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For democracy. For everyone.

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Item 4

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1 September 2026

Annual Members' reporting exercise

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

Under the IPU Statutes and Rules, all Member Parliaments are required to report annually on action taken to follow up on IPU resolutions and decisions (Article 6 of the Statutes). Member Parliaments are also required to submit IPU resolutions to their respective parliaments in the most appropriate form, communicate them to their governments and promote their implementation (Assembly Rule 38.2), as well as keep the IPU Secretariat informed, as fully and regularly as possible, of the action taken and results achieved (Article 7 of the Statutes). In addition, following each IPU Assembly, heads of delegations should report to their national parliaments as soon as possible and provide a copy of their report to the IPU Secretary General (Article 7 of the Statutes).

Since 2017, the Governing Council has applied a predictable rotational reporting cycle. Each year, a number of parliaments from each geopolitical group are designated to report, with every Member Parliament expected to do so once every four years. The cycle gives parliaments sufficient time to prepare their submissions while easing the burden of annual reporting. To facilitate reporting and ensure greater consistency in the data collected, the IPU Secretariat sends an annual survey to the Member Parliaments designated to report. Other Member Parliaments are welcome to report voluntarily more frequently.

Building on this established approach, the IPU is placing increasing emphasis on accountability and impact. The incoming IPU Strategy for 2027–2031 identifies stronger organizational accountability as a core priority. In response to the evolving needs of Member Parliaments and the current geopolitical context, the IPU aims to deepen, accelerate and sustain its impact at all levels. As part of this effort, the Organization will build on this existing reporting process and further strengthen parliamentary tracking and reporting mechanisms, making them more streamlined, useful and effective for Member Parliaments.

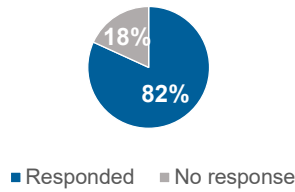
This report draws on both qualitative and quantitative information provided by national parliaments in 2026. As part of the regular reporting cycle, 41 IPU Member Parliaments scheduled to report were invited to complete a survey. The questionnaire was designed to gather consistent quantitative data alongside concrete examples of how parliaments had implemented or followed up on IPU declarations, resolutions, decisions and other initiatives. Most questions used a multiple-choice format, with the options “yes”, “no” and “do not know”, plus space for respondents to describe specific action taken.

As in recent years, the survey focused on tangible parliamentary action in the IPU's four policy focus areas,¹ as set out in the outgoing [IPU 2022–2026 Strategy](#), as well as on interaction between parliaments and the United Nations. All submissions received by the IPU Secretariat between 15 March and 15 July 2026 contributed to the findings presented in this report and are accessible at [this link](#). Survey findings were complemented by information collected through other IPU processes and activities, including examples gathered during dedicated accountability segments and interventions in the General Debate at IPU Assemblies, as well as information available within the IPU Secretariat.

Of the 41 parliaments scheduled to report, 35 returned complete questionnaires, giving a record response rate of 85%. In addition, the parliaments of Liechtenstein and Togo submitted voluntary contributions. The 2026 survey response rate by IPU geopolitical group is 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.

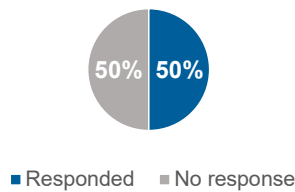
African Group



82% of the African Group Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2026 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (9):** Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- **No response (2):** Benin, Comoros
- **Voluntary contribution (1):** Togo

Arab Group



50% of the Arab Group Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2026 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (2):** Bahrain, Egypt
- **No response (2):** Iraq, Jordan

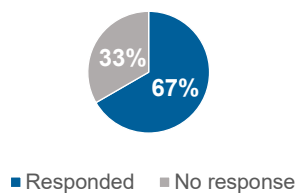
Asia-Pacific Group



100% of the Asia-Pacific Group Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2026 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (5):** Australia, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

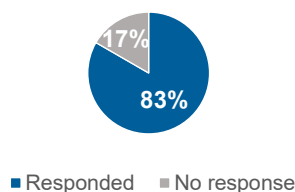
Eurasia Group



67% of the Eurasia Group Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2026 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (2):** Armenia, Azerbaijan
- **No response (1):** Belarus

Group of Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC)



83% of the GRULAC Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2026 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (5):** Bahamas, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba
- **No response (1):** Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Twelve Plus Group



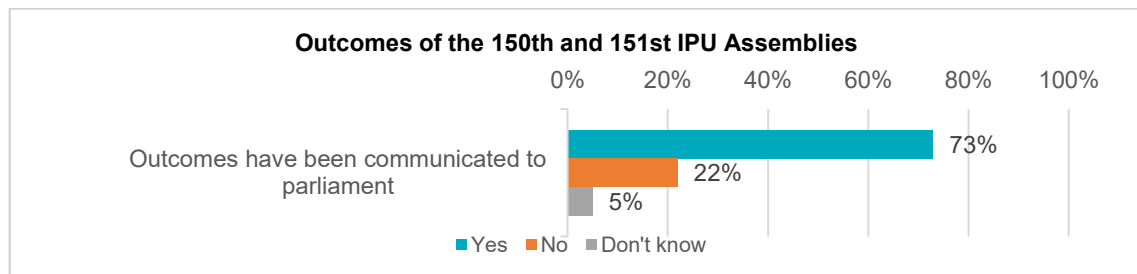
100% of the Twelve Plus Group Member Parliaments scheduled to report in 2026 responded to the survey.

- **Responded (12):** Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France
- **Voluntary contribution (1):** Liechtenstein

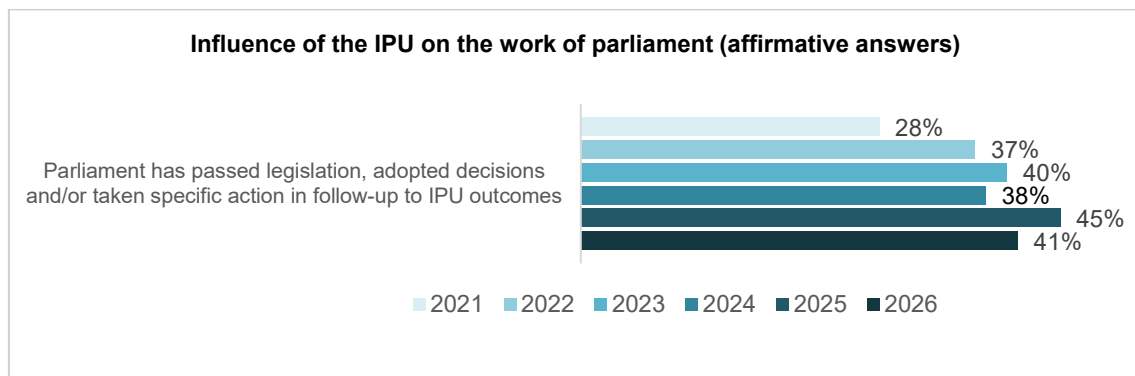
Survey findings

1. Outcomes of the 2025 IPU Assemblies

Under the IPU Statutes, Member Parliaments are required to disseminate the Organization's resolutions and decisions within their respective parliaments and governments and to promote their implementation in accordance with their national context. In this regard, 73% of respondents reported having communicated the outcomes of the [150th IPU Assembly](#) (Tashkent, April 2025) and the [151st IPU Assembly](#) (Geneva, October 2025).



The 2026 survey also indicates that IPU resolutions and decisions have prompted concrete follow-up by Member Parliaments, with 41% of respondents stating they had enacted legislation, adopted decisions or introduced other specific measures in response to IPU outcomes. This proportion remains broadly in line with the levels reported each year since 2022, as illustrated by the chart below.

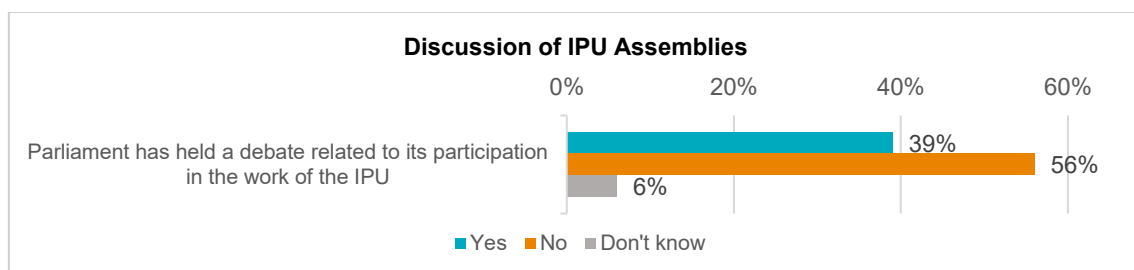


Some examples of good practices in follow-up to IPU Assemblies include the following:

- **Costa Rica** has established a systematic process for disseminating the declarations and resolutions adopted at IPU Assemblies to parliamentary representatives, leaders of parliamentary groups, relevant specialized committees and technical departments, as well as to the executive and judicial branches. A notable instance of follow-up is the Legislative Assembly's own adoption of the IPU resolution [Parliamentary action against transnational organized crime, cybercrime and hybrid threats to democracy and human security](#) in plenary, on 11 November 2025, shortly after the delegation's return from the 151st IPU Assembly.

- In **Chad**, as part of the implementation of the IPU Geneva Declaration [Upholding humanitarian norms and supporting humanitarian action in times of crisis](#), the National Assembly organized several activities, including a meeting with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to support the establishment of the Chadian Parliamentary Network for the Promotion of International Humanitarian Law.
- The **Croatian** Parliament highlights that the declarations and resolutions adopted at the 150th and 151st IPU Assemblies were shared with the relevant committees in parliament and with departments of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. Following the 150th IPU Assembly in Tashkent, the Foreign Affairs Committee held a debate to discuss the IPU resolution [The role of parliaments in advancing a two-State solution in Palestine](#).
- The Parliament of the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** reports that the Tashkent Declaration [Parliamentary action for social development and justice](#) was particularly relevant to its national context. During consideration of finance laws, attention was given to priority social sectors, including free primary education, health system strengthening, agricultural programmes for food security, and basic infrastructure. Parliamentary committees have also monitored policies on poverty reduction and access to essential social services through government hearings and fact-finding missions, contributing to progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 3, 4 and 10.
- The House of Representatives of **Cyprus** reports that, after each IPU Assembly, a summary of proceedings and outcomes is shared with the leaders of the political parties and the Chair of the Standing Committee on Foreign and European Affairs. As a further example of follow-up, the Adoption Law, which aims to bring national and international adoption procedures under a single legal framework, is currently being examined by the Standing Committee on Legal Affairs, Justice and Public Order, in accordance with the IPU resolution [Recognizing and supporting the victims of illegal international adoption and taking measures to prevent this practice](#).
- The IPU resolution [Parliamentary strategies to mitigate the long-lasting impact of conflicts, including armed conflicts, on sustainable development](#) calls for stronger legal frameworks to address environmental harm linked to conflict and insecurity. In this context, the National Congress of **Brazil** reports considering legislation that would criminalize serious forms of environmental destruction, including contamination of water and soil and large-scale destruction of flora, with penalties of up to 15 years' imprisonment. Parliamentary discussions have also examined the role of the armed forces in protecting biomes, including the Amazon, as well as environmental restoration in areas affected by transnational environmental crime and land conflict, and measures to protect civilians, Indigenous peoples and traditional communities exposed to conflict-related degradation.

Nonetheless, despite these good examples, the survey points to further scope for parliaments to give greater visibility to the work of the IPU and to incorporate the outcomes of its Assemblies more systematically into their own proceedings. For example, 56% of respondents indicate that their parliament has not held debates in connection with its participation in the IPU.



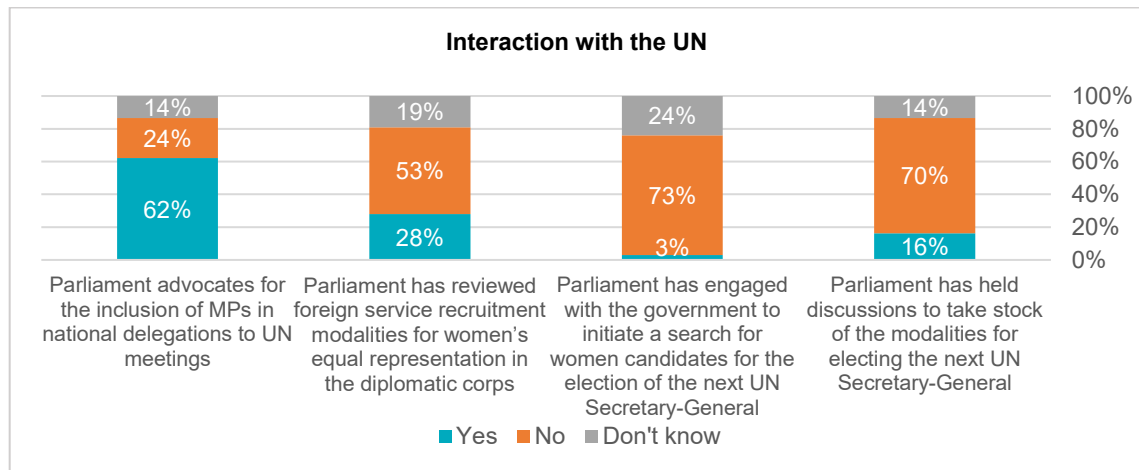
2. Interaction with the United Nations

The IPU's political project at the UN seeks to strengthen parliaments' contribution to UN processes by creating opportunities for parliamentary oversight and input. This objective is most effectively advanced when national parliaments engage with the UN through their respective governments.

