**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRIOR RESOLUTIONS**

**(PROPOSED BY INDONESIA AND ADOPTED DURING THE 29th APPF ANNUAL MEETING IN KOREA)**

Pursuant to Article 32 of the APPF Rules of Procedure, the Delegation of the House of Representatives of Indonesia hereby reports to the APPF Executive Committee on the implementation of the following resolutions; co-sponsored by Indonesia and adopted during the 29th APPF Annual Meeting held virtually in Korea on 13 to 15 December 2021.

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| **Country name:** | INDONESIA |
| **Resolution:** | APPF29/RES/01-RESOLUTION ON PARLIAMENTARY LEADERSHIP FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC AND BEYOND |
| **Sponsoring country/countries:** | Republic of Korea, Indonesia and Russian Federation |
| **Summary:** | The Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR-RI) has a quite significant role in efforts to realize peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region in regional parliamentary organizations such as ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) and the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF), through parliamentary diplomacy. This is in line with the Law No. 17/2014 concerning the People’s Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the People’s Regional Representative Council and the Regional House of Representatives specifically regulates over parliamentary diplomacy as it confirms that the House of Representatives carries several functions which are; legislative function, budgetary function and supervisory function within the framework of people’s representation and also to support the government’s effort in implementing foreign policy. |

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| **Country name:** | INDONESIA |
| **Resolution:** | APPF29/RES/06-RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR GREATER ECONOMIC RESILIENCE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH AFTER THE COVID-19 CRISIS |
| **Sponsoring country/countries:** | Republic of Korea, Indonesia and Russian Federation |
| **Summary:** | According to the Law No.1/2020 on State Financial Policy and Stability of Financial Systems for the Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and/or Encounter the Threat to National Economy and/or Stability of Financial Systems, the Government is authorized to implement state financial policies by setting a budget deficit limit to exceed 3% of GDP during the management of COVID-19 and re-allocating extra spending to the COVID-19 responses. Including allocate budgets, grants and various stimulus programs to restore Indonesian tourism affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Indonesian government realizes that tourism is one of the most important economic sectors that has been significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This law mandates the Government of Indonesia to take necessary steps to restore the economy and build economic resilience, including through international cooperation to restore the tourism sector as one of the backbones of Indonesian economy. Further, a more sustainable tourism can ultimately help to create economic resilience. |

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| **Country name:** | INDONESIA |
| **Resolution:** | APPF29/RES/10-RESOLUTION ON JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ACTION IN PURSUING RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT |
| **Sponsoring country/countries:** | Republic of Korea and Indonesia |
| **Summary:** | In line with Indonesia's commitment in addressing the effects of climate change, the newly enacted Law No.7/2021 on the Harmonization of Tax Regulations, regulates among others on implementation of carbon tax that will be carried out in stages according to the roadmap by taking into account the development of the carbon market, the achievement of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target, as well as sector readiness and economic conditions.While in terms of sustainable development, there are no specific laws in Indonesia that regulates on SDGs. However, the goals in SDGs are included in the targets of national development policies regulated in Laws on National Development Plan as stated in the Law No. 25/2004 on The National Development Planning System, Law No. 17/2007 National Long-Term Development Plan 2005–2025, Law No. 23/2014 concerning Local government and Law No. 6/2014 regarding Villages.  |

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| **Country name:** | INDONESIA |
| **Resolution:** | APPF29/RES/13-RESOLUTION ON ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY BY INCREASING WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION |
| **Sponsoring country/countries:** | Republic of Korea, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Russian Federation and Vietnam |
| **Summary:** | Gender equality is explicitly guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and has been further promoted through the ratification of the international Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Indonesia has also long passed the Law no. 68 of 1958 concerning Ratification of the Convention on Women's Political Rights. The Law regulates the realization of equality of position (non-discrimination), guarantees of equal rights to vote and to be elected, guarantees of participation in policy formulation, opportunities to occupy bureaucratic positions, and guarantees participation in socio-political organizations. |

## Detailed response to resolutions

At the 29th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum, held in Korea, the parliamentarians of the APPF resolved to:

| **Resolution** | **Status update** |
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| 1. **APPF29/RES/01-RESOLUTION ON PARLIAMENTARY LEADERSHIP FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC AND BEYOND**
 | The role of the House of Representatives in Indonesia’s foreign policy has strong legal foundation as it implicitly stated in the 1945 Constitution, namely: the preamble, article 11 on international agreements (including war and peace agreements) and article 13 on the consideration of a prospective foreign ambassador or representative in Indonesia. It is also stated in several national laws, such as; the article 5 paragraph 2 of Law 37/1999 on foreign relations which stated that the implementation of Indonesia’s foreign policy are government and non-government which includes; the House of Representatives, Indonesian Individuals or Indonesian Non-Government Organization. According to the Law No. 17/2014 concerning the People’s Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the People’s Regional Representative Council and the Regional House of Representatives specifically regulates over parliamentary diplomacy as it confirms that the House of Representatives carries several functions which are; legislative function, budgetary function and supervisory function within the framework of people’s representation and also to support the government’s effort in implementing foreign policy.The Law No.17/2014 mandates the House of Representatives through Committee of Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation, the authority to carry out parliamentary diplomacy as part of the implementation of Indonesia's independent and active foreign policy, with the main objective of contributing to efforts to realize global peace. The Committee is also actively involved in various regional and international parliamentary organization and always promotes peace, stability and security as a pre-requisite of development. |
| 1. **APPF29/RES/06-RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR GREATER ECONOMIC RESILIENCE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH AFTER THE COVID-19 CRISIS**
 | According to the Law No.1/2020 on State Financial Policy and Stability of Financial Systems for the Management of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and/or Encounter the Threat to National Economy and/or Stability of Financial Systems, the Government is authorized to implement state financial policies by setting a budget deficit limit to exceed 3% of GDP during the management of COVID-19 and re-allocating extra spending to the COVID-19 responses. Including allocate budgets, grants and various stimulus programs to restore Indonesian tourism affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Indonesian government realizes that tourism is one of the most important economic sectors that has been significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This law mandates the Government of Indonesia to take necessary steps to restore the economy and build economic resilience, including through international cooperation to restore the tourism sector as one of the backbones of Indonesian economy. Further, a more sustainable tourism can ultimately help to create economic resilience.Another economic sector that is also being considered by the government and parliament in order to recover the economy and create better economic resilience in the future is creating digital inclusion. This is driven by the fact that the development of digital economy in Indonesia have shown a positive trend that goes in line with the increasing investment. During the COVID-19 outbreak, governments have learned that digitalization is a solution to keep the economy running, in the midst of the implementation of restriction policies. Digital economy has also become one of the main strategies for Indonesia's economic transformation and is aimed at accelerating post COVID-19 pandemic economic recovery. It is also pivotal to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.The Indonesian government also continues to strive to increase economic cooperation with various parties in order to encourage economic growth, among others through the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) scheme that has been established with several countries. |
| 1. **APPF29/RES/10-RESOLUTION ON JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ACTION IN PURSUING RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**
 | In line with Indonesia's commitment in addressing the effects of climate change, the newly enacted Law No.7/2021 on the Harmonization of Tax Regulations, regulates among others on implementation of carbon tax that will be carried out in stages according to the roadmap by taking into account the development of the carbon market, the achievement of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target, as well as sector readiness and economic conditions.There are also Law No. 6/1994 on Ratification of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Law No.41/1999 on Forestry, Law No.32/2009 on Concerning Environmental Protection and Management which authorized the Ministry of Environment on environmental issues including climate change, as well as the Law No.16/2016 on Ratification of the Paris Agreement to The Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.While in terms of sustainable development, there are no specific laws in Indonesia that regulates on SDGs. However, the goals in SDGs are similar to the targets of national development policies regulated in Laws on National Development Plan as stated in the Law No. 25/2004 on The National Development Planning System, Law No. 17/2007 National Long-Term Development Plan 2005–2025, Law No. 23/2014 concerning Local government and Law No. 6/2014 regarding Villages. In order to further mainstream SDGs into Indonesia’s development program, a Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals was enacted. Referring to the Presidential Regulation, to ensure the attainment of SDGs on the national level, a program called Village SDGs (SDGs *Desa*) was launched. It is designed with the aim of mainstreaming the SDGs with national development programs, particularly at the village level. |
| 1. **APPF29/RES/13-RESOLUTION ON ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY BY INCREASING WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION**
 | Gender equality is explicitly guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and has been further promoted through the ratification of the international Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Indonesia has also long passed the Law no. 68 of 1958 concerning Ratification of the Convention on Women's Political Rights. The Law regulates the realization of equality of position (non-discrimination), guarantees of equal rights to vote and to be elected, guarantees of participation in policy formulation, opportunities to occupy bureaucratic positions, and guarantees participation in socio-political organizations. Furthermore, the efforts to increase women's representation in politics are also carried out through provisions requiring political parties participating in the General Election to pay attention to women's representation of at least 30%. This provision is stated in Law no. 22 of 2007 concerning Election Organizers. The Law also mandated that Political Parties can only participate in general elections if they have implemented at least 30% of women's representation in their management at the central level. The representation of women in Parliament is expected to meet the 30 percent quota, as stated in Law No. 12 of 2004 on Elections. However, in the current parliamentary terms (2019-2024), as of January 2021, there were only 123 of women Members of Parliament in the Indonesian House of Representatives, or around 21.39 percent. Although it continues to experience an increasing trend in number from time to time, it is still classified as below the target. The 30 percent quota is expected to be achieved on the 2024 elections. Meanwhile, the number of women entrepreneurships in the Indonesian economy continues to increase. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2021, as many as 64.5 percent of the total MSMEs are managed by women. In addition, research from the *Sasakawa* Peace Foundation & Dalberg also noted that the percentage of women entrepreneurs in Indonesia is quite high, which is around 21 percent. This number is expected to continue to increase along with various government efforts to encourage women to be more involved in economic activities.The efforts to continue to improve gender equality, as well as women's participation and representation are also supported by various laws, amongst others are; Law No. 12/2011 on Gender Equality, Law No. 7/1984 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Omnibus law on Job Creation (Law No. 11/2020). Law No.12/2011 on Gender Equality and Law No.7/1984 on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, which are the main umbrellas in the context of women economic empowerment. However, the new Omnibus Law is also expected to be able to ensure the development of digital and financial inclusion through the availability of digital infrastructure regulated in that Law.  |