Juli 2021.

IV. PENUTUP

A. KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN

Laporan ini dilengkapi oleh lampiran sebagai berikut:

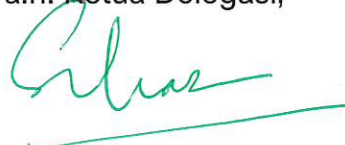
- *Paparan narasumber*
- *Dokumentasi*
- *Liputan media elektronik*

B. KATA PENUTUP

Demikianlah pokok-pokok Laporan Kegiatan dalam rangka mengikuti sidang virtual "*The Fourth meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the in-person segment of the 5th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP) and the 13th Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament* ", pada tanggal 28 Juni 2021. Dokumen mengenai sidang akan dijadikan lampiran. Semoga bermanfaat bagi kita semua.

Jakarta, Juli 2021

a.n. Ketua Delegasi,



Dr. Sihar Sitorus

A-139

LAMPIRAN THE 13th SWSP



**Preparatory Committee for the in-person Segment of the 13th Summit of Women Speakers
of Parliament (13SWSP)**

Virtual Meeting, 28 June 2021

Points of Intervention

Dr. Sihar Sitorus

**Vice-Chair of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation
The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia**

1. Adoption of the agenda

Point of Interventions:

- Indonesian Parliament has no objection.

2. Preparations for the in-person segment of the 13 SWSP

The Preparatory Committee will finalize the programme, format and practical arrangements of the in-person segment of the Summit. It will identify the guests to invite to contribute to the programme of the Summit. It will examine the motions to use in the Doha-style debate in each session of the Summit. It will review the proposed practical arrangements for the Summit.

Point of Interventions:

- If the Summit will use Doha debate, it is important for us to carefully focus on what we can summarize and write in the outcome documents. We need to ensure all our shared commitments can be translated into actions in accordance with the Global Goals on achieving gender equality and empower all girls and women.
- And as the purpose debate is intended to provide policy guidance, therefore we should avoid making simplification by carrying out the voting, and then the result of the voting will be seen as the conclusion of the meeting.

- The result of the debate should give a set of policy options, and to indicate which policy fits to certain conditions. We should avoid making judgment based on one-size-fits-all policy approach as the conclusion of the debate.
- As Indonesian delegate mentioned in the last meeting, I believe that we can invite international guest that can makes additional contribution to the Conference, by setting an example of leadership during the pandemic era.

3. Gender mainstreaming in the programme of the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament

The Preparatory Committee will examine the Proposal for motions in the interactive General Debate of the 5WCSP and the draft Outcome Document of the 5WCSP from a gender perspective and identify possible recommendations to be promoted at the Preparatory Committee of the 5WCSP.

Point of Interventions:

- Indonesian Parliament is of the view that raising the concern on gender mainstreaming is not only a duty of our women Member of Parliaments (MPs), but also all MPs, including men counterparts.
- Indonesian Parliament proposes the title of the 13 SWS theme to be slightly modified from : *“Towards a new global social compact for gender equality”* to *“Towards a new global compact for gender equality.”* Our commitment to gender equality is not only about social issues, it encompasses other issues, such as politics, economy, social, culture, etc.
- The proposed motion from IPU Secretariat is too narrow, as it just touches upon the issue of violence against women. We need to discuss more general issue. As an alternative we propose to discuss the motion: *“affirmative action that is no longer effective in ensuring gender equality and women’s representation at all levels of leaderships in our society, thus we need a new strategy for promoting women’s participation in politics.”*
- With regard to the outcome documents of the 5WCSP, Indonesia is committed to foster the discussion on the importance of (1) putting gender equality at the heart of COVID-19 response and recovery, (2) building back in a more gender-inclusive way and create global compact, and (3) enabling more women contributing to the strategy and leadership of our recovery process; thus we have made proposal on those ideas to be incorporated into the outcome document, especially in paragraph four.

