



## Asian Parliamentary Assembly

SC- Economic/Rep/2016/03  
27 July 2016

### Report of the Meeting

#### Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development

27 July 2016

Islamabad, Pakistan

1. The Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development held its meeting on 26-27 July 2016 in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Delegations from 15 APA Member Parliaments participated in the meeting including Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Pakistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Turkey. Five members participated in the capacity of Embassy (China, Iraq, DPR Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Palestine and Yemen). List of participants is attached as **Annex I**
2. In inaugural session, Mr. Amjad Parvez, Secretary of Senate, H.E. Dr. Ali Khorram, Deputy Secretary General of APA on Economic and Sustainable Development, Honourable Senator Chhit Kim Yeat, Representative of APA President, Honourable Ayaz Sadiq, Speaker of National Assembly of Pakistan and H.E. Mian Reza Rabbani, Chairman of Senate of Pakistan made statements and remarks.
3. H.E. Mian Reza Rabbani, Chairman of Senate of Pakistan opened the meeting by welcoming the participants and gave a proposal to the APA Secretariat and Member Parliaments for consideration: The idea is to form 5 sub-regional-groups within APA including South Asia, South-East Asia, East Asia, Central Asia and Middle East. Member Parliaments may be classified under these APA sub-groups to explore and contemplate on the structure of the proposed Asian Parliament. The sub-groups shall meet on the sidelines of the 4 Standing Committees and 2 Executive Council Meetings of the APA during the year, in addition to their own regular meetings. The Sub-groups, within its membership, shall elect/appoint its representative to coordinate its meetings and agenda.

The Agenda of the meetings of the sub-regional-groups may include discussion about the objectives and the detailed procedures involved, in establishing Asian Parliament, as per their national legislation. Meetings would also ponder on the modalities and ingredients of the proposed Asian Parliament, defining its power, whether advisory or legislative, and its mode of election.

4. Remarks of the opening session and full proposal are attached as **Annex II**.
5. The meeting started by adopting the agenda and working program drafted by APA Secretariat as attached in **Annex III**. Then H.E Senator Zafar-al-Hagh from Pakistan was elected as Chairperson of the Meeting, Hon. Mr. Tayseer Radwan Al-Smadi from Jordan was elected as Vice Chairperson, and Hon. Mr. Abdulla Yamin from Maldives was elected as Rapporteur.
6. The list of documents before the Meeting included:
  - a. SC-Economic/Res/2016/0516 of 27 July 2016, on Financial Affairs: Ensuring Efforts for Economic Growth
  - b. SC-Economic/Res/2016/18 of 27 July 2016, on the Role of APA Parliaments to adopt Legislation in Supporting the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals
  - c. SC-Economic/Res/2016/14 of 27 July 2016, on Asian Integrated Energy Market.
  - d. SC-Economic/Res/2016/15 of 27 July 2016, on Environmental Issues,
  - e. SC-Economic/Res/2016/17 of 27 July 2016, on Poverty Eradication.
7. The Heads of Delegation to the Meeting of APA Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development were given time to deliver general statements. The texts of available general statements are attached as **Annex IV**.
8. H.E. Dr. Ali Khorram, APA Deputy-Secretary General on Economic and Sustainable Development Standing Committee presented reports of APA Secretary General on Integrated Energy Market in Asia; Alleviating Poverty in Asia; Environmental Issues, Financial Affairs: Ensuring Efforts for Economic Growth

The full reports are attached as **Annex V**.

9. The Standing Committee considered the text of each draft resolution one by one, and made minor alterations to them. It was unanimously decided to recommend the Draft Resolutions to the APA Executive Council Meeting of 2016 to be forwarded to the APA plenary for final consideration and adoption.

The full text of Resolutions is attached to this Report as **Annex VI**.

10. The Senate of Pakistan proposed the issue of "Water and Sanitation in Asia for all" to be considered as a new item in the agenda of the Standing Committee which was welcomed. In this respect a draft resolution presented to the meeting and after elaboration by the participants forwarded to the plenary for adoption.
11. The 9<sup>th</sup> APA Assembly will be held in December 2016 and the Executive Council in September of 2016 in Cambodia. The Cambodian Delegation extended their invitation for all Delegates to participate in these Meetings.
12. The Hon. Head of Turkish delegation announced the tentative availability of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey to assume the presidency of APA for 2018-2019 (which will start from 10th APA plenary).
13. The distinguished heads of delegations of Sri Lanka and Bhutan expressed their willingness to offer hosting of one of APA Standing Committees in 2017.
14. The APA Deputy Secretary-General on Standing Committee expressed his appreciation to the Senate of Pakistan for excellent organization of the Meeting and the hospitality extended to all participants. High appreciation also goes to the staff of local secretariat and interpreters for their outstanding and effective contribution to the Meeting.



Annex I

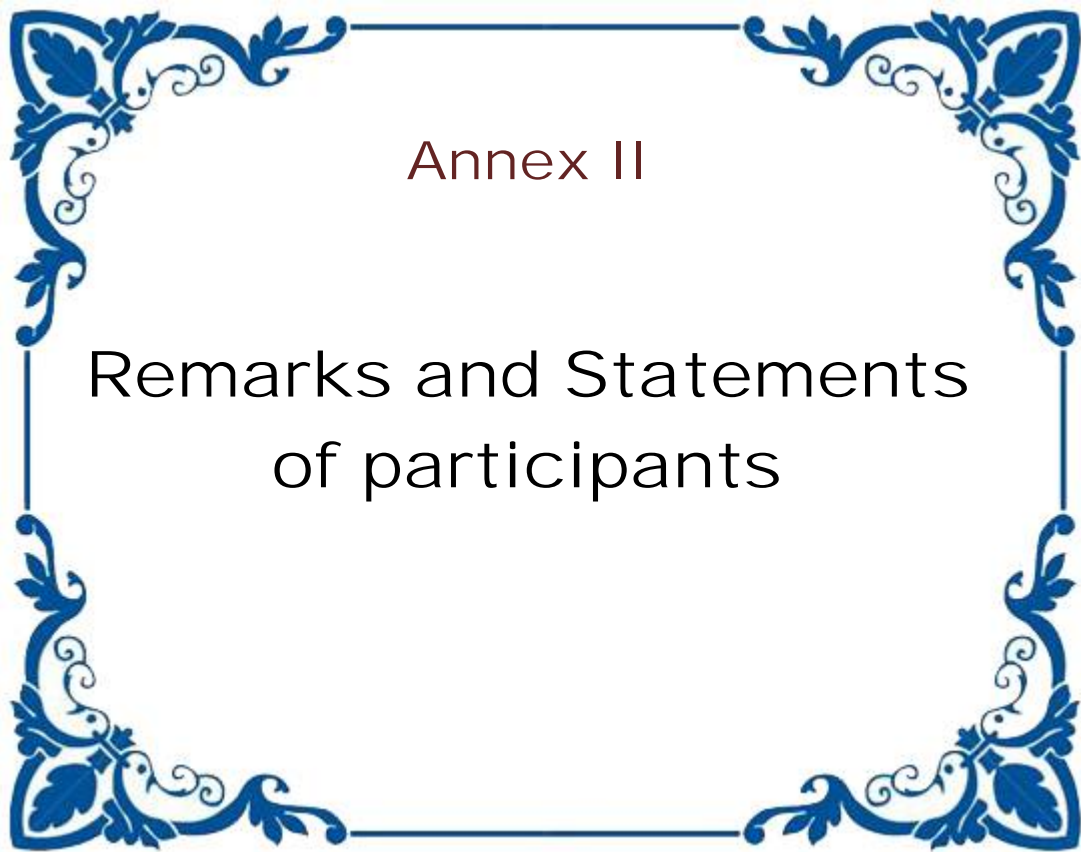
List of Participants

**List of Participants in the APA Standing Committee on Economic  
and Sustainable Development,  
Islamabad, 26 – 27 July, 2016**

S.No	Country/organization	Name of Delegates
1.	Afghanistan (Lower House / Wolesi Jirga)	1. Mr. Ameer Mohammad Yar, MP 2. Mr. Mirwais Yasini, MP 3. Mrs. Ruqia Naiel, MP 4. Mr. Abdul Majid Wardak, MP 5. Ms. Samiullah Hussaini, Director of IPU
2.	Bahrain	1. Mr. Abbas Almadhi, MP, HOD. 2. Mr. Fuad Alhajee, MP 3. Mr. Ahmed Qarata, MP 4. Mr. Mohamed Alkhozaie, MP 5. Mr. Ghazi Ali – Director of Parliamentary Group at Council of Representatives 6. Mr. Yusuf Marhoon – Director of Media and Relations at Shura Council
3.	Bhutan	1. Mr. Jigme Zangpo, SPEAKER, HOD. 2. Ms. Sonam Choki, Secretary Committee
4.	Cambodia	1- Mr. CHHIT Kim Yeat , Senator, Head of Delegation 2- Mr. NHEM Thavy, Member of Parliament, 3- Mr. SRUN Dara, Deputy-Secretary General 4- Mr. KHLANG Oudam, Deputy-Director of I.R, Department 5- Mr. HOK Bunly, Chief of Multilateral Relations Office 6- Mr. SAN Sokhom Chief of the Secretariat to Com. 5
5.	Indonesia	1. Hon. Mr. Tjatur Sapto Edy, HOD, MP 2. Hon. Mr. Hamdhani, MP 3. Ms. Hilda Kurnia Ningsih (Secretary Delegation) 4. Ms. Maria Renata 5. Ms. Panea Hendarto
6.	Iran	1. Mr. Mohammad Hossein Hosseinzadeh Bhreini, MP 2. Mrs. Seyedah Fatemeh Zolqaddar, MP 3. Mr. Hossein Shekhol Islam, Advisor to Speaker
7.	Jordan	1. Dr. Tayseer Alsmadi, ,MP, HOD 2. Dr. Abdalla Bashir, MP. 3. Mr. Nabil Alhisah, Secretary to the Delegation
8.	Kuwait	1. Mr. Hmood Alhamdan, MP, HOD 2. Dr. Khalil Abdullah, MP. 3. Mr. Bader Aljuma, Head of Section

9.	Lebanon	1. Mr. Hassan FadlAllah, Deputy, HOD 2. Dr. Kassem Hachem, Deputy
10.	Maldives	1. Hon .Abdulla Yamin, MP 2. Hon. Mohamed Ismail, MP
11.	Pakistan	1. Senator Raja Muhammad Zafar ul Haq 2. Senator Sherry Rehman 3. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed 4. Mr. Ghazi Gulab Jamal, Member National Assembly 5. Ms. Arifa Khalid Pervaiz, Member National Assembly 6. Mr. Asad Qaiser, Speaker, Khyber Pakhtun Khwa Assembly 7. Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan, Speaker, Punjab Assembly
12.	Russia	1. Mr. Mikhail Emelianov, MP, HOD 2. Ms. Yulia Guskova, Advisor
13.	Sri Lanka	1. Mr. Mohamed Navavi Mohamed Haniffa, MP 2. Mr. Mylvaganam Thilakarajah, MP
14.	Thailand	1. Hon. Gen. Utis Sunthorn, MP 2. Mr. Panya Kotthen, Foreign Relations Officer 3. Mrs. Phinissorn Sikkhabandit, Foreign Relations Officer. 4. Mr. Suchart Liensaengthong, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Pakistan. 5. Hon. Gen Nipat Thonglek, MP 6. Mrs. Ratanavadee Thonglek, Accompanying Person of HOD
15.	Turkey	1. Mr. Burhan Kayaturk, HOD 2. Mrs. Kadriye Kayaturk 3. Ms. Baris Karadeniz, MP 4. Ms. Murat Hasturk, Staff
16.	DPR Korea/ Embassy in Islamabad	1. Mr. Kim Thae Sop, HOD, Ambassador of DPR Korea to Pakistan 2. Mr. Kim Chong Il, Deputy Head of Mission.
17.	Vietnam/ Embassy in Islamabad	1. Ms. Nguyen Xuan Luu, Vietnam Ambassador to Pakistan
18.	Palestine/ Embassy in Islamabad	1. Mr. Walid A. M. Abu Ali, Ambassador of Palestine to Pakistan
19.	Kyrgyz Republic/	1. Mr. Esen Aksamaev, First Secretary of Embassy

	<b>Embassy in Islamabad</b>	<b>2. Mr. Mars Kamalov, Second Secretary of the Embassy</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>China/ Embassy in Islamabad</b>	<b>1. Mr. Sun Weidong, Ambassador, HOD 2. Mr. He Liu, Attache 3.Mr. Ming Hong</b>
<b>21.</b>	<b>Yemen/ Embassy in Islamabad</b>	<b>1. Mr. Ahmed Kaid A. Al Odaini, Charge d" Affairs</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>Iraq/ Embassy in Islamabad</b>	<b>1.Mr. Waad Sami Al-Qaisi, Chief of Protocol</b>
<b>23.</b>	<b>APA Secretariat</b>	<b>1. Mr. Ali Khorram, Deputy Secretary-General 2. Mr. Bijan Moshirvaziri , Deputy Secretary-General</b>



Annex II

Remarks and Statements  
of participants





**ASIAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (APA)**

**Standing Committee Meeting on  
Economic and Sustainable Development**

**26 – 27 July, 2016**  
**Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

**DRAFT WELCOME SPEECH**

By

**HON'BLE AMJED PERVEZ MALIK**  
**SECRETARY SENATE**



- **Excellency Mian Raza Rabbani**, Chairman Senate of Pakistan.
- **Excellency Ayaz Sadiq**, Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan.
- **Honourable Rana Muhammad Iqbal**, Speaker Punjab Assembly.
- **Honourable Asad Qaiser**, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Assembly.
- **Honourable Raja Zafarul Haq**, Leader of the House in Pakistan Senate and Chairman of the Meeting.
- **Honourable Chaudhry Aitzaz Ahsan**, Leader of Opposition in Senate.
- **Honourable Dr. Ali Khouram**, Deputy Secretary-General, Asian Parliamentary Assembly.
- **Members and Representatives of APA Member Parliaments and Observer delegations.**
- **Excellencies, Dignitaries.**
- **Ladies and Gentlemen!**

#### **Greetings and a Very Good Morning!**

It's a privilege indeed to have among us once again our Asian friends and partners in this Asian Century journey from APA fraternity here in Islamabad.

I take this opportunity to give a brief chronology of over a decade long Pakistan-APA association as a constant endeavour to see a more unified and integrated Asia capable of leading the world in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

The year was 2004 when APA was conceived right here in Islamabad at the **5<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP)**.

However, it was the 6<sup>th</sup> Plenary session in Islamabad in December 2013 when Pakistan offered to host the Assembly not being held regularly and assumed the APA Presidency. Pakistan then went about the labourious task of reinvigorating the Assembly.

One of the largest inter-parliamentary gatherings ever arranged in the history of Pakistan's Parliament with 28 Member and two Observer countries participating, the 6<sup>th</sup> Plenary held from 8 to 10 December 2013 set the tone and pace towards achieving common goals, most importantly the establishment of an Asian Parliament.

Pakistan's conviction in this regard proved to be a catalyst as APA was able to garner necessary political will, vigor and dynamism to effectively pursue the goal of Asian integration.

The new APA outlook prioritized a proactive, consensual, inclusive and multilateral approach to address all issues at hand.

Steeped in this spirit, all our engagements, be it the First Troika Plus held on 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2014; three Executive Council meetings held in December 2013; 12 October 2014, and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2014, respectively; or the 7<sup>th</sup>

Plenary held on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2014 in Lahore, remained highly focused and productive towards realizing our commonly cherished objectives of establishment of Asian Parliament.

Establishing an Asian Parliament remained at the heart of all our interactions and deliberations towards infusing our great continent with the necessary cohesion and integrity as Asian people vie.

