

## INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS OF STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPING INTERPARLIAMENTARY RELATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

*The article examines the content of "parliamentary diplomacy" as a means of elucidating a specific competence of the parliament in the field of foreign policy, as well as the interpretation of the parliament as diplomatic relations. The author proposed the definition of parliamentary diplomacy in the article as a representative body of the national state in the field of foreign policy, aimed at ensuring political stability and with appropriate limited powers.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Parliament, Diplomacy, Mutual Relations, Political Stability, Inter-Parliamentary Relations, Cooperation, Stability, Dialogue Platform, Parliamentary Friendship Groups and Parliamentary Research.*

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### INTRODUCTION

The Institutional mechanisms of parliamentary cooperation help to formalize and systematize parliamentary participation and cooperation between countries. These mechanisms can take various forms, including bilateral agreements, parliamentary forums and joint committees. Bilateral agreements are formal agreements that define the parameters of parliamentary cooperation between two countries. These agreements can cover a range of issues, from trade and investment to security and regional stability. Also, Parliamentary Forums are multilateral organizations that bring together parliamentarians from different countries to discuss mutual interests. It should also be noted that these forums can be a platform for deputies to exchange information and best practices, to develop collective approaches to solving common problems.

The examples of parliamentary forums include the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)<sup>1</sup>. Joint committees are another mechanism of parliamentary cooperation between countries. These committees consist of deputies of both countries and are tasked with studying issues of mutual interest. Joint committees can also provide a platform for deputies to communicate, share information and develop recommendations for their respective governments. Other institutional mechanisms of parliamentary cooperation include parliamentary diplomacy units, parliamentary friendship groups, and parliamentary research services. Parliamentary diplomacy units are special units responsible for managing international relations and

cooperation within parliamentary organs. Parliamentary friendship groups are informal groups of deputies from different countries who share a common interest or concern. Parliamentary Research Services provides research and analytical support to deputies on issues which make them interested, including foreign policy and international relations. Institutional mechanisms of parliamentary cooperation help to formalize and systematize parliamentary participation and cooperation between countries. These mechanisms can facilitate communication, information sharing, and the development of common approaches to common problem solving. Institutional mechanisms of parliamentary cooperation help contribute to a peaceful, prosperous and democratic world by promoting greater understanding and cooperation among countries.

### **INTERPARLIAMENTARY ORGANIZATIONS (IPO)**

Today, IPOs (Inter-Parliamentary Organizations (IPOs)) have become international organizations that bring together representatives of different parliaments to discuss issues of mutual interest, they are important as a platform for bilateral and multilateral dialogues, exchange of experience and action towards common goals. The most popular IPOs include the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the European Parliament (EP) and the Parliamentary Assembly of the African Union (AU)<sup>2</sup>.

For example, the IPU was founded in 1889 and is the oldest and largest organization of national parliaments in the world. Currently, it has 179 members of parliament and is committed to promoting democracy, human rights and gender equality.

Inter-Parliamentary Organizations (IPOs) are international organs that bring together representatives of different parliaments to discuss matters of mutual interest, and once again recognize that they are a platform for dialogue between parliamentarians and representatives of countries, the oldest and largest of these organizations was established in 1889. It should be noted that it was established and currently exists as an Inter-Parliamentary Union with 179 members of Parliament.

Other IPOs include the European Parliament (EP), which is a parliamentary institution of the European Union (EU) and represents more than 447 million citizens in 27 member states, and the African Union (AU) Parliamentary Assembly, which is made up of elected representatives. There are 55 member states of the African Union. IPOs work in different ways, but they usually organize conferences, meetings and other events to promote communication and cooperation between deputies. They also conduct research, publish reports and make recommendations on democracy, human rights, gender equality and other pressing issues. Through these activities, the IPO promotes international cooperation, builds relationships between national parliaments, and promotes democratic institutions and practices around the world<sup>3</sup>.

In addition to IPU, EP and AU, there are many other IPOs operating in different regions and on different issues. For example, the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) brings together parliamentarians from across Asia to promote regional cooperation, while the Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC) works to promote transparency, accountability and integrity in government.

In general, IPOs play an important role in strengthening and developing inter-parliamentary relations. By providing a platform for parliamentarians to engage in dialogue and work towards

common goals, these organizations help to build trust and mutual understanding between national parliaments and develop cooperation on key issues at the international level.

### **PARLIAMENTARY DIPLOMACY**

Parliamentary diplomacy refers to the use of parliamentary channels to promote communication and cooperation between countries. Deputies can play an important role in developing international cooperation, establishing relations and resolving disputes. Some countries have established formal parliamentary diplomacy programmes, such as the UK's All Party Parliamentary Groups (APPGs).

For example, the UK's APPGs bring together deputies from different parties to focus on specific issues such as human rights, climate change and international trade. These groups provide forums for deputies to exchange ideas interact with stakeholders and raise awareness of key issues. Parliamentary diplomacy refers to the use of parliamentary channels to promote communication and cooperation between countries. MPs can play an important role in developing international cooperation, establishing mutual relations and resolving disputes. Parliamentary diplomacy can take many forms, including interparliamentary dialogue, parliamentary exchanges, and informal networks of members of parliament.