4. Any other business

Preparatory Committee for the in-person segment of the 13th Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament (13SWSP)

Third meeting, virtual, 28 June 2021, 14:00–15:00 CEST

7 June 2021

Provisional Programme as agreed by the Preparatory Committee of the Summit on 30 April 2021

Women at the centre: From confronting the pandemic to preserving achievements in a gender-responsive recovery

09:00–09:30 (CEST)	Opening session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representative of the Austrian Parliament - Representative of the IPU
09:30–09:45	Keynote address by a high-level guest Group photo Coffee break
10:00–12:00	Session 1: <i>Women in the pandemic: A tribute to everyday heroes</i> This first session aims at taking stock of, recognizing and paying tribute to women from all walks of life who have been instrumental in confronting the COVID-19 pandemic.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by an invited guest • Doha Debate style panel followed by a discussion among participants
12:00-13:30	Lunch break
13:30-15:30	Session 2: <i>Women in the post-pandemic recovery: Preserving achievements, furthering progress</i> This second session aims at identifying ways and means of preserving and consolidating women's achievements and furthering progress in a gender-responsive recovery agenda, leaving no woman and no girl behind
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by an invited guest • Doha Debate style panel followed by a discussion among participants
	Coffee break
15:45-16:00	Closing session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representative of the Austrian Parliament - Representative of the IPU

Decisions to be taken by the Preparatory Committee of the Summit:

Chairperson of the Summit

Guests to be invited:

- High-level guest to provide the keynote address (15 minutes)
- Guest/expert to introduce the theme of session one on *Women in the pandemic: A tribute to everyday heroes* (Introductory statement of 5 minutes)
- Guest/expert to introduce the theme of session two on *Women in the post-pandemic recovery: Preserving achievements, furthering progress* (Introductory statement of 5 minutes)

Moderator for the Doha-style debates

Proposed motions for the Doha-style debates:

- **Women in the pandemic: A tribute to everyday heroes**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Make your point in 3 minutes

1. Female leaders have managed the pandemic more effectively than male leaders

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Make your point in 3 minutes

2. Women's care work at home should be paid an hourly wage based on the national minimum wage

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Make your point in 3 minutes

3. Today, 60 per cent of women are not covered by any type of social protection. By 2030, universal and gender-responsive social protection systems will be available for everyone

- **Women in the post-pandemic recovery: Preserving achievements, furthering progress**

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Make your point in 3 minutes

1. Political will can make parity in parliament a reality globally by 2030

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Make your point in 3 minutes

2. Gender-responsive budgeting can lead to enhancing public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Make your point in 3 minutes

3. By 2030, violence against women and girls and harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation will have disappeared

Speakers will be invited to choose the statements on which they would like to comment and can contribute their perspectives and views on several statements.

As decided by the Preparatory Committee of the Summit, there shall be no voting at the end of each debate. Instead, the moderator will provide a recap of key findings and conclusions at the end of the debate on each motion.

Preparatory Committee for the in-person segment of the 13th Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament (13SWSP)

Third virtual meeting, 28 June 2021, 14:00 – 15:00 CEST

7 June 2021

Provisional agenda

1. Adoption of the agenda

2. Preparations for the in-person segment of the 13SWSP

The Preparatory Committee will finalize the programme, format and practical arrangements of the in-person segment of the Summit.

It will identify the guests to invite to contribute to the programme of the Summit. It will examine the motions to use in the Doha-style debate in each session of the Summit. It will review the proposed practical arrangements for the Summit.

3. Gender mainstreaming in the programme of the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament

The Preparatory Committee will examine the Proposal for motions in the interactive General Debate of the 5WCSP and the draft Outcome Document of the 5WCSP from a gender perspective and identify possible recommendations to be promoted at the Preparatory Committee of the 5WCSP.

4. Any other business

Preparatory Committee for the in-person segment of the 13th Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament (13SWSP)

Third meeting, virtual, 28 June 2021, 14:00–15:00 CEST

7 June 2021

Theme for the panel on gender equality at the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament

Proposed title

Towards a new global social compact for gender equality

Proposed rationale

Gender equality is a pillar of sustainable development, peace and democracy. Not only is promoting gender equality the right thing to do – it is also the smart thing to do. The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda puts gender equality at the heart of development. Beyond being a goal in itself, gender equality is also a precondition for the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals.

Evidence shows that gender equality in governance is good for institutions. It is a key feature of a peaceful and thriving democracy and leads to better policy outcomes. Research shows that more women being in power leads to gender equality, social well-being and the environment being placed at the centre of policy considerations, hence providing a greater chance of reaching the commitments of the Paris Agreement.