Forged in the fire of the wider Asian political will mustered by the historic 7<sup>th</sup> APA Plenary in Lahore, the possibility of establishing the commonly-cherished Asian Parliament seemed stronger than ever before, and sooner than later as previously envisaged.

Standing here, I would like to share with we have been unable to take the required steps in this direction.

Hopefully, the '**Special Committee on Creation of the Asian Parliament**' would further augment our bid to resolve the intricacies of multi-stratum Asian integration, if not like the successful EU model, then at least like Pan-African or other such continental/regional bodies.

**Excellencies,**

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

While the Asian progress on economic, scientific and technological fronts is inspiring and reassuring, it also a reality of our times that promising developments are constantly being offset by wide-ranging disparities, inconsistencies and challenges in various areas.



We cannot remain oblivious to challenges like terrorism; poverty eradication; integrated energy market; human rights; sustainable development; economic and trade coordination; interfaith harmony; corruption; bridging digital divide; and drug trafficking.

In this regard, there is a dire need to evolve an Asian narrative specifically tailored to take into account both the positives and negatives of Asian continent, and resolve complexities of wide ranging multi-stratum integration on the basis of mutual respect and consensus.

Personally I feel that it is both an opportunity and a challenge to effectively use this forum to share expertise and pool resources through sound cooperative mechanisms.

Taking advantage of their presence at this platform, I take this opportunity to request both the **Honourable Chairman Senate and Speaker National Assembly** to kindly guide us with their wisdom and thoughts as to how the commonly cherished vision of Asian Parliament can be translated into reality by taking first step of the journey.

**Excellencies,**

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

I also like to wish Cambodia all the best for its APA Presidency, confident that this esteemed forum would further thrive in years to come.

With these words, I wish you a comfortable stay and motivating experience with assurances that Pakistan Senate Secretariat would be there to assist you in every way possible.

**Thank You!**

## **Opening Statement**

**By Dr. Ali Khorram  
Deputy to APA Secretary-General**

**Presented at the Meeting of the Standing-Committee on  
Economic and Sustainable Development**

**27 July 2016  
Islamabad, Pakistan**

Honorable Mian Raza Rabbani, Chairman of Senate of Pakistan  
Guest of Honor, H.E. Mr. Ayaz Sadiq, Speaker, National Assembly of  
Pakistan  
Honorable Senator Chhit, Representative of APA President  
Honorable High Ranking Officials of Pakistan,  
Honorable Member Parliaments & Delegates,  
Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Let me begin by expressing the appreciations of APA Secretary-General to the Senate of Pakistan for hosting the APA Standing Committee Meeting on Economic and Sustainable Development, which is one of the three standing-committees APA decided to organize in 2016 for thorough deliberation on issues of importance to Asia before the Executive Council meeting.

I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation to Honorable Mian Raza Rabbani, Chairman of Senate of Pakistan for his able and hard-working staff and for the excellent manner in which they have organized this meeting. During the last 10 years, our organization has enjoyed a very close attention and follows up of Parliament of Pakistan that should be appreciated.

I would like to welcome other government's officials of Islamic Republic of Pakistan including for their presence in this Meeting. This shows the importance of the issues of this Standing Committee to Pakistan and of course to the other countries in Asia as well.

On behalf of Secretary-General of APA, I would also like to welcome and express our thanks to all Member Parliaments from Afghanistan,

Bahrain, Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Pakistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey, and every one of you for taking this time out of your otherwise busy schedule to come to the international and beautiful city of Islamabad to participate in this important gathering.

This Standing-Committee deals with the important issues of our time which has affected the life and economy of the whole world in general and Asia in particular.

We, in Asia are the main producer and gradually the main consumer of energy in the world therefore we have to set up some kind of system and coordination between our producers and consumers to optimize their interests. From the other side, in order to realize the ultimate goal of Asian Parliamentary Assembly, means "Integration in Asia", we have to start from somewhere, possibly from Asian Integrated Energy Market. We have recently heard positive response from East Asia in favor of "Integrated Market".

The second issue is the environmental impact of energy consumption. When we become the main consumer of energy in the world, we have to be more concerned about environmental issues than the other continents. Our planet is in danger and in a balanced manner we have to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;

The third issue is the Poverty Eradication including food security which is the main concern of our peoples and governments in Asia. We are at the stage of promoting the MDG's to SDG's to support and guarantee poverty eradication and food security from one side and our sustainable development growth from the other side.

Our fourth issue is also sustainable economic growth which is the matter of our future and development of our countries in Asia. Any improvement in Asian economy as the locomotive of the world growth will certainly have direct impact on the world economy. Therefore from this point of view, our gathering also seems more logical to be at the service of the promotion of international peace and stability.

The fifth issue is the role of APA Parliaments to adopt legislation in supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals which is very important for our APA organization.

The last issue is water crisis! While about 70% of the Earth's surface is covered with water but there are millions of people all over the world who don't have access to water. The senate of Pakistan has proposed to include this item into our agenda in the Standing Committee. We welcome this idea and we consider it in time.

Dear friends! Your contribution to the deliberations of this meeting will definitely contribute to the richness of its outcome. We are delighted that 15 delegations are participating in the Meeting of the Standing-Committee in Islamabad. This proves that the importance of these international issues, has been fully brought into the attention of the Asian Parliamentarians and they are willing to push forward new approaches to resolve the obstacles and realizing our goals in the economic field. This positive reception also shows that our Assembly means the Asian Parliamentary Assembly has been able to create a serious opportunity for Member Parliaments to exchange their views on the main Asian concerned issues and take appropriate decisions in favor of all countries in the Asian Family.

I hope that the participants in this meeting of the Standing-Committee will be able to exchange views on the best course of action the Asian Parliaments can take to do their share to fulfill the conditions of APA goals individually at the national level and collectively at the continental level.

We in the secretariat look forward to building a more effective communication with you and other APA delegates. The secretariat belongs to all Members of the APA and thus welcomes any initiative for support and collaboration.

The last point but not the least, I should admit that our world is suffering from terrorism from West to East, from France and Germany to Afghanistan and Pakistan. Let's stand up for one minute silence or fateha to respect all innocent victims of terrorism.

Thank you.





## **Standing Committee Meeting on Economic and Sustainable Development Affairs**

26-27 July, 2016

Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan

### **Opening Remarks**

**By H.E. Mr. Chhit Kim Yeat, Senator  
Head of the Cambodian Delegation,  
Vice-Chairman of Commission on Foreign Affairs, International  
Cooperation, Information and Media , and Representative of APA  
President.**

- Honorable Mr. Mian Raza Rabbani, Chairman of the Senate of Pakistan,
- Honorable Mr. Ayaz Sadiq, Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan,
- Honorable Head of Delegations and distinguished Delegates,
- His Excellency Mr. Amjed Pervez, Secretary Senate
- His Excellency Dr. Ali Khorram, Acting Secretary General of APA
- H.E. Dr. Moshivaziri Bijan, Deputy Secretary General of APA
- Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

Today, it is a great honor and privilege to welcome you all to this important meeting of Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development Affairs, here in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

On behalf of **Samdech Akka Moha Ponhea Chakrei Heng Samrin** President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia and President of APA, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Parliament and Government of Islamic Republic Pakistan for their excellent work in supporting APA and arranging this important meeting on Economic and Sustainable Development Affairs, which is one of the four APA Standing Committees, to provide a forum for discussing the important issues of Asia. Also I wish to thank for the warm welcome and kind hospitality extended to all delegations in this beautiful city Islamabad.

In my remarks, I wish to concentrate on the efforts that have been achieved in APA's process and procedure by the Parliament of Pakistan. At the same time, I wish to express my deepest thanks to the Parliament of Pakistan that has always been supportive to the Cambodian Parliament. In fact, the success of the 8th APA Plenary Session from 7 to 12 December 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia was achieved by the participations and assistances of APA Member Parliaments and APA Secretariat.

This Standing Committee deals with important issues of our time which have affected the life and economy in Asia and the world. Being the main producer and main consumer of energy in the world we, therefore, have to establish a coordination system to optimize the impact on supply and utilization.

In order to realize the ultimate goal of Asian Parliamentary Assembly, which is, "Integration in Asia", we have to start from Asian Integrated Energy Market.

The second issue is the environmental impact of energy consumption. When we become the main consumer of energy in the world, we have to be more concerned with environmental issues than other continents.

The third issue is poverty eradication which is the main concern of our peoples and governments in Asia. We need to ensure the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which was adopted by the United Nations in September 2015 to support and guarantee poverty eradication.

The fourth issue is sustainable economic growth which is the matter of our future and development of our countries. Any improvement in Asian economy will certainly have direct impact on the world economy.

**Distinguished delegates, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Please allow me to share with you briefly the Cambodian perspectives. Under the leadership of **Samdech Akka Moha Ponhea Chakrei Heng Samrin**, President of the National Assembly and **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen**, Prime Minister of Cambodia, the country enjoys remarkable development. It considers peace, security, political stability as prerequisites for national development.

With the country enjoying peace and political stability over the past years, Cambodia achieved macroeconomic stability and considerable economic progress with annual average economic growth of 8.4% in the period of 1996-2006. From 1999 to 2006 the economy grew at 9% average annual rate. These achievements could not have been possible without valuable contributions of Cambodia's Development Partners.

The role of parliament is essential in improving economic, social and cultural sectors. The improvement of human development is essential for sustainable

development goals.

APA members should be actively involved in the formulation of national policies to support the mainstreaming and implementation of the SDGs. They should provide adequate budgetary resources and adopt legislations which are relevant to support and monitor the successful implementation of the SDGs. In addition to this, the APA Standing Committees should, in a comprehensive manner, deliberate issues of SDGs relevant to their committees.

**Distinguished delegates, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

On behalf of the Cambodian delegation, I would like to, once again, express my sincere thanks to the Parliament of Pakistan for hosting this important committee meeting. As representative of the APA President, I wish to take this opportunity to extend our cordial invitation to all APA member Parliaments to attend the First Executive Council Meeting to be held from 26-27 September 2016 in Phnom Penh and the APA 9th Plenary Session to be held from 28 November to 01 December, 2016 in Siem Reap Angkor, Kingdom of Cambodia. Official invitations will be sent to your respective parliaments in due course.

I wish to thank all delegates for your assistance and participation making the APA 8th Plenary Session in Phnom Penh in December 2015 a success. Please give us another honor in making the 9th Plenary Session a great success and give us golden opportunity to present the splendor of Angkor.

**Thank you very much for your kind attention.**

**ASIAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (APA)**

**Standing Committee Meeting on  
Economic and Sustainable Development**

**26 – 27 July, 2016  
Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

**DRAFT SPEECH**

**HON'BLE AYAZ SADIQ**

**SPEAKER NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN**



- ***Excellency Mian Raza Rabbani, Chairman Senate of Pakistan.***
  - ***Honourable Speakers, Presiding Officers, Members and Representatives of APA Member Parliaments and Observer delegations.***
  - ***Honourable Dr. Nejad Hosseinian,***  
*Secretary-General, Asian Parliamentary Assembly.*
  - ***Excellencies, Dignitaries, Distinguished Guests.***
  - ***Ladies and Gentlemen!***
- Assalam-o-Alaikum!**

It is with utmost pleasure that I extend greetings and a very warm welcome to eminent parliamentarians and visionary leaders from across the Asian Continent here in Islamabad, the birthplace of Asian Parliamentary Assembly.

Firstly, I like to acknowledge and commend Mr. Rabbani as well as former Chairman Senate Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari for exemplary leadership and efforts to reinvigorate this esteemed forum during their respective tenures as APA President.

I also congratulate the APA member parliaments and Observer countries represented by seasoned lawmakers, whose sagacity, experience and collective wisdom, contributed to making APA's progress objective and

substantive, and establishing this forum as the institutional voice of Asian Century.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Asia, which is a home to almost 60 percent of world population, is outstanding for the vast range of diversities that encompass all aspects of life whether geographical, socio-economic, cultural and developmental.

Globalization, trade liberalization, supply chains and production networks combined, these factors have transformed Asia over the recent decades.

However, it is also a reality of our times that we live in a world of shared risks and responsibilities.

While Asian pragmatism is reassuring, challenges abound, especially on socio-economic, environment, Food, Energy and Water security, development, trade, environment, human rights, education and health fronts.

Breaking barriers to doing business across borders in Asia -- economic integration continues to deepen on its own. The problem is that economic cooperation between governments has struggled to keep up.

And with Asia's rise as the global economic, technological and cultural hub, it has become necessary to promptly address and neutralize these common roadblocks jeopardizing the wellbeing, prosperity and future of teeming millions.

The fundamentals of our region are strong with young, energetic populations, vibrant democracies, strong civil societies, and independent media.

What we need is building synergies and forging partnerships to deliver effectively as per the ideals of Asian Century.

It is on this front that regional parliamentary forums such as APA can play the role of a lynchpin to come up with joint strategies to effectively deal with critical issues of energy, food security, human rights, women empowerment, water and sanitation, growth and environment, which are common to the most of the Asia.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

I am pleased to note that since its inception at the **5<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP)** back in 2004, APA has been instrumental in promoting regional integration through sustained dialogue and cooperation in diverse fields.

Pakistan also believes in the promotion of democracy, peace, security and development in the region and its neighborhood.

I am, therefore, happy to note the commonality in APA and Pakistan's Asian agenda.

I am sure that guided by Asian spirit and sustained efforts, we can resolve the intricacies of integration towards establishing an Asian Parliament to transform our continent into one unified whole like the European Union.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Parliamentary meetings and exchanges are among the best avenues available to promote trust and understanding among countries and peoples.

Parliamentarians have a finger on the pulse of their constituents. They know the priorities of their voters.

Therefore, when I see this APA platform bustling with people's representatives and lawmakers hailing from the vast expanse of Asian



continent, I don't just see persons, I see ideals, experience, hope and promise of a brighter future of our peoples.

I see a way out of wants, deprivations, wars, social and economic injustices, inequality and terror.

In you, I can see, triumph of democracy and the institution of parliament, which is where the will of the people resides.

- **So let us join hands towards:**

Enhancing security cooperation and intelligence sharing to banish terrorism and extremism, and restore peace that development cannot do without.

- **Let us join hands towards:**

Expediting trade, investment and industrial integration within Asia through trade liberalization, removing visa restrictions, greater access to markets, relaxed taxation and investment-friendly policies.

- **Let us join hands towards:**

Deepening macroeconomic and financial cooperation and constitute the necessary wherewithal in this Asian journey to secure regional economic stability.

- **Let us join hands towards:**

Removing mistrust, hostilities and internecine conflicts holding our progress and prosperity hostage.

- **Let us join hands towards:**

Building a just and equitable economic order in Asia by encouraging collaboration in all areas of human endeavour, and by capitalizing upon the immense human resource potential.

I am positive that deliberations and outcomes of this standing committee meeting and our future endeavours will help us achieve all this and more.

I would like to conclude with a prayer for peace and well being of the our peoples.

*May the friendship and fraternity among our nations flourish always and achieve far greater heights of glory and prosperity.*

**Thank you!**

Pakistan:

**Chairman Speech transcription on the eve of Standing Committee of APA:**

His excellency Sardar Ayaz Sadiq, Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan,

Senator Chit Kim Yee, representative of the President of APA,

Deputy Secretary of APA dr. Ali Korram

Secretary Senate of Pakistan Amjed Pervez

Distinguished speakers, members Parliament, delegates

Ladies and Gentlemen and Excellencies

Let me take this great opportunity of welcoming all of you to Pakistan and indeed to the great city of Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. It is indeed a great honor and privilege for Senate of Pakistan and to the Parliament of Pakistan to host once again the standing committee of APA. I am sure that all participants who have taken long and tiresome journey from their respective capitals and countries and now rested and raving to go for standing committee meeting which would commence shortly. I would like to take this first opportunity on congratulating once again Cambodia for having assumed the office of President of APA. And I am confident that under able leadership of Cambodian Parliament the APA will grow strength to strength. And that simultaneously the concept, the idea the thought that we nurtured for very long time realizing the dream of Asian Parliament will find solace and at same time find practicality during the presidency of Cambodia. I would also like to take this opportunity of thanking and congratulating at the same time, the APA secretariat based in Tehran and worthy deputy secretary generals for their efforts, for their time for what they have put in to make standing committee possible. I think that it would have been impossible for Senate Secretariat to put things together without able guidance of APA Secretariat. I would also take this opportunity to thank the honorable speaker of national assembly and the national assembly secretariat for their cooperation and indeed I am indebted to the speaker of national assembly for having given us the honor of having presidents among us for inaugural of standing committee as the guest of honor. I think it would be difficult for me to back to my office if I didn't take this opportunity of thanking

and congratulating the Senate secretariat who have put their tireless efforts over past couple of weeks to ensure that standing committee is successful, the delegates would be looked after and the APA is also to achieve its goals.