In this context, 62% of respondents report advocating for the inclusion of parliamentarians in national delegations participating in major international meetings, such as the [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties](#) (UNFCCC COP) and the [UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development](#) (HLPF).

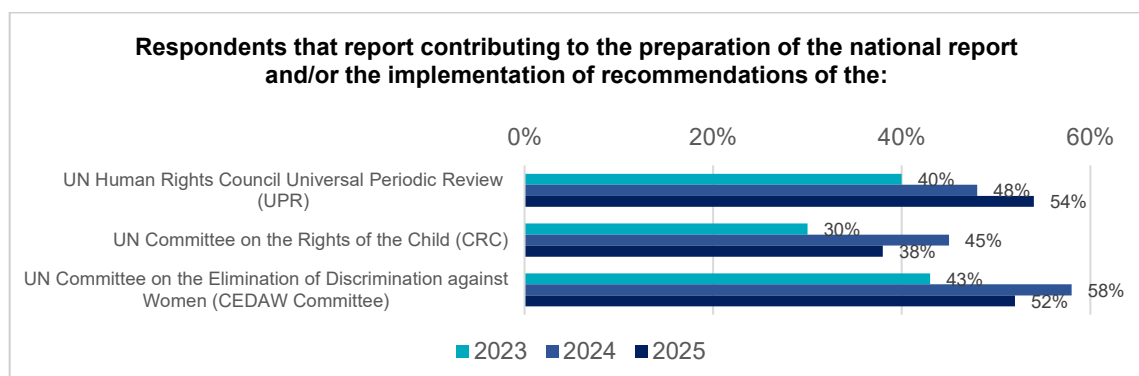
Moreover, the IPU Standing Committee on United Nations Affairs, as per its revised [modalities and working methods](#), has adopted motions on [Bringing gender equality to the UN General Assembly](#) (2023) and [Reform of the United Nations Security Council](#) (2024), as well as a motion entitled [Recommendation to elect the first woman to the post of United Nations Secretary-General](#) (2025). Although a majority of respondents reported advocating for the inclusion of parliamentarians in national delegations to UN meetings, engagement was considerably more limited in other areas, with only 28% of parliaments indicating that gender equality considerations had been incorporated into oversight of recruitment to the diplomatic corps.

Engagement in the selection of the next UN Secretary-General was more limited still: 16% of respondents reported having discussed the election modalities, while just 3% said they had engaged with their government to encourage the identification of women candidates for the post, suggesting that the process continues to be viewed largely as the preserve of the executive, with only limited parliamentary involvement and oversight.



Furthermore, for several years, the IPU has been advocating for parliamentary participation 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).

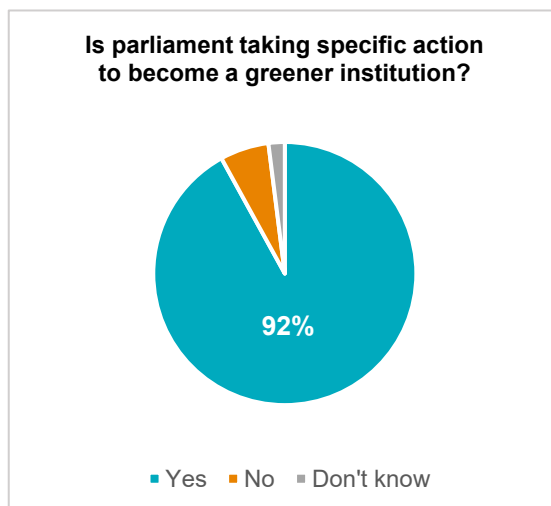
The recommendations emerging from these mechanisms often have implications for legislation, budgetary decisions and parliamentary oversight. Parliamentary involvement from the outset can therefore help ensure that international commitments are effectively translated into national action and concrete results. This year's reporting cycle points to a stable level of engagement with these UN bodies when compared with figures from previous editions of this report.



The following good practices can be highlighted:

- In 2026, the delegation of **Mexico** before the CEDAW Committee included two MPs. In recent years, the Congress of the Union has been at the forefront of CEDAW monitoring, follow-up and implementation. Key achievements include criminalizing political violence against women, incorporating the principle of parity throughout the Constitution, and creating mechanisms to monitor CEDAW Committee recommendations through an institutional committee that includes legislative representatives.
- In **Azerbaijan**, a new Law on the Diplomatic Service was adopted in December 2024 and further amended in June 2026. Parliamentary debate on the legislation included measures to encourage the equal representation of women in the diplomatic corps. The Speaker of parliament has also maintained regular engagement through meetings with the UN Resident Coordinator and visiting Presidents of the UN General Assembly. Cooperation between parliament and the UN, and the importance of electing the first woman UN Secretary-General, were highlighted during these meetings.
- In **The Bahamas**, during the country's 2023 UPR reporting exercise, a draft bill to establish a Parliamentary Human Rights Committee was presented, and the country received a recommendation to continue harmonizing national human rights legislation with international standards. At the 151st IPU Assembly in October 2025, the Parliament announced that a Parliamentary Human Rights Committee had been formally established, with a mandate to examine bills from a human rights perspective and to exercise oversight over the implementation of human rights commitments.
- In **Niger**, the Advisory Council for the Refoundation participated in the national mechanism for UPR reporting, follow-up and implementation, contributing to the preparation of the national report. A representative of the Council also took part in the country's presentation in Geneva in May 2026. The outcomes of the review will subsequently be shared with parliament, which is expected to engage at a later stage in discussions on implementing the recommendations.
- In **Cuba**, the parliamentary committee responsible for youth, children and women's rights participated in the working group that prepared the national report on implementation of CEDAW ahead of the country's review in 2023. An MP formed part of the official State delegation that appeared before the CEDAW Committee.
- In **Kazakhstan**, three MPs were included in the national delegation that participated in the country's UPR before the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva in January 2025. Beyond attending the review, MPs also served as panellists at a side event examining the role of the parliament of Kazakhstan in advancing human rights and democracy.

3. Climate change



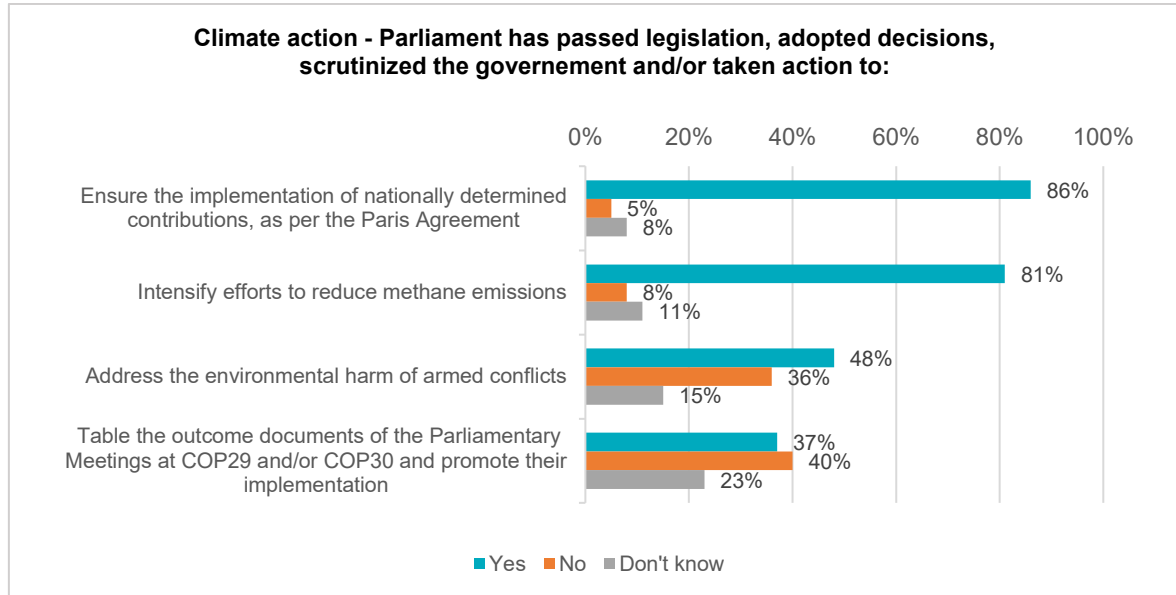
Both the outgoing *IPU 2022–2026 Strategy* and the incoming [IPU Strategy for 2027–2031](#) identify climate change as one of the Organization's main policy focus areas.

In line with this objective and with the [10 actions for greener parliaments](#) which form part of the IPU's [Parliaments for the Planet](#) campaign, a large majority of survey respondents (92%) reported having taken significant steps to reduce their own carbon emissions and make their parliaments greener institutions.

Furthermore, 86% of parliaments surveyed reported having taken measures to implement nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. A majority also said they had

stepped up efforts to cut methane emissions (81%), in line with the IPU resolution [Partnerships for climate action: Promoting access to affordable green energy, and ensuring innovation, responsibility and equity](#) (2024).

Nonetheless, less than half of respondents (48%) reported that they were developing legal frameworks to address the environmental harm of armed conflicts, as per the IPU resolution [Parliamentary strategies to mitigate the long-lasting impact of conflicts, including armed conflicts, on sustainable development](#) (2025).



Good examples in this regard include the following:

- In **Benin**, legislation adopted in 2023 strengthened the national framework for waste management, with provisions covering treatment infrastructure, the substitution of hazardous chemicals, environmental impacts, and the technical and organizational management of the sector in line with international agreements. The legislative process was supported by a capacity-building workshop organized by the IPU and the United Nations Environment Programme at the request of the National Assembly.
- Through a combination of constitutional provisions and parliamentary legislation, the Parliament of **Bhutan** reports establishing a strong legal framework for forest conservation. The Constitution requires the country to maintain a minimum of 60% forest cover at all times, giving environmental protection a firm legal basis and placing Bhutan among the relatively few countries where such safeguards are enshrined in the country's supreme law.
- The Parliament of **Czechia** reports that the 2024 IPU resolution *Partnerships for climate action: Promoting access to affordable green energy, and ensuring innovation, responsibility and equity* has reinforced parliamentary attention to climate change in the country, particularly with regard to the reduction of methane emissions. While the resolution did not directly lead to new legislation, relevant committees have referred to it when scrutinizing implementation of the EU Methane Regulation, including requirements on emissions monitoring, leak detection and repair, limits on venting and flaring, and reporting by energy operators. Related parliamentary debates have addressed coal phase-out, methane leakage from gas infrastructure, and the expansion of biogas and biomethane.
- The Council of Representatives of **Bahrain** has introduced a range of measures to reduce the environmental impact of its operations, leading to ISO 14001:2015 certification for environmental management in July 2025. Initiatives include installing solar panels, expanding green spaces, adopting more sustainable procurement practices and introducing paperless systems and e-parliament tools to reduce resource use and waste. These efforts contribute to Bahrain's broader climate and sustainable development objectives, including its goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2060. They are also aligned with the IPU's *Parliaments for the Planet* campaign, which was launched at the 146th IPU Assembly in Manama.

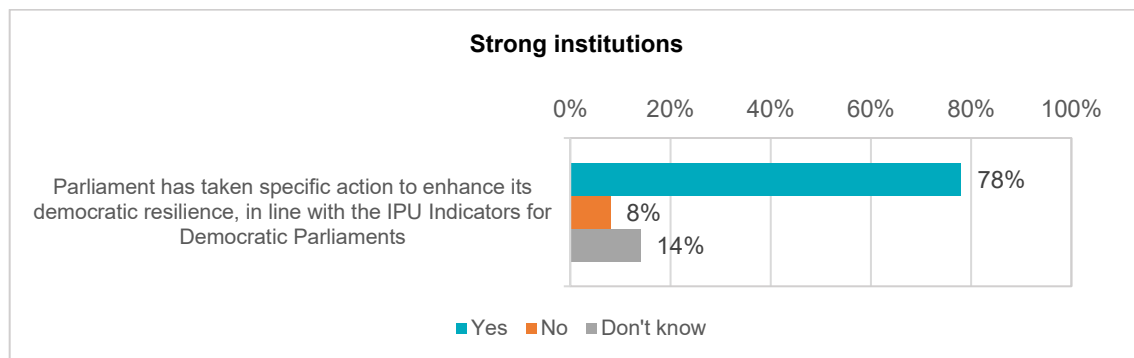
- In **Thailand**, the development of the Clean Air Bill has brought together parliamentary, civil society and expert input through a broad consultative process. Using a constitutional provision that allows citizens to submit draft legislation, civil society organizations were among several actors to put forward proposals, resulting in seven separate draft bills. The House of Representatives subsequently established a 39-member ad hoc committee, comprising parliamentarians, civil society representatives, medical professionals and private sector stakeholders, to consolidate the proposals into a single text. At the request of parliamentary leaders, the IPU supported the process by helping connect the committee with international expertise.

