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For democracy. For everyone.

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Annual Members' reporting exercise

Reporting by IPU Member Parliaments on actions taken to follow up on IPU declarations, resolutions and other initiatives

Executive summary

Every year, several Member Parliaments from each geopolitical group are selected on a [rotational basis](#) to participate in a survey and share information and examples of good practices in follow-up to IPU declarations, resolutions and other initiatives. After an Assembly, a decision adopted by the IPU membership may prompt a parliament to undertake various actions, such as disseminating it to all relevant stakeholders, holding debates in plenary or in committees, integrating it into its legislative, budgetary and oversight procedures, etc. IPU outcomes have the potential to stimulate political will for further action on a given issue, influence MPs and public sentiment, and place a subject on a parliament's agenda. The impact of IPU decisions highly depends on how Member Parliaments translate them domestically and transform declared goals into tangible policy.

This document presents data and examples of parliamentary action gathered between March and June 2024, when 37 IPU Member Parliaments were invited to answer a survey. An invitation was also extended to all other Member Parliaments to participate on a voluntary basis. For the second year in a row, the level of participation in this exercise showed an improvement and a majority (81%) of the parliaments expected to report met this statutory requirement by responding to the survey. Nevertheless, while many parliaments provided comprehensive information and thorough responses, others failed to provide specific details of measures taken within their countries.

76% of the Member Parliaments surveyed had communicated the results of the 2023 IPU Assemblies to their respective members and staff. Respondents also reported taking further measures by adopting or modifying laws and/or decisions drawing from IPU resolutions, declarations and decisions on major global issues such as climate change, democracy, human rights, gender equality, youth participation, peace and security, and sustainable development. Examples of good practices on these IPU areas of priority were collected for this 2024 exercise and include actions taken by the parliaments of Australia, Libya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Qatar and Romania, among many others. In keeping with the IPU's goal of opening up global processes to parliamentary scrutiny and input, this paper also presents some examples of parliaments' actions vis-à-vis the United Nations (UN) and other global processes.

Reporting at the IPU is constantly evolving and requires regular deliberation among Member Parliaments. This exercise is particularly relevant within the framework of the 2022-2026 IPU Strategy, which aims to strengthen accountability at all levels. While acknowledging that Member Parliaments are ultimately in the driving seat for implementing the resolutions, decisions and initiatives they adopt, the IPU Secretariat will continue to support them actively when needed. Accountability at all levels also involves promoting involvement with all IPU reporting mechanisms, including this annual reporting exercise, the special accountability segments at Assemblies, follow-up work performed by the Bureaux of the Standing Committees, and advisory assistance through the IPU's programmatic work.

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The IPU Statutes state that all Member Parliaments and Associate Members shall send an annual report of actions taken to follow up on IPU resolutions and decisions (Article 6).

It is also the duty of IPU Member Parliaments to submit all IPU resolutions within their respective parliaments in the most appropriate form, to communicate them to their governments, to stimulate their implementation, and to inform the IPU Secretariat as often and as fully as possible, particularly in their annual reports, of the steps taken and the results obtained (cf. Assembly Rule 39.2). To this end, all heads of delegations to IPU Assemblies should submit, in accordance with national laws, a report to their national parliaments with a copy to the IPU Secretary General as soon as possible following the closure of the Assembly (Article 7).

Since 2017, the Governing Council has decided to pursue an approach based on a predictable rotational cycle. A number of parliaments from each geopolitical group are designated to report each year, with each Member Parliament expected to report every four years. This is intended to allow sufficient time to prepare a submission and reduce the burden of annual reporting.

In addition, the IPU Strategy for 2022-2026 has identified the strengthening of accountability at all levels as one of the core strategic objectives of the Organization. As noted under this strategic objective, the IPU “will enhance existing accountability efforts both at the level of Member Parliaments and within the Secretariat itself. It will clarify, standardize and strengthen processes that require follow-up action by Member Parliaments on key issues; expand Member engagement (in particular between events); streamline and enhance parliamentary tracking and reporting mechanisms by Members; and more consistently track, consider and apply Member feedback”.

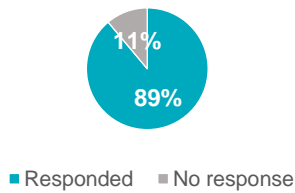
This edition of the annual reporting exercise incorporates qualitative and quantitative data collected from national parliaments in 2024, when 37 IPU Member Parliaments scheduled to report were asked to complete a survey. Every IPU Member Parliament was invited and strongly encouraged to participate on a voluntary basis. The survey aimed to gather standardized statistics as well as specific examples of how Member Parliaments implemented and followed up on IPU declarations, resolutions, decisions and other initiatives. Survey questions were formulated in a multiple-choice format, allowing respondents to answer either ‘yes’, ‘no’, or ‘do not know’, with a blank space to provide specific examples and elaborate on the actions taken by Parliament.

The 2024 edition of the survey was streamlined and structured to enquire about concrete parliamentary measures on the priority IPU impact areas outlined in the [IPU 2022-2026 Strategy](#)¹, as well as the interaction between Parliament and the UN. The survey was disseminated online and in MS Word format, eliciting approximately equal participation rates using each method. All completed surveys that the IPU Secretariat received from 15 March to 15 July 2024 have informed this report and are available to the IPU membership for consultation at the following [link](#).

Of the 37 Member Parliaments designated to report in 2024, 30 responded to the questionnaire, representing an 81% response rate, an improvement over the 2023 rate (71%). An additional eight Member Parliaments submitted voluntary responses. The 2024 response rate can be broken down according to the IPU geopolitical groups as follows:

¹ (1) climate change, (2) democracy, human rights, gender equality and youth participation, (3) peace and security, and (4) sustainable development for all.

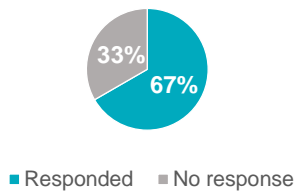
African Group



89% of the African Group Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2024 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (8):** Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe
- **No response (1):** Mauritius
- **Voluntary contributions (1):** Guinea-Bissau

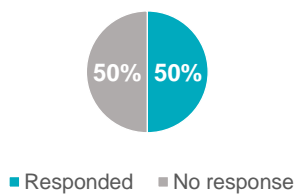
Arab Group



67% of the Arab Group Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2024 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (2):** Qatar, Saudi Arabia
- **No response (1):** Palestine
- **Voluntary contributions (1):** Libya

Asia-Pacific Group



50% of the Asia-Pacific Group Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2024 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (3):** Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines
- **No response (3):** Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Palau
- **Voluntary contributions (1):** Australia

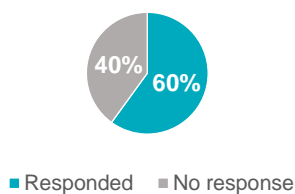
Eurasia Group



100% of the Eurasia Group Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2024 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (2):** Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation

Group of Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC)



60% of the GRULAC Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2024 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (3):** Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay
- **No response (2):** Panama, Peru
- **Voluntary contributions (1):** Suriname

Twelve Plus Group



■ Responded

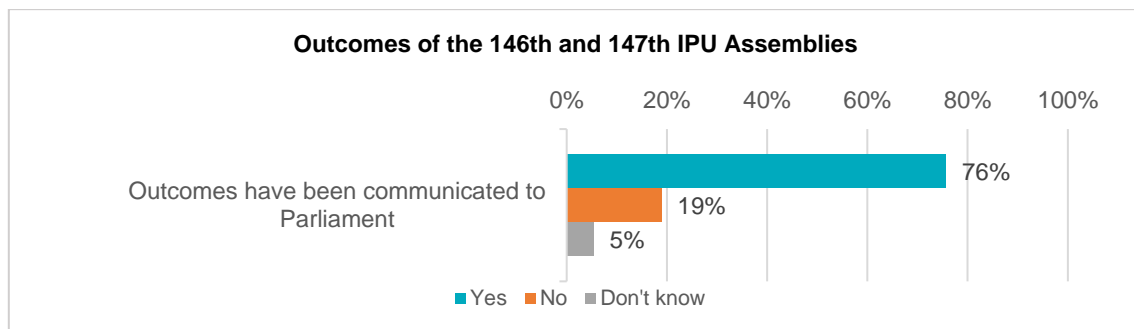
100% of the Twelve Plus Group Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2024 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (12):** Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia
- **Voluntary contributions (4):** Germany, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, United Kingdom

Survey findings

1. Outcomes of the 2023 IPU Assemblies

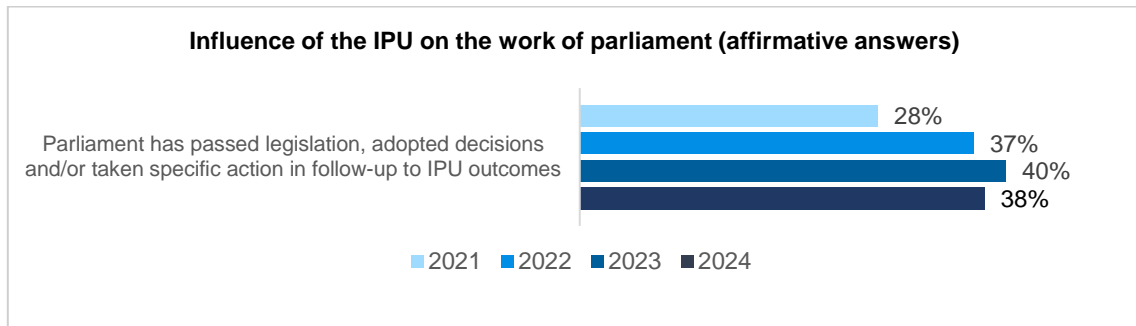
According to the IPU Statutes, IPU Member Parliaments must communicate the Organization’s resolutions and decisions within their respective parliaments and governments and promote their implementation within their national context. In this regard, 76% of respondents reported having conveyed the outcomes of the [146th IPU Assembly](#) (Manama, March 2023) and the [147th IPU Assembly](#) (Luanda, October 2023).



The following examples can be highlighted as good practices in the dissemination of IPU Assembly resolutions, decisions and results:

- After each IPU Assembly, the Bundestag of **Germany** receives written reports detailing the meeting’s outcomes, which are also published online and referred to the relevant parliamentary committees for discussion. Assembly results are also systematically shared with the Federal Foreign Office.
- In **Rwanda**, the declarations and resolutions of the 2023 IPU Assemblies were distributed to all MPs. The delegation’s report of its activities during the 146th Assembly was presented, debated and thoroughly reviewed during a plenary session, where all MPs had the chance to engage with the work of the IPU.
- In **Qatar**, the IPU delegation provided detailed reports and briefings on the results of the Manama and Luanda IPU Assemblies during the Shura Council’s discussion sessions and Bureau meetings. The resolutions and outcomes of these Assemblies were also made available to the public through the Parliament’s official website, social media platforms and official newspaper.
- Likewise, the IPU delegation of **Namibia** presented reports of its participation in the 146th and 147th IPU Assemblies. Parliament held a discussion regarding its engagement and work vis-à-vis the IPU, and the Speaker of the National Assembly released statements on the results of the 2023 IPU Assemblies that received significant coverage in the national media.

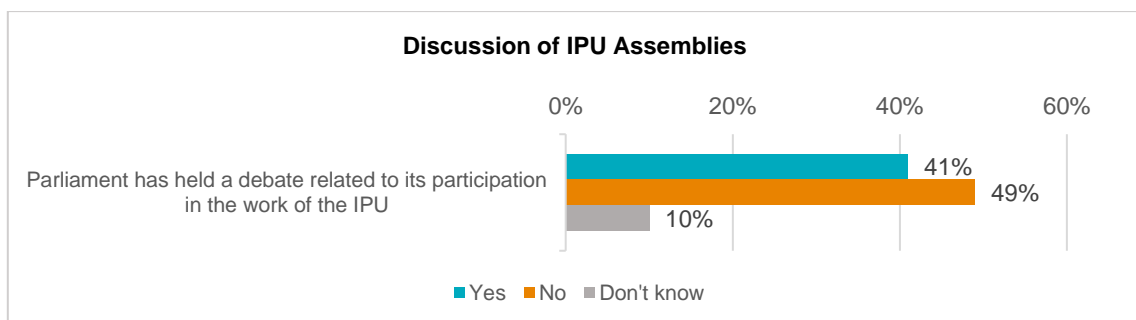
Furthermore, the 2024 survey findings indicate that IPU resolutions and decisions have also influenced tangible action in parliaments, with 38% of respondents indicating that their parliament has passed legislation, adopted decisions and/or taken specific actions in follow-up to IPU outcomes, a slight decrease from 2023 (40%).



