



Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development

8-9 December 2024
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

Final Report

The Meeting of Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development was held on 8-9 December 2024 in Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Meeting hosted by Council of Representatives of the Kingdom of Bahrain and parliamentary delegations from following member countries participated:

Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and UAE. ([Attachment I](#))

Opening Session:

The following dignitaries presented their statements at the opening Session:

- H.E. Mr. Ahmed Bin Salman Al-Musallam, Speaker of the Bahrain's Council of Representatives
- H.E. Dr. M.R. MAJIDI APA Secretary General
- H.E. Mr. Ahmad Alsloom, APA Vice-President, Chair of the Standing Committee
- H.E. Mr. Rizvan Nabiyev, Head of Azerbaijan Delegation in his capacity as representative of the APA President
- H.E. Boris CHERNYSHOV, Deputy Chairman of State Duma of Russian Federation, APA Vice-President

([Attachment II](#))

Standing Committee Session:

1. Adoption of the Agenda

The Member Parliaments unanimously adopted the Draft Agenda.

([Attachment III](#))

2. Election of the Bureau:

The Committee elected the members of its Bureau as follows:

Chairman: Bahrain
Vice-Chair: Indonesia
Rapporteur: Cyprus

3. Opening remarks by the Chairperson:

The Head of Delegation of Bahrain as Chair of the meeting presented his opening remarks by welcoming all delegations to the meeting of Standing Committee and invited them to participate actively and constructively in proceedings of the meeting. ([Attachment IV](#))

4. Report of the APA Secretary General:

APA Secretary General reported on major developments concerning the Standing Committee and outlined his proposals.

([Attachment V](#))

5. General Debate:

Under this Agenda item, Participants presented their remarks on regional and global developments as well as on the content of draft resolutions under consideration at this meeting. ([Attachment VI](#))

6. Consideration of the Draft Resolutions:

The following draft resolutions were considered and adopted after incorporating several amendments:

- Establishment of an Asian Energy Market
- Environmental Issues
- Financial Affairs: Ensuring Efforts for Economic Growth
- Poverty Eradication
- The Role of APA Parliaments in Supporting the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals*

* Promoting women's rights and their dignity as well as empowering them are among the prerequisites for the development of all societies. At national level, the Islamic Republic of Iran since its establishment has always considered the promotion of cultural, social, economic, and political status of girls and women as a key element in its policy-making, legislation, and national planning. However, Islamic Republic of Iran have serious reservations about Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals. Islamic Republic of Iran emphasizes gender justice rather than gender equality. In this regard this issue is taken into consideration in national development programs with a family-oriented approach and acts based on its national laws.

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- Water and Sanitation in Asia for All
- Asian Climate Financial Initiative

([Attachment VII](#)).

7- Any Other Matters:

- During Opening Ceremony, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between General Secretariats of the Shura Council and the Council of Representatives of Kingdom of Bahrain and APA General Secretariat. ([Attachment VIII](#))
- At the end of the meeting of Standing Committee, a letter of appreciation on behalf of APA Secretary General was officially handedover to Mr. Mohammad Bin Daina, staff member of Bahrain Council of Representatives for his outstanding efforts in supporting APA achievements.
- A presentation was offered by King Hamad Global Center for Peaceful Coexistence for participants of the Standing Committee meeting.
- A PowerPoint Presentation on "Peaceful Coexistence" was offered to Participants of the Standing Committee by the host country:

In 2018, His Majesty the King established the King Hamad Global Center for Peaceful Coexistence in Bahrain, aimed at promoting intercultural dialogue, tolerance, and peaceful coexistence among various local and global communities. The Center serves as a hub for initiatives that foster mutual respect and understanding among different faiths and cultures. The King Hamad Global Center board consists of six Bahraini along with five international religious leaders representing Shia, the Vatican, the Coptic Church, Hinduism, and other faiths.

Attachment I

Country	Name
Apa	Mr. Mohammad Reza Jalal Majidi (Secretray General)
Apa	Mr. Kia Mirjalaleddin Tabatabaee
Apa	Mr. Mehdi Abbas Mollahosseini
Apa	Mr. Mehdi Mohammad Ali Ghashghavi
Azerbaijan	Mr. Rizvan Nabiyeu (Head of Delegation)
Azerbaijan	Mr. Ilkin Allahverdiyev
Cambodia	Mr. Vong Vathana ANG (Head of Delegation)
Cambodia	Mr. PE A CHEAM
Cambodia	Ms. Sandra KHAU
Cyprus	Mr. Nicos Tornaritis
Cyprus	Ms. Loukia Mouyi
India	Mr. Sanjay Seth (Head of Delegation)
India	Mr. Rakesh Kumar
Indonesia	Mr. Mardani Ali Sera (Head of Delegation)
Indonesia	Mr. Ravindra Airlangga
Indonesia	Mr. Stevano Adranacus
Indonesia	Mr. Galih Kartasasmita
Indonesia	Ms. Diah Rachmawaty
Indonesia	Mr. Heriyono Anggoro
Iran	Mr. MOHSEN ZANGANEH (Head of Delegation)
Iran	Mr. ABBAS PAPIZADEH BALANGAN
Iran	Mr. ALI REZA SALIMI
Iran	Mr. Ali Haji Mohammadi
Iran	Mr. Akbar Khorrami Mashkani
Iran	Mr. AMIR REZA AHMADI KHOY
Iraq	Mr. JABBAR FRAYYEH ABBAS AL-KINANI (Head of Delegation)
Iraq	Mr. HAIDER M. HABEEB MAJEED AL-SELAMI
Iraq	Ms. NISREEN ALI MOHAMMED AL-JAF
Jordan	Mr Ahmed Hamisat
Jordan	Mohammad albustanji
Jordan	Mohammed Al Maraia
Jordan	Daifalla Olaimat
Pakistan	Mr. Syed Imran Ahmad Shah (Head of Delegation)
Pakistan	Ms. Zarqa Suharwardy Taimur (Head of delegation)
Palestine	Mr. WISSAM R.A.FATTOUH
Palestine	Mr. QUTAIBA F.S. ZAQZOUQ
Palestine	Mr. QUTAIBA F.S. ZAQZOUQ
Qatar	Mr. AHMAD AL-HITMI (Head of Delegation)
Qatar	Mr. SAOUD AL-BUAINAIN
Qatar	Ms. MUNEERA AL-SOWAIDI
Qatar	Ms. LOLWA ALMALKI
Qatar	Mr. SAEED ALKHAYARIN
Russia	Mr. Boris Chernyshov (Head of Delegation)
Russia	Mr. Denis Kravchenko
Russia	Mr. Gennadi Ordenov
Russia	Mr. Alexander Tarasov
Russia	Ms. Olga Folomeeva
Russia	Mr. Igor Mikheev

Russia	Mr. Victor Potoskuev
Russia	Ms. Veronika Belousova
Saudi Arabia	Mr. Ali Alali
Saudi Arabia	Mr. Saad Alangari
Syria	Mr. Moala ALKHODER
Syria	Mr. Homam DEBIAT
Syria	Mr. Hisham YOUNIS
Tajikistan	Mr. Giyozoda Aziz
Tajikistan	Mr. Sheralizoda Mahmadullo
Tajikistan	Mr. Jamshedzoda Komron (Senior Advisor)
Thailand	Mr. Worawit BARU (Head of Delegation)
Thailand	Mr. Romtham KHUMNURAK
Thailand	Mr. Nuttapat CHUMNIJARAKIJ
Thailand	Ms. Kanteera LEELANOND
Türkiye	Mr. ABDULKADİR EMİN ÖNEN (Head of Delegation)
Türkiye	Mr. ÖMER ÖZMEN
Türkiye	Mr. VECDİ GÜNDOĞDU
Türkiye	Mr. MURAT HASTÜRK
Türkiye	Mr. Harun İPEK
UAE	Ms. Fatima Al Mheiri (Head of Delegation)
UAE	Ms. Eman Al Suwaidi

Attachment II

كلمة

معالي السيد أحمد بن سلمان المسلم
رئيس مجلس النواب
رئيس اللجنة التنفيذية للشعبة البرلمانية

في اجتماع لجنة الشؤون الاقتصادية والتنمية المستدامة
للجمعية البرلمانية الآسيوية

المنامة - مملكة البحرين

الاثنين 9 ديسمبر 2024

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الحمد لله، والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الخلق والمرسلين، سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين..

معالي السيد / علي بن صالح الصالح، رئيس مجلس الشورى الموقر..

سعادة الدكتور / محمد رضا مجيدي، الأمين العام للجمعية البرلمانية الآسيوية..

سعادة النائب / أحمد صباح السلوم، رئيس اللجنة الاقتصادية والتنمية المستدامة بالجمعية البرلمانية الآسيوية..

أصحاب السعادة، رؤساء وأعضاء المجالس والبرلمانات، والوفود المشاركة..

الأخوة والأخوات، الحضور الكرام..

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،،

بداية.. أرحب بكم في مملكة البحرين، متمنيا لكم التوفيق والنجاح في اجتماع اللجنة الاقتصادية والتنمية المستدامة للجمعية البرلمانية الآسيوية، آملاً نقل خالص تحياتي إلى أصحاب المعالي رؤساء المجالس والبرلمانات الآسيوية في بلادكم.

ومؤكدا دعم مملكة البحرين للعمل البرلماني الآسيوي، وتعزيز التعاون المشترك، في ظل ما يجمعنا في القارة الآسيوية، من غايات رفيعة، وأهداف مشتركة، وعلاقات وطيدة، على كافة المستويات، وفي مختلف المسارات.