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

Strong parliaments

Strong parliaments are essential to democratic societies and play a central role in driving development. The IPU offers technical support, capacity-building, and advisory services in response to specific requests, guided by the [Common Principles for Support to Parliaments](#). Developed a decade ago by a group of parliaments and partners convened by the IPU, these principles have now been endorsed by 163 national parliaments, 16 parliamentary assemblies and 22 partner organizations. Recent endorsers include the parliaments of **Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Singapore, Slovakia, Togo** and **Uzbekistan**.

Furthermore, in 2026, 78% of parliaments surveyed reported that they were taking steps to strengthen their democratic resilience and become more effective, accountable, participatory and representative institutions, in line with the IPU's [Indicators for Democratic Parliaments](#).



Good examples include the following:

- The Parliament of **Botswana** reports that it strengthened its engagement with the public by introducing live broadcasts of plenary and committee proceedings, publishing the Hansard, Notice Paper and Order Paper on its website and social media accounts. It also established the Botswana Speaks platform for consultation between members of parliament and their constituents. An ongoing initiative named Bridging the Gap is also seeking to establish formal channels of communication and cooperation with civil society organizations.
- In **Libya**, the House of Representatives used the IPU's *Indicators for Democratic Parliaments* to assess and strengthen key areas of its work, beginning with legislation and oversight. The process was supported by self-assessments and training, as well as peer exchanges, including with the Parliament of Albania. These led to the identification of concrete priority actions, which were presented to the IPU in November 2025. Building on this work, parliament developed a training plan and a workplan for 2026 and subsequently extended the self-assessment to parliamentary procedures and administrative autonomy, creating a broader basis for continued institutional strengthening.
- In the **Lao People's Democratic Republic**, the National Assembly launched a week-long induction programme following the February 2026 parliamentary elections, which brought around 80% new MPs into parliament. With support from the IPU, the Asia Foundation and the United Nations Development Programme, the programme focused on the core parliamentary

functions of representation, lawmaking and oversight, drawing on practical and comparative examples tailored to the national context. It also connected parliamentary skills with key policy priorities, including economic development, climate resilience and digital governance.

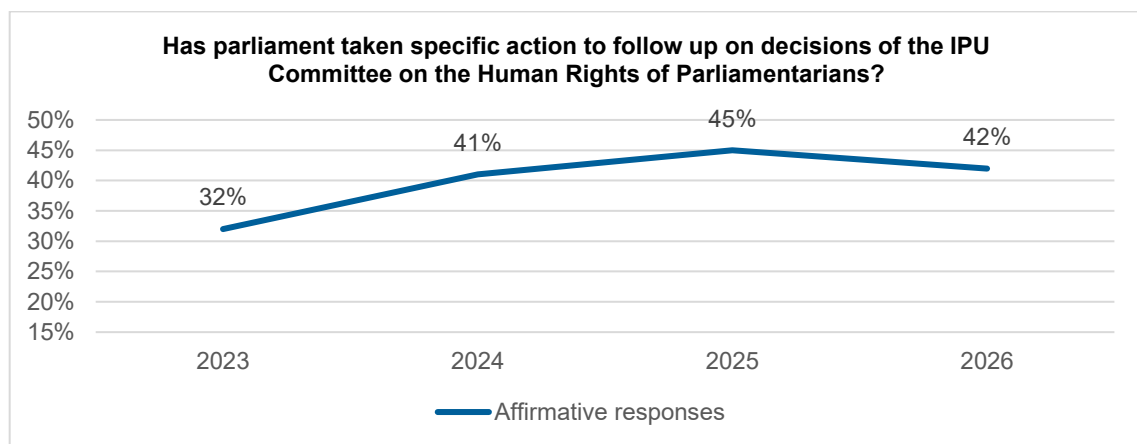
- In 2025, the Parliament of **Montenegro** launched a self-assessment of selected areas of its work using the IPU's *Indicators for Democratic Parliaments*, in cooperation with the National Democratic Institute and the IPU. The process examined parliamentary effectiveness, inclusivity, transparency and accountability. It led to 35 recommendations for institutional improvement set out in a draft action plan.
- The Shura Council of **Bahrain** has launched Shura 360, an integrated digital platform designed to streamline procedures, improve operational efficiency, protect data and provide parliamentarians with an interactive digital working environment. These initiatives are featured in the [IPU Innovation Tracker](#) and contribute to international knowledge sharing on digital transformation and AI in parliaments.

Human rights of parliamentarians

Since 1976, the [Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians](#) (CHRP) has provided a unique international mechanism for examining and responding to human rights violations affecting parliamentarians. In 2026, as the Committee marked its 50th anniversary, it examined the cases of 1,027 current and former parliamentarians – more than three times the 311 cases considered in 2014. The number of countries concerned also increased substantially over the same period, from 41 in 2014 to 58 in 2025, pointing to a worrying rise in violations against parliamentarians worldwide.

In the 2026 survey, 42% of respondents reported that their parliament had taken specific action to follow up on decisions of the CHRP. This proportion is broadly consistent with previous editions of this document, suggesting that there remains scope to strengthen parliamentary engagement with the Committee's work.

As highlighted in the IPU's [Bring Human Rights into Focus](#) campaign, possible forms of follow-up include bringing CHRP cases to the attention of prime ministers and presidents, holding bilateral meetings, undertaking visits to the countries concerned and using parliamentary friendship groups to raise human rights cases.



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

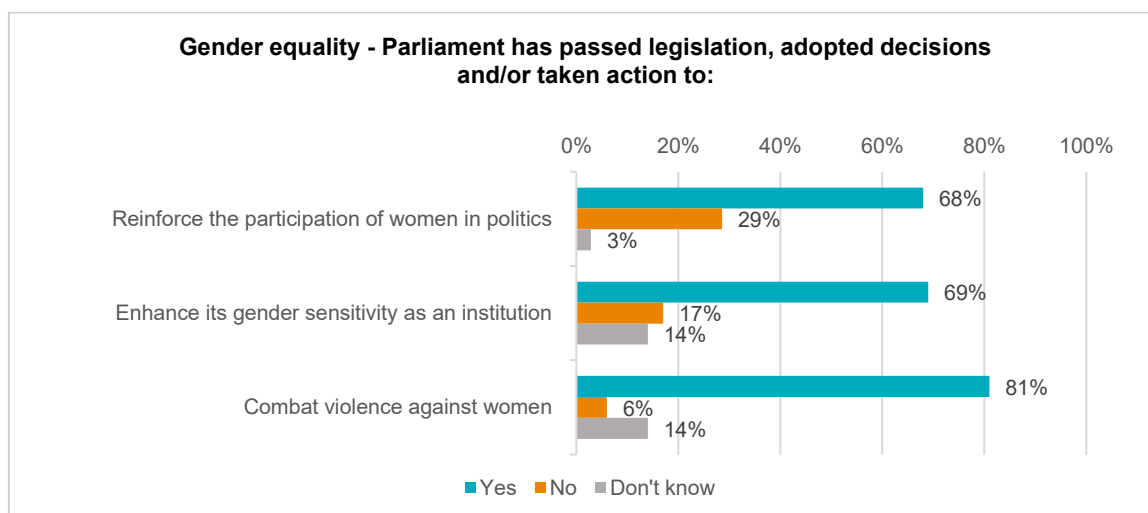
- In **Denmark**, relevant parliamentary committees are informed of decisions and reports of the CHRP ahead of committee missions abroad, allowing members to raise concerns related to the situation of affected parliamentarians during their visits. Danish MPs have also undertaken visits to support imprisoned parliamentarians and draw attention to their cases.

- In June 2026, ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights, together with parliamentarians from several countries and regions, addressed an open letter to Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) leaders calling for the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners detained by the military authorities of Myanmar, including former members of parliament. The initiative echoed repeated calls by the IPU Governing Council and the CHRP concerning these cases.
- In **Australia**, a parliamentarian raised, in the Senate, the case of a Palestinian parliamentarian that has been under review by the CHRP since 2002. The intervention called for urgent parliamentary attention to the case and for the Government to use diplomatic channels to advocate for the parliamentarian's release, as well as for independent monitoring of his health and conditions of detention.
- In **France**, following each IPU Assembly, the President of the IPU Group transmits the decisions of the CHRP to the President of the Senate, the Chair of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, so that the cases concerned may, where appropriate, be raised in bilateral contacts with the relevant countries.
- The National Congress of **Brazil** reports following up on decisions of the CHRP through a range of mechanisms. The Presidents of the Federal Senate and the Chamber of Deputies may request information from relevant executive or judicial authorities on the legal status, treatment and security of affected parliamentarians. Members participating in IPU Assemblies also submit reports on CHRP decisions and may recommend parliamentary solidarity measures. These have included receiving parliamentary delegations from countries with open human rights cases, undertaking official missions to assess the conditions on the ground, and using friendship groups and parliamentary committees to raise cases with foreign representatives and diplomatic missions.

Gender equality

The 2026 survey showed positive developments in gender equality following the launch of the IPU's [Achieving gender equality, action by action](#) campaign last year.

In line with the campaign's three thematic areas, 68% of reporting parliaments indicated they had taken measures to strengthen women's participation in politics, and 69% reported steps to improve parliament's gender sensitivity. In addition, a large majority of surveyed parliaments – 81% – reported the introduction of targeted measures to address violence against women.



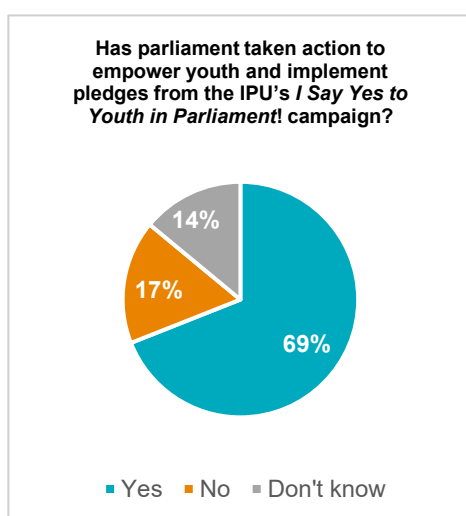
In this regard, the following good practices can be underscored:

- The Parliament of **Algeria** reports that the electoral framework was revised in August 2026 to encourage more balanced representation of women in elected bodies, with the Organic Law on the Electoral System requiring the inclusion of women on candidate lists for legislative and

local elections. Parliament has also promoted more inclusive governance by supporting equal opportunities in appointments to administrative leadership positions and in the composition of delegations participating in regional and international activities.

- Following a gender and human rights self-assessment carried out with IPU support, the State Great Hural of **Mongolia** has taken steps to strengthen gender equality in parliament. An enhanced electoral quota helped women secure 25% of parliamentary seats in 2024, up from 17%, while the establishment of a children's room in 2025 marked an important step towards a more inclusive and family-friendly working environment. The higher representation of women, including younger women parliamentarians, has also helped raise the visibility of gender equality issues. In 2025, Mongolian women parliamentarians featured in the IPU's *Achieving gender equality, action by action* campaign, and parliament marked the International Day of Parliamentarism with a round-table discussion focused on gender equality.
- The Congress of **Colombia** reports strengthening its parliamentary framework for gender equality through a series of institutional and legislative measures. Parliament's Special Committee for Women's Equity continues to propose policies and monitor progress on women's rights, while recent reforms have addressed both political participation and protection from violence. In 2024, maternity leave provisions were introduced for women parliamentarians. In 2025, the Congress adopted legislation to prevent, address and sanction violence against women in politics, prohibited child marriage, updated its protocol on sexual harassment and approved [ILO Convention No. 190 \(C190\)](#) on violence and harassment in the workplace. Women's representation in parliamentary leadership has also increased, with two women elected as Vice-Presidents of the Senate for the 2025–2026 legislature.
- The Parliament of **Côte d'Ivoire** recently adopted legislation introducing a 30% quota for women in elected positions. Parliament has also contributed to the preparation of national reports under CEDAW.
- The National Assembly of **Togo** has taken several measures consistent with the IPU's *Achieving gender equality, action by action* campaign. The Electoral Code was revised to encourage gender parity on candidate lists and reduce by half the electoral deposit required from women candidates, while the six Vice-President positions in parliament are equally divided between three women and three men. Parliament has also strengthened the legal framework through reforms to the Criminal Code, the Land and Property Code, the Persons and Family Code, and legislation protecting students from sexual violence. In November 2024, all parliamentarians took part in two days of training on gender equality and gender-responsive budgeting, which aimed to integrate a gender perspective into legislative scrutiny and budget oversight, including consideration of the 2025 Finance Law.

