

LANDTAG DES  
FÜRSTENTUMS LIECHTENSTEIN



**JAHRESBERICHT 2025**

**DER DELEGATION BEI DER  
INTER-PARLAMENTARISCHEN UNION  
(IPU)**

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## **I. Einleitung**

Die Delegation vertritt den Landtag bei der Inter-Parlamentarischen Union (IPU). In dieser Funktion nimmt sie an den zwei jährlichen Konferenzen teil. Gemäss Artikel 61 Absatz 7 der Geschäftsordnung für den Landtag vom 19. Dezember 2012 über die Ständigen Delegationen unterbreitet die Delegation dem Hohen Landtag ihren Jahresbericht 2025.

## **II. Zusammensetzung der Delegation**

Die liechtensteinische Parlamentarierdelegation bei der Inter-Parlamentarischen Union wurde an der Eröffnungssitzung des Landtags am 10. April 2025 für die Mandatsperiode 2025-2029 neu gewählt. Unterstützt wird sie in ihrer Tätigkeit vom Parlamentsdienst. Im Berichtsjahr setzt sich die Delegation wie folgt zusammen:

- Abg. Dagmar Bühler-Nigsch, Delegationsleiterin
- Abg. Daniel Salzgeber, ordentliches Mitglied
- Abg. Carmen Heeb-Kindle, stellvertretendes Mitglied
- Abg. Sebastian Gassner, stellvertretendes Mitglied
- Jessica F. Bucher, Delegationssekretärin

## **III. Die Inter-Parlamentarischen Union (IPU)**

Die IPU wurde 1889 als ein Kontaktgremium von Parlamenten aller souveräner Staaten gegründet und hat ihren Hauptsitz seit 1921 in Genf. Sie entwickelte sich von einer zunächst kleinen Vereinigung zu einer globalen Organisation nationaler Parlamente mit zurzeit 183 Mitgliedstaaten und 15 Partnerorganisationen (Stand Dezember 2025). Liechtenstein ist seit Herbst 2000 als offizielles Mitglied vertreten.

### **1. Ziele**

Die IPU setzt sich insbesondere für die friedliche Verständigung in Konfliktsituationen ein, für den Schutz der Menschenrechte und für eine Stärkung der demokratischen Institutionen. Ziele sind dabei:

- die Kontakte, die Koordination und den Erfahrungsaustausch zwischen den Parlamenten und deren Mitgliedern aller Länder fördern.
- Fragen von internationalem Interesse betreffend Frieden und Sicherheit, nachhaltige Entwicklung, Frauen in der Politik, Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur zu erörtern, um dadurch einzelne Parlamente und Ratsmitglieder zu konkreten Massnahmen zu veranlassen.
- zum Schutz und zur Achtung der Menschenrechte – ein zentraler Faktor für die parlamentarische Demokratie und die Entwicklung – und des humanitären Rechts beizutragen, insbesondere zum Schutz der Menschenrechte der Parlamentarierinnen und Parlamentarier.
- zu einem besseren Verständnis der Arbeitsweise repräsentativer Institutionen beizutragen und deren Entstehung und Fortbildung zu unterstützen.

## 2. Organe

Die **Interparlamentarische Konferenz** (Assembly) – die Plenartagung der Organisation – tagt zweimal jährlich. Sie erörtert dabei insbesondere politische, wirtschaftliche und soziale Fragen von internationalem Interesse und erarbeitet zu diesen Themen Resolutionen. Nach der Sitzung sind die Mitglieder der Union zur Verteilung der Resolutionen im Parlament, an die Regierungen sowie zur Förderung ihrer Umsetzung aufgerufen. Es ist somit Aufgabe der Delegationen, die Entschliessungen der IPU den Parlamenten zu überbringen und auf deren Umsetzung hinzuwirken. Die einzelnen Entschliessungen entfalten allerdings für die Parlamente der in der IPU vertretenen Staaten keine bindende Wirkung.

Darüber hinaus veranstaltet die IPU themenspezifische Konferenzen, Workshops, Foren und Seminare, die sich mit Fragen aus den Bereichen Abrüstung, Entwicklung, Umwelt, Demokratie, Innovation, Menschenrechte, Gleichstellung, Frieden, Gesundheit, Migration oder Digitalisierung auseinandersetzen.

Der **Interparlamentarische Rat** (Governing Council) lenkt unter der Leitung seines auf drei Jahre gewählten Präsidenten die Arbeit der Union. Das **Exekutivkomitee**, das sich neben dem Präsidenten des Interparlamentarischen Rates und dem Vizepräsidenten aus fünfzehn Mitgliedern zusammensetzt, unterstützt den Rat bei seinen Aufgaben. Es nimmt eine Schlüsselstellung bei der Vorbereitung des jährlichen Arbeitsprogramms der Union und bei der Einrichtung neuer Ausschüsse ein.

Drei **Ständige Ausschüsse** – Ausschuss für Frieden und internationale Sicherheit, Ausschuss für nachhaltige Entwicklung, Finanzen und Handel, Ausschuss für Demokratie und Menschenrechte – unterstützen die Interparlamentarische Konferenz in ihrer Arbeit. Ähnlich dem Verfahren in anderen interparlamentarischen Gremien besteht ein Berichterstatter-System mit zwei Berichterstattern pro Sachthema, welche dem jeweiligen Ausschuss nebst einem Themenbericht einen Resolutionsentwurf vorlegen. Änderungsanträge zu den jeweiligen Resolutionsentwürfen werden jedoch dann im gesamten Ausschuss beraten und verabschiedet.

Das **Sekretariat** der IPU mit Sitz in Genf ist für alle administrativen Aufgaben sowie den Sitzungsdienst bei den Tagungen der verschiedenen IPU-Gremien zuständig.

## 3. Geopolitische Gruppe «12Plus»

Die Mitglieder der IPU organisieren sich in sechs sogenannten geopolitischen Gruppen. Diese dienen der internen Koordination bei Wahlen, Verteilung von Positionen in IPU-Gremien, regionalen Abstimmungen zu politischen Themen, Austausch und Kooperation bei ähnlichen politischen Kontexten. Zudem sichern sie eine gerechte geografische Verteilung der Sitze in den Komitees und Gremien. In dieser Funktion führen sie Anhörungen mit Kandidaten für das IPU-Präsidium, den Posten des Generalsekretärs sowie anderen IPU-Beamten durch und beraten ihre Mitglieder. Weiter bereiten sie die Tagesordnungen der Vollversammlungen vor und Entschliessungen zu Dringlichkeitsthemen während der Vollversammlungen.