In recent decades, incremental progress worldwide has been achieved in women's participation in leadership and decision-making, the economic empowerment of women, and the adoption of laws and policies aimed at the eradication of discrimination and violence against women and girls. Development cooperation using a feminist foreign policy and feminist diplomacy are backing up national efforts towards gender equality.

And yet we still have a long way to go:

- Women still only occupy only one in four seats in parliament and one in five ministerial positions – so we are less than half way to the goal of gender parity;
- An estimated 435 million women and girls live on less than US\$1.90 a day – including 47 million who have been pushed into poverty as a result of COVID-19;
- An estimated 243 million women and girls aged 15 to 49 worldwide were subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by an intimate partner in 2020, and emerging data show that violence against women and girls has intensified since the outbreak of COVID-19;
- An estimated 2.5 billion women and girls are discriminated against in law.

The intersection between these legal, economic and power inequalities operates as a downwards spiral that fragilizes women's position and, in turn, makes societies less resilient, as evidenced by the current crisis.

The COVID-19 pandemic has both revealed and deepened gender inequalities. In turn, women's unequal access to power and resources has made the crisis even more acute for societies and economies and has made it urgent to build back in a more resilient and more equal way.

The quality of democracy relates to the achievement of gender equality. Parliaments have a paramount role to play in promoting a robust agenda for gender equality, one that is both comprehensive and ambitious, so that it has the potential to be transformative. This implies an agenda grounded on full equality between women and men in all areas of life; an agenda that not only guarantees equal opportunities on paper, but also pursues equal outcomes, benefits and services that are adapted to everyone's needs.

Objective

Thanks to their law-making and budget-allocation powers, parliaments are well-positioned to take transformative actions to challenge the status quo, and reverse long-lasting assumptions regarding the roles and status of men and women in society.

The panel will help identify transformative actions by triggering reflections and sharing of good practices using the following key questions:

- ➔ Legal equality: What are the values that guide the legal frameworks of the community we live in? Does the law grant women and men an equal standing? If not, what needs to change?
- ➔ Economic equality: Where does the money go? Are budgetary resources benefitting all equally? What does it take to ensure that men and women have equal access to social protection and equal pay?
- ➔ Power equality: Who can speak and decide for today's and future generations? Do political processes and spaces allow for equal participation by all? What works to expand diversity in political representation?

Engaging men Speakers on gender equality will also be a key objective of the panel. The following proposed proceedings can help achieve this objective.

Proceedings

Under each of these items, a man and a woman Speaker of Parliament will be invited to share their respective reflections and experiences as well as one transformative action they have undertaken or are currently undertaking to promote gender equality and will invite their peers to pledge to take similar actions in line with their respective national contexts and realities.

LAMPIRAN
THE 5th WCSP



Fourth Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the in-person Segment of the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP)

Virtual Meeting, 28 June 2021

Points of Intervention

Dr. Sihar Sitorus

**Vice-Chair of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation
The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia**

1. Adoption of the agenda

Point of Interventions:

- Indonesian Parliament has no objection.

2. Approval of the report of the third meeting of the Committee

Point of Interventions:

- Indonesian Parliament would like to deliver our stance regarding the preparatory committee meetings that we have conducted for the past three months. I firmly believe that these meetings are important for ensuring the success of 5WCSP. However, I believe that after we conclude this fourth meeting, it is time for us to act on the commitments and all consensus we have reached during these period of time. As a member of the Preparatory Committee, Indonesian Parliament stands ready to play our parts in this regard.

3. Update on preparations for the Vienna Conference

The President of the Preparatory Committee for the 13th Summit of Women Speakers (13SWS) will brief the Committee on the outcome of its deliberations the previous day. The Committee will also receive an update on preparations for the in-person segment of the 5WCSP.

Point of Interventions:

- Indonesian Parliament is of the view that gender mainstreaming perspective is a critical issue in both the 13 SWS and 5WCSP, as part of our commitments to ensure

women's equal representation in all COVID-19 response planning and decision making, and address all existing inequalities that hamper progress towards gender equality.