Youth empowerment



Since its launch in 2021, the IPU's [I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament!](#) campaign has gathered the commitment of more than 1,900 “changemakers”, including around 850 MPs from over 170 countries, about 70 Speakers of Parliament, and 15 Heads of State or leaders of international organizations.

Nonetheless, the 2026 IPU report [Youth participation in national parliaments: 2025](#) found that global youth representation had stalled for the first time since tracking began in 2014, with the proportion of parliamentarians aged 30 or under remaining at 2.8%, unchanged from 2023. At the same time, most respondents reported taking steps to promote youth participation. While action is therefore under way, greater efforts are needed to translate commitments into tangible gains in the representation of young people in parliament.

Some examples worth highlighting include the following:

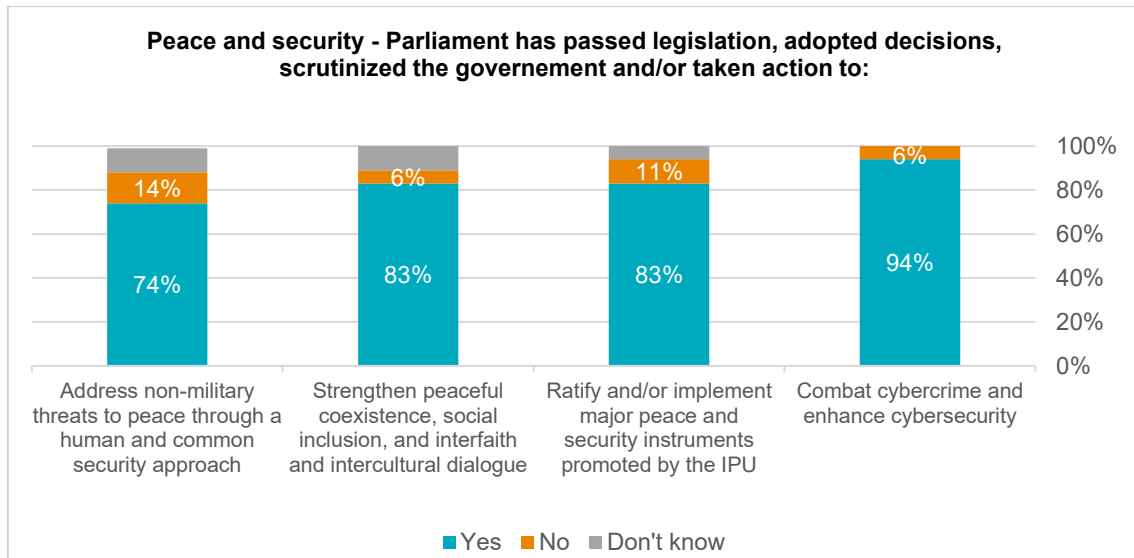
- **Armenia** reports having a notably youthful parliament, with 56% of members under the age of 40 and 71% under 45. The National Assembly has taken active measures to promote youth involvement in political life. For the past four years, it has implemented a Summer School Programme for senior secondary school students. It also launched a Youth Parliament Programme, providing participants with practical insights into legislative drafting, parliamentary debate and other parliamentary matters. The two initiatives are linked, with Summer School Programme participants also taking part in the second cycle of the Youth Parliament Programme, supporting continuity in civic and parliamentary education and encouraging greater youth engagement in democratic processes.
- In 2021, the Speaker of the National Assembly of **Zambia** signed up to the IPU's *I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament!* campaign, launching a sustained process to strengthen youth representation. This was followed by the establishment, with IPU support, of the Zambia Youth Parliamentary Caucus in 2022 and by the launch of its strategic plan and training for young parliamentarians in 2024. In 2025, these efforts culminated in an institutional reform that introduced a quota for candidates under the age of 35, alongside quotas for women and persons with disabilities.
- The National Assembly of **Jordan** recently enacted a series of legislative reforms to enhance youth participation in parliament. This includes establishing a youth quota and lowering the age of eligibility to become an MP from 35 to 30 years.
- In January 2025, young MPs from the House of Representatives of **Thailand** took part in training sessions, organized in partnership with the IPU, to empower young parliamentarians on leadership and communications. The training led to increased knowledge and awareness of leadership and communication, including social media communication, as well as strengthening capacities to better represent young people, and facilitating peer-to-peer knowledge and experience sharing.
- The Parliament of **Chad** reports adopting a new Electoral Code in 2024, allowing citizens aged 25 and over to stand for legislative elections, and expanding opportunities for young people to participate in political decision-making, in line with the objectives of the IPU's *I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament!* campaign.
- In **Norway**, half of all parliamentarians are under the age of 45 and 36% are under 40, reflecting a strong culture of youth political participation. All political parties have affiliated youth organizations that serve as independent platforms for political training, recruitment and policy engagement. These organizations receive independent funding, can influence the policies of their parent parties and put forward candidates for election. In 2025, Norway elected its youngest parliamentarian to date, at 19 years of age.

5. Peace and security

The IPU advocates for the ratification and implementation of key international peace and security instruments, including the [Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons](#), the [Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention](#), the [Arms Trade Treaty](#), the [Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty](#) and the [Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons](#).

In the 2026 survey, 83% of parliaments reported having taken steps to ratify and/or implement these treaties. In addition, 94% indicated that they had adopted measures to combat cybercrime and strengthen cybersecurity, in line with the 2023 IPU resolution [Cybercrimes: The new risks to global security](#). Some 74% of respondents also reported promoting and implementing a human security and common security approach by addressing threats to peace that lie outside the scope of military intervention.

Addressing issues of inclusion and coexistence is also a key part of the IPU's mandate to promote peace through political dialogue. In this regard, and in line with the IPU's [Marrakesh Communiqué](#) (2023) and [Rome Communiqué](#) (2025), 83% of respondents reported having taken action to build more peaceful and inclusive societies by promoting interfaith and intercultural dialogue.



Examples include the following:

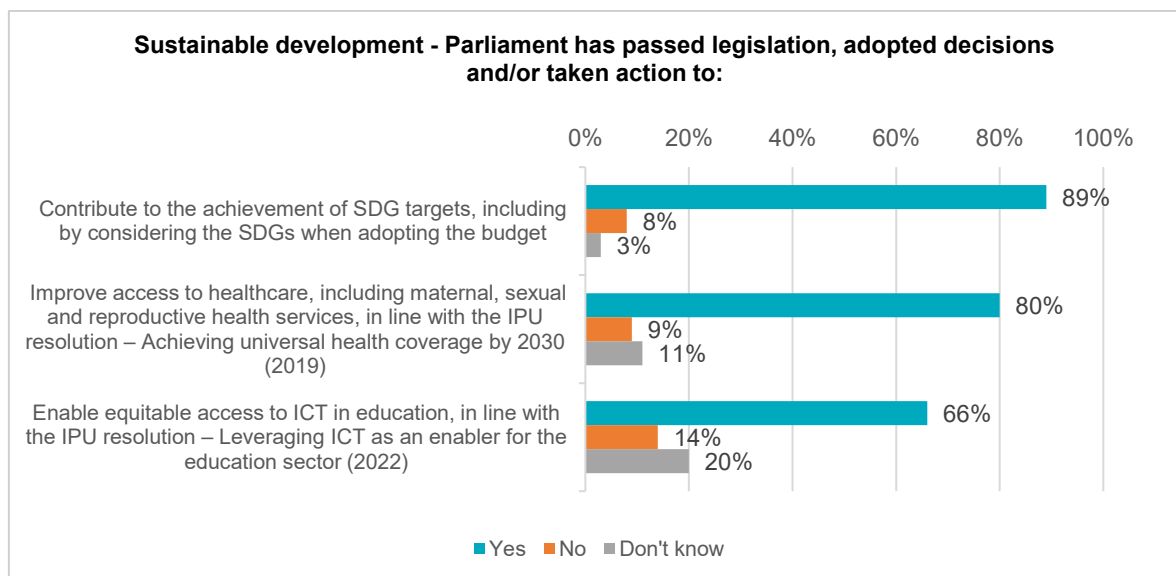
- In 2024, with a view to promoting online safety, the Parliament of **Australia** adopted legislation establishing a minimum age for social media use and requiring age-restricted platforms to take reasonable steps to prevent underage users from holding accounts. In 2025, a parliamentary committee also examined the implementation of online safety measures, including the social media ban for children under age 16 and safeguards for children and young people using internet search services.
- On 14 January 2026, the Parliament of **Burkina Faso** adopted the Faso Bu-Kaoré Law on the Organization and Functioning of Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanisms. The law provides a legal framework for customary mechanisms through which more than 95% of social disputes are resolved and aims to strengthen social cohesion by promoting the amicable settlement of disputes and helping to prevent and mitigate community conflicts.
- In 2025, parliamentary engagement supported by the IPU contributed to progress on several international disarmament and security instruments. **Comoros** formally presented its instrument of accession to the Biological Weapons Convention during a high-level seminar organized by the IPU and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. **Tonga** ratified the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention following sustained engagement by national parliamentarians, the IPU and other partners, becoming – together with the **Marshall Islands** – the first new accession to the Convention in more than seven years. **Mongolia** also ratified the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material following its participation in an IPU high-level seminar organized with the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation.
- In accordance with the 2023 IPU resolution *Cybercrimes: The new risks to global security*, the Parliament of the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** reports that its relevant committees are considering measures to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for addressing emerging digital threats and transnational criminal networks. It also reports the country's ratification of the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection, known as the Malabo Convention.
- Inspired by the 2023 IPU Parliamentary Conference on Interfaith Dialogue in Marrakesh, the Senate of **Lesotho** adopted a motion in 2024 calling for a joint assembly bringing together parliamentarians and leaders of faith-based institutions. The initiative aims to foster dialogue and identify joint responses to challenges facing communities, drawing on the role of both parliamentary and religious leaders in promoting peaceful societies.
- In **India**, the Lok Sabha has taken steps to strengthen social cohesion through the inclusion of different linguistic groups in parliamentary proceedings. Since the winter 2025 session, simultaneous interpretation has been available in all 22 languages recognized by the

Constitution, allowing parliamentarians to speak in their mother tongues and follow debates in their preferred language. The initiative required an expansion of interpretation services and upgrades to parliamentary audio systems, helping ensure the country's social and linguistic diversity is more fully reflected in the work of parliament.

- The **Estonian** Parliament reports strengthening the country's cybersecurity framework through legislative action and parliamentary debate. On 10 December 2025, it adopted amendments to transpose the EU's Network and Information Security Directive 2 into domestic law, expanding cybersecurity requirements to approximately 6,500 entities and introducing obligations to implement security measures and report significant cyber incidents. On 19 February 2026, parliament also held a debate on cybercrime in the financial sector, focusing on the balance between security and fundamental rights. Further amendments to the Cybersecurity Act, which aim to clarify terminology and the scope of security requirements for network and information systems, passed first reading on 20 May 2026.

6. Sustainable development for all

The IPU supports parliaments in implementing the SDGs, with particular attention paid to addressing the socioeconomic factors that drive marginalization and vulnerability. In the 2026 survey, most respondents affirmed having contributed to the achievement of SDG targets (89%), including improving access to health coverage (80%), in line with the 2019 IPU resolution [Achieving universal health coverage by 2030: The role of parliaments in ensuring the right to health](#), and enabling access to information and communication technology (66%), in line with the 2022 IPU resolution [Leveraging Information and Communication Technology as an enabler for the education sector, including in times of pandemic](#).



Examples of parliamentary action on the SDGs include the following:

- In **Austria**, the SDGs are systematically considered during scrutiny of the federal budget by the National Council, supported by an SDG map prepared for each annual budget by the Parliamentary Budget Office. In 2025, parliament adopted measures to strengthen maternal and child health through an expanded parent-child health record and the reduction or abolition of value-added tax on menstrual products and certain contraceptives. In June 2026, it also introduced a new school subject to strengthen digital literacy, media literacy and civic education.
- In **Indonesia**, the 2024 Parliamentary Meeting on the occasion of the 10th World Water Forum – co-organized by the IPU and the House of Representatives – contributed to stronger parliamentary engagement on water governance and sustainability. A key outcome was the establishment of the Indonesia Water Caucus, a cross-party platform focused on integrated

water resource management, climate resilience and access to clean water. The caucus has since mapped relevant policies and identified legislative gaps, while parliamentarians have held discussions and hearings on water infrastructure, rural access to clean water and the alignment of national policies with SDG 6. The meeting's outcome document has also served as background material for parliamentary discussions on environmental policy and SDG implementation.