Some examples of action by IPU Member Parliaments include:

- As per the recent [IPU resolution on cybercrimes \(2023\)](#) adopted at the 146th Assembly, which encourages parliaments to ratify existing international instruments that address the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for criminal purposes, **Madagascar** joined the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection in 2024. This Convention aims to enhance and standardize the laws of African Union countries regarding ICTs while upholding fundamental freedoms and human rights.
- The Parliament of **Australia** reported having established the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) in response to SDG16 and in line with the values outlined in the [IPU Luanda Declaration \(2023\)](#) on strong institutions. The NACC acts as an autonomous and independent organism that has the power to investigate and document corrupt behaviour within the public sector. Every public official can be investigated, including ministers, MPs, staff members, members of statutory offices, etc. The NACC is overseen by a legally mandated bipartisan Joint Standing Committee of Parliament.
- The Congress of the **Philippines** communicated on several measures influenced by the outcomes of the 2023 IPU Assemblies. For example, on the issue of achieving a negative carbon balance in forests, Parliament adopted a national plan on climate change and currently supports various programmes to enhance the sustainability of agriculture and climate resilience. Furthermore, in accordance with the values outlined in the [IPU Manama Declaration \(2023\)](#), Parliament oversees the implementation of the Bangsamoro Organic Law and the Indigenous People’s Rights Act, with the aim to promote peaceful coexistence and social inclusion among diverse communities in the country.
- In **Liechtenstein**, the Landtag enacted a Cyber Security Law in May 2023. This legislation seeks heightened protection for the network and information systems utilized by operators of critical services in sectors such as energy, transportation, banking, finance, infrastructure, health care, and drinking water supply and distribution.

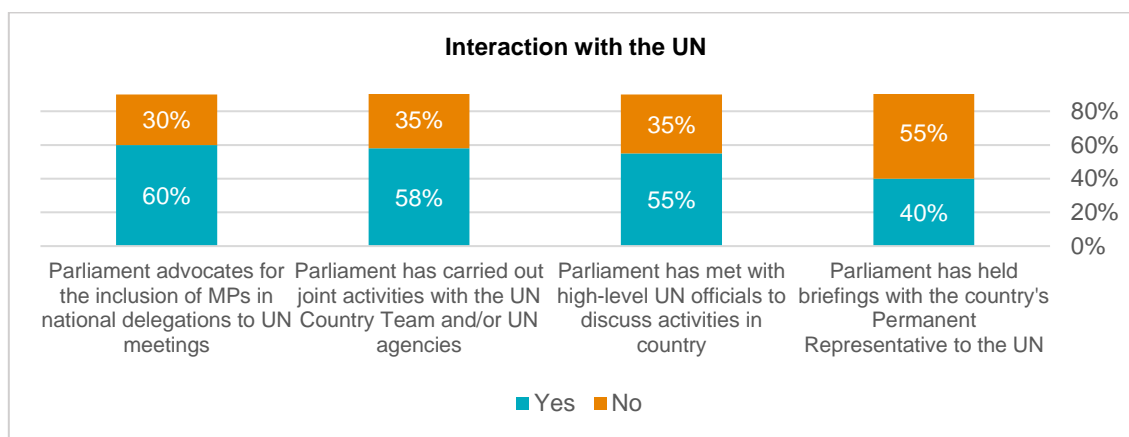
However, survey results indicate there is still potential for development in mainstreaming and disseminating the work of the IPU and its Assemblies within each Parliament. Indeed, only 41% of respondents reported having held debates about their participation in the IPU.



2. Interaction with the United Nations

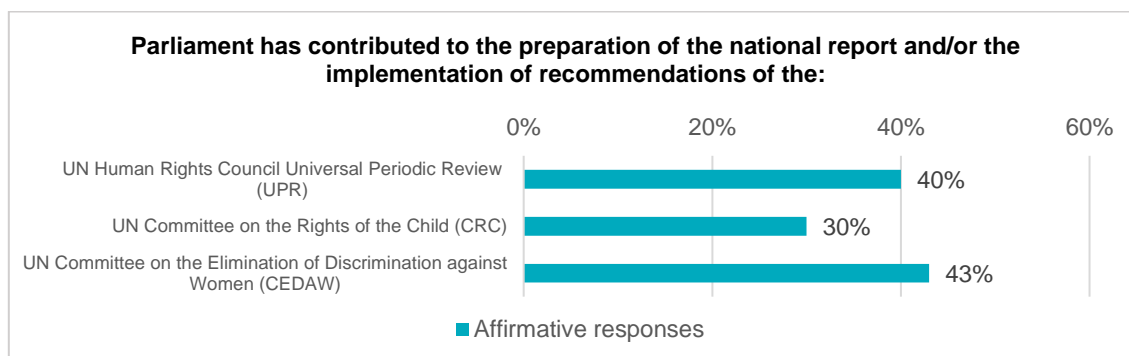
The IPU political project at the United Nations aims to open up processes to parliamentary scrutiny and input, which is most effectively achieved by the intervention of national parliaments in the UN through their respective governments. In this regard, most respondents (60%) affirm that they have advocated for the inclusion of parliamentarians in national delegations to major meetings, such as the [UN Conference on Climate Change Conference of the Parties \(UNFCCC COP\)](#) and the [UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development \(HLPF\)](#).

There has also been some moderate progress in terms of the percentage of respondents who report working with their UN Country Teams and/or other in-country UN agencies (58% in 2024, 48% in 2023, 40% in 2022 and 34% in 2021) and meeting with high-level UN officials to discuss activities in their countries (55% in 2024 versus 38% in 2023). However, only 40% of respondents reported having had briefings with their country’s Permanent Representative to the UN, a figure similar to the 2023 results (43%).



Moreover, for several years, the IPU has also been working to involve parliaments in the UN human rights mechanisms, namely the [UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review \(UPR\)](#) and the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies such as the [Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women \(CEDAW Committee\)](#) and the [Committee on the Rights of the Child \(CRC Committee\)](#).

In 2023, over 48 MPs participated in the UPR, a procedure for countries to report on human rights progress. Although this represents a record number, there is still potential for enhancing parliaments’ involvement in preparing national reports and implementing recommendations from these key UN processes. Indeed, less than half of the surveyed parliaments responded positively to the questions related to this topic.



The following practices exemplify the active involvement of parliaments vis-à-vis the UN:

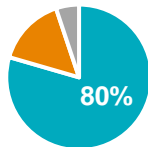
- The Parliament of **Libya** frequently interacts with a range of UN entities on various subjects. For example, in the aftermath of Cyclone Daniel in 2023, meetings were convened with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), representatives of the United Nations in Libya, and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

(OCHA). Moreover, the House of Representatives regularly interacts with the central hub of UN agencies to assess operations and seek solutions to the country's challenges. Members of Parliament are also incorporated into national delegations representing Libya at the United Nations.

- In **Romania**, participation in UN activities is a key aspect of the Parliament's external relations work. Romanian parliamentarians systematically attend UN meetings as part of the country's national delegation, including the HLPF, UNFCCC COP sessions, Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) annual sessions, World Health Assemblies, UNESCO meetings, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) meetings, and the 2023 UPR session for Romania's review. Parliamentary delegations to UN meetings typically hold briefings with Romania's Permanent Representatives to the UN before the session.
- In 2022, MPs from **Morocco** actively contributed to their country's UPR report. During discussions at the UN Human Rights Council and the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, MPs described their efforts to encourage the ratification of several UN human rights treaties. They also emphasized their role in advocating for a law to strengthen the National Human Rights Council and legislative changes to promote a more autonomous judiciary. Morocco's delegation to these two UN human rights bodies included 15 lawmakers representing various constituencies.
- In **Monaco**, following recommendations from the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the National Council implemented measures to combat school harassment. For example, Parliament advocated for the development of dedicated resources against bullying, which resulted in the establishment of a specialized website and telephone hotline to assist victims and address harassment incidents.

3. Climate change

Is Parliament taking specific action to become a greener institution?



■ Yes ■ No ■ Don't know

The [2022-2026 IPU Strategy](#) underscores the priority of immediate measures to address climate change as the Organization's foremost policy concern.

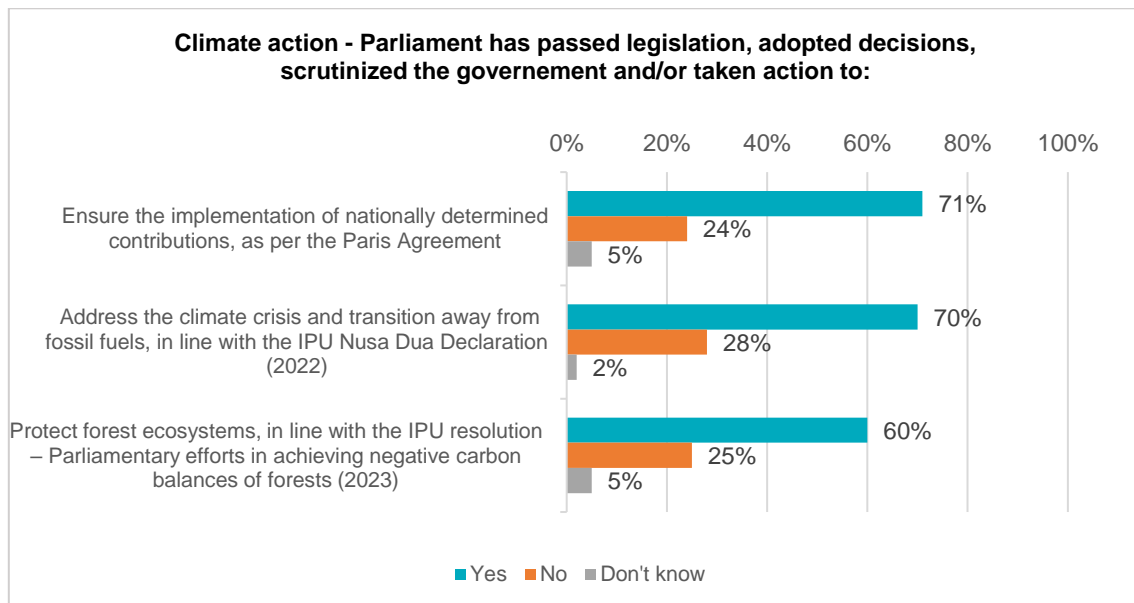
Aligned with this goal and with the 10 actions for greener parliaments outlined in the IPU's [Parliaments for the Planet](#) campaign, it is worth noting that the vast majority of the 2024 survey respondents (80%) have implemented substantial measures to decrease emissions and make their parliaments more sustainable.

Examples of parliaments describing practices to become greener include:

- The Parliament of **Montenegro** implemented an e-parliament system that digitalizes the legislative process and decreases reliance on paper. In 2022, the main building of the Parliament had a refurbishment that prioritized sustainability. Energy-efficient technologies, enhanced insulation, and optimized lighting and HVAC systems were installed, greatly reducing the building's energy consumption. Additionally, 248 solar panels were mounted on the rooftop to meet 45% of the building's yearly electrical requirements. Parliament purchased electric vehicle charging stations and is in the process of transitioning its entire vehicle fleet to electric cars.
- Similarly, to mitigate its ecological footprint, the Parliament of **Cambodia** installed solar panels and substituted fossil-fuelled cleaning vehicles with electric sweepers. Parliament implemented initiatives to decrease unnecessary worker travel and promote environmentally friendly modes of transportation, such as cycling. Following the introduction of a waste recycling programme, the Senate's building now produces fertilizers and uses them in its gardens, which have been converted into one of Phnom Penh's most extensive areas of vegetation.

- In **Mozambique**, the Assembly of the Republic is aiming to reach “zero-paper” status by dematerializing administrative and legislative processes. There are currently multiple actions in progress, including implementing internet-based systems for handling legislative and administrative papers, introducing tablets in the plenary Chamber, enhancing wireless network access points, and promoting national and international cooperation and partnerships to support these initiatives.

Furthermore, most Parliaments surveyed reported having taken steps to ensure the implementation of nationally determined contributions, as per the [Paris Agreement](#) (71%). The majority of respondents also reported having taken actions to transition away from fossil fuels to renewable energy (70%) and intensify efforts to prevent and halt deforestation (60%), which is in line with the most recent [IPU declarations and resolutions on climate change](#). Nevertheless, fewer than half (47%) of survey participants reported having tabled the outcome documents of the Parliamentary Meetings at [COP27](#) and/or [COP28](#).



