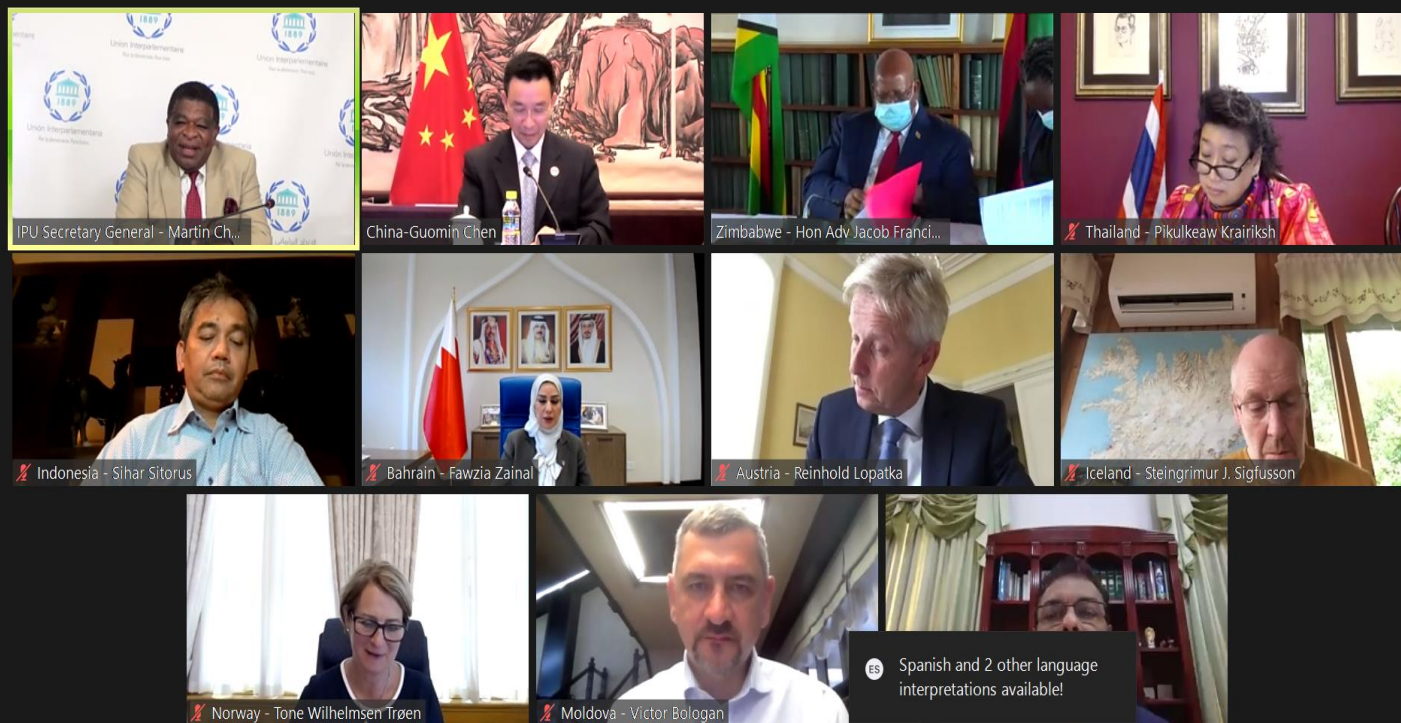




LAPORAN PELAKSANAAN

The Fifth Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the in-person segment of the 5th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP)

Virtual
13 Juli 2021



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



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

***"The Fifth meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the in-person segment of the 5th
World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP)***

Virtual

13 Juli 2021

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 bulan September 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 persidangan tersebut.

Dr. (H.C.) Puan Maharani terpilih sebagai salah satu anggota *Preparatory Committee* mewakili Grup Asia-Pasifik IPU pada Sidang *Governing Council* pada bulan November 2020. Pada pertemuan kelima yang membahas mengenai draft final *outcome document* pada tanggal 13 Juli 2021, Ketua DPR RI diwakili oleh Wakil Ketua BKSAP, Dr. Sihar Sitorus.

A. SUSUNAN DELEGASI

No.	NAMA	FRAKSI	JABATAN
1.	Dr. Sihar Sitorus (A-139)	F-PDIP	Wakil Ketua BKSAP

B. VISI DAN MISI DELEGASI

- Mewakili Indonesia dalam pertemuan yang membahas persiapan persidangan the the 5th WCSP, yang rencananya diselenggarakan *in-person* (fisik) tanggal 6-8 September 2021, di Wina, Austria.

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. *Adoption of the agenda*
2. *Approval of the Report of the fourth meeting of the Committee*
3. *Update on the Preparations for the Vienna Conference*
4. *Outcome Document*
5. *Any other business*

B. JALANNYA PERTEMUAN

1. *Adoption of the agenda*

- Sidang dibuka oleh President of the IPU, **Mr. Duarte Pacheco**. Seluruh delegasi tidak menyatakan keberatan atas agenda, dan diadopsi secara aklamasi.



Mr. Duarte Pacheco, President of the IPU membuka pertemuan

2. *Approval of the report of the fourth meeting of the Committee*

- Laporan *Preparatory Committee ke-4* yang telah disirkulasi ke seluruh anggota Komite diterima tanpa perubahan.