ونحن سعداء بأن يتزامن اجتماعكم اليوم، مع احتفالات مملكة البحرين بالأعياد الوطنية، وذكرى تولى حضرة صاحب الجلالة الملك حمد بن عيسى آل خليفة ملك البلاد المعظم حفظه الله ورعاه لمقاليد الحكم.

الحضور الكرام،،

إن اجتماعكم اليوم، ينعقد في ظل تطورات ومستجدات بالغة الخطورة تشهدها المنطقة والعالم، تستوجب منا جميعاً، دعم كافة الجهود الرامية لتحقيق الأمن والاستقرار، والتنمية والازدهار، وفق رؤية برلمانية آسيوية موحدة، وترسيخ قيم التعايش والتسامح والتضامن الإنساني.

وإن مملكة البحرين، وفي ظل القيادة الحكيمة لحضرة صاحب الجلالة الملك حمد بن عيسى آل خليفة ملك البلاد المعظم حفظه الله ورعاه، ودعم ومتابعة صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير سلمان بن حمد آل خليفة ولي العهد رئيس مجلس الوزراء حفظه الله، تولى اهتماماً بالغاً لتعزيز التعاون مع دول المجموعة الآسيوية عبر التفاهم السياسي، والتكامل الاقتصادي، وزيادة التبادل التجاري، والتنسيق البرلماني، وفتح آفاق رحبة من التعاون والمصالح الثنائية، في مختلف المجالات والقطاعات التنموية.

كما أن القمة الخليجية الـ45، والتي عقدت في دولة الكويت الشقيقة، الأسبوع الماضي، أشارت إلى نتائج القمة الثالثة لحوار التعاون الآسيوي، وأشادت بمخرجات اجتماعات الحوار الاستراتيجي بين مجلس التعاون والمجموعات الدولية، كما أكدت على أهمية الاستمرار في تعزيز الشراكات الاستراتيجية، وتعزيز العلاقات الاقتصادية مع التكتلات الإقليمية والدولية، تحقيقاً للمصالح التجارية والاستثمارية المشتركة.

الحضور الكرام،،

وفي هذا السياق، نود أن نؤكد بأن تعزيز التعاون الإقليمي والدولي، من أجل التنمية المستدامة، بحاجة إلى المزيد من التحركات الدبلوماسية، وتقديم المبادرات والمشاريع التنموية، ذات الأفكار الخلاقة المبدعة والمبتكرة، التي تواكب مستجدات العصر واحتياجات ومتطلبات الشعوب، وتجنب المنطقة آثار وتداعيات الحروب والأزمات والنزاعات، وإن مملكة البحرين تؤكد على الدوام دعم المساعي المبذولة من أجل عالم يسوده السلام والاستقرار، والخير والنماء.

ختاماً،،

أتقدم بخالص الشكر والتقدير، إلى سعادة النائب أحمد صباح السلوم، رئيس اللجنة الاقتصادية والتنمية المستدامة بالجمعية البرلمانية الآسيوية، على حرصه واهتمامه لعقد هذا الاجتماع، بكل نجاح وتميز، وبصورة مشرفة، نعتز ونفتخر بها.

والشكر موصول إلى الأمانة العامة للجمعية البرلمانية الآسيوية، وبالتعاون مع الأمانتين العامتين بمجلسي الشورى والنواب، على الإعداد الفعال، والتنسيق المتقن للاجتماع.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته..



Asian Parliamentary Assembly

Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain 8-9 December 2024

Opening Remarks by H.E. Dr. Mohammad Reza Majidi APA Secretary General

**Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

I am truly delighted and deeply honored to address this meeting of the APA Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development, held here in Manama, capital city of Bahrain.

At the outset, allow me, on behalf of all the participants, staff of the APA Secretariat, and myself, to express my deepest gratitude to the Council of Representatives of the Kingdom of Bahrain, particularly to His Excellency Mr. Ahmad Alsloom, APA Vice-President, and Chair of the Standing Committee, for the outstanding organization of this meeting and the warm hospitality extended to all of us.

Hosting and chairing of this important meeting is a clear indication of Bahrain's distinguished role as one of the most active and committed members of the APA. I am confident that Bahrain's leadership, defined by wisdom, dedication, and professionalism, will guide this committee toward achieving its objectives, enhancing the APA's efforts to foster cooperation and development across Asia.

Since the APA's inception, the Kingdom of Bahrain has exemplified its dedication to promoting Asian cooperation. This has been evident through its active engagement in parliamentary diplomacy in both regional and international stages. Bahrain's consistent contributions, nominating itself as APA Vice-President, hosting, and chairing meetings of the APA Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development several times, and its vibrant participation in all APA activities, highlight its unwavering commitment to strengthening the APA and its mission.

We stand united in our full support of Bahrain's leadership to ensure the success of this meeting, as we have done so proudly on numerous occasions in the past.

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We gather here today at a time when our brothers and sisters in Gaza continue to endure unimaginable suffering. For over a year, they have faced horrifying acts of genocide, ethnic cleansing with children and women being massacred by the apartheid regime of Israel. After 15 months of silence and inability to prevent these heinous crimes, parliamentary diplomacy should be more active and put pressure on international organizations and big powers to stop these crimes. As the largest parliamentary organization in Asia and the second in the world after the IPU, APA must fulfill its historical responsibility in this field

At the same time, we are witnessing the rapid developments in Syria and wish to emphasize on the right to self-determination, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Syria as well as peace and prosperity for the great nation of Syria.

Hoping the Syrian parliamentarians will continue their active participations in our future meetings.

Excellencies,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In conclusion, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Azerbaijan, the APA President, for successfully hosting the 29th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP29) in Baku. We hope that the outcomes of this crucial summit will contribute meaningfully to making Earth a sustainable and livable home for all.

Thank you for your attention.

Asian Parliamentary Assembly
Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain
8-9 December 2024

**Opening Remarks by the Representative of the APA President and Head of the
delegation of Azerbaijan to the APA, Mr. Dr. Rizvan Nabiye**

Distinguished Speaker of the Council of Representatives Mr. Ahmad Bin Salman Al-Musallam,
Distinguished Speaker of the Shura Council Mr. Ali Bin Saleh Al-Saleh
Distinguished Vice-President of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly Mr. Ahmad Alsaloome
Distinguished APA Secretary General Dr. Majidi,
Members of the Parliaments,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am delighted to join you in the vibrant and beautiful city of Manama. It is a great honor for me to participate and address the Opening Ceremony of the Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly as the Representative of the APA President and the head of the Azerbaijani delegation.

I am delighted to convey warm greetings and best wishes for your success from Her Excellency Professor Sahiba Gafarova, President of the APA and Speaker of the National Assembly of Azerbaijan.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Bahrain's Council of Representatives, and the Shura Council of Bahrain for the excellent and delicate hospitality as well as for their invaluable contribution to the works of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly and organizing this meeting.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to His Excellency Dr. Mohammad Reza Majidi and APA Secretariat for their considerable efforts in intensifying the activities of the organization.

Distinguished Delegates,

We, the members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly, are once again gathered to address the pressing challenges facing our region in critical areas such as the economy, environment and sustainable development. Countries of APA have about 60% of world population and have competence to play a decent role in addressing current global issues.

Global issues such as maintaining ecological balance, the sustainable use of natural resources, and safeguarding water, soil, and air from pollution, along with addressing climate change, demand urgent attention from all of us. Azerbaijan has joined over 20 environmental conventions and agreements, demonstrating its dedication to tackling environmental issues on a global scale.

Dear participants,

Allow me to briefly inform you, about the key outcomes of the 29th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, COP29 in Baku. As you know, Azerbaijan had the privilege of hosting COP29, an event made possible by the unanimous decision of 200 countries during COP28 in Dubai.

The Republic of Azerbaijan has successfully hosted in November 2024, COP29. The conference in Baku brought together 80 heads of state and government, along with over 76,000 registered participants.

Despite facing a concerted campaign of blackmail and slander, Azerbaijan achieved groundbreaking outcomes in climate negotiations, marking a historic milestone in global climate action.

Under the guiding theme, “In Solidarity for a Green World,” Azerbaijan acted as an impartial mediator, providing a platform for inclusive and effective discussions. Throughout the process, the Azerbaijani Government emphasized the importance of addressing the needs of developing nations, particularly small island developing states and least developed countries, which face the greatest existential threats from climate change.

In an effort to meet the 1.5°C target, governments were urged to revise and improve their Nationally Determined Contributions, which would likely lead to the cut of greenhouse gas emissions.

As the host country, Azerbaijan has fulfilled a unique role of striking a balance between its commitment towards global green energy and its oil-producing economy. Despite playing a major role in the energy sector, Azerbaijan has established itself as a supporter of renewable energy by contributing to its development with initiating different projects for solar and wind energy on the Caspian region, also in the liberated Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur regions.

Azerbaijan, serving as the President of COP29, launched 14 initiatives. My country worked tirelessly to bridge the gap between developed and developing nations, culminating in the historic “Baku Breakthrough” and COP29 Truce Initiative.

And significant progress was achieved with the full functionality of Article 6 of the Paris agreement on carbon markets. Most notably, COP29 witnessed the adoption of the New Collective Quantified Goal, a landmark agreement to mobilize \$300 billion for developing nations by 2035. The Baku Finance Goal means tripling the previous \$100 billion target. This funding will empower developing countries to address the adverse impacts of climate change and build resilience for the future.

COP29 makes the Loss and Damage Fund fully operational.