Good practices in this regard include:

- In **Pakistan**, Parliament has increased funding for environmental projects through the 2023 national budget. Initiatives include the Indus Delta Blue Carbon Project, which restored 75,000 hectares of mangroves, and the Chilgoza Pine Forests project, which supports local communities and forest conservation. Pakistan is also currently developing a National Action Plan for Forest Landscape Restoration.
- The National People’s Congress of **China** passed and oversaw the implementation of multiple acts to promote renewable energy and environmentally friendly transportation. These include the Energy Conservation Law, the Promotion of Clean Energy Law, and the Circular Economy Promotion Law. The country has now become a global leader in investing in renewable energies. For example, the amount of wind and solar power capacity being built in China is double the combined amount of the rest of the world.
- In 2023, the Storting of **Norway** amended and strengthened its Climate Change Act to reinforce the country’s commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The updated legislation sets a target to reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. Likewise, to transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy, the Norwegian Parliament has decided that all new cars sold in the country by 2025 must be zero-emission.
- In **Paraguay**, Parliament has actively addressed climate change through several legislative measures. For example, legislative acts have designated protected wilderness areas in the country and prohibited deforestation in its eastern region. Parliament also sent a large delegation to COP28 and tabled outcome documents from the conference.

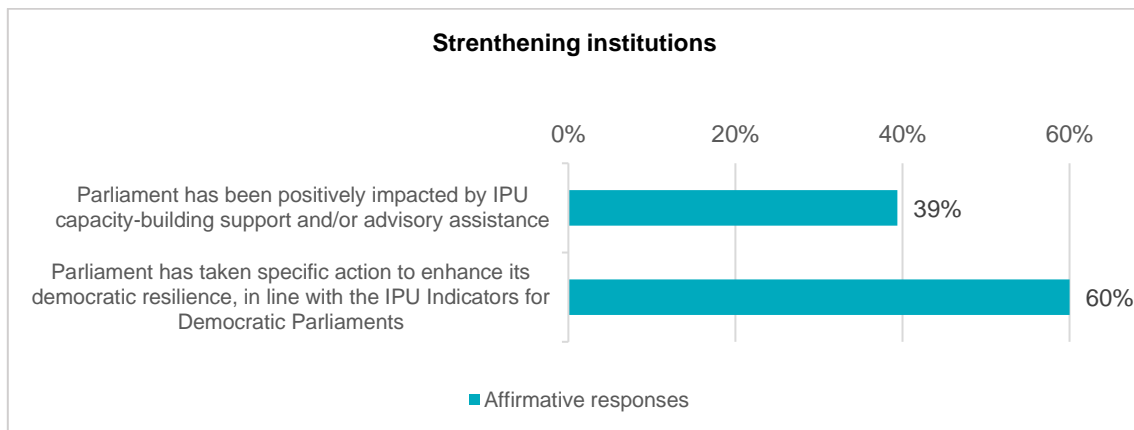
- In 2023, following an IPU workshop, the National Assembly of **Benin** adopted a new law on chemical and waste management. The law established strict standards across production, marketing, imports, exports, packaging and disposal, and aligned Benin's efforts with international environmental conventions such as the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions.

4. Democracy, human rights, gender equality and youth participation

Technical assistance and strong parliaments

Strong parliaments are a fundamental element in the structure of democratic societies and a critical driver of development. The IPU therefore provides technical support, capacity-building and advisory assistance based on specific requests. This assistance is always grounded in the [Common Principles for Support to Parliaments](#), developed 10 years ago by a group of parliaments and partners convened by the IPU and currently endorsed by 149 national parliaments, 11 parliamentary assemblies and 21 partner organizations.

In 2024, 39% of parliaments surveyed reported being positively impacted by IPU capacity-building and/or advisory assistance. Furthermore, 60% declared that they are taking action to enhance their democratic resilience, as outlined in the [Indicators for Democratic Parliaments](#).

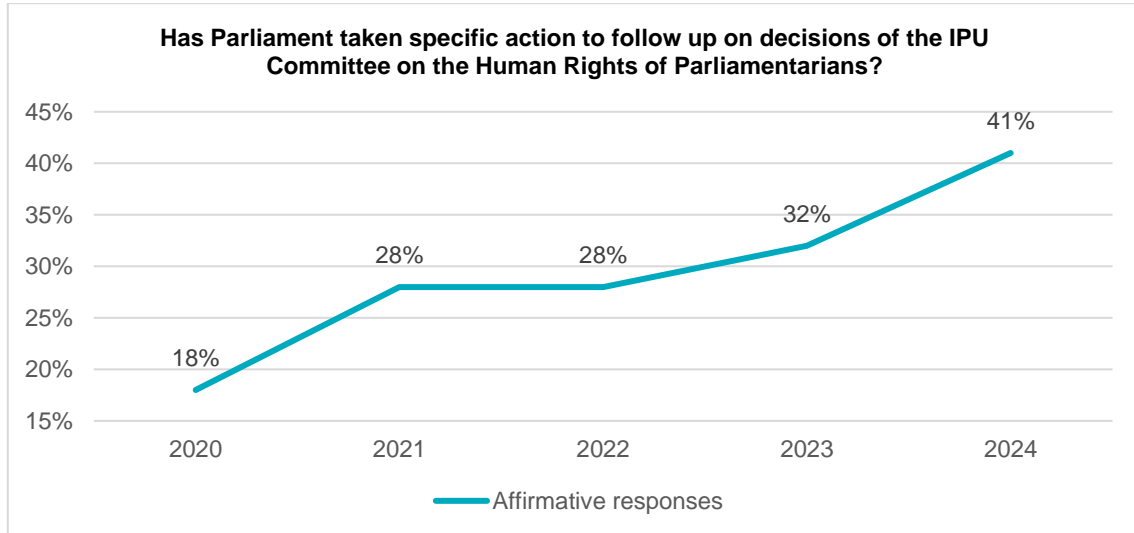


Good examples include:

- The National Transition Council (CNT) of **Mali** reported that parliamentary secretaries and staff received training in report-writing skills with the help of the IPU. The CNT also conducted campaigns to publicize the country's July 2023 Constitution, which created a Senate as a second chamber to strengthen Mali's democratic and institutional resilience.
- The IPU facilitated a training programme for parliamentary staff in the **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, conducted by Indonesian parliamentary staff. This programme aimed to enhance the Parliament's understanding and expertise in organizing international events, specifically the upcoming AIPA General Assembly, which will be hosted by the National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in October 2024.
- In **Djibouti**, the IPU facilitated the involvement of the National Assembly's Committee on Human Rights with the country's UPR process at the UN HRC. In April and June 2023, a series of workshops with members of the Committee enhanced their understanding of the UPR process and offered opportunities for parliamentary involvement in the drafting of the country's national report.
- The Parliament of **Albania** used the Indicators for Democratic Parliaments as a key resource in the formulation of its own standards framework. The Parliament specifically employed the indicators outlined in Target 3 (transparent parliament) and Target 6 (participatory parliament) to analyse the many elements that contribute to transparent and participatory parliamentary processes.

Human rights of parliamentarians

According to the 2024 survey, only 41% of respondents reported taking specific action to follow up on [decisions made by the IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians \(CHRP\)](#). Although this rate has been increasing since 2020, there is room for improvement in how parliaments and parliamentarians support the Committee’s decisions. These could include sending reports to Prime Ministers and Presidents, holding bilateral meetings with and visits to the countries involved, and forming parliamentary friendship groups.

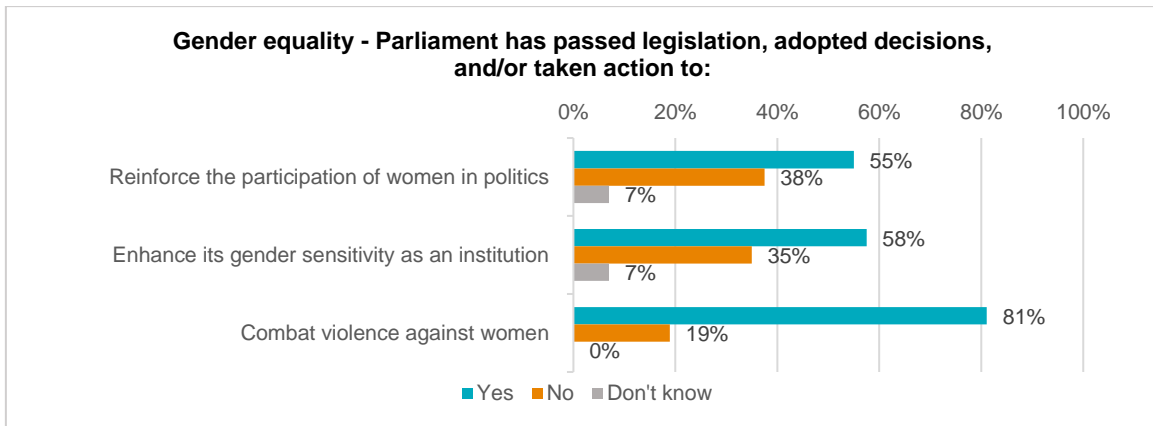


Examples of good parliamentary practices regarding the defence of the human rights of parliamentarians include:

- The IPU delegation of **Norway** reports communicating all CHRP decisions to the Parliament’s Foreign Affairs Committee. These decisions are then utilized as essential background information when preparing for meetings and/or debates that involve countries with open cases.
- In **New Zealand**, Parliament has taken specific action to defend the human rights of parliamentarians and follow-up on specific decisions of the CHRP. For example, on 9 May 2024, Parliament passed a motion condemning human rights violations in Myanmar and urging the release of arbitrarily detained prisoners.
- In **Burundi**, the National Assembly established a Commission on the human rights of MPs. If an MP experiences a human rights violation, the Commission can investigate and submit a report to the Bureau of the National Assembly to determine an appropriate response. The Commission collaborates with the country’s human rights bodies, such as the Independent National Commission on Human Rights and the Ministry of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender.
- **France’s** IPU Group sends all CHRP decisions to the President of the Senate, the Chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. CHRP cases are also raised through the Parliament’s diplomatic channels, which include bilateral meetings, friendship groups, committee hearings, foreign policy debates and written enquiries to the Government.

Gender equality

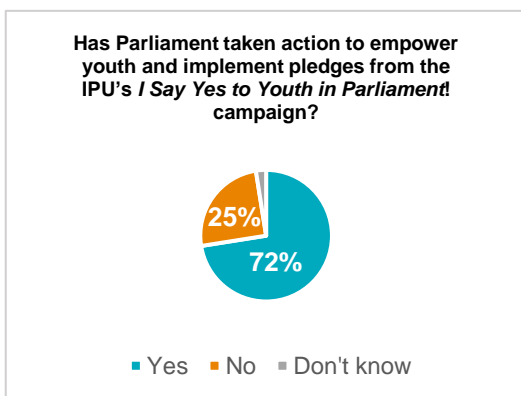
The 2024 survey demonstrated favourable outcomes in the realm of gender equality. 55% of the reporting Members stated that they had implemented measures to strengthen the involvement of women in politics, and 58% reported that they are taking steps to improve Parliament’s awareness and gender sensitivity. Moreover, a significant majority, 81% of the parliaments surveyed, said that they had set out targeted measures to address the issue of violence against women.



In this regard, several good practices are worth highlighting:

- In June 2022, the Parliament of the **Republic of Moldova** established a Women’s Caucus, which provides a new framework for cooperation and intra-institutional dialogue, enabling women MPs from both the majority and opposition to strengthen women’s rights nationwide. The Caucus coordinates efforts to advocate for gender equality, economic independence, empowerment, and family-friendly policies through legislative initiatives and support. Furthermore, the current Parliament has the most female MPs in the Republic of Moldova’s history, with 40 seats filled by women.
- In 2023, in **Namibia**, Parliament passed the Domestic Violence Amendment Act, which strengthens protections against gender-based violence. Parliament has also hosted events for rural women and their male partners and implemented Affirmative Action policies to increase women’s representation in decision-making positions. Women MPs have benefited from IPU-funded capacity-building programmes to improve gender representation.
- In the **Russian Federation**, Parliament created the Council of the Eurasian Women’s Forum to increase women’s participation in various sectors, including politics, industry, the digital economy, philanthropy, regional development and international cooperation. The Council of the Eurasian Women’s Forum also focuses on developing women’s leadership programmes and effective social mobility mechanisms for women.
- In 2023, and in view of legislative elections, MPs in **Indonesia** received IPU training in communicating the importance of women’s participation in politics and Parliament, focusing on engaging with the media, decision makers and the general public at national and local levels.