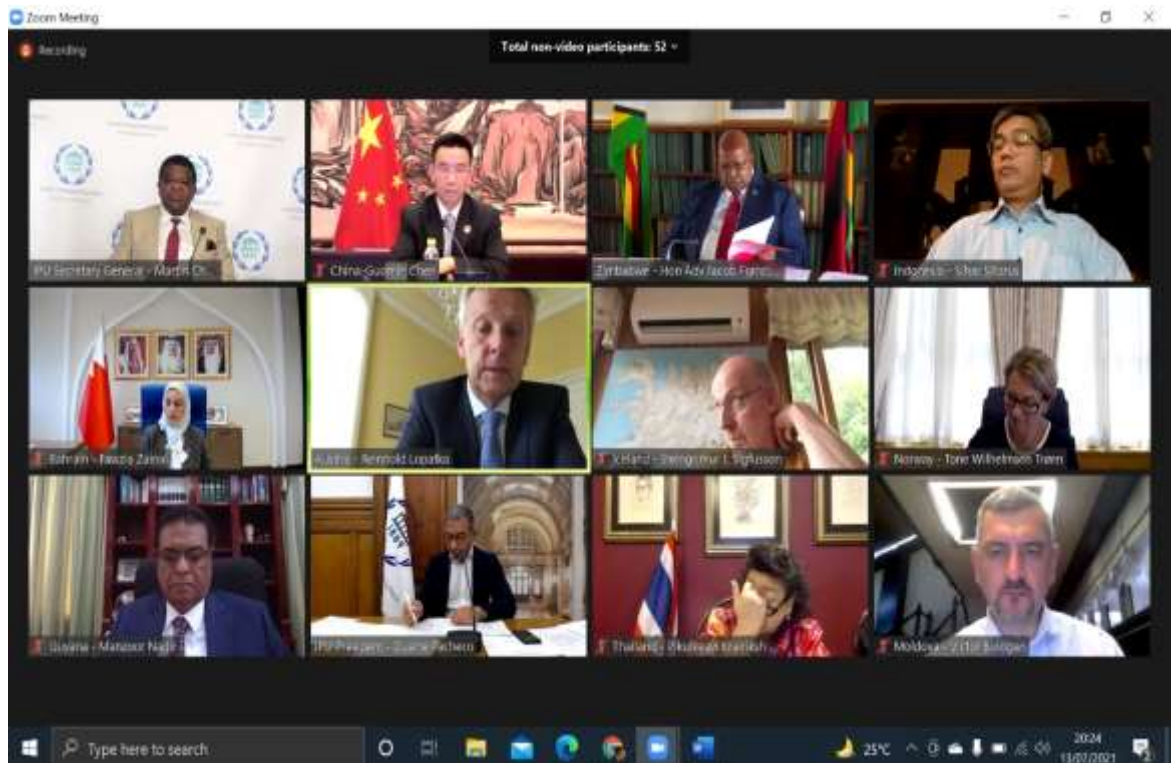
3. *Update on the preparations for the Vienna Conference*

Sekretaris-Jenderal Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), **Mr. Martin Chungong**, melaporkan hasil kunjungan ke Wina, Austria. Ia menjelaskan bahwa persiapan pelaksanaan *Speakers Conference* telah berlangsung dengan sangat baik. Sekjen juga melakukan pertemuan dengan otoritas setempat untuk memastikan prosedur keamanan dan keselamatan selama pelaksanaan Sidang berjalan dengan baik. Otoritas Austria dan *partner* UN telah memberikan komitmen untuk menyiapkan logistik persidangan dengan sangat baik.

Sekjen melaporkan saat ini ada 74 Ketua Parlemen yang telah memberikan konfirmasi kehadiran. 45 delegasi parlemen lainnya telah menginformasikan kepada IPU akan mengirim Wakil Ketua Parlemen. IPU masih mengupayakan agar delegasi-delegasi tersebut dipimpin oleh Ketua Parlemen, mengingat agenda ini adalah Konferensi Ketua Parlemen. Sekjen menyampaikan kembali durasi *video message* bagi Ketua Parlemen yang tidak dapat hadir langsung adalah 3 menit.

Untuk *motion document* telah disirkulasikan ke seluruh anggota *Preparatory Committee* dan telah mendapatkan masukan.

Ketua Parlemen Austria, **Mr. Reinhold Lopatka**, menyampaikan laporan Sekjen sesuai dengan persiapan yang telah dilakukan oleh Parlemen Austria. Saat ini, Parlemen tengah melakukan finalisasi Prosedur Tetap (Protap) COVID-19, Protap kesehatan, dan *social function* dengan otoritas kesehatan. Parlemen Austria menekankan kembali urgensi masing-masing negara untuk membatasi jumlah anggota delegasi sesedikit mungkin.



Mr Martin Chungong, Secretary-General of the IPU
melaporkan perkembangan persiapan persidangan

Ketua Parlemen Norwegia, **Ms. Tone Wilhelmsen Trøen**, menanyakan mengenai *speaking rights* delegasi yang dipimpin wakil ketua parlemen. Ketua Parlemen Zimbabwe, **Mr. Jacob Francis Mudenda**, menanyakan mengenai batas waktu registrasi, sehingga daftar kehadiran dapat segera difinalisasi. Hal ini bertujuan memudahkan tuan rumah dalam mempersiapkan logistik. Mr. Mudenda menyampaikan pertanyaan mengenai Tata Tertib Persidangan terkait aturan kelima, usulan mengenai urutan di aturan ketigabelas, dan pertanyaan mengenai tata cara pemilihan Ketua Parlemen untuk *General Debate*. Ketua Parlemen Bahrain, **Ms. Fawzia Zainal**, menanyakan mengenai daftar narasumber dan *nexus* antara *motion* dan *panel*. Terkait jumlah delegasi, mengingat Parlemen Bahrain merupakan Parlemen Bikameral, apakah ada fleksibilitas untuk menambah jumlah

delegasi. Perwakilan Parlemen China, **Mr. Guomin Chen**, menanyakan mengenai kemungkinan Konferensi akan diselenggarakan secara *hybrid*.

Menanggapi usulan dan pertanyaan tersebut, Presiden dan Sekjen IPU menyampaikan:

- Tenggat waktu registrasi adalah tanggal 13 Juli 2021, tetapi IPU menerapkan fleksibilitas mengingat 5WCSP bukan merupakan *statutory meeting* IPU.
- Rujukan ke bahasa resmi PBB yang digunakan di aturan kelima dipakai untuk mendapatkan justifikasi bahasa-bahasa resmi yang dipakai IPU. Bahasa Jerman ditambahkan sebagai penghormatan kepada tuan rumah.
- Cara penentuan Ketua Parlemen yang akan berbicara akan disepakati setelah daftar kehadiran difinalisasi dengan memperhatikan perimbangan grup geopolitik dan gender. IPU dapat memberikan beberapa opsi tata cara penentuan untuk kemudian *Preparatory Committee* memilih tata cara yang akan digunakan.
- Aturan 13 disusun berdasarkan tujuan di poin pertama, dan kemudian proses mencapai tujuan tersebut mengikuti di poin-poin berikutnya.
- Terkait *speaking rights*, mengingat ini merupakan pertemuan Ketua Parlemen, tata tertib persidangan tidak memiliki pasal yang mengatur mengenai *speaking rights* Wakil Ketua Parlemen. Tetapi IPU memiliki fleksibilitas untuk memberikan kesempatan kepada Wakil Ketua Parlemen apabila waktu memungkinkan. Prioritas akan tetap diberikan kepada Ketua Parlemen.
- Sekjen IPU mengingatkan juga mengenai proses visa. Sekjen telah bertemu dengan otoritas visa Austria dan mereka menjamin semua yang diundang ke acara ini akan mendapatkan visa. Akan tetapi untuk negara-negara yang tidak memiliki perwakilan diplomatik Austria, tetap harus menyiapkan waktu lebih banyak untuk mengantisipasi proses visa.
- *President of the United Nations General Assembly* telah menyampaikan konfirmasi ketidakhadiran dan akan mengirimkan *video message*. Sekretaris Jenderal Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa (PBB) akan diwakili oleh salah satu pejabat tinggi.
- IPU akan memastikan apabila ada negara anggota yang tidak mengirimkan delegasi atau ada *extra space*, akan dialokasikan untuk parlemen bikameral.
- Mengenai *nexus* antara *motion* dan *panel*, *motion* akan menanggapi isu-isu yang diangkat dalam format debat pro dan kontra, sedangkan panel akan mencermati isu-isu tersebut secara detail.