- In line with the IPU Tashkent Declaration [*Parliamentary action for social development and justice*](#), the Parliament of **Botswana** has debated and approved programmes and policies to reduce poverty and hunger. These include the Lemang Dijo Programme (which subsidizes crop production costs for subsistence farmers), drought measures that provide farmers with subsidized access to resources, and the Ikageng Public Works Programme (which offers temporary employment to unskilled workers). Parliament has also debated the proposed national health insurance scheme to support progress towards universal health coverage, and has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Parliamentary Forum on a sexual and reproductive health and rights project aimed at strengthening parliamentary oversight, lawmaking and budgeting.
- Legislative action in **Bulgaria** has focused on strengthening social development through amendments to the Higher Education Act adopted in 2025, including reduced tuition fees and expanded public support for students in priority fields. Further amendments adopted in 2026 reduced the interest rate on student loans from 7% to 3%. Moreover, the Law on Accessibility Requirements for Products and Services, adopted in 2025, introduced stronger accessibility standards for persons with disabilities.
- The 2024–2025 national budget adopted by the National Assembly of **Malawi** increased allocations to health, which remained a national priority. With IPU support, two activities were organized on budget allocations and gaps relating to maternal, child and neonatal health. These helped parliamentarians identify opportunities to advocate for increased funding and strengthen engagement during the budget process, while also opening new channels of communication with the Government and reinforcing collaboration with civil society and youth organizations.

Conclusion

The effectiveness of IPU resolutions, decisions and other initiatives ultimately depends on their translation into concrete action by Member Parliaments, including through legislative measures, policies and programmes. Sustaining this impact requires continued commitment and cooperation among a broad range of stakeholders. This is reflected in the ecosystems approach of the *IPU 2022–2026 Strategy*, which emphasizes collaboration with governments, civil society, academia, the media and international partners, including the UN.

Over the years, the IPU has developed a range of mechanisms to assess progress and support implementation where needed. These include this annual Member Parliament reporting exercise, dedicated accountability segments during Assembly General Debates, follow-up by the Bureaux of the Standing Committees, and capacity-building, advisory support and knowledge tools provided through programmatic work. The IPU has also made greater use of communication channels – including case studies, social media, videos and podcasts – to share parliamentary experiences, highlight results and give greater visibility to good practices. Member Parliaments are encouraged to make full use of these mechanisms, including in the period between Assemblies.

The *IPU Strategy for 2027–2031* builds on this foundation and sets out a strengthened approach to Member Parliament reporting and accountability. It envisages refining the current reporting process to make it more streamlined, responsive and effective in capturing action undertaken by Member Parliaments in follow-up to IPU resolutions, decisions and other initiatives. Greater use of digital tools and closer engagement with Member Parliaments will help facilitate reporting, improve the quality and accessibility of the information collected, and strengthen the use of that information for organizational monitoring and evaluation. Deeper engagement among Member Parliaments is also expected to encourage further follow-up, reinforce peer learning and strengthen mutual accountability across the IPU membership.

To this end, it is recommended that parliaments and MPs, especially IPU office-holders, take the following actions:

- Ensure that national IPU delegations submit a report to their parliament after each Assembly and contribute actively to the drafting of that report.
- Distribute IPU resolutions to all MPs and consult those resolutions during relevant sessions.
- Transmit resolutions to government institutions and other stakeholders, inviting follow-up action.
- Submit enquiries to the government on issues and themes debated at IPU Assemblies.
- Facilitate plenary or committee debates on topics addressed during Assemblies, drawing on IPU resolutions.
- Refer to IPU resolutions and decisions in press conferences, social media and interviews.
- Share resolutions and relevant links with parliamentary units for translation and publication on the parliament's website.
- Use legislative, budgetary and oversight powers to ensure effective implementation of IPU recommendations.
- Draw on IPU publications and checklists offering examples of parliamentary follow-up.
- Participate systematically in the annual reporting exercise and submit voluntary survey responses on the implementation of IPU decisions.

Reporting schedule

The following Member Parliaments are scheduled to report in 2027 and 2028 and will be surveyed in the context of these forthcoming reporting exercises:

2027

African Group

Burundi, Djibouti*, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia

Arab Group

Lebanon, Libya*, Mauritania**, Morocco**, Oman

Asia-Pacific Group

Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives

Eurasia Group

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan

Group of Latin America and the Caribbean

Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica

Twelve Plus Group

Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania

2028

African Group

Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda

Arab Group

Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia

Asia-Pacific Group

Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines

Eurasia Group

Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation

Group of Latin America and the Caribbean

Belize, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru

Twelve Plus Group

Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand*, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia

* Parliaments belonging to two geopolitical groups that, for purposes of elections within the IPU, chose this group at the time of the establishment of the reporting cycle in 2018.

** Parliaments belonging to two geopolitical groups that did not express a preference for the purposes of elections at the time of the establishment of the reporting cycle in 2018.

Examples of practices from IPU Members

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
Albania	- For Albania, implementation of the principles endorsed by the IPU is fully in line with the country's European integration process. Reforms to strengthen parliamentary oversight, improve transparency, promote social justice, protect fundamental rights and reinforce democratic institutions help advance Albania's path towards European Union membership. The IPU declarations and the European Union integration agenda are therefore mutually reinforcing, as both seek to build democratic institutions that protect citizens, uphold the rule of law, foster inclusive development and contribute to international peace and cooperation. - Albania has achieved a significant milestone in advancing gender equality in diplomacy. Women now constitute the majority of the country's diplomatic corps, hold all three Deputy Minister positions at the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, and serve in numerous ambassadorial and senior leadership roles. - Albania has joined the Global Methane Pledge and supports the collective goal of reducing global methane emissions by at least 30% by 2030 compared with 2020 levels. Its methane reduction efforts focus on: improving landfill management, methane capture and recycling; reducing organic waste; promoting better livestock and manure management and more sustainable farming practices; and reducing methane leaks from oil and gas infrastructure while improving energy efficiency.
Algeria	- The Parliament of Algeria widely disseminated the declarations and resolutions adopted at the 150th and 151st IPU Assemblies through the official website of the People's National Assembly, social media and mission reports. It also held information and evaluation meetings with the members concerned and representatives of relevant ministries and institutions to present the outcomes, discuss follow-up and strengthen coordination on implementation. - Several measures have been introduced to reduce Parliament's environmental footprint, including a "green parliament" approach based on the digitization of procedures and administrative correspondence and reduced paper use. A Parliamentary Network for the Environment and Climate has also been established, with members contributing through legislative and oversight work as well as field activities. - The People's National Assembly has introduced a programme to digitize its administrative and parliamentary procedures, improving access to information and the management of its work. It has also strengthened oversight of government action through parliamentary questions, hearings and fact-finding missions. Public engagement has also been promoted through regular communication on its official website and social media, as well as through open days and guided visits for students and other groups to raise awareness of parliament's role, and of democratic culture and participation in public life.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	- Algeria's electoral framework was revised in August 2026 to promote more balanced representation of women in elected assemblies, with the Organic Law on the Electoral System requiring women to be included on candidate lists for legislative and local elections. Parliament has also sought to advance inclusive governance by promoting equal opportunities in appointments to administrative leadership positions and in the composition of delegations participating in regional and international activities. - A Parliamentary Youth Network has been established, comprising 92 of the 407 members of the People's National Assembly, including 11 women. Its work programme covers political participation, the media, entrepreneurship and investment, community engagement and parliamentary diplomacy. The Assembly's Committee on Youth, Sports and Associative Activity also monitors public policies affecting young people, examines relevant draft legislation and promotes dialogue with civil society and youth organizations. In addition, the electoral legislation revised in 2026 retained measures encouraging the inclusion of young people on candidate lists.
Andorra	- Members of the Parliament of Andorra are informed of the outcomes of IPU meetings and the activities of Andorran delegations through an annual report, which is presented in plenary in the presence of members of the Government, circulated to all parliamentarians and published on parliament's website. IPU matters are overseen by an Executive Committee chaired by the President of Parliament and comprising the Vice-President, the secretaries of the Bureau and one representative of each parliamentary group. In 2026, the Committee held a debate on parliament's participation in the work of the IPU and the composition of Andorran delegations to IPU Assemblies and meetings. - The Parliament of Andorra promotes the inclusion of parliamentarians in national delegations to major United Nations reporting processes, including voluntary national reviews, the Universal Periodic Review and reporting to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. During Andorra's Universal Periodic Review in November 2025, the national delegation included a parliamentarian, who presented recent legislative progress on accessibility, including the Law on Universal Accessibility adopted by parliament on 13 November 2025. - The parliamentary administration has sought to lead by example in adopting more sustainable consumption practices. It obtained the official "Feu vert" label certifying 100% renewable energy consumption, resulting in an additional saving of 149 tonnes of CO₂. Measures introduced include a photovoltaic solar installation covering about 10% of the building's energy consumption and avoiding 120 tonnes of CO₂ emissions, as well as connection to the FEDA Ecoterm heating network, reducing emissions by an estimated 161 tonnes of CO₂. - On 4 June 2026, the Parliament of Andorra adopted new internal rules incorporating the code of conduct for parliamentarians approved in 2022. The revised framework prohibits parliamentarians from being awarded contracts by parliament, requires the declaration of protocol gifts valued at more than 150 euros to enable

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	conflict-of-interest checks, and classifies breaches of the duty of discretion as an offence. In 2024, parliament also published a guide to support consistent interpretation and application of the code of conduct in parliamentary practice. Andorra has ratified all peace and security treaties and conventions promoted by the IPU, except the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, given the absence of nuclear facilities or material requiring specific protection. Furthermore, its cybersecurity framework was strengthened through Law 22/2022 on the security of networks and information systems, which established a comprehensive legal framework for protecting critical infrastructure and provided for the creation of a national cybersecurity agency, as well as through Law 45/2022, which amended the Criminal Code to address digital and transnational crime, introduce new offences related to the digital environment, and increase penalties for offences committed electronically or through social media.
Angola	- Documents from the 150th and 151st IPU Assemblies were shared with all Angolan MPs through the relevant committees. Parliamentarians also participated in Angola's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, represented the country at IPU-UN meetings on peace and security, and took part in other UN-related diplomatic forums. The composition of these delegations reflected gender balance and political party representation. - The National Assembly of Angola ratified the Paris Agreement through Resolution No. 37/20 of 12 October 2020. Mitigation measures in the oil sector include participation in studies with the United Nations Environment Programme to identify and quantify emission leaks in coastal basins, the use of advanced technologies by energy companies to detect emissions and reduce environmental impacts, and efforts to align with the Paris Agreement and the objectives of the Charter, including reducing methane emissions to near-zero levels. - Angola has adopted and strengthened legislation on protection from domestic and gender-based violence, alongside legal and institutional measures to increase women's political participation and representation. Parliamentary debates, initiatives and awareness-raising activities have also promoted gender equality, women's empowerment and relevant international commitments.
Armenia	- Armenia adopted the Law on Climate on 12 February 2026, in line with the IPU resolution <i>Partnerships for climate action: Promoting access to affordable green energy, and ensuring innovation, responsibility and equity</i> (2024). A representative of the National Assembly participated in the drafting of the resolution. - The National Assembly participated in the European Parliament's Democracy Support and Election Coordination Group (DEG) programme. In 2026, representatives of all parliamentary factions took part in a study visit to the European Parliament to exchange experience on parliamentary oversight, ethics, transparency, inter-party dialogue and democracy support mechanisms, contributing to the strengthening of Parliament's institutional capacity and democratic resilience.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	• In preparation for the consideration of Armenia's fourth national report under the Universal Periodic Review at the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva in 2025, the relevant parliamentary committee organized hearings on the children's rights issues to be included in the report. It also maintained close cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs throughout the preparation process, particularly to ensure that children's rights concerns and relevant international human rights commitments were adequately reflected. • Armenia's legislative framework provides protection from violence for women and other vulnerable persons. The Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence, the Protection of Persons Subjected to Domestic Violence, and the Restoration of Family Harmony was amended in 2025 and 2026 to strengthen these protections. In addition, gender-responsive budgeting is in place, gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution and the Electoral Code, women account for 29.9% of members of parliament, and 25% of Standing Committee Chairs are women. • For the past four years, the National Assembly has implemented a Summer School Programme for senior secondary school students from all regions of Armenia. It has also operated a Youth Parliament Programme for the past two years, giving participants practical insight into legislative drafting, parliamentary debate and the consideration of draft laws and other parliamentary matters. The two initiatives are linked, with Summer School participants also taking part in the second cycle of the Youth Parliament Programme, supporting continuity in civic and parliamentary education and greater youth engagement in democratic processes. • The National Assembly contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through its legislative, budgetary and oversight functions. In the area of public health, it adopted the Law on Universal Health Insurance to improve population health indicators, reduce morbidity and mortality, strengthen social solidarity, meet healthcare needs and enhance the accessibility, including financial accessibility, and quality of medical assistance and services. In addition, legislation concerning vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, was amended between 2024 and 2026 to align with international standards and respond to evolving social realities.
Australia	• After each IPU Assembly, the Australian delegation tables a report in both Houses of Parliament covering the declarations and resolutions adopted, as well as matters considered by the Governing Council, Standing Committees and subsidiary bodies. The report is then published on Parliament's website and made available to all parliamentarians and the public, while members of the delegation may also speak to it in the Chamber. • In November 2025, the Australian Parliament passed a package of seven environmental reform bills, including the Environment Protection Reform Bill 2025 and six related bills, to implement recommendations of the 2020 Samuel Review through amendments to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The bills were examined by the Environment and Communications Legislation Committee, which reported on

