



Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.

Annual Report 2013



What is the IPU?

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) is the global organization of national parliaments. We work to safeguard peace and drive positive democratic change through political dialogue and concrete action.

The only international organization to bring together the world's national parliaments, we promote democracy and peace through this unique parliamentary membership.

An ever-changing pool of about 47,000 MPs, representing citizens worldwide, ensures IPU always has a finger on the pulse of democracy.

IPU is an independent, self-governing body funded mainly by our Members. Our current membership includes 163 national parliaments and 10 regional parliamentary bodies as associate members.

Founded in 1889 and marking its 125th anniversary in 2014, IPU is still growing, reflecting the global demand for democracy.

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Anders B. Johnsson,
IPU Secretary General, at
the 129th IPU Assembly in
Geneva

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SECRETARY
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2013 – For democracy. For everyone.

War and conflict left their imprint on IPU's agenda throughout 2013. Members addressed the violence in Syria and its humanitarian consequences, condemned terrorist attacks in Kenya and elsewhere and spoke out against attempts to overthrow elected parliaments and governments.

We also devoted energy and attention to the prevention of future conflicts and disasters. Disarmament and non-proliferation issues, political reconciliation, natural disasters, sustainable development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) all featured prominently on Members' programme of work.

With the support of our membership, IPU provided hands-on assistance to many parliaments and helped develop more democratic institutions. Our Organization shaped an ever more effective parliamentary dimension to the work of the United Nations and laid the foundations for a major role for parliaments and IPU in the post-2015 sustainable development framework being drawn up at the United Nations.

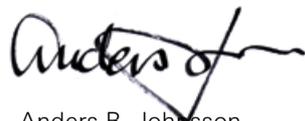
In 2013, our Members continued to build an IPU that is universal, dynamic, effective and able to advance democratic culture, values and institutions. Members also improved IPU Assemblies and adopted a revised logo leading to a new visual identity for the Organization.

As the IPU marks its 125th anniversary, Members can be proud of the Organization. Not only for our many achievements, but also for the essential contribution we can make to the construction of a more egalitarian, prosperous and peaceful world. As IPU moves ahead, democracy underpins everything we do and stand for.

The dialogue and negotiations taking place at IPU Assemblies are core features of democracy. Gender equality and the equal participation of women in politics are fundamental to democracy. Human rights are as crucial to democracy as democracy and democratic governance are to sustainable development.

IPU's work to bridge the democracy gap in international relations is itself an exercise in building democracy. Democracy is at the core of IPU's 2012 – 2017 Strategy and it provides the new strapline for our Organization's logo.

IPU at 125 is an Organization that is for democracy, for everyone.



Anders B. Johansson
Secretary General



IPU Assemblies: Meeting global challenges head on

Governments alone cannot address the major challenges facing the globe today. As the only global fora for national parliaments and parliamentarians representing the will of the world's citizenship, IPU Assemblies continue to play a pivotal role in addressing the issues that threaten peace, democracy, human rights and development, both today and in the future.

The 128th and 129th Assemblies in Quito and Geneva in 2013 were no exception. The devastating human consequences of the Syrian conflict dominated our thoughts and actions during both gatherings.

In Quito, our Members addressed the security and humanitarian impact of the crisis in Syria. We called for an immediate

Jigme Zangpo, Speaker of Bhutan's National Assembly, takes the floor as Bhutan becomes a Member of IPU for the first time. © IPU (G. Fortunato), 2013

end to violence in Syria and urged donors and the international community at large to provide urgent humanitarian support, protection and assistance to millions of refugees and people displaced by the conflict.

IPU's Committee on International Humanitarian Law followed up with a three-day mission to Jordan in June to examine the humanitarian situation on the ground, looking also at the impact on women and children. It witnessed first-hand the plight of Syrian refugees in camps and urban centres and the impact on Jordan itself of sheltering such a large number of refugees. Its report prompted IPU to issue a global appeal for aid to meet humanitarian needs.

The Geneva Assembly built on these actions. A hearing with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on the mounting Syrian refugee crisis and the adoption of a resolution on the destruction of chemical weapons and the ban on their use, particularly pertinent after the loss of hundreds of lives in chemical attacks in Syria, kept the parliamentary spotlight on what has become the biggest humanitarian crisis of our time.

The resolution adopted by the Assembly in Quito on States' responsibility to prevent and protect populations from genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes and crimes against humanity provides parliaments with a comprehensive set of actions that can be taken to safeguard civilian lives. It is being followed up through activities at the national level to encourage our Members to review national legislation on various related issues and so ensure greater protection for civilians in the future.

Despite the focus on conflict, the 2013 Assemblies also addressed an impressive range of social and political issues. The resolution adopted in Quito on the use of media, including social media, to enhance citizen engagement and democracy was accompanied by the development of [Social Media Guidelines](#) for parliaments. Like the resolution, the Guidelines encourage more widespread use of social media by parliaments and offer practical advice on how to integrate social media into citizen outreach strategies. They also serve as a useful benchmark for parliaments that have already done so. Social media are also proving to be increasingly important to IPU's own outreach efforts by disseminating real-time information and images on developments at IPU Assemblies through tools such as Twitter and Flickr.



IPU President Abdelwahad Radi condemned terrorism in all its forms in a formal statement at the 129th Assembly. © IPU (G. Fortunato), 2013

The Assemblies also discussed the rights of children and people with disabilities, accountability for women and children's health, legalization of drugs, internal displacement, democratic governance in sustainable development and political party control of parliamentarians.

2013 saw sweeping reforms being implemented to IPU Assemblies to make the standing committees and their bureaux more effective. New rules on representation mean there must be a minimum of 30 per cent men and women members on each bureau, which have been expanded to

allow them to work year-round. This includes field missions, the commissioning of thematic reports and following up on the implementation of IPU resolutions.

As always, the Assemblies offered our Members critical formal and informal opportunities to share experiences and learn from each other on the issues that define our world today and for generations to come.



Swedish MP Ulrika Karlsson from IPU's International Humanitarian Law Committee meets Syrian refugee children at the Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan. © IPU (K. Jabre), 2013



A new forum for young members of parliament

The many faces of IPU at our Assemblies are changing. They are getting younger. A growing number of young MPs are now taking part at the Assemblies, bringing new vitality and fresh ideas to the debates. Their input to IPU's work has now been formalized.

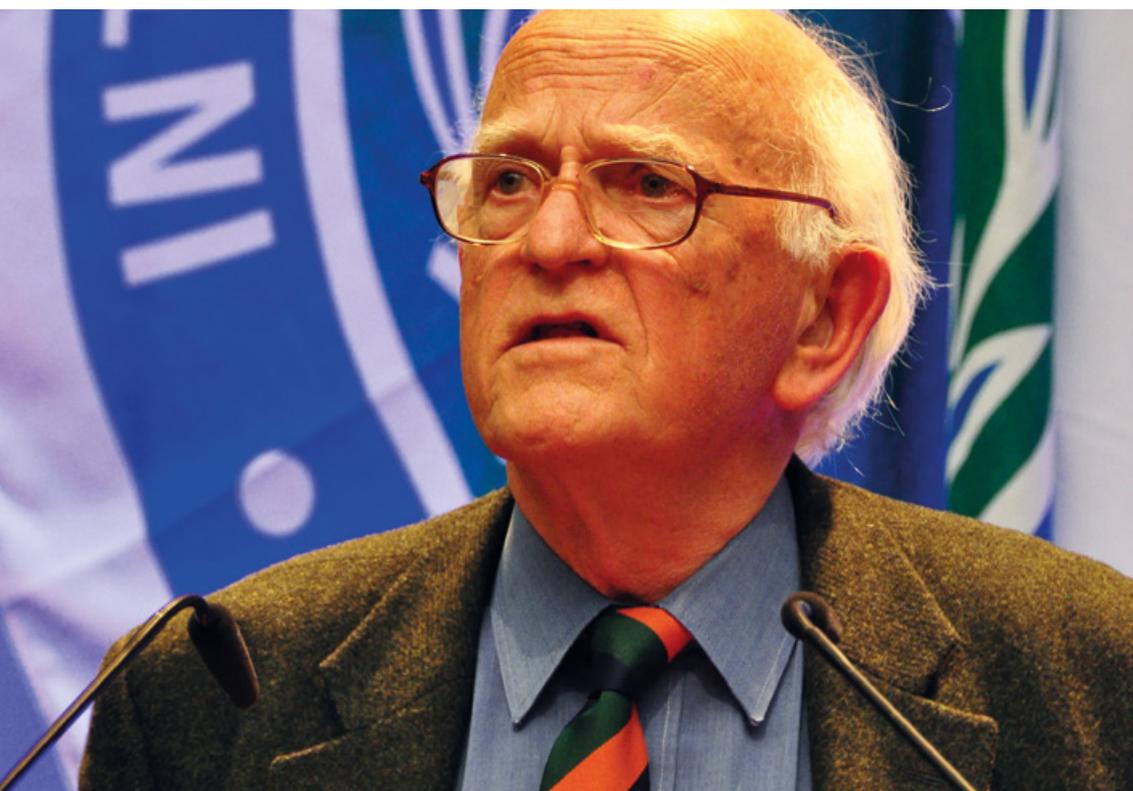
In Quito, the IPU governing bodies approved a proposal to establish the Forum of Young Parliamentarians. The Forum will contribute to the overall achievement of IPU's strategy, increase the presence of young MPs at IPU Assemblies, incorporate a youth perspective into the work of the Organization and monitor and enhance implementation of the IPU resolution adopted in 2010 on [youth participation in the democratic process](#).