- Konferensi tidak akan diselenggarakan secara *hybrid*. Ketua Parlemen yang berhalangan hadir dapat mengirimkan *video message* yang akan diunggah ke situs IPU.

4. *Outcome document*

Presiden dan Sekjen IPU mengusulkan pertemuan virtual anggota Preparatory Comm satu kali lagi dengan agenda khusus untuk finalisasi *outcome document*. Pertemuan dijadwalkan di akhir bulan Agustus atau satu minggu sebelum 5WCSP di Wina.

Wakil Ketua BKSAP DPR RI, **DR. Sihar Sitorus**, menyampaikan usulan untuk merapikan *grouping* isu-isu sehingga terdapat keteraturan alur *outcome document*.



Dr. Sihar Sitorus, Wakil Ketua BKSAP (F-PDIP) memberikan masukan untuk draft Outcome Document

Ketua Parlemen Austria, **Mr. Reinhold Lopatka**, menekankan konsistensi pemilihan kata yang digunakan.

Ketua Parlemen Zimbabwe, **Mr. Jacob Francis Mudenda**, menyampaikan beberapa usulan untuk revisi tata bahasa, diksi, serta revisi untuk kalimat pertama di Paragraf 14.



Mr. Jacob F. Mudenda, Ketua Parlemen Zimbabwe memberikan intervensi

Ketua Parlemen Iceland, **Mr. Steingrimur J. Sigfusson**, menyampaikan usulan untuk memperjelas secara detail mengenai *vaccine nationalism* di Paragraf 7, dan menambahkan mengenai upaya bersama untuk menelusuri asal virus COVID-19.



Mr. Steingrimur J. Sigfusson, Ketua Parlemen Iceland memberikan Intervensi

Perwakilan Parlemen China, **Mr. Guomin Chen**, menyampaikan Paragraf 7 dan 14 sebaiknya tetap seperti *draft* yang ada. Untuk Paragraf 9, setelah kalimat yang menyambut baik kembalinya Amerika Serikat mengadopsi Paris Agreement, mengusulkan amandemen kalimat sebagai berikut – “*We need to show the*

common but differentiated responsibility and work for the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement”.



Mr. Guomin Chen, Perwakilan Parlemen China memberikan intervensi

Ketua Parlemen Norwegia, **Mr. Tone Wilhelmsen Trøen**, meminta IPU untuk mempertimbangkan kembali penghapusan frasa “*Freedom of Speech*” di Paragraf 6. Ia mendukung usulan Zimbabwe untuk revisi kalimat pertama di Paragraf 14. Opsi perubahan yang ditawarkan – “*We strongly believe in multilateralism and international legal order*”.



Ms. Tone Wilhelmsen Trøen, Ketua Parlemen Norwegia memberikan intervensi

Menanggapi usulan-usulan tersebut, Sekjen IPU menyampaikan:

- Penghapusan frasa “*Freedom of Speech*” bertujuan untuk menghindari semua unsur-unsur demokrasi dimasukan satu persatu sehingga menjadi satu daftar panjang.
- “*Vaccine Nationalism*” telah menjadi satu istilah populer saat ini dan diadopsi di berbagai pertemuan internasional, sehingga tidak perlu dijelaskan secara detail. Selain itu Paragraf 7 juga telah jelas mengenai kesetaraan akses dan pemerataan distribusi vaksin.
- Perubahan editorial akan segera diakomodir dan versi rancangan deklarasi yang final akan didistribusikan kembali akhir bulan Agustus.
- Sekjen meminta Presiden IPU dan anggota *Preparatory Committee* memberikan otorisasi bagi IPU untuk mengubah isi deklarasi.
- Presiden IPU meminta persetujuan anggota *Preparatory Committee* untuk memberikan *vote of confidence* kepada Sekjen IPU. *Vote of confidence* disepakati secara aklamasi dan *Preparatory Committee* akan bertemu kembali di akhir Agustus untuk finalisasi rancangan akhir deklarasi.

5. *Any other business*

- Tidak ada isu lain yang dibahas.

III. 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 Fifth meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the in-person segment of the 5th World Conference of Speakers of Parliament (5WCSP)*" pada tanggal 13 Juli 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



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

Virtual Meeting, 13 July 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 fourth meeting of the Committee

Point of interventions:

- We have no objection in this agenda

3. Update on preparations for the Vienna Conference

Point of interventions:

We have question regarding the health protocol in Austria especially on entry procedure for participants of the 5WCSP, vaccines requirement, quarantine procedure, and test requirement (PCR test).

(Apabila ditanyakan mengenai kesiapan Indonesia untuk mengirimkan delegasi)

- As a member of preparatory committee, Indonesia stands ready to support the Fifth World Speakers of Parliament. Given the current pandemic situation in Indonesia, we are still considering the possibility of sending delegation and the level of participation of Indonesia in Vienna.

(apabila ditanyakan mengenai situasi pandemi di Indonesia)

- Indonesia has established various policies to overcome the spread of COVID-19 pandemics which focus on:
 - controlling the spread of COVID-19 and treating patients;

- strengthening social safety nets for the grassroots in order to meet basic needs and maintain purchasing power such as increasing the value of benefits from the Family Hope Program, Food Packages, Work Cards;
 - and maintaining the sustainability of the business activities, especially micro, small and medium business can continue to operate and maintain their workforce.
- Indonesia is currently experiencing ongoing surge of COVID-19 cases, which appears to be driven by the Delta variant. As a response to address the situation, the Government of Indonesia has taken several measures. The Minister of Home Affairs has issued minister instruction on the extension on restriction of public activities on the micro scale and the optimization of COVID-19 mitigation efforts in the village and sub-district level.
 - Currently, emergency restriction is implemented in Java and Bali for the period of 3-20 July. During this emergency restriction, tighter restrictions on public activities are in place, such as having non-essential business sectors to apply 100 percent Work from Home policy, for malls and shopping centers to close, and for all worship houses to close. The Government of Indonesia has also begun national vaccination program, which aims to reach herd immunity by inoculating around 180 million Indonesian citizens.