Youth participation



Since the inauguration of the [I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament!](#) campaign in 2021, over 1,500 “Changemakers” have committed to its cause. This includes about 700 MPs from over 160 countries, about 60 Speakers of Parliament, and 15 high-level Heads of State or organizations.

The 2024 reporting exercise shows that the vast majority of parliaments (72%) have taken action to empower youth participation and implement the [campaign’s pledges](#).

Some practices worth highlighting include:

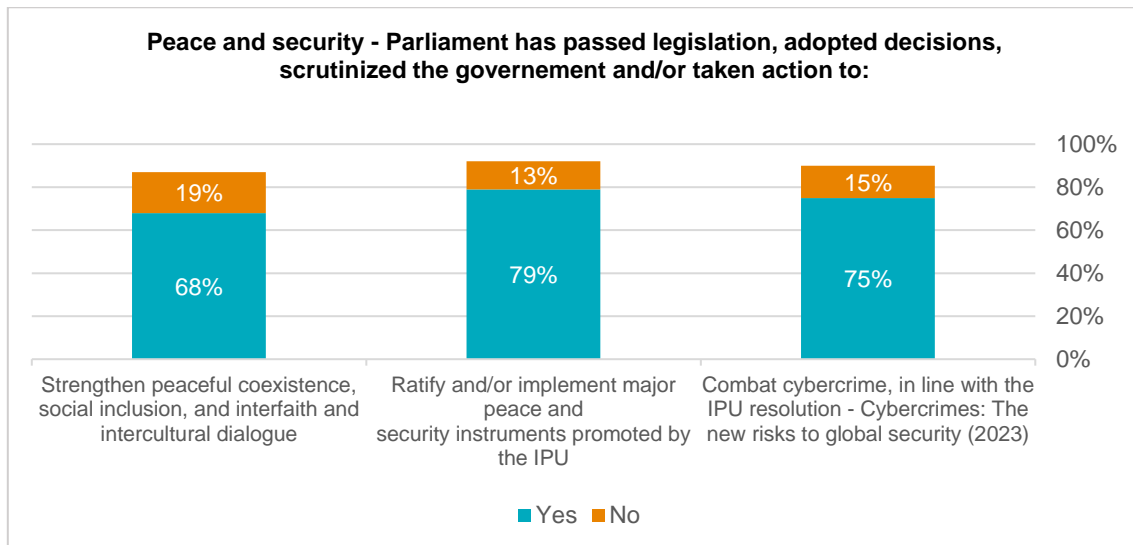
- In 2023, **Mexico** amended Articles 55 and 91 of the country’s Constitution, lowering the age of eligibility for Parliament and the Executive Cabinet to 18 and 25 years respectively. Initiatives like the Youth Parliament also sought to provide platforms for youth to contribute to legislative processes.

- In **Poland**, throughout 2023, the Senate organized 19 youth debates entitled “Senate Dialogues” in collaboration with the Senate Chancellery, the Warsaw Centre for Educational and Social Innovation and Training, and the Free School Foundation. These debates seek to promote young people’s engagement in the legislative process and have been a success, with over 1,700 high school students participating.
- In September 2022, **Zambia’s** Parliament formed a Youth Parliamentary Caucus after having signed up to the IPU’s *I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament!* campaign. The Caucus aims to incorporate youth perspectives into the work of the National Assembly, provide a platform for young parliamentarians to address issues that are directly relevant to them, and empower young leaders through capacity-building initiatives, some of which have been supported by the IPU.
- The **Republic of Korea** has a Children’s Assembly composed of youth from all 253 electoral districts, each represented by a “Child MP”, typically a 12-year-old. With the support of Parliament’s Legislative Training Division, young participants identify local and national issues, debate solutions, and draft legislative proposals. The best proposals are debated during a one-day session at the National Assembly, where selected legislative ideas are reviewed and may even influence actual laws. For example, mandating the installation of child-sized toilets in public restrooms and regulating teenagers’ time spent online were initiatives that began at the Children’s Assembly and made their way into national law.

5. Peace and security

The IPU lobbies hard for the ratification and implementation of major international peace and security instruments, such as the [Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons \(NPT\)](#), the [Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention](#), the [Arms Trade Treaty \(ATT\)](#), the [Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty \(CTBT\)](#), and the [Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons \(TPNW\)](#). A majority of parliaments surveyed declared having taken action to ratify and/or implement the abovementioned treaties (79%), as well as taking measures to combat cybercrime and enhance cybersecurity (75%), in line with the recently adopted [IPU resolution on cybercrimes \(2023\)](#).

Addressing issues of inclusion and coexistence is also a critical component of the IPU’s mandate to promote peace through political dialogue. In 2023, for the very first time, the IPU convened Speakers and MPs, religious leaders, civil society representatives, and other experts at the [Parliamentary Conference on Interfaith Dialogue](#) to engage in discussions, share best practices on key issues impeding long-term coexistence, and explore action points. In this regard, and in line with the [IPU Marrakesh Communiqué \(2023\)](#), 68% of respondents reported taking action to build more peaceful and inclusive societies.

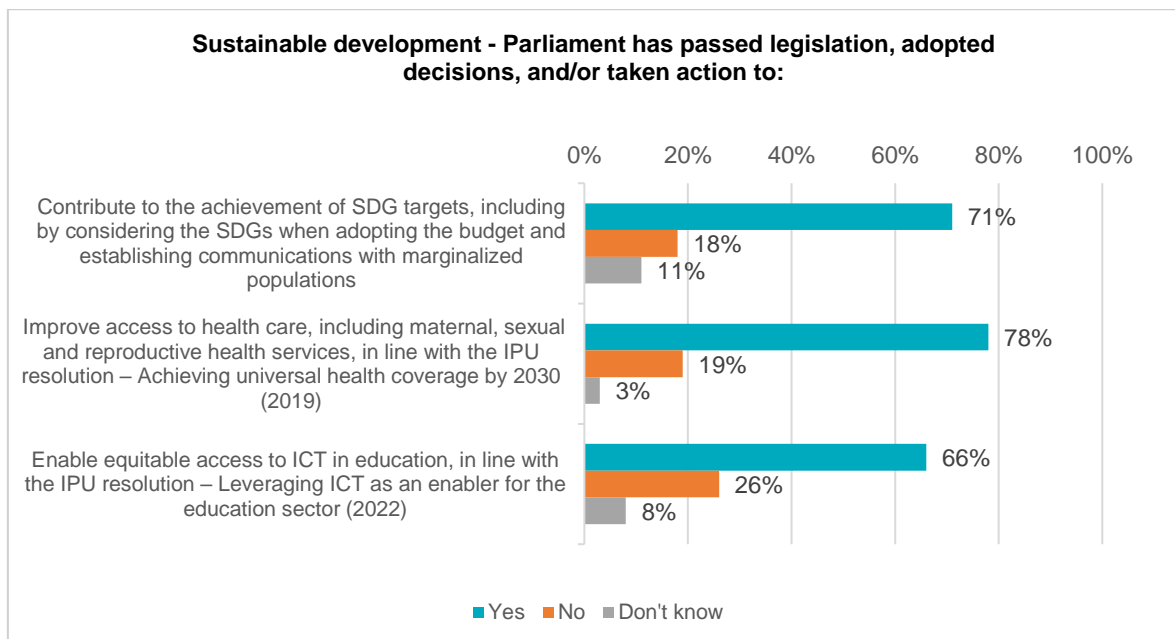


Examples include:

- In the Parliament of **Malawi**, the Media, Information and Communications Committee and the Legal Affairs Committee are currently collaborating with the country’s regulatory authority on telecommunications to develop a Data Protection Bill. These discussions draw from the recent IPU resolution on cybercrimes, which calls upon parliaments to ensure their legislation on cybercrime is up-to-date and relevant and that governments have the tools, resources, and capacity to prevent and combat cybercrime. In the **Netherlands**, Parliament reported an expansion of the National Cyber Security Centre’s (NCSC) ability to address threats and incidents related to network and information systems.
- The Parliament of the **Philippines** reported its ratification of two of the main peace and security treaties promoted by the IPU, the TPNW in 2021 and the ATT in 2022. Similarly, the Parliament of **Sao Tome and Principe** highlighted its ratification of the ATT in 2020, the CTBT in 2022, and the TPNW in 2024. **Australia’s** Parliament underscored that, although the country has not yet signed the TPNW, it has established a parliamentary friendship group to convene and engage with advocates of nuclear disarmament and discuss strategies for ensuring the long-term success of the Treaty. Australia observed the first meeting of parties to the TPNW in 2022 and the second meeting in 2023. On both occasions, the country’s delegation was headed by an MP.
- On the issue of peaceful coexistence, the Parliament of **New Zealand** gave an account demonstrating its capacity to respond decisively to internal threats following the Christchurch mass shooting. In the wake of this tragedy, Parliament moved swiftly to enact a nationwide ban on automatic weapons and assault rifles, with the measure receiving near-unanimous support. The first parliamentary session following the attack began with a prayer in Arabic, symbolizing unity and respect for the Muslim community, followed by the customary parliamentary prayer in Māori and English.

6. Sustainable development for all

The IPU champions and supports parliaments in the implementation of the [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#), with a particular focus on the socioeconomic factors contributing to marginalization and vulnerability. In this regard, most respondents to the 2024 survey affirmed having contributed to the achievement of SDG targets (71%), in particular improving access to health coverage (78%), in line with the [IPU resolution on Universal Health Coverage \(2019\)](#), and enabling access to ICT (66%), in line with the [IPU resolution on ICT and education \(2022\)](#).



Examples of parliamentary action on the SDGs include:

- The National Assembly of **Nicaragua** reports employing an Institutional Policy Information System (SIP-AN) to systematically track legislative contributions to sustainable development and alignment with SDG targets. Parliament has worked to expand health coverage through measures like Law No. 1164, which bolstered health care accessibility and strengthened regulations. Through the annual General Budgetary Law, the National Assembly has invested significant resources to expand health care infrastructure, including new hospitals and mobile clinics for underserved populations.
- In **Pakistan**, the Parliament reported on the establishment of a fully functional SDGs Secretariat to support a Parliamentary Taskforce on SDGs. The SDG Secretariat provides essential resources, including research for legislative interventions, technical expertise on SDG advancements, global best practices, and research briefs to aid oversight and advocacy for better SDG budget allocations. Several goal-specific pieces of legislation have been tabled in the National Assembly to improve SDG targets. For example, the Access to the Media Act ensures sign language interpretation for all public broadcasts, enhancing access to information for the deaf community.
- The Seimas of **Lithuania** surveyed all its committees and commissions to assess their involvement with and oversight of SDG targets. This process entailed developing and distributing a questionnaire, analysing the findings, and sharing them with key stakeholders. Parliament then facilitated dialogue among committees, ministry representatives and research institutions in order to foster collaboration and encourage active participation in SDG implementation. This approach has increased parliamentarians' understanding of the SDGs' interconnectedness and the importance of consistent policies. Legislative changes were also made to ensure that each new law's explanatory note includes the relevant UN SDG it supports. Additionally, the Seimas approved the "State Progress Strategy: Lithuania 2050", which incorporates the SDGs into the country's long-term development goals.

Conclusion

The effectiveness of IPU resolutions, decisions and other initiatives is greatly dependent on the ways in which Member Parliaments transform declared goals into practical and effective measures, policies, programmes or activities. This requires dedication and collaboration from a diverse range of stakeholders, as underscored by the ecosystems approach of the 2022-2026 IPU Strategy (e.g. governments, civil society, academia, the media, and other international actors such as the United Nations).

The existing process for reviewing and facilitating the implementation of IPU results consists of many elements, such as this annual reporting exercise, the special accountability segment of Assembly General Debates, work carried out by the Bureaux of the Standing Committees, capacity-building and advisory assistance through the IPU's programmatic work, and the increased use of communication channels to highlight good parliamentary actions in follow-up to IPU decisions (case studies, social media posts, videos, podcasts, etc.)

In keeping with the IPU's strategic goal for 2022-2026 of enhancing accountability at all levels, IPU Member Parliaments are urged to actively participate and strengthen these mechanisms, particularly between Assemblies. Moreover, to promote parliamentary solidarity, parliaments are also encouraged to support one another in fulfilling their commitments and exchanging examples of good practices so as to bolster peer-to-peer collaboration and learning.