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	them in March 2026. In response to the IPU resolution on partnerships for climate action, the Speaker also highlighted Parliament's sustainability initiatives, including sourcing 100% of its electricity from renewable energy, as part of its contribution to Australia's renewable energy transition. • In March 2025, the Australian Parliament passed the Workplace Gender Equality Amendment (Setting Gender Equality Targets) Bill 2024, requiring certain employers with 500 or more employees to select gender equality targets and meet or improve against them over a three-year period. In November 2025, it also passed the Fair Work Amendment (Baby Priya's) Bill 2025, providing that employer-funded paid parental leave must not be cancelled following a stillbirth or the death of a child unless the employer and employee have expressly agreed otherwise. Parliament also held debates on women's health, Women's Health Week and mental health. • In 2024, the Australian Parliament passed the Online Safety Amendment (Social Media Minimum Age) Bill 2024, amending the Online Safety Act 2021 to establish a minimum age for social media use and require age-restricted social media platforms to take reasonable steps to prevent underage users from holding accounts. In 2025, the Environment and Communications References Committee conducted an inquiry into the online safety code for internet search engine services and the ban on social media use by children under 16, focusing on the implementation of measures to protect children and young people online.
Austria	• The Austrian Parliament includes parliamentarians in national delegations when one or more parliamentary meetings are held as part of, or alongside, the relevant conference. During the reporting period, this applied to the High-level Political Forum, the United Nations Climate Change Conference, the World Trade Organization, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Internet Governance Forum. In addition, the representation of women in the diplomatic corps is regularly considered during federal budget discussions, and the budgetary impact targets of the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs include the promotion of women in the diplomatic service. • The Austrian Parliament is reviewing and amending legislation and programmes to advance climate action. Recent measures include a resolution promoting the use of geothermal energy, and legislative packages to accelerate the expansion of renewable energy. The environmental impact of armed conflicts is also regularly discussed, including through a resolution addressing nuclear armament, nuclear power and armed conflict. Parliament also seeks to serve as a model of environmental sustainability. It is certified under the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme and supports measures such as solar panels on parliamentary buildings, fewer parking spaces, incentives for public transport and cycling, and subsidized public transport for staff.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	- The Austrian Parliament recently published a new edition of its booklet on democracy and human rights, which is widely used in schools, as well as a new book for children and young people combining a short novel with explanatory sections on democracy and parliamentarism. Both publications are being promoted under this year's motto: "Take part, be part of it". - The Austrian Parliament has promoted peaceful coexistence through legislative action and initiatives supporting social inclusion and interfaith and intercultural dialogue. Austria tightened its gun laws following a school shooting in 2025, while parliament has supported a biennial study on antisemitism since 2018 to inform policy, prevention and education, hosted an international conference on antisemitism in 2024, and organized exchange formats and dialogue events involving different religious communities. Minority protection is also under discussion in the relevant parliamentary committee. - The SDGs are systematically considered during scrutiny of the federal budget by the National Council, supported by an SDG map prepared for each annual budget by the Parliamentary Budget Office. In 2025, parliament adopted measures to strengthen maternal health and the healthy development of children and young people by expanding the parent-child health record, with certain family benefits linked to completion of the prescribed check-ups. It also abolished or reduced value-added tax on menstrual products and certain contraceptives. In June 2026, parliament introduced a new school subject to strengthen digital literacy, media literacy and democracy education.
Azerbaijan	- A new Law on Diplomatic Service was adopted in December 2024 and further amended in June 2026. Parliamentary debate on the legislation included measures to encourage the equal representation of women in the diplomatic corps. The Speaker of Parliament has also maintained regular engagement with the United Nations through meetings with the UN Resident Coordinator and visiting Presidents of the UN General Assembly, highlighting cooperation between Parliament and the United Nations, women's empowerment, and the importance of electing a woman as United Nations Secretary-General for the first time. - The Parliament of Azerbaijan adopted the Law on the Efficient Use of Energy Resources and Energy Efficiency in July 2021, establishing the legal, organizational and economic framework for energy-saving policy and regulating the production, storage, distribution and consumption of energy in support of a clean environment and green growth. The law has since been amended several times, while other legislation, including the Law on the Environment and the Law on Waste, further supports the development of green energy.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	- In March 2026, parliament held public hearings on the theme Gender equality in legislation: Achievements and perspectives. The Law on Guarantees of Gender Equality has been amended several times over the past two years. The most recent amendments, adopted in May 2026 together with changes to the Labour Code, require employers to provide equal pay for work of equal value, regardless of gender. - On 10 February 2026, Azerbaijan adopted the Law ratifying the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime, becoming one of the first countries to ratify the Convention. Parliamentary debate highlighted its importance as a comprehensive global instrument to prevent and combat cybercrime, strengthen international cooperation and facilitate the sharing of electronic evidence in relation to serious crimes.
Bahrain	- The Council of Representatives of Bahrain follows up on the outcomes of IPU meetings in a regular and institutional manner. Declarations and resolutions adopted by IPU Assemblies are circulated to Council members, the Executive Committee of the parliamentary group, and relevant select committees, for use in legislative and oversight work and parliamentary diplomacy. Detailed reports on international parliamentary engagements, including key IPU decisions and recommendations, are also submitted to the Council Bureau and the Executive Committee to support implementation and draw on international parliamentary practice. - The Parliament of Bahrain has supported national environmental and climate initiatives through its legislative and oversight functions. Law No. 7 of 2022 on the Environment strengthened the legislative framework for environmental and climate action, alongside further draft laws and proposals in this area. Parliament has also contributed to regional and international discussions on climate change and its environmental impacts. In addition, the Council of Representatives has promoted greener parliamentary practices through greater digitalization, reduced paper use, and expanded electronic management of sittings, meetings and parliamentary documents. Within this framework, its General Secretariat obtained ISO 14001:2015 certification for environmental management systems. - The Council of Representatives continues to support legislation and policies aimed at increasing women's participation in public life and decision-making, and at combating discrimination and violence against women, in line with Bahrain's constitutional principles and international commitments. It has established a Committee on Gender Balance to support related legislative and oversight work and promote equal opportunities. Measures have included ratification of the Statute of the Women Development Organization of the Member States of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, legislation on protection from workplace harassment, and requirements for medical personnel to report injuries suspected of resulting from violence. - Measures were adopted to advance the Sustainable Development Goals in areas including healthcare, education, employment, housing, retirement, well-being and economic development. These included proposals to increase the number of nursing scholarships at the College of Health Sciences, establish a fund to support

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	and develop older residential areas, and amend retirement legislation to increase benefits for retirees. Further action to improve access to health and social services included a proposal to provide free transport for older persons seeking health care, a parliamentary question on progress in implementing the Health Insurance Law, a public debate on services for persons with autism spectrum disorder, and proposals to extend opening hours and expand services at primary healthcare centres.
Bhutan	• The National Assembly promotes paperless working and digitization by sharing sitting documents, resolutions and the House agenda online with members of parliament and the public. It has also reduced plastic use by discontinuing plastic file folders and replacing bottled water with reusable flasks during sittings and committee meetings. • Parliament adopted a Parliament-Media Engagement Strategy in August 2025 to improve access to parliamentary information, support timely and accurate reporting and strengthen transparency and accountability in parliamentary communication. It also established a Parliament-Media Network to provide a structured platform for engagement with accredited media professionals and improve public access to parliamentary information. In April 2025, workshops were held for parliamentarians, parliamentary staff, civil society organizations and media representatives on media engagement, digital tools, parliamentary procedures, misinformation, public communication and participatory governance. Engagement with civil society and vulnerable groups was further strengthened through orientation and sensitization programmes, including an initiative held in April 2026 with national civil society partners. • In March 2026, parliament partnered with the IPU to conduct a capacity-building workshop and multi-stakeholder consultations involving parliamentarians, parliamentary leadership and Secretariat staff, aimed at strengthening women's political participation and gender equality in parliament. • Bhutan's Parliament has adopted environmental legislation, including the National Environmental Protection Act of Bhutan 2007, to support sustainable development, biodiversity protection, waste management and the conservation of natural resources. Through constitutional provisions and parliamentary legislation, Bhutan legally mandates maintaining at least 60% forest cover at all times, making Bhutan one of the few countries with constitutional environmental protection measures. Parliamentary committees review relevant legislation and recommend measures to advance sustainable development, while cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, the IPU and other partners has supported SDG monitoring, self-assessment and parliamentary capacity-building.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
Botswana	- Through the Office of the Speaker, the Parliament of Botswana met twice with the United Nations Resident Coordinator to discuss the work of the United Nations and strengthen cooperation. The discussions covered institutional capacity and parliament's legislative, oversight, budgetary, policy review and representative functions. - The Speaker of the National Assembly announced that the Parliament of Botswana would move towards paperless operations and digitize selected publications. Members of Parliament were provided with laptops and tablets, while printed copies of the Notice Paper and Order Paper were discontinued. These documents are now published on Parliament's website and official Facebook page. - The Parliament of Botswana has strengthened its engagement with the public by introducing live broadcasts of plenary and committee proceedings, publishing the Hansard, Notice Paper and Order Paper on its website and social media accounts, and establishing the Botswana Speaks platform for consultation between members of parliament and their constituents. An ongoing initiative named Bridging the Gap is also seeking to establish formal channels of communication and cooperation with civil society organizations. - In line with the IPU resolutions on social development, the Parliament of Botswana has debated and approved programmes and policies to alleviate poverty and hunger. These include the Lemang Dijo Programme (through which the Government subsidizes crop production costs for subsistence farmers), drought declarations that enable farmers to receive subsidized access to resources, and the Ikageng Public Works Programme (which provides temporary employment for unskilled workers to support household incomes). Parliament has also debated the proposed national health insurance scheme, which is being developed to support progress towards universal health coverage, and has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the SADC Parliamentary Forum for a sexual and reproductive health and rights project aimed at strengthening parliamentary oversight, lawmaking and budgeting in this area.
Brazil	- Brazil had already begun legislating on several issues discussed at the 150th and 151st IPU Assemblies, while other measures were developed concurrently with the Assembly debates. Recent action has included a major tax reform, legislation requiring equal pay for women and men performing equivalent work, and proposals to establish a regulatory framework for artificial intelligence and to define the crime of ecocide. - The Federal Senate and the Chamber of Deputies promote the inclusion of parliamentarians in national delegations to United Nations meetings and conferences. Brazilian parliamentarians regularly participate in IPU-UN events, including the Annual Parliamentary Hearing, the Commission on the Status of Women and the High-level Political Forum. In 2023, a Joint Parliamentary Front in Support of the Sustainable Development Goals was established, building on an earlier Brazil-UN Parliamentary Group, and has supported official