- Indonesian Parliament proposes the title of the 13 SWS theme to be slightly modified from : *"Towards a new global social compact for gender equality"* to *"Towards a new global compact for gender equality."* Our commitment to gender equality is not only about social issues, it encompasses other issues, such as politics, economy, culture, etc.
- Regarding the 5 WCSP, although we agree with the in-person meeting of the Conference, but given the spread of the new virus variants that hamper people mobility, therefore we need to be prepared if some of the Speakers may not be able to come directly to Vienna in September 2021.
- We would also like to emphasize that delivery of national statement is equally important to the idea to use Doha Debate. Therefore, sufficient time should be given for each country to deliver its own national remarks.

4. Proposal for motions in the interactive General Debate

The Preparatory Committee has decided that the General Debate will follow an interactive format, along the lines of the Doha Debates. The Committee will be invited to consider possible themes for the motions of the Doha-style debates.

Point of Interventions:

- Regarding the motions of the Doha-style debates in the 5 WCSP, Indonesian Parliament would like to propose the following motions options for each panel session:

1.) Panel 1 "Towards a new global social compact for gender equality"

The proposed motion from IPU Secretariat is too narrow, as it just touches upon the issue of violence against women. We need to discuss more general issue. As an alternative we propose to discuss the motion: "affirmative action that is no longer effective in ensuring gender equality and women's representation at all levels of leaderships in our society, thus we need a new strategy for promoting women's participation in politics."

2.) Panel 2 "Mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on democracy"

- a.) The proposed motion from IPU Secretariat on government emergency measure is quite sensible.
- b.) However, as an alternative we may consider the following issue: "Democratic rights and freedoms are in serious decline during COVID-19 as more countries restrict such social activities to curb the pandemic."

3.) **Panel 3 “The post-pandemic recovery: transforming the economy to combat climate change and support sustainable development”**

a.) The proposed motion from IPU Secretariat on measurement of GDP is too specific.

b.) As an alternative we can consider: “Accelerating economic growth with green recovery leads to more challenges as some countries are unable to allocate their financial resources for green investment during pandemic.”

4.) **Panel 4 “Parliaments’ openness, transparency, and accessibility versus security: how to strike a balance? (organized with UNODC)**

Indonesian Parliament agrees with the proposed motion entitled “Cyberattacks on parliaments risk undermining democracy and should be dealt with as a major national security threat”.

5.) **Parliaments and global governance: the unfinished agenda**

The proposed motion does not really capture the linkage between Parliament and global governance. We can consider as an alternative the following motion: “Parliamentary engagement to the United Nations processes is not effective since decision making process in the United Nations still needs to be reformed to allow more inclusive engagement from the Parliament.”

5. Revised Conference Rules

The Preparatory Committee will be invited to consider revised Rules for the Conference.

Point of Interventions:

On the draft Rules for the Conference, given that there is possibility that we may convene hybrid conference, therefore we need to make the rules to reflect it.

One thing that missing is the rules on delivery of national statement of each delegate, if it will be put in video message in IPU website.

6. Outcome document

The Preparatory Committee will be invited to examine the preliminary draft outcome Declaration, as prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of contributions from the Committee members. Further to input received during the Committee deliberations, the Secretariat will revise the draft Declaration with a view to its dissemination to all Parliaments by the end of June.

Point of Interventions:

Indonesian Parliament has submitted our proposal on the preliminary draft outcome declaration.

7. Any other business

Fourth meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the in-person segment of the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP)

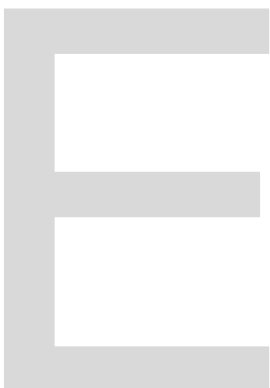
Virtual meeting, 18 June 2021

PrepCom 4

CONF-2021/PrepCom4/A.1
1 June 2021

Draft agenda

- 1. Adoption of the agenda**
- 2. Approval of the report of the third meeting of the Committee**
The Preparatory Committee will be invited to approve the report of the meeting that was held on 30 April 2021.
- 3. Update on preparations for the Vienna Conference**
The President of the Preparatory Committee for the 13th Summit of Women Speakers (13SWS) will brief the Committee on the outcome of its deliberations the previous day. The Committee will also receive an update on preparations for the in-person segment of the 5WCSP.
- 4. Proposal for motions in the interactive General Debate**
The Preparatory Committee has decided that the General Debate will follow an interactive format, along the lines of the Doha Debates. The Committee will be invited to consider possible themes for the motions of the Doha-style debates.
- 5. Revised Conference Rules**
The Preparatory Committee will be invited to consider revised Rules for the Conference.
- 6. Outcome document**
The Preparatory Committee will be invited to examine the preliminary draft outcome Declaration, as prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of contributions from the Committee members. Further to input received during the Committee deliberations, the Secretariat will revise the draft Declaration with a view to its dissemination to all Parliaments by the end of June.
- 7. Any other business**





Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.