President Ilham Aliyev hailed the “Baku Breakthrough” as a triumph of multilateralism, describing COP29 as a pivotal moment in climate diplomacy.

The Presidency of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly urges developed countries to faithfully fulfill their financial responsibilities under the New Collective Quantified Goal achieved at UN Framework Convention on Climate Change-COP29.

COP29 will go down in history with COP29 Truce Initiative, inspired by the Olympic Games truce. The call for a truce is “not only to promote peace but also because more than 50 global military activities are the source of 6% of global emissions — a figure higher than those of the aviation and shipping sectors combined.

In this context, I would like to emphasize the importance of ensuring long-term peace and security in the South Caucasus region. One of the key milestones of this peace process is the return of approximately 300,000 Azerbaijanis to their homes in Armenia, from which they were forcibly displaced in the 1980s.

Honorable colleagues,

I conclude my opening remarks here and look forward to providing more detailed information during the meeting of the Standing Committee. I wish all participants good luck in considering and discussing such important issues in the meeting of Standing Committee.

Thank you for your attention!

**Speech of the Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Russian Federation,
Vice-President of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly H.E. Mr. Boris
Chernyshov at the Opening Session of the APA Standing Committee on
Economic and Sustainable Development (Manama, 9 December 2024)**

Dear Mr. Chairman,
Dear Mr. Secretary General, Distinguished parliamentarians,

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to my colleagues and friends from Bahrain for the opportunity to participate in this event.

We are grateful to the Secretariat for supporting the activities of the Assembly.

Russia attaches great importance to interparliamentary cooperation. APA is a unique platform that unites almost 50 countries. It is the most representative parliamentary forum in the region.

Once again, I would like to emphasize that the Assembly is called upon to serve as a tool for developing dialogue on key issues on the global and regional agenda.

Today we are working in the Standing Committee on Economics and Sustainable Development. We have draft resolutions on our desk that largely reflect the current situation in the world. And it is far from being ideal.

First of all, we express our extreme concern about the situation in the Middle East and particularly the escalation in Syria.

We call on all parties to refrain from using violence and resolve the issue through political means. We support efforts to establish an inclusive political process based on unanimously adopted UN Security Council resolutions.

Colleagues, what does the sustainable development agenda have to do with this situation? The answer is obvious: in modern conditions, it is important for countries to preserve sovereignty as a factor of security and sustainable development based on the principles of equality, interconnectedness, balance of interests, and the desire for cooperation.

To improve the situation, the world community needs to consolidate efforts aimed at achieving economic growth and confronting the global challenges of our time. Here we need to act together and seek for solutions acceptable to all countries.

But how can we talk about free markets and trade, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, when artificial barriers are being imposed everywhere? They are being introduced by the law of the strong, ignoring UN norms.

Today, the developing world is receiving back in handouts a tiny fraction of what it was denied the opportunity to earn. What is this if not a return to colonialism?

Among the reasons we see are the macroeconomic miscalculations made by the West, which led to the growth of global inflation, unbalanced energy and climate policy; and the reluctance of the largest donors to fulfill their obligations to developing countries.

And this is not a question of the last five years, but of a longer period. In addition to this, new threats of a global nature have emerged, caused by Western countries' sanctions that are illegal from the point of view of international law.

Unilateral coercive measures violate general principles and undermine multilateral cooperation. Such policies are a direct violation of the right of states to development, hit the most vulnerable sections of the population the hardest, and also hinder global economic growth.

Unilateral coercive measures hinder access to resources, including modern technologies, effective treatment methods, and a wide range of food products.

The countries of the Global South and East have become the real hostages of the current situation. The West is forcing them to abandon the use of fossil fuels and is urging them to take on increased climate commitments. In essence, it is shifting the main burden of real action on the climate front onto the shoulders of the developing world. More and more aggressive attempts are being made to introduce Western clichés regarding human rights and gender into the global dialogue on development issues and to impose false ideas about democracy.

Inflation and debt burdens make matters worse. Since 2011, the number of countries with high debt levels has grown from 22 to 59. Africa spends four times more on debt servicing than the US and eight times more than Germany. The highest interest rates also apply to countries in Latin America, Asia and the Pacific.

The only way to achieve tangible results in the field of development is to focus efforts on solving socio-economic problems, achieving free movement of goods, capital and labor resources. This is the goal of such structures as BRICS and the Eurasian Economic Union.

Russia advocates a comprehensive, non-politicized approach. Despite political and economic pressure, we continue to be a responsible supplier of food, fertilizers, energy resources and humanitarian aid.

We propose to record the obvious – let the states of the world majority earn money themselves, let them trade freely, collect taxes, take loans on fair terms. Give them adequate protection from financial and economic pressure from the "Collective West".

The world must be fair and safe, and international relations must be based on law and mutual respect for the interests of all countries. Russia is open to cooperation and builds it on the principle of creative partnership.

The world is changing – we must understand this. Recognition of its civilizational diversity, respect for traditional spiritual and moral values, customs and religions drives the world majority, especially the countries of the Global South and East.

So, let's act together!

I am confident that the discussions today will be meaningful and productive, and the decisions taken will serve to strengthen the ties between our countries.

I wish all participants fruitful work, success and all the best.

Asian Parliamentary Assembly

Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development

Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain
8-9 December 2024



Agenda

(10/28/2024 by APA Secretariat)

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Election of the Bureau
3. Opening remarks by the Chairperson
4. Report of the APA Secretary-General
5. General Debate
6. Consideration of the draft resolutions:
 - Draft Resolution on the Establishment of an Asian Energy Market
 - Draft Resolution on Environmental Issues
 - Draft Resolution on Financial Affairs: Ensuring Efforts for Economic Growth
 - Draft Resolution on Poverty Eradication
 - Draft Resolution on "The Role of APA Parliaments in Supporting the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals"
 - Draft Resolution on Water and Sanitation in Asia for All
 - Draft Resolution on Asian Climate Financial Initiative
7. Any other matters

Attachment IV



Asian Parliamentary Assembly
Standing Committee on
Economic and Sustainable Development

Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain
8-9 December 2024

Report of the Secretary General

Mr. Chairman,

Distinguished Delegates,

Dear Colleagues,

It is my privilege to welcome you all to the APA Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development meeting here in the remarkable capital city of Manama. I would also like to take this opportunity to once again express my sincere gratitude to the Council of Representatives of the Kingdom of Bahrain for graciously assuming the APA Vice-Presidency and hosting this significant gathering.

As you may recall, during the Committee's meeting held in Manama in May 2023, we deliberated on eight draft resolutions. Out of these 8 draft resolutions, the two drafts, initially proposed by the Russian Federation, were merged into a single resolution, and the remained seven draft resolutions were adopted by the Committee. These resolutions were subsequently approved during the 14th APA Plenary in February 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan. In addition, the Committee tasked the APA Secretariat to make an overall edition of its documents to provide a shorter version of texts, while keeping the main substance intact. This decision was approved by the Executive Council in Antalya.

Mr. Chairman,

Distinguished Delegates,

Dear Colleagues,

This Committee meeting has the following draft resolutions in its agenda for consideration:

1. Establishment of an Asian Energy Market

2. Environmental Issues
3. Ensuring Efforts for Economic Growth
4. Poverty Eradication
5. The Role of APA Parliaments in Supporting the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals
6. Water and Sanitation in Asia for All
7. Asian Climate Financial Initiative

The topics under the above-mentioned drafts represent some of the most pressing and multifaceted challenges of our time. They feature prominently on the agendas of all major regional and international organizations, underscoring their global significance.

Any solution to of these complex issues requires political will, commitment, and active participation of all nations. Collaboration at both international and regional levels, as well as implementation of organizational recommendations, is also crucial for meaningful progress in this regard.

In the same vein and in order to further activate and enhance the productivity and impact of Standing Committee meetings and its decisions, I would like to proposed several measures:

- Forming of the associated APA centers and institutions funded by APA member countries to contribute to the achievement of the APA objectives by way of regional, subregional, or interregional activities. These centers and institutions are not legally a part of the APA as an organization, but are associated with it through formal agreements between APA Secretariat and the member parliaments hosting the center. I am confident the establishment of such centers will promote the objectives of our organization and increase APA's involvement in internation affairs and the participation of communities, groups and individual in APA member countries to the work of our organization.
- Each APA delegation presents a brief report in every Standing Committee meeting on how their national parliaments are implementing APA recommendations contained in the Standing Committee resolutions.
- And the last one for the host country of the Standing Committee meeting to introduce at least one new draft resolution relevant to the Committee's work.

I firmly believe that these practical steps will enrich our discussions and facilitate the exchange of valuable insights and experiences.

Dear Colleagues,

As I conclude, I encourage all delegations to actively participate in our discussions and to diligently follow up the outcomes of APA meetings, particularly in the context of national legislation. Your contributions are vital to advancing our shared objectives and promoting the noble vision of Asian solidarity.

Thank you for your attention.

Attachment VI

**General Debate Remarks
Hon. Dr. Mardani Ali Sera
Head of Delegation
The House of Representatives
The Republic of Indonesia**

**APA Standing Committee on Sustainable Development
8-9 December 2024, Manama, Bahrain**

*Honorable Chair,
Honorable Delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,*

*Assalamualaikum Wr., Wb.
Peace be upon us all,*

**Sabah al-khayr (صباح الخير)
Good Morning,**

Let me first congratulate the Council of Representatives of the Kingdom of Bahrain for the warm hospitality and excellent organization and facilitation of this meeting.