It is strongly recommended that all Member Parliaments of the IPU, individual Members of Parliament, and especially IPU office-holders undertake the following actions:

- Ensure that national IPU delegations provide a report to Parliament following the conclusion of Assemblies. Engage proactively in the process of drafting the report or offer substantial contributions to its content.

- Distribute copies of IPU resolutions passed during Assemblies to all MPs and consult these resolutions during pertinent sessions.
- Make sure that copies of IPU resolutions are transmitted to the Government, pertinent State institutions, agencies and all other relevant stakeholders, with an invitation for them to take action where required.
- Submit enquiries to the Government regarding subjects deliberated and resolutions approved at IPU Assemblies.
- Facilitate plenary or committee debates on the subjects addressed during IPU Assemblies, drawing on relevant IPU resolutions.
- Cite IPU resolutions and decisions in communication outreach efforts, such as press conferences, social media correspondence and interviews.
- Send copies of IPU resolutions and relevant web links to the relevant unit of Parliament so that these can be translated, if need be, and posted on the Parliament's website.
- Utilize the appropriate powers, such as parliamentary legislative, budgetary and oversight authority, to guarantee the efficient implementation of IPU recommendations.
- Make use of IPU publications that include checklists for parliamentarians with concrete examples of how to follow up on IPU recommendations.
- Systematically engage in the annual IPU reporting exercise and submit voluntary survey responses about work undertaken in follow-up to IPU decisions.

Reporting schedule

The following Member Parliaments are scheduled to report in 2025 and 2026 and will be surveyed in the context of the 2025 and 2026 reporting exercises:

2025

African Group

Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Arab Group

Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

Asia-Pacific Group

Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Viet Nam.

Eurasia Group

Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Group of Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina, Chile, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

Twelve Plus Group

Canada, North Macedonia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

2026

African Group

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Arab Group

Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan.

Asia-Pacific Group

Australia, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Eurasia Group

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus.

Group of Latin America and the Caribbean

Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba.

Twelve Plus Group

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France.

Examples of actions by IPU Member Parliaments in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After each IPU Assembly, the Australian delegation presents a report to both chambers of Parliament. The report comprises declarations and decisions adopted by the Assembly and an update on issues addressed by the Governing Council, Standing Committees and all other IPU bodies. Members of the delegation also utilize the report's tabling as an occasion to address the work of the IPU. The report is then published on the Parliament's website, making it available to all Members of Parliament and the public. • Parliament passed a Climate Change Bill in September 2022, establishing a net zero target for 2050, with a 43% reduction from 2005 levels by 2030. Furthermore, a historic agreement was signed with Tuvalu in May 2024, offering the island's population climate asylum. Parliament has taken steps to reduce its carbon footprint, such as installing solar panels, improving kitchen water efficiency, and banning single-use plastic in Parliament House. • On the peace and security instruments promoted by the IPU, despite Australia not being a signatory to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), the Parliament has a friendship group dedicated to the TPNW. The group serves as a platform for parliamentarians to convene and engage with advocates of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, specifically regarding the TPNW, discussing strategies for ensuring the long-term success of the Treaty. The Parliament of Australia also engages in extensive discussions regarding counter-terrorism and violent extremism, regularly enacts legislation on these matters, and has ratified most international treaties on peace and security that the IPU promotes. • Regarding SDG 16 and in line with the IPU Luanda Declaration, the National Anti-Corruption Commission began its operations in July 2023 in response to SDG 16, which aims to establish efficient, responsible and transparent institutions. The NACC is an autonomous organization investigating and documenting corrupt behaviour within the public sector. The NACC can investigate all public officials within the country, including ministers, parliamentary members, staff members, and holders of statutory offices. The setup of this system is intentionally designed to be autonomous from the Government, serving as a demonstration to Australian citizens that they can have confidence in their institutions.
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After each IPU Assembly, the German Bundestag receives written reports detailing the meeting's outcomes, which are published online and referred to the relevant Committees for discussion. Assembly results are also systematically shared with the Federal Foreign Office.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Besides the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, the German Bundestag has approved most international peace and security agreements promoted by the IPU. The Committee on Internal Affairs and Community of the German Bundestag frequently arranges hearings with experts and witnesses on terrorism and violent extremism. The purpose of these hearings is to collect comprehensive and pertinent information to balance the internal security of communities with the civil rights of individuals.
<p>Libya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Libyan Parliament frequently interacts with a range of United Nations entities on various subjects. For example, in the aftermath of Cyclone Daniel in 2023, meetings were convened with the UNHCR, the representative of the United Mission in Libya, and the OCHA. In addition, the House of Representatives regularly convenes with the central hub of UN agencies to assess operations and seek solutions to the country’s challenges. Members of Parliament are also incorporated into national delegations representing Libya at the United Nations. The Libyan Parliament is currently in the process of approving new legislation to address violence against women as part of its efforts towards gender equality. Various actions have been implemented in response to the decisions made by the IPU’s Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians, including engaging in discussions and meetings. The Libyan Parliament organized multiple conferences on peace and security, focusing on conflict prevention to identify and tackle the underlying causes of conflicts. The enactment of Law No. 5 of 2022 on cybercrime and Decree No. 150 of 2024, which regulates cybersecurity practices, was notably in accordance with the resolution on cybercrime adopted at the 146th IPU Assembly. Regarding the SDGs, in 2023, Libya created the Reconstruction and Stabilization Committee to promote sustainable development. This was followed by the establishment of the Libya Development and Reconstruction Fund in 2024. In addition, Parliament has adopted several recommendations on ensuring fair access to Information and Communication Technologies, in line with the IPU Resolution <i>Mainstreaming digitalization and the circular economy to achieve the SDGs, particularly responsible consumption and production</i>, adopted in 2021. A National Committee has been established to carry out the implementation of the SDGs.
<p>Liechtenstein</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to being published on the Parliament intranet, all IPU Declarations and Resolutions are directly sent to all MPs. Follow-up discussions are held within the IPU committee as well as in plenary sessions. An annual debate is held to discuss Liechtenstein’s involvement and work in the IPU. Several members of the Liechtenstein Parliament actively endorse the Vielfalt in der Politik (Diversity in Politics) initiative, which aims to promote gender equality by increasing women’s participation in voting. The Liechtenstein Parliament organized its 8th Youth Session in late 2023 to promote youth inclusion by providing young individuals with a platform to express their opinions and influence political decision-making. Many Members of Parliament participated in this 2023 edition, which focused on “Energy and Night Out”.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with the IPU’s policy emphasis on peace and security, Parliament enacted a Cyber Security Law in May 2023. This legislation seeks to attain heightened protection for the network and information systems utilized by operators of vital services in sectors such as energy, transportation, banking, financial market infrastructures, health care, drinking water supply and distribution, as well as digital infrastructure and providers of digital services. • Parliament deems the successful execution of the SDGs crucial for preserving a liveable nation and planet for future generations. Therefore, its members strongly endorse the systematic integration of an SDG analysis into all new legislation and international treaties. Consequently, the SDGs have become integral to all consultation reports and government bills presented to the Parliament.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Seimas surveyed its committees and commissions to assess their involvement in and oversight of Sustainable Development Goal targets. This required creating and distributing a questionnaire, carefully examining and condensing the findings, and communicating the results to all relevant parties. In addition, the Parliament facilitated a productive dialogue between committees and commissions, ministry representatives, and research institutions to promote cooperation, encourage active participation in SDG implementation, and evaluate the domestic legal structure. This comprehensive strategy has helped parliamentarians understand the interconnectedness of the SDGs and the need for consistent policies. Legislative amendments were also initiated to ensure that an explanatory note accompanying each new law indicates the specific SDG the law can support. The Seimas approved the State Progress Strategy “Lithuania 2050”, which outlines the nation’s future direction and integrates the SDGs into the country’s overall development objectives. The Government is responsible for coordinating the execution of these objectives and finalizing the development of a new strategic governance framework. • Regarding climate change, the Seimas revised its Law on Energy from Renewable Sources to raise the proportion of renewable energy from 50% to 70%, to achieve 100% renewable electricity generation in the country by 2030. The Law on Pollution Tax seeks to achieve the recycling of all plastic waste in the country by 1 January 2025. In addition, the Law on Welfare and Protection of Animals will introduce changes prohibiting fur farming by 2027. A transitional period will begin in 2024 to provide compensation for affected parties.
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Parliament is seeking to address climate change by implementing a wide range of legislative and regulatory measures. The Climate Law, enacted on 15 December 2020, sets the objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050. This will be accomplished by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030, relative to the levels recorded in 2005. The legislation has undergone several amendments, the most recent being in 2024, which aimed to enhance its provisions. Furthermore, Bill 8350, which is being reviewed, aims to expand and strengthen the “Klimabonus” to support the ecological, energy and social transition. The Parliament is now engaged in vigorous discussions over the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNEC) for 2021-2030, establishing national climate objectives.

Examples based on information from Members received by the IPU Secretariat. All completed surveys are available to the IPU Membership for consultation at the following [link](#).

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament has established a climate compensation scheme for flights to become greener as an institution in partnership with the Luxembourg Agency for Development Cooperation. Parliamentary missions prioritize sustainable modes of transportation, carpooling is promoted, and processes have been digitized, incorporating digital files and electronic letter signatures. Energy consumption has been substantially decreased through modifying temperature settings in all buildings, reducing heating in winter, and replacing outdated light bulbs with modern, energy-efficient LED lights.
<p>Madagascar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madagascar ratified the Malabo Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection in 2024, in line with the resolution on cybercrime adopted at the 146th IPU Assembly. This ratification enabled the Convention to come into effect, as it required at least 15 ratifications. This Convention aims to enhance and standardize the laws of African Union countries regarding information and communication technology while upholding fundamental freedoms and human rights.
<p>Malawi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament has actively implemented the resolutions and declarations adopted at the 2023 IPU Assemblies. In line with the cybercrimes resolution adopted at the 146th IPU Assembly, various parliamentary committees are drafting a Data Protection Bill. Furthermore, the Committees on International Relations and Natural Resources and Climate Change collaborated with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change to oversee advancements in implementing the relevant Agreements and Declarations related to climate change management and financing. The Parliamentary Conservation Caucus actively participates in a yearly tree-planting initiative. On gender equality, each year, the Parliament of Malawi sends a delegation to participate in United Nations conferences, including the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). Furthermore, in collaboration with the IPU and SADC Parliamentary Forum, Parliament has implemented initiatives focused on women, children and health matters. These projects are carried out through the Parliamentary Committee on Health and include numerous workshops to enhance health care for women and children. Parliament champions adequate funding for health care and has made efforts to improve the accessibility of health facilities and resources for women and children. Parliament has passed several Bills to tackle matters concerning maternal and reproductive health. These include laws on HIV prevention and management, sexual and reproductive rights, and the prevention of child marriage, among others.
<p>Mali</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Mali, parliamentary secretaries and staff received training in report-writing skills with the help of the IPU. The CNT also conducted campaigns to publicize the July 2023 Constitution, which created a Senate, a second chamber to strengthen Mali's democratic and institutional life.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
<p>Malta</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In January 2021, the Maltese Parliament approved reforms to the Constitution and the election law to enhance women’s representation. In these reforms, the number of MPs must increase by 12 if less than 40% of the MPs returned at a given general election belong to “the under-represented sex,” as defined in the Act. As a result of this provision, following the 2022 elections, the number of women MPs in Malta increased from 10 to 22. These measures will remain in force for 20 years from the date they come into force unless they are revoked or re-enacted through an Act of Parliament according to the provisions of the Maltese Constitution. • Regarding the SDGs, the Sustainable Development Act was enacted in 2012 and subsequently modified in 2019. The objective of this Act is to integrate sustainable development into the operations of the government, promote awareness of sustainable development issues, and encourage the adoption of sustainable practices throughout society. Additionally, it aims to enhance the involvement of civil society and all social actors in integrating sustainable development. Furthermore, the Act establishes a mechanism for harmonization among various branches of the Government. The policy designates Permanent Secretaries in each Ministry as Sustainable Development Coordinators and also requires a Sustainable Development Focal Point to be established in every Government department, agency or entity. The Act also creates additional entities, such as the Guardian of Future Generations and the Sustainable Development Network, to promote the sharing of perspectives and national discussions, as well as supervise the execution of sustainable development in Malta.
<p>Mexico</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mexican delegation to IPU Assemblies regularly reports to Parliament on the outcomes of the meetings and discussions. Significant legal reforms have been adopted in line with the outcomes of the 146th and 147th IPU Assemblies, particularly regarding children’s rights. For example, the three branches of government are now required to create a body to prevent sexual violence and other forms of violence against children and adolescents, care for victims and refer cases under expanded legal provisions. Under this reform, offenders can now be suspended from public office for 10 years. A second reform ensures that authorities continue to help minors during emergencies and natural disasters and that social assistance centres remain open during crises. The Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents has also been enhanced, and provisions against child trafficking have been strengthened, including measures to protect and restore the rights of victims of these crimes. • Mexico’s Parliament actively cooperates with the United Nations and has held hearings with the country’s Permanent Representative to the UN and the UN Resident Coordinator. Issues addressed included global security and conflicts, sustainable development, urban development and pandemic recovery initiatives. Mexican MPs actively participate in the HRC UPR, UNFCCC COP, UN Parliamentary Hearings, ceremonies marking UN milestones, and initiatives such as the “Transforming Mexico from the Local” Award in collaboration with UNDP Mexico.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mexican Parliament has also made progress in the IPU policy areas of democracy, human rights, gender equality and youth participation. For example, reforms to the General Law for Equality between Women and Men have been adopted to achieve balanced representation in public and elected positions. In 2023, Articles 55 and 91 of the Mexican Constitution were amended, lowering the age of eligibility for Parliament and the Executive Cabinet to 18 and 25 years respectively. Initiatives like the Youth Parliament also seek to provide platforms for youth to contribute to legislative processes, fostering a more inclusive and participatory democracy in Mexico. • On peace and security, Mexico's Parliament is committed to strengthening national security and actively responding to emerging threats through legislative measures and collaborative initiatives. Recent amendments to the Law on Credit Institutions bolstered efforts against terrorism. Furthermore, the National Pact for the Cybersecurity of Children and Adolescents, which lawmakers and technology leaders have endorsed, aims to prevent cybercrime and educate vulnerable youth on the subject. The formation of the National Artificial Intelligence Alliance expands discussions on cybersecurity and risk management by encouraging collaboration among academia, civil society and the public and private sectors.
<p>Monaco</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In alignment with the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Government of Monaco has strengthened its plan to combat school harassment, with significant involvement from the National Council. The Council played a role in advocating for the creation of dedicated resources, resulting in the establishment of a specialized website and telephone hotline to support victims and address incidents of harassment. The National Council has also actively promoted gender equality and youth participation. Notably, it adopted a law to provide compensation for victims of domestic and sexual violence, marking a critical step in supporting survivors and ensuring justice. Additionally, in 2021, the National Council established the Youth National Council, a body aimed at fostering greater youth involvement in Monaco's political and social life. • In the area of peace and security, the National Council of Monaco implemented significant legal instruments in 2022 to facilitate the application of the 2005 Warsaw Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and the Financing of Terrorism. Furthermore, the National Council is currently working on a legal project focused on the protection of personal data. This ongoing effort aims to enhance cybersecurity and safeguard individuals' privacy in the digital age, further reinforcing Monaco's legal framework in response to emerging global challenges.
<p>Montenegro</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Montenegro, the head of the delegation to the IPU must submit a detailed report on the discussions held at the IPU. This report is presented to the Parliament's Committee on International Relations. The report includes, as a supplement, the relevant documents adopted at the IPU Assembly, which are subsequently presented to the members of the Committee. In addition, as part of