I think a lot have been said on the issue of what you are debating and deputy secretary general APA has clearly defined the goals, I hope in hours and days coming you will be able to guide us through the very challenging agenda. And indeed the resolutions before you are resolutions of great importance are resolutions which reflect the will and aspiration of Asian people. And therefore I like to wish standing committee and delegates all the best in their coming endeavor. But I think it's impossible when there is a gathering of politicians, members of Parliaments and not to reflect on situation that prevails. On situation not prevailing not early in Asia because the entire world is bearing this. Asia the dream and hopes and aspirations of poor, the suppressed, the oppressed and the marginalized people of Asia and therefore I think that its become imperative to look at thing in correct dimension, then according to me and according to one of my colleague from Pakistan delegation Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, I think the prism through which we see things are

1. There is a decline in united states, there is decline in west this is one reality.
2. The other reality is that the destabilization in govts of Middle East though the ill thought policy( if I may say so) of regime change has broughten in its wake misery, war, destabilization and instability. But then the basic ingredient or perhaps what the west needs to keep its economy going growing as western economy for long has thrived on being a war economy, where guns, airplanes and weapons of mass destruction are needed to produce in order to keep wheels of western economy keep going. In contradiction we the people of Asia, the oppressed people we who are striving for little education, peace and stability need peace and stability. We are cross purposes where we need peace and prosperity and US need destabilization. We talk a great deal about human rights , democracy an rights of people, but what does history tell us? what dose present tell us? it tell that wherever in suits the national security interest of now unfortunately the sole super power and west, talk of human rights, talk of democracy those out of the way. I don't say it out of reading text books, I say it out of Pakistani experience. Because I have found whenever there is military dictatorship in Pakistan, there were allied interests of

west and greatest inflow of western aid has come in. And I can say it again from Pakistani experience, whenever political workers are hanged the west remains a silent spectator. So I find cross purposes and that is why I feel that future of Asia lies in Asia, in people, in her diversity.

we are told and obviously it does not suit the United States to see a united Asia, therefore we have heard that there is diversity, different cultures, languages, religions, we are told that you have dictatorship, and authoritarian govts and how do you talk about democracy. Support such govts but then I take solace I take refuge in thought that through diversity there in unity, and Asian diversity lies the seeds of unity and it is to that end that we have to move forward. It is to that end that we must realize that Asian dream is sinking and swabbing together. The Asian dream is to feeling our pain together because when genocide is committed in Palestine I find the torch bearers of human rights to be silent. How do I justify that? How do I justify when I find that whenever an Asian dies, whenever the blood of an Asian splits, it is at a lesser premium than when blood of a white man splits. I think this is the time that we in Asia come together. Yes I don't live in a world of paradise where everything is ideal, I realize that there are issues which need to be resolved. The issue of Jammu and Kashmir, is an issue that needs to be resolved. The human rights violations of people of Palestine needs to be stopped. As rights of people of Kashmir are violated that needs to be stopped.

Therefore I believe that we must settle our differences for a greater good, the Asian good, the Asian dream. And before I part I know for a long time now we have been talking about Asian parliament. We are looking at various examples of various regional parliaments, and perhaps at one time the greatest example was that of European Parliament. But now with the exit of United Kingdom I don't know how viable the example would now remain in days to come.

Let us try and come forward and in that, I suggest for you to think, to ponder. For you to take these thoughts back to your parliaments. We look forward for Phenom Penh, where the assembly would be held. And greater number of APA members would be present. When we assemble in tens and thousands it really does not become possible to discuss the nitty gritty of what is required for Asian parliament. Therefore I suggest that let us divide Asia in seven or eight regional groups and each group deliberate upon the modalities of what it believes are basic founding principles of greater Asian unity. And let those groups send their delegates

who would assemble at platform of APA and share their thoughts. And let then emerge a document which would signify the hopes and aspirations of Asian people and it would be a document that show the greater Asian unity. And let that document then come to Asian assembly to be debated to be looked at. Then let govts and parliaments give their input and let us hope that Asia will rise the sun of unity.

Thank you!

## **SENATE OF PAKISTAN**

### **Proposal from Honorable Mian Raza Rabbani, Chairman, Senate of Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

The proposal of establishing an Asian Parliament is on the floor of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) since Pakistan took over the Presidency of APA for the term 2013-2015. The Senate of Pakistan, at the 7<sup>th</sup> APA Plenary session held in Lahore from December 1 – 3, 2014 also coined the idea of forming an independent committee within APA to be called ‘Special Committee on Creation of the Asian Parliament (SCCAP)’. The Committee was created with majority support and was reflected in the outcome document – APA Lahore Declaration and the Report of the APA Secretary General on the 7<sup>th</sup> Plenary.

Various regional and international models of parliamentary associations were studied in depth by the APA Secretariat, Tehran as well as by the Senate of Pakistan. A few documents in this regard were also disseminated amongst the Member Parliaments to give their feedback and share their views on the formation and process to be adopted to determine the path for the creation of ‘Asian Parliament’.

During the Inaugural Ceremony of the Meeting of APA Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development Affairs on July 26, 2016, Honorable Mian Raza Rabbani, Chairman Senate of Pakistan gave a proposal to the APA Secretariat and Member Parliaments for consideration.

The idea is to form 5 sub-regional-groups within APA including South Asia, South-East Asia, East Asia, Central Asia and Middle East. Member Parliaments may be classified under these APA sub-groups to explore and contemplate on the structure of the proposed Asian Parliament. The sub-groups shall meet on the sidelines of the 4 Standing Committees and 2 Executive Council Meetings of the APA during the year, in addition to their own regular meetings. The Sub-groups, within its membership, shall elect/appoint its representative to coordinate its meetings and agenda.

The Agenda of the meetings of the sub-regional-groups may include discussion about the objectives and the detailed procedures involved, in establishing Asian

Parliament, as per their national legislation. These meetings would also ponder on the modalities and ingredients of the proposed Asian Parliament, defining its power, whether advisory or legislative, and its mode of election.

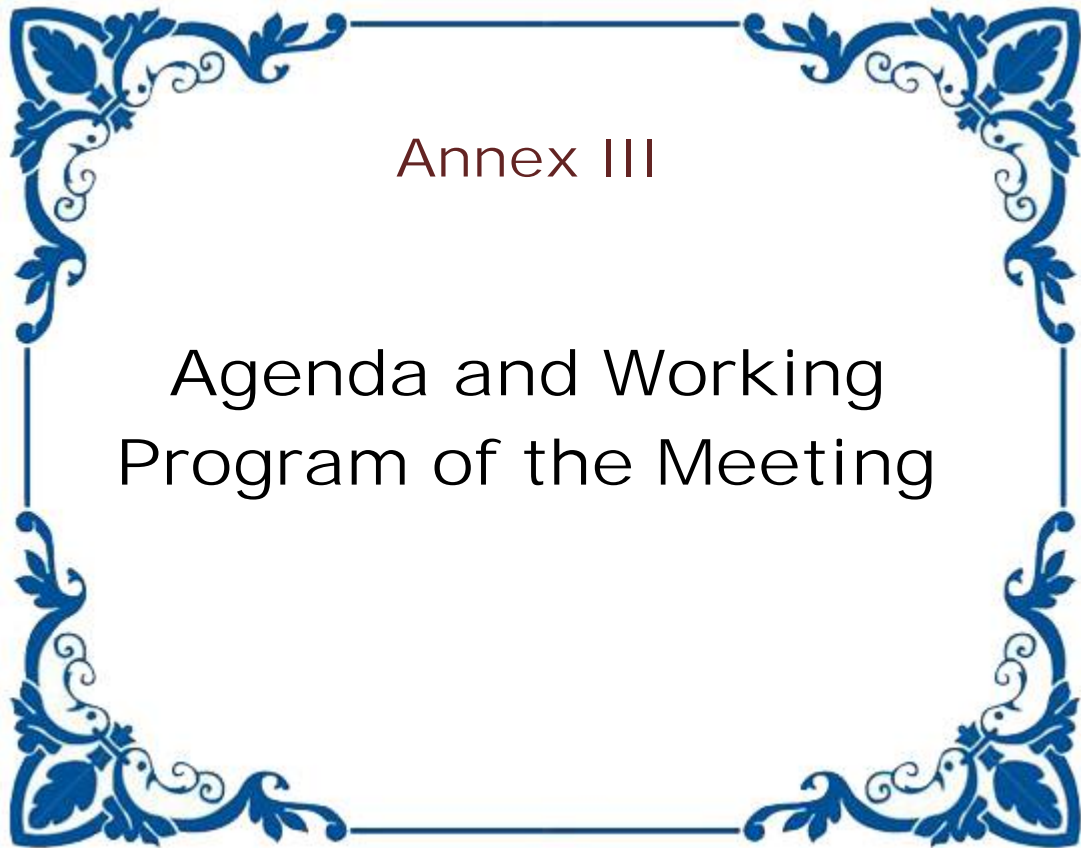
These 5 sub-groups shall be expected to meet before the Executive Council Meeting and formulate one comprehensive document, keeping in view the aspirations of the people of Asia. This document/Report shall be proposed to the Executive Council Meetings finally. This document/Report shall also be circulated amongst all APA Members for further examination and input from APA governments and Parliaments before it is presented to the APA Plenary to decide the course of action to be adopted in creation of the Asian Parliament.

The Proposal by Mian Raza Rabbani is in the spirit to move forward and take the first step towards a long journey. This will at least, at the moment, begin the process and will determine the way forward for the creation of Asian Parliament. APA Secretariat and Member Parliaments are welcome to make their contribution in form of any addition/deletion/recommendation on the above proposal.

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Annex III

Agenda and Working  
Program of the Meeting



## **Asian Parliamentary Assembly Standing Committee Meeting on Economic and Sustainable Development**

26-27 July 2016

### **Agenda**

- 1– Adoption of the Agenda
- 2– Election of the Bureau
- 3- Opening remarks by the Chairperson
- 4– Report of the APA Secretary-General presented by H.E. Dr. Ali Khorram, Deputy Secretary-General
- 5 - Consideration and recommendations on the Draft Resolutions:
  - Draft Resolution on Financial Affairs: Ensuring Efforts for Economic Growth
  - Draft Resolution on The Role of APA Parliaments to Adopt Legislation in Supporting the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals
  - Draft Resolution on Integrated Energy Market in Asia,
  - Draft Resolution on Environmental Issues
  - Draft Resolution on Poverty Eradication in Asia
- 6 - Any Other Matters



## ASIAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (APA)

### Meeting of the Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development

26 – 27 July, 2016  
Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan



## WORKING PROGRAM

### Monday, 25 July 2016

- All Day Arrival of Delegates (Proceed to Serena Hotel)
- 19.00 hrs Quiet dinner arranged by the Senate of Pakistan  
*Venue: Sheesh Mahal Hall, Serena Hotel*

### Tuesday, 26 July 2016

- 07.00 – 08.30 hrs Breakfast at Zamana Restuarent (*Ground Floor*)

09:00 – 10:00

#### Inaugural Ceremony:

*Venue: Sheesh Mahal Hall, Serena Hotel*

- National Anthem of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- Recitation from the Holy Quran
- Welcome remarks by Mr. Amjed Pervez, Secretary General, Senate of Pakistan
- Remarks by H.E. Dr. Ali Khorram, Deputy Secretary General APA on Economic and Sustainable Development
- Opening Remarks by Honorable Mr. Chhit Kim Yeat, Representative of APA President
- Remarks by the Guest of Honor, Honorable Mr. Ayaz Sadiq, Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan
- Opening Address by Honorable Mian Raza Rabbani, Chairman Senate of Pakistan

Photo Session

10:00 – 10:30

Coffee Break

#### Standing Committee Meeting

*Venue: Shamadaan Hall, Serena Hotel*

10.30 – 11.00

- Adoption of the Agenda
- Election of Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Rapporteur of Standing Committee Meeting

- Remarks by Chairperson
- 11:00 – 12:30 General debate and speeches by Heads of delegation
- 12:30 – 14:30 Lunch *Venue: Sheesh Mahal Hall, Serena Hotel*
- 14:30 – 16:00 Presentation & discussion of APA Secretary General Report on implementation of the present Resolutions and consideration of any proposals to be presented by Member Parliaments
  - Financial Affairs: Ensuring Efforts for Economic Growth
  - The Role of APA Parliaments to Adopt Legislation in Supporting the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals
- 16:00 hrs End of Day 1
- 16:00 – 18:00 Sight-seeing tour of Islamabad  
*(Islamabad Monument, Lok Virsa Museum and visit to Daman-e-Koh)*
- 20:00 hrs Dinner to be hosted by H.E. Mr. Ayaz Sadiq, Speaker, National Assembly of Pakistan  
*(Venue: Sheesh Mahal Hall, Serena Hotel)*

### **Wednesday, 27 July 2016**

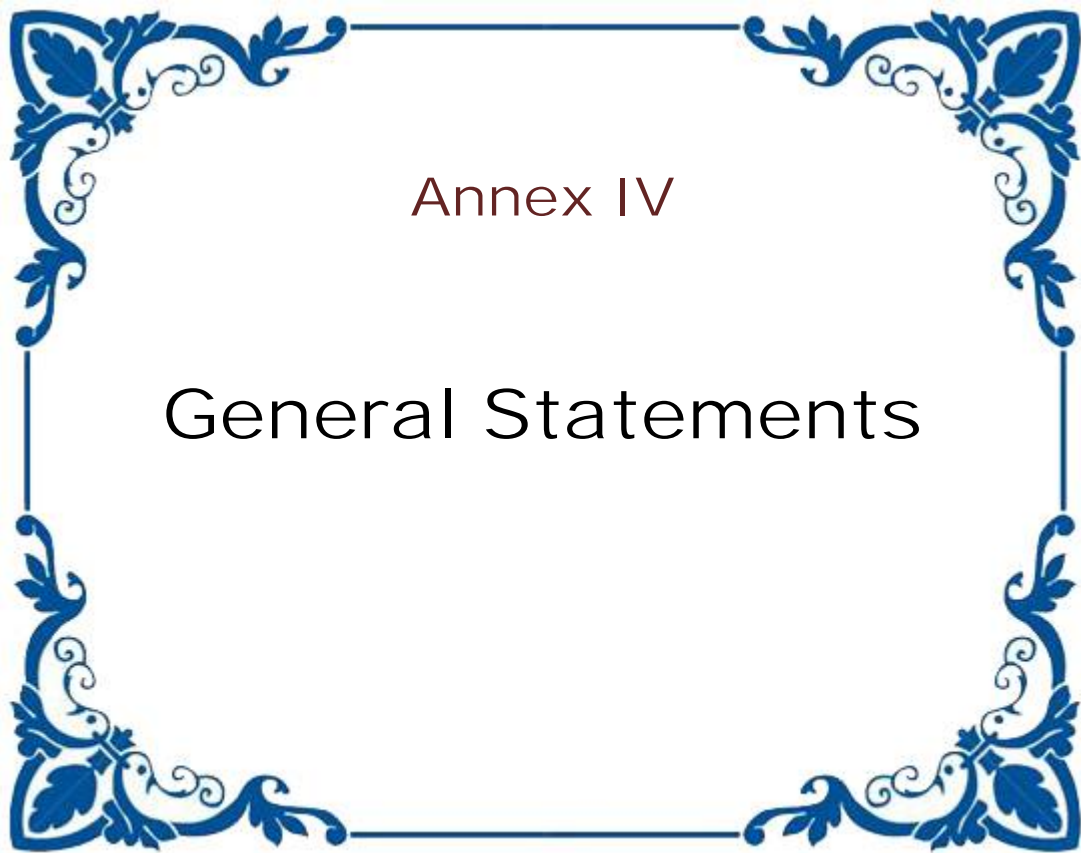
- 07.00 – 08.30 hrs Breakfast
- 09:00 – 10:30 Continuation of Presentation & discussion on Draft Resolutions
  - Asian Integrated Energy Market
  - Environmental Issues
- 10:30 – 10:45 Coffee break
- 10:45 – 12:30 Continuation of Presentation & discussion on Draft Resolution
  - Poverty Eradication
- 12:30 – 14:30 Lunch
- 14:30 – 16:00 Preparation of Report by the APA Secretariat
- 16:00 – 17:00 Adoption of the final report of the Standing Committee Meeting
- 17:00 hrs Visit to Parliament House and witness proceedings of the Senate session
- End of Day 2