The Forum will also support youth involvement and participation in parliament through advocacy and technical assistance and help build bridges between IPU and youth organizations.

It met for the first time at the Geneva Assembly in October. It brought together more than 50 young lawmakers from all corners of the world. Women and men were present in almost equal numbers.

They elaborated a set of Rules to govern the Forum's membership, structure, functioning and working methods. They also began drawing up plans for a future programme of work for which funding was secured in the 2014 budget through a generous voluntary contribution.

Dutch MP Klaas Dijkhoff launches IPU's Forum of Young Parliamentarians at the 128th Assembly in Quito. © Ecuador Parliament, 2013



President of IPU's Committee on Middle East Questions, Lord Judd, UK, informs the IPU membership on the outcomes of missions to Israel, Gaza and the West Bank during 2013.
© IPU (G. Fortunato), 2013

Promoting peace and reconciliation in a turbulent world

IPU is founded on the premise that conflicts and differences within society and between countries must be solved through political dialogue. This calls for a commitment to politics based on respect for differences. The many upheavals across the world of today and yesteryear bear testimony to the paramount importance of political plurality and dialogue to peace and security.

As the voice of the people through elected representatives, parliament must be at the heart of reconciliation and peace-building. Yet, in most countries emerging from conflict and/or in transition to democracy, parliament has few resources

and little experience to deal with the enormity of the tasks at hand. IPU support to these parliaments can be crucial.

At a conference on peace and reconciliation convened by the Côte d'Ivoire parliament and IPU in October 2013, West African MPs committed to taking a more active and strategic role in post-conflict situations in an effort to break the vicious circle of violence and instability of recent years in the region. This includes implementing UN Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.

A mission by the IPU Committee on United Nations Affairs to Côte d'Ivoire also examined how the Ivorian parliament could work more closely with the United Nations operation there to secure reconciliation and lasting peace in a country affected by conflict since 1999.

West African parliaments committed to a more proactive role in breaking the circle of violence in the region and implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security in 2013. © IOM/ N. Danziger, 2009

Peace in the Middle East has eluded the world for over half a century. The IPU Committee on Middle East Questions has a mandate to follow and report on efforts to build peace. In recent years it has evolved to facilitate direct dialogue between Israeli and Palestinian lawmakers. Although they will not negotiate a peace agreement, they will eventually be required to approve one.

In early 2013, the Committee undertook several missions to Gaza, the West Bank and Israel. Everywhere, its members sought to engage in dialogue with all the political forces represented in the Israeli and Palestinian parliaments. The President of the Committee returned to the region for additional meetings with the newly elected Speaker of the Knesset in Israel and the Palestinian President and political leaders.

At the Geneva Assembly, the parties discussed the way forward and the Committee formulated a set of proposals for thematic dialogues on issues of common concern.

The growing political turmoil in the Maldives, which fuelled attacks on the parliamentary mandate, led to an IPU mission to the Indian Ocean island nation in November. Ending the political impasse was a priority, as was making progress on cases involving human rights abuses of MPs.

At a global level, IPU Members continued to focus on the issue of disarmament and non-proliferation. Ways to expedite the implementation of the new Arms Trade Treaty were discussed at the Geneva Assembly, where the role of parliaments in establishing a nuclear-free world was also formally taken up. To help more MPs, the [IPU handbook on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation](#) launched in 2012 was made available in Spanish and Russian.





Defending the engine of democracy

As the only national institution that represents the will of the whole population and the machine that drives democratic progress, a strong, vibrant parliament is essential to democracy. It is why defending parliament and strengthening its role and efficiency is core to IPU's work.

In 2013, IPU spoke up in defence of parliaments on many occasions. The Central African Republic, Egypt, Haiti and the Maldives were just some of the countries it monitored closely. It conducted missions to Egypt and the Maldives during the year, and started making plans at the end of the year for a mission to Haiti.

These and other internal political conflicts underlined the importance of this year's message for the International Day of Democracy on 15 September – "Strengthening voices for democracy". For IPU, a vibrant political opposition able to speak and assemble freely is a healthy sign of democracy and not a threat to it. Forty parliaments joined IPU in the [Democracy Day](#) celebrations, as well as many governments, civil society and other organizations.

Violence in Somalia continued to take its toll, including the death of MP Feisal Warsame Mohamed in December. © Reuters/F. Omar, 2013

Myanmar MP and leader of the National League for Democracy, Aung San Suu Kyi, meets IPU Secretary General Anders B. Johnsson and his team. IPU has continued its support to the parliament in the country's transition to democracy. © Myanmar Parliament, 2013

Building democratic parliaments

The many meetings organized by IPU in the course of any given year offer members of parliament opportunities to network, exchange experiences and learn from each other. These activities are supplemented with practical, concrete advice, guidance and technical support to build parliaments' capacity to legislate and hold governments to account.

The year saw IPU continue to build on its work to develop principles and standards for parliaments that really began in 1997, with the adoption of the landmark [Universal Declaration on Democracy](#). The Declaration has since been followed by other seminal resources, such as [Parliaments and Democracy in the Twenty-First Century: A Guide to Good Practice](#) and the [toolkit to help parliaments to self-assess](#) and identify their institutional strengths and weaknesses.

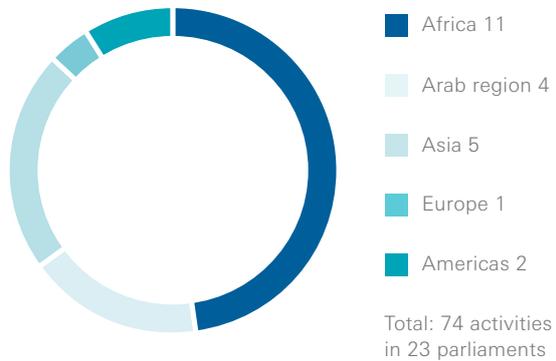
IPU is now carrying this work forward by initiating the development of a common set of indicators for democratic parliaments. The indicators are intended to be a practical tool to assist parliaments in their strategic planning. They should also help parliaments identify their strengths and weaknesses, set targets for their development, and measure progress towards their goals. They will also be useful to civil society organizations working with parliaments, parliamentary development organizations and donors to strengthen the institution of parliament.

Together with partners, IPU also began work to develop a common set of principles for development aid to parliaments. The aim is to render such assistance more effective and coordinated. A first planning meeting held at IPU Headquarters in October brought together participants from about 30 parliaments, organizations and donors working in this field. The principles would be available for endorsement by those providing assistance, donors and parliaments.