PrepCom 4

CONF-2021/PrepCom4/6-P.1
4023 June 2021

Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament Vienna, 7-8 September 2021

DECLARATION

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

1. In August 2020, we, the Speakers of Parliament, convened for the virtual segment of the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament. The world was five months into a global pandemic, with over 20 million recorded cases of COVID-19 infection and at least 750,000 deaths attributed to the virus. ~~By June 2021, the death toll had exceeded 3.7 million, and several regions were still experiencing their worst levels of infection and mortality.~~ The virtual segment resulted in a commitment to strengthen international cooperation, solidarity and multilateral action, not only to lead the world out of crisis, but also to transform it for the better and to improve resilience. By June 2021, the pandemic had resulted in over 177 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 infection and at least 3.7 million deaths, coupled with extensive disruptions to essential health services in several regions, underscoring the critical need for a well-coordinated, multisectoral approach to the health emergency, ensuring surge capacity at all levels in all countries.
2. Our declaration in August 2020 underscored the critical importance of multilateralism and international solidarity in addressing the daunting socio-economic challenges of our time. As we finally start to emerge from the pandemic, this declaration rings truer than ever before. The very fact that we have been able to meet in person in Vienna is testimony to the significant progress that has been made through our collective efforts, in particular in terms of developing and delivering life-saving vaccines for all. This Conference has granted many of us the first opportunity in over 18 months to meet in-person to share our respective experiences and lessons learned from the pandemic and to look forward with renewed hope to a future positive recovery, founded on our shared endeavour to build back – and build forward – better.
3. We ~~are convinced~~ believe that a successful recovery must deliver for all humankind, regardless of origin or background, with no one left behind. It must also take account of the particular impact that the pandemic has had on women and girls, young and elderly people, ~~– It must,~~ marginalized populations and communities affected by conflict. The recovery efforts should uphold democratic values and universal human rights. ~~#The recovery~~ must be sustainable and green, and incorporate as well as incorporating innovative solutions to the climate crisis. A renewed commitment by all parliamentarians worldwide to meaningful and effective multilateralism is critical key to such a recovery.