20.00 Farewell Dinner to be hosted by Honorable Mian Raza  
Rabbani, Chairman Senate of Pakistan  
*Venue: Sheesh Mahal Hall, Serena Hotel*

**Thursday, 28 July 2016**

All Day Departure of Delegates

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Annex IV

General Statements



**ASIAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (APA)**

**Standing Committee Meeting on  
Economic and Sustainable Development**

**26 – 27 July, 2016  
Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

**DRAFT SPEECH**

By

**HON'BLE RAJA ZAFARUL HAO  
LEADER OF THE HOUSE IN PAKISTAN SENATE  
AND CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING**





- **Excellency Mian Raza Rabbani**, Chairman Senate of Pakistan.
- **Honourable Rana Muhammad Iqbal**, Speaker Punjab Assembly.
- **Honourable Asad Qaiser**, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Assembly.
- **Honourable Senator Shehar Bano Sherry Rehman**.
- **Honourable Dr. Ali Khouram**, Deputy Secretary-General, Asian Parliamentary Assembly.
- **Members and Representatives of APA Member Parliaments and Observer delegations.**
- **Excellencies, Dignitaries.**
- **Ladies and Gentlemen!**

## **Assalam-o-Alaikum!**

It is with a great pleasure that I welcome you at this confluence of what the best of Asian political leadership can offer.

Our prized engagements and interactions at APA sub-forums like this Standing Committee Meeting on Economic and Sustainable Development have enabled Asian parliamentarians to sit together and swap ideas on issues of common interest and concern.

APA's endeavours towards promotion of shared ideals of Peace, development and democracy have been a hallmark of its progression and a cause of recognition as an important regional forum widely acknowledged as the institutional voice of Asian Century.

## **Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**APA** standing committee meetings constitute an important mechanism to use the knowledge and experience of Asia's diversified leadership represented at this platform

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to scientifically analyze issues at hand, and also suggest measures to achieve mutually-agreed agendas.

Individual and isolated efforts are often dwarfed by the enormity of present day challenges like climate change, water and food shortages, malnutrition, poor sanitation and discriminatory attitudes, especially towards women – also on our agenda.

We must, therefore, build a solid framework of cooperation on European Union model to absorb shocks whether economic, social, security-related or political, and bring those lagging behind on a par with others.

Considering the centrality of networking to development, we can no longer afford to work in vacuum.

Mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, trust, and understanding must form the very core of our partnerships for present and future.

Multilateralism is both the precursor and facilitator of shared growth and prosperity, especially in the context of

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the Asian region that pulsates with both manifested and latent potential.

It's only through exchanging knowledge and expertise that we can fully exploit the abundance of natural resources, skilled human capital, and educated young population – all attributes that put Asia at the centre of the new World Order driven by Asian minds and hands in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

We have a historic opportunity to work together and build a stronger more inter-connected and prosperous Asia willing to share fruits of individual successes on socio-economic, technological, scientific and sustainable development fronts.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

The Resolutions on the agenda of this meeting can become a game changer if thoroughly implemented. Being a roadmap to shape up Asian destiny by Asian hands

in the Asian Century, their importance can hardly be overemphasized.

Judging by our palpable collective resolve, I am confident that the commitments we have made here will usher in a new era of prosperity, peace, and sustainable development for our people.

Hopefully, this meeting will help narrow down optimal solutions to all issues placed on its agenda, with the ultimate focus on actualizing a functional and mutually-beneficial integration.

**As we talk of integration, I no longer see it as a matter of ifs and buts – but more so as when and how.**

Things are changing on a positive note with Asian share in global trade increasing.

It is, therefore, our collective responsibility to work towards comprehensive and integrated socio-economic progress of the entire region through dialogue and consensus.

*Ladies and Gentlemen!*

I look forward to interactive discussion and positive outcomes.

I hope that this important gathering of Asian Parliamentarians here in Islamabad as well as our future interactions will go a long way towards promoting peace and prosperity in Asia.

With these words, I once again welcome you in our midst with prayers for the well-being and betterment of our peoples.

**Thank you!**

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I hope that this important gathering of Asian Parliamentarians here in Islamabad as well as our future interactions will go a long way towards promoting peace and prosperity in Asia.

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**ASIAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (APA)**

**Standing Committee Meeting on  
Economic and Sustainable Development**

**26 – 27 July, 2016  
Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

**DRAFT SPEECH**

Hon. Mushahid Hussain





- ***Excellency Mian Raza Rabbani, Chairman Senate of Pakistan.***
- ***Excellency Ayaz Sadiq, Speaker National Assembly.***
- ***Honourable Raja Zafarul Haq, Leader of the House in Senate and Chairman of the Meeting.***
- ***Members and Representatives of APA Member Parliaments and Observer delegations.***
- ***Excellencies, Dignitaries, Distinguished Guests.***
- ***Ladies and Gentlemen!***

It is an honor to address this distinguished gathering of eminent parliamentary leaders and fellow legislators from across the continent.

Allow me to extend my heartfelt acknowledgment to the APA for playing a commendable role towards providing parliamentarians of the region an invaluable platform to combine synergies and devise strategies by sharing experiences and expertise.

There is no denying that the present turbulent times have forced democratic states into a morass of ominous-looking challenges sprouting on many fronts.

As a result, democratic institutions are under increasing pressure to cope up with rising public expectations and demands.

It is, therefore, high time to rejuvenate democracy by revisiting and reforming our political, parliamentary, electoral, governance, economic and social uplift processes, systems, and mechanisms.

A strong democratic culture based on good governance, justice and equality is our best guarantee against obscurantist and extremist elements, and APA's positivity offers hope against hope in this regard.

Recognizing the steady progress and headway we have been able to make towards achieving commonly cherished ideals, I believe that the prized dividends in the form of deepening Asian unity, friendship, cohesion and camaraderie are the real gains.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

While Asia's rise in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century is spectacular indeed, there is a need to stay cognizant of ground realities.

We must be mindful of the hurdles in the form of extreme poverty, injustices, deprivation, hunger and lack of access to basic amenities like clean water and sanitation.

There is no room for complacency.

The journey of Asian Century has just begun.

No doubt that “well begun is half done”, but there is a long road ahead;

many slippery precipices to negotiate;

unseen abysses to take into account;

and foggy summits to scale -- before we are home and dry.

There is no denying the fact that Asia has not been able to realize its full economic potential.

Poverty is on the rise.

Rampancy of disease, conflicts, joblessness, violence and squalor, climate change, environmental hazards and natural calamities have further eroded the prospects for sustainable growth, so critical for poverty alleviation.

The onset of globalization has thrown open new set of challenges and opportunities depending upon how the countries choose to respond to this process of evolution and change.

The way forward is clear and simple.

We first need to start with changing attitudes and mindsets as to how we see, perceive and plan things.

Inertia and status quo will have to be abandoned in our pursuit of shared well-being of our people in order to avoid being marginalized in an era when economic and political groupings are fast emerging.

APA has immense potential to transform the region into a zone of peace, stability and prosperity.

It is time for us to play to our strengths to overcome obstacles.

Our strength lies in our unity and in our collective potential that has put Asia on top of the world's financial, technological and cultural appplecart.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

We should be mindful that Asia cannot realize its full potential unless we resolve our differences peacefully and develop the culture of solving our problems indigenously and purposefully.

This is where APA offers Member countries potent alternate channels to manage and resolve inter-state as well as inter-faith conflicts, enabling an atmosphere and political space where tolerance and accommodation of divergent views is encouraged.

As we journey together in this Asian century, I have no doubt that a better and brighter future awaits our peoples.

Evident from the political activity in the region, Asia is potent in all dimensions and spheres to lead the world.

We need to carefully chalk out the path lying ahead by joining hands and building synergies.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Parliament represents the will and aspirations of the people.

It is an institution where the representatives of the people protect the interests of the citizens, voice their aspirations and legislate to ensure that the policies and measures of the government ensure a better life for the people.

If being elected brings special privilege and honour, it also entails huge responsibilities.

As representatives of the people, parliamentarians can serve as catalysts for change directly through their input in the policymaking process, and indirectly by shaping public opinion and setting the agenda for public debate.

The mechanism of inter-parliamentary cooperation gives us an opportunity to perform both these tasks effectively, by allowing us to look beyond geographical and intellectual borders to find new solutions to

enduring and emerging issues in our common quest for peace, security and socio-economic uplift of our peoples.

Parliaments— representing the will of the people— provide ideal platforms for addressing these core issues. As public representatives, we cannot remain oblivious to the plight of the masses and must seek out-of-the-box solutions.

We should be cognizant of high hopes and expectations pinned on us by the people.

We Parliamentarians are uniquely positioned to play a significant role in promoting the ideals of peace and prosperity in the region, and help Asia claim its rightful centre-stage place in the world.

In an inter-connected world, individual policies and problems of any nation have a rippling effect on its neighbourhood.

So, the parliamentarians must have a greater role through parliamentary diplomacy in the policy formulations concerning foreign relations and international cooperation.

APA holds the key in this regard as a bastion of parliamentary democracy.

I am confident that our deliberations will lead to further deepening of cooperation among member states in related fields, and help douse enduring

mistrusts and animosities, and promote regional peace and human development.

Allow me to conclude on an optimistic note that our deliberations and suggestions may helping member countries undertake concrete measures and initiatives for augmenting deeper and sustainable regional integration to realize all commonly cherished objectives.

May Allah Almighty help us all in our endeavors towards this noble cause for prosperity and betterment of our peoples.

**Thank you!**



GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY  
TURKISH GROUP OF  
ASIAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY



**THE SPEECH OF THE HEAD OF TURKISH DELEGATION TO APA,  
MR. BURHAN KAYATURK  
26 JULY 2016, ISLAMABAD**

Dear Colleagues,

I would like to share with you a dark night of Turkey and the heroic struggle of our nation to come out of this darkness.

**On the night of July 15 Turkey experienced a heinous military coup attempt by the members of the terrorist group led by Fethullah Gulen (FETÖ) against the government, the nation and democracy.** What we went through was a direct coup attempt towards our national will. This coup attempt would have been a serious blow to Turkey's democracy if it was not thwarted by the valiant efforts of our honorable people. **Unfortunately 248 citizens were killed and thousands of others were wounded during that attack on our republic, which is a source of great sadness for our country.**

**On that dark night, the Parliament was bombed. When the parliament was hit by bombs and mowed down by aircrafts during the coup attempt, our Speaker and our parliamentarians from both ruling and opposition parties were present in the General Assembly, in solidarity and unity with the citizens and the state.** In that deplorable attack, 12 personnel were wounded and our parliament building was seriously damaged.

Dear Colleagues, as soon as we knew that it was a staging for army coup, I got out of home along with my wife, my brothers and relatives. **In the streets we saw many injured people and destroyed vehicles by the tanks. After reaching Grand National Assembly of Turkey we also witnessed bombings to the Assembly as well.**

In the afternoon of July 16, the Turkish Parliament's General Assembly held an extraordinary session and under the leadership of the Speaker of the Parliament and all four political parties of our parliament - the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP), the main opposition Republican People's Party (CHP), the Nationalist Movement Party (MHP), and the Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) - issued a joint declaration condemning the failed military coup attempt and underscoring their solidarity against threats to the democracy. All four parties expressed their condemnation of the coup attempt, showing





GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF TURKEY  
TURKISH GROUP OF  
ASIAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY



invaluable unity and vowing to be united in the future in support of democracy. Members of the judiciary, the armed forces as well as the diplomatic corps were present in the General Assembly and they were all witnesses to this momentous event.

Above all, it was the Turkish nation who thwarted the plot. Our people displayed a historic solidarity as they took to the streets and remained defiant. Men, women, elderly and even children stood bravely in front of the tanks and reclaimed their democratic rights.

**In the current situation, the main backbone of the coup plotters have been captured and legal processes has begun.**

Dear colleagues,

During these tragic events, statements of some Western politicians and broadcasts of Western media were examples of hypocrisy. Unfortunately some parts of the Asian media were affected from the Western media outlets which distort the realities in the streets of Turkey.

Within the context of the ongoing measures for public order and security, a nation-wide State of Emergency was declared as from 21th July 2016 in accordance with our Constitution and in full observance of European Convention of Human Rights.

As you know, state of emergency is a measure permissible under international law taken by many states when there is an imminent threat to its security and well- being. It is evident that Turkey has faced serious and multi-dimensional national security threats since 15<sup>th</sup> July.

The state of emergency will not affect fundamental rights and freedoms of our citizens. On the contrary, it is a nation-wide measure taken for the efficient protection of the constitutional order as well as fundamental rights and freedoms.

**Dear Colleagues,**

**As members of the APA and elected representatives of our peoples, we need to stand united against these kinds of attacks on our democracies. It is now more important than ever that we are in unity, solidarity and support of each other and in doing so we will enable our democracies to grow stronger. I firmly believe that we have the support of our august APA.**

On behalf of the Turkish Delegation to the APA, I would like to reiterate my wish for the health, welfare, peace and safety of our peoples.

Thank you for your support and hospitality.

سعادة الرئيس،

أصحاب السعادة رؤساء وأعضاء الوفود المحترمين،

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،

بادئ ذي بدء اسمحوا لي أن أعبر باسم وفد المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية عن بالغ سعادتنا لمشاركتنا في هذا الاجتماع الذي يتناول عددا من القضايا المحورية المرتبطة بالتنمية المستدامة، وأن نعبر عن سعادتنا لالتحاق اجتماعنا هذا في جمهورية باكستان الإسلامية المعروفة بعراقتها وأصالتها، ودعمها لقضايا الدول الآسيوية، على وجه العموم، والعربية منها على وجه الخصوص، وفي مقدمتها القضية الفلسطينية. ولا يفوتني أن أعبر عن جزيل الشكر والتقدير للإخوة في مجلس الشيوخ الباكستاني على كرم الإستضافة وحسن الإستقبال والوفادة، الأمر الذي يعكس القيم النبيلة للشعب الباكستاني الصديق.