Liechtenstein gehört der 47 Mitgliedsstaaten grossen geopolitischen Gruppe «12Plus» an. Sie umfasst die europäischen Staaten sowie Kanada, Australien und Neuseeland. Der Name entstand aus der Zeit, als die Gruppe ursprünglich 12 westeuropäische Staaten umfasste. Für die Mandatsperiode 2025/2026 wurde der Schweizer Nationalrat Laurent Wehrli zum Vorsitzenden gewählt. Die Gruppe tagt jeweils in mehreren Sitzungen im Rahmen der beiden interparlamentarischen Konferenzen.

#### **4. Finanzierung**

Die IPU finanziert sich durch die Mitgliederbeiträge der Mitgliedsländer sowie aus freiwilligen Beiträgen von Regierungen, Stiftungen und UN-Organisationen (insbesondere zur Finanzierung spezifischer Projekte).

Für die Mitgliedschaft in den geopolitischen Gruppen fällt ein separater Mitgliedsbeitrag an. Liechtensteins IPU-Beitrag belief sich 2025 auf CHF 13'100, der «12Plus»-Beitrag auf EUR 536.

#### **IV. Delegationstreffen 2025**

Ursprünglich vorgesehen war die Teilnahme Liechtensteins an beiden interparlamentarischen Konferenzen im Frühling und Herbst. Die 150. IPU-Konferenz fand vom 03. – 10. April 2025 in Tashkent, Usbekistan statt. Aufgrund der Landtagswahlen im Februar 2025 und der damit verbundenen Landtagseröffnung am 10. April 2025 nahm die Delegation jedoch nur an der Herbstversammlung in Genf teil.

##### **1. 151. Interparlamentarische Konferenz 19. – 23. Oktober 2025, Genf**

Die IPU-Herbstversammlung vom 19. – 23. Oktober 2025 in Genf / Schweiz mit dem Thema «Wahrung humanitärer Normen und Unterstützung humanitärer Massnahmen in Krisenzeiten» verzeichnete 1'103 Teilnehmende. 594 Parlamentsmitglieder aus 129 Parlamenten waren anwesend, sowie Vertretende von 6 ausserordentlichen Mitgliedern, 7 UN-Organisationen, 17 parlamentarischen Versammlungen, internationale nicht-politische Organisationen, 3 internationale Verbände politischer Parteien und 6 weitere Partnerorganisationen der IPU. Liechtenstein war vertreten durch Delegationsleiterin Dagmar Bühler-Nigsch und Abgeordneter Daniel Salzgeber sowie Delegationssekretärin Jessica F. Bucher.

##### Generaldebatte (General Council)

Die Generaldebatte stand unter dem Tagungsthema «Wahrung humanitärer Normen und Unterstützung humanitärer Massnahmen in Krisenzeiten».

Präsidentin Tulia Ackson nahm aufgrund von Wahlen in ihrem Heimatland Tansania nicht an der Konferenz teil und wurde vertreten durch Vizepräsidentin Gabriela Morawska-Stanecka, welche die Eröffnungsansprache hielt.

Abg. Cynthia Lopez Castro, Präsidentin des «Forum der weiblichen Parlamentarierinnen» gab Einblicke in die 1. Weltkonferenz weiblicher Parlamentarierinnen im März 2025 in Mexiko, während Abg. Julieta Sierra, Mitglied des IPU Bureau of Young Parliamentarians, von der Weltkonferenz der Jungparlamentarier im September 2025 in Peru berichtete. Pierre Krähenbühl, Generaldirektor des Internationalen Komitees des Roten Kreuzes (ICRC) warnte in seiner Ansprache vor der zunehmenden Zahl und Brutalität bewaffneter Konflikte sowie der Erosion des humanitären Völkerrechts durch politische Gleichgültigkeit und Dehumanisierung. Er rief Parlamente auf, Verantwortung zu übernehmen, das humanitäre Völkerrecht aktiv zu stärken und sich für mehr Menschlichkeit im Krieg einzusetzen.

132 Delegierte aus 114 Parlamenten gaben während der Debatte Einblicke in das politische Geschehen in ihren Ländern und Parlamenten.

Delegationsleiterin Dagmar Bühler-Nigsch betonte in ihrer Rede die Bedeutung des internationalen Rechts für Frieden und Sicherheit – insbesondere für einen Kleinstaat ohne eigene Armee – und hob Liechtensteins Engagement im humanitären Bereich hervor.

Am Schluss der Generaldebatte wurde die Genfer Deklaration verabschiedet, in der die Mitgliedsstaaten ihr Engagement für die Achtung des humanitären Völkerrechts und den besseren Schutz von Zivilpersonen bekräftigten. Zudem verabschiedete die Versammlung eine Resolution zur Unterstützung der Opfer illegaler internationaler Adoptionen sowie zur Verhinderung dieser Praxis.

*[Die Deklaration ist dem Bericht als Beilage angehängt.]*

#### Dringliches Nachtragstraktandum

In der Generaldebatte wurden zwei Vorschläge für die Behandlung als dringliches Nachtragstraktandum besprochen:

- i. «Globaler Aufruf zu parlamentarischer Solidarität und koordinierten Massnahmen in Madagaskar» (Südafrika im Namen der Afrikanischen Gruppe)
- ii. «Parlamentarische Massnahmen gegen grenzüberschreitende organisierte Kriminalität, Cyberkriminalität und hybride Bedrohungen für Demokratie und menschliche Sicherheit» (Thailand, Argentinien, Chile, Polen und Schweden, mit Unterstützung der Gruppe Lateinamerikas und der Karibik sowie der Zwölf-Plus-Gruppe)

Die Liechtenstein-Delegation schloss sich der Empfehlung der «12Plus»-Gruppe an und stimmte für Vorschlag ii.

Beide Vorschläge erreichten die 2/3-Mehrheit. Laut Regel 11.2 wurde der Vorschlag auf der Tagesordnung aufgenommen, der die meisten Ja-Stimmen erhielt - Vorschlag ii.