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<p>established parliamentary practice, members of the IPU delegation share pertinent information about their participation in IPU Assemblies and the decisions made during these meetings. This information is shared during committee meetings and/or plenary discussions, ensuring that the broader Parliament is informed and engaged with IPU outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the involvement of Parliament at the multilateral level and its interaction with the UN system, the legislature has established a robust practice of holding regular briefings with the country’s Permanent Representative to the UN and the UN representatives in the country. These briefings ensure that national priorities are aligned with global discussions and that parliamentarians are fully informed and prepared to engage on key issues. Additionally, in response to the IPU’s recommendation to bolster the role of Parliament in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process, the Parliament participated for the first time in the presentation of the National Report on the State of Human Rights in Montenegro (2018-2022) at the UN Human Rights Council Working Group in Geneva in May 2023. The Parliament contributed by having several of its committees provide data and information on efforts to implement recommendations from the previous UPR cycle. • Parliament has implemented several initiatives to enhance its environmental sustainability and reduce carbon emissions. Key steps include adopting an e-parliament system, which digitizes the legislative process and reduces paper usage. The Parliament’s central building underwent a sustainability-focused renovation in 2022, featuring energy-efficient technologies, improved insulation, and optimized lighting and HVAC systems, significantly cutting energy consumption. Additionally, a solar power plant with 248 panels has been installed on the rooftop, expected to cover over 45% of the Parliament’s annual electricity needs. The Parliament has also installed electric vehicle charging stations and is transitioning to electric vehicles to reduce its carbon footprint further. • On gender equality and women’s participation in politics, key legislative actions of Montenegro include the 2019 Law on Financing Political Parties, which mandates funding for women’s organizations within political parties. Currently, women hold 27.2% of parliamentary seats, and the 2020 Rules of Procedure require that at least one parliament Vice-President must be from the less represented gender. To enhance gender sensitivity, the Parliament conducts gender analyses of laws and organizes an annual Women’s Parliament event on 8 March. In 2022, guidelines were established to prevent workplace discrimination and harassment, alongside gender-sensitive employee training. Furthermore, in December 2023, amendments to the Criminal Code were adopted to strengthen protections against family and gender-based violence, introducing stricter penalties for offences like family violence, female genital mutilation and sexual harassment.
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Assembly of the Republic is actively working towards dematerializing administrative and legislative processes, to achieve its objective of becoming a “zero-paper” parliament. The digitization strategy of Parliament is guided by internal frameworks such as the Parliament’s Strategic Plan, the Strategic Plan for Information and Communication

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<p>Technologies, and relevant national legislation. Presently, several actions are in progress. These actions include implementing systems to handle legislative and administrative documents on the Internet, introducing tablets in the plenary Chamber, improving wireless network access points, and forming partnerships at both national and international levels to support these initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament aims to promote gender equality and reduce social inequalities. For example, in addition to establishing a National Action Plan for Women’s Advancement in 2018, the National Assembly enacted the Laws Against Domestic Violence, Early Marriage, and a Law on Succession. Mozambique has signed the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action, and the declarations on Gender Equality and the Promotion of the Status of Women. • The transformative potential of information and communication technologies (ICT) in education has become a top priority for Mozambique’s decision-making bodies, including the Parliament. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Mozambique worked to ensure that learning continued despite the disruption, including promoting online classes through Television Mozambique and creating student support materials. A variety of IT equipment, including computers, was distributed to secondary, vocational and university institutions. The allocation of resources was critical in allowing schools to adapt to the new learning environment.
<p>Namibia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Namibian Parliament engages actively with the UN. Notably, the President of the UN General Assembly addressed a joint session of both houses of the Namibian Parliament on 19 June 2024. The UN Resident Coordinator regularly meets with the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Chairperson of the National Council to discuss joint initiatives, such as the Children’s Parliament. • Parliament has implemented an e-parliament strategy to reduce paper use and environmental impact. At the national level, the Environmental Management Act continues to guide natural resource sustainability, establishes the Sustainable Development Advisory Council, and regulates activities with significant environmental impacts. Recently, Parliament has supported tree-planting initiatives to promote climate action in various regions. • On gender equality, Parliament passed the Domestic Violence Amendment Act of 2023 to strengthen protections against gender-based violence. It has also hosted events to include rural women and their male partners and implemented Affirmative Action policies to enhance women’s participation in decision-making roles. Additionally, female MPs have benefited from IPU-funded capacity-building programmes to improve gender representation. Regarding democratic representation, Namibian MPs enjoy immunity for their statements made in Parliament, as stipulated by the Privileges and Immunities of Parliament Act of 1996. Members of the opposition always chair the Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Economy in both chambers to promote more transparency.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretariat of the Parliament of Nepal has entered into an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to participate in the Parliamentary Support Project. This initiative is designed to enhance the effectiveness of parliamentary functions, particularly in relation to implementing the new Constitution and institutionalizing federalism in Nepal. In addition to this partnership, Members of Parliament from Nepal have actively engaged in various UN events, including participation in high-profile gatherings such as the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the issue of cybersecurity, the Netherlands expanded the ability of the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) to address threats and incidents related to network and information systems. This includes issuing alerts when the NCSC discovers a vulnerability in software used by private organizations. The Dutch Parliament approved the 2024 Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation budget, which includes international support to achieve the SDGs and places the country as the EU's fifth largest spender on development cooperation.
New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament passed the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act in 2019, establishing a robust framework for developing and implementing clear, stable climate change policies. Under this framework, the Climate Change Commission reports directly to the Minister, who must present these reports to Parliament. Additionally, the Minister must submit emissions budgets to Parliament, which are subsequently reviewed by the Environment Committee. Once the Committee reports back, Parliament has the opportunity to debate these budgets. In May 2022, Parliament debated three significant emissions budgets for 2022-2025, 2026-2030 and 2031-2035, following the Nusa Dua Declaration. In alignment with its commitment to sustainability, Parliament is incorporating environmentally conscious design into the two new buildings being constructed as part of the Future Accommodation Strategy. To further reduce its carbon footprint, 560 solar panels have been installed on the roof of Parliament House. Additionally, cooling units in the Parliamentary Library Buildings have been upgraded to 40% more energy-efficient models, and all lights within the parliamentary precinct have been replaced with LED lighting, significantly reducing overall energy consumption. Parliament has taken specific action to defend the human rights of parliamentarians and follow-up on specific decisions of the IPU's Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians. For example, on 9 May 2024, Parliament passed a motion condemning human rights violations in Myanmar and urging the release of arbitrarily detained prisoners. On the issue of peaceful coexistence, the Parliament of New Zealand demonstrated its capacity to respond decisively to internal threats following the Christchurch mass shooting. In the wake of the tragedy, Parliament moved swiftly to enact a nationwide ban on automatic weapons and assault rifles, with the measure receiving