أصحاب السعادة،

كما تعلمون فإن تحقيق التنمية المستدامة يتطلب تحقيق نقلة نوعية مستمرة ومتعددة الأبعاد، تشمل تحقيق معدلات نمو اقتصادي تفوق معدلات النمو السكاني، وهو ما يتطلب تهيئة البيئة التشريعية والمؤسسية المناسبة، وتحسين نوعية الخدمات الحكومية الأساسية، لتشجيع الاستثمار المحلي وجذب الإستثمارات الخارجية، واستخدام الموارد بكفاءة وفاعلية، وتعزيز القدرات التنافسية، وبالتالي توسيع مستوى النشاط الاقتصادي أفقياً وعمودياً. كما يقتضي ذلك تحقيق تنمية اجتماعية وسياسية تضمن مشاركة واسعة الأطياف في عملية البناء والنماء، مع الحفاظ على البيئة النظيفة وعدم إلحاق الضرر بها من خلال الإستغلال الجائر لمواردها أو رفع مستويات التلوث الناجم عن النشاط الاقتصادي. وهذا يتطلب وجود برامج تنموية شاملة، ذات رؤية واضحة، تضع الإنسان في صلب أولوياتها، وتقوم على التناغم والتكامل بين مختلف الجهات ذات العلاقة، من مؤسسات قطاع عام وقطاع خاص ومنظمات مجتمع <sup>المدرج</sup> محلي، داخل الدولة الواحدة، إلى جانب التنسيق المستمر مع الشركاء الاقتصاديين على المستويين الإقليمي والدولي، وهو ما تعكسه القرارات المقترحة التي سيتم مناقشتها خلال هذا الإجتماع.

وأسمحوا لي، في هذا الإطار، أن أشير إلى بعض الجوانب التي لا بد من أخذها بعين الاعتبار لأنها تقف عائقا أمام تحقيق التنمية المستدامة المنشودة، وفي مقدمتها الأثر الذي تركته، وما زالت تتركه، موجات اللجوء على اقتصادات العديد من الدول في ظل ظروف عدم الاستقرار السياسي والأمني في المناطق المجاورة لها، حيث تترك هذه الموجات أثارا سلبية على الأداء الإقتصادي في الدول المستضيفة، وخصوصا النامية منها. وكما تشير تقارير المؤسسات الدولية، وأحدثها تقرير منظمة أوكسفام الذي صدر قبل أيام، فإن أغنى ستة دول في العالم تستضيف ما نسبته ٩% فقط من مجموع اللاجئين في العالم، في حين يقع العبء الأكبر على كاهل اقتصادات الدول النامية، وهو ما يتطلب دعوة المجتمع الدولي لتحمل مسؤولياته الأخلاقية من خلال استيعاب المزيد من اللاجئين، من جهة، وتقديم المساعدة الكافية الكفيلة بتغطية النفقات المباشرة وغير المباشرة التي تنوء بحملها الدول النامية المستضيفة للعدد الأكبر من اللاجئين كالأردن وباكستان ولبنان، من جهة أخرى. وهو ما أثر سلبا على موازنات هذه الدول، وأسهم في تضخم مديونياتها، وتعرض اقتصاداتها، بل ونسيجها الاجتماعي للعديد من المخاطر. ومما يجدر ذكره أن الأردن يستضيف الآن قرابة ١.٣ مليون من الأشقاء السوريين، مع ما تركه ذلك من ضغوط على موازنة الدولة ومديونيتها، وعلى البنية التحتية، والموارد الطبيعية الشحيحة أصلا.

إلى جانب ذلك، فإن الوقت قد حان للتأكيد على مبدأ المسؤولية الاجتماعية للقطاع الخاص كآلية لتحمل الشركات جانبا من مسؤولية الحد من أفتي الفقر والبطالة، من خلال تقديم الدعم المادي والعيني، وبناء القدرات المؤسسية للمجتمعات المحلية لتمكينها من إقامة مشاريع تسهم في خلق فرص العمل وتوليد الدخل، وهو ما يعود بالنفع على المجتمع بشكل عام، كما يسهم في إضفاء صبغة أخلاقية على مؤسسات القطاع الخاص، ويمثل استثمارا يعود عليها بزيادة الأرباح وتقليل النزاعات مع المجتمعات التي تتواجد فيها أو تتعامل معها. وقد أصبح من الضرورة بمكان قيام الحكومات بوضع الأطر التنظيمية اللازمة لمفهوم المسؤولية الاجتماعية للقطاع الخاص كمحور رئيسي ضمن تشريعات الحكم الرشيد واستراتيجيات محاربة الفقر والبطالة، في إطار السعي لتعظيم العوائد منها. ومن الجدير ذكره أن الأردن قد خطا خطوات جادة في هذا الإطار وباتت الكثير من الشركات، وخاصة الكبيرة منها، تضع المسؤولية الاجتماعية ضمن استراتيجياتها وخططها السنوية.

إضافة إلى ذلك فإن موضوع الشراكة بين القطاعين العام الخاص قد يكون من الآليات التي قد تمكن اقتصاداتنا من تنفيذ العديد من المشاريع الحيوية الكبرى التي قد يعجز القطاع العام عن تنفيذها في ظل العجزات المالية وتضخم المديونية

الداخلية والخارجية. ومن شأن هذه الشراكة أن تستقطب المزيد من مدخرات واستثمارات القطاع الخاص، وتعظم الاستفادة من خبراته الفنية والتمويلية، إلى جانب توزيع المخاطر وتقاسم المكاسب بين الجانبين. وهو أمر يستحق التركيز عليه، أيضاً، عند مناقشة مشاريع القرارات المطروحة على هذه اللجنة. ويسعدني إعلامكم أن مجلس الأمة الأردني قد أقر قبل عدة شهور قانوناً للمشاركة بين القطاعين العام الخاص، يتوقع أن يسهم في تنفيذ العديد من المشاريع الضخمة، وخاصة في مجال البنية التحتية.

وفيما يتعلق بقضايا البيئة، فلا بد من التأكيد على أهمية توجيه المزيد من الاستثمارات نحو مشاريع الطاقة المتجددة لزيادة نسبة الطاقة النظيفة المولدة من المصادر المتجددة، كالشمس والرياح وتدفق المياه، للحد من التلوث والاحتباس الحراري الناتج عن الاستخدام المفرط لمصادر الطاقة التقليدية، الأمر الذي أصبح يهدد صحة وحياة مئات الملايين من سكان المعمورة للخطر، ناهيك عن تأثيره الكارثي على البيئة بمختلف مكوناتها. وقد اتخذ الأردن العديد من الحوافز لتشجيع الاستثمار في مشاريع الطاقة النظيفة، وباتت هذه المشاريع تولد قرابة ٧% من إجمالي الطاقة، ومن المستهدف أن تصل هذه النسبة إلى ١٠% في عام ٢٠٢٠.

وفي موضوع متصل لا يغيب عن البال ممارسات الإحتلال الإسرائيلي من استغلال جائر لموارد الطاقة الفلسطينية، وخاصة المياه، وحرمان اصحاب الأرض الأصليين منها، هذا إلى جانب طمر مخلفات الطاقة النووية الإسرائيلية في الأراضي الفلسطينية، وهو ما يتطلب وقفة جادة من المجتمع الدولي ضد هذه الممارسات.

سعادة الرئيس،

أصحاب السعادة رؤساء و أعضاء الوفود المحترمين،

في الختام لا يسعني إلا أن أعبر عن الشكر والتقدير للإخوة القائمين على هذا الإجتماع على حسن التنظيم والجهود الدؤوبة التي يقومون بها لإنجاح فعاليات هذا الاجتماع، متمنياً أن نخلص إلى نتائج تصب في صالح جميع الدول الآسيوية من خلال الأفكار التي سيتم تداولها، والقرارات التي سيتم اعتمادها.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،،،

د. تسير السعادي

مجلس الاعيان الاردني

كلمة

لوفد الشعبة البرلمانية لمجلس النواب البحريني

المشارك في اجتماع اللجنة الدائمة المعنية بالشؤون الاقتصادية والتنمية المستدامة للجمعية البرلمانية الآسيوية

الجمهورية الباكستانية الاسلامية - إسلام آباد

خلال الفترة (٢٦ - ٢٧ يوليو ٢٠١٦م)

٢٤ يوليو ٢٠١٦م

والحمد لله والصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد خاتم الأنبياء  
والمرسلين وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين

معالي الرئيس،،

أصحاب السعادة رؤساء الوفود وممثلي السلطة التشريعية،،

السيدات والسادة،،

الحضور الكريم،،

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته وبعد،،

يسعدني بدايةً أن أتقدم إليكم بإسمي وبأسم أعضاء وفد الشعبة  
البرلمانية لمملكة البحرين بجزيل الشكر والتقدير إلى جمهورية  
باكستان الإسلامية رئيساً وحكومةً وشعباً على حسن الاستقبال وكرم  
الضيافة التي حظينا بها، كما يشرفني أن انقل إليكم جميعاً تحيات  
القيادة الرشيدة ورئيس مجلس النواب وشعب البحرين متمنين لكم  
وللشعب الباكستاني موفور الصحة والعافية واجتماع الجمعية  
البرلمانية الآسيوية التوفيق والسداد.

معالي الرئيس،،

اصحاب السعادة،،

السيدات والسادة،،

ان هذا الاجتماع يمثل مناسبة هامة وفرصة لبحث سبل التعاون القائمة بين الدول الآسيوية في شتى المجالات التنموية، وتبادل وجهات النظر حول السياسات المناسبة لتذليل كافة التحديات التي تعيق التعاون بين الدول الآسيوية، حيث أن التنسيق السياسي والتعاون الاقتصادي الفعال يحقق الانسجام فيما بين الدول والذي ينعكس بدوره على تنمية علاقات الشراكة الاقتصادية وتأمين التدفقات الاستثمارية، وذلك من خلال العمل الجماعي الذي يؤدي إلى أنجح السياسات القادرة على وضع الاقتصاد العالمي وسبل التنمية المستدامة في مسارها الصحيح، وإننا نأمل كبرلمانيين أن يسهم هذا الاجتماع في دعم مسيرة التعاون بين الدول الآسيوية وترجمة علاقاتها التاريخية إلى واقع ملموس من التعاون الدولي المثمر على جميع الأصعدة، بما ينعكس ايجاباً على رخاء شعوب المنطقة، وضمن تحقيق الاستقرار والتعايش السلمي.

اصحاب السعادة،،

إن مملكة البحرين بقيادة حضرة صاحب الجلالة الملك حمد بن عيسى آل خليفة عاهل البلاد المفدى تعتمد سياسة الالتزام بالأعراف والتقاليد الدبلوماسية، والتي تقوم على احترام سيادة الدول ، ولا تقبل إلى جانبها اشقائها في دول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية بأي تدخل في شؤونها الداخلية، وزعزعة أمنها واستقرارها، وإثارة النعرات الطائفية بين نسيجها الاجتماعي.

كما أن السلطة التشريعية في مملكة البحرين لتدين وتستنكر جميع الأعمال الإرهابية النكراء التي تخالف الشرائع السماوية والأعراف الإنسانية، مؤكداً بأن ظاهرة الإرهاب تتطلب مزيداً من الجهود على مستوى العمل التشريعي للتصدي لهذه الظاهرة الخارجية عن الأعراف الإنسانية، والتي ليس لها أي صلة بأي دين أو معتقد، مؤكداً كذلك على مسؤولية البرلمانات الآسيوية في هذا الجانب، وتحملها إلى جانب الاتحادات والتجمعات البرلمانية لسن تشريعات وقوانين تواجه هذه الظاهرة البشعة .



اصحاب السعادة،،

ومن جهة اخرى فان اسهامات الجاليات الآسيوية منذ قدومها إلى مملكة البحرين في العمل بجد نحو تحقيق التقدم والازدهار ورفع معدلات النمو والتطور في المملكة، فهي تعتبر مكوناً أساسياً في سوق العمل البحريني والحياة التجارية، وإننا في هذا المحفل لنود الإشادة بهم والتأكيد على دورهم وما حققوه من انجازات مشهودة، فالجاليات الآسيوية تلقى كل ترحيب ورعاية واهتمام ودعم كافة الجهات الرسمية وغير الرسمية في مملكة البحرين.

وتعد مملكة البحرين من أوائل الدول الجاذبة للاستثمار في المنطقة، فهي تعتبر الوجهة الأولى للمستثمرين وذلك لأسباب كثيرة منها حرية الضرائب وتوفير الحياة الهادئة والفرص المتاحة في شتى مجالات العمل والاستثمارات.

كما أن لمملكة البحرين خصوصاً ودول مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية بشكل عام – باعتبارنا كيان واحد - علاقات تجارية وثيقة تربط بيننا وبين دول آسيا الصديقة في شتى المجالات وينعكس ذلك جلياً من خلال استعراض حجم التبادل التجاري بين دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي والدول الآسيوية والذي فاق ال ٩٩ مليار دولار امريكي، كما جاء قرار حكومة مملكة البحرين في يوليو الجاري

بشأن تعديل نسب استملاك المستثمرين بالأنشطة التجارية تأكيداً على النهج الذي سلكته مملكة البحرين في جذب للمستثمرين والعمالة الآسيوية. وذلك من خلال فتح العديد من الأنشطة لتملك الأجانب لها بنسبة ١٠٠ في المئة؛ سعياً لجذب الاستثمارات في مختلف القطاعات المصنفة حسب التصنيف الدولي.

أن مملكة البحرين تعد من الدول الرائدة في مثل هذه المبادرات والمشاريع الطموحة في المنطقة في كافة المجالات ومن ضمنها المجالات الاقتصادية وعلى سبيل المثال لا الحصر وجود البنوك التي تدعم المشاريع الصغيرة من خلال منح القروض الميسرة والصغيرة كبنك الأسرة وبنك الابداع وبنك البحرين للتنمية.

معالي الرئيس،،

اصحاب السعادة،،

ان استمرار الوضع الانساني المتأزم في دولة فلسطين المحتلة وفي عاصمتها القدس الشريف، وضعف جهود المجتمع الدولي في ايجاد حل للقضية الفلسطينية ودعمها في شتى المجالات، اضافة الى استمرار انتهاكات الكيان الصهيوني المحتل لكافة القرارات الدولية وخاصة المتعلقة برفع الحصار ووقف تجريد المواطنين الفلسطينيين من اراضيهم والتوسع الاستيطاني ورفض عودة اللاجئين

الفلسطينيين ليمثل تحدي خطير لمدى مصداقية المجتمع الدولي وقراراته واهمية احترامها والالتزام بها، كما يدعونا الى ضرورة التكاتف للضغط على الكيان الصهيوني المحتل للالتزام بهذه القرارات، وضرورة استمرار دعم الشعب الفلسطيني في المحافل الدولية والاقليمية حتى يحصل هذا الشعب على ابسط حقوقه الانسانية في اقامة دولته وعاصمتها القدس الشريف ووقف التوسع الاستيطاني على الاراضي الفلسطينية ورفع الحصار وحرية الحركة والتنقل للفلسطينيين والسماح بعودة اللاجئين، اضافة الى فرض وجود فلسطين كدولة من خلال مشاركتها في كافة المحافل الدولية والاقليمية ودعم قدرتها على بناء مؤسساتها وادارتها بالصورة التي تلبى تطلعات الشعب الفلسطيني وهو الامر الذي بلا شك سيحقق الامن والاستقرار في المنطقة والعالم.

ختاماً، نتمنى لكل الدول الآسيوية الشقيقة المزيد من التقدم والازدهار والرخاء، ولاجتماع الجمعية البرلمانية الآسيوية أن يحقق أهدافه بجهود وإسهامات وحرص جميع الوفود البرلمانية المشاركة لما فيه خير ومصحة شعوبنا جميعاً.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

**Speech presented by Hon. M.H.M.Navavi member of parliament of Sri Lanka at the General debate and speeches by the heads of delegation on Asian Parliamentary Association - Standing committee meeting on Economic and sustainable development.**

The. Head table, member of the parliaments of the Asian Parliament Assembly colleagues and friends. Assalam o allaikum. I am represent on of the smallest country in the region Sri Lanka, Mohamed Navavi, Member of parliament and my colleague brother Parliamentarian Thilakarajah. I thank the government and the senate of Pakisatan for inviting us for this great occasion in fact one of our first occasion to this assembly. I am proud to say we as the members of APA, we have got to gather to affirming going on problem long time in the region to discussion and Time to take solutions, improve and say 'We Asians must rule Asia'. We should not be ruled by others.