IPU development support is modelled on examples of good practice that have been identified by parliaments. It draws on the expertise of national parliaments, the members and staff who lend their experience through IPU, and the Organization's own staff. All IPU support is based on the principle that parliament must drive its own development.

In the two years since IPU began implementing its new strategy, we have carried out 126 support initiatives to strengthen parliaments in 30 countries. Priority assistance is provided in the main for countries emerging from conflict and/or in transition to democracy.

Activities to strengthen 23 parliaments in 2013



In Myanmar, where IPU continued its programme of support to parliament, 88 workshops were carried out involving 1,740 participants on topics ranging from library and research services, ICT and managing parliamentary information. English language courses and general management training were also provided.

In other countries, such as Bangladesh, Egypt, Nigeria, Peru and South Sudan, assistance varied from training to strengthening communications skills and engagement in international affairs to supporting studies on constituency relations and petitions systems, helping to devise a new parliamentary election law or carrying out an assessment on modernizing parliament.

In all, IPU provided assistance in 2013 to parliaments in Bangladesh, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Palestine, Peru, Samoa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.





No democracy without human rights

Parliaments and their members are absolutely essential to the protection of human rights. They transpose the international human rights framework and the human rights obligations undertaken by States into national laws. They help ensure their application through parliamentary oversight and the allocation of sufficient financial resources from the national budget.

IPU helps parliaments assume these responsibilities by protecting the rights of those who are meant to protect everyone – the MPs. We also ensure MPs have the skills and know-how they need to play an active part in human rights promotion and protection.

The IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians leads our efforts to uphold the fundamental rights of members of parliament. The Committee has extended its protection to thousands of MPs since it was first established in 1976. In 2013, it was working on cases involving nearly 270 members of parliament in 41 countries.

At the same time, it implemented revised working methods to make it more flexible, field-oriented, visible and responsive. As a result, it tripled the number of missions it carried out in the year, with a record eight missions to Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, DRC, Maldives, Togo and Sri Lanka. The Committee also sent trial observers to Malaysia and Thailand. A more pro-active, advocacy-led approach to communicating

Tsedal Yohannes, sister-in-law of one of the Eritrean G-11 MPs arrested in 2001, makes an emotional appeal at the 129th Assembly for the international community to put pressure on Eritrea to release them.
© IPU (G. Fortunato), 2013

on human rights issues has also generated greater visibility for the Committee's work and the situation of the MPs affected.

The year also saw several positive developments. Cambodian opposition leader Sam Rainsy received a royal pardon and was finally able to return to his country to take part in its political life. Former opposition MP Pierre Jacques Chalupa was released from jail in DRC, while the abductors of Afghan woman MP Fariba Kakar released her after holding her captive for a month.

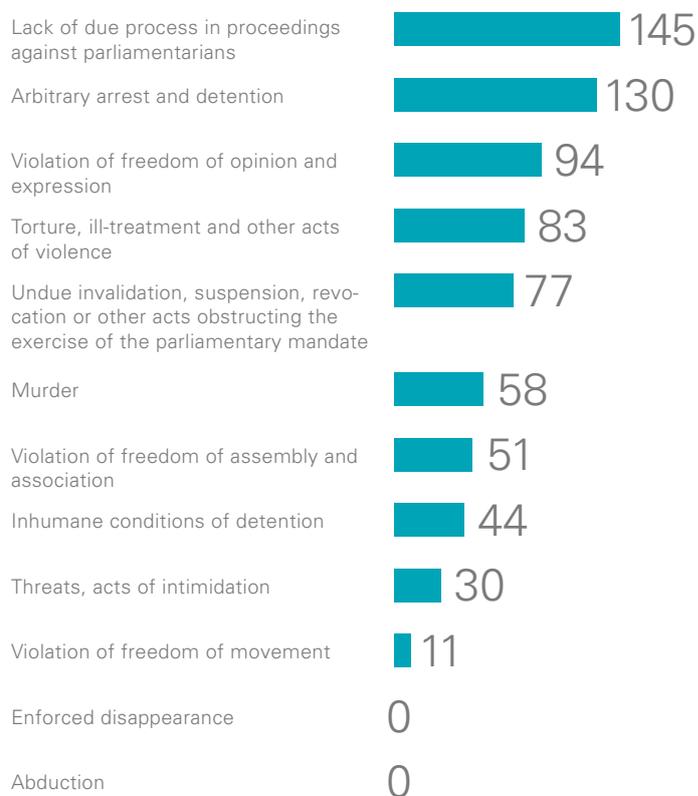
IPU welcomed the sentencing by an Argentinian court of two prison officials held responsible for the torture of two MPs almost 40 years earlier. We also welcomed the decision by the Cameroonian authorities to allow Dieudonné Ambassa Zang, who has been granted official refugee status abroad, to be represented by legal counsel in order to defend himself against accusations of misappropriation of public funds in his home country.

However, there was sad news, too. Members of parliament were assassinated in Somalia and Yemen and attacked in Afghanistan. There is still no news on Rwandan MP Leonard Hitimana, 10 years after he disappeared. The Eritrean authorities continue to refuse to divulge any information on the fate of 11 MPs held incommunicado since their arrest in 2001. Fifteen years after the assassination of Mongolian MP Zorig Sanjasuuren, the perpetrators of the crime have not been identified, and 20 years after the murder of Turkish MP Mehmet Sinçar, the people and the motive behind his assassination remain unknown.

The year also saw IPU supporting and taking part in a first panel discussion at the UN Human Rights Council on how parliaments can more effectively contribute to the work of the Council and its Universal Periodic Review. The event was aimed at establishing a closer working relationship between parliaments, IPU and the Council.

The human rights case of Icelandic MP Birgitta Jónsdóttir led IPU to call for international action to protect basic human rights in the face of fast-moving technological developments at the 129th Assembly.
© IPU (G. Fortunato), 2013

Types of abuses under investigation in 2013





Pushing forward on children's rights

IPU has a long history of upholding children's rights. It took an active part in the process that led to the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and mobilized parliaments in support of the Convention's ratification and implementation. Ever since, IPU has been working with UNICEF to raise awareness and build capacity in parliaments to address child rights issues.

At the Quito Assembly, the spotlight was on the rights of children with disabilities. Several recommendations were made to strengthen the domestic legal arsenal and to make sure children with disabilities could contribute to designing laws and policies. MPs also took part in field visits to learn about Ecuador's strategies to promote the rights of children with a disability.

At the Geneva Assembly, IPU Members put their minds to protecting the rights of unaccompanied migrant children and preventing their exploitation during war and conflict.

A regional seminar for parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean hosted by the Peruvian Congress in June was also an opportunity to examine another specific aspect of children's rights. During two days, MPs discussed the importance of free, universal and mandatory birth registration and what they can do to turn it into a reality for all children in the region.

Under-registration affects nine per cent of all children born in the region, affecting access to basic services such as health and education. MPs drew up a catalogue of actions parliaments can take to ensure that all children are registered at birth. These include special measures to facilitate registration of children from indigenous groups, Afro-descendent children and migrants.

One of the many children orphaned by conflict in Sierra Leone. IPU Members are examining how to protect the rights of children, including during conflict. © IOM/ N. Danziger, 2009

IPU: A gender-sensitive institution

IPU defines a gender-sensitive parliament as an institution founded on gender equality where women and men have an equal right to participate in its work without discrimination or recrimination. We argue that by being sensitive to gender issues, parliaments are also more likely to achieve gender equality in society and fulfil their democratic mandate.

IPU leads by example, practising what we preach. We have benefitted from the work of many women MPs who have acted as powerful drivers of change ever since they first began meeting informally within IPU in 1978. A formal body since 1985, their initiative led to IPU programmes that promote gender equality. Thirty-five years after the first Meeting of Women Parliamentarians, these women pioneers can look back on a long list of achievements that have all served to make IPU the gender sensitive-institution it is today.

The Organization has formal mechanisms whereby women can provide input to all resolutions and other texts adopted by the Organization. We have a body that monitors programmes and activities from a gender perspective. We have put in place

quotas to ensure a more equal participation by both sexes in all IPU bodies and sanctions for delegations to IPU Assemblies that do not include both male and female MPs. In 1978, 7.7 per cent of the delegates were women MPs. That figure had reached 33 per cent at the 2013 Quito Assembly.