4. We recognize that women have made ~~an essential~~ a significant contribution on the front line of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. And yet, the pandemic has had a disproportionate impact on women and girls, with lockdowns leaving them more vulnerable to domestic violence and resulting in an increased burden of caring for children and the elderly. Women have also been more likely to lose employment or income as a result of the socio-economic downturn. ~~We believe that~~ All these situations have stressed the time has come for importance of putting gender equality at the heart of the COVID-19 response and recovery. We must build back in a more gender-inclusive way and create a new global social compact for gender equality ~~enabling more women to contribute to the strategy and leadership of our recovery process.~~ Women must be part of the recovery process from COVID-19 and the first step to achieving this is to ensure that they ~~begin to approach an equal level of participation~~ participate fully, equally and meaningfully in decision-making bodies such as parliaments, ~~and~~ governments and the boards of private companies.
5. We also acknowledge that social distancing and lockdown measures during the pandemic have had a devastating impact on youth, limiting their access to education, ~~and~~ reducing their employment prospects, ~~and resulting which has resulted~~ in isolation and a possible surge in mental health issues. At the same time, young people have undertaken vital front-line roles as healthcare, public utility and retail workers, as well as supporting their communities during the pandemic. We recognize these ~~important~~ critical roles and pledge to harness the positive energy and innovativeness of young people by making every effort to increase youth representation in our parliaments, including by joining the IPU Campaign *I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament* ~~and implementing the, which is promoting several~~ transformative actions ~~that it promotes.~~
6. The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a multifaceted crisis, a poly pandemic that coincides with the climate crisis and has undermined core development goals, made ~~states~~ States more fragile and eroded international cooperation, resulting in worldwide increases in hunger, poverty, inequality, ~~and~~ violence ~~and authoritarianism.~~ Vulnerable countries and populations, including refugees, people with disabilities, ~~and vulnerable groups of marginalized populations,~~ women ~~and~~ children and elderly people, have suffered the most from this multi-faceted crisis. Parliaments must rise to the challenge ~~and by~~, first and foremost, ~~protect~~ protecting our core values of peace, development, democracy, human rights, respect for the rule of law and freedom of speech. We must also tap into the many benefits of inter-parliamentary dialogue and cooperation in order to build bridges ~~effor~~ better understanding ~~and, so as to~~ lay the foundation for a more peaceful and prosperous world where all people can live in dignity, free from fear and from want.
7. A sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic will depend to a large extent on international cooperation and solidarity. ~~We~~ Accordingly, we reiterate our support for the World Health Organization, in particular in terms of its work on research, rapid response and better pandemic preparedness through enhanced cooperation ~~and necessary reform. Vaccines among nations. In this regard, vaccines~~ must be distributed rapidly, fairly and equitably ~~no, as well as~~ universally. No one will be safe from COVID-19 until everyone is safe. Innovative measures, such as a temporary COVID-19 vaccine patents waiver, voluntary licensing and exchange of know-how and technology must be taken to ~~step enhance equitable access to affordable~~ "people's vaccines" and to scale up the global vaccine production on as large a scale as possible, including and distribution in developing countries the long term. We commend the collaboration ~~of among countries, along with~~ health organizations and manufacturers, through the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator and the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) programme, ~~but. However,~~ much remains to be done ~~in combating to combat~~ vaccine nationalism. We call for countries with a surplus to share their vaccine doses with countries in need. We also urge collaboration on continued research and innovation into the treatment and elimination of COVID-19 and coronaviruses more generally, including the debilitating long-term impacts of post-COVID-19 syndrome (also known as "long COVID"). Moreover, we call for close cooperation to prepare the world for future pandemics and ~~better mitigate their impacts~~ the attendant mitigatory measures, particularly including an open, independent and thorough investigation of the origins of the virus.

8. The recovery of the global economy following the COVID-19 pandemic remains uncertain and unequal. Many countries will face huge budgetary deficits in the coming years and parliaments must be ready to address ~~them~~ such challenges. We believe that a fair, open, inclusive, transparent and non-discriminatory rules-based multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core, remains a key/pivotal foundation for the global economy. We call for increased coordination on macro-economic policy, continued efforts to strengthen sustainable global trade and oppose protectionism, and robust measures to revitalize the global economy – including in terms of developing a fairer global tax system. A key component of the economic recovery will be the advancement of the digital economy, ~~which must go hand-in-hand with while~~ ensuring a favourable environment for innovation and appropriate safeguards ~~and, including through~~ global norm-setting and regulatory frameworks ~~on~~ regarding digital security, data protection and privacy rules. We also call for efforts to address the digital divide to ensure that nobody is left behind in the economic recovery. Parliaments should help facilitate the development of essential digital infrastructure and promote digital skills among the population, which are key prerequisites for a successful digital economy.
9. The COVID-19 pandemic must not overshadow the urgency of the climate crisis. In order to genuinely build a better future and long-term resilience, we must achieve a green, inclusive and innovation-based growth and sustainable recovery. We remain convinced of the compelling need to tackle climate change and reiterate the critical importance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the actions and targets set out in the Paris Agreement. We welcome increased support for the Paris Agreement, in particular the return of the United States earlier this year ~~as a party state to the Agreement~~. Every country has to play a part in line with the principle of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. We express our strong support for an ambitious and collaborative outcome from the COP26 conference in Glasgow in November 2021, and stand ready to make a robust parliamentary contribution to this process. We recognize the importance of preserving biodiversity and express our support for COP15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity, being held in Kunming, China in October 2021, under the theme of Ecological Civilization – Building a Shared Future for all Life on Earth.
10. The COVID-19 pandemic has reversed years, or in some instances decades, of development progress ~~towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)~~. The global economic recovery must also be inclusive, with provisions to fight poverty and lessen inequality, reduce unemployment, and improve access to education and essential services. The pandemic has also revealed and exacerbated several drivers of violent conflict and, as a matter of urgency, Parliaments must focus on prevention, addressing the root causes of conflicts and building more peaceful, just and inclusive societies. As the United Nations has recognized, Parliaments have a key role to play in identifying bold and transformative actions to make the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) a reality. With less than a decade to go, we commit once again to accelerating our efforts to fully implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for the realization of the right to development in our work as parliamentarians.
11. We are strongly concerned about the adverse impacts of the climate crisis on human security, which constitutes a growing threat to international stability, peace and security. Climate-related disasters force more and more people around the globe to leave their homes. We welcome the international, regional and national efforts to address climate security-risks and we highlight the need for preventive strategies to mitigate climate risks and promote resilience, in particular for the most vulnerable and marginalized people and parts of the world.
- 14.12. The COVID-19 pandemic has also resulted in increasing threats to our democratic principles and institutions. In addressing the pandemic, the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government have had to take challenging decisions including restrictions on everyday life that have, notably curtailing freedom of movement, which has sometimes led to disillusionment and citizens losing trust in the political ~~process~~ processes and in their representatives. Left unchecked, this dissonance, which is often fed by misinformation and extremist ideology, can create serious security threats to our institutions and to the physical safety of our legislators and staff. Governments should take measures to restore public trust that was eroded during the pandemic. Parliaments should serve as the centre of democratic accountability and transparency, including for COVID-19 responses, by systematically integrating public