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	delegations to United Nations processes, including the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Parliament also participates in and monitors the Universal Periodic Review, while the Federal Senate has promoted its accessibility standards as a model for possible replication at United Nations Headquarters. - Parliament has developed legislation to support implementation of the Paris Agreement and the country's Nationally Determined Contributions. Measures include establishing a national greenhouse gas emissions trading system, supporting the reactivation and oversight of the Amazon Fund, promoting the decarbonization of the vehicle fleet, and creating a legal framework for low-carbon hydrogen. Parliamentary committees also hold regular hearings with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change to monitor progress towards Brazil's targets of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by 48% by 2025 and 53% by 2030, compared with 2005 levels, and to oversee implementation of the National Climate Change Plan. - Between 2024 and 2026, the Brazilian National Congress advanced measures to reduce methane emissions. The national emissions trading system regulates entities emitting more than 10,000 tonnes of greenhouse gases annually and allows methane reductions to be accounted for as carbon credits. Legislation has also promoted biomethane as a transport fuel, while a proposed National Zero Methane Programme would link agricultural, urban and industrial waste management with biogas and biomethane production. Parliamentary hearings held in 2024 and 2025 addressed methane reduction, the elimination of open dumps, and solid-waste treatment, as part of Brazil's efforts to meet its Paris Agreement commitments. - The IPU resolution <i>Parliamentary strategies to mitigate the long-lasting impact of conflicts, including armed conflicts, on sustainable development</i> highlights the need for stronger legal frameworks to address environmental damage caused by conflict and insecurity. In line with this IPU decision, the National Congress is considering legislation to criminalize serious environmental destruction, including major ecological disasters, water and soil contamination, and the destruction of flora, with penalties of up to 15 years' imprisonment. Parliamentary debates have also addressed the role of the armed forces in protecting strategic biomes, including the Amazon, as well as greater transparency in security spending, environmental recovery in areas affected by transnational environmental crime and land conflict, and mechanisms to protect civilians, Indigenous peoples and traditional communities affected by conflict-related environmental degradation. - The National Congress follows up on decisions of the IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians through a range of parliamentary mechanisms. The Presidents of the Federal Senate and the Chamber of Deputies may request information from relevant executive or judicial authorities on the legal status, treatment and security of affected parliamentarians, while members participating in IPU Assemblies submit reports on

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	Committee decisions and may recommend parliamentary solidarity measures. Follow-up has also included receiving delegations of parliamentarians from countries with open human rights cases, undertaking official missions to assess situations on the ground, and using friendship groups and parliamentary committees to raise cases with foreign representatives and diplomatic missions. The Senate Human Rights Commission also serves as a focal point for complaints transmitted by the IPU.
Bulgaria	- Legislative action in Bulgaria has focused on strengthening social development through amendments to the Higher Education Act adopted in 2025, including reduced tuition fees and expanded public support for students in priority fields. Further amendments adopted in 2026 reduced the interest rate on student loans from 7% to 3%. The Law on Accessibility Requirements for Products and Services, adopted in 2025, introduced stronger accessibility standards for persons with disabilities. Other measures adopted in 2025 and 2026 promoted shared parental responsibility as well as more flexible working arrangements for parents. - Parliamentary action on climate change included amendments to the Clean Air Act and the Climate Change Mitigation Act, adopted in 2025, to strengthen Bulgaria's climate framework and align it with updated European Union legislation. The reforms introduced stronger measures to improve air quality, enhanced public access to judicial review of air quality plans, strengthened enforcement against the illegal trade in fluorinated greenhouse gases, and reinforced market surveillance of climate-related products. Amendments to the Climate Change Mitigation Act also updated the national emissions trading system, including provisions relating to aviation, with a view to supporting cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions and implementation of the Paris Agreement. - In 2025, Bulgaria amended the Criminal Code to strengthen the legal framework for combating terrorism, including through the creation of a dedicated chapter distinguishing substantive and related terrorist offences. Parliament also amended the Law on Measures against the Financing of Terrorism, expanding its scope to cover the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and strengthening the responsibilities of supervisory authorities, other competent state bodies and obligated entities in preventing money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation. - Amendments to the Health Act adopted in 2026 established a framework for automated defibrillation and cardiopulmonary resuscitation programmes across Bulgaria. The law allows automated external defibrillators to be installed in designated public places and enables non-medical persons to use them to provide first aid in emergencies, while confirming that such assistance should be provided primarily by medical professionals.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
Burkina Faso	- In Burkina Faso, a report on IPU activities is submitted to the President of Parliament, while the annual parliamentary activity report includes information on the work of the IPU and is made available to parliamentarians. Members of the IPU delegation also informally disseminate the outcomes of IPU meetings within their parliamentary groups and among the public. - On 14 January 2026, the Parliament of Burkina Faso adopted the Faso Bu-Kaoré Law on the Organization and Functioning of Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanisms. The law provides a legal framework for customary mechanisms through which more than 95% of social disputes are resolved, and aims to strengthen social cohesion by promoting the amicable settlement of disputes and helping to prevent and mitigate community conflicts. - The Parliament of Burkina Faso examined a government bill on carbon initiatives, which was reviewed by the Sustainable Development Committee and scheduled for consideration in plenary on 28 July 2026. Since 2021, parliament has also applied a “zero paper” principle to the legislative process, with committee reports, bills and other documents distributed electronically. In addition, the People’s Legislative Assembly unanimously adopted Law No. 045-2024/ALT on 30 December 2024, prohibiting plastic packaging and single-use plastic bags to reduce pollution and protect public health and ecosystems. The Mining Code adopted on 18 July 2024 also incorporates environmental considerations and obligations arising from the Paris Agreement. - Over the past two years, parliament has retained a dedicated Gender Committee in its Rules of Procedure, chaired by a woman. The Rules also provide for representation of all components of parliament in its governing bodies and in delegations to international parliamentary organizations. In addition, parliament adopted Law No. 012-2025/ALT on the Persons and Family Code, which includes provisions protecting the rights of women and girls and penalizing violence against women. The Committee on Gender, Health, Social and Humanitarian Action also conducted a fact-finding mission on gender-based violence.
Cabo Verde	Cabo Verde is implementing its Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement through climate and energy policies that expand solar and wind power, reduce dependence on fossil fuels and support the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. Parliament contributes through the approval and monitoring of national development plans aligned with climate objectives and through oversight of government policies on renewable energy and climate adaptation. Digitalization of public administration and wider use of electronic communication systems have also helped reduce paper consumption and improve administrative efficiency.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	The National Assembly of Cabo Verde has supported legislation to strengthen democratic governance, gender equality and women's rights. The Parity Law introduced measures to promote the balanced representation of women and men in political and decision-making positions, while the Gender-Based Violence Law established a framework to prevent and combat violence against women and provide protection and support for victims.
Chad	- As part of the implementation of the Geneva Declaration <i>Upholding humanitarian norms and supporting humanitarian action in times of crisis</i>, the National Assembly organized several activities, including a meeting with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to support the establishment of the Chadian Parliamentary Network for the Promotion of International Humanitarian Law. - The President of the National Assembly regularly meets with representatives of United Nations entities, including the United Nations Resident Coordinator, as well as officials from the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the World Health Organization. These meetings are generally attended by parliamentarians serving on the Bureau of the IPU Standing Committee on United Nations Affairs. A meeting with FAO also led to the revitalization of the Chadian Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security. - The Parliament of Chad submitted the outcome documents of the parliamentary meetings held at COP29 and COP30 for follow-up, with particular attention to human rights in climate policy and to the participation of civil society, including Indigenous peoples and local communities. It also established the Network of Parliamentarians for the Sustainable Management of Central African Forest Ecosystems, which provides a framework for inter-parliamentary cooperation on forest governance, conservation policies and the sustainable management of ecosystems. The active participation of both chambers supports parliamentary engagement in the work of the Network. - In February 2024, Chad adopted a new Electoral Code introducing a 30% quota for women candidates in legislative elections. Earlier legislation adopted in 2017 set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years as part of efforts to combat violence against women. The 2024 Electoral Code also allows Chadian citizens aged 25 years and over to stand for legislative elections, supporting implementation of the IPU campaign <i>I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament!</i> by expanding opportunities for young people to participate in political decision-making. - In line with the 2019 IPU resolution <i>Achieving universal health coverage by 2030: The role of parliaments in ensuring the right to health</i>, the National Assembly adopted legislation on universal health coverage in 2019 to improve access to quality health care. It also participated in regional workshops on the One Health approach to support implementation of the resolution.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
China	- Following the 150th and 151st IPU Assemblies, the Chinese delegation submitted reports on the outcomes to the National People's Congress, which circulated them to its committees and administrative bodies. The National People's Congress also regularly reviews its engagement with the IPU and co-organizes seminars for parliamentarians from developing countries, including on sustainable development. A continuing challenge is the language barrier, and greater availability of Chinese simultaneous interpretation and promotional materials from the IPU would support wider participation. - The National People's Congress has consistently advocated for the inclusion of parliamentarians in national delegations to United Nations meetings. In this context, members of the relevant parliamentary committee co-led China's delegation to the 30th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. - In March 2026, the National People's Congress enacted the Ecological and Environmental Code. Following COP29 and COP30, the Chinese delegation reported the outcomes to the National People's Congress, which circulated them to all committees and administrative bodies.
Colombia	- The Congress of Colombia has strengthened its institutional framework for gender equality through the work of the Special Committee for Women's Equity, which proposes policies and monitors legislative progress on women's rights. In 2025, the Congress adopted Law 2453 to prevent, address and sanction violence against women in politics. For the 2025–2026 legislature, the Senate also elected two women Vice-Presidents to its Board of Directors, increasing women's representation in parliamentary leadership. - The Colombian Congress, particularly the Senate, has taken institutional measures to strengthen democratic resilience, transparency, accountability and citizen participation. These include annual citizen participation plans, public accountability reports, open data tools, transparency mechanisms, and channels for public engagement and petitions, in line with the <i>IPU's Indicators for Democratic Parliaments</i>. - Over the past two years, the Congress of Colombia has adopted measures to strengthen the inclusion and participation of young people. Law 2539 of 2025 incorporated rural youth into the national agrarian reform and rural development system, providing access to land, productive projects, and academic and technical training, as well as providing mechanisms for participation, consultation and social dialogue. In 2025, a further bill was introduced in the Senate to promote youth participation through Territorial Banks of Youth Initiatives and dedicated participation mechanisms for young people aged 14–28 years.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	Colombia has adopted several legislative and policy measures to advance sustainable development. Law 2294 of 2023 established the <i>National Development Plan 2022–2026</i>, structured around food security, water, human security, climate action, productive transformation and regional convergence. Budget-tracking tools are also used to monitor public resources allocated to priorities including women's equality, ethnic communities, victims and peacebuilding. In addition, legislation recognizes the fundamental right to health and promotes wider access to information and communication technologies, including by treating internet access as an essential public service and supporting efforts to close the digital divide.
Costa Rica	- Costa Rica has established a systematic process for disseminating the declarations and resolutions adopted at IPU Assemblies to parliamentary representatives, leaders of parliamentary groups, independent parliamentarians, relevant specialized committees and technical departments, as well as to the executive and judicial branches. A notable example of follow-up is the adoption of the IPU resolution <i>Parliamentary action against transnational organized crime, cybercrime and hybrid threats to democracy and human security</i> by the Costa Rican National Assembly in plenary on 11 November 2025, shortly after the 151st IPU Assembly. - The Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica maintains close cooperation with the United Nations, supported by a 2021 Memorandum of Understanding on implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Parliament has supported the participation of its members in United Nations processes, including the 2024 Universal Periodic Review, and senior UN officials regularly engage with parliamentary counterparts. Draft legislation is also linked to the Sustainable Development Goals in periodic parliamentary bulletins, while joint activities have addressed issues such as rural development, the environment, human rights and sustainable development. - The Legislative Assembly of Costa Rica has introduced measures to reduce its environmental footprint and support national decarbonization goals, including responsible resource use, solid waste management and the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals into its institutional practices. It has received the Blue Flag Ecological Award and conducts a greenhouse gas emissions inventory as part of efforts towards carbon neutrality under the National Carbon Neutrality Programme. The Legislative Assembly also promotes environmental awareness through an ecological award involving educational institutions. - The Technical Unit for Equality and Gender Equity of the Legislative Assembly has conducted awareness-raising campaigns for the parliamentary community through institutional media, explicitly referencing the work of the IPU on gender equality. - Costa Rica has strengthened its peace and security framework through legislation on cybercrime, data protection and peaceful dispute resolution. The Penal Code covers offences including online fraud, identity theft, malware, data corruption and cyber espionage, while other laws address conflict resolution, social peace and