4. Outcome document

Point of interventions:

- At the outset, I would like to express my appreciation to the IPU for preparing a comprehensive draft outcome document. Indonesia has proposed several amendments to the Draft and thank you for accommodating our amendments on green recovery, gender equality and women empowerment, as well as on the most essential issue of vaccine equity and its related intellectual property rights.
- Several points that need to be exercised as a guidance to formulate outcome document:
 - Outcome document should be visionary and forward looking as this conference is held every 5 years. It should focus on the contribution of Parliament in recovery process of the pandemic.
 - Speakers should give guidance on the leadership of Parliaments and the role of Parliament can play during the next 5 years.
 - Outcome document should receive full support and consensus from participants. We should not insist on certain issues that do not enjoy full support. Therefore, there should be flexibility and take and give in the process to reach consensus

- We should aim at short, concise, and action-oriented action document.
 - For us today and given that we have limited time, I suggest we should not give specific wordings as our contribution and input. It will be the task of Secretariat that formulates specific wordings based on all our inputs. Secretariat should focus on the input or idea that receives full support or at least no objection from us.
-
- There are still several issues that I can contribute to the outcome document. But I will not provide specific wordings and I will leave the Secretariat to formulate the specific wordings.
-
- Paragraph 3 and 6 can be merged, there seems to be redundancy as they contain assessment of recovery process and the role that Parliaments can play in this period.
-
- Paragraph 7 is very relevant to our situation today. This is a complex issue, and we need to address it comprehensively. There are several inputs:
 - a. We are missing the contribution and action of Parliaments in this paragraph. I propose we spell out the role Parliaments to encourage ramping up production and accelerating equal distribution of vaccines.
 - b. We need to insert the issue of waiver of intellectual property rights for COVID 19 vaccines and other health equipment. We need comprehensive measures to combat virus including by extending waiver of intellectual property rights.
 - c. On COVAX, we need to go beyond appreciation of the establishment of COVAX. Parliaments should call on enhancing resources of COVAX. As of today, COVAX has limited resources and capacity to distribute vaccines to countries in need.
 - d. We need to ask vaccines surplus countries to share their doses bilaterally or through COVAX to those in need.
-
- On paragraph 8:
 - a. Besides the need to have macro-economic coordination among countries, we need also to improve monetary policy coordination, transparency, and communication. This is necessary to avoid taper tantrum when the Fed reverses its quantitative easing policy and then it will bring considerable impact to emerging economies.

- b. We need to insert the idea of reducing inequality in this paragraph, especially on how economic policy will not only bring economic growth but help bringing down inequality.
 - c. On the action by Parliaments in this paragraph, I think it is too narrow if role of Parliaments is mainly intended to help improving digital infrastructure. I think the action of Parliaments should be made broader such as to support sustainable economic growth in the post pandemic era, and at the same time to take care of the vulnerable group of the society.
- On paragraph 9:
 - a. We should mention the need to raise ambition in climate action both in mitigation and adaptation agenda, as well as the need to support financing to developing countries. Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR) Is part and parcel of our climate effort, therefore should be put in the paragraph 9.
 - b. There is a recent G7 statement on climate financing to provide USD 100 billion per year to support developing countries. The USD 100 billion support is part the Paris Climate Agreement, therefore it can be reflected in the outcome document.
 - c. Although it is important but we should not single out the re-entry of U.S. in the Paris Climate Agreement.
- On paragraph 10, the role of Parliament should not just to identify bold and transformative agenda of SDGS implementation. Instead, we need to include the role of Parliament in mainstreaming SDG agenda in all government policies.
- On paragraph 12, the issue cyber security should be inserted in the paragraph. There should be a balance approach between expanding the use of digital technologies in daily activities and the effort to secure digital communication.

5. Any other business

Point of interventions:

- On the proposal for motions in the interactive general debates, I have seen that all motions have been improved quite well, they are better than the previous ones. I just have one suggestion on the motion no. 5 on global governance. The theme of the Panel no. 5 is on Parliaments and global governance, but the motion does not really capture the idea of discussing the linkage between Parliaments and multilateralism. Therefore, I suggest to slightly modify the motion into: "Parliaments have been involved

in many international forums, and whether our engagement is enough or we need to further strengthen our engagement.”

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

Virtual meeting, 13 July 2021

PrepCom 5

CONF-2021/PrepCom5/A.1
5 July 2021

Draft agenda

- 1. Adoption of the agenda**
- 2. Approval of the report of the fourth meeting of the Committee**
The Preparatory Committee will be invited to approve the report of the meeting that was held on 28 June 2021.
- 3. Update on preparations for the Vienna Conference**
The Committee will also receive an update on preparations for the in-person segment of the 5WCSP.
- 4. Outcome document**
The Preparatory Committee will be invited to examine the preliminary draft outcome Declaration, as revised by the Secretariat on the basis of contributions from the Committee members. Further to input received during the Committee deliberations, the Secretariat will further revise the draft Declaration with a view to its dissemination to all Parliaments by 20 July. The Preparatory Committee will be invited to finalize the text in late August once input has been received from other Speakers of Parliament.
- 5. Any other business**

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Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.

Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament

List of participants: Preparatory Committee meeting (virtual) – 13 July 2021

President of the Preparatory Committee

Mr. Duarte Pacheco President of the IPU

Members

Ms. Fawzia Zainal	Speaker	Council of Representatives, Bahrain
Mr. Manzoor Nadir	Speaker	National Assembly, Guyana
Mr. Steingrímur J. Sigfússon	Speaker	Althingi, Iceland
Ms. Tone Wilhelmsen Trøen	President	Storting, Norway
Ms. Beatriz Argimón	President	General Assembly and Senate, Uruguay

Member representatives

Mr. Chen Guomin	Vice-Chairman NPC Foreign Affairs Committee (representing Mr. Li Zhanshu, Chairman of Standing Committee of NPC, China)
Mr. Reinhold Lopatka	Chair of the IPU Advisory Group on Combating Terrorism and Violent Extremism (representing Mr. Wolfgang Sobotka, President of the Nationalrat, Austria)
Dr. Sihar Sitorus	Vice Chair of the Committee for Interparliamentary cooperation (representing Ms. Puan Maharani, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Indonesia)
Mr. Victor Bologan	President of the Inter-Parliamentary Group of the Republic of Moldova (representing Ms. Zinaida Greceanii, President Parliament, Republic of Moldova)

