



Chair's Summary on The Eighth G20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit (P20)

Jakarta, Indonesia, 6 and 7 October 2022

The Eighth G20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit was held on 6 and 7 October 2022 in Jakarta, Indonesia and was chaired by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, Dr. (HC). Puan Maharani.

Under the theme *Stronger Parliament for Sustainable Recovery*, the Summit featured substantive discussions around four core themes: first, accelerating sustainable development and the green economy, second, emerging issues: food and energy security, and economic challenges, third, effective parliament, vibrant democracy; and fourth, social inclusion, gender equality and women's empowerment.

The meeting was held in person and attended by 15 G20 member countries, 13 guests of the host, and 5 international organizations.

Part I:

During the meeting, there was agreement on the following points:

1. The world is facing daunting and intertwined political, socio-economic and environmental challenges. The global economy is weakening and the COVID-19 pandemic has caused development setbacks, deepened inequalities and increased extreme poverty across the planet, including in developing countries. Hard on the heels of the pandemic, which is still not fully under control, soaring food and energy prices are stoking international inflation and generating a global food crisis. Climate-related disasters such as flooding, drought, heatwaves and extreme weather events are occurring with unprecedented frequency and intensity. We are convinced that multilateralism is the most effective route to address common challenges, whether climate change, conflicts, pandemics, transnational crime, terrorism, global economic imbalances or threats to the environment.
2. We acknowledge the G20's long-standing commitment to accelerate progress on implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in support of a sustainable, inclusive and resilient world, while recognizing the importance of national strategies and priorities. As parliamentarians, we pledge, through our legislative, budgetary and oversight functions, to work hard to transform these global commitments into national realities. But even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the world was already off-track in terms of achieving the SDGs by 2030. We urgently call for the necessary levels of SDG investment to be made by all stakeholders and with the support of an enabling global financial architecture. Parliaments must redouble their efforts in mobilizing resources to keep the SDGs on track.
3. We remain deeply concerned about the adverse impact of the COVID-19 crisis, especially in developing countries and on those most adversely affected such as women, children and marginalized groups and communities, which has set back progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development. Countries are recovering from the pandemic at a very uneven pace, which is made worse by vaccine inequalities. With the heightened global economic uncertainty, it is crucial that the G20 maintain a strong focus on supporting the most vulnerable countries and continue to address their debt problems and liquidity needs, in accordance with SDG 17 on Partnerships for the Goals. We reiterate our call – made at our seventh Speakers' Summit in Rome – to the G20 to devise plans that create employment opportunities, boost infrastructure investments, and promote innovation, with a view to reducing inequalities and promoting prosperity for all. We further underscore the need for effective and innovative means of financing, including blended finance, so as to help narrow the SDG financial gap.

4. We recognize the role of technology and innovation as key enablers for the global recovery and sustainable development, including in incorporating micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in local and international value chains. We call for an inclusive, open, fair and non-discriminatory digital economy that fosters the application of new technologies, allows businesses and entrepreneurs to thrive, and protects and empowers consumers while addressing the challenges related to privacy, data protection, intellectual property rights, security and the digital divides, including those between developed and developing countries, between rural and urban populations, between groups of different income and educational levels and of different ages, and between men and women.

5. We strongly believe that economic growth and increased human activities must respect the physical environment and be compatible with ensuring a low-carbon, climate-resilient and nature-positive future for the planet and the people. The G20 countries need to accelerate the transition of their economies to better harness the opportunities that arise from a green economy perspective, including circular and sharing economies and the digital economy, which grew exponentially in the COVID-19 pandemic. We recall the Nusa Dua Declaration on climate change adopted at the 144th IPU Assembly in March 2022 and the Hanoi Declaration on the SDGs adopted at the 132nd IPU Assembly in March 2015. As parliamentarians, we will do all we can to promote environmentally sound economic development within our societies and so help achieve the environmental goals laid down in the SDGs as well as the commitments in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

6. In this regard, we encourage the G20 to step up the fight against climate change and efforts to meet Paris Agreement targets on global warming, acting across mitigation, adaptation and finance, while honouring common but differentiated responsibilities, respective capabilities and in the light of different national circumstances. G20 parliaments should lead by example by becoming greener and reducing their own carbon footprint. We welcome progress made at COP26 in Glasgow, Scotland, to advance implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement and achieve global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. But we recognize more needs to be done urgently in partnership among governments, parliaments, the private sector and civil society among others, and call for stronger action at the upcoming COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. We also urge developed countries to fully deliver on their climate change funding commitments to support developing countries.

7. We must support developing countries to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and related crises in a way that is low-carbon, climate-resilient and nature-positive without worsening their indebtedness. We urge developed countries to fully deliver on the USD 100 billion goal urgently, and to fulfil the other commitments regarding technology transfer and climate finance. We recall that one of the Paris Agreement goals is to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and climate-resilient development. We encourage international financial institutions to increase support for relevant national strategies and plans, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Strategies, support for loss and damage, long-term low emissions development strategies, and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in developing countries.