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	arbitration. In line with its pacifist tradition, Costa Rica has abolished its army, recognizes peace as a human right and promotes the peaceful settlement of disputes. The national security policy <i>Costa Rica Segura Plus 2023–2030</i> also seeks to prevent social violence, strengthen community responses to organized crime and reinforce border control, while further legislation on community crime prevention and gun control remains under consideration.
Côte d'Ivoire	The Parliament of Côte d'Ivoire adopted legislation introducing a 30% quota for women in elected positions. Parliament has also contributed to the preparation of national reports under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as under the Universal Periodic Review.
Croatia	- The declarations and resolutions of the 150th and 151st IPU Assemblies were shared with the relevant committees of the Croatian Parliament and departments of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. Following the 150th IPU Assembly in Tashkent, the Foreign Affairs Committee also held a debate on the resolution <i>The role of parliaments in advancing a two-State solution in Palestine</i>. - In 2024, the Croatian Parliament adopted amendments to criminal and misdemeanour legislation to strengthen protection against violence against women and improve safeguards for victims. The Criminal Code introduced femicide as a standalone offence, while amendments to the Criminal Procedure Act and the Act on Protection against Domestic Violence strengthened victims' rights and measures against perpetrators. The Committee on Gender Equality monitors implementation of these reforms and has held thematic sittings on women's rights and violence against women.
Cyprus	- Following each IPU Assembly attended by a delegation of the House of Representatives of Cyprus, the delegation Secretariat submits a report on the Assembly's work and outcomes to the leaders of the parliamentary political parties and the Chair of the Standing Committee on Foreign and European Affairs and transmits it to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, the Adoption Law of 2025, which seeks to consolidate national and intercountry adoption procedures within a single legal framework, is currently under consideration by the Standing Committee on Legal Affairs, Justice and Public Order, in relation to the IPU resolution on illegal international adoption. - In 2023, the House of Representatives unanimously adopted a resolution ahead of COP28, reaffirming its commitment to the Paris Agreement and calling for accelerated climate action, stronger nationally determined contributions, and adequate policy and financial measures in Cyprus' National Energy and Climate Plan to achieve the country's 2030 climate targets.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	- The House of Representatives has strengthened its framework for gender equality and protection from violence and harassment. In 2025, it adopted legislation criminalizing violence and harassment in the workplace, while a 2024 law reinforced the institutional framework for gender equality through the Commissioner for Gender Equality. Parliament has also introduced internal measures, including a dedicated breastfeeding room and an Equality Officer responsible for overseeing implementation of the public service code of conduct on harassment and sexual harassment. - In 2025, the House of Representatives approved a constitutional amendment allowing citizens aged 17 and over to register on the electoral roll and vote, with the change expected to apply for the first time in the 2028 presidential elections. The House also promotes youth participation through traineeship programmes for university and secondary school students, as well as through educational visits and interactive activities. The Cyprus Youth Parliament further gives young people the opportunity to simulate parliamentary work, discuss issues of concern and engage in dialogue with State officials. - The SDGs are taken into account by the House of Representatives when considering and adopting the State Budget, with funding allocated to areas including health, education, the minimum guaranteed income, social cohesion, support for vulnerable groups, development expenditure, and infrastructure. The 2026 State Budget also introduced, for the first time, a care allowance for persons with disabilities. In 2024, the House unanimously adopted a constitutional amendment recognizing the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a fundamental human right.
Czechia	- The declarations and resolutions adopted at the 150th and 151st IPU Assemblies were circulated to all members of the Parliament of Czechia, and relevant committees and delegations held follow-up discussions on their relevance to Czech foreign policy, development cooperation, humanitarian action and human rights. While not legally binding, IPU resolutions can influence parliamentary diplomacy, legislative priorities and oversight by providing guidance for debates, hearings and international cooperation. In this context, they have been considered in discussions on the rule of law, social cohesion, development cooperation, the two-State solution, humanitarian assistance, reconstruction, and gender equality in diplomacy. - Parliament has examined recruitment practices in the diplomatic service with a view to promoting more equal representation of women. Parliamentary committees have also met with senior United Nations representatives to discuss UN activities in Czechia, including development cooperation, human rights and humanitarian programmes.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	- The 2024 IPU resolution <i>Partnerships for climate action: Promoting access to affordable green energy, and ensuring innovation, responsibility and equity</i> has reinforced parliamentary attention to climate action in Czechia, particularly in regard to methane emission reduction. While the resolution did not directly lead to new legislation, relevant committees have referred to it when scrutinizing implementation of the EU Methane Regulation, including requirements on emissions monitoring, leak detection and repair, limits on venting and flaring, and reporting by energy operators. Related parliamentary debates have addressed coal phase-out, methane leakage from gas infrastructure, the expansion of biogas and biomethane, and the development of green hydrogen. - The Parliament of Czechia has followed up on decisions of the IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians through diplomatic engagement, bilateral meetings and parliamentary friendship groups, providing channels for raising concerns regarding the situation and protection of parliamentarians. - The Parliament of Czechia has taken multiple actions to empower youth participation and implement the IPU campaign <i>I Say Yes to Youth in Parliament!</i>. These include youth advisory structures, debates on youth-related issues, internship and fellowship programmes, cooperation with youth councils, civic education initiatives, and digital tools that improve access to parliamentary processes.
Democratic Republic of Congo	- The outcomes of the 150th and 151st IPU Assemblies have been considered by the Parliament of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in relation to its legislative, oversight and representative functions. The Tashkent Declaration on <i>Parliamentary action for social development and social justice</i> is particularly relevant to existing national efforts to strengthen social cohesion and reduce inequalities. These include legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities (2022), social security (2016), public health and universal health coverage (2018), and women's rights and gender parity (2015). Through its budgetary and oversight functions, parliament also monitors government programmes relating to universal health coverage, free education, social protection and national development, contributing to the implementation of the SDGs. With regard to the IPU resolution on the two-State solution in Palestine, the Democratic Republic of the Congo supports the position reflected in relevant United Nations resolutions, based on respect for international law and the existence of the State of Israel and a Palestinian State. - The Parliament of the Democratic Republic of the Congo maintains regular engagement with the United Nations system. Relevant standing committees, particularly those responsible for foreign affairs and human rights, review international instruments and monitor their implementation, while hearings have been held with members of the Government and representatives of United Nations agencies in the country. Parliament has also been involved in following up on international commitments relating to human rights and sustainable development, and Congolese parliamentarians participate in international and inter-parliamentary meetings, contributing to stronger institutional partnerships in line with SDG 17.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	- The Parliament of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has supported sustainable development through its budgetary and oversight functions. During consideration of finance laws, particular attention has been given to priority social sectors, including free primary education, strengthening the health system, agricultural programmes for food security, and basic infrastructure. Parliamentary committees have also monitored policies on poverty reduction and access to essential social services through government hearings and fact-finding missions, contributing to progress towards SDGs 1, 3, 4 and 10. - With regard to the IPU resolution on combating transnational organized crime, cybercrime and hybrid threats, the relevant parliamentary committees have begun considering measures to strengthen the legal and institutional security framework in response to emerging digital threats and transnational criminal networks. In this context, the Democratic Republic of the Congo ratified the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection, known as the Malabo Convention.
Denmark	- In January 2026, the Danish Parliament held a public hearing on Denmark's membership of the United Nations Security Council and the UN80 reform process, during which it engaged with the UN Deputy Secretary-General, including on the need for an open and competitive process to appoint the next UN Secretary-General. The Foreign Affairs Committee also held several meetings with senior UN officials and representatives of UN entities based in Copenhagen, including UNFPA, UNDP and OCHA. - The Danish Parliament has adopted measures to reduce methane emissions in the energy and agricultural sectors. Denmark was the first EU Member State to implement EU rules on methane monitoring, reporting and mitigation in the energy sector, including leak detection and repair requirements and limits on venting and flaring. In agriculture, the Green Tripartite Agreement provides for a CO₂-equivalent tax on biological processes to reduce emissions from livestock production, alongside measures such as approved feed additives to curb methane emissions from cattle. - Relevant parliamentary committees are informed of decisions and reports of the IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians ahead of committee missions abroad, allowing members to raise concerns related to the situation of affected parliamentarians during their visits. Danish parliamentarians have also undertaken missions to support imprisoned parliamentarians and draw attention to their cases. - The Danish Parliament promotes youth participation through initiatives such as the Youth Parliament (where students from across the Kingdom of Denmark debate political issues, develop proposals and vote on them in a simulation of parliamentary work) and Politician for a Day (which gives students aged about 14–16 years practical experience of the legislative process through role-play and voting). Following the general election of 24 March 2026, women accounted for 48% of elected members, with 86 women among the 179 MPs, without a quota system. The average age of elected members was 43.9 years.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
Egypt	Egypt has adopted legislation to advance social development, including the Comprehensive Health Insurance System Law of 2018 and legislation supporting women breadwinners. Amendments to the Technological Education Law, including Law No. 169 of 2025, also introduced advanced technological education tracks to prepare technical personnel for the digital economy.
Estonia	- The Riigikogu ratified the Paris Agreement on 26 October 2016 and, in April 2017, adopted the General Principles of Climate Policy until 2050, which set long-term guidelines for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to climate change and strengthening resilience. The framework sets a target of reducing Estonia's greenhouse gas emissions by nearly 80% by 2050 compared with 1990 levels. Parliament has also adopted paperless working practices and introduced environmental measures including organic waste composting and recovery, heat recovery systems, electric vehicle charging, smart building automation and sensor-controlled LED lighting. - The Riigikogu has taken legislative action to strengthen gender equality and protection from domestic violence. On 23 April 2025, it approved Estonia's accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. On 18 March 2026, parliament adopted amendments allowing the police to impose prohibitions on stay of up to 72 hours on perpetrators of domestic violence, providing a rapid measure to protect victims from immediate or serious threats. - The Riigikogu has strengthened Estonia's cybersecurity framework through legislative action and parliamentary debate. On 10 December 2025, it adopted amendments to transpose the European Union's Network and Information Security Directive 2 into domestic law, expanding cybersecurity requirements to approximately 6,500 entities and introducing obligations to implement security measures and report significant cyber incidents. On 19 February 2026, parliament also held a debate on cybercrime in the financial sector, focusing on the balance between security and fundamental rights. Further amendments to the Cybersecurity Act, which aim to clarify terminology and the scope of security requirements for network and information systems, passed first reading on 20 May 2026.
France	Following each IPU Assembly, the declarations and resolutions adopted, together with a report on the participation of the French IPU Group, are circulated to the Group's 100 members, which comprises 50 senators and 50 deputies, and are published online. The report and adopted texts are also transmitted to the Presidents of the Senate and National Assembly, the relevant parliamentary committees and bodies, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The President of the French IPU Group also reports on IPU activities during the Group's meetings.

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	- Each year, the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee undertakes a mission to the United Nations in New York, where it meets France's Permanent Representative and senior UN officials. United Nations representatives are also received at the Senate during visits to Paris. In March 2025, Senate representatives met a senior United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) official to discuss multilateralism and cooperation with UNDP, while in November 2025, the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Armed Forces Committee held a hearing with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. - The Senate has developed several tools to involve citizens in its work through digital participation. Since 2007, online public consultations have supported legislative and oversight work, including a consultation on the environmental impact of online deliveries that received 2,709 responses and informed consideration of the climate and resilience bill. A platform for consulting local elected representatives was introduced in 2018, followed in 2020 by an e-petition platform through which citizens can submit or support petitions that may lead to legislative proposals being placed on the Senate agenda or to the establishment of an oversight mission. Between 2022 and 2024, a cross-party working group also examined possible institutional reforms and presented 20 proposals, including measures to strengthen local democracy and parliamentary oversight. - Following each IPU Assembly, the President of the French IPU Group transmits the decisions of the IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to the President of the Senate, the Chair of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, so that the cases concerned may, where appropriate, be raised in bilateral contacts with the relevant countries.
Togo	- The National Assembly of Togo has strengthened and modernized the legislative framework for climate action. Law No. 2025-006 on combating climate change, adopted on 20 March 2025 and promulgated on 14 April 2025, promotes the transition to renewable energy and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Parliament has also revised the Framework Law on the Environment to incorporate carbon credits, the circular economy and the REDD+ mechanism, including measures relevant to methane reduction. In parallel, a "green budget" has been introduced to track and assess public investment in environmental priorities, while cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme is supporting stronger climate transparency and the country's pathway towards carbon neutrality between 2045 and 2055. - Parliament contributes to United Nations human rights mechanisms through its specialized committees, legislative work, and oversight of government action. In the Universal Periodic Review process, parliamentarians take part in information and capacity-building sessions, examine legislation linked to international commitments, and hold hearings with members of the executive on the implementation of recommendations. Parliament has also supported follow-up to recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child through the Children's

	Practices in line with IPU outcomes, decisions and other initiatives
	Code and legislation protecting students from sexual violence, while parliamentary workshops have addressed child-sensitive budgeting. In relation to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Human Rights Committee has contributed to the preparation of the national report, and parliament has adopted reforms to the Persons and Family Code, the Criminal Code and legislation on sexual violence to bring domestic law into closer alignment with international standards. • The National Assembly of Togo has taken several measures consistent with the IPU campaign <i>Achieving gender equality, action by action</i>. The Electoral Code was revised to encourage gender parity on candidate lists and reduce by half the electoral deposit required from women candidates, while the six Vice-President positions in parliament are equally divided between three women and three men. Parliament has also strengthened the legal framework through reforms to the Criminal Code, the Land and Property Code, the Persons and Family Code, and legislation protecting students from sexual violence. In November 2024, all parliamentarians took part in two days of training on gender equality and gender-responsive budgeting, which aimed to integrate a gender perspective into legislative scrutiny and budget oversight, including consideration of the 2025 Finance Law.