A similar determined effort to give priority to women over men among equally qualified candidates for posts in the Secretariat has translated into more women than men in posts at all levels, including senior staff. A results-based management system, which evaluates staff and programmes using gender equality performance indicators, has also been introduced.

Although IPU is at the forefront on gender sensitivity among international organizations, we can and must do better. As a result, we now have a comprehensive policy and strategy on gender mainstreaming that defines the overall goal of transforming the Organization into a model for gender equality.

IPU's quota system to ensure more gender equal participation at its Assemblies is just one of the many measures taken over the years to make the Organization gender-sensitive. © IPU (G. Fortunato), 2013



Parliaments inch forward on women's representation

Throughout 2013, IPU maintained its position as a global reference point for women in parliament. As we have done for more than 40 years, we monitored progress and setbacks in women's presence in parliament on a daily basis and produced monthly and yearly statistics and analyses.

By the end of the year, the global percentage had reached its highest level ever – 21.8 per cent. In one year, women had gained a further one per cent – a positive but inadequate result.

IPU continued work to help parliaments develop national strategies to increase women's representation in parliament and participation in policy making. In Egypt, for example, we advised on ways to get more women elected to parliament through a new electoral law for parliaments.

New tools to help women MPs organize themselves in parliament were also developed. The [guidelines](#) to help set up and manage women's caucuses were immediately used by the Côte d'Ivoire parliament to set up its first-ever women's caucus. In Burundi and Rwanda, support was provided to help make existing caucuses more efficient. IPU has also created a [new database](#) on women's caucuses in parliaments.



Saudi women MPs visit the UK parliament. They are among the 30 women appointed to the Shura Council for the first time ever. © UK Parliament, 2013

Yet there was some remarkable progress. Saudi Arabia nominated 30 women to the country's parliament – the Shura Council - for the first time ever. What corresponds to a 20 per cent quota puts Saudi Arabia in fourth place in the Arab region in terms of women's political participation in parliament.

Rwanda consolidated its place at the top of [IPU's world ranking of women](#) in parliaments. Following elections in 2013, the lower house of parliament is now made up of 64 per cent women.

Pakistani women wait to vote in the 2013 elections. Women account for 20.7 per cent of MPs in the country's parliament. © Reuters/ D. Sagolj, 2013



Moving ahead on gender-sensitive parliaments

In 2013, IPU started implementing the [Plan of Action for Gender-Sensitive Parliaments](#) which recommends action for parliaments in seven priority areas, including representation and effective legislation.

Several parliaments received support in the form of needs assessments regarding gender sensitivity and monitoring the implementation of recommendations. The Turkish Parliament took action on recommendations made in a gender self-assessment carried out with the support of IPU and UN WOMEN, while IPU and UNDP helped produce a policy brief on gender equality in the Bangladesh Parliament.

Côte d'Ivoire devised its own plan with IPU support, focusing on education and political participation. Later in the year, IPU helped the parliament take its first steps to strengthen parliamentary oversight of gender equality policies through better information on gender budgeting and allocation.

IPU and Gabon's Parliament organized a regional seminar for francophone African parliaments to examine how the latter could better meet the needs of both men and women. The seminar provided an opportunity to examine the IPU Plan of Action in greater detail and transform it into national action plans.

The Tongan parliament hosted a regional seminar for the Pacific, which has one of the lowest regional averages of women in parliament. MPs agreed on a wide range of actions to increase women's political representation and citizen engagement in politics and to promote gender equality throughout society.

IPU continued to encourage parliaments to monitor implementation of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). We prompted parliaments to take part in the formulation and presentation of national reports to the CEDAW Committee and to facilitate and monitor implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

The annual briefing session for MPs focused on women's right to nationality and economic independence. During the session in Geneva, a senior IPU delegation also met the CEDAW Committee to discuss future plans to strengthen parliamentary involvement in implementing the Convention.

Italy's capital, Rome, marks International Day to End Violence against Women on 25 November. © Reuters/A. Bianchi, 2013



No equality without ending violence against women

Despite continuous headline stories, one of the most prevalent crimes in the world continues unabated. Violence against women is common to every country and in every environment, and occurs both in times of peace and war.

At IPU, we use every opportunity we can to raise awareness within parliaments on the extent of the problem and what practical action can be taken to end it.

More than 200 MPs from 43 countries took part in a parliamentary meeting on how to make laws on violence against women and girls more effective. Organized by IPU in cooperation with UN WOMEN in New York in early 2013, MPs highlighted the need for law enforcement, resources and a change in the political culture to end the stereotyping of women.

At the Quito Assembly, Members endorsed a [statement by the President of the Assembly](#) strongly condemning sexual violence and calling for urgent and effective action to guarantee women their right to physical and psychological integrity and a life free of fear and violence.

In the Maldives, IPU supported the parliament on a new bill on sexual harassment. This followed successful collaboration

with the country's parliament that led to the adoption in 2012 of the country's first anti-domestic violence legislation.

In Burundi, IPU supported MPs and local leaders to address gender-based violence and women's rights through outreach visits to three regions, generating discussions on solutions to the problem. We also provided advice on a new bill on gender-based violence.

In Malawi, IPU assisted MPs engaged on the issue to learn from their counterparts in South Africa and Zimbabwe on how to ensure effective implementation of laws and support for victims of violence.

In Mali, where the conflict in 2012 had led to unprecedented cases of rape, sexual slavery and other forms of violence against women and children, IPU provided support to MPs on their efforts to tackle what had become a normalization of gender-based violence. A workshop in Bamako examined parliament's role in conflict resolution, peace building and ensuring respect for international humanitarian law and UN Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security. It also recommended steps to involve women in the country's reconstruction and reconciliation process.

Together with other organizations, IPU is also providing support for the efforts of Arab parliaments to implement resolution 1325. An expert group has revealed existing legislative and policy gaps in a region where the impact of conflict on women and girls is underestimated.

A deepening relationship with the UN

Since the conclusion of an agreement with the United Nations in 1996, cooperation between the two organizations has grown exponentially. The resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2012 testifies to the richness of that relationship.

This year's annual report attests to the continuation of this trend during 2013. IPU brought a parliamentary dimension to many UN processes throughout the year. We worked to develop and feed parliamentary input into UN discussions on the design of the new post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), set to succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The annual Parliamentary Hearing, organized in cooperation with the UN General Assembly and the UN Economic and Social Council, was attended by a record number of legislators.

Heads of UN agencies and senior UN officials attended the Assemblies and many other IPU meetings during the year. UN agencies and programmes provided support for IPU activities in many countries.

IPU worked with UN agencies to produce tools and guides for parliaments. Among these was a [handbook on internally displaced persons](#) produced together with UNHCR. The guide sets out the legal framework within which displaced persons should be protected and assisted and provides examples of parliamentary action to this end.

The UN Security Council 1540 Committee reached out to IPU for cooperation on matters relating to the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Chair of the Committee led an initial discussion on the subject with parliamentarians during the Geneva Assembly.

In addition, the IPU Committee on United Nations Affairs provides a platform for deliberating interaction between the UN and IPU. It enables members of parliament to exchange views with UN officials, debate draft parliamentary inputs for UN discussions and review parliamentary action for the implementation of international commitments entered into by States at the United Nations.

In June, the Committee carried out a field visit to Côte d'Ivoire, where it examined in depth the modalities for interaction between a major UN peacekeeping operation and the national parliament.

The IPU President and the UN Secretary-General met at UN Headquarters at the end of the year to take stock of the growing cooperation between the two institutions and to start planning the Conference of Speakers of Parliament convened by IPU in 2015.

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay's address to IPU Members highlighted the importance of parliamentary engagement on human rights.

© IPU (G.Fortunato), 2013





IPU President Abdelwahad Radi and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon meet at UN headquarters in New York. © UN, 2013

Placing sustainable development up front and centre

IPU's work with parliaments over the years to implement the MDGs is helping to empower them to play an essential role in development.