*[Die Erklärung ist dem Bericht als Beilage angehängt.]*

#### Interparlamentarische Rat (Governing Council)

In der 216. Sitzung des IPU-Rates wurden die Jahresberichte der Präsidentin, des Generalsekretärs sowie der Ausschüsse zur Kenntnis genommen, das Budget 2026 verabschiedet, Mitgliedschaften einzelner Parlamente und Organisationen besprochen, über verschiedene Änderungsanträge der Geschäftsordnung abgestimmt, die Schwerpunktthemen 2026 bestimmt, sowie Einblicke in den aktuellen Stand der IPU-Nachhaltigkeitspolitik gegeben.

#### Forum der Parlamentarierinnen

In der 40. Ausgabe des Forums der Parlamentarierinnen mit dem Thema «Solidarität und Inspiration für den Fortschritt von Frauen in der Politik» diskutierten 244 Teilnehmende aus 73 Ländern über weibliche Führung, Herausforderung für politische Teilhabe von Frauen in den unterschiedlichen Ländern sowie die zentrale Rolle von Frauen in Konfliktprävention und Friedensarbeit. Dagmar Bühler-Nigsch berichtete über aktuelle Entwicklungen, die Wahl der ersten Regierungschefin Liechtensteins sowie über die geplante Gleichstellungsstrategie. Liechtenstein war auch in diesem Forum durch beide Delegationsmitglieder vertreten.

### Forum der Jungparlamentarier

Im Forum der Jungparlamentarier diskutierten 100 Teilnehmende aus 48 Ländern über Wege zur Stärkung politischer Teilhabe junger Menschen und über die Einbindung junger Parlamentarier in globale Wirtschafts-, Handels- und Steuerfragen. Weiters wurde die laufende IPU-Kampagne «I say yes to Youth in Parliament» besprochen. Liechtenstein war auch in diesem Forum durch beide Delegationsmitglieder vertreten.

### Weitere Veranstaltungen

Die Delegation besuchte zudem die Paritätsdebatte zur Förderung der Geschlechtergleichstellung und partnerschaftlichen Aufteilung von Pflegearbeit, einen Workshop zum Schutz von Klima, Gesundheit und Wirtschaft durch die Reduktion von Methan sowie eine Diskussionsrunde über ein verstärktes politisches Engagement zum Schutz der Zivilbevölkerung in Kriegszeiten.

Bei einem Arbeitsessen unter dem Gruppenvorsitz des Schweizer Abgeordneten Laurent Wehrli wurde die Relevanz und Umsetzung des humanitären Völkerrechts (IHR) diskutiert und die Themen «Warum ist IHR noch relevant?», «Minen-Verbot-Abkommen (APMBC)» oder «Die zentrale Rolle der NGOs bei der Durchsetzung der IHR» besprochen.

## **V. Kostenaufwand der Delegation**

Im Berichtsjahr 2025 belief sich der Gesamtkostenaufwand (Taggelder und Reise-, Übernachtungs- sowie Verpflegungskosten) der Delegation auf CHF 20'095.55 (Vorjahr CHF 22'624.15). Der Anteil an Reisekosten / Spesen belief sich dabei auf CHF 5'695.55, die Taggelder auf CHF 14'400.00

Der Mitgliedsbeitrag an die IPU belief sich im Berichtsjahr 2025 auf CHF 13'100.00, der Beitrag an die geopolitische Gruppe «12plus» auf EUR 536.00.

## **VI. Ausblick 2026**

Die 152. Versammlung (Frühjahrskonferenz) wird vom 15. – 19. April 2026 in Istanbul / Türkei stattfinden.

Die 153. Versammlung (Herbstkonferenz) wird vom 05. – 09. Oktober 2026 in Arusha / Tansania stattfinden.

Die Tagungen der geopolitischen 12Plus Gruppe finden jeweils im Vorfeld der offiziellen Konferenz statt, weshalb sich die Konferenzdauer jeweils auf sieben Tage erstreckt.

## **VII. Weitere Informationsquellen**

Ausführliche Informationen zur Inter-Parlamentarischen Union, den Versammlungen, den Traktandenlisten, Berichten und Protokollen sowie Abstimmungsergebnissen können auf der Homepage der Inter-Parlamentarischen Union ([www.ipu.org](http://www.ipu.org)) eingesehen werden.

## VIII. Schlusswort und Antrag

Es ist für die Souveränität unseres Landes von grosser Bedeutung, im Kreise der Parlamente der internationalen Staatengemeinschaft eine Stimme zu haben und als eigenständiges Staatswesen mit weitreichenden demokratischen Mitbestimmungsrechten der Bevölkerung wahrgenommen zu werden. Es ist das Bestreben unserer Delegation, durch aktive Mitwirkung unser Land gut zu vertreten und über aktive Vernetzung das Gedankengut der freiheitlichen Gesellschaften zu unterstützen. Die Internationale Parlamentarische Union bietet dafür eine einflussreiche und geeignete Plattform.

Die Möglichkeiten für bilaterale interessante Gespräche und Networking mit den Parlamentariern aus verschiedenen Ländern am Rande der Sitzungen, vor allem aus der geopolitischen Gruppe «12Plus» sowie unseren Nachbarländern Schweiz, Österreich und Deutschland sind besonders wertvoll.

Ich bedanke mich bei meinem Delegationskollegen Daniel Salzgeber für die gute Zusammenarbeit sowie den stellvertretenden Delegationsmitgliedern Carmen Heeb-Kindle und Sebastian Gassner für ihre Bereitschaft zur Mitwirkung. Ein herzliches Dankeschön geht an die Delegationssekretärin Jessica F. Bucher für die professionelle Begleitung und Unterstützung bei allen IPU-Belangen während des Jahres und besonders an den Konferenzen.

Wir bitten den Hohen Landtag, den Jahresbericht 2025 der Delegation bei der Interparlamentarischen Union (IPU) zur Kenntnis zu nehmen.

Die Delegationsleiterin

Abg. Dagmar Bühler-Nigsch

Triesenberg, im Januar 2026



Inter-Parliamentary Union  
For democracy. For everyone.

# 151st IPU Assembly

Geneva  
19–23 October 2025



## Geneva Declaration

### *Upholding humanitarian norms and supporting humanitarian action in times of crisis*

*Endorsed by the 151st IPU Assembly  
(Geneva, 23 October 2025)*

We, Members of Parliament from around the world participating in the 151st IPU Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland, reaffirm our commitment to uphold and promote respect for international humanitarian law (IHL) and support humanitarian action.

We are meeting at a time of unprecedented levels of armed violence involving State and non-State actors, which has brought about major humanitarian challenges. Civilians bear the brunt of hostilities, especially women and girls, who have been disproportionately affected, along with the most vulnerable — children, the elderly, people with disabilities, displaced persons, and the wounded and sick. Civilian infrastructure, hospitals, and medical and relief personnel have also come under attack.