Representatives of the Executive Committee

Ms. Pikulkeaw Krairiksh	Thailand
Mr. Jacob Francis Nzwidamilimo Mudenda	Zimbabwe

Ex-officio Members of the Preparatory Committee

Ms. Lesia Vasylenko	President	Board of the Women Parliamentarians
Ms. Sahar Albazar	President	Board of the Forum of Young Parliamentarians

Representative of the UN Secretary General

Ms. Lidiya Grigoreva	Head of the NGO Liaison Unit (representing Ms. Tatiana Valovaya Director-General, United Nations Office at Geneva)
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Mr. Martin Chungong	Secretary General of the IPU
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Inter-Parliamentary Union
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PrepCom 4

CONF-2021/PrepCom4/6-P.1
10 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

INDONESIA AMENDMENTS (20 JUNE 2021)

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.~~ ~~which resulted in a commitment for strengthening international cooperation, solidarity, and multilateral action not only to lead the world out of crisis, but also to transform it to be better and more resilient. With over 177 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 infection and at least 3.7 million deaths by June 2021, coupled with more disruptions to essential health services in several regions, this pandemic has underscored the critical need for a well-coordinated multisectoral and health emergency surge capacity at all levels in all countries.~~

~~Our declaration in August 2020 underscored the critical importance of multilateralism and international solidarity in addressing the daunting 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 recovery, founded on our shared endeavour to build back – and build forward – better.

~~We are convinced~~ ~~believe~~ that a successful recovery must deliver for all humankind, ~~regardless of their origins and backgrounds~~, with no one left behind. It must ~~also~~ take account of the particular impact that the pandemic has had on women and girls, ~~other special groups as well as conflict affected communities~~ ~~young and elderly people~~. ~~It~~ All the recovery effort must uphold democratic values and universal human rights, ~~which emphasize on the principle of~~ ~~It must be~~ ~~sustainable transition that is green, inclusive, and smart to~~ ~~and green,~~ and incorporate innovative solutions to the climate crisis. A renewed commitment by all parliamentarians worldwide to meaningful and effective multilateralism is critical to such a recovery.

We recognize that women have made an essential 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. ~~All these situations have stressed the importance of putting gender equality at the heart of COVID-19 response and recovery. We must build back in a more gender-inclusive way and create global compact and enables more women contributing to the strategy and leadership of our recovery process; We believe that the time has come for a new global social compact for gender equality. Women must be part of the recovery from COVID-19 and the first step to achieving this is to ensure that they begin to approach an equal level of participation in decision-making bodies such as parliaments, and governments~~ ~~the boards of private companies.~~

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We also acknowledge that social distancing and lockdown measures during the pandemic have had a devastating impact on youth, limiting their access to education, reducing their employment prospects, and resulting in isolation and a 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 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 transformative actions that it promotes.

The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a multifaceted crisis, a poly pandemic that has undermined core development goals, made states more fragile and eroded international cooperation, resulting in worldwide increases in hunger, poverty, inequality, violence and authoritarianism. ~~Vulnerable countries and populations, including refugees, people with disabilities, and vulnerable groups of women and children, have suffered the most from this multi-faceted crisis.~~ Parliaments must rise to the challenge and, first and foremost, protect our core values of 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 to build bridges of better understanding and lay the foundation for a more peaceful and prosperous world where all people can live in dignity, free from fear and from want.

A sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic will depend to a large extent on international cooperation and solidarity. 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 must be distributed rapidly, fairly and equitably as well as universally: no one will be safe from COVID-19 until everyone is safe. Innovative measures must be taken to step up the vaccine production on as large a scale as possible, including in developing countries. Therefore, we firmly support for the TRIPS waiver, a measure that would expand access to lifesaving vaccines and other health products. 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 much remains to be done in combating vaccine nationalism. We call for surplus countries to share their vaccines doses to the 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 recovery of the global economy following the COVID-19 pandemic remains uncertain and unequal. As many countries will face huge budgetary deficits in the coming years and parliaments must be ready to address them. We believe that a fair rules-based multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core, remains a key foundation for the global economy. We call for increased coordination on macro-economic policy, continued efforts to strengthen sustainable global trade, 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 appropriate safeguards and global norm-setting and regulatory frameworks on digital security. We also call for addressing the digital divide and inequality to ensure that nobody is left behind in economic recovery.

The COVID-19 pandemic must not overshadow the urgency of the climate crisis. In order to genuinely build a better future, we must achieve a green recovery. We remain convinced of the compelling need to tackle climate change and reiterate the 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.~~ Every country has to play a part in accordance to its capacity. 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.

The COVID-19 pandemic has reversed years, or in some instances decades, of development progress. 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 in our work as parliamentarians.

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 sometimes led to disillusionment and citizens losing trust in the political process 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. **to ensure that accountability and transparency are respected and upheld in order to foster public trust in government that is potentially eroded during the pandemic situation. Parliament should serve as the center of democratic accountability for COVID-19 responses while systematically integrating public engagement into their work to enhance their legitimacy and quality of parliamentary processes, as this step is the critical component of effective representation.**

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 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.

While technology has allowed the world to remain as interconnected as ever, our increased use of technology carries certain risks. It can leave our institutions and companies vulnerable 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 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 digital economy. ~~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 the challenges, including the ethical aspect, of scientific and technological innovation.

We strongly believe that humanity has a shared future with 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. 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 the parliamentary dimension of global governance. We must continue to review, revitalize and renew multilateralism, and to ensure that the voices of parliamentarians are heard at the United Nations and other international organizations.

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 time. We pledge to take this Declaration back to our countries and our parliaments, and to work diligently in follow 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, to share our experiences and report back on progress achieved.



Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.

**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***

***Amendments submitted by the delegations of China, Germany,
Indonesia, Thailand and Zimbabwe***

Paragraph 1

Amend the paragraph to read as follows

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,~~ **which resulted in a commitment for strengthening international cooperation, solidarity and multilateral action not only to lead the world out of crisis, but also to transform it to be better and more resilient. With over 177 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 infection and at least 3.7 million deaths by June 2021, coupled with more disruptions to essential health services in several regions, this pandemic has underscored the critical need for a well-coordinated multisectoral and health emergency surge capacity at all levels in all countries.**

(Indonesia)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

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 the** 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.

(Zimbabwe)

E

Paragraph 2

Amend the paragraph to read as follows

2. ~~Our declaration in August 2020 underscored the critical importance of multilateralism and international solidarity in addressing the daunting 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 recovery, founded on our shared endeavour to build back – and build forward – better.

(Indonesia)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

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. 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.