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<p>near-unanimous support. Additionally, a special commission was established to investigate broader issues related to the accessibility of weapons and the role of social media in such incidents. The first parliamentary session following the attack began with a prayer in Arabic, symbolizing unity and respect for the Muslim community, followed by the customary parliamentary prayer in Māori and English.</p>
<p>Nicaragua</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolutions and documents transmitted by the IPU are thoroughly reviewed by relevant Standing Committees in the Nicaraguan Parliament and distributed to members for further analysis. In June 2023, the National Assembly marked the International Day of Parliamentarism by showcasing its achievements in gender equality, youth development and climate action. The celebration included a panel discussion entitled “Parliamentarism in Nicaragua and the World,” alongside a video presentation highlighting the Parliament’s global engagements, such as participation in IPU meetings, Parliamentary Friendship Groups, and initiatives focused on gender and women in politics. • The National Assembly of Nicaragua has taken multiple legislative steps to address climate change and promote environmental sustainability. Key among these efforts is the reform of Law No. 554, which introduced provisions for electric mobility vehicles and provided fiscal incentives for their adoption, encouraging a shift towards cleaner transportation. Additionally, the National Assembly has passed the Law on Environmental Certifications and the Nicaraguan Legal Digest on the Environment and Natural Resources, establishing a comprehensive legal framework for environmental protection. • The Constitution of Nicaragua emphasizes the country’s commitment to peaceful international relations, banning all forms of aggression and proscribing the use of weapons of mass destruction. It also supports the principle of peaceful dispute resolution and offers asylum to politically persecuted individuals. Laws passed by the National Assembly include the Sovereign Security Law, aimed at countering terrorism, and the Law Against Money Laundering, Financing of Terrorism, and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, strengthening financial controls to prevent terrorist activities. The Assembly has also enacted laws to regulate toxic substances and cybercrime. • Parliament has an Institutional Policy Information System (SIP-AN), which systematically tracks legislative contributions towards sustainable development, ensuring that the National Assembly’s efforts align with the SDGs. Nicaragua’s Parliament has been proactive in the area of universal health coverage. Recent legislative measures, such as Law No. 1164, have strengthened health regulations and significantly improved health care accessibility. The Annual General Budget Law further supports this initiative by allocating substantial resources for the expansion of health care infrastructure, including the construction of new hospitals and the deployment of mobile clinics to reach underserved populations. In the field of education, the National Assembly has passed laws aimed at enhancing technical and vocational training, improving the overall quality of education, and increasing access to higher education, particularly for economically disadvantaged youth.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nigeria's Constitution Review Committee, chaired by the Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, is actively working on a comprehensive overhaul of the Nigerian Constitution. The Committee has emphasized that this review will specifically address the persistent gender imbalance in Nigeria's political landscape. Additionally, the Committee has committed to revisiting the gender bills that have not advanced. In parallel, Nigeria has pledged to empower its youth by equipping them with the necessary skills and education to drive innovation, entrepreneurship and sustainable development. This initiative is aimed at promoting socioeconomic progress while also preparing young Nigerians for future roles in politics, ensuring they are well-positioned to contribute to the nation's governance and development.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Storting ensures that Members of Parliament are included in Norway's national delegation to major international meetings, actively promoting the involvement of MPs in international affairs. For example, MPs are part of the Norwegian delegation to the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP), with one MP from each of the nine political parties represented. In addition to the UNFCCC COP, MPs are also included in other significant international events, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity COP, the 67th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW67), and the 17th Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (COSP17). MPs also participate in the country's delegation to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). On the issue of climate change, in 2023, the Storting amended and strengthened Norway's Climate Change Act to reinforce the country's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The updated legislation sets an ambitious target to reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to the levels recorded in 1990. One example of Norway's transition away from fossil fuels to renewable energy is its Electric Vehicles (EV) policy. The Norwegian Parliament has established a national goal that all new cars sold by 2025 should be zero-emission. In addition to its domestic initiatives, Norway strongly advocates for ending deforestation in countries with significant rainforest areas. The Norwegian delegation to the IPU communicates all decisions of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to the Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs, which then utilizes these decisions as essential background information when preparing for upcoming meetings with countries that have cases that the Committee is reviewing. In 2022, the Storting engaged in a comprehensive debate on the government's national action plan to achieve the SDGs and continues to monitor progress closely. Recognizing the importance of access to health care, particularly relating to maternal and sexual and reproductive health, the Storting is actively exploring ways to extend support to other countries. This initiative is being considered within Norway's development aid budget framework.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
<p>Pakistan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed reports on the proceedings and resolutions of IPU Assemblies are submitted to the National Assembly of Pakistan. The National Assembly then ensures this information is effectively disseminated to the relevant ministries for appropriate action. Additionally, the Parliament of Pakistan leverages its various forums and caucuses to facilitate in-depth discussions and deliberations, where international commitments and resolutions are thoroughly reviewed and acted upon. • Parliament has enacted multiple laws on climate change to meet international obligations and address climate impacts, which are in line with the relevant IPU resolutions. For example, Parliament expanded the Green Pakistan Programme and amended the Climate Change Act to strengthen enforcement and lay the groundwork for a carbon credits trading system. The 2023 budget increased funding for environmental projects. Initiatives include the Indus Delta Blue Carbon Project, which has restored 75,000 hectares of mangroves, and the Chilgoza Pine Forests project, which supports local communities and forest conservation. Pakistan is also developing a National Action Plan for Forest Landscape Restoration and preparing carbon credit policy guidelines. • Parliament has established a fully functional SDGs Secretariat to support the Parliamentary Taskforce on SDGs. This Secretariat provides essential resources, including research for legislative interventions, technical expertise on SDG advancements, global best practices, and research briefs to aid in oversight and advocacy for better SDG budget allocations. Several goal-specific legislations have been tabled in the National Assembly to improve SDG targets. For example, the Access to the Media Act ensures sign language interpretation for all public broadcasts, enhancing access to information for the deaf community. In the health care domain, the Federal Medical Teaching Institutes Act aims to improve the performance and quality of health care services.
<p>Paraguay</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament has actively addressed climate change through several legislative measures. Notable laws include law N° 352/94, which designates protected wilderness areas; law N° 5875/17, which outlines the national climate change strategy; and law N° 6676/20, which prohibits deforestation in the eastern region of the country. Parliament sent a large delegation to COP28 and tabled outcome documents from the conference. Additionally, the Parliament is working to reduce its environmental footprint by digitizing printed materials. • Paraguay’s legislative measures prioritize social welfare and health to advance the SDGs. For example, the “Zero Hunger” initiative aims to increase school feeding programmes to 1.3 million children, primarily in vulnerable areas with low coverage. Laws also require mental health programmes to promote both individual and collective mental well-being. Furthermore, public access to government information, including health reports, is ensured during emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament has initiated several measures in response to the outcomes of the 2023 IPU Assemblies, particularly focusing on key areas outlined in the Manama Declaration and other IPU resolutions. To address intolerance and support vulnerable populations, the Philippines has implemented the National Action Plan to End Child, Early and Forced Marriage and has collaborated on strategies for violence prevention. In line with the IPU resolution on cybercrime, the country has adopted the National Cybersecurity Plan (NCSP) 2023-2028 and established a Technical Working Group to develop proposals for a Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Act involving private sector and government representatives. Efforts to tackle negative carbon balances in forests include the National Climate Change Action Plan and support for programmes aimed at enhancing agricultural sustainability and climate resilience. Additionally, to implement the Luanda Declaration on SDG 16, the Parliament has enacted the Bangsamoro Organic Law and the Indigenous People’s Rights Act to promote social inclusion and prevent conflict. • On the issue of climate change, the Parliament of the Philippines has been proactive in legislating and implementing measures to fulfil its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and align with international climate commitments. Legislative actions include the recent Philippine Ecosystem and Natural Capital Accounting System (PENCAS) Act of 2024 and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act of 2019, both of which are in line with the IPU’s Nusa Dua Declaration. The Parliament’s legislative agenda currently includes the Disaster Resilience Act and the National Water Resources Act, pending approval, which seek to enhance climate resilience. • Parliament has enacted legislation focused on promoting equality, particularly in the protection of women and their social rights. This includes laws prohibiting child marriage and the Safe Spaces Gender Act, aimed at addressing violence against women. Additionally, the 105-Day Expanded Maternity Leave Law and the Social Security Act of 2018 have been introduced to enhance social protections for women. The Philippines has also ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its Optional Protocol, along with protocols targeting human trafficking and discrimination against women. • The Philippines has recently ratified two of the main peace and security treaties promoted by the IPU, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2021 and the Arms Trade Treaty in 2022. • Parliament has enacted various laws addressing the SDGs. The legislation includes the Magna Carta of the Poor and the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) Act, which aim to alleviate poverty and support vulnerable populations. The Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act and the Masustansyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act scale up nutrition programmes for children and mothers. Universal health care access is bolstered by the Universal Health Care Act and the Malasakit Centers Act. Education reforms are supported by the Excellence in Teacher Education Act and the GMRC and Values Education Act, improving teacher training and values education.

Examples based on information from Members received by the IPU Secretariat. All completed surveys are available to the IPU Membership for consultation at the following [link](#).

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
<p>Poland (Lower house)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sejm is engaged in a variety of environmental initiatives to become a greener institution, such as waste segregation, investments in photovoltaic systems and low-emission vehicles, and conducting employee education campaigns on environmental issues. Energy efficiency in parliamentary buildings is improved through thermal modernization, energy audits and the installation of thermostatic valves. In line with national policies on electromobility, the Chancellery of the Sejm is working to increase the share of electric vehicles in its fleet to 50% by 2025. • Poland is implementing the SDGs through various legislative and strategic initiatives. An example is the Act of 17 December 2020, which promotes electricity generation in offshore wind farms. Additionally, the Council of Ministers has adopted strategies, including the Strategy for Sustainable Transport Development until 2030 (Resolution No. 105 of 24 September 2019) and the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Areas, Agriculture and Fisheries 2030 (Resolution No. 123 of 15 October 2019), addressing sustainable development across different sectors. • Regarding the IPU resolution on <i>Achieving universal health coverage by 2030: The role of parliaments in ensuring the right to health</i>, a key law adopted in this area is the Act on the Medical Fund, which provides funding for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of non-communicable diseases, and ensures access to high-quality health care services. The Act also aims to develop the health care system by focusing on patient-centred care, with an emphasis on improving the quality of life for patients and their families.
<p>Poland (Upper house)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the elections of October 2023, the new Board of the Polish IPU Group has undertaken several initiatives to improve the implementation of IPU declarations and resolutions in the Polish Senate. Plans include having its members present a dedicated segment during Foreign Affairs Committee meetings and delivering an annual report in a plenary session. Additionally, the Foreign Affairs Committee will integrate the implementation of IPU resolutions into its legislative work. • On youth participation in politics, 19 youth debates entitled Senate Dialogues were organized by the Chatter Senate youth movement in collaboration with the Senate Chancellery, the Warsaw Centre for Educational and Social Innovation and Training, the Free School Foundation, and the Protest with an Exclamation Point association. These debates engaged young people from schools in cities across Poland, with over 1,700 high school students participating in the Senate Dialogues. The initiative is ongoing and continues to involve youth in discussions on various topics.
<p>Portugal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Portuguese Parliament approved the Paris Agreement through Resolution 197-A/2016, which has been addressed through several subsequent laws and resolutions. In 2019, the Parliament also hosted the second Regional Seminar on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for the IPU's Twelve Plus Geopolitical Group. Additionally, Parliament approved Resolution 74/2023, urging the Government to implement the Climate Law

