



## **PARLIAMENTARY FORUM IN THE CONTEXT OF THE G20 PARLIAMENTARY SPEAKERS' SUMMIT**

### **Concept note**

This year, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) will jointly host the Eighth G20 Parliamentary Speakers' Summit (P20 Speakers' Summit) on 6 and 7 October 2022, prior to the G20 Leaders' Summit.

The Parliamentary Speakers' Summit will be preceded and complemented by a Parliamentary Forum that will allow participants to explore the G20 parliamentary contribution to global efforts addressing the core challenges the world is facing. The Parliamentary Forum consists of two sessions and will take place in the afternoon on 5 October.

### **First session**

**Theme: The role of the P20 in the context of inter-parliamentary cooperation to strengthen multilateralism in the 21st century**

As the world continues to struggle to recover from the pandemic and its ramifications, the war in Ukraine has made the global situation yet more complicated and costly. In the few months since it broke out, the war has caused immeasurable human and economic damage and loss, including millions of displaced persons, the rupture of global supply chains, and the threat of dividing the world into blocs along the lines of those last seen during the Cold War.

In addition to endangering global efforts to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, the war is also jeopardizing the world's response to climate change. It has contributed to the largest energy shock in decades, driving up oil and gas prices and reshaping the global energy system. The world, especially Europe, is struggling with its heavy reliance on Russia's fossil fuels, which could have both positive and negative consequences for the transition to cleaner and greener energy. More widely, the crisis in Ukraine has created drastic effects on world security, the global economy, and food and energy supplies, especially for less economically developed countries.

These effects and others put the world at high risk of becoming more polarized, and we have learned from the COVID-19 pandemic that only holistic solutions reached through a concerted, inclusive and coordinated approach are likely to produce a sustainable impact.

In the same vein, the global community is experiencing multiple overlapping crises, including poverty, growing humanitarian crises and conflicts, social inequalities, authoritarian regimes, corruption and the threat of weapons of mass destruction. It is therefore critical to reemphasize the importance of the SDGs as a common global platform in overcoming these global challenges. Despite a pandemic that has led to backsliding on a massive scale, the SDGs remain the best framework for a more inclusive, prosperous and equal world.

The coming year will test our commitment and determination in terms of our ability to galvanize and build trust within and across global communities to address the multitude of challenges that demand we work together. Greater and closer global cooperation is sorely needed to bring an end to the COVID-19 pandemic, reinvigorate global economic growth, unleash the potential of innovation in driving development and improving global governance, and achieve global peace and stability.

This session will be guided by the following questions:

1. How do we address, in depth and in detail, our current global challenges?
2. What bold strategies can parliaments and parliamentarians around the world pursue to address these challenges?
3. How do parliamentarians foresee the future of global cooperation?
4. What could we do to reinvigorate multilateralism, which is the only option available at present to create a more inclusive, peaceful, secure and stable world?

## **Second session**

**Theme: How can parliaments help reach emissions reduction targets and facilitate global cooperation on climate change in times of multiple crises?**

Climate change is impacting all countries of the world in unprecedented ways. Heatwaves and droughts are becoming more intense and fuelling wildfires. Flooding and storms are intensifying. Low-lying coastal areas are facing the increasing threat of sea level rise. No corner of the globe is safe from the climate crisis and irreversible damage is already taking place.

The need to address climate change is not just a question of environmental health, it is also a precondition for sustainable development. Next year marks the halfway point for the implementation of the SDGs. Climate is intrinsically linked to all of the SDGs, and SDG13 specifically calls for urgent action to combat climate change.

Climate change and sustainable development challenges are taking place against a backdrop of long-lasting COVID-19 impacts, economic shocks, and conflict and war. During times of multiple crises, strong political leadership and international cooperation are essential.

Recognizing the urgent need to address climate change, the Glasgow Climate Pact was adopted at the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) last year by nearly 200 countries. The Pact encourages all countries that are Parties to the Paris Agreement to raise the ambition of their 2030 emissions reductions targets to keep the goal alive of limiting temperature increase to 1.5 degrees. The Pact also calls on developed countries to turn the US\$ 100 billion financial pledge to support climate action in developing countries into a reality.

To ensure the goals and vision of the Glasgow Climate Pact, as well as of the Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030 and the Nusa Dua Declaration, are achieved despite multiple global crises, parliaments should use their powers to ensure effective laws and appropriate budgets are put in place that support climate action. In the lead-up to COP27, at which collective climate finance will be a key topic of discussion, parliaments should support more equitable and inclusive financing mechanisms that ensure people on the frontlines of climate change, particularly in developing countries, are able to adapt.

Given that climate change is a global challenge that is not contained by national borders, international cooperation and knowledge-sharing among parliaments is critical. This session seeks to promote parliamentary dialogue on the following questions:

1. What actions are parliaments taking to ensure that global climate finance goals will be met in the context of the Glasgow Climate Pact and in preparation for COP27?
2. How can parliaments promote alignment of their plans to tackle climate change and other simultaneous crises?
3. What kind of additional support and knowledge do parliaments need to scale up efforts to address climate change?
4. What role do parliaments play in high-level global dialogues on climate change, and how can they facilitate international cooperation to reach consensus on pressing climate issues?