We recall that IHL was designed to ensure a balance between the principles of humanity and military necessity. Its norms and principles aim to alleviate suffering and protect human dignity during armed conflict by protecting individuals who are not, or are no longer, participating in hostilities and by restricting the means and methods of warfare. They represent the minimum standards of common humanity in the battlefield and must be respected by all parties to armed conflict at all times.

The 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols are the core of IHL, adopted as a multilateral response to the horrors of the Second World War. The four Geneva Conventions have been universally ratified and largely incorporated into customary international law, binding on all our States and all parties to armed conflicts.

Over time, and in response to developments in warfare, other important IHL instruments, such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), were also adopted. These treaties aim to ban specific weapons due to the devastating humanitarian consequences resulting from their use, including consequences that last long after armed conflicts have ended.

These humanitarian instruments were created to minimize civilian suffering during armed conflict, and their *raison d'être* is therefore to be applied and respected in times of armed conflict. IHL treaties are tools of protection, which must not be applied selectively, interpreted permissively or used as political tools. Upholding these norms means preserving the moral values that unite us.

Since their adoption, IHL-related legal frameworks, when enforced and respected, have saved millions of lives and considerably limited the impact of armed conflicts on our citizens, their lives and their future. While new methods and means of warfare have emerged over time as a result of technological developments, existing IHL rules remain valid and must continue to apply, including to cyber military operations, autonomous weapons systems, and artificial intelligence used in military planning and decision-making.

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Humanitarian action is also facing increased challenges.

The current global environment has led to increased politicization of humanitarian assistance and has heavily jeopardized humanitarian action. Questions of access to conflict zones and the capacity to deliver aid have become major concerns. Funding cuts to humanitarian aid worldwide have left the humanitarian system at a breaking point, with many of those in need of assistance at risk of losing their lives.

We recall the importance of supporting principled humanitarian action — meaning humanitarian activities carried out in accordance with the fundamental principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. Furthermore, IHL imposes an obligation on all parties to a conflict to allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of impartial humanitarian assistance. This means that hospitals, healthcare centres, ambulances and humanitarian convoys must never be targeted or misused for military purposes; medical ethics must be upheld; and medical personnel must never be coerced to act against their humanitarian duties.

We recall the importance of providing adequate financial support for the activities of humanitarian organizations and express our support for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations humanitarian agencies and other humanitarian organizations. We commend the vital work done by humanitarian professionals, often at great personal risk. Their protection and independence must be ensured at all times. We welcome the [Declaration for the Protection of Humanitarian Personnel](#), launched at the 80th UN General Assembly, and call on IPU Member Parliaments to encourage their respective governments to endorse it.

In a time of proliferating armed conflicts, increased polarization and inequality, and widespread misinformation, a strong and sustained political commitment to respect and ensure respect for IHL and support humanitarian action is more necessary than ever. We parliamentarians recognize that we have a key role to play through our legislative, oversight and representation functions.

We therefore pledge to work to:

**Strengthen the current IHL legal framework and its enforcement by:**

- pursuing efforts towards accession to or ratification of IHL treaties;
- ensuring the full incorporation of IHL into domestic legislation by adopting new legislation and/or reviewing and amending legislation to enshrine IHL obligations in our national legal frameworks;
- integrating IHL into military training by ensuring that defence budgets include provisions for recurrent IHL training for armed and security forces;
- making sure that effective sanction mechanisms for domestic repression of IHL violations are put in place, including by adopting appropriate criminal legislation and ensuring that national judicial authorities have the legislative means to prosecute those who are responsible for serious IHL violations and war crimes;
- strengthening our oversight functions to ensure that all government decisions related to the use of armed force, arms transfer or peace operations are based on evidence and consistent with IHL obligations and that the humanitarian impact of decisions taken is clearly considered;
- supporting regional and global mechanisms established to end impunity for the perpetrators of IHL violations, including the International Criminal Court established by the Rome Statute.

**Prevent violations of IHL by:**

- supporting the establishment or strengthening of national IHL committees that assist the government in implementing, monitoring compliance with and spreading knowledge of IHL;
- allocating predictable and multi-year financial resources for IHL capacity-building and national implementation;
- integrating IHL expertise into our own parliamentary research and legislative services to ensure that new laws are compatible with our States' obligations under IHL, including by establishing a parliamentary body dealing with matters pertaining to IHL;

- shaping public understanding of humanitarian norms and action by using our influence as opinion leaders and representatives of the people to speak out to reaffirm the relevance of IHL, counter misinformation, and promote mutual respect and dialogue;
- combating the “dehumanization” that often accompanies conflict and polarization and leads to the erosion of empathy and the normalization of suffering, and recognizing that IHL protects all persons affected by armed conflict, irrespective of the party to the conflict to which they belong or with which are affiliated.

**Support the provision of principled humanitarian action by:**

- adopting laws and administrative frameworks ensuring rapid and unimpeded humanitarian access, while safeguarding the neutrality, impartiality and independence of humanitarian action, and ensuring that these provisions are known and implemented;
- reviewing national sanctions and counter-terrorism frameworks to ensure that their scope, if broadly regulated, does not adversely affect the activities carried out by impartial, neutral and independent humanitarian organizations;
- advocating for humanitarian assistance and providing political and financial support to national and international humanitarian aid agencies.

**Strengthen the global humanitarian ecosystem by:**

- building partnerships nationally, regionally and globally with relevant IHL stakeholders;
- strengthening cooperation with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, including the ICRC, UN humanitarian agencies and humanitarian organizations;
- adopting a multisectoral and inclusive approach in our work, which is essential to advancing the humanitarian agenda. This includes addressing broader political, social and development challenges that amplify civilian suffering in situations of armed conflict, and taking into account the needs of those most vulnerable in times of armed conflict;
- ensuring the meaningful participation of women and youth in decision-making processes, both within parliament and beyond. Women and girls, in particular, contend with structural gender inequality, including in conflict contexts. Taking into account these differences when implementing IHL will result in better protection for all;
- investing in parliamentary diplomacy and dialogue as indispensable tools for the preservation and renewal of multilateral values such as inclusion, solidarity, cooperation, shared responsibility and a rules-based international order.

We welcome the ongoing [Global Initiative to Galvanize Political Commitment to International Humanitarian Law](#), launched by the ICRC together with Brazil, China, France, Jordan, Kazakhstan and South Africa, and the UN Secretary-General’s [global campaign](#) to uphold the norms of humanitarian disarmament and strengthen mine action. We commit to raising awareness in our parliaments about these initiatives and to encourage our governments to formally endorse and actively participate in them.

We emphasize that the IPU plays a unique role by making IHL a political priority in the global parliamentary agenda. We encourage the IPU to continue mainstreaming IHL in its activities and to enhance technical support to parliaments in this area. We encourage the IPU to continue building partnerships with the ICRC, the United Nations and other stakeholders to ensure that parliaments remain effective champions of humanitarian norms and action at the global level.

Let us be advocates for humanity, compassion and the rule of law.

We pledge to take this Declaration back to our respective parliaments, disseminate the outcome of our collective work to our national authorities and seek to implement its principles through legislative, budgetary, oversight and representative actions. We commit to sustaining this agenda within our parliaments, and through ongoing inter-parliamentary dialogue and cooperation, including under the auspices of the IPU.



Inter-Parliamentary Union  
For democracy. For everyone.

# 151st IPU Assembly

Geneva  
19–23 October 2025



## Recognizing and supporting the victims of illegal international adoption and taking measures to prevent this practice

*Resolution adopted by consensus\* by the 151st IPU Assembly  
(Geneva, 23 October 2025)*

The 151st Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

*Recalling* the fundamental principles of human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, in particular its Article 21, as well as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2006, all of which emphasize the primacy of the best interests of the child, principles reaffirmed in the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children of 1990 and in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

*Referring* in particular to Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which relates to birth registration and the right to identity, as well as to Article 8, which obliges States Parties to provide appropriate assistance in re-establishing the identity of a child who has been illegally deprived thereof,

*Referring also* to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, adopted in 2000, in particular its Article 3, and the 2009 Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children,

*Taking into consideration* international conventions, such as the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, that aim to ensure that intercountry adoptions are lawful, and in the best interests of the child, and respect his or her fundamental rights, while preventing the abduction, sale and trafficking of children, and *recognizing* that some States, consistent with their domestic laws and cultural or religious principles, provide for alternative child care and placement systems, such as guardianship or kafala, instead of adoption as defined in the 1993 Hague Convention,

*Acknowledging* the particular vulnerability of children who are internationally displaced due to conflict, as recognized by the Hague Recommendation on Refugee Children,

*Acknowledging also* the growing global movement of illegally adopted individuals who are courageously advocating for justice and remedies for the grave human rights violations they have endured, and *affirming* their fundamental rights to truth, identity and redress, and their right to meaningful participation in all relevant processes affecting their lives,

*Recognizing* that illegal intercountry adoption compromises the safety and dignity of children and families while undermining the integrity of lawful adoption systems and eroding trust among States, institutions and communities,

*Noting* the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and in particular its Article 25, which requires States Parties to take the necessary measures in this matter to ensure the best interests of the child,

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*Noting also the Joint statement on illegal intercountry adoption*, issued on 29 September 2022 by the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances on behalf of several other UN bodies and special rapporteurs, which affirms that illegal adoptions may amount to crimes against humanity,

*Referring* to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

*Recognizing* that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court classifies the deportation, transfer, or illegal adoption of children, particularly in times of armed conflict, as war crimes or crimes against humanity when committed as part of widespread or systematic attacks; *recalling* that relevant international mechanisms have acknowledged the gravity of such acts, including through the issuing of arrest warrants against the perpetrators of such crimes by the International Criminal Court; and *emphasizing* the importance of States' cooperation with these mechanisms to ensure justice, accountability and the protection of children in conflict situations,

*Considering* that illegal intercountry adoptions may constitute a form of human trafficking, and hinder progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, which serve as critical enablers of peace and prosperity, in particular target 16.2, which aims to "end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children",

*Considering also* that it is of utmost importance for parliaments, together with their governments, to raise public awareness of the negative impact of illegal intercountry adoption on children,

*Recalling* the resolution *Orphanage trafficking: The role of parliaments in reducing harm*, adopted at the 147th IPU Assembly on 27 October 2023, and the resolution *Parliamentary impetus to local and regional development of countries with high levels of international migration and to stopping all forms, including state-sponsored, of human-trafficking and human rights abuses*, adopted at the 145th IPU Assembly on 15 October 2022, which reaffirmed "the right of every human being to be free from arbitrary deportation by a foreign power, such as the Russian Federation's forced displacement of Ukrainian civilians, including thousands of children, from the temporarily occupied territories to the Russian Federation",

*Deeply concerned* by the persistence of illegal intercountry adoptions, often involving child trafficking, forced separations, and identity falsifications, which constitute serious violations of children's rights and inflict lasting trauma on victims, their families and their communities,

*Aware* that these illegal adoptions create devastating situations for children, who, as victims, suffer from a vicious circle of multiple losses, including loss of identity and cultural heritage, biological family, psychological stability, protection from abuse and exploitation, and often civil rights, and are sometimes exposed to ideological indoctrination, making an immediate and adequate response essential to address these injustices,

*Recognizing* that there are three categories of victims in these situations: the children, who may face challenges related to their roots, cultural identity, and ties with their biological parents; the biological parents, who are deprived of their fundamental right to care for their child, often resulting in grief; and the adoptive parents, who may have been misled by intermediaries or authorities, and who may suffer distress or feelings of guilt upon discovering the circumstances of the adoption,

*Recognizing also* that illegally adopted children may be exposed to forms of exploitation such as begging, prostitution and pornography, drug trafficking, or recruitment by armed groups, particularly in the context of armed conflicts,

*Deeply concerned* by various reports published by United Nations specialized agencies, in particular UNICEF and its partners, on the situation of children in armed conflict zones and the alarming increase in cases of abduction, unlawful detention, illegal adoption, identity falsification and military recruitment of victims by armed groups, especially terrorist and separatist

groups; and *recalling* that the military recruitment of children is considered “a war crime” and is prohibited by international conventions and treaties, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, the Vancouver Principles, and the Paris Principles,

*Recalling* that, in the context of armed conflicts, Article 50 of the Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits an Occupying Power from changing the personal status of a child, including through adoption,

*Specifying* that the administrative consequences for victims of illegal adoptions can also lead to human rights violations as they relate to nationality and identity, creating obstacles in accessing education, marriage, name changes or legally recognizing a child,

*Emphasizing* that many children who are victims of illegal adoption remain unaware of their status until adulthood, and that this could be taken into consideration regarding limitation periods of crimes,

*Emphasizing also* that adoption procedures must be transparent, and that, in particular, financial aspects, the prevention of closed adoption practices and the oversight of adoption bodies, including private agencies, by the State or independent entities, must be strengthened to prevent abuses and to ensure respect for the full rights and best interests of the child,

*Emphasizing further* that international collaboration and cooperation, using relevant international instruments to curb illegal intercountry adoption, will minimize this criminal practice against children,

*Recognizing* that gender-based discrimination and violence, often rooted in patriarchal norms and moral and religious constructs regarding the social or marital status of the mother, the exclusion of persons belonging to minorities and Indigenous Peoples, and gaps in national legislation, have been key drivers of illegal adoption,

*Aware* that limited domestic care options, corruption, economic hardship, poverty, disability, helplessness, migration, forced displacement, parental incarceration, substance abuse and lack of social support from relevant authorities are additional driving factors behind the unnecessary separation of children from their families and must be duly taken into account,

*Recognizing* the essential role of parliaments in preventing, monitoring and punishing practices that violate children's rights, and in harmonizing national legislation with international human rights standards,

*Recognizing also* that new technologies, including artificial intelligence and digital record-keeping, can play a vital role in the prevention and detection of identity fraud related to illegal adoptions,

*Aware* that international conflicts and instability create conditions conducive to the operation of child trafficking networks, including those involved in illegal adoptions,

*Concerned* that illegal adoptions, as a modern form of trafficking in persons, are increasingly facilitated through digital platforms and online networks, which pose new challenges for prevention and enforcement,

1. *Urges* States that are not currently Contracting Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and/or to the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption to strengthen their national child adoption frameworks in line with the Conventions' principles, including by considering the possibility of adopting the relevant and necessary procedures to acquire such status; and *reaffirms* that States Parties must ensure and promote the proper functioning of legal procedures for intercountry adoption in accordance with the best interests of the child;

2. *Urges* all States, regardless of whether they are parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child or the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, to formally acknowledge the existence of illegal intercountry adoptions and their impact on the children and their families, and to implement the necessary legal, administrative and investigative measures to bring to account those responsible and to prevent their occurrence and recurrence, in accordance with relevant international agreements, while maintaining confidence in legal adoptions carried out in accordance with international standards;
3. *Also urges* all States to formally recognize the persons affected by illegal intercountry adoptions (adopted children, biological parents and adoptive parents) as victims, to issue an apology and commit to providing them with appropriate support, protection, access to justice, remedies and, where possible, reunification; finding a balance between recognizing suffering and ensuring accountability for those involved, making it clear that legal adoptions remain a valid form of protection and should not be stigmatized;
4. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the unlawful deportation, transfer and adoption of children from occupied territories, and *stresses* that such acts constitute grave breaches of international humanitarian law;
5. *Also condemns* the transfer of thousands of Ukrainian children by the Russian Federation from occupied territories, which facilitates unlawful adoption and constitutes a violation of the Russian Federation's obligations under international humanitarian law, including the prohibition on interfering with the personal identity, nationality and family ties of children as set out in Article 50 of the Fourth Geneva Convention;
6. *Urges* States to assess the extent to which the national legal framework should classify illegal intercountry adoption as a form of human trafficking in accordance with their respective legal systems, and to explore effective measures for the prevention of such practices; and *further urges* parliaments to adopt legislation defining the military recruitment of persons who were victims of illegal intercountry adoptions as a war crime;
7. *Urges* parliaments to advocate for the establishment of national protocols for reporting and investigating allegations of child trafficking, abduction and sale in intercountry adoption, as proactive measures to detect and address such acts; these protocols must ensure accessible reporting mechanisms, independent and transparent investigation and the protection of all victims;
8. *Calls upon* parliaments to conduct independent investigations to identify legislative, administrative or judicial failures that allowed these illegal adoptions, and to take both concrete steps to remedy these failures and reparative measures to ensure justice is delivered to victims of such practices and support them;
9. *Also calls upon* parliaments to introduce or strengthen legal sanctions for individuals or institutions — including private agencies, healthcare workers and officials — found complicit in illegal adoption practices;
10. *Urges* the strengthening of international cooperation and the establishment of regional and multilateral task forces to coordinate efforts against illegal intercountry adoptions to prevent them, and to promote the exchange of good practices that strengthen legal systems for intercountry adoption, through existing bilateral or multilateral arrangements and relevant international instruments, enhanced monitoring systems, information exchange between States, joint investigations and the sanctioning of criminal networks involved in these activities, as well as through aligning legal practices and cooperation with international justice mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court, in investigating and prosecuting cases of unlawful deportation and adoption of children;

11. *Urges* the various United Nations agencies, in particular the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and UN peacekeeping missions, to contribute to the prevention of illegal intercountry adoptions, in particular by establishing a register of persons who are victims of illegal intercountry adoptions in areas of armed conflict;
12. *Calls upon* parliaments to actively address the underlying drivers of illegal intercountry adoptions, with particular attention to gender stereotypes related to a mother's social or marital status, xenophobia, poverty and discrimination, such as the targeting of specific population groups, including ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, migrants, refugees and Indigenous Peoples; and *stresses* that the adoption of children from ethnic groups must respect their rights, particularly their right to preserve their cultural, linguistic and ethnic identity, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
13. *Also calls upon* parliaments to enact legislation to regulate the activities of private adoption agencies;
14. *Further calls upon* parliaments to prevent illegal intercountry adoptions by strengthening social protection systems, investing in parenting support, and ensuring access to essential services;
15. *Urges* States to develop and implement secure, centralized digital systems for tracking adoption procedures, including biometric data and digital birth registration, to prevent falsification of identity and ensure accountability;
16. *Calls upon* States, in cooperation with civil society and international actors, to support and, where necessary, establish mechanisms for the identification, tracing and return of unlawfully deported or adopted children, ensuring their best interests, including family reunification or appropriate care in their country of origin, and the restoration of their legal identity and nationality;
17. *Also calls upon* States to establish financial and structural support for victims of illegal intercountry adoptions, including:
  - (a) Facilitated access to archives to help victims trace their origins;
  - (b) Guarantees that the potential annulment of their adoption does not result in any loss of civil rights, nationality or identity;
  - (c) Psychological, legal, social and administrative assistance for victims and their families that is accessible, with associated fees waived for victims;
  - (d) Facilitation of name changes to reclaim lost identities;
  - (e) Elimination of the statute of limitations for such offences, allowing victims who discover the truth later to still pursue legal action;
  - (f) The establishment of DNA databases with due consideration for privacy, informed consent and related safeguards;
  - (g) The establishment of language re-learning and cultural reintegration programmes for illegally adopted persons wishing to reconnect with their country of origin;
  - (h) The inclusion of victims' organizations in processes related to truth-seeking, opening of archives, legal support, and public awareness-raising;
  - (i) The creation of national or international trust funds to finance legal aid, DNA testing, therapy and travel for victims of illegal adoptions seeking justice or family reunification;
18. *Urges* States to include case studies of illegal intercountry adoptions in the training programmes of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police officers, social workers, and diplomats, especially consuls, in order to strengthen their capacity to identify and address such situations;

19. *Also urges* States to strengthen comprehensive cooperation with one another, including through bilateral, regional and multilateral mechanisms, in order to share best practices, lessons learned, and success stories in adoption processes, while ensuring that such practices are consistent with internationally binding legal instruments;
20. *Urges* parliaments to recommend that their respective governments establish reparative measures for victims through legal compensation mechanisms, as well as through support in tracing their origins;
21. *Also urges* parliaments to recommend that their respective governments promote increased vigilance in conflict zones and humanitarian crises, where the risk of illegal intercountry adoptions and child trafficking, as well as the military recruitment of children, is heightened, by reinforcing child protection measures in these contexts, ensuring that the rights and specific needs of women and girls are fully addressed, as they are among the groups most vulnerable to violations in situations of conflict and humanitarian emergencies; and, where appropriate, temporarily suspending intercountry adoptions in those areas and focusing on training officials in the detection of child abduction at borders, airports and maritime crossings;
22. *Urges* States and parliaments to strengthen the monitoring and regulation of digital platforms to prevent their misuse in facilitating illegal adoptions and related trafficking activities;
23. *Encourages* the establishment of senior official-level platforms for regular dialogue and technical assistance to enhance transparency, oversight and accountability in intercountry adoption systems;
24. *Urges* States to collaborate with international bodies such as the United Nations and the International Criminal Court to address cases of illegal intercountry adoptions and the military recruitment of victims within an international justice framework and recognize these acts as serious human rights violations that may constitute crimes against humanity, and to propose new avenues of redress for victims;
25. *Invites* States to consider adopting relevant legislation that would create a legal basis for prosecuting perpetrators of the crime of illegal adoption on a universal level;
26. *Urges* parliaments to prioritize national adoption to preserve children's social and cultural ties, and to ensure that adoptions in conflict zones are carried out only through internationally recognized agencies such as the United Nations or the International Committee of the Red Cross;
27. *Calls upon* parliaments to raise awareness among authorities and the general public, through information campaigns and, where appropriate, to include in school curricula and broader educational modules the importance of transparent adoption procedures that comply with international law and ethical principles;
28. *Urges* parliaments to ensure effective, well-resourced and independent oversight of adoption processes, guaranteeing that decisions are made with transparency and full respect for the best interests of the child and that whistleblowers and witnesses are protected from retaliation, thereby safeguarding the credibility of legal intercountry adoptions;
29. *Calls on* the competent authorities to ensure that the public acknowledgment of cases of illegal intercountry adoptions does not result in the stigmatization of adopted children, by establishing strict safeguards for confidentiality and the protection of identity;

30. *Invites* States and their parliaments to preserve their archives and ensure the collection of reliable data on cases of illegal intercountry adoptions and the military recruitment of victims, where appropriate in collaboration with international institutions, in order to assess the scale of the phenomenon and improve policy responses, and to collect and share data on good practices in legal adoption systems;
31. *Urges* States to integrate a gender-responsive perspective and apply the principle of non-discrimination in line with international human rights standards, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, into all measures aimed at preventing and combating illegal intercountry adoption, as well as when providing remedies and support to victims, and to ensure that the rights and specific needs of women and girls are fully addressed;
32. *Invites* States and parliaments to adopt policies that strengthen and promote legal systems for intercountry adoption to provide children deprived of parental care with the opportunity for a safe and loving family environment, in accordance with international law;
33. *Invites* the Inter-Parliamentary Union and national parliaments to strengthen their cooperation with the relevant United Nations bodies with a view to implementing action plans to prevent illegal intercountry adoptions; and *urges* the IPU Executive Committee to consider the proposal for the IPU and its partners to organize a parliamentary conference on the prevention of illegal intercountry adoptions.

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\* - The Russian Federation expressed its opposition to the entire text of the resolution.  
- Belarus expressed a reservation on the entire text of the resolution.



Inter-Parliamentary Union  
For democracy. For everyone.

# 151st IPU Assembly

Geneva  
19–23 October 2025



## Parliamentary action against transnational organized crime, cybercrime and hybrid threats to democracy and human security

*Resolution adopted unanimously by the 151st IPU Assembly  
(Geneva, 23 October 2025)*

The 151st Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

*Recalling* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention in internal affairs, and the peaceful resolution of disputes, as well as of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC, 2000), the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC, 2003), and other relevant international instruments,

*Reaffirming* the commitment of the IPU, alongside other institutions and civil society, to democracy, peace, human rights and the rule of law as the foundations of legitimate governance, and *taking note* of the forthcoming United Nations Convention against Cybercrime,

*Alarmed* by the growing convergence between transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, cybercrime and hybrid threats, which endangers democratic institutions, national security and global stability, and undermines democracy, corrupts institutions and destroys the social and economic fabric of our societies,

*Deeply concerned* about attacks, threats, online gender-based violence and assassinations targeting parliamentarians, journalists, and political, civic and business leaders for their role in defending transparency and the rule of law,

*Recognizing* the need to strengthen cooperation among national parliaments, the United Nations, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and regional organizations to harmonize legislative frameworks and counter these evolving threats, particularly cyber-enabled fraud, human trafficking, illicit drugs, money laundering, and related abuses that are increasingly transnational in scope,

*Taking note* of the Letter of Intent signed between the IPU and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in June 2025 and their shared commitment to strengthen parliamentary capacities in the fight against organized crime,

*Alarmed* by a recent UNODC report<sup>1</sup> that reveals the industrial-scale proliferation of scam compounds across Southeast Asia, where hundreds of thousands of victims from more than 70 countries around the world have been trafficked and coerced into cyber scams,

*Deeply alarmed* that scam compounds are rapidly transforming from regional criminal hubs into a globalized shadow economy, that they exploit governance gaps in developing regions under the facade of investment, city-building or entertainment complexes, often enabled by complicit local power brokers, and that they are now generating revenues rivalling national GDPs and are expanding globally,

<sup>1</sup> UNODC, [Inflection Point: Global Implications of Scam Centres, Underground Banking and Illicit Online Marketplaces in Southeast Asia](#), April 2025.

*Acknowledging* the reports of UNODC (2025) and others, which reveal alarming levels of digital scam exploitation, human trafficking, disinformation and corruption by State and non-State actors, including operations directly linked to organized criminal syndicates, illicit online marketplaces and underground banking systems, generating annual revenues exceeding USD 50-75 billion,

*Deeply concerned* by recent instances of both State and non-State actors using coordinated cyber intrusions, sabotage of critical infrastructure, espionage and targeted disinformation campaigns affecting multiple countries across continents,

*Recalling* that transnational criminal networks exploit governance gaps, special economic zones, conflict-affected areas and casinos to launder the proceeds of crime, fuelling corruption, destabilizing communities, violating human rights, undermining sovereignty, threatening regional stability, hindering development, and challenging international efforts to combat organized crime and uphold the rule of law,

*Recalling also* striking examples of the destructive use of hybrid tactics by State actors, including indiscriminate use of military force, cyber operations and psychological warfare,

*Concerned* that victims, including women, children and other vulnerable groups, are subjected to forced cyber scams under threat of torture and detention, and often risk re-trafficking or additional violations of their rights,

*Recognizing* the role of parliaments in strengthening legislation, oversight and cooperation to address the intersection between cybercrime, human trafficking, money laundering and corruption, while ensuring that countermeasures fully uphold humanitarian and human rights principles,

*Considering* that the transnational and technologically advanced nature of criminal organizations creates an asymmetry that strengthens their expansion and influence, requiring justice and security institutions to respond through supranational institutions and technologically advanced strategies and means, and *recognizing* that such threats become even more serious when the actors involved are States or operate with State support,

*Recognizing* the IPU's role and policy focus in providing a global platform for multilateral dialogue among national parliaments on peace and security issues, and in facilitating tangible solutions through its 2022–2026 Strategy under Strategic Objective 4: Catalysing collective parliamentary action,

1. *Declares* that the fight against transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, cybercrime and hybrid threats — whether perpetrated by State or non-State actors — is a global priority requiring unified parliamentary action and strong democratic governance, and *urges* parliaments to consider measures to ensure accountability for perpetrators of such crimes;
2. *Condemns* all forms of organized crime, including cyber-enabled human trafficking, forced criminality and modern slavery, perpetrated by both State and non-State actors, with particular attention to the disproportionate impact on women and children, and *urges* parliaments to adopt legislation and policies that promote victim-centred approaches and ensure the protection and rehabilitation of all victims and survivors;
3. *Stresses* the importance of addressing the root causes of vulnerability, including poverty, lack of education, inequality, human trafficking, conflict and corruption, which fuel recruitment into scam compounds, and *urges* the relevant authorities to implement practical solutions to tackle these issues;
4. *Urges* IPU Member Parliaments to update national legislation in a manner consistent with applicable international laws to combat State and non-State participation in cybercrime and improve parliamentary oversight mechanisms of security and intelligence agencies, ensuring respect for the rule of law and human rights, while also ensuring that cybercrime measures do not result in violations of humanitarian principles or secondary victimization of trafficked persons;

5. *Urges* parliaments to strengthen national legal frameworks to:
  - (a) criminalize coercion for the purpose of cyber scams;
  - (b) increase sanctions on security companies implicated in abuses;
  - (c) close legal loopholes exploited by illicit online gambling, cryptocurrency laundering and underground banking systems;
  - (d) review electoral, financial and transparency laws to prevent the infiltration of organized crime and foreign interference in democratic institutions;
  - (e) enhance independent oversight of State security and law enforcement bodies to prevent complicity in trafficking and cybercrime;
  - (f) increase sanctions on any civil servants and governments involved in abuses;
6. *Calls for* the protection of parliamentarians and *requests* the IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to monitor and document attacks against them;
7. *Invites* governments and parliaments to address the structural causes of vulnerability — poverty, inequality, institutional weakness and corruption — through inclusive and sustainable policies;
8. *Supports* the work of existing regional, international and global legal and security bodies combating transnational organized crime under the UNTOC — such as the UNODC, INTERPOL, and regional agencies against organized crime — and the creation of new institutions to address organized crime in the transnational sphere in which it operates, such as an international court against corruption, the Latin American and Caribbean Criminal Court against Transnational Organized Crime (COPLA), or a MERCOSUR agency against transnational organized crime;
9. *Invites* IPU Member Parliaments, in accordance with international law and emerging international criminal jurisprudence to recognize that actions of transnational organized crime — whether committed by non-State actors or by a State or its agents acting in an organized or systematic manner — may constitute crimes against humanity;
10. *Recommends* developing joint cybersecurity frameworks and standards among Member Parliaments to protect critical infrastructure and public information systems, in line with the IPU resolution *Cybercrimes: The new risks to global security*, adopted at the 146th Assembly (Manama, Bahrain, March 2023);
11. *Calls for* stronger regulation of cryptocurrencies, online platforms and cross-border financial flows to curb illicit money laundering linked to scam compounds, and *urges* global financial institutions to adopt enhanced due diligence;
12. *Encourages* parliaments to work jointly with the private sector and civil society to foster technological innovation that counters disinformation and digital exploitation, while upholding civil liberties, safeguarding privacy, and ensuring full respect for human rights in all measures addressing digital threats;
13. *Recognizes* that hybrid threat tactics — including cyber-enabled sabotage, disinformation and attacks on critical infrastructure — when conducted or sponsored by State or non-State actors, may constitute violations of international law and, in certain cases, acts of terrorism, and therefore *urges* full respect for international humanitarian law and human rights norms;
14. *Denounces* the use of airspace violations, coordinated influence operations and targeted cyber intrusions as tools of intimidation, aggression and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States;
15. *Requests* the IPU to utilize its existing bodies to facilitate legislative cooperation in tackling coerced criminality, financial crimes, and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and to monitor implementation;
16. *Suggests* including this matter under a standing agenda item, “Democracy, Governance and Global Security”, and to review progress at future IPU Assemblies.