8. We note the G20's commitment to ensure the conservation, protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as other natural resources. In particular, it has pledged to take concrete measures to end overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and to combat crimes that affect the environment such as illegal logging, illegal mining, illegal wildlife trade, and illegal movement and disposal of waste and hazardous substances, as well as to address marine litter. We undertake to work through our parliamentary processes to help turn these political commitments into legislative reality in our countries.

9. We note that regular, systematic, and safe migration movements are the engine of sustainable development. Immigrants make significant contributions to both source and destination countries in terms of economic, social and cultural diversity. On the other hand, irregular and forced migration has the potential to cause instability for the economies and security of the

countries concerned. We emphasize that the international community should act together to improve the political, social, cultural, and economic conditions and to ensure minimum living conditions in the source countries in order to prevent forced and irregular migration.

10. We congratulate World Trade Organization (WTO) members on successfully adopting an agreement on fisheries subsidies after 20 years, providing fresh testimony to the validity of the multilateral approach to resolving global problems. We are aware that this is just a first step towards safeguarding the future of fisheries, which support the livelihoods of millions worldwide. With a view to building momentum, we encourage parliaments to make necessary arrangements to facilitate the ratification of the agreement on fisheries which paves the way for a lasting solution in this area. Moreover, as noted in the recent Statement issued by the Steering Committee of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO, we believe that the WTO needs to be reformed so it may more effectively play its role in addressing the challenges of the twenty-first century, including issues such as climate change and sustainability. As part of the reform process, we believe that a WTO fit for the twenty-first century must continue to preserve the core values and basic principles of the multilateral trading system, including the centrality of development in its work.

11. We welcome the June 2022 WTO Ministerial Decision on the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) to allow developing countries an option to waive patents for five years on COVID vaccine production and supply, and encourage continued negotiation to expand the waiver to diagnostics and therapeutics as crucial and integral parts of COVID-19 countermeasures. We believe that health systems must be strengthened to anticipate and react speedily and effectively to future international health crises. In this regard, and given the heightened concerns about communicable diseases and their political, economic and social impacts, we look forward to the outcomes of the G20 Joint Finance-Health Task Force, established in October 2021 to enhance dialogue and global cooperation on issues relating to pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (PPR) and promote the exchange of experiences and best practices. We take note of the establishment of a Financial Intermediary Fund for PPPR, as developed by the G20 Joint Finance-Health Task Force, and call upon all stakeholders to contribute.

12. We recall that all countries have committed to try to achieve universal health coverage (UHC) by 2030, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines. We note that the 141st IPU Assembly in October 2019 approved the first global parliamentary resolution on UHC and called on parliaments to take specific actions in terms of legislation, budget allocation, accountability and advocacy to achieve UHC. The resolution also calls for UHC policies that address malnutrition in all its forms. Good nutrition requires multisectoral action to deliver improved health and wellbeing for all – especially women and girls – and to ensure the long-term prosperity of societies.

13. Gender equality, providing equal opportunities for women and men, as well as women and girls empowerment generate greater prosperity and sustainable development for all. Studies show that discrimination against women costs the global economy up to US\$ 12 trillion annually. We recognize that the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated existing inequalities between women and men in many spheres – from health and the economy to security and social protection – and that sexual and reproductive health, rights and justice are central to the realization of social justice and to the achievement of global, regional and national commitments for sustainable development. According to the United Nations, the pandemic also led to a steep increase in sexual and gender-based violence. As parliamentarians, we pledge to work with governments to ensure that global and national pandemic recovery plans are gender-sensitive and include reforms, budgets and new legislation that significantly advance progress on both SDG 5 on gender equality and the Brisbane Goal, which calls for reducing the gender gap in labour force participation by 25% by the year 2025 compared with 2012. We acknowledge the work of the G20 Alliance for the Empowerment and Progression of Women's Economic Representation (G20 EMPOWER) in accelerating women's leadership and empowerment in the private sector.

14. As parliamentary leaders, we pledge to set a good example and ensure that our respective parliaments are gender-sensitive institutions. We are therefore committed to increasing the number of women in parliaments as this is crucial to bringing a wide range of perspectives, needs and interests to bear on political decision-making and enhancing legislative effectiveness. We

categorically condemn the increase in the harassment of women politicians both online and in person, and pledge to strengthen our efforts to ensure that all parliamentarians and their families enjoy a safe workspace and home life. As we mark the 10-year anniversary of the IPU Plan of Action for Gender-sensitive Parliaments, we recommit to fulfilling this agenda by striving to achieve gender parity in parliament, including in leadership positions; advancing internal policies, mechanisms and expertise to support gender-sensitive laws, policies and budgets; and ensuring our parliaments are free from sexism, discrimination, harassment and all forms of gender-based violence.

15. Youth participation is key to democracy, and inclusive, efficient political processes. Youth participation in politics promotes active citizenship and offers innovation, creativity and new thinking. In 2021, the proportion of MPs under the age of 30 remained low, at just 2.6%. We applaud the global campaign launched by IPU in 2021 – *I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament* – in which hundreds of MPs, leaders and advocates pledged to rejuvenate their parliaments.