One example of parliamentary diplomacy is the UK's All Party Parliamentary Groups (APPGs). The APPG brings together deputies from different parties to focus on specific issues such as human rights, climate change and international trade. We noted that these groups also serve as a forum for MPs to exchange ideas, engage with stakeholders and raise awareness of key issues. Another example of parliamentary diplomacy is the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE PA). The OSCE PA consists of representatives of 57 countries of Europe, Asia and North America and serves to ensure democracy, human rights and security in the region. Through the OSCE PA, MPs engage in dialogue, monitor elections and conduct fact-finding missions to facilitate conflict resolution and reconciliation.

Parliamentary diplomacy can also include bilateral and multilateral exchanges between MPs from different countries. For example, in 1975, the US-Japan parliamentary exchange program was established in order to develop mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries. The program includes the visits of deputies of the two countries to meet their counterparts and communicate on important issues, parliamentary diplomacy serves as an effective way to establish relations and develop cooperation between the countries<sup>4</sup>. MPs can use their positions as elected representatives to communicate and promote common interests, helping to create informal networks of members of parliament that can play a valuable role in promoting international cooperation and understanding.

Parliamentary diplomacy can be a powerful tool in ensuring peace, stability and development throughout the world. MPs can use their influence to resolve conflicts peacefully, promote human rights and democratic values, and support sustainable development and economic growth. In addition to inter-parliamentary dialogue and exchanges, parliamentary diplomacy can also involve cooperation with civil society organizations, academic institutions and other stakeholders. MPs can help promote communication and understanding between different groups and work towards common goals that benefit society as a whole.

One of the strengths of parliamentary diplomacy is its ability to operate independently of government policies and political programs. Members of Parliament can communicate and build relationships with their counterparts in other countries, even where the governments do not have formal diplomatic relations. It helps to build trust and mutual understanding between countries and helps to resolve conflicts peacefully. At the same time, parliamentary diplomacy complements traditional diplomacy by providing a broader and more inclusive approach to international relations. By working with civil society and other stakeholders, MPs also help promote more participatory and democratic approaches to international decision-making.

In general, parliamentary diplomacy has the potential to play an important role in developing international cooperation, establishing relations and resolving conflicts. By using their position as elected representatives, MPs can contribute to a more peaceful and prosperous world for all.

### **BILATERAL PARLIAMENTARY COOPERATION**

Bilateral parliamentary cooperation means cooperation between parliamentarians of two countries in solving issues of mutual interest. This type of cooperation can take various forms, including parliamentary delegations, joint committees, exchange of ideas and information. For example, in 1975, the US-Japan parliamentary exchange program was established in order to develop mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries. The program includes the visits of deputies of the two countries to meet their counterparts and communicate on important issues. Bilateral parliamentary cooperation is important as it allows MPs to develop relationships and build trust with their counterparts in other countries. By participating in the dialogue and exchanging information, it is also considered an important direction for the deputies to better understand the problems faced by their colleagues and to cooperate in developing solutions that will benefit both countries.

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Another example of bilateral parliamentary cooperation is the US-UK Parliamentary Exchange Program, which allows US and UK MPs to exchange ideas and information on issues of mutual interest, including trade, security and democracy. It has been noted several times that through these exchanges, deputies develop relations and establish mutual understanding between the two countries, contribute to the development of policies that serve mutual interests. Examples of bilateral parliamentary cooperation include the Australia-Indonesia Parliamentary Cooperation Group. This group brings together MPs from Australia and Indonesia to discuss issues of mutual interest, including economic development, trade and regional security. The group also supports

people-to-people exchanges and cultural events that promote mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

Bilateral parliamentary cooperation also contributes to the development of strong diplomatic relations between countries, by communicating with their counterparts in other countries, deputies help to build relationships and strengthen mutual understanding between governments. And can help foster cooperation on a range of issues from investment to security and regional stability. In addition, bilateral parliamentary cooperation can be a powerful tool for the development of mutual understanding and cooperation between countries. Through the development of mutual relations and exchange of information, MPs will work together to develop policies and solutions that are beneficial to both countries and promote mutual interests.

Bilateral parliamentary cooperation can serve to develop a more effective foreign policy. Deputies play an important role in the formation of foreign policy by expressing opinions and issues that concern their electorate. By communicating with their counterparts in other countries, MPs help shape their governments' views and attitudes towards each other and contribute to more positive and productive relations. At the same time, bilateral parliamentary cooperation helps to increase accountability and transparency in foreign policy. Through their oversight and oversight functions, MPs can ensure that foreign policy decisions are in the best interest of their citizens and are made fairly and transparently. Bilateral parliamentary cooperation serves as a platform for promoting democratic values and human rights. By communicating with their counterparts in other countries, MPs help to increase respect for human rights and democratic values and cooperate in solving pressing problems such as corruption, governance and the rule of law. Bilateral parliamentary cooperation helps promote economic development and regional stability. By working together to promote trade and investment, MPs can help create jobs and opportunities for their constituents. They can also contribute to the development of regional stability by promoting dialogue and cooperation on issues such as border security, disaster management and regional integration.

In conclusion, it can be said that bilateral parliamentary cooperation plays an important role in increasing mutual understanding, cooperation and mutual interest between countries. By communicating with their counterparts in other countries, MPs work together to develop policies and solutions that solve common problems and promote mutual interests and MPs contribute to the development of a peaceful, prosperous and democratic world through their activity and cooperation. is appearing as the demand of the day. Parliamentary cooperation plays an important role in increasing mutual understanding, cooperation and mutual interest between countries. Through communication, information sharing and joint problem solving, MPs can promote democratic values, human rights, economic development, regional stability, conflict resolution, citizen participation and global governance. Deputies can contribute to the development of a peaceful, prosperous and democratic world through their activity and cooperation.

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