What's is happening today as it was mentioned earlier, where representing over 35 percent of the world population, unfortunately we have to follow the advices of certain countries. But we have to stand together as one United - one family, I am sure insha allah near future we can be the rulers of Asia.

You see now, our country as I said one of the smallest countries for last 30 years we had a terrible bloody war but alhamdulillah it was brought to the end. New government was formed new president His excellency Mythripala Sirisena and Honorable Prime minister Ranil Wickramadinghe and now peace has come in to our country. But still we as a small nation We have been finding difficulty to put our feet forward. Why I say is, as members of APA all countries we must get to gather when there is a problem in one country - one nation, we have to get to gather to look after the interest of all people I am sure than, we can go ahead for the better future.

You see, there are so many problems in our country. Still we face. We must thanks members of the Middle East countries are here they are helpful indeed to us so many thousands of thousands of Sri Lankans working in your area. They are with us and helping us more and more. This is the attitude what we expect from all countries.

Then we take the question of the war I can remember the government of the Pakistan helped a lot to end the war, if not we would have not finish the war. So this is what expect small countries from the member countries. Any country cannot exist on their own Unless and other vise if we are not united.

If you take the example the country like turkey, they are helping us a lot and we have good relationship with the ambassador in our country they are helpful to us. In turkey in the recent past Democratically elected government with in a short period what was happened as speaker mentioned here, people of the turkey got to gather within 24 hours the people were able to solve the problem. This one good example how the people of turkey United got to gather how they defended their government. How they save the country.so, keep this things in our mind.

Today we are very happy as parliamentarian of Sri Lanka, peace have come to Sri Lanka. we are living peacefully specially the minority living peacefully. This is what we expect. But We need all your help for our country as I said 30 years suffered by the war. To uplift our way of living further.

Today We were talking about environmental issues poverty, all these problems are there. In certain area we have these problems. I was listening to honorable speakers of the other countries, so as the single problem as a single unit this must be considered. When it is considered and looked after, countries which are stronger powerful wealthy and the same time there poor struggling fighting to put their feet on the ground. If we get to gather this can be single Asian issue not a issue of one country.

At the other main reason we have come across so many organizations, we have discussions, we passed resolutions but ' I am sorry to say not this certain organizations nothing fruit full happen. I hope and pray this organization wonderful and powerful and led by strong politicians there should not be more talking and less action but we need less talking and more action in the future to save this region.

Once again government of Pakistan and senate inviting us looks after us and giving and opportunity to share our thoughts. Thanking you Assalam o allaikum.



Asian Parliamentary Assembly  
Standing Committee Meeting on  
Economic and Sustainable Development  
In Islamabad, Pakistan

26-27 July 2016

**SPEECH BY HEAD OF DELEGATION  
HON. MR. TJATUR SAPTO EDY  
(Member of the Committee for Inter Parliamentary Cooperation)**

**Honourable Chairperson, Head of Delegates and Delegates of APA,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.  
May peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be upon you.**

At the outset, allow me to extend our warmest appreciation to the Senate and National Assembly of Pakistan for holding this Meeting and inviting us to Islamabad. We also extend our appreciation to the Secretariat of APA for its efforts in the proceedings of APA.

Before I proceed to the speech for this general debate, kindly allow me to introduce myself. My name is **Tjatur Sapto Edy**, member of the House Commission 7 which oversees Energy, natural mineral resources, research and technology, as well as the environment.

I am here today with my colleague, **Hon. Mr. Hamdhani**, member of House Commission 4, which oversees agriculture, plantations, maritime affairs, fisheries and food.

**Delegates,  
Ladies and gentlemen,**

The agenda of this Meeting is very timely considering the world is currently at a critical juncture, when nations are confronted with multitude challenges, among others economic slowdown, poverty eradication, issues of humanity of our common concerns, energy shortage and the adverse impact of climate change.

**Delegates,  
Ladies and gentlemen,**

On the issue of poverty, we acknowledge that poverty continues to be the biggest challenge of our time. The Indonesian Parliament has been actively involved in the policy making process, budget allocation and oversight of poverty eradication programs. The efforts to



eradicate poverty should be holistic and integrated into the national strategy, and calls for local, national, regional as well as global participation.

**Delegates,  
Ladies and gentlemen,**

As global economic demand for energy in Asia increase significantly and is expected to be doubled by 2030, we must address the problem of energy security by taking short and medium term actions. Only 13% of Indonesia's total energy consumption is from renewable energy which is generated from hydro turbine, biomass and geo thermal. Indonesia is projected to double its renewable energy consumption to 23 per cent by 2025. As one of the ways to reduce the use of fossil fuel, we support the use of Fatty Acid Methyl Esters (FAME) in producing among others biodiesel. In this regard, among others Indonesia is committed in making sure that the composition of FAME mixture in biofuel is 20%, the highest globally.

**Delegates,  
Ladies and gentlemen,**

As an archipelagic country comprising of more than 17.000 islands, Indonesia is prone to the adverse impact of climate change and other environmental challenges. As part of its commitment to sustainable development, Indonesia welcomes the Paris Agreement, which was adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) UNFCCC, as a legally binding, fair, balanced, and effective agreement for all parties.

As a strong commitment to the Paris Agreement, Indonesia has taken a number of strategic measures, including:

1. Voluntary commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emission up to 26% by 2020, and even further reduction of up to 41% with the international support;
2. Submitting its INDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat, in which it voluntary commits to further reducing its greenhouse gas emission up to 29% compared to the business as usual (BAU) scenario by 2030;
3. Extending the moratorium on new forestry concessions from 2015 to 2017





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The Paris agreement extends beyond a commitment to tackle climate change. It also provides us with the means to rethink about the financing of national and international climate change strategy. Against this backdrop, parliamentarians could initiate a green budgeting and play a key role in monitoring the distribution of public funds, international aid for programs that address climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

**Delegates,  
Ladies and gentlemen,**

Realizing our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, Indonesia is of the view that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is crucially important to be achieved.

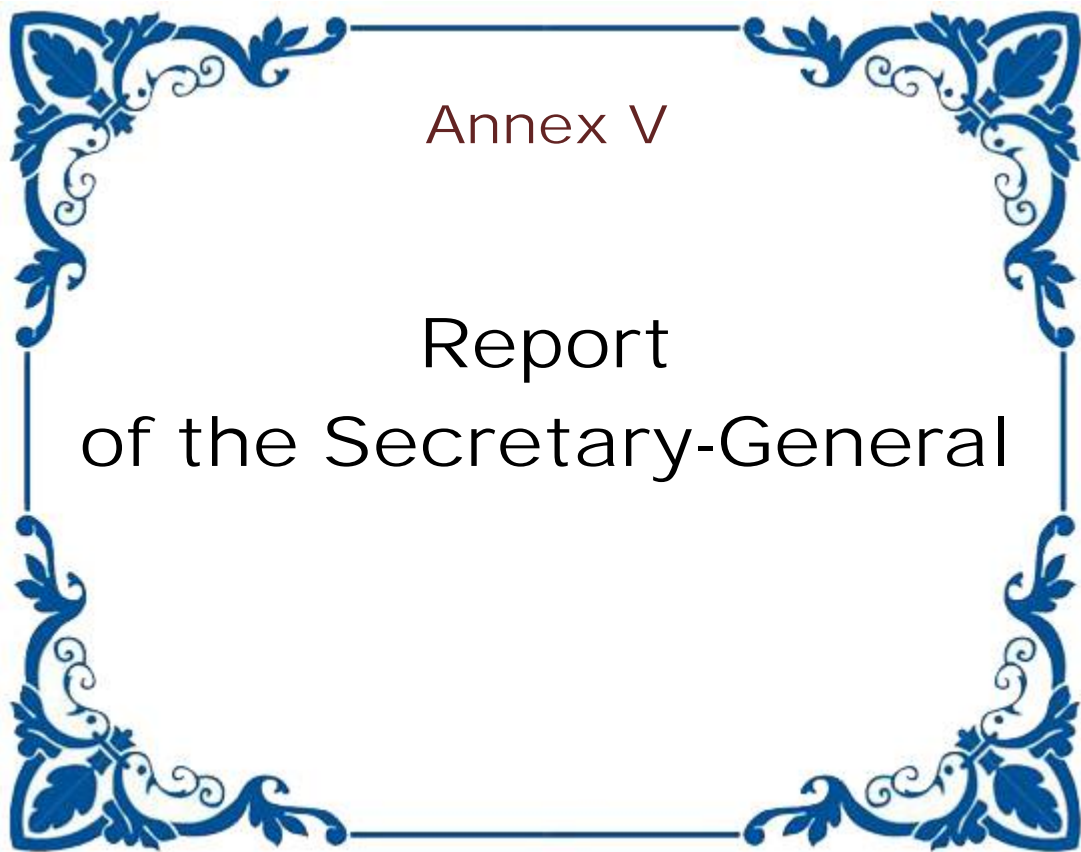
Let me recall the important role of parliaments as stated in paragraph 45 of the UN Declaration on SDGs. National parliaments play roles through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets which will ensure accountability for the effective implementation of commitments.

Let me conclude by urging Parliamentarians of APA member countries to proactively engage in addressing our common challenges on economic and sustainable development. Indonesia believes that APA cooperation brings us closer, creates more interactions among us and eventually addresses our common problems.

**I love you all.  
I thank you.**

\*\*\*\*





Annex V

Report  
of the Secretary-General



**Report of the Secretary-General**

**APA Standing Committee  
on Economic & Sustainable Development**

**SG/Rep/2016/03**

**Islamabad, Pakistan**

**26 -27 July 2016**

## **Background**

The APA Plenary at its Eight Session in Phnom Penh decided, by its resolutions on the APA Economic & Sustainable Development Standing Committee, contained in Documents APA Resolution on Integrated Energy Market in Asia (APA/Res/2015/05); APA Resolution on Environmental Issues, Global Warming, Climate Change, and Planting Billions of Trees throughout Asia (APA/Res/2015/07) and APA Resolution on Alleviating Poverty in Asia (APA/Res/2015/08), the following:

**Decide** to promote the establishment of a regional cooperative relationship between West Asia and East & South Asia, aiming ultimately at a harmonized cooperation to achieve a sustainable Asian Integrated Energy Market in the continent;

**Urge** the Asian Parliaments to collectively address the challenges of macroeconomic instability including the establishment of a current global financial architecture and its elements;

**Request** the APA Member Parliaments to prevent climate change through appropriate legislations and active, systematic, identifiable measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;

**Call on** APA Member Parliaments to participate actively in the achievement of SDGs and urge Member Parliaments to encourage their governments to facilitate adoption of pro-poor economic growth policy;

## **1. Integrated Energy Market in Asia**

### **The Possibility of a Regional Energy Cooperation in Asia**

Energy demand in Asia is projected to grow by 4.8% a year for the next 20 years. Urban population nearly doubles from 1.6 billion to 3.1 billion by 2050. Asia is projected to surpass the OECD before 2030 to become the world's largest energy consuming block.

Asian countries own over 62% of world's crude oil resources and 54% of world's natural gas resources. This region also possesses 26% of world's coal resources.

Persian Gulf countries, by having 56.6% of world's oil resources (about 754 billion barrels) and 40.6% of world's natural gas resources (about 76 trillion m<sup>3</sup>); claim an especially important geopolitical, geo-economic, and geostrategic position.

Asian countries produce over 42% of world's oil, 37% of which can be attributed to Middle East countries, China and Kazakhstan. The Asian countries also produce 31% of world natural gas, 18.5% of which can be attributed to Iran, Qatar, China, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Asia produces 59% of world's coal, 53% of which can be attributed to China, India, Indonesia and Kazakhstan.

On the other hand, Asia with an area of 30% of earth's dry land contains 4.2 billion people. China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan, are world's most populated countries and are in Asia.

The presence of countries such as Japan, South Korea and developing countries such as China and India in Asia, mean an increasing need for energy in this continent.

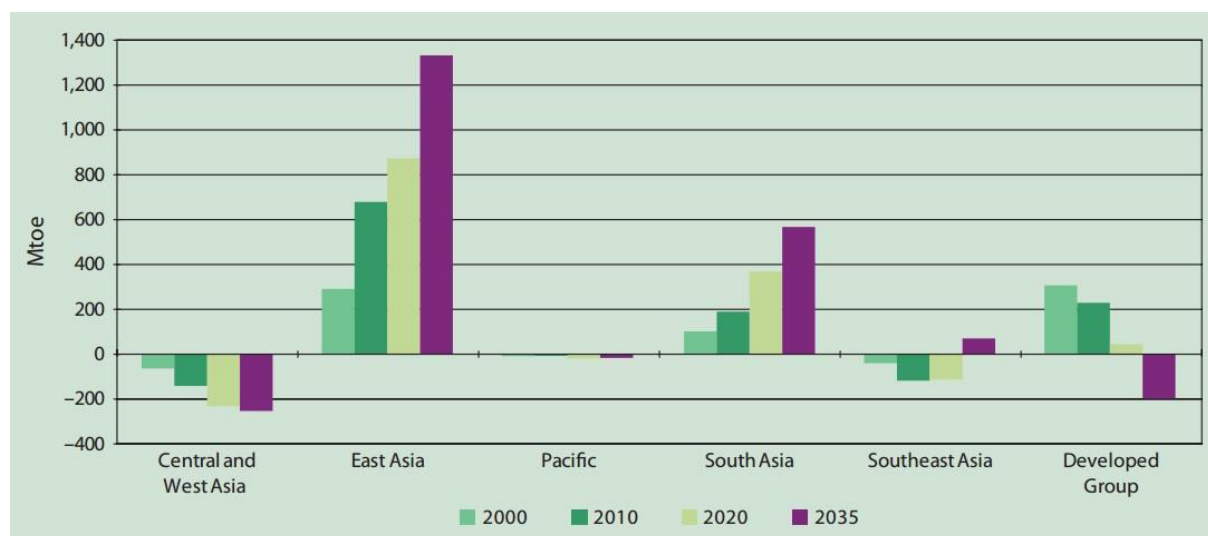
In 2010, 45% of Asia's energy needs were supplied by coal, China and India the largest users of this energy source.

Oil and gas also supplied 31% and 17%, respectively, of Asia's energy needs; other energy forms supplied 7% of the needs.

Currently, Asian countries consume 38.7% of world's oil, 19% of which is consumed by China, India and Japan. These countries also consume 65% of world's coal, 54.5 of which can be attributed to China and India.

**Conclusion:** Asian countries are both main producers and consumers of energy. Therefore AIEM already exists in Asia to some extent.