(Zimbabwe)

Paragraph 3

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

3. ~~We are convinced that a successful recovery must deliver for all humankind, with no one left behind.~~ It must take account of the particular impact that the pandemic has had on women and girls, as well as young and elderly people **and on marginalized populations**. It must uphold democratic values and universal human rights. It must be sustainable and green, and incorporate innovative solutions to the climate crisis. A renewed commitment by all parliamentarians worldwide to meaningful and effective multilateralism is critical to such a recovery.

(Germany)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

3. ~~We are convinced~~ **believe** that a successful recovery must deliver for all humankind, **regardless of their origins and backgrounds**, with no one left behind. It must **also** take account of the particular impact that the pandemic has had on women and girls, ~~as well as young and elderly people~~ **and other special groups as well as conflict affected communities**. ~~It must be sustainable and green and,~~ **All the recovery effort must uphold democratic values and universal human rights, which emphasize the principle of, sustainable transition that is green, inclusive and smart to** incorporate innovative solutions to the climate crisis. A renewed commitment by all parliamentarians worldwide to meaningful and effective multilateralism is critical to such a recovery.

(Indonesia)

3 We are convinced that a successful recovery must deliver for all humankind, with no one left behind. It must take account of the particular impact that the pandemic has had on women and girls, as well as young and elderly people. It ~~must~~ **should** uphold democratic values and universal human rights. **The recovery has to be** ~~It must~~ be sustainable and green, ~~and as well as~~ **incorporate** 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.

(Zimbabwe)

Paragraph 4

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

4. We recognize that women have made an essential 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 the time has come for a new global social compact for gender equality. Women must be part of the recovery from COVID-19 and the first step to achieving this is to ensure that they begin to approach an equal level of participation in decision-making bodies such as parliaments, governments **and** the boards of private companies.

(China)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

4. We recognize that women have made an essential 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 the time has come for a new global social compact for gender equality. Women must be part of the recovery from COVID-19 and the first step to achieving this is to ensure that they begin to approach ~~an equal level of participation in decision-making bodies such as parliaments, governments the boards of private companies.~~ **full, equal and meaningful participation in decision-making bodies such as parliaments, governments and the boards of private companies.**

(Germany)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

4. We recognize that women have made an essential 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. **All these situations have stressed the importance of putting gender equality at the heart of COVID-19 response and recovery. We must build back in a more gender-inclusive way and create a global compact that enables more women to contribute to the strategy and leadership of our recovery process** ~~We believe that the time has come for a new global social compact for gender equality. Women must be part of the recovery from COVID-19 and the first step to achieving this is to ensure that they begin to approach an equal level of participation in decision-making bodies such as parliaments, and governments the boards of private companies.~~

(Indonesia)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

4. We recognize that women have made an ~~essential~~ **significant** contribution ~~on~~ **in** 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 the time has come for a new global social compact for gender equality. 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 equally** in the decision-making bodies such as parliaments, governments **and** the boards of private companies

(Zimbabwe)

Paragraph 5

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

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, reducing their employment prospects, **which must** and resulting 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 promotive of** transformative actions ~~that it promotes~~.

(Zimbabwe)

Paragraph 6

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

6. The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a multifaceted crisis, a poly pandemic that has undermined core development goals, made states more fragile and eroded international cooperation, resulting in worldwide increases in hunger, poverty, inequality, violence and ~~authoritarianism~~. Vulnerable countries and populations, including refugees, people with disabilities, and vulnerable groups of women and children, have suffered the most from this multi-faceted crisis. Parliaments must rise to the challenge and, first and foremost, protect our core values of **peace, development, fairness, justice**, democracy, human rights and respect for the rule of law and ~~freedom of speech~~. We must also tap into the many benefits of inter-parliamentary dialogue and cooperation to build bridges of better understanding and lay the foundation for a more peaceful world where all people can live in dignity, free from fear and from want.

(China)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

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 more fragile and eroded international cooperation, resulting in worldwide increases in hunger, poverty, inequality, violence and authoritarianism. Vulnerable countries and populations, including refugees, people with disabilities, **marginalized populations** and vulnerable groups of women and children, have suffered the most from this multi-faceted crisis. Parliaments must rise to the challenge and, first and foremost, protect our core values of 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 to build bridges of better understanding and lay the foundation for a more peaceful world where all people can live in dignity, free from fear and from want.

(Germany)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

6. The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a multifaceted crisis, a poly pandemic that has undermined core development goals, made states more fragile and eroded international cooperation, resulting in worldwide increases in hunger, poverty, inequality, violence and authoritarianism. ~~Vulnerable countries and populations, including refugees, people with disabilities, and vulnerable groups of women and children, have suffered the most from this multi-faceted crisis.~~ Parliaments must rise to the challenge and, first and foremost, protect our core values of 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 to build bridges of better understanding and lay the foundation for a more peaceful **and prosperous** world where all people can live in dignity, free from fear and from want.

(Indonesia)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

6. The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a multifaceted crisis, a poly pandemic that has undermined core development goals, made states more fragile and eroded international cooperation, resulting in worldwide increases in hunger, poverty, inequality, violence and authoritarianism. Vulnerable countries and populations, including refugees, people with disabilities, and vulnerable groups of women, ~~and children~~ **and elderly people**, have suffered the most from this multi-faceted crisis. Parliaments must rise to the challenge and, first and foremost, protect our core values of 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 to build bridges of better understanding and lay the foundation for a more peaceful world where all people can live in dignity, free from fear and from want.

(Thailand)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

6 The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a multifaceted crisis, a poly pandemic that has undermined core development goals, made states more fragile and eroded international cooperation, resulting in worldwide increases in hunger, poverty, inequality, violence and authoritarianism. Vulnerable countries and populations, including refugees, people with disabilities, ~~and vulnerable groups of women and children~~, have suffered the most from this multi-faceted crisis. Parliaments must rise to the challenge ~~and~~, by first and foremost, **protecting** our core values of 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 ~~of for~~ better understanding ~~and so as to~~ lay the foundation for a more peaceful world where all people can live in dignity, free from fear and from want.