Parliaments and their members adopt the laws and allocate the financial resources needed to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. They ensure that national development plans reflect people's priorities, speak up on behalf of the poor and marginalized, and provide national ownership of development policies and programmes. Their constant scrutiny and oversight help ensure that services are delivered and objectives met.

While continuing our work on the MDGs in 2013, IPU began a campaign to ensure that parliaments are closely associated with efforts to draw up a new sustainable development framework in the post-2015 era that would require commitments and action from both developed and developing countries.

Throughout the year, IPU reported to parliaments on progress made. This was the main theme at the Quito Assembly, where members debated new approaches and solutions to the dual challenge of poverty eradication and sustainability in the post-2015 era.

The outcome of that discussion was captured in the [Quito Communiqué](#), which reflected two salient points: the need for a new economic model on sustainable development focusing on human well-being, and the need to include democratic governance as both a means and an end to sustainable development in any new framework.

IPU's interaction with the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda set up by the UN Secretary-General on the need to incorporate democratic governance in the new framework was positive. The Panel's final report recommended that governance should be considered as one of the future development goals.

Later in the year, the joint annual UN-IPU Parliamentary Hearing helped bring these points to the attention of the Open Working Group set up by the UN General Assembly.

Just prior to that, the annual Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament called for a specific goal on gender equality to be part of the new SDGs.

The new sustainable development framework will need to engage all players, including parliaments and public, for it to be a success. © Reuters/L. Jackson, 2013



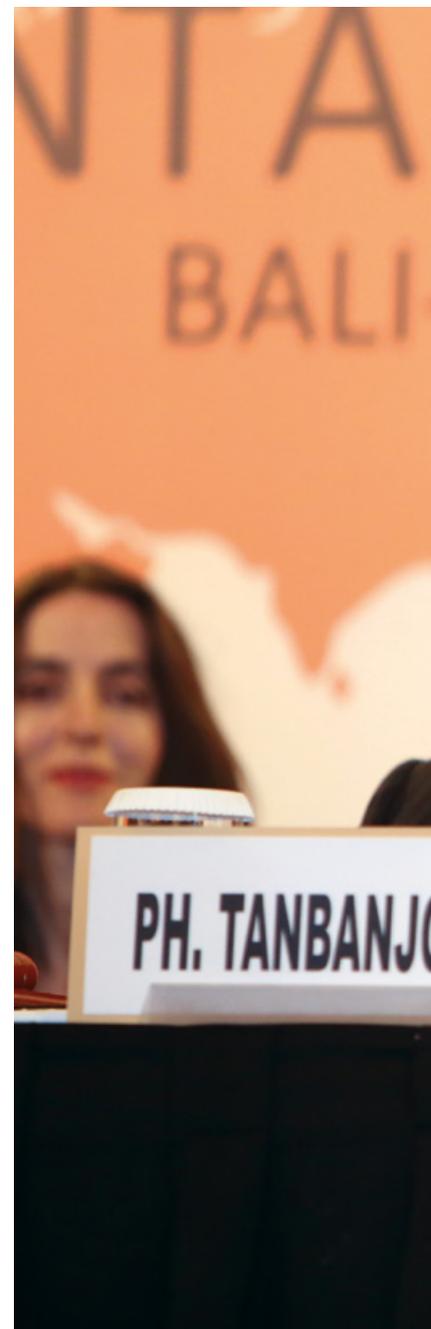
IPU's contribution to UN consultations on the SDGs included encouraging MPs to take part in the MyWorld global survey, and many did. We also provided input for the relevant UN Secretary-General's report, which recognized the pivotal role that parliaments will need to play in implementing the post-2015 sustainable development framework.

IPU also remained engaged on development cooperation in 2013. As the parliamentary partner of the UN Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and a member of its Advisory Group, IPU brings MPs to the discussions on the issue at the UN. IPU took part in two further meetings organized by the DCF in the course of the year. We also represent parliaments on the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. In this way, we help monitor the implementation of all aid and development effectiveness commitments.

With natural and man-made disasters significantly affecting development, particularly in the developing world, IPU continued work on disaster risk reduction. A panel discussion during the Quito Assembly examined how to fill the legislative gaps to combat tomorrow's natural disasters. The discussion was informed by the production of [a model act for the facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery](#) prepared in cooperation with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Together with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), IPU convened a parliamentary meeting in Geneva to discuss governance for disaster risk reduction. At the Geneva Assembly a few months later, delegates were briefed on developments.

Indonesian Trade Minister at the time, Gita Irawan Wirjawan, interacts with MPs during the annual Parliamentary Conference on the WTO in Bali. © Indonesian Parliament, 2013



Momentum for change on trade

At the Quito Assembly, a resolution was adopted on fair trade and financing for development. It calls on parliaments to promote and support fair trade, which contributes to raising social and environmental standards. It also identifies a number of innovative financing sources that should be explored to meet existing and future development needs.

Working in close cooperation with the European Parliament, IPU organized the Bali session of the Parliamentary Confer-

ence on the World Trade Organization (WTO), which was held in conjunction with the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference. Three hundred MPs from over 50 countries took part in the event.

In a declaration adopted by consensus, the parliamentarians emphasized the need for a strong and effective parliamentary dimension to the WTO that would enhance the organization's transparency and public support for open trade.

The parliamentary session added much-needed political momentum to the intergovernmental negotiations and contributed to the adoption of the "Bali package" – the first WTO agreement following a 12-year stalemate in the Doha Round.



Sustaining action on maternal and child health

One year after the adoption in Kampala of IPU's landmark resolution on securing the health of women and children, the Quito Assembly took stock of what had been achieved so far. It also identified what additional steps parliaments could take to improve health services for women and children.

MPs and civil society representatives from several African countries received training on how to influence governments to provide adequate budgets for maternal and child health at a regional gathering in Kenya in August. Additional technical support was also provided to both the Kenyan and Ugandan parliaments on the issue, while agreements were made with the parliaments of Lesotho and Rwanda on improving maternal and child health there.

Throughout the year, IPU encouraged parliaments to take inspiration from the Kampala resolution in their daily work. A new Handbook for Parliamentarians launched at the Geneva Assembly, [Sustaining Parliamentary Action to Improve](#)



Later in the year, MPs from South Asian and African countries with high maternal and child mortality rates committed to greater proactivity on maternal and child health at a seminar in Dhaka organized by the Bangladesh Parliament, IPU and the World Health Organization. The event, aimed at finding ways to promote parliamentary accountability to ensure a healthy future for women and children, identified the need for greater fiscal space to be given to the issue and for legislation that ended harmful practices. IPU also contributed to the report of the Independent Expert Review Group (iERG) on the same subject.

[Maternal, Newborn and Child Health](#) builds on the Kampala resolution by providing practical information on how parliaments can implement the recommendations it makes.

[Bangladesh, which co-hosted an IPU seminar on maternal and child health, is making progress on reducing its high maternal and child mortality rates. © Reuters/A. Biraj, 2014](#)

Zimbabwean MP Thabitha Khumalo engages with Victor, orphaned by AIDS, during a mission to Burundi by IPU's Advisory Group on HIV/AIDS and MNCH. © IPU (A. Blagojevic), 2013



Maintaining an effective response to HIV and AIDS

The HIV epidemic remains a serious social, human and development challenge. By the beginning of 2013, over 35 million people were living with HIV globally. Only 34 per cent of those eligible for HIV treatment in low- and middle-income countries had access to it. Stigma and discrimination remain rife in many parts of the world. Insufficient budgets and punitive laws continue to hinder access to HIV services, including HIV treatment, for a significant proportion of the population, particularly the most vulnerable.

IPU has continued to harness the potential of parliamentarians as leaders for effective HIV responses. Members of the IPU Advisory Group on HIV/AIDS and MNCH initiated important HIV-related law reforms in Bahrain and Ecuador with a view to developing legislation that takes into consideration human rights aspects of HIV and provides better prevention and treatment frameworks.