16. Countering corruption must be at the heart of national, regional and global efforts to learn the lessons from the COVID-19 crisis and come out of it stronger, more transparent, more accountable and more resilient. More than ever, the fight against corruption requires increased and intensified international cooperation and renewed global commitment. We urge G20 members to make good on the call made by the Anti-Corruption Working Group in its 2022-2024 Action Plan and turn the lessons learned into action-oriented policies and an opportunity to strengthen global anti-corruption efforts. We promise to lead by example in bolstering domestic and collective action to assess and tackle corruption, including emerging new forms.

17. In this regard, we note the critically important role of public sector auditing, including financial and compliance audits to improve governance and ensure the accountability of public sector institutions. In line with our parliamentary functions, we are committed to strengthening synergies with our national supreme audit institutions so as to ensure that public spending is carried out in the service of all relevant stakeholders, including those who live in vulnerable situations, as envisaged by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

18. Terrorism in all its manifestations remains one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. It hinders sustainable development and the well-being of societies. We emphasize that we will continue to show a united, sincere and determined stance and engage actively in efforts to combat all terrorist organizations, their extensions, networks and affiliated groups, without any double standards in our fight against terrorism.

19. The G20 has emphasized the need to address the increased security challenges in the digital environment. As parliamentarians, we will work through our legislative processes to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation to ensure our information and communications technologies (ICT) are safe and secure, address shared vulnerabilities and threats, and combat cybercrime. We note the G20's commitment to work in 2022 towards enhancing confidence in the digital environment by improving internet safety and countering online abuse, hate speech, online violence and terrorism, while protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Recognizing the key role of the digital economy in the economic recovery process, we will also step up our efforts to foster an open, fair and non-discriminatory digital environment and to help bridge the digital divide.

20. Governments around the world used emergency powers and extraordinary measures to manage the COVID-19 health crisis. We note that such measures should be proportionate, temporary and non-discriminatory, and aimed at preserving the well-being of people and their lives. We affirm that parliaments are best placed to conduct democratic oversight of pandemic responses, particularly the use of emergency powers. As parliamentarians, we encourage governments to make sure that all COVID-19 related policies are in accordance with democratic principles, human rights and the rule of law.

21. We note the increasing vitality and advancement of information and communication technology (ICT) in the public sector during the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic is believed to have spurred more innovative public engagement in the public sector through ICT, which creates a more vibrant and dynamic democracy. The parliaments of the G20 countries are committed to mainstreaming the use of ICT in strengthening democracy, particularly for the purpose of channelling public voices into the policy-making process and ensuring the inclusiveness of public decision-making during the post-pandemic era.

22. The COVID-19 pandemic is undoubtedly having a varying degree of impact on the daily practices of procedural democracy, including in terms of the postponement of national elections and democratic backsliding. Parliaments, as a main pillar of democracy, have a moral and institutional responsibility to restore democratic practices including free and periodic elections, public deliberation, and inclusive policy making.

23. Strong parliaments are key to strong democracies and to ensuring that citizens' welfare and well-being are at the centre of policymaking and legislation. As the representatives of the people and of all interests in society, the G20 parliaments need to be actively engaged in the G20 processes and duly represented in a gender and age balanced manner. Parliaments can and should provide a substantive contribution to G20 deliberations, alongside civil society, the private sector and the other constituencies of the G20. We therefore call upon the G20 leaders to formally acknowledge the role of the P20.

Part II.

The Chair also expressed the view that :

24. Wars around the world, including the war in Ukraine, pose a threat to global security and to effective multilateralism based on the fundamental principles of international law. All Speakers of Parliament expressed their commitment to the United Nations Charter and to the principles of international law. Several Speakers reiterated their strong condemnation of Russia's actions in Ukraine, including in their views the unjustifiable military aggression against the country and its people, and the illegal annexation of the territories of another sovereign State. The Russian Federation strongly denied such condemnations, referring to the freely expressed will of millions of people, who have exercised the legal right to self-determination after declining to accept the coup d'état in Ukraine in 2014, and have been exposed to armed offence by the Ukrainian authorities. Other Speakers wished to avoid qualification of these actions and focus the language in the outcome document on the steps ahead to restore peace, through dialogue and in observance of international law. Speakers welcomed the mandate and peacebuilding mission of the IPU Task Force on the peaceful resolution of the war in Ukraine, established pursuant to the Resolution on the *Peaceful resolution of the war in Ukraine, respecting international law, the Charter of the United Nations and territorial integrity*, adopted on the occasion of the 144th IPU Assembly held in Nusa Dua in March 2022. In addition to deepening the food crisis induced by the pandemic, the war has threatened energy security and increased global complexities and uncertainties, including in the financial markets. Speakers urge G20 leaders to redouble their efforts to overcome differences, promote peace and economic recovery, effectively address the current crises and seize all opportunities to create a fairer, more sustainable and prosperous global society. Parliaments too, through diplomacy and dialogue, must strengthen their contributions towards advancing peace, sustainable development and economic recovery.

Closing

25. All Speakers thanked the Parliament of Indonesia for hosting the Eighth P20 Speakers' Summit and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) for its support, and looked forward to working with the Parliament of India during the country's presidency of the G20 in 2023.