(Zimbabwe)

Paragraph 7

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

7. A sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic will depend to a large extent on international cooperation and solidarity. 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 must be distributed rapidly, fairly and equitably: no one will be safe from COVID-19 until everyone is safe. Innovative measures must be taken to step up the vaccine production on as large a scale as possible, including in developing countries. We commend the collaboration of health organizations and manufacturers through the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator and the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) programme, but much remains to be done in combating vaccine nationalism. We urge continued research 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, **particularly including an open, independent and thorough investigation of the origins of the virus.**

(Germany)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

7. A sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic will depend to a large extent on international cooperation and solidarity. 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 must be distributed rapidly, fairly and equitably, **as well as universally**: no one will be safe from COVID-19 until everyone is safe. Innovative measures must be taken to step up the vaccine production on as large a scale as possible, including in developing countries. **Therefore, we firmly support for the TRIPS waiver, a measure that would expand access to lifesaving vaccines and other health products.** 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 much remains to be done in combating vaccine nationalism. **We call for surplus countries to share their vaccines doses to the countries in need.** We also urge **collaboration on** continued **and** research 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.

(Indonesia)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

7. A sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic will depend to a large extent on international cooperation and solidarity. 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 must be distributed rapidly, fairly and equitably: no one will be safe from COVID-19 until everyone is safe. Innovative measures, **such as a temporary COVID vaccine patents waiver, voluntary licensing, exchange of know-how and technology**, must be taken to ~~step up~~ **enhance equitable access to affordable “People’s Vaccines”, particularly for the low-income countries, and scale up global** the vaccine production ~~on as large a scale as possible, including in developing countries and~~ **distribution in the long term.** We commend the collaboration of health organizations and manufacturers through the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator and the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) programme, but much remains to be done in combating vaccine nationalism. We urge continued research 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.

(Thailand)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

7. A sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic will depend to a large extent on international cooperation and solidarity. ~~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~~ **among nations. In that regard,** ~~v~~vaccines must be distributed rapidly, fairly and equitably: no one will be safe from COVID-19 until everyone is safe. Innovative measures must be taken to step up the vaccine production on as large a scale as possible, including in developing countries. We commend the collaboration of 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~~ to combating vaccine nationalism. We urge continued research 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.**

(Zimbabwe)

Paragraph 8

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

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. We believe that **an open, inclusive, transparent, non-discriminatory** rules-based multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core, remains a key foundation for the global economy. We call for increased coordination on macro-economic policy, continued efforts to strengthen sustainable global trade, 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 favourable innovation environment and appropriate safeguards and including through** global norm-setting and regulatory frameworks on digital security.

(China)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

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. We believe that a rules-based multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core, remains a key foundation for the global economy. We call for increased coordination on macro-economic policy, continued efforts to strengthen sustainable global trade, 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 appropriate safeguards and global norm-setting and regulatory frameworks on digital security, **data protection and privacy rules.**

(Germany)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

8. The recovery of the global economy following the COVID-19 pandemic remains uncertain and unequal. **As** many countries will face huge budgetary deficits in the coming years and parliaments must be ready to address them. We believe that a **fair** rules-based multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core, remains a key foundation for the global economy. We call for increased coordination on macro-economic policy, continued efforts to strengthen sustainable global trade, **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 appropriate safeguards and global norm-setting and regulatory frameworks on digital security. **We also call for addressing the digital divide and inequality to ensure that nobody is left behind in the economic recovery.**

(Indonesia)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

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. We believe that a rules-based multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization at its core, remains a key foundation for the global economy. We call for increased coordination on macro-economic policy, continued efforts to strengthen sustainable global trade, 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 appropriate safeguards and global norm-setting and regulatory frameworks on digital security. **In addition, it is important that 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.**

(Thailand)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

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 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 robust measures to revitalize the global economy – including in terms of developing a fairer global tax system. A ~~key-sound~~ component of

the economic recovery will be the advancement of the digital economy, which must go hand-in-hand with appropriate safeguards and global norm-setting and regulatory frameworks **regarding** digital security.

(Zimbabwe)

Paragraph 9

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

9. The COVID-19 pandemic must not overshadow the urgency of the climate crisis. In order to genuinely build a better future, we must achieve a green recovery. We remain convinced of the compelling need to tackle climate change and reiterate the 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.~~ 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.

(China)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

9. The COVID-19 pandemic must not overshadow the urgency of the climate crisis. In order to genuinely build a better future, we must achieve a green recovery. We remain convinced of the compelling need to tackle climate change and reiterate the 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.~~ Every country has to play a part **in accordance with its capacity**. 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.

(Indonesia)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

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 by focusing on Bio-Circular-Green economy**. We remain convinced of the compelling need to tackle climate change and reiterate the 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. Every country has to play a part. 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.

(Thailand)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

9. The COVID-19 pandemic must not overshadow the urgency of the climate crisis. In order to genuinely build a better future, we must achieve a green 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 Climate Change Agreement**. Every country has to play a part. 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.

(Zimbabwe)

New paragraph 9bis

Add a new paragraph after paragraph 9 to read as follows:

9bis. We recognize the importance of preserving biodiversity and support COP15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Kunming, China, under the theme of Ecological Civilization- Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth.

(China)

Paragraph 10

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

10. The COVID-19 pandemic has reversed years, or in some instances decades, of development progress. 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.

(China)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

10. The COVID-19 pandemic has reversed years, or in some instances decades, of development progress. 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 in our work as parliamentarians. **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 peoples and parts of the world.**

(Germany)

Proposed rewording of the paragraph as follows:

This paragraph needs to stress the impact of COVID 19 on the realisation of Sustainable Development Goals. It needs to be recast completely

10. The COVID-19 pandemic has reversed years, or in some instances decades, of development progress. 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 in our work as parliamentarians.)

(Zimbabwe)

New paragraph 10bis

Add a new paragraph after paragraph 10 to read as follows:

10bis. 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 in our work as parliamentarians.

(Indonesia)

Paragraph 11

Amend the paragraph to read as follows

11. 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 sometimes led to disillusionment and citizens losing trust in the political process 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. **to ensure that accountability and transparency are respected and upheld in order to foster public trust in government that is potentially eroded during the pandemic situation. Parliament should serve as the centre of democratic accountability for COVID-19 responses while systematically integrating public engagement into their work to enhance their legitimacy and quality of parliamentary processes, as this step is the critical component of effective representation.**

(Indonesia)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows

11 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 **curtailing the freedom of and** sometimes has led to disillusionment and citizens losing trust in the political 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.

(Zimbabwe)

Paragraph 12

Amend the paragraph to read as follows

12. 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 **for** 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~~ **to 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.~~

(Zimbabwe)

Paragraph 13

Amend the paragraph to read as follows

13. While technology has allowed the world to remain as interconnected as ever, our increased use of technology carries certain risks. It can leave our institutions and companies vulnerable 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 or 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 digital economy, ~~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 the challenges, including **data security**, the ethical aspect, of scientific and technological innovation.

(China)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

13. While technology has allowed the world to remain as interconnected as ever, our increased use of technology carries certain risks. It can leave our institutions and companies vulnerable 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 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 digital economy, 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 the challenges, including the ethical aspect, of scientific and technological innovation. **Human rights apply online and offline and irrespective of the technology used.**

(Germany)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

13. While technology has allowed the world to remain as interconnected as ever, our increased use of technology carries certain risks. It can leave our institutions and companies vulnerable 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 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 digital economy, ~~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 the challenges, including the ethical aspect, of scientific and technological innovation.

(Indonesia)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

13. 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~~ **expose them** to cyber-attacks and other hostile actions. ~~unnecessarily~~. The internet, and in particular social media, is fertile ground for misinformation and disinformation, discrimination, harassment, hate speech and violence. Increased 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~~ challenges, including the ethical aspect, of scientific and technological innovation.

(Zimbabwe)

Paragraph 14

Amend the paragraph to read as follows

14. We strongly believe that ~~humanity has a shared future with~~ **community with a shared future for mankind 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. 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 the parliamentary dimension of global governance. We must continue to review, revitalize and renew multilateralism, and to ensure that the voices of parliamentarians are heard at the United Nations and other international organizations.

(China)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

14. ~~We strongly believe that humanity has a shared future with 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. 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 the parliamentary dimension of global governance. We must continue to review, revitalize and renew multilateralism, and to ensure that the voices of parliamentarians are heard at the United Nations and other international organizations.

(Germany)

Amend the paragraph to read as follows:

14. We strongly believe that humanity has a shared future with 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 **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 fora**.

(Zimbabwe)

Paragraph 15

Amend the paragraph to read as follows

15. 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 **historic** ~~critically important~~ time. We pledge to take this Declaration back to our countries and our parliaments, and to work diligently in following up ~~on~~ **onto** 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.

(Zimbabwe)



Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.

Proposal for motions in the interactive General Debate

**(revised following feedback from the Preparatory Committee
at its meeting of 28 June 2021)**

The Preparatory Committee has decided that the general debate of the in-person segment of the Fifth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament will be held in an interactive format, following the model of the [Doha Debates](#).

The time allotted for the general debate of the 5WCSP, spanning a day and a half of meetings, will probably allow only a maximum of five motions, for 90 minutes each. As these motions will run in parallel with the five panel discussions, it is proposed that each motion be linked thematically to the topic of one of those panel discussions, developing one or several aspects of the topic in question.

This note includes a selection of motion proposals prepared by the Secretariat with inputs from members of the Preparatory Committee. A short explanatory paragraph accompanies each proposed motion. The motions will be introduced by two Speakers of Parliament who are in general agreement with the motion and two Speakers of Parliament who hold views that differ in some way from the motion (2 minutes each). The floor will then be opened to other Speakers of Parliament, who will each have 3 minutes to express their views on the motion under discussion. Speakers of Parliament will be asked in advance to indicate by order of preference the motion debates they wish to attend and contribute to. Time permitting, additional interventions from the floor will be allowed, in addition to the list of those that have previously expressed an interest in taking part. These additional interventions may be limited to less than 3 minutes each depending on the time remaining.

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Themes	Possible motions for the general debate
<p>1. Towards a new global social compact for gender equality</p>	<p>Repealing laws that discriminate against women and girls is the only path towards achieving gender equality</p> <p><i>Discriminatory laws affect more than 2.5 billion women and girls around the world. On average, women enjoy three-quarters of the legal rights afforded to men (World Bank, Women, Business and the Law 2020). Unequal legal status between men and women prevents women and girls from reaching their full potential in society, alongside men. It constitutes a major limit to women's empowerment and to the target of gender equality.</i></p> <p><i>To what extent does gender equality in society depend on equality between men and women in the law? Is equality between men and women in the law the first priority that decision-makers should target?</i></p> <p><i>What are other priorities that impact on a society's efforts to achieve gender equality? What should we start with and why?</i></p>
<p>2. Mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on democracy</p>	<p>Emergency measures imposed by the government must always be subject to parliamentary approval and regular review</p> <p><i>In a time of crisis, it is accepted that a government may need to take emergency measures in order to act quickly to safeguard its people. Constitutions typically set out the procedures for the declaration of a formal state of emergency, which usually requires parliamentary review and/or approval within a certain time frame. But the processes surrounding other emergency measures are often less clearly-defined. What role does parliament play – or should it play – in ensuring that emergency measures at a time of crisis are proportional and time-limited, and do not unduly interfere with democratic norms and fundamental rights? How effectively have parliaments played this role during the COVID-19 pandemic?</i></p>

<p>3. The post-pandemic recovery: transforming the economy to combat climate change and support sustainable development</p>	<p>Achieving sustainable development requires more attention on human well-being and environmental preservation than on economic growth</p> <p><i>Sustained and inclusive economic growth is a prerequisite for sustainable development, which can contribute to improved livelihoods for people around the world. In recent years, however, there have been increased observations that the negative environmental and well-being effects of economic growth often override its positive impacts. As a result, there is a strong call for countries and societies to expand the vision of development by paying attention to economic growth, environmental sustainability and human well-being. How should countries prioritize to achieve sustainable development?</i></p>
<p>4. Parliaments' openness, transparency and accessibility versus security: How to strike a balance?</p>	<p>Countering misinformation and hate speech on and offline requires stronger regulations.</p> <p><i>Hate speech is a serious human rights concern and can create environments conducive to violence and other abuses against minority groups. Misinformation can diminish trust in democracy and pit groups against each other. Efforts to tackle hate speech and misinformation are therefore crucial, including on social media, but may undermine the right to freedom of expression and the free flow of ideas that underpin a flourishing democracy.</i></p>
<p>5. Parliaments and global governance: The unfinished agenda</p>	<p>The global response to the COVID-19 pandemic challenges multilateralism's ability to deliver for the people</p> <p><i>While the global community of governments and international organizations has come together around COVID-19 with strong expressions of solidarity and some concrete initiatives to address the dual health and economic emergency, many people feel that it has also fallen short of the mark. By some accounts: the WHO did not do all it could to stop the pandemic in its tracks; multilateral trade agreements such as the TRIPS (trade related intellectual property rights) were not applied to the full extent; international facilities to share vaccine technology and supply developing countries with vaccine doses, such as COVAX, remain severely under-resourced; international financial institutions such as the IMF provided only partial support to economies in crisis; and the G20 debt relief initiative did not go far enough. Are these instances of failure of the multilateral system or a matter of optics? Is the multilateral system as currently constituted fully equipped to respond to future pandemics?</i></p>