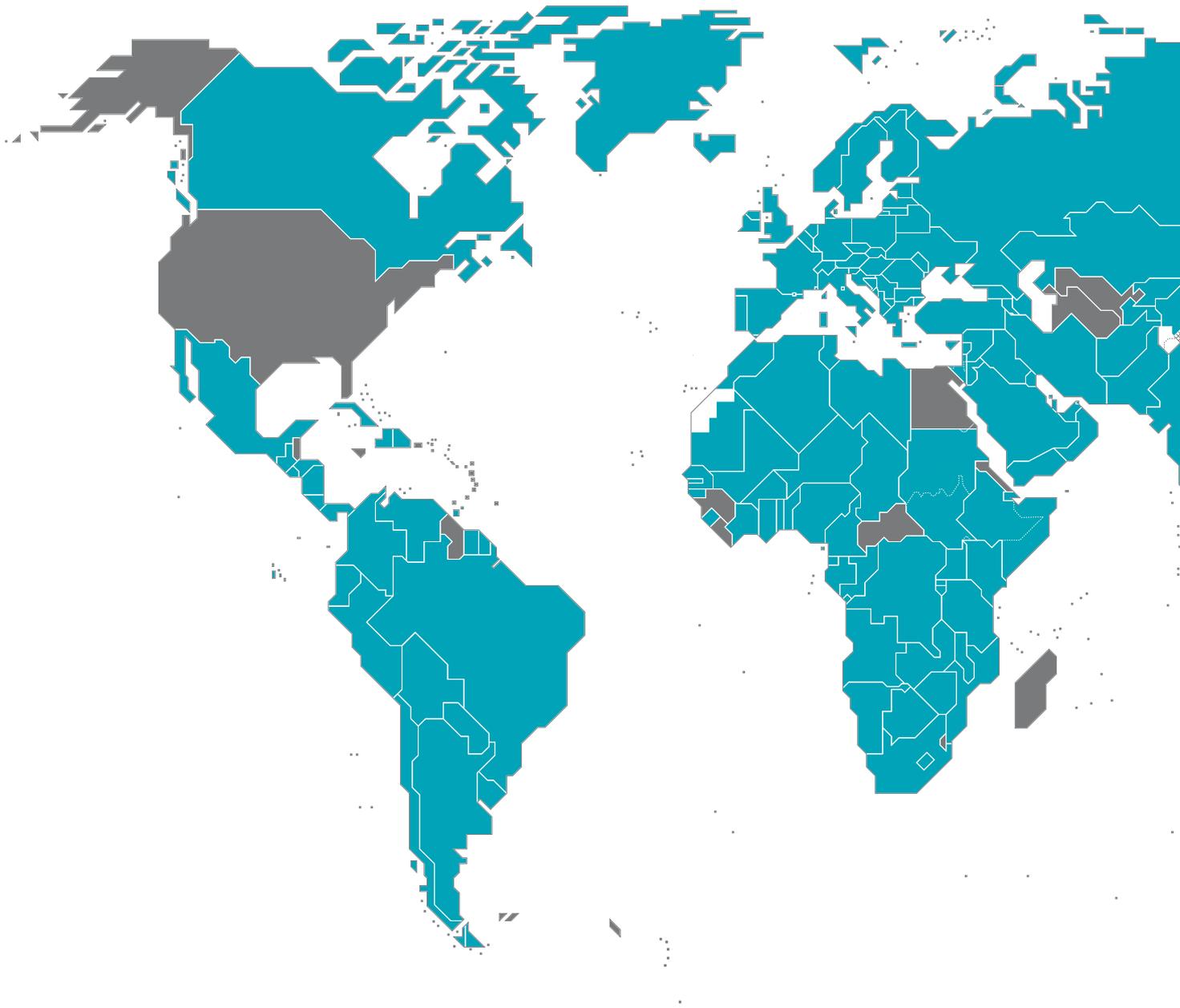
An Advisory Group field mission to Burundi and seminar to assist the parliament on several key aspects of HIV and AIDS resulted in the creation of the Parliamentary Network on HIV and AIDS to increase MPs' involvement in the national response to the epidemic. A major concern is Burundi's high dependence on external funding for its national AIDS

response. It was recommended that Burundi's MPs look at examples of other countries that fund their HIV response with domestic funds, such as the AIDS Trust of Zimbabwe.

The IPU 2012 guidelines, [Raising the Profile of HIV and AIDS in Your Parliament](#) continue to inspire both civil society and parliamentarians to organize themselves into cross-party groups and step up to the challenge that HIV presents. In addition to Burundi, the guidelines have been used in various ways in Gabon, Greece, India, Lesotho, Sudan, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe since their publication.

To help better inform MPs on treatment issues for children, IPU and the Elizabeth Glaser Paediatric AIDS Foundation published a brief for parliamentarians on [Increasing Children's Access to HIV Treatment](#). The brief draws attention to the huge treatment disparities between adults and children and recommends remedial parliamentary action. It will be launched in countries with the highest disparities.

The year ended on another high note with the agreement between IPU and UNAIDS on a framework for future co-operation. This would focus on strengthening parliamentary leadership on accelerating access to HIV treatment and lead to increased parliamentary awareness and engagement on achieving the goals of Treatment 2015 and the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS.



IPU at a glance

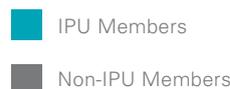
President

Mr. Abdelwahad Radi (Morocco) was elected President on 19 October 2011 for a three-year term.

Membership

In 2013, the Governing Council readmitted the Parliament of Somalia and admitted the Parliament of Bhutan as a new Member. It granted observer status to the Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC), Parliamentarians for the Americas (ParlAmericas) and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Economic Cooperation Organization (PAECO). In October, the Parliament of Egypt was suspended from IPU following its dissolution.

IPU currently comprises 163 Member Parliaments and 10 Associate Members.



Members (163)

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,

Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Associate Members (10)

Andean Parliament, Arab Parliament, Central American Parliament, East African Legislative Assembly, European Parliament, Inter-Parliamentary Committee of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, Latin American Parliament, Parliament of the Economic Community of West African States (WAEMU), Parliament of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) and Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

Composition of the Executive Committee on 7 January 2014

	Members	Expiry of term
Ex-officio President:	Mr. A. Radi (Morocco)	October 2014
Vice-President of the Executive Committee:	Ms. I. Passada (Uruguay)	October 2015
IPU Vice-Presidents:	Mr. R. M. Kh. Al Shariqi (United Arab Emirates)	April 2017
	Mr. F. M. Drilon (Philippines)	October 2015
	Ms. N. Motsamai (Lesotho)	October 2015
	Mr. V. Senko (Belarus)	October 2017
	Mr. R. Walter (United Kingdom)	October 2017
Members:	Ms. N. Assegaf (Indonesia)	April 2014
	Ms. F. Diendere Diallo (Burkina Faso)	October 2015
	Mr. K. Dijkhoff (Netherlands)	October 2017
	Ms. R. Kadaga (Uganda)	October 2015
	Ms. S. Moulengui-Mouélé (Gabon)	October 2014
	Vacancy* (Canada)	October 2014
	Mr. M. R. Rabbani (Pakistan)	October 2015
	Mr. Ph. Tanbanjong (Thailand)	October 2017
	Mr. D. Vivas (Venezuela)	October 2016
	Vacancy* (Germany)	October 2015

* The member of the Executive Committee from this country has ceased to be a parliamentarian. In accordance with [Article 25.6 of the Statutes](#), an election shall be held at the 194th session of the Governing Council in March 2014 in Geneva. If the newly elected member is from a different parliament than the outgoing member, he/she will serve a full term. Otherwise, the new member shall complete the term of office of his/her predecessor.

Standing Committees: composition of the Bureaux as of 1 February 2014

	Expiry of term*		Expiry of term*	
Peace and International Security				
President:	Mr. S.H. Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	April 2014	Asia-Pacific Group	
First Vice-President:	Vacancy		GRULAC	
Vice-Presidents:	Titular		Substitute	
African Group	Mr. G. Schneeman (South Africa)	April 2016	Mr. A. Bougue (Cameroon)	April 2015
Arab Group	Mr. N. Lazrek (Morocco)	April 2014	Ms. S. Haj Hassan (Jordan)	April 2017
Asia-Pacific Group	Current President		Mr. S. Danusubroto (Indonesia)	April 2015
Eurasia Group	Vacancy		Vacancy	
GRULAC	Vacancy		Mr. L.E. Sierra Grajales (Colombia)	April 2016
Twelve Plus Group	Vacancy		Vacancy	
Rapporteurs of the Standing Committee to the 130th Assembly:				
	Ms Y. Ferrer Gómez (Cuba)			
	Mr. B. Calkins (Canada)			

		Expiry of term*		Expiry of term*
Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade				
President:	Mr. R. León (Chile)	April 2015	GRULAC	
First Vice-President:	Mr. F.-X. de Donnea (Belgium)	April 2015	Twelve Plus Group	
Vice-Presidents:	Titular		Substitute	
African Group	Mr. J. J. Mwiimbu (Zambia)	April 2014	Mr. H.R. Mohamed (United Republic of Tanzania)	April 2015
Arab Group	Vacancy		Mr. M. Dmour (Jordan)	April 2015
Asia-Pacific Group	Mr. I. A. Bilour (Pakistan)	April 2015	Vacancy	
Eurasia Group	Mr. B.-Z. Zhambal-nimbuyev (Russian Federation)	April 2015	Vacancy	
GRULAC	Current President		Mr. F. Bustamante (Ecuador)	April 2015
Twelve Plus Group	Current First Vice-President		Ms. M. Obradović (Serbia)	April 2017
Rapporteurs of the Standing Committee to the 130th Assembly:				
Mr. S. H. Chowdhury (Bangladesh)				
Mr. P. Mahoux (Belgium)				

		Expiry of term*		Expiry of term*
Democracy and Human Rights				
President:	Mr. O. Kyei-Mensah-Bonsu (Ghana)	April 2014	African Group	
First Vice-President:	Mr. S. Gavrilov (Russian Federation)	April 2014	Eurasia Group	
Vice-Presidents:	Titular		Substitute	
African Group	Current President		Mrs. P. Fouty-Sougou (Congo)	April 2014
Arab Group	Ms. J. Nassif (Bahrain)	April 2015	Mr. R. Abdul-Jabbar (Iraq)	April 2015
Asia-Pacific Group	Ms. F. Z. Nadiri (Afghanistan)	April 2017	Mr. R. Fatyana (Pakistan)	April 2015
Eurasia Group	Current First Vice-President		Vacancy	
GRULAC	Mr. J. M. Galán (Colombia)	April 2015	Ms. G. Ortiz (Mexico)	April 2017
Twelve Plus Group	Mr. C. Janiak (Switzerland)	April 2017	Ms. L. Wall (New Zealand)	April 2017
Rapporteurs of the Standing Committee to the 130th Assembly:				
Ms. G. Cuevas (Mexico)				
Ms. J. Nassif (Bahrain)				

* The indicated date corresponds to the theoretical maximum duration of the Officer's term. In accordance with [Rule 8.1](#) of the Rules of the Standing Committees, Officers shall be elected or re-elected for a term of two years for a maximum of four years.

Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments (ASGP)

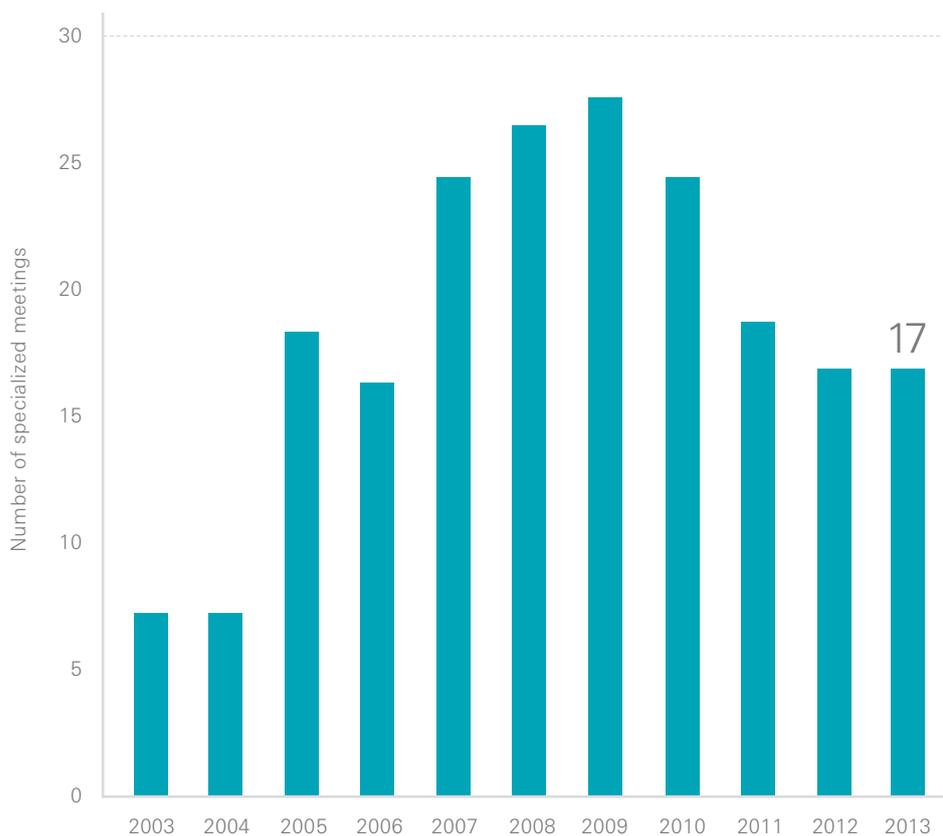
The ASGP brings together Secretaries General and other senior office-holders in charge of parliamentary services. It studies the law, procedure, practice and working methods of different parliaments and proposes measures for improvement and for securing cooperation between the services of different parliaments. It is a consultative body of IPU and the ASGP President reports annually to the IPU Executive Committee on the Association's activities. The ASGP President is Mr. Marc Bosc, Deputy Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons. The ASGP assists IPU at the latter's request on subjects within the scope of the Association. Studies carried out by IPU relating to parliamentary law and practice are routinely shared with the ASGP and benefit from its input. The ASGP also provides substantial support to many of the technical assistance projects conducted by IPU. In 2013, several of its members provided expertise during assessment and training missions to Egypt, Myanmar, Libya and Palestine among others. Since 2006, IPU and the ASGP have organized a joint conference following the autumn Assembly on a subject of interest to members and senior staff of parliaments. The 2013 conference focused on managing conflict between parliament and the courts.

Specialized meetings in 2013

- Parliamentary meeting on the occasion of the 57th session of the Commission on the Status of Women
NEW YORK, 5 March
- Regional Meeting "Women in Politics Day"
BUENOS AIRES (Argentina), 6-7 March
- Parliamentary meeting on the occasion of the 2013 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction co-sponsored by UNISDR and the IPU
GENEVA, 20 May
- 28th session of the Steering Committee of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO
BRUSSELS, 28-29 May
- Regional Seminar on the theme "Evolving relationship between citizens and parliaments in the Arab world"
RABAT (Morocco), 5-6 June
- Parliamentary workshop on the right to identity: Promoting universal birth registration in Latin America and the Caribbean
LIMA (Peru), 7-9 June
- Regional seminar for French-speaking African Parliaments on "Gender-sensitive Parliaments"
LIBREVILLE (Gabon), 13-15 June
- Multi-Country Seminar on Parliaments and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health
DHAKA (Bangladesh), 30-31 July
- Information Seminar on CEDAW and its optional protocol
GENEVA, 10 October
- Joint IPU-ASGP Conference "Managing conflict between parliament and the courts"
GENEVA, 10 October
- Round-table discussion: Parliamentarians, a critical force in promoting the abolition of the death penalty
GENEVA, 10 October
- Meeting of organizations providing technical assistance to parliaments
GENEVA, 10-12 October

- Regional Conference on “The role of parliaments in conflict prevention and management in West Africa”
ABIDJAN (Côte d’Ivoire), 28-30 October 2013
- Regional Workshop for Pacific Parliaments “Modern Parliaments: The Pacific Perspective”
NUKU’ALOFA (Tonga), 7-8 November 2013
- 8th Meeting of Women Speakers of Parliament
NEW YORK, 12-13 November 2013
- Annual Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations
NEW YORK, 14-15 November 2013
- Bali session of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO, held in connection with the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference
BALI (Indonesia), 2 and 5 December 2013

Ten-year evolution in IPU meetings



Financial results

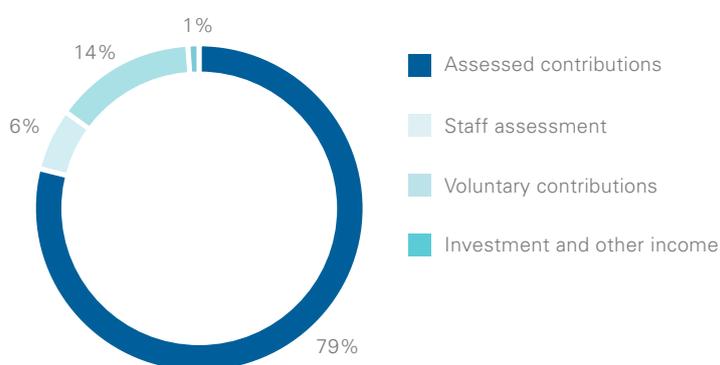
Financing

IPU is financed primarily through the annual assessed contributions from Member Parliaments. Additional revenue is derived from the internal staff assessment, programme support cost charges, interest, fund income and meeting room rentals. In line with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), IPU no longer recognises the staff assessment element as either income or expenditure in its Statement of Financial Performance but utilises it for budgetary purposes.

In addition, IPU also solicits bilateral and multilateral donors for voluntary funding that is used to finance technical cooperation projects and activities. A summary of revenue sources for 2013 is presented below, including staff assessment for expenditure comparison:

IPU revenues by source (budget basis)

	CHF (Swiss francs)	%
Assessed contributions	10'950'800	79%
Staff assessment	882'637	6%
Voluntary contributions	1'970'037	14%
Investment and other income	84'288	1%
Total revenue	13'887'762	



Expenditures

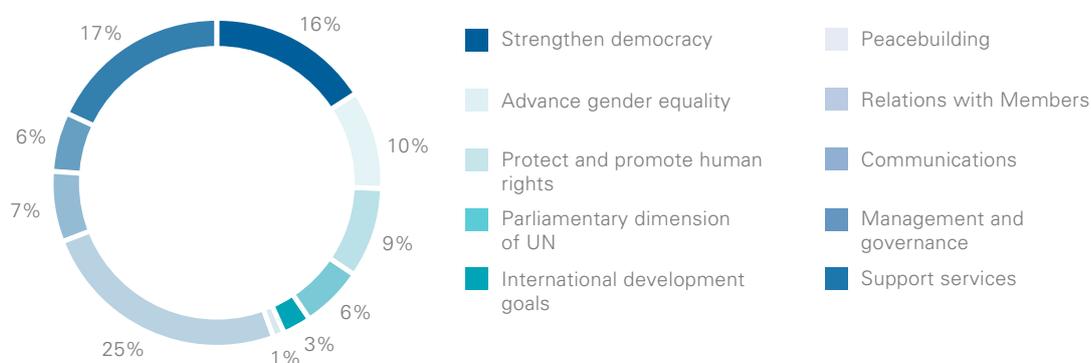
IPU expenditures are dedicated to achieving the strategic objectives of the Organization. A breakdown of expenditures by strategic objective is shown in the following chart, which includes staff assessment for comparison:

IPU expenditures by strategic objective (budget basis)

	CHF (Swiss francs)	%
Strengthen democracy	2'230'941	16%
Advance gender equality	1'328'312	10%
Protect and promote human rights	1'281'535	9%
Parliamentary dimension of UN	805'260	6%
International development goals	449'685	3%
Peacebuilding	71'871	1%
Relations with Members	3'360'956	25%
Communications	935'130	7%
Management and governance	847'019	6%
Support services	2'451'103	17%
Other charges and eliminations	-67'816	0%

Total expenses

13'693'996



Financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of IPU and its closed Pension Fund for 2013 are prepared in accordance with IPSAS on a full accrual and going-concern basis. The Organization's financial statements are audited annually by IPU's External Auditor under mandate from the Executive Committee. The External Auditor is appointed from a national audit office for a term of three years, renewable once.

This is the second year in which the IPU financial statements have been consolidated with the closed Pension Fund and prepared in full compliance with IPSAS. This year, IPU has adopted IPSAS 28-30 on Financial Instruments, which became effective on 1 January 2013. The figures in the Statement of Financial Position for 2012 have therefore been restated to show the IPSAS-compliant financial position at 1 January 2013.

Further information on IPU's financial processes, including its annual financial statements and consolidated budgets, are available at: <http://www.ipu.org/finance-e/overview.htm>.

Inter-Parliamentary Union and closed Pension Fund

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2013 in CHF (Swiss francs)

	2013	2012 Restated
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash on hand	6'825	5'989
Cash in current accounts	7'918'498	7'701'090
Cash held by investment fund manager	70'832	242'749
Term deposits and savings accounts	1'563'657	1'561'965
- Sub-total cash and cash equivalents	9'759'812	9'511'793
Accounts receivable		
- from Members	952'480	1'053'859
- from donors	16'326	24'768
- from tax reimbursements	143'427	164'542
- others	13'758	61'913
- Sub-total accounts receivable	1'125'991	1'305'082
Investments	10'758'980	11'131'606
Other current assets	216'288	118'462
- Sub-total current assets	21'861'071	22'066'943
Non-current assets		
Fixed assets		
- Building and grounds	9'231'738	9'478'668
- Furnishings	60'707	61'267
- General equipment	11'143	21'999
- IT equipment	106'543	127'061
- Vehicles	27'069	43'988
	9'437'199	9'732'982
- Sub-total non-current assets	9'437'199	9'732'982
Total assets	31'298'270	31'799'925

	2013	2012 Restated
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued payables	209'254	452'148
Advances from Members	532'807	670'692
Deferred revenue	1'693'293	1'640'243
Loans	189'600	189'600
- Sub-total current liabilities	2'624'955	2'952'683
Borrowings long term	5'742'049	5'862'055
Closed Pension Fund	12'453'993	13'129'387
Other employee benefits	1'562'117	1'512'549
- Sub-total non-current liabilities	19'758'159	20'503'991
Total liabilities	22'383'114	23'456'674

	2013	2012 Restated
Net assets		
Restricted funds	500'518	425'332
Accumulated fund balance (working capital fund after contribution)	8'414'638	7'917'919
Net assets	8'915'156	8'343'251

Inter-Parliamentary Union and closed Pension Fund

Statement of financial performance at 31 December 2013 in CHF (Swiss francs)

	2013	2012 Restated
Revenue		
Assessed contributions	10'950'800	10'939'900
Voluntary contributions	1'970'037	1'511'344
Investment income	618'921	679'693
Other income	29'674	39'071
Total revenue	13'569'432	13'170'007

	2013	2012 Restated
Expenses		
Personnel expenditure – permanent staff	8'166'537	7'650'617
Personnel expenditure – temporary staff	1'837'382	1'693'238
Change in closed Pension Fund provision	-651'254	-609'268
Travel expenditure	1'488'975	1'406'338
Contractual services	762'093	633'093
Operating expenses	747'441	813'305
Supplies, materials and equipment	153'733	158'766
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-42'148	-26'801
Grants and honoraria	112'412	86'570
Depreciation	336'631	329'378
Amortization of loan	69'594	70'958
Loss on foreign exchange	16'131	19'059
Total expenses	12'997'526	12'225'255
Operating surplus/(deficit)	571'905	944'753

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Inter-Parliamentary Union

For democracy. For everyone.

 +41 22 919 41 50
 +41 22 919 41 60
 postbox@ipu.org

Chemin du Pommier 5
Case postale 330
1218 Le Grand-Saconnex
Geneva – Switzerland
www.ipu.org