[engagement into their work. This will enhance their legitimacy and the quality of parliamentary processes.](#)

~~42.13.~~ Parliaments have remained open for business despite restrictions on their ability to meet in person. This has led to unprecedented innovation, bringing information and communication technologies (ICT) from the back office into the very heart of parliamentary chambers, allowing remote working, remote sittings and even remote voting in many countries. We encourage parliaments to ~~embrace this change and to~~ continue to ~~innovate and deploy~~ [rely on](#) digital technologies in order to be suitably prepared for future emergencies. Technology should always be deployed to improve the accessibility, transparency and accountability of parliaments and not to disguise or hide a lack of openness and scrutiny.

~~43.14.~~ While technology has allowed the world to remain as interconnected as [ever possible](#), our increased use of technology carries certain risks. ~~It can leave our institutions and companies vulnerable, exposing us unnecessarily~~ to cyber-attacks ~~and other hostile actions~~. The internet, and in particular social media, is fertile ground for misinformation and disinformation, discrimination, harassment, hate speech and violence. Increased [unlawful and arbitrary mass surveillance](#) ~~and data security~~, undue dependence on algorithms and artificial intelligence, and digital privacy are also pressing concerns. We call on the global community to come together and establish a multilateral framework for regulating the [use of digital economy technologies](#), keeping authoritarian tendencies in check and imposing greater accountability on big tech corporations, as well as setting appropriate global standards for digital security. More generally, we must work for a global consensual approach to the management of ~~these~~ [these](#) challenges, including [data security and](#) the ethical aspect, of scientific and technological innovation. [Human rights apply both online and offline, irrespective of the technology used.](#)

~~44.15.~~ We strongly believe that [humanity has a community with](#) a shared future ~~with~~ [for humankind has](#) interwoven mutual interests and aspirations. Common challenges can only be overcome through global responses, coordination and collaboration between all our nations. We therefore reaffirm the key role of multilateralism, with the United Nations [at its core as the epicentre](#). We also firmly support the IPU's efforts to engage and mobilize parliaments and parliamentarians around major international global processes and global commitments, ~~and~~ thereby further ~~strengthen~~ [strengthening](#) the parliamentary dimension of global governance. We must continue to review, revitalize and renew multilateralism, ~~and so as~~ to ensure that the voices of parliamentarians are heard at the United Nations and other international [organizations forums](#).

~~45.16.~~ We commend the Austrian Parliament and the IPU, our global organization of national parliaments, for bringing us together for this parliamentary summit at such a [critically important historic](#) time. We pledge to take this Declaration back to our countries and our parliaments, and to work diligently in ~~follow~~ [following](#) up ~~to~~ its key recommendations. We look forward to coming together again under the auspices of the IPU and in cooperation with the United Nations, ~~so as~~ to share our experiences and report back on progress achieved.