### Net Fossil Fuel Imports/Exports in Asia

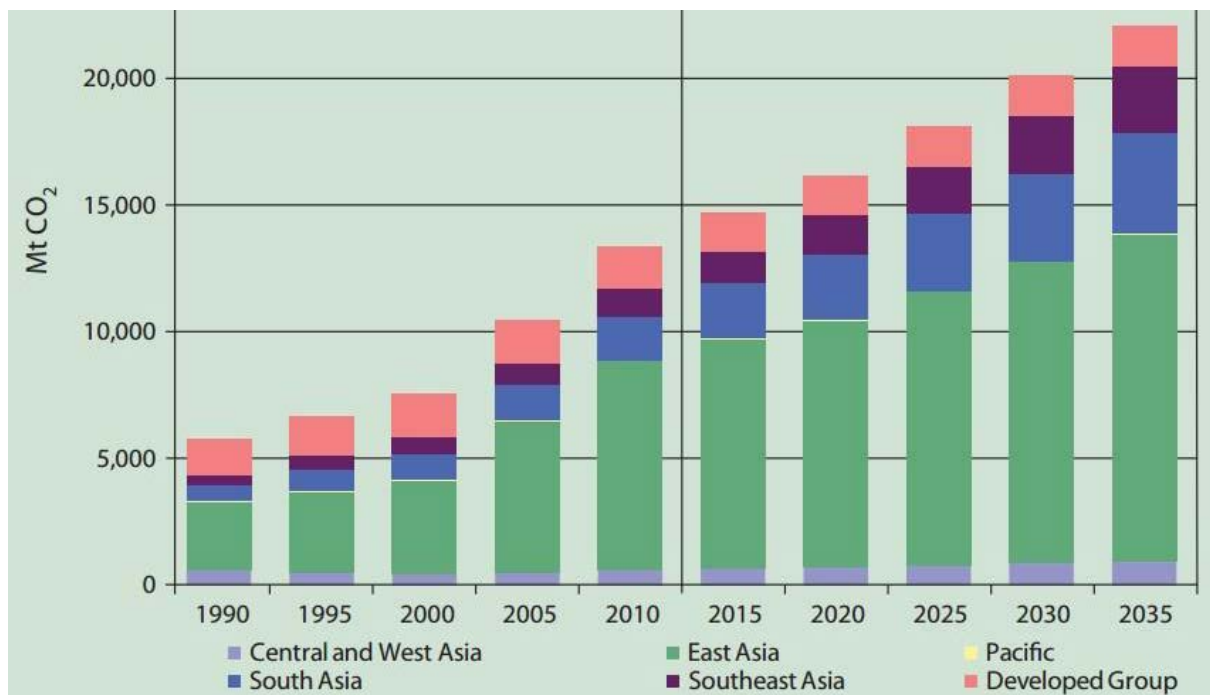


Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent      Source: ADB, 2013

### Electricity Demand in Asia



### Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Asia (1990–2035)



Mt CO<sub>2</sub> = million tons of carbon dioxide Source: ADB 2013

## **2. Environmental Issues, Global Warming, Climate Change, and Planting Billions of Trees throughout Asia**

Climate change is closely related to the rise of the global economy since the industrial revolution. As scientific evidence shows, the increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is attributable to human activities since WWII, leading to global warming, rising sea levels, and more frequent occurrences of extreme weather. Scientists warned that immediate action must be taken by the international community if we are to stop the globe from warming more than 2oC above pre-industrial levels and avoid catastrophic ecological consequences. In this respect, Asia is gradually become the main consumer of the energy in the world. It means APA should be more concerned about the environmental impact of energy consumption. The negative and irreversible consequences of global warming on Asia should come into serious attention of Asian Parliaments. Any improvement in energy efficiency will have significant effect on mitigating the environmental impact of the use of fossil fuels in Asia. Energy conservation has positive impact in different economic fields and areas specially on global warming.

The 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21 was held in Paris, France, from 30 November to 12 December 2015. It was the 21st yearly session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 11th session of the Meeting of the Parties to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The conference negotiated the Paris Agreement, a global agreement on the reduction of climate change, the text of which represented a consensus of the representatives of the 196 parties attending it. The agreement will become legally binding if joined by at least 55

countries which together represent at least 55 percent of global greenhouse emissions. On 22 April 2016 (Earth Day), 174 countries signed the agreement in New York, and began adopting it within their own legal systems (through ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession).

According to the organizing committee at the outset of the talks, the expected key result was an agreement to set a goal of limiting global warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius (°C) compared to pre-industrial levels. The agreement calls for zero net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions to be reached during the second half of the 21st century. In the adopted version of the Paris Agreement, the parties will also "pursue efforts to" limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C. The 1.5 °C goal will require zero emissions sometime between 2030 and 2050, according to some scientists.

### **3. Poverty Eradication**

Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development resolves to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and to heal and secure our planet.

The first Sustainable Development Goal aims to “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”. Its seven associated targets aims, among others, to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty, and implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

In "The Future We Want", the outcome document of Rio+20, Member States emphasized the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, addressing the root causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all level.

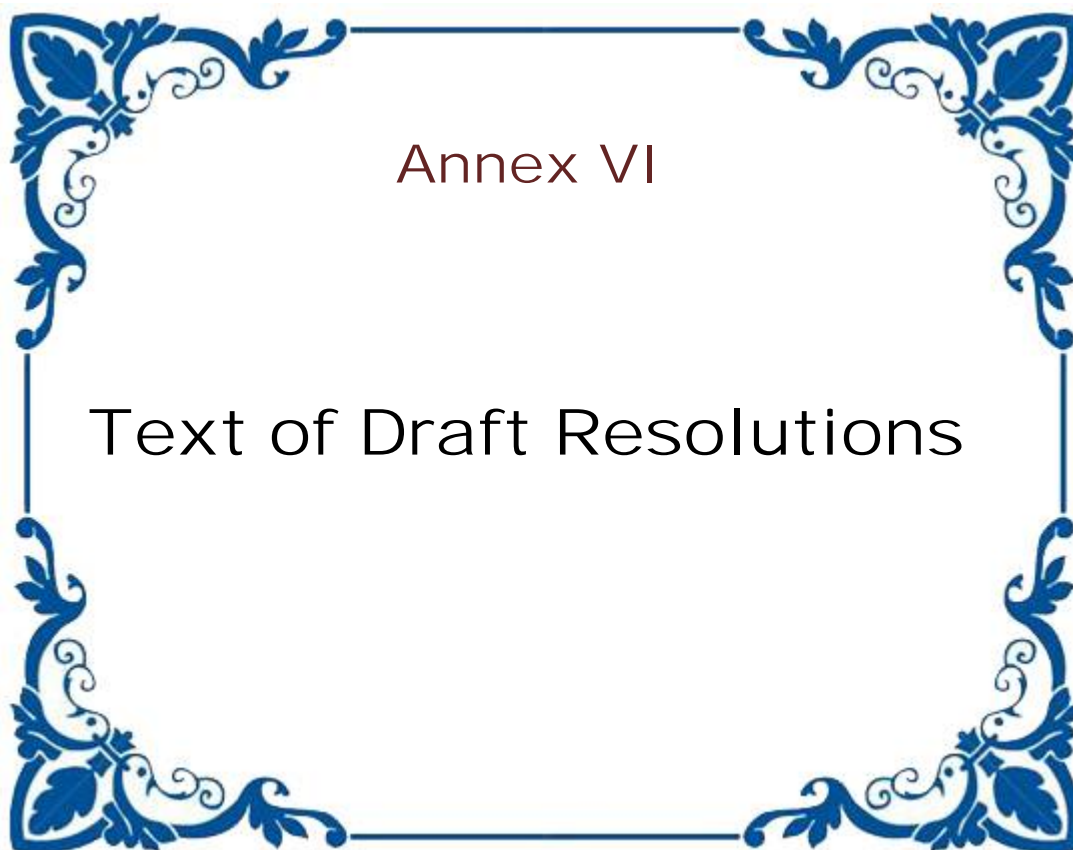
Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The Rio+20 outcomes reiterated the commitment to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.

Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.

#### **4. Financial Affairs: Ensuring efforts for Economic Growth**

Since 2008, the Asian governments have been forced by the turbulent and inhospitable global economic environment to navigate their economies through the most severe and sustained global economic crisis in our history. In response, Asian Governments mostly rolled out a short-term development strategy to achieve economic stabilization, adjustment and growth. To the extent that any real growth prospects were dependent on the upturn in the global economy, the protracted nature of the global downturn led to the postponement of any significant real growth. Asian governments were however successful in keeping their economies stable by maintaining a comfortable level of foreign exchange reserves, securing jobs and maintaining a comfortable social safety net. This development strategy recognizes, as a point of departure, the need and urgency to jumpstart and sustain private sector and investment led, productivity and export driven growth based on an environmentally green and socially sustainable and equitable economy while radically adjusting and reforming the Asian economy. While seeking to broadly achieve sustainable growth and development, the framework took implicit and explicit cognizance of the need to ensure environmentally efficient resource use in the context of a green economy in Asia. The main efforts were based on the returning the Asian economy to a sustainable growth rate of 3 to 4 per cent while maintaining macroeconomic stability; facilitating broad based adjustments and reforms in the Asian economy; enhancing social and human development and; enhancing energy and environmental sustainability in the context of the green economy. This growth must be managed in a way that was environmentally and fiscally sustainable, would generate employment opportunities (labor intensive growth) and would ensure that the fruits of economic growth contribute to poverty alleviation in an equitable manner.





Annex VI

Text of Draft Resolutions



## Draft Resolution on Asian Integrated Energy Market

Resolution 201614

Page 1 of 2

*We, the Members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,*

**Recalling** APA Resolution on Integrated Energy Market in Asia (APA/Res/2015/05) adopted at the 8<sup>th</sup> APA Plenary in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, December 2015 and other relevant APA.

**Welcoming** the Report of the Secretary-General on the Asian Integrated Energy Market (AIEM), to the meeting of the Energy Sub-Committee held in Islamabad, Pakistan, on 27 July 2016;

**Considering** the role of energy market integration between West and East Asia that will be even more important in the future due to high rate of energy consumption in the East and South of Asia.

**Concerning** about the political turbulence in the West Asia in recent years as a real obstacle for the realization of Asian Integrated Energy Market;

**Recognizing** that “Integrated Asian Energy Market” can help the Asian countries to maximize the interests of both producers and consumers and minimize the risks and costs of energy in Asia;

**Welcoming** the strong support of North-East, East and South-East Asia for “Integrated Asian Energy Market”

**Emphasizing** the need to develop multilateral co-operation among Asian countries and the work of APA to develop an Integrated Energy Market in Asia as efforts to provide a sustainable, green and clean energy as they are crucial for the climate change mitigation and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals;

**Reaffirming** the importance of adoption and implementation of environmentally sound energy policies and projects throughout Asia;

**Welcoming** the decreasing trend of energy intensity in the most regions of the world and in particular in Asia;

**Welcoming** the Asian governments’ commitments to reduce carbon emissions affecting global warming and environmental cleanness;

*We, therefore;*

1. **Decide** to expand the mandate of the Advisory Group on Energy not only to link the demand and the supply for energy in Asia but also to promote the sustainable use of

energy, in line with the spirit enshrined in the UN Summit 2015 Declaration in order to secure our planet for present and future generations;

2. **Call upon** APA Member Parliaments to encourage their respective governments to scale up bilateral and multilateral cooperation among Asian countries on energy-related issues to further develop energy cooperation and its sustainability and to be linked such efforts with those existing international commitments such as the SDGs and the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC);
3. **Call upon** APA Member States in South and West Asia to respond positively and urgently to the appeal of “Integrated Asian Energy Market” in North-East, East and South-East Asia
4. **Urge** all Members of APA Parliaments to report to the Secretary-General on their national experiences in the field of increasing energy efficiency and their energy policies for the betterment of the information of the Advisory Group;
5. **Request** the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member Parliaments on the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the next meeting of the Standing Committee;
6. **Decide** to extend the mandate of the Sub-Committee to promote the development of the Asian Integrated Energy Market.





## Draft Resolution on Environmental Issues

Resolution 201615

Page 1 of 4

*We, the Members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,*

**Recalling** APA Resolution on Environmental Issues, Global Warming, Climate Change, and Planting Billions of Trees Throughout Asia (APA/Res/2015/07) adopted at the 8<sup>th</sup> APA Plenary in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, December 2015 and other relevant APA resolutions;

**Welcoming** the Report of the Secretary-General on Environmental Issues, Global Warming, and Planting Billions of Trees throughout Asia, contained in document SG/Rep/2016/03-2 dated 20 July 2016;

**Recognizing** the need to pursue the components of sustainable development namely the economic growth, social development and environmental protection in a balanced and mutually supportive manner;

**Highlighting** the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and UN Convention Biological Diversity (UNCBD), UN Convention to Combat Desertification and the International Conference on Financing for Development among others;

**Recognizing** that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet and thus requires the widest possible cooperation by all countries, and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions,

**Underlining** the necessity of a comprehensive and long-term strategy to combat desertification and marine life deterioration, thus improving the living conditions of the people living in arid, semi-arid and coastal areas;

**Recognizing** the significance of exchanging information on environmental issues among Asian countries and transfer of environmental technology, in particular scientific and technical assistance, from those countries with high capabilities in the area of sustainable development to less developed countries in Asia;

**Recognizing** the urgent need to enhance the provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties, in a predictable manner, to enable enhanced pre-2020 action by developing country Parties,

**Concerning** about the negative environmental impact of unbridled energy consumption on a global scale and particularly in Asia;

**Encouraging** Asian parliaments to speed up their acceptance of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, in order to provide further momentum for global climate action for the years leading up to 2020;

**Supporting** the global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of at least 50 per cent by 2050 compared with the levels in 1990, in the context of equitable access to sustainable development, so as to limit global warming in this century to below 2 °C or 1.5 °C.

**Calling upon** developed countries and international institutions to assist Asian developing countries, in their efforts to deal with negative consequences of environmental degradation effectively and *reiterating* the importance of devising a proper mechanism for technology transfer and financing environmentally sound technology from developed to developing countries;

**Emphasizing** that substantive involvement of APA in the latest state of affairs as regards the ongoing negotiations within the context of UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, exchange of views among Member Parliaments and striving for bringing as much coordination and collaboration as possible in relevant negotiating fora with a view to serving and improving the common regional interest of Asia is a compelling imperative;

**Acknowledging** the importance of enhancing the role of civil society, NGOs, policy think tanks, business and academia in the protection of environment through their inputs to the environmental policy formulation as well as implementation at the local, national and regional levels;

**Emphasizing** the importance of cooperation among Member Parliaments with regard to efforts to combat desertification;

**Recognizing** the Rio +20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development's (UNCSD) success in raising global awareness and international collaboration for economic and environmental referendum and the promotion of transparency,

**Recalling** the role of United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) in strengthening and building national capacity to further the sustainable management of the environment and the implementation of programs that take into account environmental considerations without interfering with development,

**Agreeing** to uphold and promote regional and international cooperation in order to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action by all Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other sub-national authorities, local communities and indigenous peoples,

*We, therefore;*

1. **Invite** APA developed members to assess how loss and damage due to climate change affects the world particularly vulnerable developing countries in Asia;

2. **Call on** all Member Parliaments to facilitate coordinating organs such as the UNDP to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness in targeted development programs;

3. **Ask** APA Member Parliaments to facilitate the conclusion of an agreement that addresses in a balanced manner to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;

4. **Urge** APA Parliaments to support Sustainable Development Goals with regard to environmental issues by adopting appropriate legislation;

5. **Invite** the APA Member Parliaments to proceed with legislation and other legal actions deemed appropriate and facilitative to encouraging the governments to formulate and implement legislations, policies and measures with regard to the following:

- Integrating climate policies in broader development policies with a view to making implementation and overcoming barriers easier;
- Financing and encouraging R&D for low carbon or cleaner technologies with a view to stimulating technological advances, reduce costs, and enable progress toward stabilization;
- Legalizing the necessity of observing the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) as a step towards bringing a balance between the three pillars of sustainable development namely: economic growth, social development and environmental protection;
- Encouraging the maximum possible interaction, coordination, integrity and solidarity among Asian delegations involved in climate change negotiations with a view to providing for a collective wisdom by Asia as their common interests which in turn shall strengthen Asian regionalism and contribute to the cause of an Asian integration;
- Interacting with and make collective attempts with other Asian States Parties for pushing the environmental priorities and urgencies of the Asia within the agenda of financial and technological mechanisms of environment related instruments such as Global Environmental Facility (GEF), those operating within UNEP and the established technological and financial mechanisms in Durban in 2011;

6. **Invite** APA Member Parliaments to exchange experiences and best practices on environmental issues and provide, on a voluntary basis, the data and information concerning issues related to sustainable development, climate change and other environment related major issues to the Secretariat to be compiled in a database for the reference and use by all Member Parliaments;

7. **Invite also** APA Member Parliaments, in a position to do so, to provide material and technical support to APA members in their efforts to combat desertification;

8. **Call on** parliamentarians from APA to urge their respective governments to publish Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) before COP-21;

9. **Urge** APA Member Parliaments to support the endeavour done in COP 21 in Paris to control and reduce the greenhouse gasses;

*10. Note* with concern that the estimated aggregate greenhouse gas emission levels in 2025 and 2030 resulting from the intended nationally determined contributions do not fall within least-cost 2 °C scenarios but rather lead to a projected level of 55 gigatonnes in 2030, and *also notes* that much greater emission reduction efforts will be required than those associated with the intended nationally determined contributions in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels by reducing emissions to 40 gigatonnes or to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels

*11. Recommend* action be taken by the International Climate Fund (ICF) within existing framework to assist the Asian region and especially its developing nations with mitigating the effects of climate change and protecting natural resources in order to ensure a healthy environment for future generations focused on aiding developing countries to adapt to the increasing effects of climate change and the protection of natural resources;

*12. Call upon* APA developed Member Parliaments to provide aid to the developing Asian countries in support for national policy programs with regards to sustainable Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

*13. Request* developed APA Member Parliaments to offer advice to the other members on how to acquire and effectively utilize the tools to combat economic shocks resulting from climate change, such as damage to property and infrastructure, lost productivity, mass migration, and coping costs through the preparation of sustainable policies pertaining to disaster preparation programs with special attention given to the needs of the rural population; rain water harvesting; green roofs; river embankment strengthening; food silos; early warning systems; and information and communication technology to facilitate information sharing.