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<p>of 2021. Following the Nusa Dua Declaration and after the report of the work of the Portuguese delegation to the 144th IPU Assembly was tabled, Parliament recommended actions to the Portuguese Government through Resolutions 46/2023 and 62/2023, which led to the approval of Executive Law 4/2024 on the voluntary carbon market, establishing the rules for its operation. Regarding renewable energy, Parliament approved Resolution 50/2022 and Resolution 44/2022 for the protection of ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament hired an Environmental Engineer in 2019 to transform the Assembly into an environmentally sustainable and eco-efficient organization. Solar panels have been installed on the roofs, and the electricity used by parliamentary buildings is now provided through renewable energy. Additional strategies are closely monitored and aim to render the building carbon neutral, as Portugal’s Climate Law requires. • Advocating to make Youth Voice heard at every political level, the Portuguese Parliament has recommended creating an equivalent programme to the Young People’s Parliament at the government level. • The SDGs are central to political action in Portugal and are prominently featured in national budgets, with particular emphasis on health care accessibility and education equity. Access to health care has been a key focus in political debates, with recent legislative efforts highlighted in discussions in October 2023 and January 2024. Additionally, equitable access to information and communication technologies continues to be a priority, with the provision of personal computers to students being a recurring topic on the political agenda, most recently debated in April 2024.
Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The members of Qatar’s delegation to the IPU’s 2023 Assemblies provided detailed reports and briefings on the announcements and resolutions during the Shura Council’s discussion sessions and Bureau meetings. The resolutions and outcomes from these Assemblies were made available to the public through the Shura Council’s official website, social media platforms and official newspapers. • The Shura Council actively engages with the United Nations to address global issues, particularly counter-terrorism. The Council collaborates with the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism, hosting and participating in various coordination meetings and forums aimed at enhancing counter-terrorism efforts. Notable events include a meeting on counter-terrorism, which was held in Doha, and a coordination meeting of parliamentary assemblies to combat terrorism in Vienna. The International Cooperation Department of the Shura Council also regularly holds meetings with officials from the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism’s Parliamentary Engagement Programme. • On the climate front, Qatar is ramping up its efforts to adapt to climate change, conserve resources and leverage renewable energy in agriculture through strategic policies and innovative initiatives. The Green Qatar initiative, part of the National Food Security Strategy, exemplifies this approach by focusing on sustainable systems and innovative solutions. It aims to improve land use efficiency and expand the use of modern agricultural technology to boost agricultural, livestock and fish production.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote youth engagement in politics, the Shura Council offers young citizens the opportunity to attend its weekly discussion sessions. In collaboration with the Ministry of Sports and Youth, the Council held simulation sessions to educate young people about the Council's role, the importance of popular participation, and practical learning about how Parliament works, such as the election of the Speaker and the formation of committees. These sessions were attended by students as well as representatives from civil society, state agencies and institutions. • Regarding sustainable development for all, the Shura Council of Qatar actively monitors and supports the implementation of the Qatar National Vision 2030 and the United Nations SDGs. This includes discussions on the Government's efforts to execute national development strategies. Parliament has also engaged with the Minister of Communications and Information Technology to address the digital transformation of public services, the progress of e-government initiatives, and the promotion of investment in the technology sector.
<p>Republic of Moldova</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 2022, the Republic of Moldova established the Women's Caucus in the 11th Parliament. The Women's Caucus provides a new framework for cooperation and intra-institutional dialogue, allowing women MPs from both the majority and opposition parties to strengthen and promote women's rights nationwide. The Caucus seeks to bring together efforts to advocate for gender equity, prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, and promote women's economic independence, empowerment and family-friendly policies through legislative initiatives and support. Furthermore, the 11th Parliament has the highest number of female MPs in the history of the Republic of Moldova, with 40 seats held by women. • Parliament has recently passed legislation aimed at environmental protection and sustainability, which is in line with the IPU resolution on this subject. Examples include the Law on Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases, the Law on Climate Actions, and a new Forestry Code. Additionally, the Parliament has enacted amendments to the law on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources and regulations governing the commercial use of halogenated hydrocarbons that deplete the ozone layer. Before implementing new measures, the Parliament actively involves the population by organizing public hearings, ensuring that legislative actions are well-informed and broadly supported. • Regarding human rights, the Republic of Moldova has established two independent institutions: the Office of the People's Advocate (Ombudsman) and the Council for Equality. These play an important role in protecting human rights by submitting annual reports to the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and Interethnic Relations. The reports are then reviewed in a plenary session of Parliament, which results in the adoption of recommendations to the Government. Furthermore, national human rights institutions work closely with the Parliamentary Committee, providing valuable insights and recommendations on international human rights obligations such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in UN activities is a key aspect of the external relations work of Romania’s Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Romanian parliamentarians, as part of the national delegation, attend various UN meetings, including High-Level Political Forums on Sustainable Development, COP sessions, CSW annual sessions, World Health Assemblies, UNESCO meetings, ITU meetings, and the 2023 UPR session for Romania’s review. Typically, parliamentary delegations to UN/IPU meetings in New York or Geneva hold briefings with Romania’s Permanent Representatives to the UN. Additionally, the parliamentary standing committees collaborate closely with UN agencies in Romania, which is in line with their mandates. Examples include working meetings with UNICEF to advance child welfare projects and round tables with UNHCR on statelessness and services for people with disabilities. • Romania adopted legislation and initiatives in 2024 to advance environmental and energy policies, aligning with IPU resolutions and declarations on climate change. A legislative proposal was approved to amend the renewable energy law and greenhouse gas emissions regulations, allowing liquefied petroleum gas to be used as a vehicle fuel. In addition, the Senate approved a new Forestry Code in line with Romania’s National Forests Strategy 2030, which the Chamber of Deputies is currently reviewing. This law establishes an integrated information system for sustainable forest management, requires the use of forest status indicators, and outlines measures for biodiversity conservation and forest regeneration. Another legislative proposal was approved to amend energy efficiency laws, with the goal of providing financial assistance for climate change mitigation and improving energy efficiency in the sector. Furthermore, the Senate’s Standing Committee for Energy hosted a multi-stakeholder debate on the challenges of renewable energy, bringing together key government and energy sector figures to discuss Romania’s role in the EU’s energy transition to carbon neutrality. • In 2024, Romania’s Senate Standing Committee for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities, Cults and Minorities held a conference entitled <i>Increasing Women’s Representation in the Senate of Romania – An Evaluation Over 34 Years</i>. A study presented at the conference revealed a gradual increase in women’s Senate representation from 1990 to 2024, with one woman in the first legislature (1990-1992) and 25 women in the current legislature (2020-2024). However, five of Romania’s 41 counties have never had a female senator. Following these discussions, the Committee developed a legislative proposal to reduce subsidies for political parties that do not achieve gender parity among elected representatives. The Senate also passed a legislative initiative in 2023 to ensure a minimum 30% representation quota for both genders in local elections and on State company boards, which is currently being reviewed by the Chamber of Deputies. Furthermore, in 2024, the law on paternity leave was amended to increase paternity leave from 5 to 10 working days, expand eligibility to various employment contracts, and strengthen protections against dismissal during paternity leave. Romania also recently passed legislation ratifying the ILO Convention on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment at Work (C190). This legislation is an essential tool in combating gender-based violence in the workplace, addressing the impact of domestic violence at work, and assisting labour inspectors, prosecutors and police officers in dealing with harassment cases.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2022, Parliament mandated that all sectoral strategies must include assessments of their contribution to the SDGs and be monitored using the National Sustainable Development Indicators. Since this legislative change, Romania has adopted two national strategies — one on the Circular Economy and another on Integrated Urban Development for Competitive, Inclusive, Resilient and Green Cities—that comply with these requirements.
<p>Russian Federation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament engages with the United Nations through participation in significant UN events, including the 78th UN General Assembly in 2023, and through meetings with senior UN officials and representatives. Russian parliamentarians also participated in the 77th UN General Assembly and a UN Parliamentary Hearing on sustainable recovery. Additionally, the Federation Council regularly drafts and adopts statements on various UN-related issues. Parliament has passed legislation to address the climate crisis and transition away from fossil fuels. For example, Federal Law No. 34-FZ aims to stimulate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions both regionally and nationally. This law grants Russian Federation entities the right to conduct experiments on limiting emissions within their territories to achieve carbon neutrality. The first such experiment was conducted in the Sakhalin Region from 1 September 2022 and will run until 31 December 2028, with the target of achieving carbon neutrality by 31 December 2025. During the experiment, various methods and tools for carbon regulation and technologies for reducing emissions and increasing absorption will be tested and verified. Parliament has also passed legislation introducing new carbon regulation mechanisms, including mandatory carbon reporting and emission quotas. On the matter of gender equality, the Eurasian Women’s Forum is an international platform for women leaders to discuss and make joint decisions on key issues. Women parliamentarians, representatives of executive authorities, international organizations, the business and scientific communities, and various other stakeholders participate in these meetings. The Council of the Eurasian Women’s Forum was established under the Federation Council to support women’s projects and programmes and to put the Eurasian Women’s Forum’s recommendations into action. This Council carries out projects to increase women’s participation in a variety of sectors, including industry, the digital economy, philanthropy, regional development and international cooperation. It also focuses on developing women’s leadership programmes and effective social mobility mechanisms for women. The Russian Parliament has adopted several laws aimed at improving access to medical care. One of these, Federal Law No. 135-FZ, enacted on 14 April 2023, amends Article 31 of the Federal Law “On the Basics of Protecting the Health of Citizens in the Russian Federation”, specifically enhancing the provisions for first aid to accident victims. Another significant law, Federal Law No. 178-FZ, passed on 28 April 2023, introduces amendments to protect the life and health of citizens, including minors, from the harmful effects of nicotine-containing products, with a strong emphasis on preventing the involvement of children and youth in consuming these substances. Furthermore, the Russian Parliament is actively overseeing issues related to the provision of medicines, particularly for treating rare (orphan) diseases, developing medical insurance, and expanding sanitary aviation services.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
<p>Rwanda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The declarations and resolutions from the 146th IPU Assembly in Manama and the 147th IPU Assembly in Luanda have been distributed to all members, with the report from the 146th Assembly presented during a plenary session at the Parliament of Rwanda. Debates regarding the participation of Parliament in the work of the IPU are conducted through these plenary sessions, where the reports and activities of the IPU meetings are thoroughly discussed. • The Parliament has adopted several key laws to enhance environmental protection and sustainability, including a law on biodiversity that implements biosafety regulations and a law governing forests aimed at making the country greener and reducing carbon emissions. Additionally, the Senate Standing Committee on Economic Development and Finance conducted an oversight activity focused on forest expansion, management and productivity. The Chamber of Deputies has also adopted important resolutions, including one on climate change to continue implementing the National Environment and Climate Change Policy (2019), the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (2023) and the National Carbon Market Framework. Another resolution focuses on enforcing Law No. 48/2028 of 13/08/2018 on the Environment, addressing the management of various types of water and waste to ensure continued environmental protection. • Parliamentary friendship groups with foreign parliaments have facilitated discussions on the human rights of parliamentarians. The Parliament has also played a significant role in preparing national reports for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and the Committee on the Rights of the Child by analysing human rights reports, overseeing child protection programmes, and engaging with cabinet members to address implementation gaps. Additionally, it contributed to the national report for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women by strengthening the legal framework for gender equality, overseeing the implementation of relevant laws, and organizing gender awareness-raising campaigns. The Parliament has further supported women’s political participation by amending the maternity leave benefits law and has passed legislation on cultural heritage and intellectual property to promote youth and cultural development. • Parliament integrates SDG considerations in its budget discussions and has established communication channels with marginalized and vulnerable groups, ensuring their voices are heard in the legislative process. The Parliament has also addressed sexual and reproductive health for youth, and the fight against HIV. Furthermore, the Chamber of Deputies has passed legislation on ICT in education and conducted evaluations related to SDG 4, focusing on enhancing the quality of education for all, including students and adults with disabilities.
<p>Sao Tome and Principe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament has engaged with the United Nations through various formal interactions. It has held meetings with the UN Resident Coordinator for Sao Tome and Principe to discuss key issues and foster collaboration. Additionally, the Parliament received UNDP representatives to discuss projects implemented in the country and has institutionalized the Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutritional Security in collaboration with the FAO.

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Assembly of Sao Tome and Principe ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in January 2024.
<p>Saudi Arabia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outcomes of the IPU Assemblies are presented during Council sessions, where they are discussed and evaluated by specialized committees. The Council ensures that all members are kept informed of decisions and announcements from conferences and parliamentary activities. For example, to promote inclusiveness, the Parliament has issued a resolution urging universities to increase their efforts to create favourable environments for students with disabilities. In addition to ratifying the Paris Climate Change Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol, the Parliament of Saudi Arabia has actively addressed climate change and environmental issues by mandating the National Centre of Meteorology to enhance its climate and atmospheric research capabilities. This mandate supports the Saudi Green Initiative, efforts to combat desertification, and improvements in rain enhancement techniques. Regarding peace and security, the Council of Saudi Arabia approved an agreement between the Government and the International Atomic Energy Agency to implement safeguards under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Council also ratified conventions and protocols aimed at restricting the use of conventional weapons deemed excessively injurious and implemented measures to comply with the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Parliament promotes sustainable development through legislation and policy initiatives. For example, it approved a system for the General Authority for Small and Medium Enterprises to support and develop these businesses, thereby increasing their role in the economy and creating jobs. It has also focused on health care improvements, such as the establishment of anti-smoking clinics, the implementation of performance indicators for chronic diseases, and the expansion of lifestyle medicine programmes.
<p>Serbia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To fulfil the country's obligations under the Paris Agreement and align with international climate goals, the Parliament of Serbia adopted a law on climate change in March 2021. The Parliament is actively implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, advancing the green transition, and working towards full transparency. As part of its modernization efforts, the introduction of the e-parliament system promotes digitalization and helps reduce the Parliament's environmental footprint. On gender equality, a conference on institutional response to femicide in the Republic of Serbia was held in December 2022. This conference was organized by the Women's Parliamentary Network and the Committee for Human and Minority Rights and Gender Equality. Parliament has undertaken several initiatives aligned with the IPU policy on sustainable development, including the translation and distribution of the IPU publication <i>Parliaments and the Sustainable Development Goals</i> to enhance understanding and action on the SDGs. In 2017, the Parliament formed a Focus Group for the Development of

Country	Examples of actions in follow-up to IPU Assemblies, decisions and other initiatives
	<p>Control Mechanisms to oversee the implementation of sustainability measures. Additionally, representatives of the National Assembly are actively involved in the Interdepartmental Working Group for implementing the UN Agenda 2030 and conducting public hearings on the SDGs.</p>
<p>Suriname</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental Framework Act approved by the National Assembly of Suriname in 2020 establishes an environmental fund and a National Environment Authority. This authority is responsible for monitoring polluting activities and for defining waste treatment procedures. In addition to introducing paternity leave, the National Assembly of Suriname also passed legislation, including criminal penalties, to protect women against sexual harassment in the workplace. • Regarding peace and security, the National Assembly of Suriname has disseminated awareness programmes on cybercrimes through various channels and created a platform for social inclusion, as well as interfaith and intercultural dialogue.
<p>United Kingdom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament has a dedicated Secretariat for IPU affairs that systematically transmits the outcomes of the Assemblies to the committees of the UK Parliament, relevant ministers and the Foreign Secretary. These outcomes are also included in the Secretariat's Annual Report. • Parliament has a dedicated Environmental Sustainability Team responsible for reducing its own environmental impact, promoting awareness of green issues and ensuring legal compliance with existing legislation. Actions taken include utility improvement to save energy, reduction of single-use plastics and the promotion of cycling to commute, for example.