Today's meeting is timely as we see that our world is constantly being challenged by situations affecting us and Mother Earth's livelihoods. It is also timely as we see that the global community is at its crossroads, conflated between choices about where the future shall hold because of our course and actions today.

To give you some context, the Chair of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Mr. Jim Skea, warned that our home temperature is perilously close to 1.5-degree Celcius warming, and albeit temporarily, the level was exceeded in 2024. If we continue down this path, risks associated with climate change will escalate to high risks, which are severe and widespread.

Despite this harsh reality or warning, authorities all around the world continue to do business as usual. Progress in pushing their climate ambitions remains

lacking, and many people are still unaware that the impact of climate change is real.

Yet, we cannot easily point a finger of ignorance at them. Numerous factors are burdening the authorities' shoulders, such as the climate financing capacity, the need to meet public needs, the urgency of having a more innovative financing scheme in place, including in terms of international taxation cooperation, and more.

***Honorable Delegates,
Distinguished Guests,***

Indonesia is very much aware of those challenges. As an emerging economy, Indonesia is grappling with the fact that we need more resources to develop our country. Some of these can only be fulfilled by extracting our natural capital, and if we do so carelessly, the result will only exacerbate our livelihood.

Yet, we do not want to lose our commitment to the world with regards to climate actions. Through the Enhanced NDCs, Indonesia commits herself towards decarbonization by increasing the new renewable energy use into 23% in national energy mix by 2025 and 1% reduction in energy intensity per year.

In doing so, parliament needs to play a role. The Indonesian House is set to deliberate Bill on Climate Change Management as a way to further integrate the Indonesian climate change governance. Our parliament will also continue the deliberation of new and renewable energy bill complementing measures towards decarbonization.

In addition, we believe that environmental governance needs to follow principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, which strongly emphasizes transparency, public participation, and access to justice as fundamental values in law/policies-making.

With respect to the SDGs, parliament is essential in creating a mechanism of check and balance, both at the national and international levels. On international climate governance, Asia needs to have a firm stance that the approach towards climate change should consider common but differentiated responsibilities with respective capabilities principle.

The fact that developed countries need to take the lead is a must, as they have reaped the benefits of industrialization far before the developing and least-developed countries have the chance to emerge.

***Honorable Delegates,
Distinguished Guests,***

By taking into account those considerations, the Indonesian House of Representatives has submitted several amendments to the draft resolutions. The following are the outline of Indonesia's overall perspectives and objectives to be considered in the draft resolutions:

1. To further call for green transition by phasing out fossil fuels use through the utilization of renewable energy and support national measures to create value added from the extraction of raw minerals critical for energy transition.
2. To strengthen environmental governance by integrating Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration into law-making and policy-making processes.
3. To persistently and continuously urge the leading role played by developed country in addressing climate change, including by welcoming the outcome of COP29: the Baku Climate Unity Pact, which stressed that developed countries must take the lead, of at least USD 300 billion annually climate financing to developing countries by 2035.
4. To seek for a global fiscal and financial reforms including through international tax cooperation with a view of coordinating the work of Asian Countries and Parliament towards the drafting of an inclusive, balanced, and representative UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation and its protocols.
5. To acknowledge various inter-parliamentary and parliamentary mechanisms that have been initiated and established in strengthening the SDGs governance, robustly addressing poverty, and protecting human rights to water and sanitation.

To conclude, the Indonesian House of Representatives believes that these objectives could represent regional perspectives on how the global climate, financial and economic, environment, and the SDGs issues can serve best the interest of Asia as the home of 48 countries, many of which are developing and least-developed countries.

***Thank You.
Wassalamualaikum Wr., Wb.***



**ADDRESS OF H.E. MR. ABDULKADİR EMİN ÖNEN,
HEAD OF TURKISH DELEGATION TO
ASIAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (APA)
ON THE OCCASION OF STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OF ECONOMIC
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
(9 December 2024, Manama/BAHRAIN)**

*Distinguished Speaker of the Council of Representatives of Kingdom of Bahrain,
His Excellency Mr. Ahmed bin Salman AL-MUSALAM,
Distinguished Chairman of Shura Council of Kingdom of Bahrain,
His Excellency Mr. Ali bin Saleh AL-SALEH,
Esteemed Vice President of Asian Parliamentary Assembly,
His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Sabah AL-SALLOOM
Distinguished Secretary General of APA His Excellency Dr. Rıza MAJIDI,
Esteemed Members of Parliaments,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

On behalf of the Turkish Delegation I would like to express my gratitude to Council of Representatives of Kingdom of Bahrain for the very warm welcome and for hosting this Committee meeting which brings us together in Manama.

I would like to also thank APA Secretary General and his teams for their support of our organization and all member parliamentarians who participated in this meeting to promote inter parliamentary dialogue.

Esteemed Colleagues,

In 21st century, our globe faces different challenges, rising conflicts make these challenges more formidable. Currently, wars are going on in different parts of our continent.

The humanitarian situation in Gaza is catastrophic.

Israel's aggression across the region must not be allowed to overshadow the dire conditions facing the civilians in Gaza. Conditions on the ground are deteriorating by the day.

Minimal or no humanitarian aid is delivered to Gaza, especially to the northern Gaza since the beginning of October Israel has weaponized hunger and poverty in a controlled manner against the civilian population.

The international community must not leave Gaza alone. Sufficient, continuous and uninterrupted humanitarian aid must be delivered to Gaza. The implementation of the ceasefire is important but ending the Israeli aggression in Gaza continues to be a priority. Without a ceasefire, the humanitarian situation will still be at breaking point in Gaza, especially in the north of Gaza. The Israeli calls about annexation of the West Bank indicate the Netanyahu government's policy of ignoring Palestinian rights.

We also see the ceasefire in Lebanon as a positive step, but it is much more important that it continues. We are ready to extend the necessary support to establish peace and stability in Lebanon. Netanyahu's statements following the Lebanon deal were not promising for a ceasefire in Gaza. He is willing to continue the war and prolong the displacement and annihilation of Palestinians.

If Israel does not face enough pressure from the international community, it will not stop on its own. Ban on military sales to Israel could be the most vital step. To that end, we have submitted a letter, which was signed by 52 countries and 2 international organizations, to the UN Secretary General, the President of the UN Security Council and the President of the UN General Assembly, requesting halting of arms transfer to Israel.

We believe that those who have committed crimes in Gaza must be brought to justice.

The key to the lasting settlement of the conflict is the establishment of a sovereign, independent and contiguous Palestinian State with East Jerusalem as its capital based on the 1967 borders.

Distinguished Colleagues,

Every item on our standing committee's agenda is important, but the resolution on climate and the environment is especially valuable to us.

Climate change is exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and inequalities. The negative impacts of climate change impacts—rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and resource scarcity—constitute a threat multiplier for social instability and migration

As the members of APA, we can strengthen our shared security interests, promoting stability and reducing potential political repercussions by fostering cooperation to mitigate climate-related risks. Proactively addressing climate vulnerabilities strengthens resilience and safeguards stability.

Dear Friends,

Recently, the energy landscape in Asia has significantly changed. Preservation of energy security and the fight against climate change have become an international consensus and national security priority. Maintaining energy security while trying to reach net zero targets presents significant policy challenges for governments.

The transition to clean energy has become an inseparable part of energy security. Governments are facing significant policy challenges in order to progress towards global climate goals while also maintaining affordable and reliable access to energy.

Access to energy also has importance for our collective capabilities. Alongside clean energy technologies, we see that natural gas and nuclear power will continue to play an important role for the foreseeable future. Türkiye has reaped the benefits of its investments and forward-looking policies into developing its energy infrastructure. With our comprehensive gas network pipeline, our five LNG import terminals and sophisticated renewable energy infrastructure, we have a strong and flexible energy foundation. We will continue to strengthen our energy infrastructure, both for the sake of our energy security and our climate goals.

Distinguished Colleagues,

Türkiye hosts United Nation's Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries. The UN Technology Bank is a unique international body as it is the only organization exclusively focused on transforming the world's poorest countries through science, technology

and innovation. Access to technology is one of the key aspects to address poverty and reduce pollution.

Asia is home to more than 4.5 billion people -over half the global population. The region is a powerhouse of economic growth, home to some of the world's fastest-developing countries, and is expected to continue driving global demand for energy in the years to come. At the same time, the challenges we face in ensuring a sustainable, secure, and affordable energy future are immense.

The establishment of a unified energy market in Asia aims to address the energy needs of the region in a more efficient, sustainable, and cooperative manner. Asia energy market will unlock vast opportunities for regional cooperation, enabling countries to share resources, technology, and knowledge. This market would not only benefit countries with energy deficits but also create a platform for energy exporters to diversify their reach and enhance their trade networks.

In conclusion, I would like to touch upon the challenges facing our Assembly. Asian Parliamentary Assembly has a great potential across the continent and on a global scale. Still, we have yet to achieve this potential. It's a necessity to evaluate the APA with a holistic approach. We've have been discussing the budget, voting process of the APA and the need to improve regulatory documents. I sincerely believe that we'll unify on a common ground to strengthen our organization.

Thank you for your attention.

APA Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development

Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

8-9 December 2024

Intervention by the Head of the Cyprus delegation, Mr. Nicos Tornaritis MP

- First of all allow me to thank our hosts for their warm hospitality, making us all feel at home in lovely Bahrain.
- The world and our close region of the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean is currently at turmoil. The stability and well being of our countries and peoples is always our first priority and all of us in the APA have always been working tirelessly towards this goal.
- Cyprus fully aligns itself with the spirit and ideas set forth in the resolutions examined by this Standing Committee. Many of the issues discussed in the said resolutions are already being addressed and regulated through specific policies and legislation. In this regard, in recent years we have inaugurated the Cyprus Government Initiative for Coordinating Climate Change Actions in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East (EMME) which is essentially a regional action plan to address the climate crisis.
- Despite the significant work already underway, we are still concerned by the lack of progress in the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals on a multilateral level. In this respect our collective efforts should focus on economic recovery which will be inclusive, with a particular commitment in addressing the climate emergency. The tools exist, but it is up to us to push governments to put them into good use.
- I am confident that once again our deliberations will deliver the best possible outcome so that the role of the APA as a credible and effective forum for regional cooperation is further enhanced.

Draft Resolutions of the Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development

1. Draft Resolution on the Establishment of an Asian Energy Market
2. Draft Resolution on Environmental Issue
3. Draft Resolution on Financial Affairs: Ensuring Efforts for Economic Growth
4. Draft Resolution on Poverty Eradication
5. Draft Resolution on “The Role of APA Parliaments in Supporting the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals”
6. Draft Resolution on Water and Sanitation in Asia for All
7. Draft Resolution on Asian Climate Financial Initiative



Draft Resolution on the Establishment of an Asian Energy Market

We, the Members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations' 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) adopted by world leaders in September 2015;

Calling upon Asian parliaments to fulfill their respective commitments on reducing the adverse effects of climate change taking into account the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities;

Believing that an Asian Energy Market will contribute in creating energy production projects, in particular renewable energy projects, which will provide for investment partnership opportunities for the establishment of alternative energy projects between the public and private sector, and among countries of the Asian continent;

Aiming to achieve economic growth, and reduce poverty through job creation and the creation of partnerships among Asian countries;

Supporting the efforts to reduce the use of fossil fuels gradually in a way that does not harm their economic growth;

Stressing the importance of joint efforts by Asian countries to provide energy at reasonable prices for the Asian energy market;

We therefore,

(*) **Encourage** stronger cooperation in the energy sector in Asia in order to support the international measures for eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, ensuring universal energy access and combating climate change, and to move forward in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations for the year 2030;

1. **Also call** for the acceleration of green transition and phase out fossil fuels, including through the utilization of renewable energy sources in order to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and protect people's health and well-being;
2. **Encourage** cooperation among Asian countries to achieve the SDG's by establishing an open, fair, transparent, stable and competitive Energy Market in compliance with the principles of a market economy and the rules of international trade, and strengthening partnership between the government and private sectors in the promotion of economic prosperity in Asia;

3. **Support** the sustainable development, in a comprehensive manner and promote the investment in infrastructure and the use and transfer of technology that can improve the development of alternative energy resources and address the negative effect of climate change;
4. **Also Support** national measures, including the downstream processing of raw minerals that can contribute to the development of energy transition.
5. **Stress** the importance of renewable and low-emission energy and energy efficiency in achieving sustainable development and the protection of environment by the use of environment-friendly substances for future generations;
6. **Call upon** Asian countries to prioritize and invest in green skills development, with a view to reduce unemployment levels as well as accelerating green transition.
7. **Welcome** the assistance provided for the developing and least developed Asian countries in the use of alternative energy, in technology transfer and development, as well as in the optimal utilization of their natural resources;
8. **Call upon** member parliaments to promote the development and adoption of renewable energy legislation as a way to signify the critical role of in the future of renewable energy.
9. **Call on** parliaments – through their legislative roles – to encourage their governments to implement the outcomes of the first global review of the Paris Agreement, which includes the continuous updating and strengthening of nationally determined contributions, taking into account the common responsibilities of each country and its ability to achieve this, and to take the necessary measures to do so. We also call for supporting the effective implementation of emission reduction and mitigation strategies, and climate change adaptation measures by promoting green economy initiatives, the use of clean technology and sustainable practices.
10. **Encourage** training programs for developing countries to enhance their capabilities in producing clean energy and develop a common legal framework that encourages cooperation and energy exchange between countries.



Draft Resolution on Environmental Issues

We, the Members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,

Recalling the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, the United Nations Climate Action Summit in September 2019, the Climate Aspiration Summit in December 2020, and the Climate Adaptation Summit in January 2021;

Acknowledging the Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and its UNEP Implementation Guidelines which laid out transparency, public participation, and the availability of access to justice, as principles in the development of environmental democracy and its governance;

Adhering to the important role of environment in the sustainable development and meeting needs of increasing world population particularly developing countries of Asia which are particularly vulnerable to the climate change;

Recognizing the need to pursue the sustainable development with its three pillars namely the economic growth, social development and environmental protection in a balanced and mutually supportive manner, as appropriate;

Highlighting the link between sustainable development and other relevant numerous environmentally related international instruments such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, etc.:

Welcoming the successful completion of UNFCCC COP29 held on 11-22 November 2024 in Baku, Azerbaijan where Parties came to an historic agreement on the several long-awaited issues that will play a crucial role in addressing the climate crisis and protecting our planet for future generations;

Also Highlighting the leading role played by developed country Parties to the Paris Agreement in addressing climate change in particular on matters of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production,

Reiterating the importance of transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production efforts to address climate change as appropriate and based on needs and priorities of developing countries;

Reaffirming that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources;

Emphasizing the natural capital such as forests, biodiversity, freshwater, and coastal and marine ecosystems;

Recognizing that climate change represents potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet and thus requires the widest possible cooperation by all countries, with respect to the common but differentiated responsibility and equity principles and based on needs and priorities of developing countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response;

Underlining the necessity of a comprehensive and long-term strategy to combat drought, forest fires, air pollution, sand and dust storms, desertification land degradation and marine life deterioration, thus improving the living conditions of the people living in arid, semi-arid and coastal areas; and emphasizing the importance of cooperation among Member Parliaments on these matters.

Recalling sustainable development approach based on equal emphasis on environment, economic as well as social conditions;

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

Calling up on 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 unimpeded technology transfer and financing from developed to developing countries;

Emphasizing that substantive involvement of APA in exchange of views among Member Parliaments on climate-related issues and striving for bringing as much coordination and collaboration as possible with a view to serving and improving the common regional interest of Asia is a compelling imperative;

Acknowledging 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;

Recalling the role of United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in strengthening and building national and regional capacity to promote sustainable management of the environment and in the implementation of programs that take into account environmental considerations and national circumstances;

Stressing the importance that preservation and conservation environment as well as monitoring of ecological and environmental damage, according to parties' respective laws and regulations and reflecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;

Stressing the central role of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement in providing collective international response to the challenges of global climate change;

Emphasizing the role of parliaments in encouraging their governments to develop action plans and strategies in terms of developing solutions to environmental issues and supporting sustainable development goals;

Emphasizing the importance of investing in scientific research and studies that would provide science-based evidence for decision-making processes solutions to address environmental issues, and the importance of investing in modern technology and innovation to reduce negative environmental impact and support sustainable development goals;

Recognizing the outcomes of the twenty-eighth Conference of the Parties (COP28) held in the United Arab Emirates, which led to the historic 'UAE Agreement,' marking a turning point in international climate action. This agreement includes the commitment of participating countries to a structured and just transition towards fossil fuel-free energy systems, enhancing international cooperation to address the challenges of climate change,

We therefore,

1. **Take into** account the adoption of Paris Agreement at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties of UNFCCC in December 2015;
2. **Welcome** the adoption of; Baku Climate Unity Pact adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP-29) in Baku, Azerbaijan, November 2024 which outlined the commitment to triple climate finance to developing countries from the previous goal of USD 100 billion annually to USD 300 billion annually by 2035 Commend the Groundbreaking Financial Milestones Achieved at UNFCCC COP29;
3. **Urge** developed countries to faithfully fulfill their financial responsibilities under the Baku Finance Goal at UNFCCC COP29, which sets a core finance goal of \$300 billion, tripling the previous \$100 billion target;
4. **Invite** Members of APA parliaments to be mindful of the UNGA Resolution 76/300 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment;
5. **Calls upon** APA Member countries to consider taking steps, as suitable as per local circumstances, towards promotion of awareness and incentivizing adoption of

sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption;

6. **Urge** Member Parliaments to modify, or enact, laws according to their respective priorities needs and circumstances to enforce effective protection of natural habitats and environment, as well as people, threatened by environmental deterioration; Support the goals of sustainable development more effectively with regard to environmental issues through the adoption of appropriate legislation for this purpose;
7. **Also urge** APA Member Parliaments to ensure that environmental policies governance is reflected best by integrating Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration into any environmentally related legislation;
8. **Call upon** APA Member countries to take more concrete steps to mitigate and adapt to negative anthropogenic impact on climate and to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change with a view to achieving sustainable development;
9. **Call on** APA member countries to uphold rule of law on environmental issues and to share good practices on that matter;
10. **Invite** the APA Member Parliaments to proceed with legislation and other legal actions deemed appropriate and instrumental in encouraging the governments to formulate and implement legislations, policies and measures;
11. **Invite** APA Member Parliaments who are in a position to do so, to provide means of implementation including finances, technology development and transfer, and capacity building support to APA members in their efforts to combat climate change and drought, desertification, land degradation, sand and dust storms forest fires, and air and water pollution and non-biodegradable marine debris;
12. **Recommend** action be taken by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) within existing framework to assist the Asian region and especially its developing nations in their climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts and the protection of natural resources;
13. **Call upon** APA to expand partnership with countries and partners outside the region, to exchange information on climate change, and natural disasters, mobilized financial resources to invest in project related to clean and energy saving technologies, and establish a research center in Asia to provide aid to the developing Asian countries in support for national policy programs with regards to sustainable Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
14. **Request** APA Member Parliaments who are in a position to do so to offer advice and support to the other members on how to acquire and effectively utilize the tools to combat economic shocks resulting from climate change, and coping costs through the preparation of sustainable policies pertaining to disaster preparation programs.

15. **Urge** member countries to provide economic incentives to companies that adhere to environmental sustainability standards.



Draft Resolution on Financial Affairs: Ensuring Efforts for Economic Growth

We, the Members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,

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

Also Expressing concern on the adverse impact of the continuing fragility of the global economy, the slow pace of the restoration of global growth and trade, the ever-increasing geopolitical tensions, the unilateral coercive measures and unlawful economic restrictions, and the increasing systemic risks that threaten financial stability;

Noting that a social order based on justice and equality is of critical importance to accelerate social and economic progress everywhere, help in achieving international peace and harmony;

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;

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

Noting that peace and stability in the region is an important contributor to economic growth while occupation, 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 and international tax cooperation so as to achieve a more inclusive and balanced world economic and financial and taxation order;

Encouraging parliaments to adopt policies through enactment of law and legislations, their legislative and scrutiny roles aiming to enhance the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and the role of the private sector and increasing its contribution to economic integration, in order to create the appropriate job and jobs opportunities to achieve a comprehensive economic development on human and financial levels in Asia;

Emphasizing that the international financial system should bolster sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, sustainable development and job creation, promote financial inclusion and support efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty and hunger, in particular in developing countries, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development;

Recognizing that a sustainable and inclusive development and economic growth are achieved when all nations equally enjoy opportunities to thrive and prosper and when no State seizes such opportunity to the detriment of the others;

Also Emphasizing on the role of the private sector by influencing national expenditure policies through the roles of parliaments, particularly with regard to discussions and approval of budgets and financial accounts, as well as the adoption of investment laws and the provision of incentives and guarantees for private sector growth;

Suggesting a halal moral economy, which emphasizes fairness, justice, and the moral implications of economic actions that will enable Asian Countries to promote and ensure social equity and the protection of vulnerable groups.

We therefore,

1. **Call upon** Asian governments to adopt policy approaches to develop a comprehensive and innovative growth strategies needed to sustain a resilient, balanced, sustainable and inclusive economic growth as necessary means to create decent jobs and reduce inequalities to promote the formation of a regional SME's network;
2. **Welcome** the adoption of Resolution on the Promotion of Inclusive and Effective International Tax Cooperation at the UN (A/C.2/79/L.8/Rev.1) adopted at the second committee of the 79th session of the UN General Assembly which has set a global precedent for the international community to work towards a Member State-led, open-ended intergovernmental negotiating committee for the drafting of the UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation and its two early protocols;
3. **Call for** a strengthened coordination from Asian Countries to ensure that the process of developing the global convention on International Tax Cooperation will and should reflect in balance and inclusive manner the perspectives of all UN Member States;
4. **Call upon** APA Parliaments to ensure, respect for the dignity and value of all human beings and ensure adherence to human rights particularly the right to development and social justice by legislative and oversight means, ensuring equality of opportunity for all;
5. **Encourage** APA Member Parliaments to work on an informal debate at APA platform on the potential benefits of social justice in their respective countries and promote greater cooperation for equitable economic development in Asia;

6. **Urge** APA Member Parliaments to promote social justice and development in their respective policies to raise the living standards of people;
7. **Recommend** APA Member Parliaments to promote adoption of Basel III to improve supervision on financial sector governance and to fill any financial gap in case of any monetary crises;
8. **Encourage** APA Member Parliaments to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and focus on policies that alleviate poverty, including improving access to health, education, capital, employment and social protection to help close income inequalities;
9. **Call on** APA member parliaments to consider reviewing their respective 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;
10. **Encourage** APA Member Parliaments to support financial inclusion for the poor and people in vulnerable situations of society in each respective country and to share best practices of financial inclusion in the region;
11. **Also Encourage** APA Member Parliaments to support the conduct of comprehensive studies, with regional and global coordination regarding weak community groups in vulnerable situations, in the support of the need for the financial integration of the underprivileged;
12. **Recognize** the right to development and Stress the importance of investing in human development and activate the concept of partnership among member states and to provide sufficient public funding for education and health for everyone, without discrimination, to face the future global and Asian economic demands;
13. **Stress** the critical importance of a stable, inclusive and enabling global economic environment and the means of implementation including capacity building technology transfer and financial support for the advancement of sustainable development, for the reliable and effective financing of development and for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, mobilizing public and private, as well as domestic and international resources at reasonable costs;
14. **Request** the APA Member governments 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;
15. **Call upon** the APA Member Parliaments to continuously promote the need for reform in global financial institutions and architecture, financial technology regulation, with the view for a balanced world economic and financial order with more participation from developing countries;

16. **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;
17. **Strongly condemns** the use of sanctions or any mechanisms of financial and economic pressure on APA Member States applied for political purposes in violations of the international law and UN charter.
18. **Encourage** APA member countries to support the Islamic Bank system in order to enhance the halal moral economy. Cooperation within the member countries of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) will pave the way for economic development in the region.
19. **Urge** member countries to launch concessional financing programs for small and medium enterprises, and support innovation and technology transfer between member states.



Draft Resolution on Poverty Eradication

We, the Members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,

Stressing the importance of taking targeted measures to eradicate poverty, including extreme poverty, including extreme poverty, by formulating rural development strategies with clear poverty-eradication goals, strengthening national statistical capacity, and monitoring systems and implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures.

Building the resilience of poor and vulnerable households by investing in their capacity to prepare for, cope with, and adapt to shocks, ensuring that they do not fall (deeper) into poverty.

Recalling APA Resolution on Poverty Eradication (APA/SC-Economic/Res/2023/04 adopted at the 14th APA Plenary in Baku, Azerbaijan, February 2024 and other relevant APA resolutions;

Underlining the significance of the role of Parliaments both in advocating and conducting oversight functions to ensure the achievements of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in Poverty Eradication;

Reaffirming that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and strategies cannot be overlooked in; poverty alleviation and social protection; articulating that SDGs are interconnected and the role of economic growth is fundamental to poverty eradication, so much as investing in health and education;

Welcoming bilateral,-and multilateral cooperation to eradicate poverty by creating jobs, address the consequences of international financial crises, promote sustainable development, and advance market-based industrial transformation and economic diversification, including through the development of cultural, digital and creative industries and sustainable tourism;

Underlining the fact that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions is an ethical, social, political, environmental and economic imperative of all humankind, and in this regard recognizing that there is a need to better understand and address the three-dimensional nature of development and poverty in a multifaceted and integrated approach;

Emphasizing that the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development depends crucially on the transformation of rural areas, where most of the poor and hungry live;

Recalling that nearly 80 per cent of the extreme poor live in rural areas and work in agriculture and that devoting resources to the development of rural areas and sustainable agriculture and

supporting smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, is key to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions by, inter alia, improving the welfare of farmers;

Stressing at the same time the need for enhanced international cooperation on poverty eradication, and the obligation of developed countries to provide financial, technical and capacity building assistance along with support in the form of trade, investment and technological transfer to developing countries;

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

Acknowledging that any constraint on the political and economic development of any country would undermine the effort to poverty eradication and hamper the realization of other SDG's;

Recognizing that the SDGs balance all the three crucial dimensions of sustainable development, namely the economic, the social and the environmental;

Reaffirming that poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and its alleviation and, eventually, its eradication, is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development;

Supporting also a publicity campaign to raise awareness in the society about SDG, utilizing the potentials of mass media;

Emphasizing that achieving food security better nutrition 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 as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for 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** APA Member Parliaments to create awareness among general public about the importance of sustainable food consumption and production and take possible steps to ensure it and harness all parliamentary efforts to enact laws that work for the interest of food security;
5. **Invite** APA Member Parliaments to effectively exercise their function, including legislative, budgeting and oversight to:
 - a) promote modern and sustainable agriculture which contributes essentially to the reduction of poverty in urban and rural areas;
 - b) empower the poor to improve their living conditions and participate in decision-making which affects their lives;
 - c) help to upgrade the infrastructure and services in areas where the poor live and work with emphasis on creating better opportunities for the poor especially girls, which will contribute to increased female labor force participation;
 - d) support the informal sector and offering increased social security to it;
 - e) promote modern and sustainable agricultural and non-agricultural inputs, as these both play a critical role in reducing poverty in urban and rural areas;
 - f) improve anticipatory action and disaster preparedness, disaster relief as well as post-disaster economic recovery;
 - g) emphasize the importance of financial inclusion for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
 - h) Ensure access to quality and affordable education, including primary and secondary education for all, and provide opportunities for the people to enhance their skills and capacity so that they are more prepared in joining the labor market;
6. **Stress** the necessity to adopt strategies to improve life quality, offer higher levels of welfare, by developing necessary policies and laws to force establishments governments to comply with environmental regulations; to support the development of local technology, research and innovation, taking into consideration the obligations highlighted by inter-alia (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development), the Global Summit on SDGs, and the UN Environment Program;
7. **Encourage** APA Member Parliaments to support investment in climate resilient agriculture and to adopt a unified approach to combating hunger by promoting public and private investments, and increased access to inputs, lands and technologies;

8. **Invite** APA Member Parliaments to take appropriate legislative measures for poverty alleviation including providing social safety nets conditional and unconditional to the poor and the vulnerable;
9. **Call** for increased cooperation between developed and developing member countries for improving food security by means of bilateral, and multilateral information sharing, especially in an area of sustainable agricultural technology;
10. **Stress** the significance of women participation and contribution in agriculture sector for improving productivity, food security and eliminating poverty;
11. **Stress** the need to enhance and expand access by developing countries to appropriate technologies that are pro-poor and raise productivity and underlines the need for measures to increase investment in agriculture, including modern technologies as well as in natural resources management and capacity-building of the developing countries;
12. **Stress** that the achievement of sustainable development and the eradication of poverty also hinge on the ability and readiness of countries to effectively mobilize domestic resources, attract foreign direct investment, fulfil official development assistance commitments and use official development assistance effectively and facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries, on mutually agreed terms;
13. **Stress** the need to give the highest priority to poverty eradication within the framework of the United Nations development plan, and to address the problem of poverty at its roots and the challenges related to it by adopting integrated, coordinated and consistent strategies at all levels and that the member states of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly spare no effort in order to rid human beings from the degrading and inhumane conditions of extreme poverty, bearing in mind that the eradication of poverty is an issue above all other issues of sustainable development in the coming years, as it is one of the essential goals of the international community and the entire United Nations System.
14. **Also** stress on the vocational training programs for groups most affected by poverty.
15. **Promote** investment in primary and secondary education in rural areas supporting small projects led by women to increase their income.



Draft Resolution on “The Role of APA Parliaments in Supporting the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals”

We, the Members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,

Acknowledging the outcome document of 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;

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” as well as emphasizing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions - economic, social and environmental - in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business;

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

Underlining that strong political will and leadership of the parliaments and governments are essential for the achievement of the SDGs;

Emphasizing the need for a solidarity among governments, parliaments and the people to recognize the importance of development particularly in the areas of health, education, housing, food security, nutrition and environmental sustainability;

Taking note of the various parliamentary mechanism that have been established to ensure that the SDGs can be achieved at national level;

We therefore,

1. **Recommit** ourselves to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the outcome document of the UN Summit which adopted the SDGs as the new development frame work for 2015- 2030. The list of the SDGs is annexed;
2. **Urge** APA Member Parliaments to uphold Parliamentary Diplomacy as an

instrument to improve the implementation of SDGs in general and APA priorities including environmental protection, poverty eradication, water, protection of the safety of energy market in Asia, economic growth of APA Member States;

3. **Invite** APA Members States to review and assess opportunities and legislative gaps to engage the private sector to invest in infrastructure on a sustainable basis;
4. **Call upon** Member Parliaments to develop strategies in support of government efforts regarding SDGs, and how to expand the use of clean and renewable energy such as solar, hydro and wind energy;
5. **Call upon** international financial institutions and APA Members to provide adequate budgetary resources and adopt legislations which are relevant to support and monitor the successful implementation of the SDGs;
6. **Resolve** to strengthen the role of national parliaments in promoting of SDGs so that people understand that the 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. **Recognize** the parliaments role in the development of private sector, by promoting national expenditure policies, through parliament's regulatory roles, particularly regarding the discussion and adoption of budgets and final accounts, and for the endorsement of investment laws, supply of sufficient incentives and securities for private sector growth;
9. **Call upon** parliaments to contribute, through its roles, to highlight the priority to the enhancement of sustainable agriculture as food security, will constitute the most insistent problem of future sustainable development objectives;
10. **Strengthen** the inter-parliamentary mechanism among APA Member Parliaments for sharing experiences, good procedures and best practices as well as lesson learned sustainable development in order to benefit, replicate, build upon and be guided by them;
11. **Determine** to strengthen parliamentary roles in making the SDGs implementation accountable both at the national and international levels through the proactive and continued engagement in the reporting mechanisms of SDGs implementation including during the development of the SDGs National Voluntary Review;
12. **Call Upon** APA member states to strengthen regional economic cooperation and integration to enhance regional connectivity in supporting the implementation of the SDGs.
13. **Support** the United Nations Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries (UNTBLDC) as a focal point for the LDCs to strengthen their science, technology and innovation capacity towards building sustainable productive capacities and promoting structural economic transformation;

14. **Invite** APA Member States, foundations and the private sector in APA member countries to provide voluntary financial and in-kind resources to the UNTBLDC in order to enhance its capacity and effectiveness, and to fulfil its mandate and decides to strengthen collaboration among APA Members, the private sector and academia to advance science, technology and innovation research and development, build inclusive digital economies and bridge the digital divide, including by facilitating technology transfer on mutually agreed terms;
15. **Encourage** the LDCs in Asia to engage with development partners through the UNTBLDC, including by utilizing the Technology Needs Assessments and benefiting from other relevant services and projects of the Bank.
16. **Strengthen** the role of civil society in following up on progress made towards achieving the sustainable development goals.
17. **Provide** periodic reports from member parliaments to follow up on achievements and challenges.

Sustainable Development Goals

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Goal 1 | End poverty in all its forms every where |
| Goal 2 | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promotes 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 in equality 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 institution sat 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



Draft Resolution on Water and Sanitation in Asia for All

We, the Members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,

Recognizing the outcome document of 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 28th 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 safe drinking 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;

Also welcoming the Nusa Dua Communique adopted by the IPU Parliamentary Meeting on the occasion of the 10th World Water Forum in Bali, Indonesia, May 2024, which encompasses recommendations of, among others, protecting the human rights to water and sanitation, promoting adaptive measures, such as more resilient water supply and sanitation systems that can withstand growing climate change impacts, and promoting parliamentary dialogue and cooperation at the regional and international levels;

Emphasizing that achieving the sixth goal of the sustainable development goals related to water quality, wastewater management, water scarcity, use efficiency, water resource management, and protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems;

Stressing that one of the goals of sustainable development is also to ensure that everyone has access to adequate sanitation services and to put an end to everything that leads to water pollution and the spread of diseases that lead to hundreds of thousands of deaths due to unsafe drinking water or as a result of poor sanitation services that affect public health;

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

Stressing 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;

Encouraging the development of sanitation and hygiene, especially access to quality toilets, among marginal and vulnerable groups and ensuring the sharing of technology and good practices on water and sanitation with APA member states.

Emphasizing that water management will lead to a high level of human health and reduce many diseases, especially as many local, urban, and rural communities rely on wastewater for agricultural production, which may lead to the spread of infectious diseases.

Encouraging parliaments within the Asian Parliamentary Assembly to support comprehensive studies, in regional and global coordination, to identify the causes and challenges of water scarcity worldwide and develop solutions to ensure water availability to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2030.

Affirming the role of parliaments in setting a strategic developmental vision in collaboration with their governments regarding water management, provided that the vision includes plans with measurable and evaluable indicators.

Highlighting the link between sound water management and the need to address the issue of climate change, which threatens drought in many regions of the world, and the necessity for parliaments to urge their governments to approve all international resolutions aimed at protecting the environment, combating heat emissions, and addressing climate change, in accordance with the confirmed international agreements and resolutions issued by the United Nations and other international conferences.

Calling for the organization of a parliamentary conference with the participation of water management experts and representatives from international and regional organizations to prepare an (International Parliamentary Guide) on the optimal use and management of water resources.

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 critical role of parliamentarian in ensuring that the rights to water and sanitation are promoted and respected by the Government through the adoption of legislative measures, the oversight of relevant water policies, support on water budget as well as the act of bridging the constituents' aspiration with regards to safe, accessible and clean water, sanitation and hygiene;
3. **Request** Member Parliaments to urge their respective governments to cooperate within their regions to address the water utilization and to study in depth the causes of the water challenges and to provide appropriate solutions and strategies to overcome these challenges;
4. **Encourage** integrated water resource planning and management² for reducing

² **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

widespread scarcity and pollution of freshwater resources in many regions and give priority to the fulfillment of basic needs and safeguarding of ecosystems in developing and using water resources;

5. **Urge** APA Member Parliaments to vigorously engage with their executive branches-to address the effects of climate change, that may manifest themselves in the form of water scarcity and flooding in different geographic areas; **
6. **Encourage** APA Members to support advanced water technology transfers from developed countries to the developing countries of Asia and sharing of good practices for efficient allocation of water among sectors;
7. **Adopt** awareness programs by Member States parliaments to inform their citizens about the problem of water scarcity in order to reduce their wastefulness, prevent pollution or waste, and limit their use to the necessary human needs without any other uses;
8. **Note with interests** the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018-2028 which was held in New York on 22-24 March 2023 in accelerating actions on the internationally agreed water-related goals and targets, including those contained in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
9. **Call for** Supporting innovation projects in water recycling and wastewater treatment
10. **Enhance** regional cooperation to share water resources across borders.
11. **Launch** awareness campaigns about conserving water and reducing consumption.



Draft Resolution on Asian Climate Financial Initiative

We, the members of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly,

Taking into account the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement which emphasized the developed countries' obligations to provide financial resources to developing countries on mitigation and adaptation to climate change;

Welcoming the adoption of the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance adopted as part of the Baku Climate Unity Pact of the COP-29 held in Baku, Azerbaijan, November 2024, which has set a goal, with developed country Parties taking the lead, of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action and called the scaling up of financing from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035;

Recalling the decisions taken by the Working Group on Green Finance (19 April 2019, Naryan Mar, Russia), Standing Committee on Economic and Sustainable Development (26 June 2018, Pissouri, Cyprus);

Noting the important role of Asia in the recovery of the global economy and its further development in the post-crisis space, as well as the key role of environmental quality in sustainable development and meeting the needs of the growing world population, especially Asian countries;

Striving to achieve economic growth and poverty through job creation, social development and environmental protection in a balanced and mutually supportive manner as appropriate;

Emphasizing the need to ensure just, balanced and sustainable energy transitions with due respect to the APA Member States' socio-economic interests and priorities;

Stressing the importance of financing efforts aimed at both emission reduction and adaptation to climate change and Loss and Damage;

Recognizing the critical problem of climate change and the need for large-scale funding of measures to mitigate the harmful effects of human economic activity on the environment, as well as joint actions to reduce carbon footprint of the APA Member States' systems, as appropriate with adequate timely delivered and sustainable financial, capacity building and technological support from developed countries for developing countries, including by strengthening adaptation measures;

Emphasizing the importance of natural resources, the need for a long-term strategy to combat drought, sand and dust storms, forest fires, air pollution, desertification, land degradation and degradation of marine flora and fauna and encouraging increased investment in infrastructure while meeting increased environmental requirements;

Recognizing the importance of exchanging information on environmental issues among Asian countries, taking into account different circumstances and developmental levels of the countries;

Emphasizing the role of parliaments in encouraging their governments to develop plans and strategies towards sustainable economy in order to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030, as appropriate;

We therefore,

1. **Announce** the establishment of the Asian Climate Financial Initiative (ACFI) which brings together the principles, approaches, intentions and actions common to all countries across the Asian Parliamentary Assembly with regard to financing sustainable growth in Asia, provided that developed initiatives and plans shall contain plans with measurable and assessable indicators
2. **Call on** the efforts of states, businesses and institutional investors to develop and launch financial programs, including finance mobilization from developed to developing countries, discussion on the mechanisms and tools that promote the growth of timely delivered, adequate and grant based and concessional environmental and climate finance in order to reduce accumulated environmental damage, prevent environmental pollution and reduce anthropogenic impact on human health and the planet's climate;
3. **Affirm** that the provision of scaled up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country driven strategies and the needs and priorities of developing country parties, (op17, FCCC/PA/CMA/2024)
4. **Support on** an ongoing basis a program of in-depth researches and analysis of the impact of Asian natural resources that absorb and compensate the harmful effects of human economic activities on the environment and climate at the global level;
5. **Recommend** that the compensatory potential of Asian natural resources is taken into account at the global level, as part of measures to limit green-house gas emissions and the contribution to reducing the harmful impact on the climate and the environment of the APA countries results of actions, including improving energy efficiency of economies, promoting reforestation, increasing the share of sustainable technologies in the economy and the development of sustainable financial instruments, including transitional formats through providing finance, technology and capacity-building assistance for developing countries in a manner that does not impact the debt sustainability of the developing country adversely;
6. **Welcome** the newly mandatory environmental and human rights safeguard for the new UN crediting mechanism as a crucial standard for its upcoming operationalization which could add

more weight on the integrity of the global carbon market in the future;

7. **Invite to** organize a study of best practices and exchange of experience between APA countries on the terms of financing sustainable development, development of programs to support and stimulate the issuance and circulation of sustainable financial instruments;
8. **Also recommend** the governments of APA Member States to consider the possibility of creating a permanent institution to promote the implementation of ACFI on the basis of intergovernmental agreement.
9. **Call on** the parliaments of Asian countries to renew their collective efforts to seize the opportunities presented by the historic agreements reached at UNFCCC COP29, and to ensure that the evolving needs and priorities of developing Asian countries—particularly those most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and facing significant capacity constraints—are properly addressed in the allocation of resources under the new Baku Finance Goal.
10. **Call for** ensuring the inclusivity of the Asian Climate Financial Initiative by enhancing the participation of all community groups, including local communities, youth, and women, in the design and implementation of climate programs and projects. We also emphasize the importance of considering the opinions and needs of these groups to ensure that climate initiatives are effective and equitable, reflecting local priorities and achieving sustainable development.
11. **Emphasize** the importance of enhancing innovation and utilizing modern technology in the fields of renewable energy and energy efficiency as a fundamental part of the Asian Climate Financial Initiative. We call for encouraging the development of sustainable technological solutions that contribute to reducing carbon emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change, along with providing the necessary technical and financial support to foster this innovation in developing countries.
12. **Launch** training programs to develop skills in climate risk management.
13. **Focus** on investing in renewable energy projects and green infrastructure.

Attachment VIII



Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

on Parliamentary Cooperation between the General Secretariats of the Shura Council and the Council of Representatives in the Kingdom of Bahrain and General Secretariat of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA)

December 2024

This MoU was signed on Monday Corresponding to 9th December 2024 in Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain, by and between:

First: The General Secretariats of the Shura Council and the Council of Representatives in the Kingdom of Bahrain, referred to in this MOU as the first party.

Second: The General Secretariat of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA), referred to in this MOU as the second party.

The General Secretariats of the Council of Representatives and the Shura Council of the Kingdom of Bahrain and the General Secretariat of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) hereinafter are collectively referred to as the «Parties».

Preamble:

Recognizing the importance of fostering understanding and cooperation between the General Secretariats of the Shura Council and the Council of Representatives of the Kingdom of Bahrain and the General Secretariat of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA), acknowledging their shared responsibility in advancing democracy, peace, and prosperity across Asia, and reaffirming their commitment to enhancing parliamentary diplomacy and joint cooperation for mutual interest.

To strengthen coordination between the two parties on issues of mutual interest and to ensure the highest level of professional support, the two parties have agreed to sign this MOU on parliamentary cooperation, as outlined below:

Article I

The preceding preamble shall be an integral part of this MOU, which consists of (16) articles.

Article II

The two parties shall endeavour to strengthen joint parliamentary cooperation between them in the interest of consolidating and strengthening the relations of brotherhood and friendship between the two parties.

Article III

The purpose of this MOU is to lay a general basis for parliamentary diplomatic cooperation between the two parties within the limits of their competence, to strengthen the role of parliamentary diplomacy in facing regional and global challenges, to encourage joint initiatives in legislative matters of common interest, and to facilitate the exchange of knowledge, experiences and best practices in parliamentary work and development procedures.

Article IV

Mutual exploratory visits between the employees of both parties are organized according to a mechanism that allows benefiting from the experiences and developing the performance of both parties, exchanging information on electronic administration, electronic systems and strengthening parliamentary diplomacy in a way that supports the development of regional cooperation.

Article V

The two parties shall work together to exchange expertise and legislative information through their main organs and directorates responsible for studies and research in parliamentary affairs. These departments will comprehensively monitor parliamentary activities in all their dimensions, analyse them, prepare detailed data and statistics, and publish the findings in the form of joint or individual international reports.

Article VI

The Parties shall exchange legislative documents, publications and bulletins issued by the Parties regularly.

Article VII

The two parties shall organize seminars and training courses for the employees of both parties, with the aim of enhancing parliamentary capacities, governance and legislative procedures, including the exchange of technical expertise and best practices in parliamentary procedures, to be held interchangeably.

Article VIII

The Parties shall promote bilateral and multilateral parliamentary initiatives within the limits of their competence, through bilateral or multilateral meetings, on issues of common interest, including regional security, economic cooperation, social development, artificial intelligence (AI), human rights, and climate change.

Article IX

The Parties shall establish a Joint Coordination Committee to oversee the implementation of this MOU. The Committee shall comprise

representatives from the General Secretariats of the Shura Council and the Council of Representatives of the Kingdom of Bahrain, as well as the General Secretariat of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA), to ensure the effective execution of the activities outlined in this Memorandum.

Article X

The two parties shall hold regular meetings to review the progress made and make the necessary adjustments to the activities listed in this MOU, provided that communication is mainly through official channels, including official correspondence, video conferencing technology, and regular meetings.

Article XI

The parties agree to maintain the confidentiality of any sensitive information or data exchanged during the implementation of this MOU, unless otherwise agreed in writing, and any confidential information or data shall be used solely for the purpose of carrying out the activities described in this MOU.

Article XII

To implement this MOU, the two parties shall develop the necessary programs and plans to achieve their objectives in areas such as parliamentary cooperation and mutual visits.

Article XIII

This MOU shall enter into force after being signed by the officially authorized representatives of the Parties.

Article XIV

Each party may request the amendment to this MOU, provided that the amendment shall be made with the written consent of the parties, and each party shall have the right to request the suspension of the validity of this MOU, by virtue of at least one month's prior written notice to the other party.

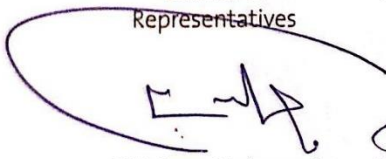
Article XV

«This MOU shall not create any binding legal or financial obligations between the parties, except as explicitly stated within its terms».

Article XVI

This MOU has been prepared in three equally authentic original counterparts in both Arabic and English, with each party retaining one original copy to act accordingly.

For the General
Secretariat
Council of
Representatives



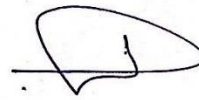
**H.E. Engr. Mohamed
Ebrahim Al-Sisi
Secretary General**
Council of Representatives

For the General
Secretariat
Asian Parliamentary
Assembly (APA)



**H.E. Mr. Mohammad
Reza Majidi
Secretary General**
Asian Parliamentary
Assembly (APA)

For the General
Secretariat
Shura Council



**H.E. Mrs. Karima
Mohammed Al Abbasi
Secretary General**
Shura Council