*14. Request* the Secretary General to seek the views of APA Member Parliaments on the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the next session of the Standing-Committee in 2017;





## Draft Resolution on Financial Affairs: Ensuring Efforts for Economic Growth

Resolution 201616

Page 1 of 3

We, the Members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,

**Recalling** APA resolution on the Ramification of International Financial Crisis for the Economies of Countries of APA Member Parliaments, APA/Res/2015/13 and other relevant APA resolutions;

**Expressing concern** with the following repercussions of the sovereign defaults and financial markets volatility to the economic growth in APA countries;

**Appreciating** the measures that have already been taken by Asian Parliaments and their governments to contain the negative impacts of economic crisis in their economies, and expect them to take further steps to stimulate their respective economies;

**Concerning about** Britain-Exit from the EU which probably raises uncertainty in the world economy;

**Noting that** the economic growth in Asian Economies has not been shared equally in the society whereby the Gini Coefficient, as reported by the Asian Development Bank, had grown significantly over the last decades and that regional cooperation which have already existed in Asia could serve as a platform for enhancing cooperation among sub regional economic organization that would improve welfare for all in Asia;

**Noting that** peace and stability in the region is an important contributor to economic growth and that violence and political instability act as inhibitors for economic development and that maintaining regional collaboration on political stability is crucial;

**Recognizing** also the necessity to effectively reform the current global financial architecture so as to achieve a more balanced world economic and financial order;

*We therefore,*

1. **Call upon** Asian governments to take new policy approaches to develop a more comprehensive and innovative growth strategies needed to sustain a more resilient, balanced and sustainable economic growth as a sole means to create decent jobs and reduce inequalities.
2. **Call upon** APA member parliaments to support the development of Asian-led multilateral banks and its capacity to promote equitable economic growth, improve national and trans-boundary connectivity and to seek possible establishment of a regional stabilization fund in times of economic crisis;



3. **Encourage** APA member governments to create a protocol to enhance resilience to economic crisis which regulates the allocation for some budget reserves for economic crisis mitigation;
4. **Also encourage** governments in Asia to promote cross-border private investments while ensuring an institutional capacity and prudent regulatory framework to enable countries to absorb large capital flows, while at the same time using bilateral swap arrangement to promote the role of local currency in financing cross-border trade;
5. **Recommend** parliaments in APA member countries to improve the fiscal policies, especially the tax system in order to expand tax collection;
6. **Also recommend** government in APA member countries to promote the adoption of Basel III to improve supervision on financial sector governance;
7. **Encourage** parliaments in APA member countries to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development and focus on policies that alleviate poverty, including improving access to health, education and social protection to help close income inequality;
8. **Call for** parliaments in respective countries to review its legislations, where appropriate, to give more support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by giving access to low interest credit loan and to provide capacity building and regional networking to integrate SMEs into regional and global value chains;
9. **Encourage** parliaments to support financial inclusion for the poor in each respective country and to share best practices of financial inclusion in the region;
10. **Stress** the importance to invest in human development and to provide sufficient public funding for education and health for everyone, without gender bias, to face the future global economy demands;
11. **Request** the government in respective countries to channel more funds in joint research and development (R&D) activities as a means to spur innovation and viable economic growth strategies to sustain a more resilient economic growth;
12. **Also request** the government in respective Asian countries to promote the implementation of low carbon economy despite the global economy deceleration;
13. **Call upon** the APA Member Parliaments to continuously promote the need for reform in global financial institutions and architecture, with the view for a balanced world economic and financial order;
14. **Call upon** APA member countries to strive to create an enabling institutional and business environment that can promote financial stability, financial inclusion, and efficient mobilization and utilization of the available resources;

15. ***Call upon*** APA member countries to facilitate and promote investing their sovereign funds and encourage their private investors to invest in Asia rather than other parts of the world.
16. ***Urge*** APA parliaments to be cautious against any impact of Briexit on the world economy in general and Asian economy in particular.





## Draft Resolution on Poverty Eradication

Resolution 201617

Page 1 of 3

We, the Members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,

**Recalling** APA Resolution on Alleviating Poverty in Asia (APA/Res/2015/08) adopted at the 8<sup>th</sup> APA Plenary in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, December 2015 and other relevant APA resolutions;

**Underlining** the significance of the role of Parliaments both in advocating and over sighting to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially on Poverty Eradication;

**Welcoming** the High-level Plenary meeting of the U.N. General-Assembly on the Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015 and its outcome; entitled as “Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development”, in particular referring to goal 2 of sustainable development to eradicate hunger, enhance food insecurity and improve nutrition by promoting sustainable agriculture

**Reaffirming** that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and strategies cannot be overemphasized in the poverty eradication;

**Noting** that poverty alleviation is important to combat international terrorism, women & children abuse and drug trafficking, arms smuggling, human trafficking, sea piracy and transnational crimes;

**Mindful of the fact** that the sustainable development recognizes that poverty eradication, fighting inequality, preserving the planet and creating inclusive economic growth are linked to each other and interdependent and that the SDGs balance all the three crucial sustainable development dimensions: the economic, the social and the environmental;

**Reaffirming** that poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development;

**Supporting** also a publicity campaign to raise awareness in the society about SDG's goals utilizing the potentials of mass media;

**Emphasizing** that achieving food security requires efforts and coordination at both national and international level

**Recognizing** the important role of agriculture in meeting needs of increasing world population, underlining that sustainable agriculture practices and rural development are key approaches to increase food security

We therefore,

1. **Urge** APA Member Parliaments to work closely with their governments in the formulation and implementation of the measures which are outlined in the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development;

2. **Determine** to be more ambitious in our efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality, ensure food security, access to healthcare and education;

3. **Urge** APA Member Parliaments to redouble their efforts in supporting activities of poverty eradication and encourage their respective governments to facilitate the implementation of effective policies to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;

4. **Urge** Member Parliaments to create awareness among general public about the importance of food and take possible steps to prevent its wastage.

5. **Invite** Member Parliaments to adopt necessary legislation to a) improve labour market regulations, b) support the informal sector and offering increased security to it, c) establish legal savings and loan associations that can help to reduce the reliance on moneylenders, d) promote modern agriculture which contributes essentially to reduction of poverty in urban and rural areas, e) empower the poor to improve their living conditions and participate in decision-making which affects their lives, f) help to upgrade the infrastructure and services in areas where the poor live and work and to provide better education for poor particularly for girls and g) improve disaster preparedness, disaster relief as well as post-disaster economic recovery;

6. **Encourage** Member Parliaments to support investment in climate resilient agriculture and to adopt a unified approach to combat hunger by promoting public and private investments, increased access to inputs, lands and technologies;

7. **Invite** APA Member Parliaments to take appropriate legislative measures for poverty alleviation including providing financial assistance to domestic producers through,

- a) Government grants to support sustainable farming activities
- b) Microfinance loans for small scale farmers

8. **Recommend** Member Parliaments to support and strengthen the capacities of government and communities to prepare for and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters through community based on social protection or safety nets;

**9. Encourage** Member Parliaments to take joint action to organize aid campaigns, on a voluntary basis upon the request of a Member Parliament, for assistance in the context of alleviating poverty including to enhance domestic production of food by participating in agricultural technologies and training programs;

**10. Urge APA** Member States to give significance to development of sustainable agriculture practices while making national policies, to achieve Sustainable Development Goals;

**11. Call for** increased cooperation between developed and developing member countries for improving food security by means of multilateral information sharing, especially in an area of sustainable agricultural technology;

**12. Stressing** the significance of women participation and contribution in agriculture sector for improving productivity food security and eliminating poverty;

**13. Request** the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member Parliaments on their efforts to implement this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next meeting of the Standing-Committee in 2017.





**Draft Resolution on  
The Role of APA Parliaments to Adopt Legislation in  
Supporting the Implementation of the  
Sustainable Development Goals**

Resolution 201618

Page 1 of 3

*We, the Members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,*

**Acknowledging** the outcome document for the United Nations Summit for the adoption of Post-2015 Development Agenda entitled “*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,” adopted in September 2015;

**Referring** to the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Hanoi Declaration on The Sustainable Development Goals: Turning Words into Action, adopted at its 132<sup>nd</sup> Assembly, held in Hanoi, Vietnam, March 2015; and other relevant inter-parliamentary organizations resolutions;

**Being convinced** that the SDGs are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, upholding the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, taking into account different national capacities, levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities;

**Underlining** the strong political will, leadership and national ownership of the parliament to meet the international commitment of the SDGs and that the role of parliament is essential in improving economical, social, cultural and ecological to improve the human development and promote the Human Development Index as an index for the sustainable development goals. Set up the consensus for the government, parliament and people to recognize the efficiency of the development particularly in the areas of health, education, housing, food security, nutrition and environmental sustainability;

**Welcoming** the establishment of The Sustainable Development Goals Commission in the Indonesian Parliament as a best practice to pursue the objectives in the national level;

We, therefore:

- 1. Endorse** the outcome document of the UN Summit for the adoption Post-2015 Development Agenda which adopted the SDGs as the new development framework for 2015-2030. The list of the SDGs is annexed;
- 2. Determine** to be actively involved in the formulation of national policies to support the mainstreaming and implementation of SDGs;
- 3. Urge** the Asian Parliaments to establish a commission in their national Parliament to monitor the implementation of the goals and objectives of the SDG's;

**4. Decide to establish** an Asian information centre, which provides an independent, scientific and reliable data and analytical information in reference to sustainable development indicators.

**5. Call upon** APA Members to provide adequate budgetary resources and adopt legislations which are relevant to support and monitor the successful implementation of the SDGs;

**6. Strengthen** the national ownership of SDGs by actively involved in the advocacy of SDGs so that the people understand that SDGs are relevant to their lives;

**7. Request** the Standing Committees of APA to deliberate in a comprehensive manner issues of SDGs which are relevant to the work of their committees;

**8. Stress** the importance to develop data and indicators to set up a proper follow-up mechanism on the implementation of SDGs and the need to strengthen statistical capacities of all countries to support the progress;

**9. Request** the Asian Parliament to report the achievement of the implementation of the SDGs to the APA Secretary General for the information and discussion in the next Economic and Sustainable Development Standing Committee.

## Sustainable Development Goals<sup>1</sup>

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|---------|--|
| Goal 1  | End poverty in all its forms everywhere  |
| Goal 2  | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture   |
| Goal 3  | Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages  |
| Goal 4  | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all   |
| Goal 5  | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls  |
| Goal 6  | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all   |
| Goal 7  | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all   |
| Goal 8  | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all   |
| Goal 9  | Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation  |
| Goal 10 | Reduce inequality within and among countries   |
| Goal 11 | Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable   |
| Goal 12 | Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns   |
| Goal 13 | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*   |
| Goal 14 | Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development   |
| Goal 15 | Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Goal 16 | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels            |
| Goal 17 | Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development   |

\*acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change

<sup>1</sup> Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, finalized text for adoption (1 August), page 12, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>, retrieved by 14 August 2015.







## Tentative Draft Resolution on Water and Sanitation in Asia for All

*We, the members of Asian Parliamentary Assembly,*

**Recognizing** the outcome document for the United Nations Summit for the adoption of Post-2015 Development Agenda entitled “*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,” adopted in September 2015;

**Recalling** United Nations’ General Assembly resolution (A/64/292) adopted on 28<sup>th</sup> July 2010, which formally recognized water and sanitation as human rights and UN Human Rights Council resolution (A/HRC/RES/18/1) adopted on the 28 September 2011, recognizing that the right to water and sanitation are part of the right to an adequate standard of living;

**Welcoming** the SDG goal 6 on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, including universal and equitable access to drinking water, sustainable water resources management and wastewater treatment, providing a further anchor for sustainability in the water governance field;

**Noting with interest** relevant commitments and initiatives promoting the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, including the Abuja Declaration, adopted at the first Africa-South America Summit, in 2006, the Delhi Declaration, adopted at the third South Asian Conference on Sanitation, in 2008, the Sharm el-Sheikh Final Document, adopted at the Fifteenth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in 2009, and the Colombo Declaration, adopted at the fourth South Asian Conference on Sanitation, in 2011;

**Deeply concerned** that approximately one billion people across Asia could face severe water shortage by 2050;

**Stress upon** the need for Asian Governments to focus in national policies on water and sanitation issues and contribute towards international efforts in resolving these issues;

We, therefore:

1. **Welcome** the inclusion of water and sanitation in Post-2015 Development Agenda and the acceptance of human right to safe drinking water and sanitation by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council;
2. **Consider** the role of Parliamentarian critical in the implementation of human rights approach to water and sanitation in Asia, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures in the implementation of their human rights obligations;
3. **Reaffirm** that APA Member States have the primary responsibility to ensure the full realization of SDGs including Goal 6, and must take steps, nationally and through

international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the sanitation by all appropriate means;

**4. Request** Member Parliaments to urge their respective governments to cooperate with their regions to discuss the water scarcity challenge all over Asian countries and to study in depth the causes of the water crisis and to provide appropriate solutions and strategies to overcome this crisis;

**5. Request** the APA Member States to ensure financing according to the available resources for the provision of affordable water and sanitation, and to develop indicators and data collection mechanisms to monitor progress and to identify shortcomings;

**6. Encourage** integrated water resource planning and management<sup>2</sup> for reducing widespread scarcity and pollution of freshwater resources in many regions and priority should be given to the fulfilment of basic needs and safeguarding of ecosystems in developing and using water resources;

**7. Urge** APA Parliamentarians to vigorously engage with executives on building inclusive frameworks between States for reduction of climate change impacts. These climate change impacts have severe consequences in the shape of water scarcity and flooding;

**8. Ask** APA Members to support advance technology transfers from developed countries to the developing countries of Asia and sharing of good practices for efficient allocation of water;

**9. Underline** the important role of the international cooperation provided by the United Nations, international development partners, as well as by donor agencies, in the achievement of the SDGs, and urges development partners to harmonize their strategies with the national initiatives and plans of APA Members related to safe drinking water and sanitation;

**10. Request** the Secretary-General to report, the achievement of APA Member Parliaments on this resolution, to the next Standing Committee on Sustainable Development.

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<sup>2</sup> **Integrated water resources management (IWRM)** has been defined by the Global Water Partnership (GWP) as "a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems".